DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-11-2018 BY [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

[redacted] b3

22 OCT 1969

SUBJECT: Distribution of Counterintelligence Information Reports

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535
ATTN: Mr. Robert Haynes

The enclosed counterintelligence information reports (IRs) have been reviewed by this Office and judged to be of counterintelligence interest to your organization. They are forwarded for your information and retention.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

F. H. Dillon, Jr.

F. H. DILLON, Jr.
Colonel, USA
Chief, Office of Counterintelligence
and Security

3 Enclosures
1. [redacted]
2.
3.

(FOUO)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-453

5 NOV 2 1969

100-442629-

REC-47 NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 1 1969

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

59 DEC 15 1969

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UPON REMOVAL OF ENCLOSURE(S) THIS DOCUMENT BECOMES UNCLASSIFIED

395

ENCLOSURE

10-4/10.529 - 2964

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Classification and Control Markings)

661A 41 0312

This report contains unprocessed information. Plans and/or policies should not be evolved or modified solely on the basis of this report.

b3

1. COUNTRY: WEST GERMANY

2. SUBJECT: (U) Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) Racially Oriented Activities

3. ISC NUMBER:

4. DATE OF INFORMATION: 10 July 1969

5. PLACE AND DATE OF ACQ: KARLSRUE, FRG; 22 July 1969

6. EVALUATION: SOURCE B INFORMATION 2

7. SOURCE: [redacted] b7D

8. REPORT NUMBER: [redacted]

9. DATE OF REPORT: 4 September 1969

10. NO. OF PAGES: 2

11. REFERENCES: DIRM 6B7c [redacted] b7E

12. ORIGINATOR: 66th MI Group [redacted] b3

13. PREPARED BY: [redacted] LTC, MI

14. APPROVING AUTHORITY: [redacted] Colonel, MI Commanding

CD CO-3 19 SEP 1969

15. SUMMARY: (U) This report concerns racially oriented activities of the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA). On 10 July 1969, [redacted] PVT E-2, SSAN: [redacted] DOB: [redacted] POB: [redacted] [redacted] was interviewed concerning his affiliations with the Black Panther Organization, CPUSA, and the teaching of Mahomet. A summary of the information is included in this report.

(Leave Blank) NM b3

(U) SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

[redacted] resided in BUFFALO, New York, prior to his entrance into the Army. In August 1967, he was approached by two men, one Caucasion and the other Negro, who offered to pay him fifteen dollars if he would attend a meeting. [redacted] was aware that the two men represented the CPUSA as such persons are continually seeking persons to attend their meetings in East BUFFALO. He indicated to the two men that he was willing to attend the meeting for fifteen dollars. The two men gave him fifteen dollars cash and placed him in a nearby station wagon. The two men then proceeded to approach others on the street with the same proposition. After two more people agreed to attend, they were all taken to an old theater in East BUFFALO, on Broadway Avenue near Maple Street. Once inside the theater, the

b3

16. DISTRIBUTION BY ORIGINATOR:

1 - DIA
3 - USAREUR
1 - USEUCOM
1 - USAFE
1 - ACSI-CIPC
1 - USAIRR
1 - 66th MI Gp. AEUTMI-OP-IR

FBI

17. DOWNGRADING DATA:

GROUP-3
Downgraded at 12 year intervals;
Not automatically declassified.

18. ENCLOSURE DATA:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Classification and Control Markings)

DD FORM 1 SEP 62 1396

FBI 0-4b3

Encl # [redacted]

three recruited participants were required to identify themselves by means of social security cards, driver's licenses, or something similar. The three members were taken through various sections of the theater where they were frisked twice and made to place all personal effects upon a table. Upon completion of these procedures, the three were taken into a room with chairs where the meeting commenced. Those present, were lectured concerning "how the white man is keeping the Negroes down and about the workers uniting". The meeting lasted approximately three hours. At the suggestion of the lecturer, [redacted] took 25 pamphlets and sold them to persons on the streets at 15¢ each. The theme of the pamphlets was similar to the one [redacted] had heard at the meeting; namely, race relations and overthrowing the government. After [redacted] had sold the pamphlets, he returned to the theater and received $10 for his work. During the course of these events, [redacted] identified George MOREHEAD, of BUFFALO, and his brother Rocky MOREHEAD. Rocky MOREHEAD was allegedly Absent Without Leave from the US Marines for a period of approximately two years. [redacted] stated that he did not sympathize with the goals of the CPUSA, and did not associate with anyone who had CPUSA affiliations. The only knowledge he had of the CPUSA was limited to that which he had learned on television and during his military police training. The only reason he had associated with the CPUSA was for the $25 he received. b3

Although [redacted] has attended one meeting of the Black Muslims, he does not sympathize with their theories regarding racial separatism. He does agree with the Black Muslim thinking concerning racial pride and improvement.

[redacted] joined the Black Panther organization (BPO) in 1968 because of the increasing incidents of police brutality in his area. He felt that the BPO could help alleviate some of these problems. He stated that he was not in agreement concerning some of the violent tactics proposed by certain members of the BPO.

COMMENTS

This is evident of the increasing emphasis by communists, in this case the CPUSA, and other left-wing organizations on the racial issues, rather than the Vietnam war. This trend has been noted in the FRG. Your attention is invited to [redacted] b3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 96 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/ 1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

CIRM

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

b7E

SUBJECT: CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

JUNE

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 7/13/64.

NY 4550-S*, tesur [redacted]
~~which was installed on 7/13/64~~, has been discontinued as of 7/31/64, 5:00 p.m. [redacted] moving to new location.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/80 BY SP1 Gsk/DB/aks

let my TPR. memo 8/17 ✓

REC. 51 100-442529-17

9-2

18 AUG 3 1964

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (42)

ST-104

JCS:mbj
(5)

C C - Wick

Phone call
INT. REC'D

DONOHUE

XEROX

SEP 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SPEC. MAIL DIV.~~

100-443194-1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, New York (100-151548)

REC- 51 100-447829 17

Director, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

8/7/64

1 - Mr. Rosack

ST-104

COMMUNIST PARTY USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

JUNE

b7E

Reurairtel 8/1/64 advising NY 4550-S* had been discontinued.

New York should review and re-evaluate information furnished from this source and in the event information furnished continues to justify the retention of this source, suitable recommendations should be submitted regarding the advisability of a survey to determine whether the source [redacted]. You should, of course, withhold your recommendations until [redacted] are settled.

NOTE:

NY 4550-S* is a technical surveillance which covered the activities of [redacted] This source was installed 7/13/64 and discontinued 7/31/64, [redacted] Considerable influence is exerted upon Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., head of SCLC, by the Communist Party through Clarence Jones.

TPR:rlm:jed
(4)

MAILED 80
AUG 6 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/80 BY SP1 GSK/pdk

XEROX SEP 2 1964

SEP 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile ~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 8/18/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

OCZKM

RE: Title CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character of Case IS-C
Field Office New York ~~XXONE (NY)~~
Symbol Number NY 4212-S*
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~XXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ~~IS UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by [redacted] 4.4.96
Declassify on: OADR
H 253760

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed:

BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:

[redacted] 1c (U)

3. Location of monitoring plant:

[redacted] 1c (U)

b7E

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorization by Bureau airtel to New York, 11/1/63; installed on 11/15/63.

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None.

REC- 51 100-442529-18

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

a. Is a trunk line utilized? ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 2

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No 6 AUG ~~30~~ 1964

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No

1 - Bureau (100-3-116) (RM)
1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

Registered Mail

JMK: gmd

6 SEP(25 1964

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 4

XEROX SEP 2 1964

8/31/64 bm

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? -----

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:

None

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:

None

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached pages 2A and 2B.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

No

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

14. Cost of Plant Premises: b7E

a. Rental costs for plant premises: No cost

b. [redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

#9.

5/21/64

Information received that BAYARD RUSTIN and CLEVELAND ROBINSON (Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO) conferred. ROBINSON said there would be another March on Washington, D.C., on 6/15/64, to be led by ROBINSON, and made up of ministers, rabbis and labor leaders. (Submitted to Bureau by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 5/22/64).

7/17/64

RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., conferred, according to the source. The purpose of the conference was to gather background information on KING to be presented to a Swedish group considering the Nobel Prize for KING.

In addition, the source said RUSTIN apprised KING that he would meet with JAMES FARMER (CORE Director) and others in Jackson, Mississippi, on 7/22/64. (Furnished to Bureau, Memphis and New Orleans by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/17/64).

7/18/64

Information received that RUSTIN conferred with one AL LOWENSTEIN (ph) about the situation in Mississippi. RUSTIN said there would be a meeting on Thursday (7/23/64) afternoon in Jackson, Mississippi, which had been called by FORMAN and MOSES (JAMES FORMAN, Executive Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC, and ROBERT MOSES, Director of the Voter Registration Project in Mississippi) and which was to have been attended by ELLA J. BAKER (of SNCC), MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, JAMES FARMER, RUSTIN and others. The meeting concerned the Freedom Democratic Party. (Disseminated to Bureau, Memphis and New Orleans by airtel and letterhead memorandum).

7/26/64

Source advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., conferred with RUSTIN and sought RUSTIN's advice as to what his role as a

#9. (Cont'd)

leader in the non-violent revolution in relation to the riots in Harlem and Rochester, should be. KING sought his advice since he was going to talk with Mayor WAGNER on 7/27/64. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and other interested offices by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/28/64).

7/30/64

The source advised that RUSTIN and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., conferred on that date regarding KING's appointment with the Mayor (WAGNER). RUSTIN informed KING that he had prepared a press statement for his use. (Disseminated to Bureau and Atlanta by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/30/64).

7/31/64

The source advised that RUSTIN was in contact with one DON ALEXANDER of radio station WLIB in New York. RUSTIN gave his observations as a consequence of Mayor WAGNER's refusal to appoint a Civilian Police review board. He said that as a result "we" (Negro leaders) could not request the Negro Community to refrain from demonstrating as they had been requested by civil rights leaders on 7/29/64. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and New York files in airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 8/3/64).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost

b7E

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation?

[ ] per month (U)

16. Personnel Costs:

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[ ] (U)

[ ] (U)

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[ ] per week available to plant (U)

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[ ] per week (U)

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[ ] per annum (U)

17. Remarks (By SAC):

In light of the current civil rights strife and RUSTIN's participation therein, it is believed that the continuation of this source is necessary to permit the Bureau to continue the fulfillment of its responsibilities. Furthermore, this source has been of extreme importance in furnishing information concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., his plans and contacts. This in itself would appear to be sufficient to continue the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(If this surveillance involves cryptanalysis, include statement that decrypted material is or is not sufficiently important to continue decrypting.)

NY 4212-S* is a technical surveillance (tesur) on Bayard Rustin, [redacted]. It was authorized 11/1/63 and installed 11/15/63. This communication contains the results of coverage by this tesur during the past 3 months. Rustin, who has admitted prior communist affiliation, continues to be an influential figure in the current Negro freedom movement. b7E

During the past 3 months valuable information has been obtained from this source, which information has been utilized in the Bureau's investigation concerning the communist influence in racial matters. This information has included details concerning meeting between Rustin and Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO, wherein it was agreed to have another March on Washington on 6/15/64 to be led by Robinson and made up of ministers, rabbis and labor leaders; Rustin's conference with Martin Luther King, Jr., 7/17/64, regarding background information on King to be presented to a Swedish group considering the Nobel prize for King; Rustin's conference on 7/18/64 regarding the Mississippi situation--they discussed a meeting to be held 7/23/64 at Jackson, Mississippi, which meeting was to be attended by leaders of the various racial groups, including Martin Luther King, Jr. King conferred with Rustin on 7/26/64 seeking advice regarding the riots in the Harlem area of New York City and Rochester, New York. King also sought advice regarding his conference with New York City Mayor Wagner. This source also furnished information regarding Rustin's observations as a consequence of Mayor Wagner's refusal to appoint a civilian police review board. Rustin indicated that "we" could not request that Negroes refrain from demonstrating.

In view of the valuable information received from this source and the influential position held by Rustin, as well as the communist influence in the Negro movement, the continuance of this tesur for an additional 3 months is deemed essential.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York, 8/12/64, captioned, "CIRM".

NY 4305-S* discontinued 12 noon, 8/28/64.

re Freedom of

L

CC-[illegible]

100-442529-19

REC-9

16 SEP 1964

3 - Bureau (~~100-3-116~~) (RM)
1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

EX-108

JRH:gmd
(5)

D. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 SEP 10 1964

INTD SEC. DONOHUE

SENT VIA TELETYPE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548-SUB 8) JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM

NY 4596-S*, who furnishes coverage of JESSE GRAY at [redacted], pulled at 3:00 PM, 8/24/64, for security reasons. When full security prevails, NYO will reinstall and the Bureau will be advised. b7E

REC-9 100-442529-22

EX-108

~~AUG~~ 25 1964

3 - Bureau ~~(100-3-116)~~ (RM)
1 - New York (100-151548-SUB 8) (42)

JJK:gmd
(5)

SEP 29 1965 XEROX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 SEP 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-35-911

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548-SUB 8) JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York airtel, 8/24/64.

NY 4596-S* reinstalled 3:20 PM, 8/28/64. Full security assured. b7E

[redacted] now covered by NY 4596-S*. Bureau authority requested to utilize NY 4596-S* for [redacted] No lease line letter necessary.

3 - Bureau (~~100-3-116~~) (RM)
1 - New York (100-151548-SUB 8) (42)

JJK:gmd
(5)

REC 31 100-442529 87

20 DEC 29 1964

X 110

SEP 29 1965 XEROX

C C- Wick

[INT. SEC.]

DONOHUE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 SEP 10 1964

~~SPEC. MAIL P.M.~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357847

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 9/8/64
JUNE

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNYairtel to Bureau dated 8/17/64, captioned as above and reporting [redacted]

b7D
b7E

In view of [redacted] was discontinued at 12 noon, 9/8/64.

REC-66

100-442529-55

21 SEP 9 1964

3 Bureau
2 New York

JMK:mvl
(5)

SEP 10 1964

Approved: JAN 25 1967 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc - Wick

SPEC. MAIL RM.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

#253760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-5-86 BY SP5 CJS

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

JUNE

In reviewing information furnished by NY 4092-S* and NY 4099-S*, who are sources close to [redacted], and NY 4212-S*, who is a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN, it has been determined that there have been instances where the New York Office and the Atlanta Office, through its sources close to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., have been receiving and disseminating the same information. It is felt that a situation such as this creates a duplication of effort, causing the needless expenditure of Agent and stenographic time in disseminating this information. b6 b7C

In view of the foregoing, New York, UACB, will disseminate only that information which is received from calls emanating from New York, leaving Atlanta to disseminate only that information received from calls originating from Atlanta. It is felt that by so doing the situation of duplication of effort will be alleviated. However, in the event that a situation should arise in which Atlanta is unable to receive the information and make the dissemination, NY will be prepared to handle the matter.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-) (CIRM) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING,JR.)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(7)

REC-57 100-442529-69

17

10 SEP 21 1964

EX-110

DONOHUE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

9-14-64

1 - S. F. Phillips
1 - J. J. Donohue

Airtel

To: SACs, New York (100-153735)
Atlanta

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

REC- 57 — 69

JUNE

EX 110

Re NYairtel 9-10-64 concerning dissemination of information being received from sources utilized in this case. Both offices should continue to handle information being obtained through these sources in the same manner as in the past. Any decision regarding selection of dissemination based upon possible duplication will be made at the Bureau.

JDD:klb
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-5-80 BY SP5 4pf
#253760

NOTE:

New York points out that there have been instances where New York and Atlanta through its technical sources in this case have received and disseminated the same information. To avoid duplication, New York stated that office will disseminate only that information received from calls emanating from New York, leaving Atlanta to disseminate information received from calls originating in Atlanta. There have been cases in the past where calls between New York and Atlanta were not covered by both offices since some calls will be made on lines not covered. Each office should continue as in the past to report on information received by the particular office and if there is to be any selection of information, it will be done here at the SOG.

MAILED 6
SEP 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : SAC, Savannah (66-634)

JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
(Bufile 100-438794)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-25-95 BY 16788PAcH
Garrow/SCLC

EXPEDITE

SEP 21 1964

The national convention of SCLC is scheduled to be held in Savannah, Ga., principally at the Butler Presbyterian Church, a Negro church in Savannah, from 9/29 to 10/2/64.

The SCLC has reserved approximately 50 rooms at the Manger Hotel in Savannah, indicating that some rooms will be used for visiting speakers. They have reserved a two-room suite for Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. with an adjoining room for a male aide.

Information has been received that HARRY H. WACHTEL, executive vice-president for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, Long Island, N. Y., reported to be an active member of the National Lawyers' Guild in 1949, and whose wife was listed as an officer of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party in 1944, will probably arrive in Savannah on 9/29/64 and be in attendance at this convention on 9/30/64.

Presumably, WACHTEL will be one of the guest speakers for whom rooms were reserved at the Manger Hotel.

The Manger Hotel will make room assignments on about 9/25/64 and will permit access to those rooms on that date.

EX-112 REC- 26 100-442529-94

Bureau authority is requested to make a survey of these rooms as soon as assigned to determine the feasibility and security of a MISUR installation and also to grant authority for coverage of any conferences in which WACHTEL participates, if possible, if it appears that adequate security can be guaranteed, due to the limited available time for an installation between 9/25 and 29/64.

16 SEP 21 1964

1 - 100-438794
(2) - Bureau (Registered Mail)
XEROX Savannah

SEP 25 1964

CMO:ecm
(3)

Redmond & Barnes
9-22-64 TRK Ltr.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DOWNGRADED
SEC.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 78 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

9/22/64

CODE

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Rosack

URGENT

RADIOGRAM

TO SAC SAVANNAH

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529) 94

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/80 BY SP1 CSK/DBR

EX-CIRC

JUNE REURTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN LAST. BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED TO CONDUCT SURVEY AS REQUESTED PROVIDED FULL SECURITY IS ASSURED. ADVISE BUREAU PROMPTLY RESULTS OF SURVEY AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS. AUTHORITY ALSO GRANTED TO COVER ANY CONFERENCES IN WHICH HARRY H. WACHTEL PARTICIPATES.

TPR:KMJ
(5)

NOTE:

The National Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is being held at Savannah, Georgia, 9/29-10/2/64. Martin Luther King, Jr., will attend and has reserved a two-room suite at the Manger Hotel. Wachtel is Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, the fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC, and was reported to be an active member of the National Lawyers Guild in 1949. Such coverage is desirable in order that we may be aware of all communist influences exerted upon King and the SCLC. The SCLC is currently under investigation to determine the extent of communist infiltration, domination and control.

In the event radio contact is missed, this message should be sent via urgent encoded teletype.

1 - 100-438794 (Cominfil of the SCLC)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA RADIOGRAM
SEP 22 1964
352 PM OS

NR. 22 1938
ENC. JRF
CK. JRF
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

6 SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
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Evans
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/28/64

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

JUNE
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE

By teletype 9/26/64, the Savannah Office furnished results of a survey to determine the feasibility of installing microphone coverage of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) convention to be held at Savannah, Georgia, 9/29-10/3/64 and in particular activities of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the SCLC. Savannah recommends authority be granted to install such coverage for the purpose of determining the extent of communist infiltration or influence in the racial movement.

[redacted] b7E

Savannah advised that security can be assured.

Coverage will be required for four days and three nights and will be effected by radio communication with no visible connection [redacted].

It is expected that attempts will again be made to exert influence upon the SCLC and in particular on King by communists. Such coverage is desirable and it is expected that valuable information will be obtained relating to this investigation. The SCLC is currently under investigation to determine the extent of communist infiltration, domination, and/or control. Since this communist influence has in the past been exerted mainly upon King, such coverage is extremely important.

REC- 26 100-442529 123

Enclosure

100-442529
100-438794

OCT 2 1964

EX 109

TPR:fnh
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

6 OCT 5 1964

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
100-442529
100-438794

RECOMMENDATION:

That the [attached] teletype to the Savannah Office approving the installation of microphone coverage [as set forth] [above] be approved and sent.

4-[illegible] (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XX TELETYPE

9:25 PM EST URGENT 9-26-64 CJD
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAVANNAH 262005

JUNE CIRM CONINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/80 BY SP2 LCS/ltc

REBURAD SEPTEMBER 22 LAST.

[redacted], MANGER HOTEL, SAVANNAH, EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE AND RELIABLE, ADVISED SEPTEMBER 25 LAST THAT THE HOTEL HAS ONE REQUEST FROM SCLC FOR 50 ROOMS AND A SECOND REQUEST FOR 20 ROOMS FOR BOARD MEMBERS FOR SCLC CONVENTION BUT THEY HAVE RECEIVED ONLY THE NAMES OF 15 STAFF MEMBERS TO OCCUPY THE ROOMS. [redacted] HAS REQUESTED SCLC TO PROVIDE THE NAMES OF THE ADDITIONAL OCCUPANTS [redacted] NO RESERVATIONS RECEIVED IN NAME OF HARRY WACTEL, CARL BRADEN OR RALPH HELSTEIN.

[redacted]

[redacted]. ADEQUATE PERSONNEL WILL BE ASSIGNED TO HANDLE COVERAGE.

THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION BEING SOUGHT IS POSSIBLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OR INFLUENCE IN THE RACIAL MOVEMENT IN

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Read advised 9:15 AM 9-27-64. Coming in SC

REC- 40 [illegible]-4121-[illegible]

OCT 2 1964

INT. SEC.

XEROX

OCT 2 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 [illegible] 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAVANNAH 262005

THE UNITED STATES. IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE THIS INFORMATION MAY BE DEVELOPED BY MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE [redacted] INVOLVING BRADEN, WACTEL AND/OR HELSTEIN AND OFFICIALS OF SCLC. POSSIBILITY OF BRADEN'S PRESENCE BELIEVED TO GIVE VERY GOOD INDICATION THAT CP INFLUENCE CAN BE DETECTED. THERE IS NO OTHER KNOWN POSSIBLE COVERAGE AT THIS TIME. b7D b7E

RISKS OF DETECTION ARE EXTREMELY REMOTE BECAUSE OF [redacted]. COVERAGE CAN BE EFFECTED BY RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH NO VISIBLE CONNECTION [redacted].

COVERAGE WILL BE REQUIRED FOR FOUR DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 29 TO OCTOBER 2 INCLUSIVE.

AUTHORITY IS REQUESTED TO EFFECT MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE [redacted].

RECEIVED: 11:06 PM CMM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

9/28/64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Rosack

EX-102

TO SAC SAVANNAH (66-634)

REC- 40 100-442527 1/24

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CIRM, COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE,

INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C.

JUNE. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX ONE NINE SIX FOUR.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO EFFECT MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE AS REQUESTED PROVIDED FULL SECURITY ASSURED.

ADVISE DATE AND TIME OF INSTALLATION, SYMBOLS UTILIZED AND DATE AND TIME OF DISCONTINUANCE. FURNISH BUREAU ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED EXPEDITIOUSLY AND FOLLOW WITH SUBMISSION OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

TPR:fnh
(7)

SEP 28 5 17 PM 1964
FBI - READING ROOM

NR. 28 7236
ENC.
CK:
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/22/80 BY SP1 GSK/bb/dlw

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, same date, same caption, prepared by TPR:fnh. Teletype being utilized in view of time element involved.

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Tele. Room
Holmes

XEROX
OCT 2 1964

VIA TELETYPE
SEP 28 1964
7:24 P Per MSC
ENCIPHERED

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

FBI
RECD
SEP 28 5 17 PM 1964
FBI - READING ROOM

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442527

Serial Removal Charge Out
4-21 (Rev. 2-11-65)

INSTRUCTIONS: *This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee* **only upon the return of the item.**

Subject Martin Luther King, Jr. 9-11-64

Type of Mail — **Date of Mail**

- ☐ Report
- ☐ Incoming letter
- ☐ Outgoing letter
- ☒ Memorandum — Evans to Belmont
- ☐ Airtel
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Enclosure (describe)
- ☐ Laboratory Work Sheet
- ☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)
- ☐ Loyalty Form
- ☐ Other (describe)

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☒ Mr. DeLoach ☐ Mrs. ~~Miller~~ ☐ Miss ☐ Room 4092 ~~1026~~ 6	CMB	5-22-72

Reason for Removal

- ☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)
- ☐ To send to
- ☐ To attach to
- ☐ For office use
- ☐ For change to another file
- ☒ Other (Specify) To be kept perm. in Mr. DeLoach's office 4092 (2-14-75)

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-126

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

October 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Glascock
1 - Mr. Shubatt

Airtel

JUNE

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re your FD-143 dated 9/11/64 regarding NY 4596-S*.

NY 4596-S* should be promptly discontinued. Advise the Bureau date and time of discontinuance.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 10/6/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," WFS:kmj.

MAILED 5
OCT 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 7 11 17 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357847

REC-26

1 - 100-357847 (Gray) (JUNE)

WFS:kmj
(10)

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 10-5-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAVANNAH 051646

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

C CIRM, COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. JUNE.

(U)

REBURAD SEPTEMBER 28, 1964.

[redacted] LHM

b7E

FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 1:58PM DWM

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 LSK/DB/dkc
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/5/84

5/22/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 Miller
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/5/84

6/15/82

REC-53

100-442529-16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - J. D. Donohue

10-9-64

SAC, Savannah (66-634)

EX-103 REC-53 167

Director, FBI (100-442529) ~~(100-455794)~~

JUNE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurad 10-5-64. For record purposes advise [redacted] coverage designated SV 446-S*. b7E

JDD:klb
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/80 BY SP-1 6SK/DB/dd

MAILED 6
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

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6 OCT 14 1964

79 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 12 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

0-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
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Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 5, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

CIRM

The Director has instructed that there are to be no technical surveillances in cases which would thereby be tainted for prosecution.

We are presently operating a technical surveillance on [redacted] Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who was elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, under an alias in December, 1959, and who, in July, 1962, was described as the "braintrust" for Martin Luther King and as being in charge of the New York Office of King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The technical surveillance on O'Dell was installed on October 16, 1963. b7E

Since O'Dell is a subject for possible future administrative action and criminal prosecution under the membership registration provision (Section 8) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the New York Office is being instructed to discontinue this surveillance.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel be transmitted to New York so instructing.

Enc. Sent 11-6-64 EBR

100-358916

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 15 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Reddy

EBR:bgc (7)

6 OCT 19 1964

6 ~~OCT 18 1964~~

Records
cc: 100-442529 (JUNE)

OCT 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358916

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 10/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM JUNE

ReBuairtel, 10/7/64.

NY 4596-S* discontinued 4:00 p.m., 10/8/64.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JJK:rmv
(5)

REC 20 100-442527-182

10 OCT 9 1964

14

101

C. G. Wick

INTERNAL

DONOHUE

SEP 29 1965

XEROX

6 OCT 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

6 OCT 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-153735

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Donohue
1-Mr. Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

We currently have a technical surveillance providing information concerning the activities of [redacted] b7E for the purpose of determining the extent of communist influence upon SCLC leader Martin Luther King, Jr. This installation has provided considerable extremely valuable information relating to communist influences on the racial situation in the United States. King, as far as the general public is concerned, is one of the outstanding civil rights leaders. It is felt that this installation should be continued. OTHER Per Court Order

This installation has in the past furnished considerable information regarding the influences upon King and the SCLC by individuals connected with the communist movement. A great deal of this information has not been available from other sources. It is extremely urgent that such information continue to be available to the Bureau, particularly in view of King's prominence in the civil rights field and his contacts with high Government officials. The Bureau's responsibility in obtaining such information cannot be minimized. We are currently conducting intensified investigations on the SCLC and King because of these communist influences. An example of valuable information obtained was [redacted]. Intelligence being received from this source does not involve matters being considered for prosecution.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above installation be continued.

100-442529

1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)

TPR:kmj
(7)

REC 20 100-442529-143

6 OCT 13 1964

6 OCT 13 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/19/80 BY SP-1 SK/DB/dm

6 OCT 14 1964

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN 100-438794-143

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

October 6, 1964

JUNE

BAYARD RUSTIN
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

The Director has instructed that there are to be no technical surveillances in cases which would thereby be tainted for prosecution.

NY 4212-S* is a technical surveillance on Bayard Rustin, [redacted] b7E It was authorized 11/1/63 and installed 11/15/63. Rustin, a former member of the Young Communist League, is an extremely active leader in the Negro movement and was Deputy Director of the 8/28/63 March on Washington. He was formerly an employee of Martin Luther King, Jr., and in recent months has been a close advisor to King, particularly in connection with King's activities relating to the Democratic National Convention recently held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Because of the communist influences on King and the background of Rustin, who still maintains some communist associations, we have been securing very valuable information through this source.

There is no prosecutive action pending relative to Rustin and, on the basis of the facts known concerning him, none appears indicated in the foreseeable future. It would therefore be well to continue this technical surveillance because of its large contribution to our intelligence in the most important racial movement area of our responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

The technical surveillance on Bayard Rustin, NY 4212-S*, be continued.

100-158790

100-442529 (CIRM) (JUNE)

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Bland
- Mr. Baumgardner
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Mohr

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-158790-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 6, 1964

JUNE

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Donohue
1-Mr.Glascock
1-Mr.Shubatt

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

The Director has instructed that there are to be no technical surveillances in cases which would thereby be tainted for prosecution.

At the present time we are operating a technical surveillance on [redacted] of Jesse Williard Gray, Director, Community Council on Housing, [redacted]. The surveillance was authorized on 8/5/64 and was installed on 8/12/64. Gray was formerly Regional Director of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, USA, and is currently on the Security Index. He was one of the principal agitators in the Harlem riots in New York City during July, 1964, and advance information has subsequently been received regarding his interest in or possible participation in racial demonstrations in August and September, 1964. b7E

By letter dated 9/11/64 the Department was requested to furnish an opinion as to whether information previously furnished regarding several individuals involved in the Harlem riots, including Gray, might constitute a violation of a Federal law on the part of such individuals. The Department, by letter dated 9/16/64, advised that insufficient evidence is available to warrant prosecutive action at this time. However, the Department requested that investigation be continued.

OBSERVATION:

In view of the continuing investigation of Gray looking toward the development of evidence indicating a violation of a Federal law, it is being recommended that this technical surveillance be discontinued.

REC 20 100-442529-184

8 OCT 14 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to the New York Office instructing that the technical surveillance on Jesse Williard Gray (NY 4596-S*) be discontinued.

Enc.
100-442529
1 - 100-357847 (Gray) (JUNE)

(see addendum, next page)

6 WFS:kmj (8) 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
from Mr. Baumgardner, 10/6/64
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS - IS-C (WFS:kmj)

ADDENDUM (AHB:CSH), 10/7/64:

Gray was one of the principal agitators in the Harlem riots in New York City. I think we have an overriding interest to keep track of what he is planning, with particular reference to possible future violence. This technical surveillance has been used and we cannot change that fact. In the event evidence is developed permitting possible prosecution, we should consider discontinuing the technical surveillance at that time.

A. H. Belmont

I recommend
discontinuance
Yes
10-7
AH

XEROX
29 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-438794)

DATE: 10/12/64

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (66-634)

JUNE

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet, 10/9/64. b7E

SV 446-S* provided coverage in [redacted]

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Savannah

CMO:lsw
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/80 BY SP-16SK/DD/dlw

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794-

REC-47 100-442529-146

1 OCT 16 1964

EX-108

T. ROSEN INT. SEC.

DONOHUE

6 OCT 19 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670-E)

October 23, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

JUNE

CIRM

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

Re your FD-143 dated 10/14/64 concerning AT 1380-S* through AT 1386-S*.

Item Number 11 requests information as to number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject. The reply was indicated as "One." Prior FD-143's from your office in this matter contained "None" as answer to Item Number 11.

By return mail advise as to whether the current reply of "One" is correct and, if so, identity of that live informant. If incorrect, appropriate change will be made on Bureau copy per your advice.

REC. 16

100-442529-227

EX-109

6 OCT 27 1964

MAILED 8
OCT 23 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI - JUSTICE
RECD - SULLIVAN

SFP:kmj
(6)

NOV 2 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/2/64

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670E) JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 10/23/64 which requested information regarding one live informant covering same subject as informants AT 1380-S* through AT 1386-S*. b6 b7C b7D

The current reply of one is correct as is [redacted]

CC-808RB

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta
AFM:cb
(4)

EX-102

REC- 53 100-442529-352

1 NOV 8 1964

INT. SEC.
DONOHUE
SPEC. MAIL RM

6 NOV 12 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 364 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 241 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-39

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/4/64

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670-A) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter 11/3/64 captioned as above. Further reference is made to Atlanta teletype dated 10/26/64 and Atlanta airtel dated 10/27/64.

The airtel and Letterhead Memorandum submitted by Atlanta under date of 10/27/64 referred to one Reverend HERBERT EATON (phonetic). The identity of Reverend HERBERT EATON (phonetic) is unknown to the Atlanta Office and was the most logical interpretation to be made of the phonetic name as recorded and was only determined after replaying pertinent tape on several occasions. The name was set forth erroneously in the teletype as EATONTON as at the time of submission of teletype opportunity had not been had to replay original data received. No further identifying data is known regarding Reverend HERBERT EATON (phonetic) other than as set forth in referenced communication it being noted therein that Reverend HERBERT EATON (phonetic) had been in contact with JAMES BEVEL who was at that time in Montgomery, Alabama. On the basis of this information it is assumed that Reverend EATON (phonetic) is an acquaintance of BEVEL and could well be located in the Alabama area since BEVEL was at that time in Alabama.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Mobile (Info) (RM)
1- Birmingham (Info) (RM)
1- Atlanta
AFM:elt
(5)

REC- 39 100-442529-353

EX-100

NOV 6 1964

INTELLIGENCE

CONSOLIDATION

NOV 17 1964

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile ~~100-3-116~~) DATE: JUNE 11/16/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character of Case IS-C
Field Office New York
Symbol Number NY 4212-S*
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~XX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~CONF. INFT.~~

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed: 8-14-01
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:

[redacted] b7E

REC-16 EX-112 100-442539-447

3. Location of monitoring plant:

[redacted] (U)

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:
Authorization by Bureau airtel to New York, 11/1/63; installed on 11/15/63.

NOV 17 1964

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None.

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

a. Is a trunk line utilized? No.

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No.

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No.

1 - Bureau (100-3-116) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

Registered Mail
JMK:gmd

6 DEC 2 1964

1 Xerox copy made & routed to Section for main file. 11/24/64

SEC. MAIL RM.

ENCODED COPY FILED IN

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? -----

CONFIDENTIAL

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:
None.

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:

None.

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached Pages 2A, 2B and 2C.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No.

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

None.

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No.

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No.

14. Cost of Plant Premises:

a. Rental costs for plant premises: No cost.

b7E

(U)

b. Give total number of other surveillances monitored at same plant.

(S)

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

17

JUNE

CONFIDENTIAL

#9.

8/24/64

Source furnished information concerning a contact between RUSTIN and RACHELLE HOROWITZ (a confidante of RUSTIN's), during which time RUSTIN related to her information he had received concerning a meeting of the President and civil rights leaders on that date.

In addition, the source furnished information that RUSTIN was helping MARTIN LUTHER KING prepare his testimony (to present to the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party), as well as information regarding the seating of the Freedom Party delegation. (Disseminated to the Bureau, Atlanta and to New York case files in airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 8/24/64).

8/25/64

Source advised that RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and ANDREW YOUNG (Assistant to KING), conferred concerning the Democratic National Convention, which was to open on 8/24/64, in Atlantic City, New Jersey. During their conference, RUSTIN advised KING as to what strategy he should use in regard to the Convention, as well as to when he should arrive and depart at and from the Convention. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and Newark by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 8/25/64).

9/16/64

Source furnished information about RUSTIN's contact with the New York Office of the FBI, during which time he furnished information relating to the Harlem riots. In substance, the information was that RUSTIN, while in Harlem during the riots, observed two automobiles carrying occupants who were observed distributing literature, one piece of which branded Lt. THOMAS GILLIGAN of the NYCPD as a murderer. (Disseminated to the Bureau, Newark, Baltimore, Philadelphia and WFO by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/16/64.)

CONFIDENTIAL

#9. (Cont'd)

9/25/64

Source furnished information indicating that RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in conference on that date. Among the matters discussed was a speaking engagement to which KING was to make in Newark, New Jersey, 11/11/64, (actually occurred on 10/11/64).

The source also advised that RUSTIN was being considered for membership on the Board of Directors of Haryou-Act, New York City. (Disseminated to Bureau, Newark and New York files by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/29/64).

10/6/64

RUSTIN was in contact with RACHELLE HOROWITZ (a confidante) on that date. RUSTIN told her about the SCLC Convention which was held in Savannah, Georgia, on 9/29 through 10/2/64. He said in this regard that he wrote the Economics Section of the SCLC Program.

RUSTIN also elaborated on KING's speaking engagement for 10/10/64, in Newark. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and Newark by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10/6/64.

10/20/64

RUSTIN, according to the source, was in touch with WALTER FAUNTROY (Director of the Washington, D.C. branch of the SCLC). FAUNTROY advised that KING was considering a plan whereby all of the civil rights leaders who signed the moratorium on demonstrations would tour the country and encourage people to vote on 11/3/64. The source also furnished the dates and cities to be included in the tour. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles and WFO by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10/20/64).

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE

#9. (Cont'd)

10/22/64

Source advised that RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in conference on that date. RUSTIN advised that he was going to California for about ten days for the purpose of collecting money for the A. PHILIP RANDOLPH Institute.

RUSTIN and WACHTEL discussed the article of KING's which is scheduled to appear in "The Saturday Evening Post". WACHTEL told RUSTIN to tell KING that "they" (WACHTEL and RUSTIN) had made the necessary changes in the article. (Furnished to Bureau, Atlanta by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10/23/64).

11/3/64

Source furnished information indicating that BAYARD RUSTIN and Dr. RALPH BUNCHE were in contact on that date. RUSTIN inquired if BUNCHE would be prepared to be Chairman of the Welcoming Committee of a large dinner in behalf of MARTIN LUTHER KING after his return from Oslo, Norway, where he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Source also advised that RUSTIN was in contact with HARRY WACHTEL about the KING reception. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and relevant case files in airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 11/6/64).

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE CONFIDENTIAL

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost.

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation? b7E

[redacted] per month. (U)

16. Personnel Costs:

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[redacted]

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[redacted] per week available to plant.

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[redacted] per week.

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[redacted] per annum.

17. Remarks (By SAC):

This source has furnished information of inestimable value pertaining to the civil rights movement, demonstrations relating thereto, and the plans of its leaders, particularly MARTIN LUTHER KING. Furthermore, the source has furnished information concerning the political significance of some of the civil rights demonstrations, and actions by some of the leaders of the civil rights movement. In view of these factors alone, it would seem absolutely necessary that this source be continued.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director:
(If this surveillance involves cryptanalysis, include statement that decrypted material is or is not sufficiently important to continue decrypting.)

NY 4212-S* is a technical surveillance (tesur) on Bayard Rustin, [redacted], authorized 11/1/63; installed 11/15/63. Rustin, a former member of the Young Communist League and a convicted homosexual, is currently a frequent and close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. Considerable intelligence is available concerning the racial movement generally and the communist influences therein through coverage of the Rustin - King relationship. b7E

During the past three months very valuable information has been obtained from this source. Some examples are: On 8/24, 25/64 information obtained concerning plans of King to testify before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Committee and strategy King intended to use at the Democratic Party Convention. On 9/25/64 and 10/6/64 information obtained concerning [redacted] speaking engagement of King. On 10/6/64 source advised concerning the Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) (headed by King) held 9/29-10/2/64 and the fact that Rustin wrote a section of the SCLC program. On 10/20/64 intelligence obtained concerning plans of King and other civil rights leaders to tour the country on a "get out the vote" campaign. Valuable specifics obtained. On 10/22/64 information obtained concerning a conference between Rustin and another of King's advisors, Harry Wachtel, concerning an article to appear in "The Saturday Evening Post" under King's name. On 11/3/64 information obtained concerning a contact between Rustin and Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations relative to plans for welcoming King back to the United States after he receives the Nobel Prize.

The continuing flow of information of considerable value pertaining to the civil rights movement and specifically the activities of King, [redacted], thus enabling the Bureau to keep the White House and other government officials promptly informed, dictates the desirability for continuing this source for an additional three months. Same is recommended.

FJBJr

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

100-442529

TO : Director, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, Detroit (66-2174) JUNE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attention: JOSEPH A. SIZOO
Domestic Intelligence Division

Per your telephonic request on 12/10/64, there are being furnished via parcel post registered eight reels of tape regarding the captioned subject.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Package Copy
1 - Detroit
BAS:sal
(5)

REC 45 100-442529-530

6 DEC 1964

0-17 to Detroit
Copy to
Date 12-17-64
By SERIALS
Remarks not correct
Bufile # and correct caption. 11 10 PM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 DEC 30 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/16/64

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (66-2174)

JUNE

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION

CIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/20/80 BY SP1 6SK/RR

On December 7, 1964, ASAC JOHN F. CALLAGHAN contacted [redacted] who is [redacted] of the License Division of the American Automobile Association (AAA), with offices located at 139 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, telephone WO 3-2911. [redacted] resides at [redacted]; home phone [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he is [redacted]. He stated that for several years [redacted] stated that as a result of the publicity afforded the controversy between the Director and the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, [redacted] had indicated they had proof that KING was "more than a notorious liar" as stated by the Director. They had inferred to [redacted] that the Reverend KING was leading far from the model life one would expect from a minister. They continued that when Reverend KING stayed at [redacted] there were several prostitutes visiting him at the hotel, some of whom spent the night with him and other Negroes in his party.

[redacted] identified his sources as [redacted] (LNU), [redacted] (LNU), and [redacted] (LNU), [redacted] were identified by [redacted] stated he had sounded out [redacted] and [redacted] as to whether they were willing to disclose such information; however, both were most hesitant. [redacted] was of the opinion that these individuals were most upset with Reverend KING's conduct

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100-442529-546

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Detroit
IRA:sal
(3)

REC-33

DEC 18 1964

XEROX

DEC 28 1964

6 DEC 29 1964

DONAHUE

SPEC. MAIL DIV.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

and his demanding manner while at the hotel, and had talked with the Vice Squad of the Detroit Police Department, which squad was most reluctant to take any action because of the identity of the individuals involved. [redacted] pointed out that he was passing this on for information, and stated that there was a possibility that [redacted] mentioned by him might make such information available to representatives of this Bureau if they were assured that it would be retained confidentially and they not be identified as the source.

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b7D

[redacted] was contacted at the suggestion of [redacted], who identified himself as an insurance broker with offices located at [redacted]. He claimed he was associated with [redacted], and that Director HOOVER was a member of the Board of Directors of this company.

Detroit is taking no further action in this matter. The above is furnished for informational purposes.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile 100-442529 ~~100-3-116~~) DATE: JUNE 2/15/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

8/19/96 Classified by SP5Cj Declassify on: OADR #253760

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character of Case IS-C
Field Office New York
Symbol Number NY 4212-S*
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~Microphone~~) XX

~~CONF. INFT~~

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed:

BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:

[redacted]

3. Location of monitoring plant: (U)

[redacted]

8-14-01 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTNF

b7E

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorization by Bureau airtel to NY, 11/1/63.
Installed on 11/15/63.

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None.

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

a. Is a trunk line utilized? No

REC-100 100-442529-

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No

FEB 17 1965

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No

1 - Bureau (100-3-116) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)

Registered Mail

JMK:gmg

XEROX COPY MADE IN VOUCHER-STAT. SECTION

6 MAR 29 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? _____

CONFIDENTIAL

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:
None

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:
None

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached pages 2A, 2B and 2C.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?
No

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

None

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):
No

b7E

14. Cost of Plant Premises:

(U) a. Rental costs for plant premises: No cost.

b. Give total number of other surveillances monitored at same plant.

(S)

CONFIDENTIAL

2

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JUNE

#9.

11/7/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in conference with HARRY WACHTEL on that date. According to source, they discussed an affair they were planning for MARTIN LUTHER KING on his return from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. WACHTEL, in that regard, said he had arranged for one NISSELSON (later identified as MICHAEL NISSELSON, a fund raiser and CP member at one time), to run the affair and would be assisted by SAUL MILLS (also a former Communist contact). (Information furnished to Bureau, Atlanta and Jackson Offices by airtel and LHM dated 11/10/64).

11/16/64

Source advised that RUSTIN and ANDREW YOUNG (assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) were in contact on that date concerning plans RUSTIN made in London, England, in anticipation of KING's visit. RUSTIN furnished KING's complete plans for his trip. (Furnished to Bureau and Atlanta by airtel and LHM, dated 11/17/64).

12/3/64

Source furnished information that RUSTIN in contact with AL ORENSTEIN (ph). ORENSTEIN advised of changes in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He named the three new leaders of the organization.

ORENSTEIN also advised of his personal plans, which included talks to colleges.

RUSTIN advised that during the last of January, 1965, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH would hold a Negro leadership conference. (This information furnished to Bureau, Atlanta and Jackson by letter dated 12/8/64).

12/2/64

Source furnished information that RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact regarding MARTIN LUTHER KING, an affair

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JUNE

#9. (Cont'd)

planned for him when he returned from Europe. WACHTEL said Vice President HUMPHREY had agreed to attend the New York City event.

WACHTEL also took the opportunity to discuss a press conference of his (KING's) which was to be held on 12/4/64.

In referring to HUMPHREY's acceptance of the invitation at the KING affair, WACHTEL said he interpreted it as a "follow-through on the HOOVER thing".

During the same conference, WACHTEL and RUSTIN discussed a meeting of Negro leaders which took place in A. PHILIP RANDOLPH's office on 12/2/64, during which time the "HOOVER" matter was discussed. (Submitted to Bureau and Atlanta by airtel dated 12/3/64, captioned "CIRM").

2/2/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in contact with one CORA (LNU), who advised about a ~~Poncheman Terrace (ph)~~ Conference on 2/18-20/65, at the Hilton Hotel, New York City.

CORA, in elaborating on the conference, said it was being held for the benefit of "television", and was being produced by her. Furthermore, she said it would be attended by numerous notable people, including HENRY R. ~~LUCA (publisher~~ of "Time-Life" Publications), and MARTIN LUTHER KING, provided he accepted the invitation which she had tendered to him.

RUSTIN, at CORA's request, furnished names of leaders of New York City who should be invited to attend. (Furnished to Bureau, Atlanta and New York files by airtel and LHM dated 2/4/65).

2/4/65

Source furnished information indicating that ERIC MORTON, Field Secretary for SNCC, was in contact with BAYARD RUSTIN. He advised that on 2/5/65, a demonstration protesting Selma, Alabama conditions would be held at United States Court

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JUNE

~~SECRET~~

#9. (Cont'd)

House in Foley Square, New York City. The purpose of the demonstration was to demand Federal intervention in vote drive. (Submitted to Bureau by teletype, 2/5/65).

2/8/65

Source furnished information that RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL and JACK GREENBERG (Director of legal defense for the NAACP), would travel to Washington, D.C., on that date for the purpose of advising MARTIN LUTHER KING during the course of interviews with the Attorney General and the Vice President. (Furnished Bureau by teletype, 2/8/65, captioned, "REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, DISCRIMINATION IN VOTING-ELECTION LAW; CIVIL RIGHTS").

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation?

[redacted] per month

(U)

16. Personnel Costs:

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[redacted]

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[redacted] per week available to plant

b7E

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[redacted] per week

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[redacted] per annum

17. Remarks (By SAC):

This source has furnished information of inestimable value pertaining to the civil rights movement, demonstrations relating thereto, and the plans of its leaders, particularly MARTIN LUTHER KING. Furthermore, the source has furnished information concerning the political significance of some of the civil rights demonstrations, and actions by some of the leaders of the civil rights movement. In view of these factors alone, it would seem absolutely necessary that this source be continued.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director:
(If this surveillance involves cryptanalysis, include statement that decrypted material is or is not sufficiently important to continue decrypting.)

NY 4212-S* is a technical surveillance (tesur) on Bayard Rustin, [redacted]. b7E
Authorized 11/1/63; installed 11/15/63. Rustin, a former member of the Young Communist League and a convicted homosexual, continues as a frequent and close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., a principal Negro spokesman who is under communist influence. Considerable intelligence regularly flows to us concerning the racial movement generally and, specifically, communist influences therein through coverage of the Rustin - King association.

During the past 90 days, valuable information was obtained from this source. Some examples are: On 11/7/65 Rustin conferred with Harry Wachtel (another King advisor with a communist background). Arrangements were made concerning welcoming King to the United States after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. Through this conversation, we learned of the involvement in the arrangements of two individuals who are former Party members. On 11/16 and 12/2/64 source furnished information concerning plans being made for King's trip abroad as well as his return to the United States and specifically concerning Rustin's trip to London, England, on behalf of King. On 2/2/65 we learned of a conference which King was to attend in New York City along with other prominent leaders. On 2/4/65 source told of a demonstration that was to be held the next day at the United States Courthouse, New York City, in connection with the Selma, Alabama, racial situation. On 2/8/65 we learned of the plans for King's trip to Washington, D.C., with his advisors looking toward a conference with the President and other Government officials.

The continuing flow of information of great value pertaining to the civil rights movement and the activities of King in respect to communist influences on him enables the Bureau to keep the White House and other Government offices promptly advised. This clearly indicates the desirability for continuing this tesur for another 90 days and same is so recommended.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 700 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 698 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

April 19, 1965

1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue
1 - Mr. W.T. Forsyth
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670-E)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

JUNE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/20/80 BY SP-1 SK/DD/kk

Reurairtel 4/15/65 which advised that [redacted] It was stated that it was apparent that present source at [redacted], AT 1379-S*, would be discontinued as a result of [redacted]. Bureau authority was requested to conduct a survey on [redacted] so that appropriate recommendations might follow concerning technical coverage there. You assured full security for this survey.

Bureau authority is granted for the survey provided full security is assured. Take no action relative to installation, limiting your action only to survey. Expedite so that any break in coverage may be minimized. Promptly advise Bureau of time and date of discontinuance at [redacted]

Keep Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

REC 11 100-442529-933

APR 19 1965 COMM-FBI

SFP:hbl:tef
(6)

Re Buairtel 4-19-65
Data and info will be submitted APR 21 1965
and status of investigation

NOTE: AT 1379-S* is a technical surveillance on [redacted] It was authorized 10/15/63 and installed 11/8/63. It is noted that when we received the then Attorney General's authority for installation of this coverage, it was to be on [redacted]. This source has, of course, been a most prolific [redacted] extremely valuable intelligence relating to King and communist influence on him. After receipt of the results of survey and Atlanta's recommendations, a memorandum will be prepared along with any necessary correspondence with the Attorney General.

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APR 27 1965
APR 23 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNCLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018 BY [redacted]

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. (IS) 100-442529

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A technical surveillance was instituted on [redacted] on November 8, 1963. [redacted]

b7E

This technical surveillance has provided considerable valuable intelligence information concerning communist influence on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference through Martin Luther King, Jr. Some examples include the following:

OTHER Per Court Order

Information has been furnished relating to [redacted]

Unless you instruct to the contrary, this technical surveillance will be continued for an additional six months.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~SECRET~~

REC-31 100-442529-105

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

18 MAY 17 1965

EX-101

6 MAY 20 1965

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

5/17/65

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

4/1 airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670-E)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

JUNE

CINN

ReBuairtel 4/19/65 authorizing survey relative to possible technical surveillance on [redacted], and Buiet (O-1) 5/5/65 requesting advice as to status.

By return airtel, without fail, advise as to status of survey and as to status of AT 1379-S* which covers [redacted]

b7E

SFP:deh
(5)

EX 110

MAILED 30
MAY 17 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 24 100-442529-105

18 MAY 18 1965

6 MAY 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1052 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (JUNE)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670-E)

RE: CIRM

Sources, Atlanta, advised [redacted]

b7D
b7E

In view of the above, it is apparent present source AT 1379-S* will be discontinued as a result of [redacted]. Bureau authority is requested to conduct survey on [redacted] so that appropriate recommendations may be made concerning TESURS. Full security is insured for this survey.

3- Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta
AFM:elt
(4)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Floyd

5/18/65

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-91911)

JUNE

From: Director, FBI (100-357647)

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reairtel 5/14/65 captioned "CIRM."

Provided full security is assured, Bureau authority is granted to conduct survey for tesur. [redacted] Advise results together with your recommendation as to feasibility of installation.

In the absence of further information evidencing [redacted], Bureau authority is not granted at this time to conduct survey for tesur on [redacted] However, if further investigation by your office substantiates information that [redacted] and if you find that [redacted] to an extent which would warrant further consideration of a tesur there, furnish the Bureau pertinent information including available background and subversive data on [redacted], and make your recommendation accordingly.

100-452529

NOT RECORDED
141 MAY 25 1965

1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1 - 100-452529 (CIRM)
WHF:jed
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

MAY 28 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-357647

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Airtel to New York
RE: - JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
100-357847

NOTE:

Subject is on Security Index. He reportedly terminated his position as organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP during November, 1958. No subsequent evidence of CP membership. Described in 1964 by a CP functionary as no longer a CP member but friendly to the Party. He is Director of the Community Council on Housing (CCH), New York City, and has operated as a local rent strike organizer, operating out of the CCH. He was a prominent figure in the Harlem racial riots during December, 1964. He is in frequent contact with militant Negro leaders in various parts of this country.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670-E)

RE: CIRM

JUNE

Re Bureau airtel 4/19/65, which authorized survey relative to Tesur on [redacted] This survey was conducted with full security and results of same were furnished telephonically on 5/6/65 to Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN. On the same date, Mr. SULLIVAN telephonically advised that the installation of this Tesur was not authorized at this time. b7E

Survey reflects that [redacted]

AT 1379-S* is shown to be discontinued after April 30, 1965.

3- Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta
AFM:elt
(4)

REC-16 100-442529-18

10 MAY 20 1965

EX-105

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/82 BY SP2

INT. SEC.

DONAHUE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 JUN 30 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile 100-~~3-116~~ 442529 JUNE) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

~~ALL INFO~~ ~~CONTAINED~~ ~~HEREIN IS~~ ~~CLASSIFIED~~ ~~EXCEPT~~ ~~SHOWN~~ ~~OTHERW~~

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: [redacted]
Character of Case IS-C
Field Office New York
Symbol Number NY 4212-S*
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~or~~ ~~Microphone~~)

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed:

BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:

[redacted] (S)

3. Location of monitoring plant:

[redacted] (S) (U)

8-14-01
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NISEP/NF
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

b7E

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Authorization by Bureau airtel to New York, 11/1/63.
Installed on 11/15/63. (S)

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

XEROX
JUN 25 1965

REC 55 SD-117
REC-34
100-442529

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

a. Is a trunk line utilized? No

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No

6-25
14 MAY 25 1965

DONOHUE

1 - Bureau ~~(100-3-116)~~ (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

Registered Mail

JUN 6 1965

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INTSEC

M. F. Row
6221 IRS

XEROX COPY MADE IN
VOUCHER-STAT. SECTION

SPEC. INV. TT. BM

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? _____

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:

None

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:

None

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached pages 2A, 2B and 2C.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

None

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

14. Cost of Plant Premises:

(U) a. Rental costs for plant premises: No Cost.

b. Give total number of other surveillances monitored at same plant.

b7E

(S) [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

4

#9.

2/6/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in contact with HARRY WACHTEL (New York City Attorney and advisor to MARTIN LUTHER KING) on that date. WACHTEL advised that LEE WHITE (Special White House Assistant) had contacted him about KING's statement to the effect that he would see President JOHNSON on 2/8/65. WHITE was relating the President's annoyance at the statement.

WACHTEL said KING could meet with Attorney General KATZENBACH on 2/8/65, and said a second tentative plan was for KING to telephone the President on 2/16/65, and then see KATZENBACH on 2/18/65. (Furnished the Bureau by teletype, 2/6 and 7/65, and LHM 2/8/65, captioned, "CIRM". Atlanta and New York subjects received copies of LHM).

2/17/65

Source advised RUSTIN in contact with RALPH ABERNATHY (SCLC Financial Secretary and Treasurer) on that date. Their contact concerned KING's physical condition, which ABERNATHY said had prompted KING to ask for $500 to permit him to take a few days vacation away from Selma, Alabama.

On 2/17/65, the source advised that RUSTIN contacted HARRY WACHTEL regarding KING's need of the money. WACHTEL agreed to send the money to KING. (Furnished to Bureau, Atlanta and Mobile by LHM dated 2/18/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.").

3/9/65

Source advised that a conference was held by KING and his advisors, including RUSTIN, WACHTEL and others, which related to an injunction prohibiting KING and his followers from marching in Selma, Alabama. (Submitted to Bureau by telephone call, 3/9/65, and LHM, 3/11/65, captioned, "REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA. VOTING DISCRIMINATION." Atlanta and Mobile were also recipients of these communications).

#9. (Cont'd)

3/12/65

Source advised that RUSTIN and ANDREW YOUNG conferred about Selma, Alabama, and MARTIN LUTHER KING's desire to have three or four key labor leaders join him in Selma, Alabama, to aid him in his movement. In addition, YOUNG was to come to New York City, on 3/14/65, to meet with labor leaders at RUSTIN's apartment. The purpose of the meeting was to raise money and to enlist representatives to go to Selma.

3/16/65

Source advised that RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact on that date in regard to President JOHNSON's speech the night before, which concerned voting rights and what he intended to do to insure them to everyone.

In light of the President's desire to go all out for the Negro, WACHTEL and RUSTIN planned strategy as to how they would go about getting the voting bill enacted.

During their conference, WACHTEL and RUSTIN talked about an SCLC Administrative Board meeting scheduled for 3/31 and 4/1-2/65, in Baltimore. (Furnished to Bureau, Atlanta, Baltimore and New York, by LHM dated 3/18/65, captioned "CIRM").

3/19/65

Furnished information regarding a conference of KING, WACHTEL, NORMAN HILL of the AFL-CIO, and RUSTIN, pertaining to civil rights demonstrations, specifically, those that advocate civil disobedience. (Submitted to Bureau, Mobile by teletype, captioned, "REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA," 3/19/65).

3/24/65

Source furnished information that RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in discussion about the Montgomery, Alabama march. WACHTEL told of Judge JOHNSON's conference with JACK GREENBERG and representatives of the Justice Department regarding possible violence during the march. (Furnished to Bureau and Mobile by teletype, 3/24/65, captioned, "REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA").

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ JUNE

#9. (Cont'd)

3/30/65

Source advised that RUSTIN in conference with RACHELLE HOROWITZ (a confidante of his) during which time he told of KING's plans while in New York that date. (Furnished to Bureau and Atlanta by airtel and LHM dated 4/2/65, and captioned "CIRM").

4/5/65

Source advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING, RUSTIN, HERMAN WILL of the Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., conferred about the possibility of convening about 25 representatives of religious groups on an interfaith basis on 4/12/65, in Washington. The group would then consider the advisability of calling for a Religious Leaders National Vigil in Washington, D.C., late in April, 1965, to protest United States policy in Viet Nam. (Furnished to Bureau and WFO by teletype, 4/6/65, and airtel and LHM dated 4/9/65, captioned, "DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM - INFORMATION CONCERNING").

4/16/65

Furnished information that RUSTIN and ANDY YOUNG of the SCLC were in contact regarding a meeting YOUNG was to attend on 4/16/65, in Washington, D.C., with Governor LE ROY COLLINS, Director of Community Relations, Department of Commerce. (Submitted to Bureau by teletype, 4/16/65, captioned, "CIRM; BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA").

4/17/65

Advised that RUSTIN talked to unknown people that date regarding KING's physical condition. RUSTIN said the doctor was distressed with the whole sexual angle and felt it was more important than anything else. (Furnished to Bureau by teletype, 4/17/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.")

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost.

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation?

[redacted] per month. J&W

16. Personnel Costs: (U)

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[redacted] at [redacted] J&W

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[redacted] per week available to plant. J&W b7E

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[redacted] per week. J&W

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[redacted] per annum. J&W

17. Remarks (By SAC):

This source has furnished information of inestimable value pertaining to the civil rights movement, demonstrations relating thereto, and the plans of its leaders, particularly MARTIN LUTHER KING. Furthermore, the source has furnished information concerning the political significance of some of the civil rights demonstrations, and actions by some of the leaders of the civil rights movement. In view of these factors alone, it would seem absolutely necessary that this source be continued.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director:
(If this surveillance involves cryptanalysis, include statement that decrypted material is or is not sufficiently important to continue decrypting.)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. J. F. Bland

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SECURITY MATTER - C

June 3, 1965

JUNE
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Floyd

b7E

This is a recommendation that authority of the Attorney General be requested for installation of a technical surveillance on [redacted]

Since 1958 Gray has been engaged in organizing tenants in the Harlem area of New York City and operates as a local rent strike organizer. He was an organizer for the Communist Party between 1950 and 1958. In November, 1958, he was officially relieved of his duties as Regional Director of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party; however, he did not resign from the Communist Party. Although we have no evidence that Gray is currently a Communist Party member, William Patterson, a national Communist Party functionary, in January, 1964, described Gray as being friendly to the Communist Party. Gray has the confidence of both communist and militant racial leaders in the New York City area. He is on the Security Index. Gray was one of the principal agitators in the Harlem riots in New York City during July, 1964, and was the leader of a protest meeting on July 19, 1964, where Communist Party functionaries were in the audience. Gray reportedly called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem."

A technical surveillance was maintained on [redacted] from August to October, 1964. It provided valuable information regarding racial agitators and communist infiltration of racial matters.

New York has conducted a survey of [redacted] and assures the installation can be made with full security. There

Enc.

100-357847

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

WHF:cac
(8)

1 9 - [redacted]
NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 17 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

is no indication of possible prosecution of Gray at this time or in the foreseeable future. At the present time we have 58 investigative-type surveillances in operation and 11 are awaiting installation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be furnished the Attorney General requesting his authority for the proposed technical surveillance.

1647

Serial Removal Charge Out-
National Security Electronic Surveillance File
4-674 (Rev. 7-18-73)

Subject BAYARD RUSTIN

SECURITY MATTER -COMMUNIST

This serial, the original memorandum from the FBI to the Attorney General dated 6-4-65, which was returned to the Bureau signed by the Attorney General authorizing FBI to conduct electronic surveillance, has been permanently removed for retention in the National Security Electronic Surveillance File per memorandum T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7-13-73. See 62-115687-1 for details and where maintained.

Removed By 271 Date 4-3-74

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-1151

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

(SC) 100-357847

June 4, 1965

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Floyd

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SECURITY MATTER - C

JUNE

Jesse Williard Gray was officially relieved of his duties as Regional Director of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, USA, in November, 1958. In January, 1964, William L. Patterson, a Communist Party functionary, reportedly stated Gray was friendly to the Communist Party. Gray is currently described as the Director of the Community Council on Housing, New York, New York, and operates as a local rent strike organizer.

Gray has been described by various sources as one of the principal agitators in connection with the 1964 riots in the Harlem area of New York City. In particular, he was reported as the leader of a protest meeting in New York City on July 19, 1964, at which time Gray reportedly called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem."

In order to further cover the activities of Gray, it is requested that you authorize technical surveillance coverage [redacted]

b7E

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROVED _____

DATE _____

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

WHF:cac
(10)

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

6 JUN 22 1965

100-357847-102

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOTE:

This memorandum classified ~~"Secret"~~ since it refers to a technical surveillance, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the national security.

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan, dated 6/3/65, same caption, WHF:cac.

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Shaw 7/30/65
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Ryan
1- Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-91330-Sub 2)

J U N E

From: Director, FBI (100-358916)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT - 1950

Reairtel 7/28/65 requesting authority to conduct a survey to determine the feasibility of re-establishing a technical surveillance (tesur) on [redacted]

Authority for survey is granted provided that it can be conducted with full security. No mention is made as to any background concerning [redacted]. It must, therefore, be insured that there is nothing about this individual which would preclude the intended survey. When reporting the results of the survey and your recommendation relative to installation, include information concerning [redacted] so that the Bureau may be fully informed.

b6
b7C
b7E

For your future guidance, note that the element of security was not commented upon in reairtel as required. There also should have been some comment concerning [redacted].

The fact that Gus Hall has indicated that O'Dell has been hired on a full-time basis to work "secretly" in recruiting into the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) Negroes from the civil rights movement affords the Bureau a golden opportunity for exploitation in two important areas.

First, you should immediately undertake to discreetly and skillfully guide appropriate informants, potential informants and racial sources into a position whereby they might be recruited into the Party by O'Dell. This would enable the Bureau not only to enhance the developments of our sources but gain for us most valuable intelligence.

1 - Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM)
SFP:deh
(10)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
70 AUG 3 1965

DUPLICATE YELLOW

6 AUG 5 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 291 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 218 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-91330-Sub2)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
IS-C; ISA-50
(OO: NY)

JUNE

NY 694-S* furnished information obtained on 7/27/65, from GUS HALL that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had been hired on a full-time basis to work "secretly" in recruiting into the CP, USA "Negroes from the civil rights movement". O'DELL is to be given $5,000 for salary and expenses for this assignment.

HALL stated further that O'DELL has been assigned to organize a delegation of seven CP, USA members active in the civil rights movement to go to Moscow under the auspices of "Freedomways".

O'DELL resides in the Harlem area of NYC [redacted]. O'DELL living as he does, in [redacted] has a much greater freedom of movement than the ordinary married CP member in NYC. A valuable source of information as to O'DELL's whereabouts and contacts was NY 4171-S* which was discontinued on 10/7/65.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (42)

JFO:mbj
(5)

2 JUL 29 1965

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 6 1965

INT. SEC.

DONOHUE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per SPEC. MAIL RM.

Special Agent in Charge

6 AUG 16 1965

b6
b7C
b7E

Bureau authority is requested to conduct a survey to determine the feasibility of re-establishing technical surveillance (NY 4171-S*) on [redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/10/65

SAC, ATLANTA

JUNE

COMINFIL OF SNCC
IS - C
(Bufile 100-439190)
(AT file 100-6488-D)
(CO: ATLANTA)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(AT file 100-6670-E)

Re Atlanta airtel dated 8/5/65, captioned COMINFIL OF SNCC, IS-C, wherein Atlanta reported the discontinuance of AT 1388-S* and AT 1389-S*.

Atlanta recommends the discontinuance of AT 1383-S* and AT 1384-S*, both of which sources provide coverage on [redacted]. With the discontinuance of these two sources Atlanta will continue to have coverage [redacted] through AT 1380-S*, AT 1381-S*, AT 1382-S*, AT 1385-S* and AT 1386-S*. b7E

The discontinuance of these two sources is recommended so that coverage previously afforded by AT 1388-S* and AT 1389-S* might be reinstituted on [redacted] immediately.

It is noted that with the discontinuance of AT 1388-S* and AT 1389-S*, all coverage [redacted] was eliminated. It is believed that the Bureau's investigative responsibilities can better be accomplished through the discontinuance of AT 1383-S* and AT 1384-S*, rather than AT 1388-S* and AT 1389-S*, as was done on 8/5/65.

The remaining sources [redacted] will continue to provide adequate coverage of the activities of [redacted].

(4) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6488-D)
(1 - 100-6670-E)
AFM:mel
(6)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 17 1965

6 AUG 19 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

These recommendations are made in full consideration of the volume of traffic and the value thereof. In the event Bureau authorizes this action, new symbol numbers will be assigned sources previously designated as AT 1388-S* and AT 1389-S*, and the Bureau will be advised promptly upon effecting such change in coverage.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] IN ENVELOPE

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

JUNE

(IS) 100-442529

June 4, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

RE: BAYARD RUSTIN
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

A technical surveillance was instituted on [redacted] on November 15, 1963. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He has for many years maintained an association with members of the Communist Party, USA. Rustin is a principal leader in the civil rights movement and is frequently an advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr.

b7E

This technical surveillance has provided much valuable intelligence concerning communist influences in the civil rights movement, particularly through specific communist influences upon King. It has also been a prolific source relative to advance planning of racial demonstrations throughout the country. Some examples will serve to illustrate.

In February, 1965, information was obtained concerning King's meeting with his advisors who have communist backgrounds prior to a meeting which King had with the President and you. During March, 1965, we learned of the plans of King and the aforementioned advisors relative to the marches which tools place that month in the Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, area. In April, 1965, we learned that King was joining others to protest the United States policy relative to Vietnam.

Unless you instruct to the contrary, this technical surveillance will be continued for an additional six months.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SFP:deh
(9)

NOTE ON PAGE 2.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 4 9 34 AM '65
FBI

REC 36
100-442529-156
JUN 25 1965

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:15
DATE 6-4-65
BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

6 JUN 29 1965

Memorandum for the Attorney General
RE: Bayard Rustin
(IS) 100-442529

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" since it concerns a tesur, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage to the detriment of national security.

This memorandum recommends the continuation of this tesur in accordance with current policy which requires approval by the Attorney General for installation and continuation of all such coverage. This surveillance is covered by symbol NY 4212-S*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUNE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile ~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 8/20/65

ALL INFO... CONTAINED
HEREIN IS ...ASSIFIED
EXCEPT ... SHOWN
OTHERWIS...

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Character of Case Internal Security - C
Field Office New York
Symbol Number NY 4212-S*
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~Microphone~~)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ 8/8/65 A253760

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed:
BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:
[redacted] NW b7E

3. Location of monitoring plant: (U)
[redacted] NW (S)

8-14-01
CLASSIFIED BY 60324 UNSEPTNF
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:
Initially authorized in airtel from Bureau dated 11/1/63; installed on 11/15/63.

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):
None

REC-65 100-442529-320

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

FX-117 AUG 24 1965

a. Is a trunk line utilized? No

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No

DONOHUE
W. INT./SEC.

1 - Bureau (~~100-3-116~~) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
Registered Mail
JMK:gmd
(2)

SEP 13 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? -----

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:

None

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:

None

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached pages 2A and 2B.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

None

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

14. Cost of Plant Premises:

a. Rental costs for plant premises: No cost

b. Give total number of other surveillances monitored at same plant. [redacted] (S) (U) b7E

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-153735 JUNE

#9.

5/9/65

Source advised that a conference of MARTIN LUTHER KING (President of the SCLC) and his advisors, including HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN, took place on that date. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and New York files by airtel and LHM, dated 5/10/65, and captioned "CIRM").

5/23/65

Source furnished information that HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact regarding two items, specifically: a meeting of the Research Committee (meeting of KING and his advisors), and a meeting of the SCLC in Virginia, on the 10th of June, 1965.

In regard to the first item, a discussion was held as to whether STANLEY (LEVISON, Secret member of CP), should be invited to attend. (Disseminated to Bureau, Atlanta and Richmond by airtel and LHM dated 5/25/65, and captioned "CIRM").

6/24/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in contact with an unidentified female, during which time he told her that he was going to Europe for two weeks. He indicated he would be leaving New York City during week of 6/28-7/2/65, and would return on 7/17/65. The purpose of the trip, according to the source, was to fulfill a speaking engagement in London, England.

7/23/65

Furnished information that RUSTIN had returned to New York City from Europe. (Furnished to Bureau by airtel and LHM dated 7/29/65, captioned "BAYARD RUSTIN").

7/31/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in touch with DONALD SLAIMAN (Director of Civil Rights - AFL-CIO), during which

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL
JUNE

#9. (Cont'd)

time RUSTIN said he was writing a speech on Vietnam for MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Also during their contact, RUSTIN and SLAIMAN discussed a scheduled leadership conference (of civil rights organizations) for the near future.

(Above information furnished to Bureau, Atlanta and New York files by airtel and LHM dated 8/2/65, and captioned "CIRM").

8/8/65

The source advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING, RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, and ANDREW YOUNG conferred on that date about the SCLC Convention (8/9-13/65).

It was during this conference that KING asked what resolution at the convention would be most newsworthy, prompting all to agree that it would be the one on Vietnam. Furthermore, it was agreed that RUSTIN should prepare a memorandum on the question, and prepare an open letter to the President, to the Premier of Russia, and to the heads of all countries involved in the Vietnam conflict. The letter was to have been written in KING's name, and was to urge negotiations to end the conflict.

(Submitted to Bureau, Atlanta and Birmingham by airtel and LHM dated 8/10/65, captioned "COMINFIL SCLC").

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost

b7E

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation?

[redacted] per month.

16. Personnel Costs:

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[redacted] (U)

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[redacted] per week available to plant.

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[redacted] per week.

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[redacted] per annum.

17. Remarks (By SAC):

As reported in the past, this source is in a position to furnish extremely valuable information concerning civil rights activities, and activities of MARTIN LUTHER KING, one of the most active civil rights leaders. In addition to this type information, the source has furnished information about KING's position on Vietnam, and it is anticipated that the source will continue to do so. In view of these factors, NYO is of the opinion that the source should be continued.

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director: CONFIDENTIAL

Ny 4212-S* is a domestic intelligence technical surveillance on Bayard Rustin, [redacted] b7E [redacted]. It was authorized on 11/1/63 and installed on 11/15/63. Rustin, a former member of the Young Communist League and a convicted homosexual, continues to be a frequent and close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Considerable intelligence is regularly furnished by this source concerning the racial movement generally and, specifically, communist influences therein through coverage of the Rustin-King association.

During the past 90 days, valuable information was obtained from this source. Some examples are: On 5/9/65, King conferred with Rustin and Harry Wachtel, another of his advisors and a member of the National Lawyers Guild in the late 1940's. On 5/23/65, Rustin and Wachtel were in contact concerning a meeting of King and his advisors and a meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference scheduled for 6/10/65 in Virginia. Source furnished information on 6/24/65 concerning the dates and purpose of a trip to Europe being taken by Rustin. The source also furnished information on 7/23/65 that Rustin had returned from Europe. The source in late July and early August, 1965, has furnished information that he is preparing speeches and other material for King concerning the Vietnamese situation. This material prepared by Rustin is sent out under King's name.

The above are examples of the continuing flow of information pertaining to the civil rights movement and the activities of King in respect to communist influences on him which enables the Bureau to keep the White House and other Government agencies promptly advised. In addition, the source has furnished information about King's position on Vietnam and it is anticipated that the source will continue to do so. In view of these factors, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be continued for another 90 days.

By memorandum to the Attorney General dated 6/4/65, he was advised that this technical surveillance was being continued for an additional six months.

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-153735) 9/20/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

JUNE

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurtels 9/13,14/65, which reported information obtained from NY 3310-S* and NY 4212-S*, respectively, concerning conferences which took place 9/12,13/65, respectively, between Martin Luther King, Jr., and a number of his advisors.

It is noted that the indicated informants are sensitive sources relating to Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin. It is not indicated in retels or in the confirming airtels and letterhead memoranda submitted by your office as to just how it came about that the sources were able to supply the information. That is, it would appear that the sources learned of the information through a contact between Levison and another individual and between Rustin and another individual. Such facts, however, are not indicated in the referenced teletypes.

This is being brought to your office's attention for future guidance with the suggestion that communications contain a very brief indication as to how the information was derived. This will then enable the Bureau to be more fully informed and, if desirable, include such a fact in dissemination made by the Bureau. As you are aware, information concerning King's conferences with his advisors is of prime interest and frequently is given immediate dissemination at very high levels by the Bureau. It is therefore imperative that the Bureau be as fully informed as possible prior to making such dissemination.

Please bring the foregoing to the attention of Agent and supervisory personnel handling material being disseminated from sensitive sources concerning captioned and related matters.

REC-56

SFP:deh
(6)

EX-100 100-442529-1449

6 SEP 21 1965

MAILED 8
SEP 17 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 22 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

#253760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-5-86 BY SP5 CAS

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

(IS) 100-442529 JUNE

October 27, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLSEPTM
ON 8-14-01

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A technical surveillance was instituted on [redacted] on November 8, 1963. b7E

This technical surveillance has provided considerable valuable intelligence information concerning communist influence on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference through King, as well as the communist influence evident in the outspoken position which King has taken in opposition to the United States foreign policy concerning Vietnam. Some examples include the following:

OTHER Per Court Order

Information has been furnished relating to [redacted]

REC-61 100-442529-1554

Unless you instruct to the contrary, this technical surveillance will be continued for an additional six months.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:25
DATE 10-28-65
BY

SFP:deh
(9)

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

6 NOV 15 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

NOTE:

This memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" since it concerns a technical surveillance, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage to the detriment of national security.

This memorandum recommends the continuation of this surveillance in accordance with current policy which requires approval by the Attorney General for installation and each six months for continuation of such coverage. Last advice to the Attorney General was by memorandum 5/5/65. This surveillance has been extremely productive and its continuance is highly recommended. It encompasses [redacted] b7E [redacted], AT 1380-S* through AT 1386-S*.

~~SECRET~~

2

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-143 (Rev. 4-2-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET JUNE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Bufile ~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 11/18/65

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTAF ON 8-14-01

Character of Case IS-C
Field Office New York
Symbol Number NY 4212-S* CONF. INFT.
Type of Surveillance: (Technical ~~or~~
~~XXXXXXXXX~~

Classified by 3 Sec/ gpt
Declassify on: OADR 9/9/86 #253760

1. Name of person or organization on whom surveillance placed:

BAYARD RUSTIN

2. Address where installation made. Also give exact room number or area covered:

[redacted] New

8-14-01
CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTAF
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

b7E

3. Location of monitoring plant:

[redacted] New (S) (U)

4. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Initially authorized in airtel from Bureau, 11/1/63; installed on 11/15/63.

5. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None.

REC-28 100-442529-1602

6. If installation is a technical surveillance, answer following questions:

a. Is a trunk line utilized? No.

b. Is the surveillance on a switchboard? No.

5 NOV 22 1965

c. Is the surveillance on a public coin-operated telephone? No.

DONOHUE INT. SEC.

1 - Bureau (100-3-116) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (NF)
Registered Mail

JMK:gmd

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

SPEC. MAIL RM.

XEROX COPY MADE IN VOUCHER-STAT. SECTION

6 DEC 13 1965

JUNE

CONFIDENTIAL

d. Is surveillance on a private line or a party line? Private

e. If a party line, how many parties? _____

7. If a microphone surveillance involved, state number of microphones actually used and location of each:

None.

8. Is the installation part of a tel-mike? If so, give symbol of other side of the combination:

None.

9. Specific examples of valuable information obtained since previous report with indication of specific value of each item and the date information received. State what use was made of each item involved: (Add insert pages)

See attached pages 2A and 2B.

10. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No.

11. Number of live informants (in field division) who cover same subject:

None.

12. Has security factor changed since installation?

No.

13. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No.

14. Cost of Plant Premises:

a. Rental costs for plant premises: No cost.

b. Give total number of other surveillances monitored at same plant.

b7E

(U)

(S)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

JUNE

SECRET

#9.

8/14/65

Source advised during that afternoon MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact about the Los Angeles riots. In that regard, KING said he was going to make a statement to the Press, therefore, wanted RUSTIN's opinion. RUSTIN then recommended to KING that he make several points (points enumerated in teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles, 8/14/65, captioned "RACIAL SITUATION - LOS ANGELES; MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.").

8/14/65

Furnished information that RUSTIN contacted ROY WILKINS of NAACP and advised that President JOHNSON wanted A. PHILIP RANDOLPH to chair a 11/17-18/65 conference which the President had called. Information by the source revealed that WILKINS and RUSTIN also discussed the Los Angeles riots and the fact that KING had been asked to mediate the crisis. Both KING and WILKINS agreed that KING would embarrass himself if he went to Los Angeles and that he would accomplish nothing.

Furnished to Bureau and Birmingham by teletype dated 8/14/65, captioned "COMINFIL SCLC". Also set forth in airtel and LHM dated 8/16/65, captioned, "CIRM".

8/17/65

Source advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING contacted RUSTIN and persuaded him to join him in Los Angeles later that date. KING and RUSTIN's trip was to try to solve the race problem in that city.

On the same date, RUSTIN contacted HARRY WACHTEL to relate to him the five Point Program he had prepared for KING to be used by KING while in Los Angeles.

Above information furnished to Director, Los Angeles and Atlanta by teletype dated 8/17/65, and captioned "CIRM". This same information has subsequently been furnished to Bureau, Atlanta, Los Angeles and NY files by airtel and LHM dated 8/18/65 and captioned as above.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

#9. (Cont'd)

9/13/65

Source furnished information disclosing that MARTIN LUTHER KING, BAYARD RUSTIN and other advisors to KING, conferred on KING's position on Vietnam. The conference opened with an agreement that KING would not write letters to the leaders of various world powers. The letters he had planned to write would have urged negotiations to end the war.

(Above information submitted to Bureau, Atlanta and NY files in teletype of 9/14/65, and airtel and LHM, 9/15/65, captioned "CIRM").

10/29/65

Source advised that RUSTIN was in conversation with a Mr. ABRAMS (MORRIS) of the White House staff, during which time ABRAMS invited RUSTIN to a meeting at the White House at 3:30 PM (date not specified) to represent A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

Submitted by teletype dated 10/29/65, captioned "CIRM".

11/16/65

The source advised that BAYARD RUSTIN was in contact with one LEROY FINCH, during which time they discussed the War Resistors League and A.J.MUSTE (Dean of the Socialist Pacifists). RUSTIN said MUSTE and the League were "mixing the Pacifists up with the neo-Marxists and this will discredit the Pacifists position". According to the source, RUSTIN and FINCH said they were worried because the League was embracing Communism.

RUSTIN, after expressing his disappointments over the actions of MUSTE and the War Resistors League, said he was resigning from the Executive Board of the League, from the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) and from the Editorial Staff of "Liberation" magazine.

The contact ended on a note that the "WRL is carrying on a dangerous flirtation with the old line Communists". Submitted to Bureau by airtel and LHM dated 11/17/65, captioned "WAR RESISTORS LEAGUE".

c. If any others, set out the proportionate cost of instant surveillance:

No cost.

15. Cost of Leased Line for instant installation?

[redacted] per month. JKW

16. Personnel Costs:

a. Give total number of special employees and/or Special Agents working at plant and total salary costs.

[redacted] JKW

b. Total number of man hours per week spent at plant?

[redacted] per week available to plant. JKW

c. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate number of man hours per week spent on instant surveillance:

[redacted] per week JKW

b7E

d. If other installations monitored at same plant, list proportionate salary expense per annum for instant surveillance:

[redacted] per annum. JKW

17. Remarks (By SAC):

It is recommended that source be continued since source is in a position to furnish extremely important information about the activities of MARTIN LUTHER KING, a person in whom the Bureau has a very keen interest. Furthermore, as evidenced in this communication, the source also keeps the Bureau apprised of RUSTIN's attitude toward the CP and about his personal plans.

18. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

(If this surveillance involves cryptanalysis, include statement that decrypted material is or is not sufficiently important to continue decrypting.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

See memo to Ale 11/20/45 SFP/dlw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1558 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Belmont
- Miss Holmes
- Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

JUNE

(IS) 100-442529

Declassified on 4/3/74 per BY memo 3/14/74 caption "David T. Dellinger, et al v. John N. Mitchell, et al (D.D.C.) Civil Action No. 4-65" KB

OCIRM

November 26, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: BAYARD RUSTIN
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Technical surveillance was instituted on [redacted] b7E on November 15, 1963. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. He has for many years maintained an association with members of the Communist Party, USA. Rustin is a principal leader in the civil rights movement and is a frequent and close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr.

This technical surveillance has provided much valuable information concerning communist influences in the civil rights movement, particularly through specific communist influences upon King. It has also provided information concerning the communist influences upon King relative to King's position concerning the Vietnam situation. Some examples will serve to illustrate.

In July, August and September, 1965, information was obtained that Rustin was preparing speeches and other material as well as counseling King in respect to the Vietnam situation. In this regard, it is noted that King has been taking a position opposed to this country's foreign policy relative to Vietnam. During August, 1965, Rustin closely counseled King relative to the position which the latter took and expressions made by King concerning the riots which had occurred in Los Angeles, California, during that month. Information was also obtained concerning the role which Rustin played as an advisor to King relative to a conference of civil-rights leaders which was held in Washington, D. C., November 17-18, 1965.

Unless you instruct to the contrary, this technical surveillance will be continued for an additional six months.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC-10 100-442529-1603

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

EX-117 6 DEC 9 1965

SFP:deh (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 1:55 PM
DATE 11-26-65
BY

6 DEC 29 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

NOV 26 10 07 AM '65
FBI - RECD-READING ROOM

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for the Attorney General
Re: Bayard Rustin
(IS) 100-442529

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ since it concerns a tesur, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Bureau's security coverage to the detriment of national security.

This memorandum recommends the continuation of this tesur in accordance with current policy which requires approval by the Attorney General for installation and continuation of all such coverage. This surveillance is covered by symbol NY 4212-S*.

~~SECRET~~

Serial Removal Charge Out-
National Security Electronic Surveillance File
4-674 (Rev. 7-18-73)

Subject BAYARD RUSTIN

SECURITY MATTER-COMMUNIST

This serial, the original memorandum from the FBI to the Attorney General dated 11-26-65, which was returned to the Bureau signed by the Attorney General authorizing FBI to conduct electronic surveillance, has been permanently removed for retention in the National Security Electronic Surveillance File per memorandum T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7-13-73. See 62-115687-1 for details and where maintained.

Removed By 271 Date 4-3-74

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-1604

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

JUNE

Mr. Sullivan

1/14/66

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rozamus
1 - Mr. Bates

F. J. Baumgardner

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 11/8/63, a technical surveillance was instituted on [redacted]. Its purpose was to determine communist influence on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and King. It encompasses [redacted], AT 1380-S* through AT 1388-S*. The monthly cost of this installation is [redacted], which includes [redacted]. Private monitoring site used for security reasons.

This installation consistently furnishes examples of communist influence or attempted communist influence on King and on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is not available through any other source. This information is widely disseminated to other Government agencies and frequently to the White House. A few examples of information furnished to the White House are as follows:

[redacted]

OTHER Per Court Order

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-14-01 BY 60267NLSEPTW

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
29 JAN 21 1966

100-438794
(1) - Bufile 100-442529 (Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

RFB:deh
6 JAN 31 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Baumgardner to Sullivan
Re: COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
100-438794

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

King is the foremost civil rights figure in the country and has an international following. A number of his key advisors as well as some officers in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have been Communist Party members or affiliated with other subversive organizations. This surveillance indicates the extent of influence being exerted on King by these individuals. It reveals the part these individuals play in policy-making decisions with King; assistance which they render King in his writings and speeches; and the advice and counsel they give King in his declarations concerning United States foreign policy.

RECOMMENDATION:

In order that the Bureau may carry out its responsibilities on uncovering and disseminating all information indicating communist influence in racial matters, including the increasing tendency to merge peace issues with civil rights, it is mandatory that we maintain coverage of King. Thus, it is recommended this technical surveillance be retained.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

#0753760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-6-86 BY SP5 CLH

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO:NY)

JUNE

ReBu telephone call by Supervisor EDWARD REDDY, 1/19/66, concerning justification of NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN.

Here follows items of information furnished by the source subsequent to the last justification.

On 1/2/66, NY 4212-S* furnished information that BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact. They discussed the possibility of RUSTIN going down there (to Atlanta) on 1/14/66 to attend the Executive meeting of the Foundation (American Foundation for Non-Violence). RUSTIN was uncertain but would try to make it.

Although the source, in the recent past has not been furnishing the information it previously furnished, it should be noted that MARTIN LUTHER KING has been an admirer of RUSTIN and has sought his opinions on policy matters of the SCLC. It should be noted also that KING

Rec'd 100-442529-1629

1808 RB

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

ST-102

2 JAN 20 1966

JMK:bca
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SUBV. CONTROL
ROZAMUS
SPEC. MAIL RM.

cc 6 WICK JAN 31 1966

has not been as active in the recent past as he had been. Currently plans are under way by KING and the SCLC to begin intensified work in the civil rights field in the north, particularly in Chicago.

It is also noted that a tax exempt organization, the American Committee for Non-Violence has been formed by KING to accelerate the fund collecting apparatus of the SCLC. Therefore, it is believed that RUSTIN will be called upon as he had in the past, to play an important part in KING's operations.

It is therefore believed that NY 4212-S* should be retained.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 25, 1966

JUNE

F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rozamus
1 - Mr. Bates

BAYARD RUSTIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

On November 15, 1963, a technical surveillance, NY 4212-S*, was instituted on Bayard Rustin, [redacted] He is a former member of the Young Communist League and has for many years maintained contact with some Communist Party, USA, leaders. He is a known sexual pervert. Rustin is a prominent Negro civil rights leader and a close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. The purpose of this surveillance is to determine communist influence on Rustin's activities in the civil rights movement, as well as influence exerted on King by Rustin. b7E

This surveillance costs [redacted] It is monitored at [redacted]

This surveillance has provided valuable information concerning Rustin's influence in the civil rights movement and the peace movement, particularly through his specific influence on King. In July, August, and September, 1965, this source furnished information that Rustin was preparing speeches and counseling King in respect to the Vietnam situation. Rustin closely counseled King relative to the position which King took concerning the riots which occurred in Los Angeles, California, in August, 1965, the source reported.

King, in the Summer of 1965, became the center of violent controversy when he indicated he planned to write letters as a peace move to the heads of all countries involved in the Vietnam situation. By memorandum dated September 16, 1965, we furnished the White House information from this source that King would not write the proposed letters, as he had previously indicated. This was the initial indication that King had backed down from his controversial plan. This source also furnished information concerning the role Rustin played in arranging for a conference of civil rights leaders to be held at the White House in November, 1965. This information was furnished the White House on August 17, 1965, far in advance of the scheduled conference.

100-158790

100-442529

1 - 100-442529 (Communist Influence on Racial Matters)

RFB:sdh (7)

RECORDED
5 FEB 1 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

FEB 3 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC'D 8-14-01

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-158790-162

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: BAYARD RUSTIN
100-158790

Rustin is in close contact with Stanley Levison, Clarence Jones and Harry Wachtel, all key advisors to King who have backgrounds linking them to the communist movement. He is probably King's outstanding contact man with various Negro leaders. Evidence that Rustin still plays an important part in King's activities was furnished by the source on 1/2/66, when Rustin was contacted by Harry Wachtel to see if Rustin would go to Atlanta, Georgia on 1/14/66 to participate in the scheduled executive meeting of the American Foundation for Non-Violence, a new tax exempted organization formed as a fund-collecting apparatus for King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Rustin indicated he would try to attend this meeting.

OBSERVATION:

Rustin is a very competent individual who is widely known in the civil rights field. He is personally familiar with numerous individuals with communist backgrounds. As one of Martin Luther King's closest advisors, he is in a position to wield considerable influence on King's activities. Technical coverage of Rustin is an important part of the over-all coverage of King, who is the most prominent civil rights leader in the country today. Because of the influence being exerted on King by persons with subversive backgrounds, it is necessary for us to maintan coverage of individuals such as Rustin.

RECOMMENDATION:

In order to fulfill the Bureau's responsibilities to uncover communist influence in racial matters, it is recommended that technical coverage of Rustin be continued.

I question the need for this 1-25 ✓

I do also despite of our coverage Dept. cleared him for Wmr. of Mk-

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1/26/66
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rozamus
1 - Mr. Bates

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

JUNE

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

#253760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-86 BY SP5 CJS/pf

ReNYairtel 1/19/66.

Discontinue NY 4212-S*.

Suairtel time and date of discontinuance.

NOTE:

See Baumgardner to Sullivan memorandum, 1/25/66, captioned "Bayard Rustin; Security Matter - Communist." The Director has denied authority to continue this source.

RFB:deh deh
(6)

MAILED 4
JAN 26 1966
COMM-FBI

REC-69 100-442529-1623

6 FEB 1 1966

ST-107

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Vick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 3 1966 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/27/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) JUNE

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReBuairtel, 1/26/66, directing New York to discontinue NY 4212-S*.

On 1/27/66, at 12:00 Noon, the source was discontinued.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/16/16 BY 4544

1808 RYB

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-1679

JMK:gmd
5)

REC-18

JAN 28 1966

2-24

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 154 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

(IS) 100-442529 1679 JUNE

REC- 18

February 8, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardn
1 - Mr. M.J.Rozan
1 - Mr. Bates

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: BAYARD RUSTIN
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

This is to advise that the technical surveillance on Bayard Rustin, [redacted], was discontinued on January 27, 1966. b7E

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/MLSDPTW/F
ON 8-14-01
930775

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:15
DATE 2-8-66
BY eh

6 FEB 24 1966

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" as it indicates use of a technical surveillance, the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously damage national defense interests.

REB: deh deh
(9)

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION
GROUP 1

FEB 9 15 ...

FEB 1 2 ...

FEB

1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10
Page 79 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 80 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 81 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 84 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 196 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 207 ~ Duplicate;
Page 208 ~ Duplicate;
Page 209 ~ Duplicate;
Page 216 ~ Duplicate;
Page 217 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

August 28, 1964

1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-151548)
(157-892)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~
(157-6-35)

CIRM
POWDEM

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Internal Security - C

Since 7/24/64 your office has been submitting summary teletypes on a near daily basis bearing the dual caption as above. These summaries were necessitated by the racial situation generally and the subversive influences attendant growing out of the killing on 7/16/64 of James Powell by a New York City Police Lieutenant.

Effective immediately, it will no longer be necessary to submit summary teletypes as heretofore. This instruction, however, should not be interpreted as meaning any de-emphasis in your office's investigation, following and dissemination in connection with racial matters generally and the communist influence therein. Each specific incident or situation arising must be fully evaluated, prompt investigative attention given and the necessary dissemination made, including advice to the Bureau in a manner consistent with the importance and urgency of the situation. Communications should bear the appropriate caption depending upon the matter involved.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity for remaining on top of the situation in every respect and if there is any indication that a situation may be developing similar to that which was set off by the Powell shooting, the Bureau should be promptly advised.

100-442529-1

REC- 18 MCT-17

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

EX 110 AUG 18 1964

(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35-34

Airtel to New York
RE: CIRM
POWDEM
100-3-116
157-6-35

NOTE:

The institution of summary teletypes was made jointly by the Bureau and D. E. Moore and F. J. Baumgardner representing the Bureau when they went to New York City at the height of the disorders growing out of the Powell shooting. The summary teletypes were a most effective means of keeping the Bureau informed and enabling us to keep the White House and others outside the Bureau advised most promptly. For approximately the past 2 weeks there has been extremely little activity in New York City growing out of the Powell shooting. There have been, as always, sporadic efforts by various groups relating to a variety of matters, some racial and others not. For example, some of the demonstrations pertained to protesting the President's action in Vietnam. It is believed that the necessity for the summaries no longer exists and, therefore, ought to be discontinued and coverage of New York with advice to the Bureau handled as set out in the above instructions.

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON ( )
MR. BELMONT ( )
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. DELOACH ( )
MR. EVANS ( )
MR. GALE ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. SULLIVAN ( )
MR. TAVEL ( )
MR. TROTTER ( )
MISS HOLMES ( )
MISS GANDY ( )

SEE ME ( )
NOTE AND RETURN ( )
PREPARE REPLY ( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )

REMARKS:

Keep copy in my office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 29, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.J.P.Mohr
1-Mr.DeLoach
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

BACKGROUND:

The enclosed document captioned as above has been prepared to depict the extent of communist influence in the Negro movement.

The document was prepared as a working paper. Thus, it is purposely lengthy to provide as complete a picture as possible and furnish as much information as possible so that every facet of the information deemed desirable will be available.

SYNOPSIS OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

The Communist Party has been exploiting present racial unrest in the United States successfully. Benjamin J. Davis, Communist Party, USA, National Secretary, expressed the view of the Party when he said the Negro racial unrest, while not yet "a proletarian revolution- is the next thing to it. Communist Party plans call for the control and direction of the entire Negro movement.

In carrying out its activities in the Negro movement, communists have participated in demonstrations in Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cambridge (Maryland), Chicago, Cleveland, Danville (Virginia), Englewood (New Jersey), Newark, New Orleans, New York City, the New York World's Fair, Philadelphia, Paterson (New Jersey), Wheeling (West Virginia), St. Louis, South Bend, and Seattle. In the March on Washington, D.C., which took place August 28, 1963, Gus Hall, Party head, estimated 5,000 communists participated in one way or the other.

REC-106 100-442529-X

FEB 18 1975

Evidence submitted in the details of this study shows definite communist influence in such racial organizations as: Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Congress of Racial Equality; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Negro American Labor Council; Southern Conference Educational Fund; and African-American Heritage Association. The first named is Martin Luther King's organization,

Enc.
100-3-116
WCS:FJB

DK to file without further initialing

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

8(6) FEB 19 1975

2-18-75 "ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP"

and he has been seeking, accepting and acting upon counsel and advice from Stanley Levison, a secret ideological communist. In various ways officials of the Communist Party from time to time have given support to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Communists also have supported the other organizations mentioned in one form or the other.

Martin Luther King has been described in high Party circles as a Marxist but he does not dare to so admit publicly because of his religious front. In the light of his relationship to Levison, for all practical purposes King constitutes a communist tool. In addition to King's relationship to communism, it is well known to the Bureau that he is a moral degenerate.

The communist drive to control and lead the Negro movement in the United States is today the greatest single threat of our internal security. With some twenty million Negroes in the United States, there is contained in this segment of the population a tremendous potential for communist exploitation. In recent months the evidence that the communists are steadily making headway with the Negro movement is unmistakable.

OBSERVATIONS:

We left no stone unturned to furnish a comprehensive picture. In so doing, we necessarily included information from two of our most sensitive informants, NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S*. We suggest that information from these informants be treated with utmost care.

RECOMMENDATION:

The enclosed document is furnished for your information.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, New York

August 31, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CPUSA

15746

It will be recalled that at the last fully attended meeting of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA, in May, 1964, a decision was reached to have the Commission meet twice yearly, with the next meeting to be scheduled sometime around or shortly after Labor Day, 1964. There had been some indication that the September meeting might be held in Detroit, Michigan. More recently, there has been an indication that the meeting might be held in New York City, with a possibility also of the site being Chicago, Illinois. The most recent available information is contained in New York airtel to Bureau 8/19/64, copies to Chicago and Detroit, "CPUSA - Organization, IS - C."

Because of the importance of captioned matter [illegible] obvious important relationship thereto of any [illegible] of the National Negro Commission, it is imperative [illegible] forthcoming meeting be covered as fully as possible, receiving offices should make every possible effort [illegible] and specifics as to where the meeting will be [illegible] thereafter the office covering such site immediately initiate efforts looking toward coverage. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all developments [illegible] office covering the meeting should advise the Bureau [illegible] steps being taken to effect coverage. Immediately [illegible] on the completion of the meeting pertinent [illegible] should be forwarded the Bureau in a form suitable [illegible] dissemination. Of course, any matters of unusual [illegible] should be brought to the Bureau's attention [illegible] by expeditious means deemed appropriate under [illegible] circumstances.

tc

100-442529-2

REC 39

19 AUG 31 1964

EX-108

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
BUREAU FILE ~~100-3-116~~
NEWARK FILE 100-42847T

Re Newark teletype to Bureau, dated 8/27/64, and Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau, dated 8/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

7 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
(1 - 100-436462) (LNVC)
(1 - 100-364362) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
(1 - 100-372598) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
7 - Newark
(1 - 100-46365) (LNVC)
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
(1 - 100-32525) [redacted]
(1 - 100-46483)
(1 - [redacted]

AHC:ilm
(15)

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
154 SEP 4 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1231-485

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 9 1964

NK 157-1250

b6
b7C
b7D

Source used in letterhead memorandum enclosed herewith is [redacted] contacted on 8/26/64 by SA [redacted] and Bureau Agent observing Trenton rally was SA [redacted]

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Newark, New Jersey, and 108th INTC GRoup, Newark, New Jersey.

This letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential because information furnished by [redacted] b7D if disclosed, would tend to identify an informant of continuing value and may jeopardize his future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
August 28, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

A source advised [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

A characterization of the LNVC (including [redacted]) is appended hereto. Sources used therein and herein have furnished reliable information in the past. b6 b7C

The August 27, 1964, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article on page eight reflecting Clarence Coggins, Chairman of the LNVC, announced the postponement of the LNVC rally in Trenton. The article continued:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

"Coggins said neither he nor his scheduled speakers, Jesse Gray, New York rent strike leader, and Huldah Clark, 17-year-old Newark girl, can come to Trenton.

"Miss Clark is leaving tonight to begin her fourth year of schooling Russia, Coggins said, and he is going to New York to see her off. Gray will be at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

"Coggins has encountered stiff opposition from public officials and other Negro leaders in recent attempts to hold rallies in Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark, and Trenton. His meetings in Newark July 29 and Elizabeth Tuesday night were small and orderly. His Paterson meeting was prevented by Mayor Frank X. Graves." b6 b7C

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed an LNVC rally on August 27, 1964, in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Five Point Battle Memorial. The rally started as 8:45 p.m. with the arrival of Clarence Coggins and [redacted]

The initial crowd was small with about twenty-five people. The Trenton, New Jersey, Police Department divided its full force, one hundred and thirty-five members, into two equal groups. The first group dispersed throughout the crowd dressed in ordinary police uniforms. Police had riot equipment, including crash helmets, secreted in an armored car nearby.

The first speaker was [redacted] who identified himself as a Newark, New Jersey, resident, [redacted] of the LNVC. He complained that Trenton authorities had shown the Vanguard no courtesies in its attempt to hold the rally. Rent control in Trenton, [redacted] said, was the main reason for holding the rally and he claimed that this must be the reason why city authorities were afraid to cooperate. [redacted] said it was time to consider the causes behind racial disturbances in various American cities. This, he added, was the purpose for which the Vanguard was currently campaigning.

b6
b7C

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 27, 1964

[redacted] said that Jesse Gray, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike in New York, was not there because of the "affair in Atlantic City", apparently meaning the Democratic National Convention.

[redacted] introduced Clarence Coggins as the National Provisional Chairman of the LNVC. Coggins said that he was not afraid of violence, but also that he did not advise the use of violence by Negroes to achieve their aims because violence had never worked for the Negro. Coggins claimed that his purpose in bringing the Vanguard to Trenton was to organize the Negroes to obtain their rightful share of prosperity.

Both [redacted] and Coggins were observed circulating in the crowd, obtaining signatures. They promised to return to Trenton again, expressing satisfaction with the size of the crowd which had grown to about one hundred and fifty people.

There were no incidents or demonstrations at the rally. Prominent Trenton Negro leaders were observed in the crowd calming down individuals who became excited during the rally.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

**LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party**

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 10, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include [redacted] b6 b7C

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, [redacted] were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) and the LNVP are working closely

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party (continued)

in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Albany

August 28, 1964

Director, FBI (100-3-116)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
[redacted]
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(BUDED 11/1/64)

The Bureau has always recognized that there is communist influence in the racial movement. Our investigations of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), allied groups and individuals sympathetic to communism have borne this out. Simultaneous with the increasing tempo of activities in the racial field, we witnessed a stepping up of communist activities to influence the racial movement. These activities have taken a variety of forms ranging from mere general verbal support to actual direct-action influence. The subversives involved are also of various shades--some are bona fide current members of the CPUSA or such a basic revolutionary group as the Socialist Workers Party; some are former members of these groups; and still others encompass a wide variety and degree of subversive associations and connections, past and present.

Our investigations developing this type of information have also been under the title of a variety of matters such as CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters; communist infiltration of various organizations such as the Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the like; investigations of numerous subversive individuals active in the racial movement; investigations of communist fronts and other miscellaneous organizations; and a great many racial disturbances and other racial matters which we have investigated under the Racial Matter character.

100-442529-

There has been no letup in the activities requiring our investigative attention. Rather, there have been increasing evidences of a continuing upsurge in racial activities. The news media of recent months mirror the civil rights issue as probably the number one domestic issue in the political spectrum. There are clear and unmistakable signs that we

SEE NOTE PAGE 6

(ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE)

Enc. 1 ENCLOSURE

2 - All offices (Enc.)

SEP (119)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 11
AUG 28 1964
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 26 5 23 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-2353

b6
b7C

are in the midst of a social revolution with the racial movement as its core. The Bureau, in meeting its responsibilities in this area, is an integral part of this revolution. Making our work more difficult has been the controversial nature of the issues involved.

With the foregoing as a background to underscore the extreme importance of this matter, the Bureau desires to again emphasize the absolute necessity for affording all aspects of this matter prompt, decisive, imaginative, aggressive and intensive investigative effort, as well as insuring that the Bureau is promptly advised, on a continuing basis, of all pertinent developments. The Bureau's responsibilities as to dissemination must be evermore borne in mind and pertinent information submitted in a memorandum suitable for dissemination.

In addition, the Bureau desires the field to compile in a single investigative report pertinent information developed to date, with a subsequent updating by the submission of investigative reports on a quarterly basis. These reports should include information heretofore reported in the section entitled "Negro Question--Communist Influence in Racial Matters" of the quarterly reports pertaining to the CPUSA, as well as information being regularly reported under the many other titles referred to in paragraph two, page one, of instant communication. It will no longer be necessary to include a section concerning this matter in the Party reports; however, there should continue to be a reporting of this information under the various other titles. It is recognized that there will be some duplication in reporting. However, this is necessary in order to adequately investigate and report the substantive matters and at the same time provide for a centralized reporting, thus facilitating the necessary evaluation and analysis by the Bureau and other agencies and officials of the Government.

The Bureau is closing its subfile, 100-3-116, and opening a new file, 100-442529, which will be devoted exclusively to this matter and be entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - C" (code name "CIRM"). This instruction is effective immediately and is applicable not only to the reports discussed herein but to all communications in this matter. Note that "CPUSA" has been dropped from the

title as we are concerned with all communist efforts, whether they be of the Communist Party or other communist groups. Each field office should likewise close its file or subfile relating to the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, and open a new file or subfile relating to this matter. This new file shall serve as a repository for all pertinent information and thus facilitate the submission of the required quarterly reports.

The initial investigative report in this matter, as succeeding reports, will be designed to precisely spell out the full extent of the communist influence. It will separate words and intentions from actions; mere participation from direct influence; and the bona fide communist from the mere "do-gooder." It shall serve as an in-depth factual analysis of the entire problem of communist influence in racial matters. It will not include information concerning legitimate efforts in the racial movement where there is no communist taint. Material for the initial report is, for the most part, already available--it is spread throughout the CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, file and related files mentioned above. The field's task, then, is the comprehensive review of all pertinent files; the cataloging and documenting of all pertinent information in accordance with a prescribed outline and certain guidelines; and the submission of same to the Bureau.

A secondary purpose to be accomplished by the review and preparation of the initial report will be to enable the field, and the Bureau as well, to make a self-analysis of all facets of our investigation in this area so that we may expand and intensify our investigations of those phases indicating a need thereof.

Instructions--Guidelines

All offices are instructed to review all pertinent files, pending and closed, which will uncover the type of information desired as indicated by the outline which is an enclosure to this communication. While those files mentioned above should contain most of the information needed, they are only intended as a guide and should not be considered as all-inclusive.

Letter to Albany
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

(1) The initial investigative report is intended to primarily depict the current situation rather than serve as a historical-type document. We are therefore principally concerned with the racial movement during the past year and three quarters. Use the period commencing 1/1/63 as a general guideline; however, extraordinary situations arising earlier should be considered for inclusion. Likewise, if a current situation had its genesis prior to 1/1/63 sufficient information prior to that date should be used to make the current situation meaningful.

(2) Generally speaking, it will be necessary for only the office covering an activity to report it, as well as the characterizations of persons involved. For example, if a racial demonstration took place in Cleveland with Cleveland residents involved, it should be reported by the Cleveland Office. If a New York Office informant reports on the Cleveland matter to the New York Office, it should not be reported by the New York Office but be considered by Cleveland in its submission as Cleveland will already have been sent such information by the New York Office. On the other hand, for such a far-flung activity as the 8/28/63 March on Washington, it will be incumbent upon each office having subjects who attended or otherwise participated to include the information in its submission.

(3) The attached outline should be followed as to the numbered and lettered items. Where further breakdowns by numbers and letters are practical, it will be permissible to do so.

(4) When an activity by an organization is reported under II, the details should not be repeated under III concerning the organization. It will be necessary only, under III, to refer to the particular activity as appearing under II.

(5) Where specific pertinent information set out in the outline is not available through file review, immediate discreet inquiry should be made to obtain same. For example, if the officers of an organization covered under III in the outline are not known, secure their identities. Only established reliable sources may be contacted in this regard without prior Bureau authority.

(6) It may be necessary in some instances for an office reporting on an activity to secure characterizing information regarding individuals and/or organizations from offices covering

RW

those individuals or organizations. This should be done as soon as possible so that there will be no delay in the submission of the item by the originating (as to activity) office.

(7) An original and eight copies of all reports should be submitted by each field office. Any office which has absolutely no information to report, either in the initial report or the quarterly reports thereafter, is permitted to so advise the Bureau by letter in lieu of a report. If any positive information, however limited, is available, it must be submitted by report.

(8) The initial investigative report should be submitted to reach the Bureau by 11/1/64. Thereafter, quarterly reports should be submitted to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

(9) All main headings denoted by Roman numerals in the attached outline must be accounted for in all reports. If there is no information to report under a particular main heading, the heading should appear, followed by a statement "No information developed."

(10) As to individuals involved, we are concerned primarily with subversive characterizing information coincident with the period of activity. For example, if an individual organized, participated in or was otherwise associated with a racial activity on 1/1/64, his membership in the CPUSA and other subversive groups as of that date would be most pertinent. Of course, if a subversive connection as of the date of activity cannot be established, the next best thing would be to establish a subversive connection as soon prior to the activity as possible. Generally speaking, characterizations of individuals should be as succinct and pointed as possible. For example, if an individual's Party membership is established, a long recitation of other connections, such as with fronts, would be unnecessary. Good judgment must be exercised in characterizing individuals, as with all other phases relating to the collection of facts for the report. If a person holds a particularly key position in the racial movement and, besides being a Party member also has a long history of communist activities, it may be well to very briefly summarize his subversive background. When characterizing

a person as a Party member, indicate the highest position held in the Party. When referring to former Party members, include dates of membership.

(11) The term "communist" should be interpreted in its broad sense as including persons not only adhering to the principles of the CPUSA itself, but also to such splinter and offshoot groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and the like.

(12) The characterizations of individuals and organizations should be handled in the same manner as presently prescribed for security reports.

(13) Unless otherwise indicated herein, the regular report writing rules for security reports shall be applicable.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 8/25/64 captioned as above, SFP:kmj.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
August 28, 1964
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

O U T L I N E

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

(Information under Item 3 should be reported by the office covering the origin of the publications, such as the New York Office for "The Worker," "Political Affairs" and directives from Party headquarters; San Francisco Office for "People's World"; et cetera.) Party expressions, oral or written, when directly related to a specific event covered under II, should be included under II.)

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS (Such as Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor, Workers World Party and the like)

Under B report information under separate numbered subheadings for each organization. Report here information generally along the same lines as for A above.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

In this part report information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones. This part will illustrate how communist activities attempt to exploit racial situations and expand communist influence, thus furthering communist objectives. List activities in chronological order with lettered subheadings, such as:

(A) DEMONSTRATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1/10/63

(B) STORE BOYCOTT, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, 3/6/63

21 SEP 2 1964

Under each subheading include such information as nature of event; sponsoring and participating groups; total participants; number and identities of subversives involved; specifics

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
(ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE)
SFP:kmj (64)

ENCLOSURE
100-441257-
ENCLOSURE

as to whether subversives directed, controlled, instigated or merely participated; whether violence resulted and, if so, whether subversives involved; arrests of subversives and court disposition; and any other information believed pertinent to the over-all picture of communist influence. Efforts by supporting groups to avoid communist involvement should also be reported. If a particular event had no communist involvement, it should, of course, not be included in the document.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Field offices should set out information concerning only the local branches of the organizations which are in its territory. The office covering the national headquarters of an organization should set out pertinent data as to the national headquarters, as well as any local affiliates in its territory, separating the national from the locals. The number of members, nationally and by locals, should be indicated. Include under each organization information as to officers and others in positions of influence who have present or past subversive connections; information as to other subversives who are merely members; specific evidence of influence wielded by subversives; policy concerning communist participation in the organization's activities, such as prohibition of communists holding office or membership; (if no such stated policy, so indicate); and use and distribution of communist propaganda.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

If at all possible, information to be included should be set out under the basic main headings I, II or III. However, should there be some pertinent information to report which does not lend itself to the first three parts, it will be permissible to include it in Part IV - MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 8/25/64 captioned "CIRM," SFP:kmj.

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
IS - C
Bufile 100-~~441164-31~~
Newark File 100-47735

CIRM
Bufile ~~100-3-116~~
Newark File 100-4234TT

Re Newark teletype to Bureau and New York dated 8/26/64 captioned "Disruption of Democratic National Convention", "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA," and "CIRM", which set forth correction of date by [redacted] on which [redacted] New York, planned to go to Atlantic City. b6 b7C b7D

Enclosed for Bureau are nine copies of letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above, setting forth correct information as furnished in written report by [redacted] on [redacted] original location [redacted] b7D

Letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) to protect [redacted] source utilized, who is of future usefulness.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 4 1964

Copies of letterhead memorandum enclosed for New York and Philadelphia as indicated with copies.

5 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM) CC Newel. RB 810
(1 -) (Disruption of Democratic National Convention)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-151987) (W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-151987) (Disruption of Democratic National Convention)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47373) (Enc. 1) (Info) (DU BOIS CLUBS) (RM)
1 - Assistant Director E LOACH
1 - Newark
(1 - 100-43044) (Disruption of Democratic Convention)
(1 - [redacted] b7D

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY G-2 ONI AST RR/46-5
REQ. REC. Sent 5:22 PM
DATE FORW. 8-31-64
HOW FORW. AUG 28 1964 n/a
BY [redacted] b6 b7C

69 SEP 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
EWC:ks Special A[redacted] ENCLOSURE b6 b7C
(14)

INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-31-42

Philadelphia received copy of Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 8/25/64 captioned same as this airtel and letterhead memorandum setting forth information previously furnished by [redacted] concerning date [redacted] was going to Atlantic City. b6 b7C b7D

The following agencies have been advised:

New Jersey State Police

Atlantic City Police Department

Secret Service at Newark and Atlantic City

INTC, Newark

ONI, Newark

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 27, 1964

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 26, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] of the Du Bois Clubs of America who expected to go to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to demonstrate during the Democratic National Convention, planned to make the trip on either August 25, 1964, or August 27, 1964. [redacted] planned to take a chartered bus from New York City and while in Atlantic City planned to contact the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a group of demonstrators from Mississippi who are staying at the Gem Hotel on Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City. b6 b7C

This source had previously advised on August 25, 1964, that [redacted] planned to visit Atlantic City on either August 25, 1964, or August 26, 1964, but the source stated on August 26, 1964, that [redacted] would definitely not visit Atlantic City on August 26, 1964. b6 b7C

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is attached.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

CONFIDENTIAL

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

Title [redacted]

Character

Reference [redacted]

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
Bufile: 157-1676
CIRM
~~Bufile: 100-3-116~~

b6
b7C

Re Seattle teletype to Bureau and Jackson, 8/26/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies, for Jackson three (3) copies and for Memphis and New Orleans one (1) copy each of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter. A photograph of [redacted] and [redacted] mentioned in the letterhead memo is enclosed for Jackson, New Orleans, and Memphis.

b6
b7C

Source 1 is
Source 2 is
Source 3 is
Source 4 is

b7D

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 4 1964

9 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM) (REG)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 4) (AM) (REG)
(1 - 157-100) (1 - 100- CIRM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (AM) (REG)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (AM) (REG)
6 - Seattle (1 - 157-348)
(1 - 100-25706
(1 - 100-14241
(1 - 100-23896
(1 - 100-26674 CIRM)
(1 -

b6
b7C

OWL:kt
(13)

16 SEP 3 1964

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

The letterhead memo is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished could reasonably lead to the identification of sources of continuing value, impair their effectiveness and thereby adversely effect the National security.

Specific information has not been received by this office as to the particular vehicle utilized by [redacted] in traveling to Mississippi, however, it is thought that one of the following vehicles customarily used by these subjects might be the vehicle in question. [redacted] is the registered owner of a 1950 Crosley station wagon, bearing Washington registration AWC-281. [redacted] customarily drives a 1954 De Soto, blue with cream top bearing Washington registration AGB-427. [redacted] customarily drives a 1950 blue, four-door Plymouth sedan bearing Washington registration BAU-979. b6 b7C

Due to the importance of [redacted] and due to her dedication to Marxism and her exceptional organizational ability as reflected in Bufiles (100-432535), the photographs mentioned above are being furnished. A copy of the letterhead memo and photograph of [redacted] is also being furnished Memphis and New Orleans for their information, inasmuch as it is not unlikely that the activities of [redacted] may extend into the territory of those offices. b6 b7C

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] IS EXTREMELY ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, IS SURVEILLANCE CONSCIOUS AND WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANY OPPORTUNITY TO EMBARRASS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. b6 b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 26, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 25, 1964 that [redacted] and [redacted] and a third individual, further unidentified, departed late that day by automobile for the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. b6 b7C

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 26, 1964 that [redacted] b6 b7C member of the Downtown Communist Party (CP) Club, departed on August 25, 1964 by automobile to go to Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

[redacted] (Background information concerning [redacted] was furnished by this office on August 21, 1964 and that concerning [redacted] on August 25, 1964.) b6 b7C

No record of [redacted] is contained in the files of the Pierce County Sheriff's Office or Police Department, both Tacoma, Washington. The files of the Pierce County Credit Bureau, Tacoma, Washington, contain no information concerning [redacted] except a minor collection item in May, 1963 which was cancelled in June, 1963. The files of the Seattle FBI Office contain the following information concerning [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] also known as [redacted] is a white, female, born [redacted] at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She resides with her husband [redacted], [redacted] Washington. She is unemployed

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

and has Social Security Number [redacted] She has not in recent years had any regular employment, but has on occasion earned some money making telephone surveys or taking other similar part time work. b6 b7C

In [redacted] advised that at that time [redacted] was a member of the State Board and District Committee, Northwest District, Communist Party, USA (NWDCP) [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On March 11, 1964, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] was at that time [redacted] NWDCP. b6 b7C

In the latter part of July, 1964, a fourth source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Numerous other sources who have furnished reliable information have advised on various occasions of [redacted] membership in the CP since 1943, as well as to [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] was afforded a hearing before the SACB from April 14 to 19, 1964 for failure to comply with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 requiring members of the CP to register with the Attorney General of the United States. Testimony was given at the hearing at Tacoma, Washington to the effect that prior to the hearing [redacted] member of the NWDCP. On July 22, 1964, the SACB, based on its findings, ordered [redacted] to register. b6 b7C

PD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA;
IS - C
BUfile 100-441164
PHfile 100-47373

DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION,
INFORMATION CONCERNING;
PHfile 100-47629

CIRM;
BUfile 100-3-116
PHfile 100-47106

5 - Bureau (Encls.-8)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-441164
1 - Disruption of Democratic National Convention
1 - 100-3-116 (CIRM)
3 - Newark (Encls.-5)(R.M.)
1 - New York (Encls.-1)(R.M.)
1 - San Francisco (Encl.-1)(Info)(AM,RM)
18 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47373
1 - 100-47106 (CIRM)
1 - 100-47629
1 - 157-1220 (DDNC)
1 - 100-46405
1 - 100-43811
1 - 100-41005
1 - 100-46267
1 - 100-41530
1 - 100-46065
1 - 100-47590
1 - 100-46260
1 - 100-45740
1 - 100-45308
1 - 100-46804
1 - 100-43741
1 - 100-
1 -

b6
b7C
b7D

EES:jp
(28)

CARBON COPY
100-442529

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-327

PH 100-47373

Re Philadelphia teletype to Bureau 8/21/64 and Philadelphia telephone call to Newark 8/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and other offices as shown, are copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ [illegible] information from the first source, [redacted] b7D

First source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

Second source is [redacted] b7D

Third source is [redacted]

Agents who observed subjects mentioned in LHM are SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

Pertinent information concerning descriptions of automobiles and subjects was telephonically furnished by SA [redacted] b6 b7C to [redacted] Secretary to Field Supervisor Newark Division.

In accordance with Newark request set out in Newark airtel 8/15/64, five copies of LHM are being furnished Newark.

For record purposes, automobiles utilized by subjects for trip to Atlantic City are as follows:

#1 White over black, 1956 Plymouth sedan, Pennsylvania license 6D8-834. Driver - [redacted]

#2 Light blue late-model Rambler sedan, Pennsylvania license J77-163. Driver - [redacted]

#3 White over blue 1956 Buick sedan, Pennsylvania license 1D6-643. Driver - [redacted] b6 b7C

#4 Blue late-model Rambler sedan, Pennsylvania license GR 726. Driver - [redacted]

Copies of LHM being furnished to INTC, OSI, ONI, and Secret Service locally.

Additional pertinent information received at Philadelphia will be furnished to Bureau and Newark by most expeditious means.

As the Bureau has been previously advised, the Du Bois Club had chartered two buses to transport pickets to Atlantic City on 8/25/64. On 8/24/64, [redacted] Philadelphia Transportation Company, advised that the chartered buses had been canceled. There are no known plans of the Du Bois Club (Philadelphia Branch) to picket the Democratic National Convention other than that of 8/24/64. In this connection, successful counterintelligence operations approved by the Bureau, were utilized by the Philadelphia Office to neutralize and minimize plans of the Du Bois Clubs. Complete details are being submitted under the "COINTELPRO" caption. b6 b7C

For the information of New York, [redacted] observed [redacted] with the New York group. b6 b7C b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 26, 1964

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

On August 23, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America plan to picket the Democratic National Convention on August 24, 1964, at Atlantic City. The source advised that according to [redacted] of the Du Bois Clubs, a group would meet at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., at about 10 a.m., August 24, 1964, for the trip to Atlantic City. The group planned to drive private cars there. b6 b7C

A characterization of Action for Youth, which has its clubhouse at 1426 West Bristol Street, is attached to this memorandum, as is a characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and information concerning individuals mentioned herein.

On August 24, 1964, at about 10 a.m., several persons were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 1426 West Bristol Street. At 11:32 a.m., 18 persons were observed leaving this address in four cars, among them the following were identified:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

100-444464-Sub

ENCLOSURE

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

[redacted] b6 b7C

Pa.
N.J.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

On August 25, 1964, a source advised that the above persons traveled from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N.J., to picket the Democratic Convention. The above persons, plus [redacted] b6 b7C

and [redacted] left from 1426 West Bristol Street about 11:30 a.m. and arrived in Atlantic City about 12:45 p.m. They were met outside the Democratic Convention by [redacted] N.J.

The group joined a CORE demonstration outside the Convention and used CORE signs as the signs prepared by the Du Bois Club were not allowed by CORE. All the signs urged support for the Mississippi Freedom Delegation.

Also present were about 50 Du Bois Club members from the east coast, mostly from New York.

The Du Bois group from Philadelphia left Atlantic City about 9:00 p.m., arriving back in Philadelphia about 11:00 p.m. There were no incidents or violence observed.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-24-2014

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

On July 23, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] are members of the District Youth Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and [redacted]

b6
b7C

On March 25, 1964, a second source advised that [redacted] are members of the CPEPD.

On July 20, 1964, the first source advised that [redacted] and [redacted] are members of the Philadelphia Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

b6
b7C

On March 26, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] is a member of the CPEPD.

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU),
Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP),
Sunday Study Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-58

On [redacted] furnished information to the FBI, advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [redacted] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

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b7D

A source advised on March 19, 1958 the above group adopted the name, Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958 that DOROTHY RUBIN, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958 stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961 a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963 a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On May 7, 1964 a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

4 + 5

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ON 02-24-2014

CONFIDENTIAL

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 26, 1964

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23395) (C)

SUBJECT: [redacted] b6 b7C
SM - C

CIRM

Reference Baltimore letter dated June 30, 1964, captioned as above and with the additional caption of "CP, USA, Negro Question, CIRM, IS - C." Reference Richmond letter dated July 24, 1964, and New York letter dated August 17, 1964.

On August 6, 1964, Sheriff C. CALVERT CREIGHTON, Dorchester County, Cambridge, Maryland, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] had returned to [redacted] b6 b7C

On August 13, 1964, [redacted] Maryland State Police, Cambridge, advised SA [redacted] that he had noted no further local civil rights activity by [redacted] since [redacted] b6 b7C

On August 25, 1964, Chief of Police BRICE KINNAMON, (NA), Cambridge Police Department, Cambridge, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] and is presently employed [redacted]

Chief KINNAMON has noted no further active affiliation with local civil rights groups by [redacted] since [redacted] b6 b7C

Chief KINNAMON expressed the opinion that he [redacted]

In view of the above, no additional inquiry is being made. This case is closed.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 9 1964

MEG:dfm
(3)
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore

REC-65 100-442529-3

16 AUG 31 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

67 SEP 11 1964

Records
cc-100-442529

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-3

XEROX SEP 9 1964

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject

Type of Mail		Date of Mail
☐ Report		
☐ Incoming letter		
☐ Outgoing letter		
☐ Memorandum		8/18/64
☐ Airtel		
☐ Teletype		
☐ Enclosure (describe)		
☐ Laboratory Work Sheet		
☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)		
☐ Loyalty Form		
☐ Other (describe)		

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Room AD/LEGAL COUNSEL		4/4/91

b6
b7C

Reason for Removal

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Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-3

FBI/DOJ

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-24-2014

F B I

Date: 8/10/64

Trasnmit the following in [redacted]

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CP, USA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

AIR TEL TO: DIRECTOR REC'D MAY 6 1965 ANS. BY:

ReBuairtel to NY 7/20/64 and Bulet to NY, 8/3/64.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 6 copies of a LHM setting forth information obtained from [redacted] during July, 1964, relating to contacts of [redacted] in his activities to raise money for COFO.

b6
b7C
b7D

6 - ENCLOSURE

(4) Bureau (RM) (ENCS. 6)
(1- 44-) (MYSTIC) (RM)
2- Memphis (100-) (RM)
(1- 157-COFO)
2- New Orleans (100-) (RM)
(1- 157-COFO)
20- New York
(1- 100-63849) [redacted] (47)
(1- 65-13809) (47)
(1- 100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS) (47)
(1- 100-107419) (ECLC) (41)
(1- 100-81860) [redacted] (41)
(1- 100-122829) [redacted] (41)

Class. & Ext. By [redacted] 6/sp 1-27-82
Reason - FCIM, I-2. 2
Date of Review 8/10/84
AGENCY Yerby, Marshall, Sec. Serv.
REQ. TYPE 8/26/64
DATE FORM. NCS
HOW FORM. WFS:cj
BY

b6
b7C

SP2 100 106

JFO:gr
(28)

SLIP(S) OF ROUTING DATE 2-3-82

C. A. Wick

Bureau (100-443497-3) REC 49
To NY 8-10-64
WFS/ajt

AUG 1 1964

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(U)

1 ENC. SEC.

20 SEP 4 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-151548

COPIES CONT'D.

1- 100-76134 (FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER) (46)
1- 100-115183 [redacted]
1- 100-121420
1- 100-118562
1- 100-146994 (WILLIAM KUNTSLER) (47)
1- 44-1019 [redacted]
1- 100-78633
1- 100-76231
1- 100-108148
1- 100-87926
1- 100-73890 (NATHAN SCHWERNER) (47)
1- 100-74251 [redacted] (47)
1-100-68879 (MARCIA RABINOWITZ) (47)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th sources used in this LHM are [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

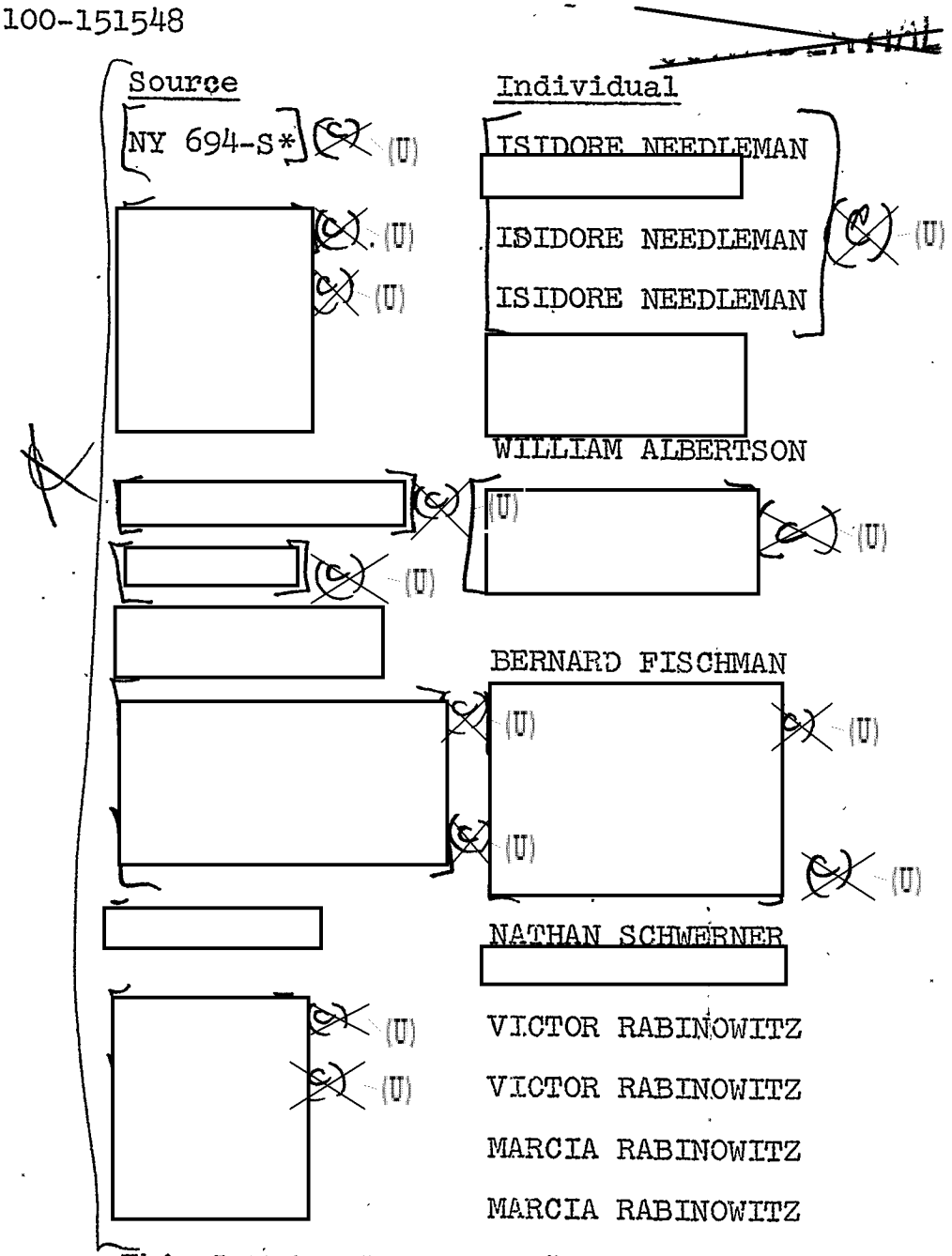
On the night of the 23rd of July, SAS [redacted] conducted a surveillance at 444 Central Park West, [redacted] address, but this surveillance was not productive. It is noted that information has been received from confidential sources that [redacted] has referred to his address as "the little Kremlin" because of the number of security subjects residing there. JOHN ABT and [redacted] for example, reside at 444 Central Park West. The surveillance, therefore, was conducted discreetly. b6 b7C

The SAS mentioned in the characterization of [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

The following are the identities of the sources used in the characterization of individuals mentioned in this LHM:

Source	Individual
[redacted] (U)	[redacted]
[redacted] (U)	OSSIE DAVIS
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	WILLIAM KUNSTLER
[redacted] (U)	FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER

b6 b7C b7D



b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above mentioned sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

(U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-24-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 10, 1964

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The sources of information set forth in this memorandum are the first confidential source mentioned and the sources designated as the second, third, and fourth confidential sources. All other confidential sources mentioned are used to characterize individuals mentioned herein and all sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

Westbury Long Island Meeting, 7/2/64

A confidential source advised on July 3, 1964, that on that date, [redacted] told [redacted] that there were 385 people at the Westbury Long Island meeting the previous night, that Nat Schwerner received a standing ovation and that the meeting raised $1,774.30 [redacted] said that he was going to write to the lawyers who were to get the money for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). b6 b7C

The same source advised on July 1, 1964, that on that date, [redacted] advised a person known to the source only as [redacted] that he should get 2 responsible people to open a bank account in any name such as "operation Mississippi" for the purpose of collecting contributions. He said that checks drawn on this account are to be sent to COFO and mailed to COFO in care of [redacted] b6 b7C

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
~~DATE OF~~ DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
(U) upgraded to Secret 2/7/78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 8/7/64

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

Class. & Ext. By SP-5 RJG/DB 1-27-82
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 8/10/84

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. BY [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 12/20/78 MGW999

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-3

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Nat and [redacted] Schwerner

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b7C

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner [redacted] New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

D.C.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife, [redacted] resided at [redacted] New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

b6
b7C

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that [redacted]

b7D

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (b)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised in December, 1947, that [redacted] b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary. b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

[redacted] Referral/Consult

Arthur Kinoy

A confidential source advised on August 30, 1960, that Arthur Kinoy had attempted to set up a CP Club of professionals following the 16th National CP Convention. (U)

N.Y.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]

On December 12, 1957 [redacted] advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title. b6 b7C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to $50 or $60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

New Rochelle Meeting, 7/7/64

The first confidential source learned on July 4, 1964, that a meeting was to be held on Tuesday night, July 7, 1964, at the Temple Beth El in New Rochelle, at 8:00 p.m. According to the source, Nat Schwerner described Ossie Davis as the Program Committee Chairman, and [redacted] as the Organizing Chairman. b6 b7C

The source further advised on July 4, 1964, that Nat Schwerner told Ossie Davis that he felt that Davis should chair the meeting on July 7, 1964, and that a member of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) should make the collection speech. Davis agreed to this arrangement.

Ossie Davis

A confidential source advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife are not known to be members of the CP. However, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on November 2, 1962, that the Silver Anniversary Banquet of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was held on October 26, 1962, in New York City. $15,000 was donated to the NLG budget and among those who contributed $250.00 from table number 7 were a Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] b6 b7C

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix pages.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The first confidential source advised on July 2, 1964, that according to [redacted] the meeting was being conducted by the Citizens For Human Rights in New Rochelle, New York, and was set up by friends of hers because of what had happened to her son, Mickey Schwerner, to raise money to let people know what is going on in Mississippi and what they can do to protect the other workers there. She said that the money was for COFO to be used for bail money. b6 b7C

On July 4, 1964, the first confidential source learned that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner had discussed the forthcoming New Rochelle, New York, Tuesday night, July 7th meeting. Nat Schwerner stated that he had been in close contact with SNCC concerning the meeting and that a nationally known member of the organization would appear to make an appeal. [redacted] told Schwerner that he had been in touch with Catholic dioceses in New York and New Rochelle, and that they would support it with contributions. According to the source, Schwerner requested [redacted] to look into the matter of trucking food and books to Jackson, Mississippi. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

A brochure of the Tom Paine School of Westchester, 2 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, for the Winter Term January-April, 1946, lists [redacted] as a member of the Board of Trustees. b6 b7C

The Tom Paine School of Westchester has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 24, 1947, a confidential source made available a letter on the letterhead of the American Birobidjan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, dated March 13, 1947. This letter lists the National Officers and the members of the National Committee of the organization. The name, [redacted] appears under the caption "National Committee". b6 b7C

The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source ascertained on July [redacted] that Nat Schwerner had been in touch with [redacted] 31 Hunter Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, concerning the meeting scheduled for the following night, July 7, 1964. b6 b7C

According to this source, on July 9, 1964, an inquiry was made of [redacted] if people could send money to the [redacted] address and that she stated that this could be done but that it also could be sent to her.

On July 11, 1964, the source advised that Nat Schwerner told [redacted] a member of SNCC, that any donations over $500 were to be made out to or signed over to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy Attorneys of 511 5th Avenue, New York City, for further distribution to COFO and other interested groups.

According to the source, [redacted] advised on July 15, 1964, that over $20,000 had been raised for COFO in New Rochelle. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) Luncheon, 7/16/64

Source learned on July 9, 1964, that Florence Friedlander, was at the residence of Nat and [redacted] Schwerner on that date and mentioned that there would be a meeting of the ECLC on Thursday, July 16, 1964, at which [redacted] would give a report. According to the source, [redacted] stated that there was to be a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964, at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant in New York City, to which they were all invited and that [redacted] who had returned from Mississippi where he had been on a fact finding tour would speak. b6 b7C

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on December 6, 1960, that Florence Friedlander attended an enlarged combined CP meeting of the Astoria Sunnyside CP Club held in Queens, New York, on December 3, 1960. Among those present were active Party members from neighboring clubs and former Party members from the Astoria-Sunnyside clubs. (U)

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City that evening.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. Clark Foreman is listed as Director.

A characterization of the ECLC is set forth in the Appendix pages.

On July 13, 1964, the source furnished information reflecting that Florence Friedlander told Nat Schwerner on that date that [redacted] head of a fact finding committee, wanted to have a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964 at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant. Friedlander wanted Nat Schwerner and his family to come and listen and Schwerner told her that he would let her know if he could attend. b6 b7C

Friedlander also stated that there would be a meeting of about 100 people which would be held at 8:30 p.m. on July 23, 1964, at 444 Central Park West, to raise money.

The source further advised on July 13, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner was in contact with William Kunstler who said he had been in Mississippi where he met with [redacted] head of SNCC and Robert Moses, who is the Director of the COFO Project in Mississippi. The 2 of them decided that all checks received should go to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi, and that checks should be made out to the legal coordinator of COFO in order to show that it is going to legal defense and, therefore, will be tax exempt. Kunstler pointed out that there is $1700 on deposit for COFO in Jackson, Mississippi. b6 b7C N.Y.

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William M. Kunstler as Attorney for the Schwerner family.

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source has advised that William Kunstler was Special Counsel of the Gandhi Society of Human Rights which organization was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-active organization and makes no attempts to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

The source advised on July 15, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C and Nat Schwerner were to attend the ECLC Luncheon on July 16, 1964.

Needleman Meeting, New York City, 7/23/64

A second confidential source advised on July 21, 1964, that it had been learned from Isidore Gibby Needleman that a party was to be given in his apartment at 444 Central Park West on July 23, 1964. According to Needleman, the affair was organized by a woman named "Ceil" and that invitations had been sent to people with money. Nat Schwerner was to attend and would show some film.

Isidore Gibby Needleman

During 1957 and 1958, two confidential sources furnished the following information concerning Needleman:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

Needleman is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. (S) (U)

In March, 1958, another confidential source advised that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent. (S) (U)

A third confidential source learned on July 21, 1964, that Celia Seborer, and others were running a benefit affair at the Needleman apartment on Thursday night, July 23, 1964, and that the Schwerners would be there. (S) (U)

Celia Seborer

In August, 1957, a confidential source advised that Seborer joined the International Brigade of the Spanish Republic on October 7, 1936. She was assigned to the Sanitary Service and issued International Brigade Booklet Number, 41759. She also held a safe conduct certificate for travel from Valencia, Spain during the period February-March, 1937 signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Sanitary Commission of the International (S) (U)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the American branch of the International Brigade has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Another confidential source advised on August 7, 1953, that he knew the subject to be a member of the CP in New York prior to 1947. (S) (U)

The third confidential source advised on July 15, 1964, that on that date, Florence Friedlander told Needleman that she had prepared an invitation in her own name for the July 23rd affair suggesting that people send a contribution to her if they could not attend the party. She said that Edith Tiger, of the ECLC wanted invitations to send to friends. Friedlander added that she prepared a formal invitation noting that any checks payable to COFO and mailed to Needleman would be put to good use. According to the source, Needleman was in accord with these arrangements. (S) (U)

M.Y.

Edith Tiger

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. Mrs. Edith Tiger is listed as Assistant Director.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SECRET

The third confidential source advised on July 20, 1964, that [redacted], informed Needleman that he and his wife would be unable to attend the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment, on July 23, 1964, but promised to send a check. (S) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

On April 21, 1955, a confidential source advised that [redacted] was a CP member as of April, 1955.

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. [redacted] is listed as a member of the Executive Committee.

The first confidential source advised on July 23, 1964, that [redacted] told Florence Friedlander that she intended to come into the city to assist her on that date. The source learned that [redacted] was going into New York City and intended to go to someone's house where there was to be a party that night. (U) b6 b7C

A fourth confidential source learndd on July 23, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was at the Needleman apartment early on the afternoon of that date making arrangements for the "Schwerner meeting" to be held that evening. According to this source, Celia Seborer was among the individuals assisting Friedlander with the preparations. (S) (U)

The fourth confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that about 80 people had attended the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment on July 23, 1964, and that motion pictures taken in Mississippi, showing places where Negroes live and containing interviews with some of them were projected. According to the source, Needleman stayed for the early part of the proceedings, described the pictures as terrific and said the collection amounted to $2,000. (S) (U)

The first confidential source advised on July 27, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner stated that $1600 to $1800 was raised at the Needleman party. The source further ascertained on July 27, 1964, that William Kunstler told Nat Schwerner that Florence Friedlander had come in with approximately $1700 and that COFO had decided to open an account in New York. (S) (U)

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Schwerner's Contacts

The first confidential source learned on July 5, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had been in contact with a Bernard D. Fischman of Scarsdale, New York, regarding the disappearance of his son and the 2 other COFO workers and had asked Fischman's advice concerning his speeches and speaking techniques.

Bernard Fischman

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

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(U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
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A confidential source made available on February 27, 1962, a pamphlet "National Lawyers Guild * Silver Anniversary Convention * 1962" This pamphlet on p. 4 contains a listing of officers and members of the NLG for July, 1960-through February, 1962. The information is set forth under the heading "Officers and Members of the Executive Board" July, 1960- February, 1962. Under "Executive Board" the listings are by city and Bernard D. Fischman is one of those listed for New York City.

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat [redacted] Schwerner had accepted an invitation to attend a fund raising affair to be held at the Bethesda Church, later that month and that Nat Schwerner had stipulated that all funds must go to COFO with a check for the amount raised to be sent to the COFO attorneys, Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy. The source further learned that Ossie Davis and W. T. Walker were to be at this affair.

b6
b7C

N.K.

Wyatt Tee Walker was the Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The first confidential source also learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was in contact with [redacted] who had resided at [redacted], New York. Schwerner inquired from [redacted] about obtaining trucks to deliver material to Mississippi, which material would consist of such things as food, and clothing. [redacted] told Schwerner that he would look into this for him.

b6
b7C

C. P. Member

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on September 22 and 24, 1953, that [redacted] New York, was a member of the Mount Eden Section, Bronx County CP, between 1946 and 1950.

The same source advised on November 12, 1953, that [redacted] was an active member of the University Club, Bronx County, CP, in 1950. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised in January, 1947, that [redacted] Bronx, New York, was the Organizer for the East University CP Club and was believed to have attended the Bronx County Leadership Training School from October 7, 1946 to October 19, 1946. The source said [redacted] joined the CP in 1942.

The first confidential source advised on July 16, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner, in discussing a meeting to be held in White Plains, New York, which would be sponsored by the Urban League of New York, stated that contributions should be made to the First Unitarian Church in New Orleans, in order to avoid the funds being seized. He also said that an account had been set up in New York so that funds could be drawn by leaders in Jackson, Mississippi.

The first confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had discussed with Ossie Davis meetings to be held on Thursday night, July 30, 1964, one at the Archbishop Stepinac High School, in White Plains, New York, and one at the Bethesda Church in New Rochelle, New York.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SECRET

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

According to the source, Davis was committed to the Bethesda Church meeting and Schwerner attempted to persuade him to arrange his lease from that committment in order to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the White Plains meeting. Davis indicated that [redacted] might be able to persuade the pastor of the Bethesda Church to release him from his committment there. b6 b7C

Mrs. Schwerner stated that one of the organizational heads of the White Plains meeting was [redacted] and William Kunstler, and said that John Lewis would be on hand at the White Plains meeting. Schwerner sought Davis's advice on the advisability of using his wife, [redacted] in his place at the Bethesda Church. N.Y.

John Lewis is the Chairman of SNCC.

The first confidential source learned on July 27, 1964, that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner discussed the program of the meeting to be held at Archbishop Stepinac High School in WhitePlains, New York on July 30, 1964. [redacted] planned to have Ossie Davis read letters, and excerpts from letters, written by several workers in Mississippi. Schwerner planned to read a letter of July 2, 1964, from [redacted] b6 b7C

This source advised on July 29, 1964, that according to [redacted] was going to pick up Nat Schwerner when he returned from Washington, D.C. on July 30, 1964, and take him to the White Plains meeting. N.Y.

Mrs. Victor and [redacted] Rabinowitz b6 b7C

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised on July 17, 1963, that on that date, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, stated that Victor Rabinowitz, an attorney, was involved in handling the estate of Tanya Tenin of Frenchtown, New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate is to go to the CP. Hall was severely critical of Rabinowitz whom he said tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while being active with the Trotskyites and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (5) (U)

N.Y.

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth in the Appendix pages and sources used in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", page 23, carries an advertisement of the ECLC and the name of Victor Rabinowitz is listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

A confidential source advised on May 10, 1963, that Victor Rabinowitz was then the attorney representing the FPCC in New York City.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" the monthly publication of the NLG, in its May, 1963, issue indicated that Victor Rabinowitz was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the New York City Chapter of the NLG at the Chapter meeting held May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised on February 8, 1944, that [redacted] was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on October 16, 1957, that [redacted] had contributed $25.00 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB). (U)

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source on July 17, 1964 advised that [redacted] had been in contact with [redacted] and said that she is co-chairman of the Greater New York Committee For Federal Intervention and wanted to know if Nat Schwerner could be present at a meeting of that organization. [redacted] advised Gilman that she would have to contact her husband. b6 b7C

This source learned that on July 17, 1964, [redacted] had contacted Florence Friedlander wanting to know who [redacted] was. b6 b7C

[redacted]

A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

(U)

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[redacted] SECRET

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP. (U)

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence. b6 b7C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizers were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. (U) b6 b7C

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that [redacted] New York, had been in contact with [redacted] concerning a meeting to raise money for Mississippi. [redacted] told her to contact her husband, Nat Schwerner.

[redacted] (U) SECRET

[redacted] (U) [redacted]

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

According to the source, Nat Schwerner stated that he gave the people from Shrub Oak a conditional acceptance, that all money raised would go to COFO and none to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Fund, (NAACP).

On July 22, 1964, the source advised that [redacted] complained to Nat Schwerner that [redacted] said that the money from the meeting was to go to the Committee of 100 of the NAACP. Nat stated that this was no good as far as they were concerned, that he was not touching anything going to the NAACP. [redacted] told Schwerner that she would contact White and tell her and let them go ahead on their own. Schwerner related that he would keep the acceptance open in case they changed

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On July 19, 1964, according to the source, Nat Schwerner told [redacted] that he was in sympathy with the NAACP but could not appear unless proceeds went to COFO. [redacted] stated that she had formed a committee to solicit donations and Schwerner told her there would be no trouble with Internal Revenue, that people should make their checks payable to the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans. [redacted] was instructed to open a temporary account to deposit the checks and then to send the entire proceeds to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, attorneys at 511 5th Avenue, New York City.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source on October 9, 1947, made available a list of 14 section organizers and organizational secretaries of the CP. The name of [redacted] New York, N.Y. was listed as organizational secretary of the Washington Heights section.

[redacted] (U)

SECRET

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The records of the Manhattan Board of Elections reflect that [redacted] registered [redacted] and that [redacted] registered from this address in 1950. b6 b7C

The same source furnished information on August 3, 1949, reflecting that [redacted] was office manager of the "Daily Worker" as of May 5, 1949.

Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters Internal Security-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

2.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

1. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RECORD COPY

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

FBI NEWARK

FBI NEWARK

GA WITH CONF

FBI PHILA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 15 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

9:19PM EDST URGENT 8-15-64 WAM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEWARK

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for Advancement of Colored People; ~~NAACP;~~ DEMONSTRATIONS DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.; ~~CIRM.~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Confidential Source
~~CS~~ ADVISED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW JERSEY NAACP, IS SPLIT ON COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL NAACP MORATORIUM ON DEMONSTRATIONS SINCE SOME MEMBERS FEEL THEY HAVE A COMMITTMENT TO PICKET DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. NAACP PLANS MEETING PROIR TO CONVENTION ON SUNDAY, AUGUST TWENTYTHIRD, AT WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, ADRIATIC AND PACIFIC AVENUES, ATLANTIC CITY. NO DEMONSTRATION PLANNED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MEETING, BUT Confidential Source ~~CS~~ CONCERNED THAT MEETING MAY TRIGGER LOCAL EXCITEMENT SINCE LOCATED IN NEGRO GHETTO AREA. SECRET SERVICE AND INTC ADVISED.

LETTERHEAD MEMO
~~LHM~~ FOLLOWS.

WASH DC OMS

WASH DC

NEWARK EJC

NEWARK

ROSEN

AUG 21 1964

REC-17

AUG 23 1964

#269148
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/88 BY

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b7C

100-442529-1

100-442529-1 ENCLOSURE

Ind. in Dir. 6/25
to WHO 6/17

100-442529-4

FILED COPY

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-16-64

Attached teletype indicates New Jersey branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) split regarding holding possible picket demonstration of Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. Meeting of NAACP prior to Convention is scheduled, which source fears may trigger local excitement as located in Negro area. Information being disseminated to White House and the Department.

WFS

RECD DOM INTEL DIV AUG 25 5 45 PM '64

AUG 17 12 57 PM '64 RECD DOM INTEL DIV

AUG 17 10 14 AM '64 FBI RECD - CIV RIGHTS

AUG 15 10 15 PM '64 RECD DOM INTEL DIV

AUG 15 F B I

AUG 17 9 18 AM '64 FBI

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 5 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100- 442529

443 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

b6
b7C

4:24 EDST URGENT 8-21-64 MAC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA 211830

Communist Infiltration re
CIRM. Local Matters

100-442529-1

DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, INFORMATION CONCERNING, INTERNAL SECURITY; W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA, IS - C; DEMONSTRATION, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

REMYTELS AUGUST 19 AND 21 AND RETEL AUGUST 21, CAPTIONED "DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, INFORMATION CONCERNING, IS." RE PHONE CONVERSATION AUGUST 21 WITH MR. W. X. FLOYD OF BUREAU.

[redacted] WILL TRAVEL TO ATLANTIC CITY [redacted] WITH PHILADELPHIA DU BOIS CLUB. DELETE REFERENCES TO [redacted] WILL REMAIN ONLY ONE DAY UNLESS PHILADELPHIA DU BOIS CLUB CHANGES PLAN. WILL PAY [redacted] 35 DOLLARS FOR SERVICES AND EXPENSES, UACB.

b7D

RECEIVED: 4:38 PM MLT [redacted]

REC 44 100-442529-1

1 AUG 27 1964

EX 109

b6
b7C

Butler 8/27/64 11:11 AM
to SAC Bs.

1 XEROX
SEP 1 1964

0 SEP 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be [illegible] paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 6 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 21 1964
TELETYPE

(1) 110

Mr. Tolsen
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NW YORK

9-58 PM URGNT 8-21-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -15- 100-3-116-157-6-34-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-151548-157-892

OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
~~CIRM~~, ~~POWDEM~~ - Powell Demonstrations

SUMMARY OF SITIATION SIX PM, AUGUST TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR. TO SIX PM, AUGUST TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR.

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CURRENT SITUATION.

NO RIOT SITUATION ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL DURING THIS PERIOD.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT [PLM] RALLY, HOTEL THERESA, AUGUST TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR.

CONCERNING PLM, IT IS AN ULTRA- LEFT COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION THAT FOLLOWS THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE.

BSS, NYCPD, ADVISED THAT THE PLM RALLY WAS HELD AT THE HOTEL THERESA, SKYLINE ROOM, ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR. THE MEETING STARTED AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT THIRTY PM AND ENDED AT ELEVEN FIFTEEN

REC-64 100-442529

AUG 31 1964

END PAGE ONE..... EX-101

I Bureau of Special Services
166 SEP 4 1964 N.Y. Police Department
SEP 1 1964

cc Sullivan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-21-64

Attached is summary of racial situation in New York from 6 p.m., 8-20-64, to 6 p.m., 8-21-64. Information in attached will be disseminated to Department and military intelligence agencies.

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RECD DOM INTELL DIV AUG 22 3 49 PM '64
AUG 21 11 13 PM '64
RECD DOM INTELL DIV
RECD DEPT OF JUSTICE FBI
AUG 22 12 56 PM '64

PAGE TWO.....

PM. THERE WAS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. WILLIAM MC ADOO ACTED AS MASTER OF CEREMONIES. CONCERNING MC ADOO, IT IS NOTED THAT HE IS AN ENTERTAINER AND FOLK SINGER. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] ADVISED THAT IN FEBRUARY, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO, MC ADOO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE FORBES CLUB, LOWER EAST SIDE SECTION COMMUNIST PARTY, AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EXPELLED FROM THE COMMUNIST PARTY. MC ADOO CASTIGATED [redacted] NYCPD, WHO WAS OFFICER WHO ARRESTED [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] AND WAS IN ATTENDANCE ATV THE PLM RALLY.

ANOTHER SPEAKER WAS [redacted] A REPORTER FOR " CHALLENGE", A WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF PLM. SHE STATED THAT THE COLORED PEOPLE MUST UNITE TOGETHER IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THEIR RIGHTS. [redacted] b6 b7C AN ATTORNEY AND FORMER ~~MILLER~~ MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY FROM NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR UNTIL HIS EXPULSION IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, ALSO SPOKE. HE SAID THAT THE " UNITED STATES" HAD CONFESSED ITS FEAR OF [redacted] BY PUTTING HIM UNDER ARREST. b6 b7C

[redacted] HARLEM ORGANIZER, PLM CLUB, SPOKE GENERALLY WITH REGARD TO POLICE HARVASSMENT AND POLICE BRUTALITY. HE SAID THAT HE WAS A COMMUNIST ADDING THAT IF THE FBI KNEW IT, HIS FREINDS SHOULD. b6 b7C

END PAGE TWO.....

CORR LINE 12 FOURTH WRD SHD BE MEMBER

GE THREE.....

[redacted] CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM b6 b7C
NOW PARTY, A POLITICAL PARTY FORMED TO ELECT NEGROES TO PUBLIC OFFICE,
ALSO SPOKE. HE INDICATED THAT HE WAS HAVING DIFFICULITY OBTAINING PERMITS
TO SPEAK, WHICH WAS AFFECTING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE NEW YORK SATE SENATE.
[redacted] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO CONCERNING b7D
THE PLM RALLY.....

WILLIAM MC ADOO ACTED AS MASTER OF CEREMONIES AND COMMENTED ON
THE FACT THAT THE NYCPD HAD PUT [redacted] UNDER SURVEILLANCE AND WAS b6 b7C
CONTINUING TO DO SO. HE DESCRIBED [redacted] AS A HERO FIGHTING FOR THE
BLACK MAN- S RIGHTS. MC ADOO INTRODUCED ANOTHER SPEAKER AS [redacted]
[redacted], DESCRIBED AS A SOUTHERN CIVIL RIGHTS LAWYER. [redacted] COMMENTED
THAT THE HAD WITNESSED POLICE HANDLING OF DISTURBANCES IN SEVRAL
CITIES AND SAW THEM FIRE FROM THE HIP, RUSH INTO CROWDS DOING BODILY
HARM. [redacted] WAS CRITICAL OF THE NAACP AND CORE, AS WELL AS THE
BLACK NATIONALISTS. SOURCE ADVISED THAT SOME OF THE BLACK NATIONALISTS
LEFT THE MEETING BECAUSE OF THIS SLUR ON THEM.

[redacted], IN ADDITION TO SPEAKING OF POLICE BRUTALITY, SPOKE
OF THE INVASION OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND THE FACT THAT HE WAS UNDER
CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE BY THE PD. HE WAS CRITICAL OF BOTH PRESIDENT
JOHNSON AND SENATOR GOLDWATER, CALLED FOR THE DISMISSAL OF POLICE
COMMISSIONER MURPHY, AS WELL AS TO SUSPEND THE PROSECUTION OF HIMSELF.
END PAGE THREE.....

[redacted] COMPLAINED GENERALLY ABOUT HIS INABILITY TO OBTAIN SPEAKING PERMITS FOR THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY. HE SAID THESE PERMITS WERE BEING DENIED BECAUSE [redacted] WAS LISTED AS AN OFFICER IN THE ORGANIZATION.

b6
b7C

THIS SOURCE ESTIMATED THAT THE AUDIENCE NUMBERED APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE AND HE HAD TAKEN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE VAROUS SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY. /CORE/

ON EIGHT TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR, A SA OF THE NYO OBSERVED THE BROOKLYN CHAPTER OF CORE PICKETING CITY HALL, NYC, AT APPROXIMATELY NOON OF THIS DATE. THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FIVE PICKETS CARRYING HANDPRINTED SIGNS AS FOLLOWS.... " INTEGRATE ALL SCHOOLS NOW", 5 MAYOR MEETS WITH DIXIE PALS BUT NOT WITH NEGRO PARENTS" AND " KKK--OOPS SORRY I MEAN PAT". THE PICKETING WAS PEACEFUL AND THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS.

IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT MAYOR WAGNER WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF PARENTS AND TAXPAYERS /PAT/ AT NOON. THE BUREAU S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO SUMMARY TELETYPE , EIGHT TWENTY SIXTY FOUR, CAPTIONED MATTER WHEREIN IT WAS PROPOSED THAT PAT WOULD BOYCOTT NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN SIXTY FOUR.

SND A

WBS

FBI WASHDC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 26, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

CIRM

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

b6
b7C

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

~~100-3-116~~

EX-117 REC-62 100-106670-

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) SEP 2 1964

SFP:kmj
(7)

CONTINUED ~~OVER~~

61 SEP 10 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-3-116

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

OTHER SEALED PER COURT ORDER

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 25 1964
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

NBI NEW YORK

9-29 PM URGENT 8-25-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -6- 100-3

106,157

6-34-ENCODED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FROM NEW YORK 100-151548,157-892

CIRM., POWDEM.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION SIX PM, AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR TO SIX PM AUGUST TWENTY FIVE SIXTY FOUR.

CURRENT SITUATION.

NO RIOT SITUATION ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL DURING THIS PERIOD.

DEMONSTRATION, JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK, QUEENS, NEW YORK, AUGUST TWENTY FOUR WIXTY FOUR.

ATTENTION OF BUREAU IS DIRECTED TO SUMMARY TELETYPE DATED AUGUST TWELVE, SIXTY FOUR, IN CAPTIONED MATTER. JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK, ONE SIX ZERO STREET AND JAMAICA AVENUE, QUEENS, NEW YORK, HAS A MURAL DEPICTING PARTICIPATION OF LONG ISLAND RESIDENTS IN CIVIL WAR. ONE SUCH RESIDENT WAS A NEGRO NAMED BANJO BILLY, AN ALLEGED CIVIL WAR SPY.

END PAGE ONE.....

REC-62 100-442529-12

b6
b7C

I

1 XEROX
1 XEROX -811 RB

EX-130

10 SEP 1 1964

60 SEP 9 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-9-34-1

PAGE TWO.....

[redacted] OWMER OF " COMMUNITY CHATTER" A SMALL MONTHLY NEWSPAPER IN QUEENS, NEW YORK, DEMANDED BANJO BILLY- S PORTRAIT BE REMOVED FROM THE MURAL, CLAIMING IT IS DEGRADING TO NEGROES.

ON AUGUST TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR, A SA OF THE FBI OBSERVED PICKETING AT JAMAICA SAVINGS BANK FROM SIX FORTY FIVE PM TO EIGHT ZERO FIVE PM BY ELEVEN PEOPLE , ONE WHITE AND TEN NEGROES. NO VIOLENCE OR INCIDENTS RESULTED FROM THIS PICKETING . PICKETS CARRIED SIGNS " BANJO BILLY MUST GO", " USE YOUR BLACK DOLLAR POWER ", AND " DON- T SHOP ON JAMAICA AVENUE".

SCHEDULED RALLY FOR " FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN" FOR AUGUST TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR.

ON AUGUST TWENTY FIVE SIXTY FOUR, [redacted]

b6
b7C

END PAGE TWO.....

PAGE THREE.....

PSI /CONCEAL/, ADVISED THERE WILL BE HARLEM RALLY FOR " FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN7 ON SATURDAY, AUGUST TWENTY NINE, SIXTY FOUR, AT TWO PM AT HARLEM SQUARE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVE., NYC. SPEAKERS ARE TO BE CLIFTON DE BERRY /SWP CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT/, RICHARD GARZA / NEW YORK STATE SWP CHAIRMAN/ AND PAUL BOUTELL / CHAIRMAN OF THE METROPOLITAN DIVISION OF FREEDOM NOW PARTY WHICH ADVOCATES THE ELECTION OF NEGRO PEOPLE TO PUBLIC OFFICE/.

NYO AFFORDING LIVE INFORMANT COVERAGE, BSS, NYCPD NOTIFIED.

END AND PLS HOLD.....

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial // pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial *10* pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Date: August 27, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~Bufile 100-3-116~~
New York File 100-151548
Atlanta File 100-6520A

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
New York File 100-149194
Atlanta File 100-5718

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-4-79 BY SP2 AJP/mjm b6 b7C

100-438794-
100-106670-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated August 21, 1964.

By referenced airtel Atlanta requested Baltimore to determine subscriber to phone number 685-3500 and further identify one [redacted] (Phonetic), then at Baltimore, in Room Number 712, attempting to contact MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Unidentified caller advised KING's secretary that he was to meet with KING in Atlantic City during the coming weekend. b6 b7C

Investigation by Baltimore determined the phone number 685-3500 to be the main trunk line of Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Maryland.

On August 25, 1964, [redacted] Manager, Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Maryland, advised that his records of registration and long distance calls are presently b6 b7C

(c 408RB

REC-9 100-442529-13

(5) - Bureau (~~3 - 100-3-116~~)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-438794)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (1 - 100-151548)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-149194)(SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6520A)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-5718)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Baltimore 94
TM:dfm
(12)

EX-108

AUG 29 1964

61 SEP 4 1964

INT. SEC.

C. C. Wick

going through a filing process which makes it virtually impossible to sort out specific registration cards for approximately two to three weeks. [redacted] stated the Holiday Inn (Downtown) has recently opened for business and inexperienced help makes the examination of records a herculean task at the moment. He volunteered to assist the contacting agent in securing desired information as soon as filing section has regulated itself for current business.

The August 25, 1964, issue of Baltimore Afro-American reflected that the 39th Annual Convention of the National Bar Association was held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore on August 20, 21 and 22, 1964. The group was addressed by W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who represented President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, at the banquet on August 22, 1964. The Baltimore Convention was sponsored by the Monumental Bar Association of Maryland under leadership of W. EMERSON BROWN, JR.

Baltimore will check records as expeditiously as possible and set out appropriate leads for office covering area where HARRINGTON resides.

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

22

TO : SAC, Baltimore (Your file) DATE: 9/14/64

FROM Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial)

Room No. ~~803~~ RB

SUBJECT: CIRM 100-23160 *
COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS-C 100-23228*
Reurairtel 8/27/64, above captions.

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☑ submitted 9/17/64
☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

100-442539-13

GPO 867-820

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject

Type of Mail		Date of Mail
☐ Report		
☐ Incoming letter		
☐ Outgoing letter		
☐ Memorandum		8/18/64
☐ Airtel		
☐ Teletype		
☐ Enclosure (describe)		
☐ Laboratory Work Sheet		
☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)		
☐ Loyalty Form		
☐ Other (describe)		

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss AD / LEGAL COUNSEL ☐ Room		4/4/91

b6
b7C

Reason for Removal

☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)

☐ To send to

☐ To attach to

☐ For office use

☐ For change to another file

☐ Other (Specify) FOR TRANSFER TO SPECIAL FILE ROOM REGARDING AGREEMENT OF NLG AND FBI

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-14

FBI/DOJ

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

FBI

Date: 8/18/64

(U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

(U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM (OO:NY)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269(89)

(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of a LHM containing information furnished by [redacted] during the period 8/1 -11/64. The second confidential source used is a confidential mailbox of the NYO.

3/17/99
CLASSIFIED BY Auc39677594/8
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X (1)
CA97-5269

(U)

b6
b7C

4- Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1- 44-) (MIBURN)
2- Jackson (100-) (RM)
(1- 157-) (COFO)
1- New York (100-146553) (JAMES BALDWIN) (45)
1- New York (100-63849) [redacted] (47)
1- New York (100-122829) [redacted] (47)
1- New York (100-76134) (FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER) (46)
1- New York (100-115183) [redacted] (46)
1- New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER) (47)
1- New York (44-1019) (MIBURN) (25)
1- New York (100-80486) [redacted]
1- New York (100-73890) (NATHAN SCHWERNER) (47)
1- New York (100-74251) [redacted] (47)
1- New York (100-123451) [redacted] (47)
1- New York

JFO:mln
(19)

Class. & Ext. By SP-5R16/BB 1-27-82
Reason 1-2.4.2
Date 8/18/84

CLASS. BY SP5TAP/JAC 2-25-83
DECLASS. ON OADR

REC-42 100-425529-14

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

Classified by SP5TAP/JAC
Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clerk

DATE 12-3-82 MS

[redacted] 8/26/64

(U)

64 SEP 9 1964

INV. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b7D

[redacted] furnished information on 8/8/64 concerning a conversation between FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER and WILLIAM KUNSTLER. They were discussing FRIEDLANDER's picking up [redacted] at the airport in NYC on the early morning of 8/9/64, taking her to FRIEDLANDER's apartment and then going to the Andrew Goodman memorial service at 11:30 a.m. on 8/9/64. They agreed that FRIEDLANDER should get to the place where the Goodman service was to be held by 11:00 a.m. even though the service would not begin until 11:30 a.m. because people who are close would be there at 11:00a.m. FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER then mentioned that she was a 3rd cousin but did not elaborate further.

b6
b7C

It is also noted that the source advised on 8/3 and 8/11/64, that [redacted] was in contact with a MARCIA (LNU). It is the opinion of the NYO that this person is MARCIA RABINOWITZ, a resident of New Rochelle, and subject of NY file 100-68879.

b6
b7C

The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights is the subject of NY file 157-969. On 1/30/64, [redacted] a co-chairman of this committee, advised that it is not a membership organization in the usual sense, but rather a coordinating group designed to coordinate the activities of the many civil rights groups in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

b6
b7C

The SAS mentioned in the characterization of [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted]

The sources used in the characterization of individuals mentioned in this LHM are:

SOURCE	INDIVIDUAL
[redacted]	NATHAN SCHWERNER

b7D

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE	INDIVIDUAL
[redacted]	[redacted]
(by request)	
[redacted] (U)	[redacted]
	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
	FLORENCE FRIEDLANDER
	[redacted]
	WILLIAM ALBERTSON
	[redacted]
	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7E

b6
b7C

b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

CLASS. BY SP2 TAP/JAC
DECLASS. ON: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party (CP), USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U)
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP2 SRJ6/JOB 1-27-82
Reason 1-2.4.2 2,3
Date of Review 8/18/84

A confidential source learned on August 3, 1964, that Nathan Schwerner, father of murdered civil rights worker Michael Schwerner, went to the New York City office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to get some things taken care of and was going to the office of Marty Popper where there was a secretary he could use.

Classified by SP2 TAP/JAC
Declassify on: OADR
5-25-39
2 2325

Nat and Anne Schwerner

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF 8-21-64 DATE

[redacted]

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946,

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF 8-21-64 DATE

b6
b7C

Classified by
Declassification indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by
Exempt from GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/13/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3/17/99
CLASSIFIED BY uc 396 (U)
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)
CA97-5269

100-442529-14

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269(89-30) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

which, showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] Bronx, New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that one Nat Schwerne, [redacted] New York, was a member of the University Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County, Communist Party (CP).

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944, that [redacted] New York, was Membership Director, University Club, 8th Assembly District, Southern Section, Bronx, County CP. [redacted] NEW YORK

This source advised in December, 1947, that [redacted] self identified as a member of the Bronx County CP, Mount Eden Section, East University Club, sold at least one subscription to "The Worker". b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

b6
b7C

N.Y.

A confidential source advised on July 18, 1963, that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On July 15, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment charging Ivan Dmitrievich Egorov and his wife with conspiracy to violate Subsection A, Section 794, Title 18, US Code and to violate Section 951 of Title 18. (Espionage violation).

A confidential source advised on [redacted]

b7E

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised during [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

[redacted] (U)

The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) on page 3 of its May, 1963 issue indicated that [redacted] had been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG on May 1, 1963. b6 b7C

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix.

The source advised on August 6, 1964, that, according to William Kunstler, a Dr. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York, was on his way to Jackson, Mississippi "at our request" to examine the bodies (of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney) before anything happened to them.

"The New York Times", August 6, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article dealing with a second medical examination performed on the body of James E. Chaney which disclosed that he had been beaten "brutally" before his death. The article states that "John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. He said it had been made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York....."

MISS N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler stated that Dave Spain the pathalogist who examined James Chaney's body would examine the body of Michael Schwerner before it was cremated.

Dr. David Spain

A confidential source who was a self-admitted member of the CP from 1942 until April, 1951, and a member of the Croton Club of the CP from August, 1949 until April, 1957, furnished the following information during 1954: (U)

Dr. David Spain, the former medical examiner in Westchester County, New York for several years had been in a professional unit ofthe CP in New York City. The source believed that Dr. Spain had retained a secret membership in the CP but did not take part in CP activities in Westchester County because of his position in the county. Dr. Spain's wife had also been a member of the CP and the source believed that she too had retained a secret membership but did not take part in CP activities because of her husband's position. (U)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services New York City Police Department, reflect that Dr. David Spain had a reservation for a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on April 11, 1945. These records reflect also that David M. Spain was on the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) as of January, 1946.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The 1945 fall catalogue of the JSSS listed Dr. David M. Spain as an instructor in the fall term of 1945 and the winter term, January, to April, 1946.

The VALB and JSSS have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

William Kunstler

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William Kunstler as attorney for the Schwerner family.

The source learned on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler was handling arrangements for the memorial service for Michael Schwerner to be held at the Community Church, New York City at 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1964.

The source also learned on August 8, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was in contact with William Kunstler on that date about the possibility of James Chaney's mother coming to New York City to attend the memorial services for both Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. Kunstler stated that they should have her attend if it was possible for her to come and instructed Friedlander to call the Meridian, Mississippi Office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to find out how Mrs. Chaney, who lives in Meridian, could be contacted.

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on [redacted] that [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (4)

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner made the arrangments through the Meridian, Mississippi Office of COFO for Mrs. Chaney to fly to New York City to attend the memorial services for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The source learned that the flight to be taken by Mrs. Chaney would arrive in New York City at 3:52 am. on August 9, 1964, and that Florence Friedlander would meet her, take her to her home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York and then bring her to the Goodman memorial service being held in New York City at 11:30 a.m. on August 9, 1964.

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According to the source, [redacted] Nat Schwerner and Florence Friedlander, on August 8, 1964, discussed the arrangements for picking up Mrs. Chaney and also discussed the memorial services to be held the next day.

The source advised that Florence Friedlander was again in contact with William Kunstler on August 8, 1964, and that they agreed the Schwerners should go back to Friedlander's apartment after the Goodman memorial service rather than return to Pelham, New York, and have to return for Michael Schwerner's memorial that evening.

The source further advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was desirous of telling Bernie Fischman of the arrangements made for the memorial services and referred to Fischman as his "intermediary".

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Bernard Fischman

BERNIE FISCHMAN

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

N.Y.

The source advised that on August 8, 1964, Nat Schwerner was requested by the chairman of the "Salisbury Park rally" to send a statement which could be read. Nat Schwerner promised to draft a telegram for that purpose and was told to address it to [redacted] Thereafter, [redacted] contacted Nat Schwerner and suggested that he send the telegram to her rather than to the "park" and to send it to her at The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights. [redacted] said she was Chairman of the arrangements.

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[redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP.

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizations were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. b6 b7C

The source learned on August 11, 1964, that an open house and memorial service would be held for Michael Schwerner on August 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Madison house, 50 Madison Street, New York City, which Nat [redacted] Schwerner would attend. The source stated that Florence Friedlander was to meet the Schwerners at the Hamilton Madison house for the open house and memorial service on August 12, 1964, and that [redacted] would also be there. b6 b7C

[redacted]

On December 12, 1957, [redacted] Long Island, N.Y., advised Special Agents (SAS) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to $50 or $60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP. b6 b7C

The source advised on August 11, 1963, that on that date, Nat Schwerner issued instructions to a representative of the SNCC office in New York City, about preparing a large mailer containing a Baldwin letter and return envelope but did not think the "Newsweek" clipping was necessary. The source was unable to furnish information concerning the contents or purpose of this letter.

A second confidential source, on August 11, 1964, furnished a copy of a mailing from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, which consisted of a form letter bearing the signature of James Baldwin, a business reply envelope addressed to him at Suite 303, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and a reprint of an article from "Newsweek" magazine dated February 24, 1964.

NEFRO

N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, Secret

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The form letter comments on the "1000 volunteers" who are engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project directed by "Robert Moses, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee". The letter asks for a "generous contribution" for the Mississippi Summer Project to be sent to Baldwin at SNCC 100 5th Avenue, New York 11, New York. It asks that all checks be payable to SNCC.

The reprint of the "Newsweek" article is of one captioned "Mississippi: Allen's Army" and deals with the force being built by Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Mississippi in preparation for the expected wave of civil rights demonstrations during the Summer of 1964.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin is the well-known Negro author and playwright.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Secret

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

Title Communist Party, USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source mentioned in the characterization of [redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

b6
b7C

13

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FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-24345)

CIRM

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 8/6/64, captioned CIRM.

Enclosed are eight copies of a LHM captioned "VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964."

b6
b7C

The sources in the order of utilization are:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM has been classified "~~confidential~~" since data furnished by informants could conceivably compromise these sources of continuing value.

4-Bureau (Enc. 8)(RM)
1-Los Angeles
(5)

[redacted]

AGENCY Yerdi
REQ. RECD 8/11/64
DATE FORW. 8/11/64
HOW FORW. Hand
BY WFS:cg

ENCLOSURE

100-442573-15

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[redacted]

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cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted]

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cc and fm 8/10/64

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-06-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Los Angeles, California
August 8, 1964

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced on August 5, 1964, a proposed continuing vigil to commence at 7:00 p.m. that date at the Civic Center, Los Angeles, California. The action is to protest the inadequate police protection in Mississippi and urge the assignment of Federal Marshals in that state.

Two sources on August 6, 1964, advised that the vigil started about 7:30 p.m. on August 5, 1964, and by 10:00 p.m. had approximately 120 to 150 participants of which twenty were Negroes. They further noted that the demonstrators were reduced to four whites and one Negro during the day of August 6, 1964, and by about 6:00 p.m. increased to twenty whites and nine Negroes. According to sources, the number of participants by about 9:00 p.m. diminished to nine persons and continued on into the day of August 7, 1964, with a reduced number.

Sources informed that a march to the FBI, 1340 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, was indicated as a part of the vigil on August 6, 1964; however, later advised that this march did not materialize when the bulk of the demonstrators dispersed at about 9:00 p.m. on August 6, 1964.

Informants stated the participants walked back and forth in the area of a large brown paper mache coffin placed on the sidewalk in front of the United States Courthouse. Some of the participants carried signs reading "Democracy and Racial Equality," "Congress of Racial Equality," "Friends of SNCC," "Oh, Say Can You See," "Will Hate Win Here," "There Are No Neutrals,"

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-15

ENCLOSURE

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

"We Shall Overcome" and "No On Fourteen" (the latter referring to the initiative to repeal the California Fair Housing Law).

A second group sat in a circle of the quadrangle of the United States Courthouse and sang songs. It was also reported that some of the demonstrators appeared to be beatnik-type persons with beards and sloppy apparel. There was also parked near the scene a large truck bearing charcoal drawings depicting the three Mississippi victims. This display was sponsored by SNCC, San Pedro.

Sources advise that the vigil is to conclude at 7:00 p.m. on August 8, 1964.

There have been no incidents or arrests to date.

The initial source advised that a member of the Communist Party in contact with Sam Kushner on August 5, 1964, was informed that the Party was working to get people out to the vigil and urged this member to contact as many people as possible to enlist their attendance at the vigil.

The source advised that the Party was not in any way responsible for organizing the vigil, but upon determining it was under consideration and in the planning stage, sought to inject themselves into the demonstration. The source advised there was no evidence which indicated the Communist Party or its membership dominated or controlled the demonstrators at any time or in any way. However, the source noted the following individuals were observed either as participants or observers to the vigil.

[redacted] b6 b7C

At a Communist Party club meeting on April 29, 1964, in Los Angeles, it was reported that [redacted] stated recently that she was dropping her Communist Party membership because of the position the Communist Party, USA, and the Soviet Union took against Communist China.

CONFIDENTIAL

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C

SI As of July 2, 1964, [redacted] was Chairman of the Youth Committee of the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP).

[redacted]

SI A meeting of the Culver Club, Western Section, SCDCP, was held on February 12, 1964, at 3710 Dunn Drive, Los Angeles. [redacted] was not in attendance. During the meeting, discussion was had about having a meeting to which ex-Party persons would be invited. The name of [redacted] was mentioned and Ralph Hall, Western Section Organizer, stated that the [redacted] were planning a trip abroad and [redacted] should not be contacted.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 15, 1964, a meeting of the District Education Committee, SCDCP, was held at 6142 Alcott Street, Los Angeles. One proposal was a camp-out school for the purpose of inviting non-Party people to participate. [redacted] was one of those mentioned.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a fund raising meeting of the Youth Action Union (YAU) (see Appendix) on January 10, 1964, at 2166 West 21st Street, Los Angeles.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the YAU at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, on February 4, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

A subscription to the "People's World" was maintained in the name of [redacted] Los Angeles, as of March 31, 1964. This subscription will expire April, 1965. b6 b7C

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper.

Sam Kushner

SI

Sam Kushner is Southern California editor of the "People's World."

Herbert Simon Mann

SI

On April 27, 1963, Mann was in attendance at a regular meeting of the Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism (LAYPS)(see Appendix for YAU). As of April, 1962, he was a member of LAYPS.

On July 5, 1963, another source stated Mann attended a party sponsored by YAU.

[redacted]

SI

As of June 13, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Youth Committee, SCDCP. b6 b7C

[redacted] also known as [redacted] attended a meeting of the YAU held on June 16, 1964, at 825 North Benton Way, Los Angeles.

Frank Wilkinson

SI

Another source, a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) from 1946 to 1954, stated that Frank Wilkinson was a member of the LACCP

VIGIL TO PROTEST INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION
IN MISSISSIPPI AT CIVIC CENTER,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 5, 1964

as of September, 1952. Frank Wilkinson, according to another source, is presently Executive Director and Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (see Appendix).

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] according to a source, attended the founding convention of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America held June 19 through 21, 1964, at San Francisco, California (see Appendix).

[redacted] also known as [redacted] b6 b7C

On June 12, 1964, a fund raising party was held at 825 North Benton Way, Los Angeles, for the benefit of the proposed new national youth organization sponsored by the YAU. Source stated [redacted] attended this function.

A source advised the national youth organization held a founding convention in San Francisco, California, on June 19 through 21, 1964, and the newly formed organization became the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

1

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers. b6 b7C

Source further advised that [redacted] ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP). b6 b7C

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on May 12, 1964, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The chairman of the Youth Action Union is MARVIN TREIGER, who is also the chairman of the Youth Committee, SCDCP.

APPENDIX

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) (157-892)

[redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM
RALLY FOR "FREEDOM OF SPEECH
AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN"
AUGUST 29, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype, August 29, 1964.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

NY T-1 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
NY T-2

NY T-3 [redacted]
NY T-4

CONSTITUTION INDEXING ONLY

[redacted] b6 b7C

(4) - Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
1 - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1 - New York (100-4013) (SWP) (44)
1 - New York (157-1228) (FNP) (42)
1 - New York (157-892) (42)
1 - New York (100-151548) (42)

JDB: gmd
(11)

1 to be destroyed
10 ENCLOSURE

EX-108

REC 37 100-147372-16

21 SEP 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b6 b7C

68 SEP 11 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-1-1-1

NY 100-151548
NY 157-892

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] disclosure of which might divulge their identities, compromise their future effectiveness, and have an adverse effect on the national defense interests. b7D

Information attributed to Detectives [redacted] and [redacted] set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum, was furnished to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

An information copy of enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to Newark because of mention made in letterhead memorandum of SWP members from New Jersey.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 31, 1964

Bureau 100-3-116
157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and Assembly Against the Ban"
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

On August 28, 1964, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on Saturday, August 29, 1964, a rally sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council, which appears to be similar to the Harlem Defense Council, a front group of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), was to be held.

On August 29, 1964, NY T-2, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability, advised that shortly after 10:00 PM, on August 29, 1964, Bill Epton, Chairman of PLM in the Harlem Section of New York City, made an attempt to speak at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, New York. According to the source Epton called on those present to organize in defense of their neighborhoods and spoke of police brutatlity. Epton distributed leaflets captioned, "Wanted for Murder - [redacted] the Cop", which referred to Lieutenant [redacted] New York City Police Department, who on July 16, 1964, shot and killed James Powell, a 15 year old Negro boy, in New York City.

b6
b7C

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
ENCLOSURE

100-442529-16

Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and
Assembly Against the Ban "
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

On August 29, 1964, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at about 10:00 PM on that date, members of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council distributed leaflets at Nostrand and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, alleging police brutality. b6 b7C

On August 29, 1964, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department (BSS, NYCPD), advised that Bill Epton, previously mentioned, spoke to approximately 50 persons at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, from 10:15 PM to 11:00 PM, August 29, 1964, at which time the crowd dispersed and the rally was concluded. There were no incidents or arrests arising from this rally, according to Detective [redacted]

A characterization of PLM is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 29, 1964, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the afternoon of that date, a rally was held at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Of those in attendance, about 35 were from the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

During the period from 2:05 PM to 3:15 PM, on August 29, 1964, NY T-4 advised that speeches were made at this rally by [redacted] SWP member, and [redacted] SWP member from Newark, New Jersey, who spoke on behalf of SWP candidates for public office both in New York City and New Jersey. The speakers urged those in attendance to forego support of either the Democratic or Republican Parties in favor of an independent party, the SWP. According to NY T-4, none of these speeches was of a nature which might incite the listeners. b6 b7C

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rally for "Freedom of Speech and
Assembly Against the Ban"
August 29, 1964
Racial Matters

Socialist Workers Party

On August 29, 1964, Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised that approximately 50 to 80 persons attended an SWP rally held at 2:30 PM, on August 29, 1964, at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Speakers included: [redacted] SWP candidate for Senator from New Jersey; [redacted] SWP member; [redacted] SWP candidate for President; [redacted] SWP New York State Senate candidate; and [redacted] SWP member. NY

Detective [redacted] further advised that at 4:35 PM, on August 29, 1964, [redacted] of the Metropolitan Committee for a Freedom Now Party (FNP), began to speak at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and was arrested for violation of an existing NYCPD ban against his speaking. [redacted] appeared in court on August 29, 1964, and his case was adjourned until September 2, 1964.

Detective [redacted] stated that Detective [redacted] BSS, NYCPD, during the evening of August 29, 1964, arrested [redacted] a member of the editorial staff of "Challenge", PLM weekly newspaper, on a charge of disorderly conduct when he, [redacted] attempted to speak on the sidewalk at 118th Street, New York City, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, New York City, in defiance of the police ban on such speaking, mentioned above. [redacted] was released on his own recognizance.

Following the arrest of [redacted] the meeting at 118th Street and Fifth Avenue concluded without further incidents or arrests.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

1. APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where [redacted] acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members. b6 b7C

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of [redacted] former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of [redacted] The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

[redacted]

(U)

2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

(U)

D-36 (Rev. 12-23-56)

FBI

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

P 15

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO: New York)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated 8/21/64, containing information orally furnished on 8/21/64 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA [redacted] This information was reduced to writing on 8/21/64 and the original report is maintained in Chicago file A)134-46-8801.

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b7C

In regard to the suggested meetings referred to in the enclosed informant's statement, the Chicago Office is following this matter through CG 5824-S* and any pertinent information will be promptly furnished to the Bureau and New York Office. If these meetings develop as scheduled and are held in Chicago, all logical steps will be taken by this office to institute coverage of these meetings through established and reliable sources. It is anticipated that CG 5824-S* will be in a position to supply coverage of at least a portion of the proceedings at these meetings although it is most likely that he would not in any way participate in the function of the National Negro Commission meeting.

100-444529-

Copies set forth on page ii.
RWH:bll
(13)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 3 1964

100-3-69-1015

ORIGIN

CG 100-33741

Copies:

④ - Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
1 - 100-3-116 (CP, USA - CIRM)
4 - New York (RM)
1 - 100-128255 [redacted]
1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
1 - 100-151548 (CP, USA - CIRM)
1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
5 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1 - 100-40624 (CP, Illinois District - CIRM)
1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)

b6
b7C
b7D

5

August 21, 1964

On August 20, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, was heard to remark that there had been plans made a number of weeks ago to hold a Negro Commission meeting in Chicago. At first it was believed that this meeting should be a regional affair, but subsequently plans were changed to make it a National Negro Commission meeting. Then [redacted] called the meeting off entirely. Subsequently LIGHTFOOT discussed the foregoing matter with HENRY WINSTON while that individual was in Chicago and they both are now in agreement that they should hold a National Board meeting as well as a National Negro Commission meeting in Chicago. WINSTON had told him, LIGHTFOOT, that when he gets back to the National Office in New York he will discuss this matter and see to it that plans for such meetings are followed through. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that if these meetings are held as planned, they probably would occur during the early part of September, possibly a week after Labor Day.

b6
b7C

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 8/13/64

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-40) (C)

CIRM

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
Louisville, Kentucky
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Re Louisville airtel, dated 8/7/64, relating to a scheduled voters registration rally to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964, the main speaker scheduled to be Reverend JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and the Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the Southern Christian Leadership Conferences.

Enclosed are eight copies of letterhead memorandum instructing the scheduled rally was held, but that JOHN LEWIS, one of the main speakers failed to appear. This Office has received no information indicating any disorder in connection with the rally.

b6
b7C

Bureau will be advised of any pertinent development

3-Bureau (Enc.8)
3-Louisville (1 - 157-40)
(1 - 157-35)
(1 - 100-4714)

WLW:slm
(6)

Agency G-2, CSI, CSL, CRM

Date Forw. AUG 17 1964

How Forw.

By

Org. Unit

REC-42 157-2977

18 AUG 14 1964

FIX 10S

b6
b7C

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-27-2977

61 SEP 4 1964

NOT RECORDED
182 SEP 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
August 11, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
RACIAL MATTERS

Attention is invited to a memorandum dated at Louisville, Kentucky, August 7, 1964, contained information regarding a scheduled voter registration rally to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, a newspaper of daily circulation, published at Louisville, Kentucky, in its issue of August 9, 1964, contained an article relating to the voter registration rally held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964. The article contained the following information:

A Ghandi Corps scheduled freedom rally to be held in the auditorium of the DuValle Junior High School Auditorium, Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of August 8, 1964, apparently met with success although at the scheduled meeting time it seemed the rally was doomed to certain failure. At the scheduled meeting time the auditorium was empty, and the main scheduled speaker, John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, had not appeared, and was in Mississippi. Also reports circulated in the neighborhood that two members of

---

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-297

ENCLOSURE

The Black Muslim movement were in the neighborhood advising everyone to disregard the meeting. An hour later, however, the rally had apparently succeeded and its sponsors had more than 100 filled out questionaires in the first step of their voter registration drive. Seemingly certain failure was avoided by transferring the meeting out doors from the empty auditorium to the front steps, and by using loud speakers to address dozens or persons in hearing distance. The Reverend C. T. Vivian, Atlanta, Georgia, described in the article as an associate of Doctor Martin Luther King, was the main speaker.

The article quotes Reverend Vivian as having stated, "If it is Goldwater in 64, it will be bread and water in 65, just plain water in 66, and no water in 67!" Further, "Black men are asked to die in Vietnam to protect others' rights, when their own rights are not protected in Mississippi!" According to the above article the audience at the meeting grew as Reverend Vivian continued to talk and as the meeting ended many neighborhood residents had joined the group and sang "We Shall Overcome". The article estimates that about 250 persons gathered during the meeting. Reverend Vivian is further quoted in the article as having stated, "They yelp about States' Rights, but they don't talk about States' responsibilities. If the States did right, they would protect everybody's rights; and perform their own responsibilities and the federal government would not come in."

The above article also states that the Ghandi Corps plans another meeting at the DuValle Junior High School for 7:30 p.m., August 13, 1964, in connection with their voters registration drive.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
(Bufile 157-1676)
(SF file 157-380)

[redacted]
b6
b7C

MAUREEN MURPHY
SM - C
(Bufile 100-441714)
(SF file 100-50585)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-3-116)
(SF file 100-51914)

ReBuairtel 8/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning MAUREEN MURPHY and one each for New Orleans and Los Angeles.

This letterhead memorandum is not classified as it is not felt that the information contained therein or in the appendix pages attached thereto would tend to compromise any of the sources utilized.

AGENCY Yragdet
REQ. REC'D ONI, OSI, 6-2
DATE FORW. 8-20-64
HOW FORW. ada
BY WFS:lat

8 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. - 8) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16980) (Enc.) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-65946) (Enc.) (RM)
3 - San Francisco
JEB:eim
(8)

1 AUG 31 1964

100-441529

NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 1 1964

C. C. Wick

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

64 SEP 3 1964

157-1676-1048

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SF 157-380
SF 100-50585
SF 100-51914
JEB:eim

Note for New Orleans and Los Angeles:

One copy of this airtel is being sent to New Orleans in view of outstanding leads in that division. FD-128 is being submitted changing origin to Los Angeles.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
August 7, 1964

MAUREEN MURPHY

In March 1964, W. ALBERT JONES, Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Meridian, Mississippi, Branch of the NAACP, advised that MAUREEN MURPHY had been in the Meridian, Mississippi, area for several weeks working with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on a Negro voter registration drive. He also said she had left Mississippi on March 26, 1964, en route to the west coast to appear at fund raising affairs and intended to return to Meridian in the summer of 1964.

On May 26, 1964, Chief of Police O. A. BOOKER, Meridian, Mississippi, advised that MAUREEN MURPHY, representing CORE, was one of those persons who had been assigned to the Meridian area to make preparations for housing college students who would be coming to Meridian in June 1964 in connection with a voter registration drive.

The August 1, 1964, issue of the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on MURPHY in which she has asked that donations for the Council of Federated Organizations, which is directing the Freedom Mississippi Project, be sent to her at 1010 West 21st Street, Los Angeles, California.

MAUREEN MURPHY has not been reported as a member of any basic revolutionary group; however, in April 1963, she attended the Communist Party May Day celebration in San Francisco. She has subscribed to the "People's World" and has been an active member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco (see Appendix) since its inception in January 1963. In June 1963, she was nominated, although not elected, to represent the DuBois Club as its delegate to the National Convention of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (see Appendix). From November 1962 to May 1963, she also attended numerous classes sponsored by the San Francisco School of Social Science (see Appendix).

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN:

(1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
(2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
(3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by TERENCE HALLINAN.

A third source has advised that TERENCE HALLINAN attended a Communist Party Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequaled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

APPENDIX

that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960 through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961 to October, 1963, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On March 9, 1964, a second source advised that the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, aka
San Francisco School of Social Science,
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,
San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism,
San Francisco School of Marxism

A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG), was held on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U. S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on April 23, 1964, that the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS), which has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Science", "San Francisco Marxist Study Group", "San Francisco School of Marxism", concluded its Fall 1963 series of classes on December 19, 1963, and was currently conducting a series of classes.

The second source furnished the Fall 1963 Bulletin of the SFSSS on October 17, 1963, which reflected that [redacted] of the SFSSS. The source advised that HALLINAN controls the policy under which the SFSSS is run and consults an advisory board of class representatives only as to suggestions for future courses and opinions as to current ones.

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A third source advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party, Northern District of California, Youth Commission, held October 14, 1963, at 100 Broderick Street, San Francisco.

The third source advised in December, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off-Campus Communist Party Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8-1-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 SEP 15 1964

File Number 100-442529-17

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8-18-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Clem

Removed By 65 SEP 15 1964

File Number 100-442529-18

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8 - 31 - 64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-442529-19

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8-24-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-442529-20

Permanent Serial Charge Out

September 1, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

CIRM

POWDEM

ReBuairtel 8/28/64 dual captioned as above which instructed that it will no longer be necessary to submit summary teletypes concerning the racial situation in New York City and the subversive influences therein. You were instructed that there should be no de-emphasis in your office's investigation, following and dissemination in connection with racial matters generally and the communist influence therein. You were further instructed that each specific incident or situation arising must be fully evaluated, prompt investigative attention given and the necessary dissemination made. It was re-emphasized that there is an absolute necessity for remaining on top of the situation in every respect.

Reurtel 8/29/64 dual captioned as above. It is reported on page 1 under a heading "Rally for 'Freedom of Speech and Assembly Against the Ban'" that, according to [redacted], approximately 125 people were present at a street rally held the afternoon of 8/29/64 at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Page 2 of retel contains information concerning this rally as furnished by the New York City Police Department (PD). The PD reported that approximately 50 to 80 persons attended the rally.

b7D

MAILED 8
SEP 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

On page 4 information is reported under a heading "Bedford-Stuyvesant Defense Council Rally." Information is reported from a source of your office, not further identified, that at a rally held the evening of 8/29/64 at Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, approximately 150 people were

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:
(8)

[redacted]

REC-17

6 SEP 2 1964

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b7C

64 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM [ ] - TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

present. On page 5 of retel appears information furnished by the PD concerning this rally. The PD reported attendance as approximately 50 persons.

The Bureau notes the considerable disparity between the attendance figures for the two rallies. In the first instance the Bureau informant gave the figure as approximately 125, whereas the PD gave the figure as 50-80. In the second instance, the unidentified source gave the figure of approximately 150, whereas the PD gave the figure of approximately 50.

It is recognized that these attendance figures are approximations but nonetheless it is believed that there should not be such a disparity without a logical explanation therefor. Remembering that information concerning these activities is disseminated, it is necessary that the information be as accurate as possible and not create doubts as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources furnishing the information. A suggested means of meeting this problem would, of course, be to have some Agent coverage.

The Bureau is again reiterating the instructions contained in its airtel of 8/28/64. There must be absolutely no letup on the part of your office in covering activities relating to captioned matters to insure accuracy in data furnished.

F B I

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS - C

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[redacted]

ReNYairtel, 8/19/64.

NY 694-S* has reported on 8/31/64, that on that date GUS HALL has stated that meeting of CP National Board, once scheduled for Chicago, is to be held in NY on 9/18/64, with place of meeting not stated. Coming elections will constitute agenda. Report of CP Negro Commission will not be discussed, although this had been planned.

4 - BUREAU (100-3-69) (RM)
(1 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)
1 - BALTIMORE (INFO) (RM)
2 - CHICAGO (100-33741) (RM)
(1 - 100-40624) (CIRM)
1 - CLEVELAND (INFO) (RM)
1 - DETROIT (INFO) (RM)
1 - LOS ANGELES (INFO) (RM)
1 - SAN FRANCISCO (RM) (INFO)
1 - NY 100-151548 (CIRM) (42)
1 - NY 100-84994 (GUS HALL) (42)
1 - NY 100-80641 (42)

cc 808RB

JVW:rvs
(15)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-3769

16 SEP 1 1964

b6
b7C

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 3 1964

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-1017

60 SEP 9 1964

DATE: August 31, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] who is a highly valued informant, orally advised SA [redacted] August 31, 1964, that on August 29, 1964, [redacted] Communist Party (CP) National Executive Committee member, handed [redacted] Chairman of the CP of Maryland and member of the National Negro Commission, the following letter:

"August 21, 1964

"Dear Comrade:

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b7C

"You are invited to attend a Negro Commission meeting in Chicago on September 19th and 20th at 10 A.M. The reporting place is 306 East 43rd Street, 2nd floor. This place will be open to midnight on Friday night and from 8 to 9 A.M. on Saturday morning.

"The agenda is:

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"1. The struggle to win the Youth.

"A. The struggle to influence Youth in all civil rights organizations.

6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - CINAL)
(1 - 100-3-116; CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-76; YOUTH MATTERS)
2 - New York (100-80641)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-19876)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 3 1964

b7D

RCN:dfm
(12)

SEP 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10186

SEC.

RESEARCH-SAT-LLITE

B. Organizing the unemployed Youth (Roscoe)

C. The building of a workers' organization among Negro Youth.

"2. The elections.

"Comradely yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

per Claude Lightfoot"

[redacted] then told [redacted] that the National Negro Commission meeting had been cancelled. [redacted] did not give any reason for the cancellation of the meeting.

New York is requested to confirm the above and advise interested offices.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 28 1964
DELIVERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEWARK

URGENT 8-27-64 11-59PM JJV

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM NEWARK /157-1250/ 2P

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, EIGHT TWENTYSEVEN SIXTYFOUR. RM; CIRM. b6 b7C

RE NEWARK AIRTEL AND LHM DATED EIGHT TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

RALLY SPONSORED BY THE LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE COMMENCED AT EIGHT FORTYFIVE P.M. AT FIVE POINT BATTLE MEMORIAL TRENTON, NJ, WITH ARRIVAL OF CLARENCE COGGINS AND [redacted] b6 b7C IN GREEN DODGE STATION WAGON, NJ LICENSE GRY TWO ZERO SIX.

INITIAL CROWD WAS SMALL WITH ABOUT TWENTYFIVE PEOPLE. TRENTON PD DIVIDED FULL FORCE, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE MEMBERS, INTO TWO EQUAL GROUPS AND THE FIRST GROUP DISBURSED THROUGHOUT THE CROWD DRESSED IN ORDINARY POLICE UNIFORMS. POLICE HAD RIOT EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING HELMETS SECRETED IN ARMORED CAR NEAR THE RALLY POINT IN CASE OF TROUBLE.

END PAGE ONE

cc Trainor

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 1 1964

64 SEP 3 1964

THE FIRST SPEAKER WAS [redacted] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A NEWARK, NJ, RESIDENT AND NJ STATE CHAIRMAN OF THE LNVC. HE SPOKE CONCERNING RENT CONTROL.

HE SAID THAT JESSE GRAY, LEADER OF THE HARLEM RENT STRIKE IN NY, WAS NOT HERE TONIGHT BECAUSE OF THE QUOTE AFFAIR IN ATLANTIC CITY END QUOTE. b6 b7C

[redacted] INTRODUCED CLARENCE COGGINS AS THE NEXT SPEAKER AND IDENTIFIED HIM AS THE NATIONAL PROVISIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE LNVC. COGGINS SAID THAT HE WAS NOT AFRAID OF VIOLENCE BUT DOES NOT ADVISE THE USE OF VIOLENCE BY NEGROES TO ACHIEVE THEIR AIMS BECAUSE VIOLENCE HAD NEVER WORKED FOR THE NEGRO. THE MEETING ENDED AT NINE THIRTY P.M.

THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS OR ARGUMENTS AT THE RALLY. PROMINENT TRENTON NEGRO LEADERS WERE OBSERVED IN THE CROWD CALMING DOWN INDIVIDUALS WHO BECAME EXCITED DURING THE RALLY.

TRENTON POLICE ADVISED THAT THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS REPORTED FROM ANY PART OF TRENTON WHICH COULD BE CONNECTED WITH THIS RALLY. INTERESTED AGENCIES ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPY SENT NEW YORK.

END

WAHFL

FBI WASH DC

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-26614)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/3/64 and Cleveland airtel dated 8/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI." One copy is being forwarded to New York.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished to local military intelligence agencies.

Source 1 is [redacted] (by request). b6 b7C b7D

Source 2 is [redacted] (by request).

The enclosed LHM is not being classified ~~Confidential~~ inasmuch as it does not contain information from confidential informants.

It should be noted that during the interview with [redacted] he expressed great concern for the safety of his son, [redacted] who is now in Mississippi and who does not plan to return to Cleveland until the latter part of August or the first part of September, 1964. [redacted] b6 b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-151548) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Cleveland

1 cc airtel returned 8/8/64

EX-130 REC-57 100-442529-

22

ALA/jmo
(5)

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 8-11-64
HOW FORW. H/C
BY WFS:lat

3 AUG 7 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C

2 teletypes airtel 8/8/64
3 cc memo 8/8/64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

specifically requested that his identity not be disclosed to any individuals or organization outside the Bureau.

[redacted] freely admitted believing in "Democratic socialism," but stated he prefers "Democratic capitalism" to communism. He said he has been fighting the communists all of his life and wants nothing to do with the CP, and would hate to hear the communist movement has made any inroads into the Mississippi Summer Project. He said, however, he was not born yesterday and fully realizes this is a possibility.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was quite emphatic in stating that STERN acted solely in his behalf because of his son's activities in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project and never had any intention of becoming involved in any way with a Mississippi Parents' Group in the Cleveland area or anywhere else. He said he knows that STERN is not presently, and has not for several years been, affiliated with any political party although he does believe STERN to believe in socialism, "the NORMAN THOMAS type of socialism."

[redacted] said he would hate to think that STERN will become involved in any difficulty as a result of his activities in this connection since he knows his sole purpose in having the interview with the newspaper and television station was to attempt to take some action, in [redacted] absence, which might insure that [redacted] son was not harmed while in Mississippi. [redacted] went on to state he has no intention of becoming involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group and has never been approached to join such a group. He said he understands such groups have been organized in Washington, D. C., and possibly New York City, but has no first-hand knowledge of such organizations.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated he will be happy to assist the FBI wherever possible in its investigation of civil rights matters not only in Mississippi but in the Cleveland area, and was extremely complimentary of the Bureau's work done to date in connection with investigations of civil rights matters in the South.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 6, 1964

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Reference is made to Cleveland memorandum captioned as above and dated June 27, 1964.

A source, who is in a position to know, advised on August 5, 1964, [redacted] Ohio, has a son involved in the Mississippi Summer Project. Source learned that during the latter part of June, 1964, the [redacted] family was vacationing somewhere in the South, and while on this vacation, an unknown woman, who stated she was from Washington, D. C., called the [redacted] residence and stated she was part of a Mississippi Parents' Group in Washington, D. C., and they were attempting to get the Federal Government to assure protection of the individuals connected with the Mississippi Summer Project. Source stated the person accepting the call at the [redacted] residence knew the [redacted] would not return to Cleveland for some time and was also aware of the fact that FRANK STERN is a very close friend of the [redacted] and was interested in the [redacted] son's activities in Mississippi. The person therefore recommended the unknown caller get in touch with STERN and request him to take action in the absence of the [redacted] family.

b6
b7C

Source stated it is his impression this woman did call STERN, and as a result, STERN attempted to get some local publicity with respect to persons involved in the Mississippi Summer Project. STERN was interviewed by a reporter from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," local daily newspaper, and at least one of the television stations in Cleveland, Ohio. Source stated STERN took no further action in this regard and was later heard to complain that he had been misquoted in the newspaper, as the article had indicated he was to be an organizer for a local

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-22

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Parents' Group. STERN stated this was not his intention and he had made this fact known to the reporter at the time of the interview, as he was acting solely on behalf of the [redacted] family until their return to the city. Source stated STERN did not contact the parents of any other individuals who are involved in the Mississippi Summer Project and has not made any contact with these persons since the [redacted] family returned to Cleveland. b6 b7C

Source stated he further learned that upon the return of the [redacted] family, they were interviewed by a reporter from the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" with respect to their son's activities in the Mississippi Summer Project, and a lengthy article appeared in the newspaper setting forth the results of this interview. This article pertained to the activities of the [redacted] son in connection with the voter registration campaign in Mississippi and some of the experiences he and his parents have had as a result of his activities in the Mississippi Summer Project. b6 b7C

Source stated he knows for a fact that as a result of the newspaper interview with STERN and the [redacted] family, they have received several telephone calls in which they were called all kinds of names, including "nigger lovers." Source stated that on one occasion, a rock was thrown through the window of the house where STERN rented an apartment, and attached to this rock was a note bearing the words "nigger lovers." Source went on to say that as a result of this incident, STERN was requested to move from [redacted] and he is now residing [redacted]. b6 b7C

Source stated STERN and the [redacted] family have been friends for many years and extremely close friends during the past 20 years, seeing each other probably on an average of twice a week. Source stated he knows for a fact that STERN is not connected in any way with a Mississippi Parents' Group and never intended to be connected with such a group. Source also stated the [redacted] are not involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group in Cleveland or anywhere else and do not intend to actually become involved with such a group. Source is of the opinion that if the [redacted] were asked to meet with the b6 b7C

parents of other individuals involved in the Mississippi Summer Project, they would do so for the purpose of exchanging experiences and sympathies, but have no intention of becoming organizationally involved with such a group.

Source stated he knows [redacted] to be a "NORMAN THOMAS type socialist" and believes STERN to share these ideas. He stated STERN and [redacted] were involved in the socialist movement many years ago but broke apart some 23 or 24 years ago because of a disagreement as to which line the Socialist Party should take. Source stated he never knew STERN to be a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), but knows that he has not, in the past several years, been connected with any political party. b6 b7C

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source stated that at one time, STERN lived at 3330 Bradford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, and was formerly employed by Surplus City, a discount chain store, Lampl Knitwear Company, and is now employed as an Administrative Assistant at the Bureau of Jewish Education, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Source went on to say that although the [redacted] have made no effort to become involved with a Mississippi Parents' Group, they have made a modest contribution to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and earmarked their contribution for the Mississippi Summer Project. This contribution was made because of their son's activities in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. He stated that other than encouraging others to make contributions to this project, the [redacted] have taken no further action with respect to the organization. b6 b7C

A second source, who is in a position to know, advised on April 2 and 7, 1943, that FRANK STERN and his wife, ESTHER STERN, were associated with the SWP. This source related that sometime in 1938 or 1939, a group of members of the SWP in Cleveland, Ohio, and who were termed Trotskyites, became associated together. About this time, this group of individuals split from the Socialist Party and formed the Cleveland Branch of the SWP. The Cleveland Branch of the SWP

then became affiliated with the national organization of the SWP, with headquarters in New York City. Source stated this group rented a room in the Meriam Building, 5716 Euclid Avenue, where they held their meetings. This room was rented in the name of the SWP.

The 1942 Cleveland City Directory lists FRANK and ESTHER STERN as residing at 3421 East 145th Street, and lists his occupation as a printer.

Records of the Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Company, Cleveland, Ohio, were reviewed on August 5, 1964, and reflect that FRANK STERN, wife ESTHER, previously resided at the following addresses in Cleveland, Ohio:

3406 East 118th Street;
3953 East 149th Street;
2412 Cedar Road;
3421 East 145th Street;
3462 East 149th Street;
Apartment #4, 3301 East 145th Street;
3330 Bradford Road.

The credit bureau records disclosed he was born on December 29, 1912, in New York City but had resided in Cleveland most of his lifetime. His employment on these records was shown as a union painter, but that his most recent employment was that of a manufacturer's representative. It was indicated that for the period 1937-57 STERN maintained a poor credit rating with numerous suits and collections.

Records of the Cleveland Police Department, Cleveland, Ohio, were checked on August 5, 1964, and disclose the following traffic citations for FRANK STERN, 1447 Dill Avenue, South Euclid, Ohio:

Date	Offense
November 6, 1958	Speeding
January 21, 1959	Boulevard stop

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Date	Offense
January 16, 1960	Prohibited turn
January 19, 1960	Prohibited turn

The dispositions for the above traffic citations were not shown.

Patrolman [redacted] Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Police Department, advised on August 5, 1964, the records of his department contain no information identifiable with FRANK STERN. b6 b7C

Patrolman [redacted] South Euclid, Ohio, Police Department, advised on August 5, 1964, that on October 24, 1963, FRANK STERN was the victim of an accidental fall; on June 27, 1964, STERN reported receiving several telephone calls, calling him "dirty names" as a result of an article which had appeared about him in a newspaper on that date. He again called the Police Department on July 13, 1964, to report a rock had been thrown through the window of his landlord's house and attached to this rock was a note bearing the words "nigger lover."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/31/64

1 - Mr. Rosack

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

EX-114 REC-3 100-442529-23

DISRUPTION OF NEW YORK STATE
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, 9/1/64
INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS

Reurairtel 8/29/64 captioned as above.

You should immediately discontinue using this caption to report information regarding the New York State Democratic Convention. All pertinent information should be submitted under appropriate case caption. You should also utilize letterhead memorandum to transmit pertinent information to the Bureau suitable for dissemination to interested Governmental agencies.

MAILED 19
1964
COMM-FBI

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TPR:fnh
(4)

9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: ~~DISRUPTION OF NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, 9/1/64~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING - IS

N.Y.

On 8/29/64, [redacted] furnished information that JESSE GRAY, former CP member, advised RUDY (LNU) that "We ought to make a big push for a big demonstration at the Democratic Party Convention, that's Tuesday, September 1st. And I think that we should select the buildings that we want taken over under the Receivership Law, and between now and then go into these buildings and talk to people and try to get them out. We should demand the following Northern civil rights: 1. ~~Hate~~ HEAT and hot water; 2. Paint and repairs; 3. Get rid of rats. Decent housing is Northern civil rights. Our slogan should be "No action in September, no vote in November". We should plan a demonstration and demand $5,000,000 of anti-poverty money for Harlem to take over buildings under the Receivership Law. We should demand that the Democrats do this, or no votes in November. We should get out a little leaflet that will spell out to the people that unless you get action, the politicians that love you in November will let you freeze in December. We've got to

b6
b7C
b7D

(3) - Bureau cc 808RB EX-114 REC-3 100-442529-23
1 - New York (JESSE GRAY)
1 - New York (RUDY LNU)
1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - New York (100-151548) (COMINFIL OF RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - New York
14 SEP 1964

JGF:gmz
(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

fight now. First we'll have to get out a statement to the press that we are going to have a demonstration at the Democratic Party Convention."

BSS, NYCPD, G-2, and Secret Service, advised of the above proposed demonstration.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

[redacted] b6 b7C

FBI NEW YORK

/6-30/PM EDT URGENT 8-28-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /11//~~100-3-116~~/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK, /100-151548/ /157-892/ 2P Matters.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ~~CIRM.~~, ~~POWDEM~~ - POWELL DEMONSTRATIONS

ON AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted] b7D FURNISHED A POSTER TWELVE BY EIGHTEEN INCHES IN SIZE, WHICH WAS PRINTED EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, BY THE TRI LINE OFF SET COMPANY, INCORPORATED, ~~PAREN~~ [PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT PRINT SHOP] ~~END PAREN~~. POSTER IS CAPTIONED, ~~QUOTE~~ HAS GILLIGAN BEEN CLEARED OF THE MURDER OF JAMES POWELL ~~UNQUOTE~~ AND SHOWS A CARICATURE OF NYCPD COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. MURPHY, MAYOR WAGNER AND NYCPD OFFICER. CARICATURE HAS COMMISSIONER MURPHY POINTING TO POLICE OFFICER SAYING, ~~QUOTE~~ "I WANT YOU ALL TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS FOUR IN ONE WONDER IS ACTUALLY SAVING YOU THE COST OF ARREST, TRIAL, SENTENCING AND PRISON KEEP" ~~UNQUOTE~~. POSTER THEN ASKS, ~~QUOTE~~ "IS HE FREE TO ROAM OUR STREETS KILLING OTHER BLACK CHILDREN ~~UNQUOTE~~. THE RALLY IS SPONSORED

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX
SEP 3 1964

REC-34 100-442529-24
EX-114
SEP 2 1964
Police Department
Included in 8/29/64 summary to White House + Justice Dept.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-28-64

The Progressive Labor Movement is the communist group which follows the line of the Chinese Communists. We will disseminate this information to the Department and include it in the summary letter to the White House.

AUG 31 1 06 PM '64

RECD

SEP 1 1 09 PM '64

RECD COM INTELL DIV

AUG 29 12 28 PM '64

AUG 29 5 35 PM '64

AUG 28 8 28 PM '64

RECD COM INTELL DIV

PAGE TWO

BY THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL ~~PAREN~~ NO REFERENCES IN INDICES BUT MAY BE SIMILAR TO HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, A PLM FRONT ~~END PAREN.~~ RALLY IS CALLED FOR AUGUST TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR, EIGHT PM, AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. NEW YORK OFFICE AFFORDING COVERAGE BY SOURCES AND INFORMANTS. BSS*, G ~~DASH~~ TWO AND SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED.

END

0

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

* Bureau of Special Services, N.Y.C. Police Department

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~ DATE: 8/26/64

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-12047) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Kansas City letter to Director, dated 8/14/64.

Being furnished as enclosures to this letter are original and seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "MAE MALLORY; RACIAL MATTERS."

Two copies of letterhead memorandum are being furnished Baltimore Division inasmuch as Baltimore is Office of Origin in case entitled "MADALYN MURRAY; SM-C." Two copies are also being furnished the Charlotte Division inasmuch as Charlotte is Office of Origin in case captioned "WILLIE MAE MALLORY; SM-WWP."

No further investigation being conducted by Kansas City Division.

(2)-Bureau (Encs.8) (RM)
2-Baltimore (Encs.2)(RM)
(1-100-20515) (1-100-20082)
2-Charlotte (100-9734) (Encs.2)(RM)
1-Kansas City
HES:nks
(7)

[redacted]

35

b6
b7C

EX-130

[redacted]

REC 49 100-442539-2

9-2

31 1964

8 ENCLOSURE

68 SEP 8 1964

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
August 26, 1964

MAE MALLORY;
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 24, 1964, Elmer Odel, Sheriff, Stockton, Kansas, advised that he has been making a regular check of the area involving the 80 acres of ground deeded to "Other Americans, Incorporated" by one [redacted] of Stockton, Kansas. Sheriff Odel stated that there has been no one on this ground and that there is no activity there whatsoever.

b6
b7C

On August 24, 1964, Virgil Hagen, Chief of Police, Stockton, Kansas, advised that he has been making a regular check of the 80 acres of ground deeded to "Other Americans, Incorporated" by a local citizen known as [redacted] Chief Hagen stated that there has been no activity on this ground whatsoever, and no one is occupying the ground at this time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-24

ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 25 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8-28-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crime

Removed By 65 SEP 10 1964

File Number 100-442529-27

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31418)

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUfile ~~100-3-116~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
BUfile 100-106670

Re Atlanta airtel and radiogram dated 8/28/64, and Detroit teletype to Bureau, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. in Detroit on 8/30/64. Enclosed for Atlanta are sufficient copies for dissemination to their respective files.

[redacted] b6 b7C

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 ~~- 100-3-116~~) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-6520A) (CIRM) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC) (Enc. 1)
1 - Detroit
JEK/jlm
(9)

10 ENCLOSURE

REC 12 100-442529-28

[redacted] b6 b7C

EX-131

21 SEP 1 1964

INTERCEPTED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1 100-442529-1

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 9 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
August 31, 1964

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

On August 31, 1964, Inspector [redacted] Fifth Precinct, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, advised that Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at the Greater Macedonia Baptist Church, 8200 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on August 30, 1964, between 12:30 PM and 2:00 PM. Inspector [redacted] advised a hugh overflow crowd, which he estimated to be approximately 4000 people, was present in the church and on the church grounds to hear King's speech. Inspector [redacted] stated King's speech had no racial overtones and no mention was made of any racial disturbances either nationally or on the local scene. Inspector [redacted] described the crowd as extremely orderly, older in appearance and practically one hundred percent Negro.

Inspector [redacted] stated King's introductory remarks consumed nearly one-third of the speech and dealt exclusively with his close kinship and affection for the people in the audience. Inspector [redacted] stated that during the course of King's speech, he made mention of his struggle during the Alabama bus boycott by the Negroes and in his concluding remarks stressed the importance of voting in the forthcoming presidential election. b6 b7C

Inspector [redacted] stated King did not advocate any specific candidate but commented that they should vote for the candidate who would treat the Negroes in the fairest manner.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529 - 28

ENCLOSURE

9/2/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

CIRM

POWDEM

ReBuairtel 9/1/64 dual captioned as above which brought to your office's attention the considerable disparity in attendance figures for two rallies held in New York City 8/29/64 as reported in urtel 8/29/64. Your office's attention was directed to the necessity for information to be as accurate as possible so as to not create doubts as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources furnishing same.

Reurairtel 8/31/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which reported in detail the information contained in urtel of 8/29/64. The LHM contains the same wide disparity in the attendance figures concerning the two rallies. For the reason given above, the Bureau is not disseminating the LHM in its present form. By return airtel furnish the Bureau appropriate revised pages for the LHM which should either delete the attendance figures or contain sufficient information which would account for the disparity and prevent any doubts arising as to the veracity of the information and/or the reliability of the sources.

Expedite as dissemination is being held in abeyance.

SFP:lat
(6)

REC 10 REC 12

100-442529-29

EX-131

19 SEP 3 1964

MAILED 2
SEP 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 9 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1022GNI PM

1022 PM EDST URGENT 8-31-64 PJM

TO DIRECTOR AND BALTIMORE

FROM NEWARK (157-)

[redacted] b6 b7C

POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTRUBANCE IN BALTIMORE OVER LABOR DAY WEEK END, RM CIRM.

RE BUTELCALL TO NY AND NY TEL CALL TO NK, TODAY [redacted] ADVISING THAT INFO HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT A GROUP INCLUDING TWO COMMUNISTS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE HARLEM RIOTS ARE PRESENTLY IN BALTIMORE AND THAT A DISTURBANCE IS BEING PLANNED THERE FOR LABOR DAY WEEK END.

NK INFORMANTS FAMILIAR WITH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN NK AREA CONTACTED AND COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION CONCERNING ABOVE.

PRETEXT CALL MADE TO CLARENCE ~~COGGINS~~ NEWARK, DISCLOSED THAT COGGINS IS PRESENTLY AT HOME AND PLANS TO BE IN NK AREA OVER LABOR DAY WEEK END.

[redacted] b6 b7C

END

WA/.. LLD

FBI WASH DC

BA...TH

FBI BALTO

DISC

Xerox 8081B

Part info rec'd in writ mem 9/1/64

REC-3 100-442529-35

11 SEP 3 1964

SEP 10 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 30 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

9/4/64

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurtel 9/3/64 captioned, "Racial Disturbances, Philadelphia, Pa., 8/28-31/64; RM."

Retel furnished details of distribution of "The Worker" 9/1/64 in Philadelphia area of recent disturbances as well as comments made by Thomas Nabried, local Communist Party, USA, functionary, concerning the Party's attitude relative to disturbances. Source of information indicated as [redacted] Retel closed with "Above not to be disseminated as will compromise informants. UACB above will not be included in LHM." b7D

You are reminded that a most integral facet of the Bureau's responsibilities relating to racial matters as well as the communist influences therein is that pertaining to the prompt dissemination of pertinent information to interested agencies and officials of the Government. It is, therefore, imperative that pertinent information be included in communications suitable for dissemination. The Bureau appreciates the necessity for maintaining the security of its informants. However, there is available to you various devices which will enable you to maintain the security of informants and at the same time permit dissemination. For example, communications may be given a sufficiently high classification, such as "Secret," to prompt security. Also, the utilization of paraphrasing should facilitate security.

In light of the foregoing, you are instructed to furnish the Bureau by return airtel a letterhead memorandum which will enable us to make dissemination of the pertinent

MAILED 5
SEP - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:lat (6) REC-17 100-442529-32

[redacted]

19 SEP 8 1964

b6
b7C

60 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

information in retel revealing communist efforts to capitalize on the Philadelphia disturbances through its propaganda and the communist thinking concerning disturbances as expressed by Nabried. It is noted that the quoted portion of retel referred to informants. Retel, however, referred to only a single source [redacted] Insure that information in the letterhead memorandum is appropriately attributed to sources. b7D

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of all personnel in your office engaged in handling matters pertaining to the racial situation and the communist influence therein so that they may be guided in the future by constructive guidance contained in instant communication.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

9-46 PM #16 URGENT 9-1-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR U AND JACKSON

JACKSON VIA WASHINGTON- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM, MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RM.

ON AUGUST THIRTY ONE SIXTY FOUR, [redacted]

FURNISHED INFO [redacted] IS GOING TO COFO OFFICE IN JACKSON, MISS., ON WEDNESDAY / SEPTEMBER TWO, SIXTY FOUR/ TO MEET WITH [redacted] /PH/ [redacted] PH/XX AND [redacted] /PH/ TO DISCUSS CONTRIBUTION OF LAWYERS TO " DEFENSE COMMITTEE" [redacted] WHO IS AN ATTORNEY FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., IS NEGRO MALE, THIRTY THREE YEARS, SIX FEET, ONE HUNDRED NINETY LBS., MEDIUM BUILD, BLACK HAIR CUT SHORT, BROWN EYES, MUSTACHE AND DRESSES EXPENSIVELY AND NEATLY. FURNISHED FOR INFO OF JACKSON. INFO FROM [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED SECRET.

END AND ACK PLS

JRL 12/16

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C
b6
b7C
b7D
b7D
b6
b7C

NOT RECORDED
98 SEP 8 1964

64 SEP 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1671-10

8/24/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-25706)
(100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-982)

RE: MIBURN
CIRM

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau and San Francisco, 8/6/64 captioned "MAUREEN MURPHY, AKA, SM-C, CIRM."

The source of the attached letterhead memo is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D whose name must be concealed.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and eight (8) copies of a letterhead memo; and one copy each is furnished New Orleans and Jackson for information and completion of their files.

As the Bureau and Jackson are aware, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

6 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
1 - New Orleans (REGISTERED)(44-2227)(INFO)(Encl. 1)
1 - Jackson (REGISTERED)(INFO)(Encl. 1)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-64492 [redacted])
(1 - 100-65946 MAUREEN MURPHY)
JST:bjs
(11)

100-442529-34
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 8 1964

REC-17

EX-108

1 ENCLOSURE

1 CARBON COPY

65 SEP 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-25706-

LA 44-982

b6
b7C
b7D

The information set forth in the attached letterhead memo was received by [redacted] from MAUREEN MURPHY during the course of several telephone conversations held in the recent past.

For the information of the Jackson Office, MAUREEN MURPHY is on the Security Index, Los Angeles Division. She is active in the Congress of Racial Equality and has publicly stated she worked on behalf of the Mississippi Summer Project. Bureau file for MURPHY is 100-441714.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 24, 1964

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES EARL CHANEY
MICHAEL H. SCHWERNER
ANDREW GOODMAN-VICTIMS

On August 6, 1964, the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner," a large daily, metropolitan newspaper, carried headlines "Beauty 'Solves' Racial Killings," sub-headlines "Girl tells Letter Clue in Murders." The article bore the byline Bob Johnson and William E. Gold. The article then noted that Maureen Murphy, 22, a San Francisco State College history graduate and resident of that city, told Los Angeles reporters she discovered the letter in Gregory's (Dick Gregory) correspondence and turned it over to the FBI "because it was so uncannily accurate in all details." The article noted she was in San Francisco during the Republican Convention helping Gregory go through stacks of letters he had received because of his offering a $25,000 reward for information concerning the three missing men. She went over the letter with Gregory which, according to the article, detailed background of the victims indicating five or six men involved and stated all three killed and buried and that he had further details. The letter was then turned over to the FBI in San Francisco, photographed and returned. Murphy felt the details were convincing. Murphy described herself as a personal friend of James Chaney and Michael Schwerner and disclosed she joined Gregory's civil rights efforts in San Francisco a few weeks after working with Chaney and Schwerner in Mississippi. She stated the three of them worked together last year and early this year in voter registration campaigns in Meridian, Mississippi and Plaquemine, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-34

She stated she first met James Chaney last October and stated "we worked in groups because being a girl makes no difference in that situation. I've been shot at, jailed, cattle-prodded and slapped."

On August 24, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Maureen Murphy was interested in planning a money raising affair in the Hollywood, California area for Dick Gregory, a Negro comedian. During the course of several conversations had between Maureen Murphy and the source, a discussion ensued as to the letter received by Gregory which allegedly contained information concerning the whereabouts of the three missing civil rights workers (i.e. Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman).

Maureen Murphy stated that she herself had opened the letter while working for Gregory in San Francisco and that the letter was "utter nonsense." She stated the letter was received from a man in Washington, D. C., who did not know anything more about the location of the three missing civil rights workers than anyone else knew. Murphy stated the letter was ridiculous and agreed that Dick Gregory had been indeed foolish to make "such a fuss over nothing."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 33 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

C. I. R. M.

FBI NEW YORK

9-34 PM URGENT 9-1-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -12- 100-442529 157-3-34

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 157-892

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTER

~~CIRM~~., ~~POWDEM~~.- POWELL DEMONSTRATIONS

[redacted] ADVISED SEPTEMBER FIRST THAT

JESSE GRAY OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING, NYC, INFORMED [redacted]

[redacted] THAT " WE" HAVE SCHEDULED A RALLY FOR SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER FIFTH, AT FOUR PM, AT ONE HUNDRED NINTH STREET AND CENTRAL

PARK WEST, NYC, TO PROTEST FAILURE OF GRAND JURY TO INDICT LIEUT. THOMAS

GILLIGAN, ~~NYCPD~~, IN SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL, YOUTH, ON JULY SIXTEENTH,

GRAY STATED HE WOULD SPEAK AT RALLY. ~~NYCPD~~ ADVISED. NYO WILL COVER

BY INFORMANTS AND SOURCES.

END AND PLS HOLD.

56 SEP 10 1964

EX-136 REC-47 100-442529-35

1 SEP 4 1964

New York City Police Department

SAC [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
Agency C-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date For... SEP 2 1964
How For...
By [redacted] b6 b7C

Room 328

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION

CIRM

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group.

On 8/28/64, [redacted] furnished information relative to a proposed demonstration in Paterson, New Jersey, on 9/3/64. [redacted] requested that his identity be protected. b6 b7C b7D

Sources referred to in attached letterhead memorandum are NK T-1 -- [redacted] and NK T-2 -- [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
(2 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)
5 - Newark
(1 - 100-4284 TT) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-37964) [redacted]
(1 - 100-46009) (COMFIL CORE)
JJR:ilm
(10)

b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
174 SEP 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 14 1964

Liaison will be maintained with Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, who have been advised of proposed demonstration. New Jersey State Police advised.

Bureau will be kept advised.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ in view of information furnished by NK T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the compromise thereof of a source of continuing value.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-13-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
August 28, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

COMMUNIST PARTY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 28, 1964, NK T-1, whose reliability has not been established due to insufficient contacts, reported that the Paterson, New Jersey, Chapter of Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) under the self-appointed leadership of [redacted] is planning a demonstration in Paterson, New Jersey, on September 8, 1964. This propsed demonstration will coincide with the opening of schools in Paterson, New Jersey.

The propcsed demonstration is reportedly being made to terminate the alleged de facto school segregation in Paterson, New Jersey. b6 b7C

NK T-2 who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported on December 16, 1963, that a New Jersey Communist Party (NJCP) Seminar was held at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963. The source stated that among those present was a Negro male from Paterson, New Jersey, age 27-30, 5' 7" tall, 150 pounds, called [redacted] (phonetic).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

On February 17, 1964, the same source was recontacted and a photograph of [redacted] was observed by the source and identified as being identical to the Negro male called [redacted] (phonetic), who attended the New Jersey Communist Party Seminar at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

D-365 (5-24-64)

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. .....

How Forw. .....

By .....

/-c c- Room 828 RB

To: Director, FBI
100-442529

From: SAC, Cleveland (157-198)

Subject: Racial Situation
Cleveland, Ohio

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Another copy is also enclosed for Bufile 100-3-116, CIRM.

Copies are also being furnished local military intelligence agencies.

The first source mentioned is [redacted] (By request). b6 b7C b7D

The second source is [redacted] b7D

The third source is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information from the third source could result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. b6 b7C

The Bureau will be kept advised of further developments in this regard.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 11 1964

5 AUG 31 1964

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) ~~ENCLOSURES~~
2 - (Field Office)
(- 100-26614)
/mtc
(3)

58 SEP 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SURV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-205

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-13-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 28, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 27, 1964, that during the past week the established leadership of the Cleveland Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has become increasingly aware of the presence of a "socialist" faction within its membership. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

testimony in U. S. District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1958. It is further noted that, according to the above-mentioned source, [redacted]

The source further advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

According to the source, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

[redacted] It was stated in this connection that, though the current constitution does not specifically mention the CP or the SWP, it was understood by the entire membership that the constitutional provisions mentioned above refer to these subversive groups. b6 b7C b7D

On August 26, 1964, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished substantially the same information as set forth above. This source further advised, however, that [redacted] without openly attempting to expel the members of the "socialist" faction, to resort to subtle pressure to remove the "socialist" faction from all positions of influence on committees, etc., with the objective of isolating them and eventually bringing about their voluntary withdrawal from CORE.

This source also stated that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On August 28, 1964, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: RACIAL SITUATION
Cleveland, Ohio

[redacted] The source was unable to furnish further information at this time relative to [redacted] decision in this matter. b6 b7C b7D

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-13-2014

DATE: August 27, 1964

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23310)

SUBJECT: W. E. B. DU BOIS
CLUBS OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK DATE 2/26/80

DEMONSTRATIONS, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CIRM
CINAL

CARBON COPY

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TMR/CMS
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-27-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-320

Reference Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau August 14, 1964, and Baltimore teletype to the Bureau dated August 21, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being forwarded with this letter to San Francisco, two copies to Newark, and two copies to Philadelphia. Five copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value.

(7) - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America)
(1 - Demonstrations, Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.)
(1 - ~~CIRM; 100-3-116~~)
(1 - CP, USA, Political Activities; 100-3-72) 100-442529
(1 - CINAL; 100-422089)

2 - San Francisco (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - Newark (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)

(Copies continued on Page 1-a)

RCN:dfm (18)

69 SEP 9 1964 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED 180 SEP 3 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 100-23310

b6
b7C

2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-46405) [redacted]

5 - Baltimore
(100-23310)(W. E. B. DuBois Clubs)
(U) [redacted]
(157-861)(Disruption of Democratic National Convention)
(100-19876)(CINAL)
(100-23140)(CIRM)

b7D

1-a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 25, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS
NK FILE 157-1250

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
BUFILE ~~100-3-116~~
NK FILE 100-42847T

RE Newark teletype dated 8/25/64, captioned as above; and Newark airtel and LHM to the Bureau 8/19/64.

Enclosed are 14 copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

7-Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
(1-~~100-3-116~~) (CIRM)
(1-100-436462) (LHVC)
(1-100-364362) [redacted]
(1-100-372598) (HULDAH CLARK)
1-New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (Enc. 1) (RM)
8-Newark
(1-100-46365) (LHVC)
(1-100-32471) [redacted]
(1-100-32525) [redacted]
(1-100-33146)
(1-100-46483) (HULDAH CLARK)
[redacted]

AHC:RS
(16)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 4 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 SEP 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-37-1

NK 157-1250

One copy of this letterhead memo is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, Newark, and 108TH INTC Group, Newark, N. J.

The Buagent observing COGGINS and others in Elizabeth, N. J., on 8/25/64, was SA [redacted]

[redacted] was observed in attendance at the LNVC rally, Elizabeth, N.J., but efforts to contact him on 8/26/64, were unsuccessful.

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 26, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS
NEWARK DIVISION
AUGUST 25, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum at Newark, New Jersey, dated August 19, 1964 and captioned as above.

On August 25, 1964, Acting Chief of Police [redacted] Elizabeth, New Jersey, advised he had on that day received a letter from Clarence Coggins informing him that the site of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) rally would be at First and Pond Streets in Elizabeth that night. [redacted] noted the change in the site would place the rally in the heart of the Pioneer Housing Project which was the scene of racial violence in Elizabeth recently. b6 b7C

A characterization of the LNVC (including Clarence Coggins) is attached in the appendix hereto. The sources used therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed [redacted] and [redacted] walking around on First Street from 7:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. in Elizabeth. There were only a half dozen people assembled at First and Bond. b6 b7C

A characterization of [redacted] is contained in the characterization of the LNVC in the appendix attached hereto. b6 b7C

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] carried a large placard stating, "See and hear Huldah Clerk, American student returned from Moscow". Coggins carried a large sign with the words, "Organize for action, Join the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference".

Clarence Coggins [redacted] and Huldah Clark spoke to a crowd which numbered about twenty at the beginning and one hundred at the end. About half the crowd were children. There were no incidents or demonstrations.

Coggins had his four month old son in a baby carriage. The carriage had a small United States flag attached to it. Alluding to the presence of the sleeping baby as he began to speak, Coggins said this was evidence of his faith that the people of Elizabeth were not rowdies but had rioted because they had been "sold out" by their leaders.

Coggins called for amnesty for all those arrested in the rioting in New Jersey. He said the LNVC would hold another amnesty rally in Trenton, New Jersey on August 27, 1964. He urged his audience to join the LNVC and carry on the fight for Negro rights.

[redacted] spoke concerning low rent housing, slum lords, and claimed the LNVC could correct these wrongs.

[redacted] urged everyone to register and vote. He stated his daughter [redacted] was treated better in Russia than here. [redacted] talk was similar to her father's. She said she was returning to Russia on August 27, 1964 to continue her studies to become a medical doctor.

On August 26, 1964, a news article in the "Newark Evening News", a daily New Jersey newspaper, stated the LNVC rally in Elizabeth drew only 50 persons. The article, in part, said:

"Clarence Coggins of Jersey City, chairman of Labor-Negro Vanguard Conference, stood on the tailgate of a station wagon parked at 1st and Bond streets and criticized America for its treatment of Negroes.

"The speaker shared the tailgate with Huldah Clark of Newark, a young Negro girl who is studying medicine in Russia. [redacted] scorned this country's treatment of 'my people' and praised the racial tolerance he said his daughter is enjoying in Moscow.

"Among Coggins' specific complaints of mistreatment was the appointment recently by Gov. Hughes of 29 judges. 'There was not a black man among them,' he said.

"The audience gathered around the car to hear the speakers castigate white America, politicians, slumlords, the police and even the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

[redacted] of Newark, a member of the Conference, outlined the development of slums and said the reason they continue is because slumlords pay off to politicians. b6 b7C

[redacted] said Jessie Gray, leader of the Harlem rent strike, was to have appeared here last night but had to attend the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City.

"'Greeting, peace, happiness, friendship, freedom now', Miss Clark began her speech. 'I am from Moscow, but I am also from Newark.'

"She said she was receiving fair treatment in Russia, where she said there is no racial discrimination. She said that during a trip to Warsaw, Poland, she was reminded of the Gestapo's terrorization of the Poles, which she compared to police treatment of Negroes in America."

Another news story in the August 26, 1964 issue of the "Newark Evening News" with a Trenton, New Jersey date line, stated as follows:

"More than 100 residents, a majority of them Negroes, petitioned Mayor Arthur J. Holland yesterday to deny a permit for a civil rights rally at the city's historic Battle Monument tomorrow.

"Clarence Coggins of Jersey City, head of the Labor Negro Vanguard Committee, called the rally for 9 p.m., August 27, 1964.

"The petition presented to Holland asked that no permit be issued 'so as to afford the (Battle Monument) area residents and citizens of Trenton a safe environment and a freedom from fear for their lives and property.' The petition contends that the proposed rally is not conductive to peaceful assembly.

"Coggins said Jesse Gray, leader of rent strikes in Harlem, and Miss Huldah Clark, a Negro from Newark who recently returned from Russia, would speak on the differences between the American and Russian systems of education."

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DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-19-2014

9/26/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-26458) (C)

RE: CIRM
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO JACKSON)

[redacted] aka b6 b7C

SM - C

(OO LOS ANGELES)

Re New York airtel to Director dated 8/21/64, captioned, "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL MATTERS."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, with two for Jackson, on [redacted] b6 b7C

The source regarding [redacted] going to Mississippi is [redacted] (deemed advisable) b6 b7C b7D

The pretext was a telephone call by SA [redacted] to subject's mother, [redacted] posing as a free lance writer doing an article on certain aspects of the racial problem. b6 b7C

The sources who furnished subversive information on subject are as follows: [redacted]

5 - Bureau (157-1676) (Enc. 8) (AM) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-365693)
(1 - 100-3-116)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles
RAP:rg (8)

100-426459-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

66 SEP 16 1964

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3-12-80 SP-1 CLASS/DECL
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-84

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1133

[redacted]

(U)

b7D

Attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-19-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 26, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] b6 b7C

The following information was furnished by sources, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past:

A source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C is scheduled to depart from Los Angeles on August 21, 1964, for Mississippi where he will remain temporarily [redacted] under the sponsorship of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, 11 West 81st Street, New York City, New York.

It was ascertained by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 26, 1964, that [redacted] is now in Mississippi, but is scheduled to return to Los Angeles and be in [redacted] b6 b7C on August 31, 1964.

ACTIVITIES

[redacted] b6 b7C joined the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP), in October, 1946, and was a member of the John Reed Club, LACCP in 1947 and probably as late as 1949.

[redacted] b6 b7C was an American Youth for Democracy delegate for a hearing at Sacramento, California, in 1947. (1) (U)

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] b6 b7C has been active in a number of Communist Party front organizations over the years [redacted] has been active in the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF), (see appendix) [redacted] (U) (2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 SEP/MJR 3-12-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 8-26-84

2 - XEROX
SEP 10 1964

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-44625-9

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

b6
b7C

DESCRIPTION

[redacted] is described as follows:

b6
b7C

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	[redacted]
Birth	
Height	
Weight	
Build	
Hair	
Eyes	
Complexion	
Marital status	
Residence	
Employment	

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

M/2RRM

FBI NEW YORK

U1149 PM URGENT 8-29-64 JJM

TO DIRECTOR ~~/100-3-1167~~ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-151548/ /157-892/ 5P ------5-------

CIRM, POWDEM

RALLY FOR "FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE BAN", AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY-FOUR.

INNORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED RALLY WAS FURNISHED BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER, AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE, ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.

ON AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY-FOUR, [redacted] ADVISED THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE PRESENT AT HARLEM STREET RALLY, HELD AT ONE TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE,NEW YORK, NEW YORK DURING AFTERNOON OF AUGUST TWENTY-NINE ONE NINE SIXTY

FOUR. OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE APPROXIMATELY THIRTY FIVE WERE FROM YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, THE YOUTH GROUP OF SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY /SWP/.

INFORMANT WAS PRESENT FROM TWO ZERO FIVE PM TO THREE FIFTEEN MPM AND HEARD SPEECHES BY ROBERT DES VERNEY, SWP MEMBER, AND LAWRENCE STUART, SWP MEMBER FROM NEWARK WHO SPOKE ON BEHALF OF SWP CANDIDATES HERE AND IN NEW JERSEY. SPEAKERS URGED THOSE IN ~~E CRR LINE ZU 7 WD 6 SHD BE APPROXIMATELY~~ ~~LINO 14 FIRST WD SHD BE JUSTPM.~~

REC-18 100-442529-36

18 SEP 4 1964

END PAGE ONE XEROX

cc Sullivan

5

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

64 SEP 11 1964

SEP 8 1964

ATTENDANCE TO FOREGO SUPPORT BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES IN FAVOR OF AN INDEPENDENT PARTY, SWP.NO VIOLENCE OR HECKLING AT RALLY. SPEECHES WERE NOT OF NATURE TO INCITE LISTENERS.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED APPROXIMATELY FIFTY TO EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDED SWP RALLY AT ONE TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, NYC, TWO THIRTY PM, AUGUST TWENTY NINE, ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. SPEAKERS WERE, LAURENCE STUART, SWP CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY, ROBERT LARY, SWP MEMBER, CLIFTON DE BERRY, SWP CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, RICHARD GARZA, SWP NEW YORK SENATE CANDIDATE, AND PETER DE MAYO, SWP MEMBER. AT FOUR THIRTY FIVE PM [redacted] OF METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY STARTED TO SPEAK AND ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING AN EXISTING BAN AGAINST HIS SPEAKING.

b6
b7C

BSS, NYCPD ADVISED [redacted] APPEARED IN COURT AT WHICH TIME HIS CASE WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL SEPTEMBER SECOND, ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR

END PAGE TWO

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT /PLM/ RALLY FOR AUGUST TWENTY NINE ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE RALLY WAS FURNISHED BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER ON AUGUST NINETEENTH ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.

BSS, NYCPD ADVISED THAT DETECTIVE [redacted] DURING EVENING OF AUGUST TWENTY NINE ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR ARRESTED OTIS CHESTNUT, A MEMBER OF EDITORIAL STAFF OF "CHALLENGE", PLM WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. CHESTNUT WAS ARRESTED ON ONE ONE EIGHT STREET BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES, NYC FOR DISCORDERLY CONDUCT /NYC CODE, SECTION 722/ WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO SPEAK ON A SIDEWALK IN VIOLATION OF SPEAKING INJUNCTION. THOSE LISTENING TO CHESTNUT DISBURSED. CHESTNUT LATER APPEARED IN COURT AT WHICH TIME HIS CASE WAS PUT OVER UNTIL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. HE WAS FREED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

b6
b7C

NYO SOURCES ADVISED THAT ABOVE RALLY BROKE UP SHORTLY AFTER CHESTNUT WAS ARRESTED.

END PAGE THREE

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL RALLY, FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN, NY, AUGUST TWENTY NINE ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE RALLY WAS FURNISHED THE BUREAU BY TELETYPE IN CAPTIONED MATTER DATED AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR.

SOURCE OF NYO ADVISED THAT BILL EPTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PLM IN HARLEM, MADE AN APPEARANCE AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVE, BROOKLYN, SHORTLY AFTER TEN PM, AUGUST TWENTY NINTH ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE PRESENT AND EPTON TRIED TO SPEAK ON POLICE BRUTALITY AND CALLED ON THOSE PRESENT TO ORGANIZE IN DEFENSE OF THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS. EPTON PASSED OUT LEAFLETS CAPTIONED "WANTED FOR MURDER-GILLIGAN THE COP" /LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL, A FIFTEEN YEAR NEGRO BOY IN NYC ON JULY SIXTEENTH ONE NINE SIXTY FOUR. SOURCE WAS FORCED TO DEPART RALLY BEFORE IT CONCLUDED.

ANOTHER SOURCE ADVISED THAT BEDFORD STUYVESANT DEFENSE COUNCIL

END PAGE FOUR

PASSED OUT LEAFLETS ON POLICE BRUTALITY AT NOSTRAND AND FULTON AVENUE IN BROOKLYN AROUND TEN PM. THE POLICE WERE PRESENT IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS AND KEPT THE PEOPLE MOVING. SOURCE WAS FORCED TO MOVE ON. NO VIOLENCE AT TIME SOURCE DEPARTED AREA.

BSS, NYCPD ADVISED THAT BILL EPTON SPOKE TO APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERSONS AT FULTON AND NOSTRAND AVENUES, BROOKLYN FROM TEN FIFTEEN PM TO ELEVEN PM AT WHICH TIME RALLY WAS DISPERSED. NO VIOLENCE-NO ARRESTS.

END

HFL

FBI WASH DC

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-1-64

Jesse Gray is the former Communist Party member who made inflammatory statements during the recent racial riots in New York. The shooting of Powell by Lieutenant Gilligan was the event which triggered the recent Harlem riots. We are disseminating this information to the Department and will include it in our daily summary to the White House on racial matters.

AJD

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM summarizing "Report by District Attorney of New York County" on his investigation of the fatal shooting of JAMES POWELL, 15 year old Negro boy, by Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD, on 7/16/64. b6 b7C

A copy of this report, which was furnished to the press on 9/1/64, was made available to SA [redacted] on 9/2/64, by [redacted] of the District Attorney's staff. A copy of the report is furnished the Bureau as an enclosure.

3 - BUREAU (Encl. 8)(RM)
1 - NEW YORK

100-442529-37

REC- 17

[redacted]

JVW:mfd (#42)
(5)

EX 101

b6 b7C

11 SEP 3 1964

CLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

[redacted]

Yeagley
9/8/64
SPRCO
1cc airtel + memo 8 0 8 RB

cc Mr. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9 SEP 11 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-442529

New York, New York
September 2, 1964

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The District Attorney of New York County, on September 1, 1964, announced that a Grand Jury had concluded that on the evidence and rules of law, Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, New York City Police Department, was not guilty of a crime in the fatal shooting of James Powell, fifteen year old Negro boy, on July 16, 1964.

The District Attorney released a report on the investigation conducted, in which it is pointed out that testimony before that jury is secret, but because of public interest the details learned on investigation have been disclosed.

The report summarizes the statements of witnesses of the shooting, and it is noted that the Grand Jury heard 45 witnesses, and all witnesses, including those referred to his office by various organizations, were interviewed by his staff. The report points out that many of the witnesses disagreed on details of the shooting, but there was substantial agreement on the facts of the incident preceding the encounter of Powell and Gilligan.

Under the heading of applicable law, this report notes that a killing is criminal unless "justifiable" or otherwise excused. Deadly force is justified if the person using it has reason to believe such force is necessary to prevent grave injury to himself. The presumption of innocence is available before the Grand Jury, which may find an indictment only when the evidence before it is such that if it is unexplained or uncontradicted, a guilty verdict by a trial jury would be warranted. The Grand Jury should resolve the issue of credibility.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-37

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (65)

Buffalo 100-142529
NY file 100-153735

REPORT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY

At approximately 9:30 on the morning of July 16, 1964, James Powell, a fifteen year old boy, was shot to death by Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, a New York City police officer. The office of the District Attorney of New York County immediately commenced an investigation. An exhaustive search for all possible witnesses was conducted.

On July 21st the Second July Grand Jury began hearing evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney Alexander Herman, Chief of the Homicide Bureau, and Assistant District Attorney Martin J. Heneghan. The jury held fifteen sessions and heard forty-five witnesses. Under the law, the testimony of these witnesses before the grand jury is secret. However, all known witnesses, including those referred to the office by various organizations, were interviewed by members of the District Attorney's staff.

The grand jury now has concluded that, on the basis of the evidence and the applicable rules of law, Lieutenant Gilligan is not criminally liable for the killing of young Powell. In view of that determination and in light of the great public interest evinced in the case, the District Attorney's office has prepared this report, summarizing in detail what has been learned in the course of the investigation. Appended hereto is a statement of the controlling legal principles.

The Scene and the Incident Preceding the Shooting

Although there was disagreement among many of the witnesses with respect to the details of the shooting itself, there was substantial agreement concerning the essential facts of the incident which preceded the encounter of James Powell and Lieutenant Gilligan.

At about 9:15 on the morning of July 16, 1964, the superintendent of 215 East 76th Street and three other buildings on the block, had commenced his morning task of watering the flowers and plants in front ofNo. 211 and the two trees in front of No. 215. Across the street on the south side of the block, and somewhat east of No. 215, is the Robert Wagner Junior High School. As was common, a number of the summer session students--estimates ranged up to one hundred--were standing about on both sides of the street, leaning against cars, or sitting on stoops. Whether intentionally or not, the superintendent wet a few of the children who were in the immediate vicinity. Some of the youngsters then began throwing garbage can covers and bottles. One boy came at the superintendent with a lid in one hand and a bottle in the other. Dropping the hose, and running into No. 215, the superintendent was hit in the shoulder by the bottle, while the cover broke one of the panes of the outer door of the building.

No. 215 is an apartment building. Two steps, a total of ten and one-half inches in height, lead to the stoop landing, which is four feet three and one-half inches deep and four feet nine inches wide; another step leads to the outer door. On each side of the landing is a wall two feet four and one-half inches high topped by a railing two feet high. From the building line to the curb is a distance of fifteen feet two inches. On the west side of the stoop at No. 215 is a television service store and on the east side a cleaning store. Parked in front of the building that morning was the service truck of the TV store, and behind the truck a passenger car.

Medical and ballistics evidence

An autopsy was performed by a Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. Examination of the body showed that Powell was 5 feet 6 1/2 inches tall and weighed 122 pounds. He had been struck by two bullets. One bullet entered the lower part of the right forearm, just above the back of the wrist and came out the other side. This bullet then pierced the deceased's chest above the right nipple, and came to rest in the left lung. Death as a result of this wound alone would have followed anytime within minutes to a half hour. The other bullet entered just above the navel to the left of center, and emerged at the opposite point in the back, having pierced the abdomen and a major vein. This wound could likewise have been fatal. There was no evidence on the body of smoke, flame or powder marks, thus indicating that both bullets must have travelled more than a foot and a half before striking Powell.

A ballistics expert examined Powell's clothing in the hospital. There were no powder burns or scorch marks on the clothing, and, therefore, in his opinion, the gun must have been farther than two feet from Powell's body when fired. A survey was made of the hallway of No. 215. Lodged in the jamb of the inner door, forty inches above the floor, was a deformed .38 caliber bullet. This bullet had first pierced a glass panel of the outer door, thirty-five inches above the floor. Thus, the bullet had been travelling at an upward angle. The position of the bullet and the depth of its penetration in the jamb, as well as the size and shape of the hole in the outer pane, nullified any possibility that it had first passed through Powell's body before reaching the hallway. The absence of any impact marks on the newly cemented sidewalk negated any possibility that Powell had been shot in the abdomen while lying on the ground.

Two of the bullets were too deformed for comparison. But ballistics tests of the bullet lodged in the chest proved that it had been fired from Gilligan's gun which, when examined, contained six cartridges, three discharged and three live.

The following day Gilligan was examined by a doctor, after having received first aid the day before at Roosevelt Hospital, where a splint had been applied to his right hand and forearm. The doctor diagnosed the injury as abrasion of the right upper forearm, superficial loss of skin on the right upper forearm, contusion and sprain of right hand and wrist, and recurrence of a previous sacroiliac injury resulting in a severe twisting of the back. The tissues of the right arm gave evidence of a sharp blow on the lateral margin of the right hand and forearm.

Students

Fifteen teenagers, eight girls and seven boys, were questioned. Almost all had been friends of Powell, or had known him by name or sight; all, except one, were summer session students at the school.

Two boys, friends of the deceased, described his actions shortly preceding his encounter with Lieutenant Gilligan. That morning they had travelled with Powell from their homes in a housing project in the Bronx to the school. Powell showed them two knives, one with a red handle, the other black-handled, and let each of them keep one for him. After the superintendent had fled into the building, Powell crossed to the school side of the street and, according to the boy who had it, demanded the red-handled knife, stating, "I am going to cut that ***." The boy said he pretended not to have the knife. After some argument, Powell approached the other boy who said Powell asked for the black-handled knife, adding that he would be right back. The boy gave him the knife

and, shortly thereafter, Powell was seen crossing the street, opening and closing the blade. A girl, who was following behind him, stated Powell told her that he was going to talk to the man. Pleading with him not to go, because there was liable to be trouble, she said she grabbed at him in an unsuccessful attempt to restrain him.

The recitals of what occurred at this point differ. The girl, who was following Powell and who had now stationed herself near the stoop, stated that he walked up the steps of No. 215, opened the door all the way, at which time Gilligan, coming from the direction of the TV store, stopped in front of the building, and, still on the sidewalk, shouted to Powell, causing him to turn around. Three students agreed with this account. But three other students claimed that Gilligan was already on the stoop facing the street, when Powell approached the building. Another three youngsters reported that both were on the sidewalk, facing each other in an east-west direction, when the shooting started. And, finally, two girls were positive that Gilligan followed Powell out of the building before he shot him.

In any event, several students recalled that the girl by the stoop yelled to Powell that the man had a gun. According to her, Powell, having turned around, then raised both hands whereupon Gilligan walked up the stoop and, approximately a foot and a half away from Powell, pushed his right hand. A boy, standing on the school side of the street said he also saw Gilligan grab at Powell's right hand, while others claimed that he turned the boy around so as to face him. A number of the students recounted that Powell was either waving or raising his arms, and one said he was flinging them as if to strike at the officer. None saw a knife in Powell's hand at this point, although one boy said he might have had a beer can in his hand, and one girl claimed that in fact he was holding a beer can

in his right hand. Two students later saw a knife lying in the street near the curb.

Regardless of the nature of the encounter or the position of Powell and Gilligan, it was undisputed that a shot was soon fired. According to the girl by the stoop, the officer held his gun at waist level and fired one shot, causing Powell to fall to the sidewalk. Seven students only heard the first shot, their attention having been diverted, or their view having been blocked by other people or the parked vehicles; seven others simply stated that the officer fired a shot. One of the latter group expressly noted that the officer pointed the gun at Powell's right hand and then fired.

Almost all the students agreed that Powell fell after the first shot. According to the most frequent account, after Powell fell to the sidewalk on his hands and knees, the officer, still on the steps, pointed the gun down and fired two more shots at Powell's back. Two youngsters said Powell had first dropped to his knees clutching his abdomen. One girl was certain that Powell was lying on his back when Gilligan fired the final two shots down at him. Altogether, ten students reported that Gilligan fired two shots at Powell when he was down on the ground after having fallen from the first shot. But one of these witnesses was shown photographs of the hallway, proving a bullet had pierced a window of the outer door and had lodged in the jamb of the inner door. After looking at the photograph he said he was not sure of what he had seen. Upon further reflection he admitted that, in fact, he had not seen the shooting at all.

Of those who claimed to have seen the shooting, some acknowledged that their view was obstructed by the truck parked in front of No. 215, or by other children; some heard but did not see the last two shots;

others admitted running for cover when the shooting started. All agreed that after the first shot there was a pause, then two shots in succession, and, finally, Powell lay flat on his stomach, body parallel with the curb, head towards Third Avenue, while Gilligan stood over him holding the gun pointed at the body. Many of the students claimed that Gilligan then either nudged or pushed or kicked Powell over onto his back. But when Powell's two friends, who had been holding the knives for him, ran over from the opposite side of the street, after having heard the three shots, Powell was still face down and Gilligan stood over him rubbing his fingers. The boy who had given Powell the knife asked Gilligan why he had shot him. Gilligan replied, "This is why," taking from his pocket a badge which he pinned to his shirt. Asked why he didn't call an ambulance, Gilligan said that Powell was his prisoner and directed the boy to call the ambulance. The boy, who had refused to give Powell the red-handled knife, heard Gilligan say that Powell had tried to kill him and that he had a knife under him.

Adults

Various aspects of the events, prior to, during and subsequent to the shooting, were observed by eight passersby, two store owners, two neighborhood workmen, five teachers, and a priest. According to one of the owners of the TV store, Gilligan came in with a radio to be fixed and asked what was going on in the street. Told that the young people were just acting up, Gilligan remarked that he did not want to get involved in anything, that he wanted to have his radio fixed and leave. The shopkeeper saw the youths start throwing garbage can covers and soda bottles. There was a crash and he saw the superintendent run into the building. Gilligan then ran out the door.

Seven other people, a couple walking by the building, a practical nurse standing on the other side of the street, a truck driver walking to work, a bus driver on his way from work, the cleaning store owner, and a teacher looking out a third story school window, stated that Powell had run, leaped or swaggered onto the stoop, heading towards the entrance to number 215. Some saw Powell enter the building. Gilligan appeared from the direction of the TV store and, according to most versions, was standing on the sidewalk somewhere near the stoop when Powell started back down the stoop towards the street. Gilligan, according to the man in the television store, shouted, "Stop". Extending his left hand, he said, "I'm a lieutenant, drop it"; in his right hand he held a gun. Standing in the entranceway of the store, the owner looked to the doorway of the building and saw the head and shoulders of someone coming out in a crouched position, clenced hand raised to shoulder level. A bus driver standing near No. 209 said that Powell had a knife in his right hand and was moving off the stoop towards the officer, who was on the sidewalk facing the building. He related that Gilligan, holding a badge in his open palm, had shouted, "Stop, "I'm a cop". An air conditioning mechanic, whose truck was halted by traffic about three buildings west of No. 215, heard someone shout, "Stop and drop it". From his elevated cab, he then saw Powell standing with one foot on the sidewalk and one foot on the bottom step of the stoop. Facing Powell, about two or three feet away was Gilligan. A knife in his right hand, the boy paused, raised it to about head level away from his body, and started to come down with it, striking at Gilligan. There was a shot. Powell started to slump but came up again. He raised the knife and again swung at Gilligan. There was another shot. Traffic started to move, and the witness drove away towards Second Avenue. A workman on a scaffold four buildings east of No. 215 looked in the direction

of the building after the first shot. According to his version, Powell was moving rapidly and coming down from the stoop but still on the landing while Gilligan was on the sidewalk in front of the TV store. In his right hand Gilligan held some object and his left hand was partially outstretched. Powell, with his hands raised and fists clenched, also held an object in his hand. As he then climed up the rope of the scaffold to safety, he heard two more shots.

Other witnesses differed concerning the positions of Gilligan and Powell. A truck driver, who was standing in front of the cleaning store insisted that Gilligan had followed Powell into the building and that they were both still in the hallway when the three shots were fired. Two witnesses maintained that one or all three shots were fired from the street into the hallway, while one passerby said Gilligan was in front of the TV store window when he fired toward the door. A teacher who was standing by a fourth story window when the first shot was fired thought that Gilligan was facing the street and Powell the building when the next two shots were fired.

All the witnesses who heard three shots, except one, agreed that the first shot was followed by a pause and then two shots in succession. All, who had seen Powell fall to the sidewalk, recalled that he did not reach the ground until all three shots had been fired. Powell lay on the sidewalk face down, while Gilligan stood over him, pointing his gun at him. The TV man heard the officer tell Powell not to move. Two teachers, looking from the third and fourth floor windows, respectively, claimed that Gilligan then pushed Powell over onto his back. A man standing by the cleaning store maintained, however, that an ambulance attendant turned over the body, and a man who had been working in a nearby building said that a clergyman and a police officer turned Powell

over onto his back. But the priest who arrived on the scene stated that Powell was already on his back when he arrived. Two men heard Gilligan say that there was a knife under the boy. They also noticed a badge hanging from Gilligan's pants pocket.

Two other witnesses saw a knife in the street after the shooting. A young school teacher who lives in the neighborhood noticed a knife blade lying next to Powell's thigh, between his body and the stoop. While standing there she saw someone kick the knife toward the curb. A teacher who ran out of the school after the shooting saw a knife lying in the gutter about ten feet from Powell. The blade was open. He picked it up, closed it, and gave it to a police officer. Powell's young friend later identified this knife as the black-handled knife he had received from Powell and returned to him just before the shooting.

Police officers

Several uniformed police officers arrived at the scene approximately 9:30. Two saw Powell lying face down with his left arm partly under his head. One of them turned Powell over in an attempt to administer first aid. The other officer was handed the black-handled knife by a teacher. Now in the District Attorney's custody, this knife, open, measures eight and seven-eighths inches. Its single blade is three and one-half inches long.

Statement of Lieutenant Gilligan

Lieutenant Gilligan is thirty-seven years old, has been a policeman for seventeen years. He is six feet, two inches tall, and weighs about two hundred pounds. Questioned extensively, Lieutenant Gilligan gave the following version of the events. July 16th was his day off. His radio having gone dead that morning, he decided to take it to the Jadco TV Service Company, located at 215 East 76th Street in the precinct where

he formerly worked. Arriving at about 9:30 or 9:25 a.m., he noticed two groups of youngsters standing around a man who was hosing the sidewalk. Upon entering the store, he was told that there had been some trouble earlier and that the police had been called.

Suddenly, Gilligan heard the sound of breaking glass and saw people running in the street. Dropping the hose, the superintendent ran into the building. A boy, following behind, threw a bottle and garbage can cover at the man and ran away. Gilligan then stepped outside and spotted Powell running around the front of the parked service truck towards the building, yelling, "Hit him, hit him, hit him." In his right hand, held close to his chest, was an open knife, blade pointed down. Powell ran towards the hallway. Gilligan, removing his badge from his left trouser pocket and his revolver from his right pocket, moved to a point in front of the stoop, facing the building entrance. By this time Powell was just inside the hallway at the outer door. Holding the shield in his outstretched hand in front of him, Gilligan said, "I'm a police lieutenant. Come out and drop it." Looking over his shoulder, Powell glanced from the badge to the gun. Gilligan repeated the warning. Powell turned, raised the knife in front of his chest and lunged at the officer. Pointing the gun to his left, Gilligan fired a warning shot into the building and again told him to stop. Powell, now close to the edge of the stoop landing, struck at the officer with the knife. Gilligan blocked it with his right hand, which still held the gun, and attempted to push Powell back, but the knife scraped along his arm causing it to bleed and later to swell. Powell was bent back but again struck with the knife. This time Gilligan, who claims to be an expert shot, pointed his gun slightly upwards and fired at the raised hand, seeking to dislodge the knife. But Powell, still above the officer on the stoop, again lunged forward, knife hand

pumping. Gilligan stepped back and fired into the boy's midsection. Powell staggered and collapsed onto the sidewalk, face down. The knife lay nearby. Gilligan backed around onto the stoop, holding the gun down by his side.

APPLICABLE LAW

1. The killing of one human being by another is a criminal homicide, unless the act is "justifiable" or otherwise excused by law.

2. Deadly force is justifiable if used in self-defense, whether by a private citizen or a police officer. The theory of self-defense may be termed, "reasonably apparent necessity": deadly force is justified if the slayer has a reasonable basis, in all the circumstances, for believing at the moment of the slaying that such force is necessary to prevent imminent, grave personal injury to himself.

If James Powell did not attack Lt. Gilligan, or attacked him but without a dangerous weapon, and Gilligan had no reason for believing that he was in imminent danger, the shooting was not justified as self-defense. If Powell attacked Gilligan with a knife, but there was a reasonable alternative to shooting, Gilligan was obliged to make every effort, consistent with his own safety, to avoid the danger before using fatal force. He could shoot without retreating, however, if it was reasonable to believe at the moment of the attack that retreat was impossible or would have increased the danger. This is so even if, upon subsequent reflection, it appears that such belief was mistaken, and there was an opportunity to retreat without increasing the danger.

3. Deadly force is justifiable not only under the law of self-defense, but also under certain principles governing the use of force by a police officer in the performance of his duties.

At all times, a New York City policeman is required to carry his service revolver, and bound to protect life and property, prevent crime, and arrest offenders. If, while "off duty", Gilligan observed a public disturbance, he was obliged to intercede, and could arrest any person on reasonable grounds for believing that he was committing a crime or offense in the officer's presence. Homicide is justifiable when committed by a police officer in attempting lawfully to apprehend a person for a crime actually committed, when the circumstances are such that one would have reasonable cause for believing that the crime was a felony, and that deadly force is necessary to apprehend the suspect. Assault with a knife, and assaulting a police officer with intent to resist lawful arrest, are felonies.

Therefore, if Gilligan was acting as a police officer, and lawfully attempting to apprehend Powell for some crime or offense committed in his presence, such as possession of a knife with intent to use it unlawfully upon another, or disorderly conduct, and Powell resisted arrest by assaulting Gilligan in any manner, this assault was a felony; if Powell assaulted Gilligan with a dangerous weapon, a separate felony was committed. The officer was then entitled to use deadly force to apprehend Powell, but only if he had a reasonable basis for believing that such force was necessary.

4. The presumption of innocence applies in the grand jury room. The grand jury ought to find an indictment only when all the evidence before them, taken together, is such as in their judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by a trial jury by a verdict of guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The grand jury should consider all the evidence, and where there appear irreconcilable discrepancies, the grand jury should resolve issues of credibility.

Thus, no indictment could be found against Lt. Gilligan unless at least twelve of the grand jurors concluded that a petit jury would be persuaded by the evidence that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the killing was unjustified.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-106) DATE: 8/31/64

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-34438)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS
IS - C

ReCGlet to Bureau dated February 28, 1964.

I. A. DATA CONCERNING PROGRAM

During February, 1964, a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] of the Negro Commission stated that they would engage in a discussion on certain estimates and a projected outlook toward the civil rights movement in Chicago. [redacted] stated that the upsurge in Negro rights has not lessened but has developed to a higher stage, particularly in the North with demonstrations taking place in many major northern cities. The most important feature in the civil rights movement is the intervention of the Democratic Party machine in the civil rights movement. This is a historical development in the sense that on many occasions the political influence of the Democratic Party on the Negro community has been used to reduce the militancy of the Negro people in Chicago. As an example, [redacted] stated, the parent organization established by the political machine under the leadership of the Negro aldermen has come out against the school boycott. b6 b7C

[redacted] related that the Communist Party (CP) must give its full support and interest to the boycott. He stated that the CP particularly must help develop activities and struggles on these questions as well as on the questions of jobs, unemployment, and the relief crisis. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the CP must find ways to strengthen the ties of the labor movement to the Negro peoples movement and stimulate activity in the white community in support of the civil rights movement.

100-442529

(CG 6344-S, 2/14/64)

(2)-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago
PHK:MDW
(3)

REC 61 100-3-106

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 14 1964

11 SEP 2 1964

INT SEC

58 SEP 15 1964

ST-104

CC-100-442529

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-106-845

As of February, 1964, the National Association of Social Workers, Chicago Area Chapter, was a point of concentration and infiltration of the CP of Illinois and was specifically the mass organization of the Social Workers Club, Professional Section, CP of Illinois. b7D

[redacted] 2/20/64)

During March, 1964, a meeting of the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] opened with an evaluation of the school boycott and indicated that the CP leadership agreed that the boycott was positive and that it had more significance than the first one since it was conducted in active opposition against the political machine. [redacted] stated that it was still necessary to maintain the struggle for unity within the Chicago Council of Coordinating Organizations (CCCO). b6 b7C

[redacted] further stated that the approach must be to organize grassroots movements with emphasis on the parents' councils and secondly to actively engage in the political arena through the registration drive.

b7D

[redacted] 3/6/64)

During March, 1964, a meeting of the Hansborough Club of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] a member of the Club, reported to the members the results of a top level CP meeting which had been held recently. According to [redacted] the purpose of that meeting was to work out a program for the various CP Clubs. He stated that the CP wants every member to work with one of the civil rights groups such as the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the CCCO. [redacted] stated that the CP wants each member to find his way into these organizations and work with them. He stated there would be no attempts to take over the organizations but the CP wants the members to implement the CP program into the organization with which they are working. b6 b7C

b7D

[redacted] 3/3/64)

During May, 1964, a meeting of the South Side Club of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. [redacted] a member of this group spoke concerning the importance of having CP members work within mass organizations where they will be b6 b7C

in a position to influence people in their thinking. [redacted] stated that they should analyze why they are failing to interest more people in the CP and after that take steps to build the membership of the CP. b6 b7C

Another member of the Club stated it was important that they work within mass organizations in order to be in a position where they can have contact with more people. He stated that CP people must be aggressive in their relationships with other people if they expect to have any influence upon them. b7D

[redacted] 5/14/64)

During May, 1964, [redacted] met with [redacted] both members of the State Board of the CP of Illinois, and they discussed the necessity of working on a mass civil rights rally scheduled to be held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, on June 21, 1964. [redacted] stated that he thought [redacted] should get in contact with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, and find out how the CP should react with respect to the civil rights rally. [redacted] thought "The Worker" should be timed to come out with as big a story as possible and the biggest headline so it will appear they are the rallying point for this affair. [redacted] stated he has arranged it so that his paper, the "Morning Freiheit," will have a special section on the civil rights rally. In addition, [redacted] stated he thought [redacted] should contact a number of labor leaders and get their reactions to the civil rights rally and in addition should contact various CP comrades to stimulate interest among white people and obtain pledges for financial support for the rally. [redacted] stated he was contacting Jewish leaders to get statements and possibly some finances. b6 b7C

b7D

[redacted] 5/28/64)

During June, 1964, an Illinois CP functionary was in contact with [redacted] a CP member from St. Louis, Missouri, and [redacted] a CP member from New York City, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a CP collective to work within the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). It was learned that [redacted] and [redacted] were in Chicago as part of a task force to bolster CORE activities in the Chicago area and establish divisions of that organization. b6 b7C

[redacted] 6/19/64) b7D

During June, 1964, a meeting of a CP Club was held in Chicago and one of the members of the Club related that one of the CP's weaknesses has been the isolation of the communist participation in mass organizations which are involved in the struggles today. He stated mass action activity is the key to implementing the Party's line and in winning over the masses. He stated that each CP member must join these organizations that are taking part in the civil rights struggle.

[redacted] 6/30/64) b7D

B. STEPS TAKEN TO CARRY OUT PROGRAM

During March, 1964, a meeting of the subcommittee of the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois active in the affairs of the NALC was held in Chicago. At this meeting, [redacted] stated that the purpose of the group was to act as an arm of the Negro Commission that had recently been reorganized. He stated that the group would be composed of CP and non-CP people and would discuss the general political problem of how to win the working class in the Negro liberation movement. At this meeting there were four individuals present and a proposal was made that six additional people be added to this subcommittee. This group would then compose the collective that would attempt to carry out the program in the NALC. b6 b7C

[redacted] 3/3/64) b7D

The concept of combined CP and non-CP members on various bodies organized by the CP is based on the fact that the current status of CP membership is small. There are in the mass movements ex-CP members who have left the Party for one reason or another. It is the hope of the CP to win back these people who have dropped out. Therefore, there is an approach on the part of the CP to include in certain mass organization committees CP members and at the moment non-CP personnel.

Regarding subcommittees of the Negro Commission which will act as arms of the Commission, these subcommittees on occasions have activities around various mass organizations such as CCCO, NALC, NAACP, as well as others. Here, the CP will actually attempt to set up committees that will even include non-Marxists, that is, the subcommittees will include people who are friendly toward the CP but have not accepted the ideology or accepted the CP program. To date, this has not materialized to any great extent.

[redacted] 4/3/64) b7D

C. SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

CP success in infiltrating and influencing the Chicago Branch of the NAACP is weak and ineffective. On occasions several leading CP officials have talked to members of the CP Club on NAACP affairs concerning the possibility of pushing various issues in the NAACP. These issues such as school integration, open occupancy, and efforts to end "Jim Crow" are those which the NAACP has been advocating over the years.

[redacted] 3/3/64) b7D

The CP's objective of infiltrating such right-led organizations as CORE, NAACP, NALC and the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) with the view of moving these groups to positions more compatible with CP goals remains unchanged. The CP has had no appreciative success in influencing the policy or in directing such groups.

Mass organizations do not seem to concern themselves too much about CP members working in the ranks even though the leaders resent being identified with or having their organizations linked to communism or CP personnel.

b7D

[redacted] 6/29/64)

The CP of Illinois, including its Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, follows the announced national policy of the CP, USA in condemning racial violence but maintains its position of encouraging Negroes to speak for the legitimate demands of Negroes including housing, desegregation, voting rights, etc.

The CP of Illinois currently has two CP members who are working in CORE as national task force leaders of CORE. These people are [redacted] and [redacted]. However, their instructions are to operate within the framework of the aims and objectives of CORE. The CORE task force consists of 16 organizers and the CP has been unable to reach any of the other 14 organizers. b6 b7C

[redacted] 8/6/64) b7D

II. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING WHICH DATA PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

None.

III. ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNING WHICH DATA BEING SUBMITTED BY INSTANT LETTER

None.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8-31-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-365 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 8/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

To: Director, FBI

Secret Service
G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

From: SAC, Philadelphia (157-)

Date Forw.....

How Forw.....

By

b6
b7C

Subject: RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964
☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS 1-cc Room 828 RB

CRM

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Remytels and airtels, 8/29 and 30/64.

Dissemination of enclosed letterhead memo being made locally to ONI, OSI, INTC, and Secret Service. All prior letterhead memos being given similar dissemination.

The following informant was utilized in the letterhead memo:

PH T-1 [redacted]

b7D

The letterhead memo is classified confidential because information contained therein might readily lead to disclosure of confidential informant [redacted] an informant of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

Records 100-442529

10 SEP 1 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)

1 - (Field Office) (157-)

NSH:ELS
(2)

SUBJECT CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 17 1964

1 xerox of AT & LHM 8 08 63.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-42520

PH 157-

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

Bureau is requested to classify as confidential two of the previous letterhead memos submitted. An 11-page letterhead memo dated 8/29/64 should be classified because it contains information from several informants, particularly [redacted] which might lead to the disclosure of informants of continuing value. b7D

Bureau is also requested to classify confidential a prior letterhead memo of 8/30/64 totalling seven pages. This memo should be classified because it contains information from [redacted] which tends to reveal these informants, and would endanger informants of continuing value.

Corrective action is being taken locally.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-19-2014

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 30, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

Communist Party, Eastern
Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD)

PH T-1 advised on August 29 and 30, 1964, that [redacted] CPEPD, convinced [redacted] CPEPD, that it was necessary that the CPEPD issue a statement denying any connection of the Communist Party (CP) with the Philadelphia riots. On August 30, 1964, [redacted] prepared a statement and a news item, both of which are to appear in "The Woker" Tuesday, September 2, 1964.

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"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper published twice per week.

The statement is to read as follows:

"At 9:30 p.m. on Friday, August 28th, several police moved in on a family argument between husband and wife. The police ordered the woman out of her car. Shortly after, she was being man-handled. This was the spark that ignited the explosion of long smoldering resentment and frustration in North Philadelphia. This area has been labeled "The Jungle" by law enforcement bureaus, the city fathers, the gentlemen of the press, community leaders and ministers, most of whom had long ago either left the community or looked the other way.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-442579

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"Indescribable poverty and degredation are the daily lot of its inhabitants. Rodents have free reign in households where rat-bitten babies are a daily experience. Surplus food is the fare of many. The landlord and the merchant reap super profits from those condemned to misery and despair by color bars. There is endless milling around on street corners and taprooms by countless unemployed. The measly attempts to initiate "programs" of self-help are but pinpricks at a problem that can no longer await long-range solutions. These people are fed up with promises. The mayor's proclamation to "go home" on Saturday; the threat to use the police force most vigorously; the massing of 1,500 armed police into the area, are no solution to the heart-rending problems of deprivation. It is clear to all who want to see that the events here were a spontaneous reaction. Calling for an FBI investigation is another way of taking the heat off the conditions that made this combustion possible. The FBI has stood by while racists, murders, and bombers of churches operated under their noses in the South. Will the FBI clear up the slums? This is the real culprit and no FBI is needed to inform Philadelphians. Responsible leadership can no longer accept and justify the piddling, inadequate proposals of Mayor TATE. A crash program that will immediately raise the standard of living is needed now. The CPEPD calls upon the people of North Philadelphia to organize for constructive solutions to the problems of the community. We cannot condone irresponsible looting and destruction as a means of resolving the grievous injustices and capitalistic exploitation. Now is

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"the time that victories can be won. This can be achieved by calling for unity of the whole community to conduct a vigorous campaign around a crash program. The CP demands that Mayor TATE immediately call on the city council to:

"1. Pass a new housing law with teeth that will raise the decent-housing requirements.

"2. Pass a minimun rent law.

"3. Request a Government financed public housing program with Federal aid for the families of these communities to relieve the over crowding.

"4. Apply for a Federally financed jobs program based on beautification of the community and needed public repairs.

"5. Increased recreation and library facilities.

"6. Demand state aid to increase relief payments so that minimum requirements for a decent living standard are maintained.

"7. Request Federal and State aid to institute a free medical aid program for all unemployed and their families.

"8. Make the police advisory board a permanent body that includes elected community representatives. Wipe out all police brutality.

"9. A nursery school program for all children of working mothers.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"The fight to shatter Jim Crow in Philadelphia is the fight to raise the living standards of the whole people. This cannot be won by outraged frustration expressed in looting and vandalism but only by unity in the struggle with friends and allies. Defeat those who will lead us down blind alleys. Responsible Negro leadership, the trade unions, all liberal and people's organizations should immediately take the initiative to convene a community conference that will take up the problems that people here face and move for their immediate solution."

The news article follows:

"The anguish of the hungry, jobless people, jammed into rat-ridden, roach-infested, dilapidated slums broke into an uneasy silence imposed by police billies and guns. Hatred for the 'armed police and its brutal and terroristic enforcement of law and order' had finally reached its peak. As one woman sadly said that violent Friday night, 'Our hunger is so big, our anger is so big.' Friday, August 28th, in Philadelphia, was a night when all emotions of a hungry, angry people ran rampant. Young and old were out to defy, besides, those who have abused, robbed, degraded, and abased the community for years. This was no race riot. All the city officials, community leaders, and even Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY had to admit this was beyond the pale of race protest. Neither was this was a civil rights demonstration. Singled out for vengence were the police. For years the people have suffered the outrage, terror, and indignities of a police force that has viewed the community as a 'jungle.' Long ago, the gentlemen of the press, the city government, the courts,

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"and all respectable society had named this ghetto of despair, of frustration, 'the jungle.' Walking the streets of North Philadelphia on Friday night, it was difficult to hold back tears of sorrow and pain. Here were the vengence of unbearable poverty, violence, destruction against those who have robbed and sucked the blood out of us; against the business establishments, who have always taken the people for a ride, against the hated police. 'Let us take what we have been denied.' People took. People took to fulfill simple needs. Wealth was in display all around them and they had nothing. One little boy, helped by a young girl, was dragging a table and saying, 'I'm bringing my mama a table, my mama never had a table.' A woman with six or seven small children, running with arms loaded with shoes and clothing, called out to her neighbors, 'We're getting ready for the winter now.' An old couple carrying eggs stated, 'We won't be hungry for a long time.' As several of us sat on steps on 15th Street near Columbia Avenue early in the morning, a woman came out and called to us, 'Come on and have breakfast with me, folks; I've got plenty to eat now and to share. I haven't had any food like this in a long time; it's good to get regular food instead of surplus.' We watched a group of young people take aim at police. One young man at 15th Street and Oxford said, 'The police are not here to protect us, but to beat us up as they have done all along.'

"The disgrace of the nation was reflected in the eyes of the young and old who traveled in groups to protect themselves against the clubs of police vengence. Tonight was their night and they held the police at arm's length. They were united in

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28 - 30, 1964

"their anger and no pl ing of lea
ministers, and politicians could stop them
now. And so the night passed and only with
the rising sun did the sound of breaking glass
and running feet stop, but the crowds continused
to mill around. Groups walked the streets of
the community, holding quiet, angry discussions
all day; undertones of what was to come next.
The city held its breath."

****

General Situation

As of 12:00 noon, August 30, 1964, the Philadelphia Police reported that the riot area is relatively quiet, although isolated looting continued through the morning and arrests were being made. Wide spread slashing of auto tires was reported.

As of 10:00 a.m., August 30, 1964, the police reported the following statistics:

Total arrests	299
Police injured	64
Firemen injured	2
Civilians injured	179

Radio broadcasts of interviews with store owners, wives of policemen, and other citizens indicate wide spread criticism of policy of not permitting police to use guns nor to adequately protect themselves and property of citizens. Many critical telephone calls of this nature were also received at the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

Mayor JAMES H.J. TATE met with his cabinet at noon, August 30, 1964, to re-assess the situation. Top police officials

toured the riot area at 1:00 p.m. The police ordered all threaters in the riot area closed.

Following the cabinet meeting the mayor held a press conference. He reviewed the situation, stating he felt the police had the riotous conditions under control and that they would not spread to new areas. He pointed out that the police had successfully controlled the possibility of the spread to new areas during the preceding nights. He commented that the reason for the wide spread damage and rioting on the night of August 28 - 29, 1964, was that although the police were able to move extra forces into the area, they did not have enough men available to contain the condition that developed. On the night of August 29 - 30, 1964, more police were available and the situation was contained. He pointed out that most of the apparent calls for police to prevent looting or "assist officer" calls and were actually without foundation. He stated that he expects to keep his curfew order in effect for as long as a week or even 10 days. He also plans to keep up to 1,200 or 1,500 policemen on duty.

The mayor pointed out that a city ordinance exists which will make the city responsible for the indemnification of losses to business and property owners. The city solicitor will explore the possibility of Federal and/or State assistance in this regard, but failing Federal or State help the city will have to provide the funds. The mayor, in response to a press inquiry, estimated the total bill to the city as "several million dollars," encompassing both the property losses and police over-time pay. City council will be asked to meet and authorize the necessary funds. (Independent press estimates of the property damage are now given as two million dollars).

The mayor's office advised that businessmen on the fringe of the riot area, particularly those on Marshall Street which appears between 6th and 7th Streets, have demanded

police protection, claiming that local Negroes have threatened that "they are next." Some have advised the mayor's office that they have hired watchmen, including armed guards. They have asked the city to block off and barricade the street. the mayor has ordered police protection for these businessmen.

The police advised that as of 4:00 p.m., August 30, 1964, 386 persons have been arrested on various charges in connection with the rioting. 76 police have been injured as have 185 civilians. Only two policement and seven civilians remain hospitalized, the rest were treated and discharged.

****

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] visited the riot area on August 30, 1964, and subsequently called at the police command post, stating to police officials that he intended to telephone or write Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY to tell him what a good job the Philadelphia Police had done in handling the riot situation.

****

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL

The Philadelphia Police advised on August 30, 1964, that they had reported that GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL had been seen in the riot-torn area of Philadelphia about 2:00 p.m., August 30, 1964. Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY ordered ROCKWELL's arrest, but he was not located.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 30, 1964

Title: RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

Reference: Philadelphia letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 8/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-

Subject: RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
8/28 - 29/64

CIRM

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Remytels dated 8/29/64 and telephone calls to [redacted] at Bureau 8/29/64.

Dissemination has been made locally to ONI, OSI, and INTC. These copies do not include news clippings.

The enclosures to the Bureau each incorporate one set of news clippings and photographs from the Philadelphia Bulletin dated 8/29/64. Four clippings which were attached rather than incorporated not duplicated with those enclosing clippings duplicated and Liaison with local officials and informant coverage retained in continuing. Mayor and appropriate Police Department officials were advised of the Bureau's investigative limitations per the telephone conversation with [redacted] The Mayor has made statements on radio and television re liaison assistance of FBI. They were also furnished with information set forth herein re alleged plan for a "flying wedge riot" and the plans of the NPFLJ to hold a street meeting. Police and city officials were aware of the activities and background of the members of the NPFLJ because of long standing trouble with them.

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1 - (Field Office) (157-
NSH:tmm
(2)

(ENCLOSURE
1-cc-ONI-OSI-G2-FBI-SS
14 AUG 31 1964
1-cc-CRD-by L/H (F)
9-2-64
J.C.T.: CH
1-cc-SAS RB 100-4425 CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 14 1964

70 SEP 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-37-190

b6, 7C
b6
b7C
b6
b7C
b6
b7C

PH 157-

The informant symbols used in the letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

PH T-1

PH T-2

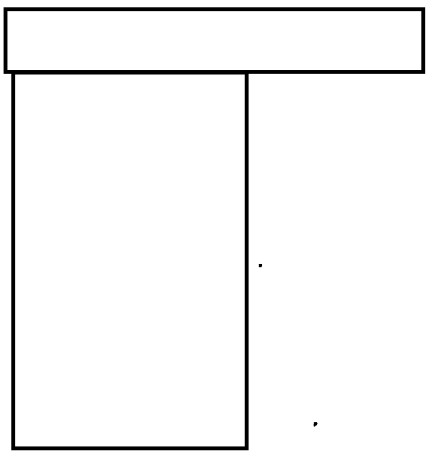
PH T-3

PH T-4

PH T-5

PH T-6

PH T-7



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 29, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

This information supplements a prior memorandum of August 29, 1964.

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Captain [redacted], Philadelphia, advised that as of 11 a.m., August 29, 1964, crowds remained in the streets in the riot area and sporadic looting of stores continued. All available police, totaling over 1,000, were on the scene.

News media reported that although the violence did not appear to be race rioting, shortly before dawn approximately 500 Negroes began shouting, "We want freedom."

PH T-1 advised that he had received information from various unknown persons in the area that between 9:30 and 10:30 p.m., August 29, 1964, rioting was to start in the form of a flying wedge, originating on the steps of the church at the corner of 29th Street and Lehigh Avenue. One arm of the wedge would proceed east on Lehigh Avenue and the other arm to proceed south on 29th Street. This riot was alleged to be organized by two male Negroes from New York City driving a 1955 black Studebaker bearing New York tags, number unknown. The Negroes were described as: Number 1 - 21 to 25 years of age, medium brown complexion, black goatee and Number 2 - chocolate brown complexion, round face, no other description furnished to informant. These two men were alleged to be in Philadelphia on vacation "to have fun."

At 12:30 p.m., August 29, 1964, Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE and HOWARD R. LEARY, Commissioner of Police, issued a proclamation which has been widely broadcast on radio stations.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

Proclamation pursuant to Act of Assembly May 3, 1850, (P.L. 666 Section 22) reads:

> "All persons in the area of Poplar Street to Lehigh Avenue, 10th Street to 33rd Street, are required and commanded to immediately disperse themselves and peaceably depart to their habitation or to their lawful business. Any person disobeying this proclamation is guilty of committing a misdemeanor and is subject to a penalty of up to two years imprisonment.
>
> "This proclamation will continue in effect until further notice.
>
> "Signed JAMES H. J. TATE, Mayor
>
> HOWARD R. LEARY, Commissioner of Police
>
> 8/29/64"

This was described by the news media as effecting a 24-hour curfew order for the area.

Sources at the Mayor's Office and the Philadelphia Police Department advise (most of this information in one form or another was also furnished the news media and was broadcast) 8 to 4 shift is being held over four hours, all police will work twelve-hour shifts, and days off have been cancelled. 1,400 police will be on duty tonight, supplemented by 300 park guards. 800 will assemble at riot area at 6 p.m. 100 Pennsylvania State Police are on standby outside city. Their services have not yet been requested. 800 additional Pennsylvania State Police will be made available if needed.

All liquor stores and taprooms in the area described in proclamation ordered closed until further notice. Consideration given to closing liquor stores and taprooms in other heavily populated Negro areas but the decision is not to do so as yet.

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AUGUST 28 - 29, 1964

PH T-2 advised August 29, 1964, that the North Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (NPFLJ) plan street meeting 6 p.m. today, 17th Street and Columbia Avenue. They will first meet at 5:30 p.m. at Clubhouse, 1917 North 19th Street, to plan strategy. Source expects participation by [redacted] Leaders of group, plus [redacted] and possibly others. Customary procedure is to send a letter to the Captain of Police Precinct in advance indicating intention to hold meeting and then go ahead without need for a specific permit. For the past several weeks, NPFLJ have been holding street meetings. They possess 20 Watt amplifier powered by 12 Volt portable battery capable of carrying one to two blocks.

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This group has heard and will presumably disseminate a rumor that on the night of August 28, 1964, a Philadelphia policeman brutally beat a pregnant Negro woman who died as a result.

PH T-2 and PH T-3 previously reported that at recent street meetings the group has spoken on subjects including need for Negro unity against white oppressors; analysis of New York riots, which they claim were not hoodlumism but Negroes rising up against white oppressors; police brutality; brutality against Negroes in the South; struggle for equal rights by Puerto Ricans in Philadelphia; and the need for Negro-Puerto Rican unity in Philadelphia.

A characterization of the NPFLJ is attached hereto as an appendix.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On March 10, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [redacted] was chairman of the first session of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) plenum held February 22-23, 1964, at New York City.

A characterization of the POC appears in the appendix.

On July 27, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [redacted] is a member of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice.

[redacted]

PH T-7 advised on January 17, 1956, [redacted] was a member of the Youth Commission CPEPD as of January 14, 1956.

PH T-3 advised on August 16, 1963, that [redacted] was National Chairman of the POC as well as a member of the Philadelphia POC.

PH T-2 advised on August 28, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C was President of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ).

PH T-2 advised on November 8, 1963, that a split had occurred between the leaders of the NPCEJ and the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice. [redacted] and others were attempting to eliminate the NPCEJ and organize the PFLJ.

PH T-2 on October 25, 1963, advised that at a meeting of the PFLJ on October 20, 1963, [redacted] accepted the temporary presidency of the PFLJ.

PH T-2 on July 27, 1964, advised that [redacted] continued as a member and motivating force in the PFLJ.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On September 13, 1962, PH T-3 identified [redacted] as being elected to the National Committee of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) Fifth National Convention at New York City, N.Y., on September 1-2, 1962.

A characterization of the POC is attached hereto.

On August 16, 1963, PH T-3 advised that [redacted] was a member of the POC on that date.

On September 16, 1963, PH T-2 advised that subject was a member of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) and attended two meetings in August and September 1963.

A characterization of the NPCEJ is attached hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On January 9, 1964, PH T-2 advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice on January 2, 1963, as acting financial secretary.

On July 27, 1964, the source advised that [redacted] continues to attend meetings of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice, many of which are held at her house.

PH T-1 pointed out that Negroes involved in the current violence are not influenced by presence or pleas of leaders of recognized organizations, ministers, political leaders, etc. They are not church goers and are customarily under at least partial influence of liquor on weekends.

* *

The Philadelphia Police Department shortly after 4 p.m. on August 29, 1964, advised that 78 adults arrested by police

districts, mostly charged with burglary, some charged with assault and battery and breach of peace, had been processed through Police Headquarters up to 4 p.m. Of these, 28 were processed from midnight to 8 a.m. and 50 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Most of these have prior records with the Philadelphia Police. All are expected to receive court hearings today. No figures are as yet available on additional persons arrested on similar charges. Five juveniles were arrested so far today for rioting, two for assault and battery and inciting to riot, one for disorderly conduct. Many others brought in for investigation were released.

The Police Department also furnished supplemental information as follows:

The police will use privately-owned helicopter to assist observation of activity. Police going into the area tonight are instructed to remove badges and name plates. Plainclothesmen will report in uniform. Maximum use will be made of Negro police. Eight park guard horse will be immediately available for use if needed. Injured police will be immediately photographed in color. Police will use three sound trucks and mobile lighting units. Police claim Negro stores in area had signs ready stating they were Negro owned and these stores were not looted. 47 officers injured including one hospitalized with brain concussion.

b6
b7C

* *

PH T-1 advised on August 29, 1964, that additional rumors are prevalent in the North Philadelphia area that the police beat up a Black Muslim and that the Muslims are going to bring in people from New York and Chicago.

PH T-1 has actually seen

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b7C
b7D

According to PH T-1, [redacted]

b6
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b7D

[redacted]

b6
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PH T-5 advised that [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted]

b7D

PH T-6 advised [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(1)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC); aka Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party; Provisional Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

On August 21, 1958 a source advised that a left caucus conference was held in New York City on August 16-17, 1958 with representatives present from Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pa. At this conference the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) was formed and JOSEPH DOUGHER was elected National Vice Chairman.

On August 20, 1958 a meeting of the members of the Left Faction of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held in Philadelphia, Pa., with JOSEPH DOUGHER serving as chairman. At this meeting the Philadelphia group of the POC was established.

On May 4, 1964 the source advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the POC is still active and has been controlled and dominated by the National Officers of the POC since its formation.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, documents the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) as follows:

> "Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC *** was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'
>
> "'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

(2)

"'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party ***.'

"'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism.'"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

(1)

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On November 22, 1963 a source advised that the initial meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 1, 1963, at which time the meeting agreed to the selection of temporary officers.

At a meeting of the PFLJ on November 12, 1963, the organization president stated the purpose of the organization is to form a militant organization dedicated to struggle which shall seek the end to Negro oppression and exploitation in a realistic manner.

A two-page throwaway dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31-September 1, 1963, in New York City.

On September 3, 1963, a second source advised that the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

A third source on May 4, 1964 advised that the PFLJ is currently active in Philadelphia.

(1)

NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE
aka Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice

A source advised on June 25, 1963, that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) was originated and is controlled by the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC).

Since its inception in April, 1960, the NPCEJ has been one of the main activities of the POC in Philadelphia, although the POC has attempted to remain in the background. The activities of the NPCEJ have consisted of conducting street corner meetings and distributing leaflets and petitions protesting police brutality against Negroes in Philadelphia. The NPCEJ continues to be active in Philadelphia.

A second source advised on January 14, 1964, that the NPCEJ is now completely inactive.

(1)

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NUMBER 12

Two sources advised on May 22, 1964 that the organization of which ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader and founder, is known in Philadelphia, Pa. as Muhammad's Mosque Number 12 (MM #12). These sources advised that MM #12 was located at 4218-20 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; but, in September, 1963, moved to 2204 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The first meeting at 2204 North Broad Street was held on September 23, 1963.

A third source on May 22, 1964 advised the organization has been meeting in Philadelphia, Pa. since 1954.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 29, 1964

Title: RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
August 28 - 29, 1964

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Philadelphia letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

9/4/64

TELETYPE

1 - Bishop
1 - Mr. Decker

TO SACS NEWARK

PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

(C) CIRM

: RENKTEL SEPTEMBER FOUR INSTANT PHILADELPHIA AND BUREAU . FOR INFORMATION PHILADELPHIA COGGINS AND [redacted] WERE EXPELLED FROM COMMUNIST PARTY ONE NINE FIVE NINE FOR FACTIONALISM. IN VIEW OF THE TENSE RACIAL SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA THIS WEEKEND, WITH POSSIBILITY OF DEMONSTRATIONS, DESIRED THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY ADVISE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OF COGGINS' AND [redacted] PLANS AS WELL AS A DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE THEY ARE USING. b6 b7C

PHILADELPHIA INSTRUCTED TO FOLLOW THE ACTIVITIES OF COGGINS AND [redacted] WHILE IN PHILADELPHIA. ADVISE BUREAU OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

AJD:mlf
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 5 1964
TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 23 1970

100-442529

REC- 15
EX- 131

19 SEP 8 1964

SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

WCJ(1)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)(P)

RE: CIRM

ReBulet to Mobile 8/4/64.

Due to necessity of being very discreet in making inquiries at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., concerning instructor who reportedly contacted [redacted] at the Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Ga., the identity of this person has not yet been determined. [redacted] is seeking this information, but he has been unsuccessful to date, due to limited information concerning subject, and due to the fact that several white instructors have recently come to Tuskegee Institute. b6 b7C b7D

The Bureau's attention is called to Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 7/31/64 entitled [redacted] which indicates the possibility that Mr. RICHARD WASSERSTROM, Dean, Division Of Arts And Sciences, and a former Departmental Attorney, may be this individual. Doubt now arises that WASSERSTROM is the person in question, due to fact that WASSERSTROM does not teach Political Science and is not known to have received a government grant for research work in Texas. b6 b7C

Efforts are continuing, on a discreet basis, to identify this individual, and Bureau will be promptly advised of results.

cc 808RB
3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Mobile
CBC:jes
(5)

REC 32 100-442529-39

EX-117

17 SEP 5 1964

b6
b7C

C C- Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 3 1964

3.45 AM URGENT 9-3-64 JED TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW HAVEN — 4 —

NEW HAVEN VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED-

FROM NEW YORK 2 P

ACT INFORMATION CONCERNING

RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM BUFILE 100-442529

NYFILE 100-153735

AT FIVE FIFTY FIVE PM THIS DATE, [redacted] REPORTED THAT [redacted] HARTFOR D CONN., [redacted] CONTACTED ~~BAXXXX~~BAYARD RUSTIN IN NEW YORK CITY. [redacted] STATE THAT HE IS STARTING WORK WITH THE AFL-CIO STATE LABOR COUNCIL IN CONNECTICUT AS AN ELEANOR ROOSEVELTY INTERN. [redacted] TOLD RESTIN THAT JOHN DRISCOLL, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE LABOR COUNCIL TOLD [redacted] THE PREVIOUS EVENING THAT JESSE GRAY FROM NEW YORK IS IN A ~~OXXX~~VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN IN STAMFORD, THE ORGANIZATION IS BELIEVED TO BE ACT. DRISCOLL ASKED [redacted] TO FIND ~~OT XXX~~OUT ABOUT GRAY SINCE DRISCOLL HEARD THAT GRAY HAD SOME LEFTIST LEANINGS. THE UNION HAD BEEN REQUESTED TO HELP IN THIS ACTIVITY.

RUSTIN STATED THAT JESSE GRAY HAD HAD ASSOCIATIONS WITH GROUPS THAT HE THINKS ARE QUESTIONABLE. RUSTIN ADDED, MY ARGUMENT WITH JESSE IS THAT DURING THE HARLEM PROTEST

END PAGE ONE

64 SEP 11 1964

RELAYED TO NH

REC 37 100-442529-40

4 SEP 8 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

0-1 to AT; JC; NY; Pt; PG
Re WFO Let 8/11/64
Date Ltr submitted?
TPR: cw

b6
b7C
b7D

PAGE TWO

HE LITERALLY CALLED ON PEOPLE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO USE VIOLENCE. HE ALSO COOPERATED WITH THE ~~PROGRSXXX~~PROGRESSIVE LABOR GROUP HERE, AND IS NOW UNDER INDICTMENT BECAUSE OF HIS EFFORT TO HAVE A MARCH IN THE MIDST OF THE TURMOIL. JESSE IS IRRESPONSIBLE. HE IMPRESSES ME AS A PERSON WITH WHOM, IF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT GETS INVOLVED, THEY ARE GOING TO BE IN TROUBLE/ [redacted] THANKED RUSTIN FOR THE INFORMATION ABOUT GRAY. b6 b7C

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

~~DID THE TAPE COME ON OK GA~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY C[illegible] TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

5-44PM EDT URGENT 9-2-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /6/ /100-442529/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

POWDEN DASH CIRM

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM /YAWF/ CONDUCTED PICKET LINE THIS DATE FROM ELEVEN FORTY FIVE AM TO TWELVE FIFTY PM AT CITY HALL, NYC. YAWF FORCES CONSISTED ON NINE YOUTHS CARRYING PLACARDS PROTESTING REFUSAL OF NEW YORK COUNTY GRAND JURY TO RETURN TRUE BILL AGAINST LIEUTENANT THOMAS R. GILLIGAN OF NYCPD.

PLACARDS UTILIZED PROCLAIMED "WE PROTEST WHITEWASH OF GILLIGAN"., "WAGNER AND MURPHY COVER POLICE KKILLING"., "MURPHY/S GRAND JURY FREES GILLIGAN IN WHITEWASH".

YAWF IDENTIFIED IN ALL PLACARDS.

NO INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE DURING THIS ACTIVITY.

END

~~CORR FIRST WORD OF LAST LINE IS NO~~

SSSS

OMS FBI WASH DC

REC 37 100-442529-41

8 SEP 8 1964

56 SEP 15 1964

XEROX

SEP 9 1964

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN

b6
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b6
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DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-19-2014

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CONFIDENTIAL

PH 100-1502

CIRM

XIII. INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Bureau File 100-442529
Philadelphia File 100-47672

The Convention of the National Welfare Rights Organization was held in Washington, D.C., during the period July 12 - 15, 1973. attended this meeting as a delegate of the CP but according to a report she later gave, it was apparent that CP had no influence at this Convention. b6 b7C

(PH T-1; July 27, 1973) (C)

On September 28, 1973, traveled to New York and met with HENRY WINSTON to continue their discussion on racism and white chauvinism. During this discussion it was mentioned that the black members were willing to go on the "firing line" and identify themselves openly as CP members, which white members were reluctant to do. Also, the white members in Philadelphia failed to take an active role in the November, 1972, elections because the candidate was a black. b6 b7C

(PH T-2; October 2, 1973) (C)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 3-9-1995

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 6 1973

55 NOV 9 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of [redacted] b6 b7C
From Baltimore
Date: 10/15/73

BA 100-4090
C.I.R.M.

VI. INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BUREAU FILE: 100-442529
BALTIMORE FILE: 100-23443
CPUSA
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PERIOD: April 1, 1973 through September 30, 1973

On May 3, 1973, ANGELA DAVIS, a spokesman for the CPUSA, gave a speech at the "3rd Annual Conference on Philosophy and Contemporary Ethics and Liberation" held at Morgan State College, Baltimore. Members of the CP of Maryland assisted in arranging DAVIS's appearance at Morgan State College and in getting DAVIS to and from the conference. DAVIS, during her speech at the conference, stated that she is a member of the CPUSA and described her long-range goal as the complete overthrow of capitalism and the government of this country.

DAVIS, at the end of her speech, announced a Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression scheduled to be held on May 11-13, 1973 in Chicago, Illinois, and urged everyone present to support this conference.

(BA T-1 on 5/15/73)

A Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression was held May 11-13, 1973 at the Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The sponsors of this conference included leaders from the CPUSA and numerous other groups from all sections of the country. The announced purpose was to form a national organization for the defense of all political prisoners and victims of racism and repression. [redacted] and [redacted] attended this conference as representatives from the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 5/17/73)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
7 NOV 2 1973

63
58 NOV 9 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-59-1457

At a District Board meeting of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District held on June 4, 1973 in Baltimore, a report was received on the Founding Conference for a National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression which had been held in Chicago, Illinois. It was stated that the CPUSA had played a major role in organizing this conference and that this conference had been a great success. It was added that the leadership of the CPUSA was in the process of drawing up a program for the CP in regard to the National Defense Committee against Racist and Repression which had been organized at the Founding Conference and that this program would be made available to the CP Districts as soon as it was available.

(BA T-1 on 6/11/73)

On July 1, 1973, a meeting was called at Baltimore for the delegates who had attended the Founding Conference for the National Defense Organization against Racist and Political Repression and Baltimore supporters of the National Defense Organization set up at this conference. It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to explore the possibility of setting up a local chapter of this National Defense Organization in Baltimore.

(BA T-4 on 7/13/73)

On August 7, 1973, a meeting of the CPUSA Political Committee was held at 23 West 26th Street, CPUSA Headquarters, New York, New York. In addition to members of this committee, representatives from the CP in New York and a number of other CP Districts were invited to be present at this meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans of the CPUSA to support the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] Chairman of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District, attended this meeting as a representative from his District. b6 b7C

HENRY WINSTON, Chairman of the CPUSA, stated that they hoped to attract 1500 delegates to this national conference and that 90% of the delegates should be Black and they should come from churches, trade unions, Black organizations and communities.

WINSTON urged the representatives from each CP District represented at this meeting to return to their Districts and work to organize delegations to attend the national conference scheduled to be held in Chicago.

(BA T-1 on 8/10/73)

On August 28, 1973, [redacted] a member of the CP and chauffeur for HENRY WINSTON, was observed in Baltimore meeting with CP people and trying to generate support on behalf of the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation, first scheduled to be held in September, 1973 in Chicago, Illinois, but now scheduled to be held in October, 1973. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the CPUSA leadership has recommended that the following action needs to be taken in Maryland and Washington, D. C. immediately to support this conference:

1. Raise $800 to $1,000 in Maryland and Washington, D. C. to finance a delegation of 28 to the conference

2. CP people must be cautioned not to take over but should encourage the delegation of 28 be selected from as many groups as possible

3. Efforts must be made to get more Blacks than Whites to attend the conference but this should not be discussed with Whites

4. A new call is being issued for the conference and a local committee should be set up as soon as possible to handle the call in this area

(BA T-1 on 9/25/73)

b6 b7C

On September 5, 1973 at a meeting of the District Board of the CP of Maryland, D. C., Virginia District held in Baltimore, [redacted] Chairman of the District, stated that the CPUSA leadership is urging all CP Districts to mobilize and assist in preparing for the National Anti-Imperialist Conference in Solidarity with African Liberation scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, October 19-21, 1973. [redacted] said

that the District must work to get full endorsement for the conference by the Black communities, trade union movement and churches. He said Washington, D. C. and Maryland must try to organize a delegation of 28 people to attend the conference.

(BA T-1 on 9/24/73)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-19-2014

[redacted]

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10-23-73

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SL 100-4843

COMMUNIST

INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(Bureau file: 100-442529)

ST
N

Members of MDCPUSA are no longer urged to attend meetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or the Congress of Racial Equality. The MDCPUSA has no significant contact with or influence over black militant organizations.

(SL T-1, October 2, 1973)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-43-1145

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
78 NOV 8 1973

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55 NOV 9 1973

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

CLASS. BY SP2 TAP/JAC
DECLASS. ON: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party (CP), USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U)
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP2 SRJ6/JOB 1-27-82
Reason 1-2.4.2 2,3
Date of Review 8/18/84

A confidential source learned on August 3, 1964, that Nathan Schwerner, father of murdered civil rights worker Michael Schwerner, went to the New York City office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to get some things taken care of and was going to the office of Marty Popper where there was a secretary he could use.

Classified by SP2 TAP/JAC
Declassify on: OADR
5-25-39
2 2325

Nat and Anne Schwerner

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF 8-21-64 DATE

[redacted]

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946,

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF 8-21-64 DATE

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Classified by
Declassification indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by
Exempt from GDS Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 6/13/77

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3/17/99
CLASSIFIED BY uc 396 (U)
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1)
CA97-5269

100-442529-14

ENCLOSURE

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/14/2000 CA97-5269(89-30) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

which, showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] Bronx, New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that one Nat Schwerne, [redacted] New York, was a member of the University Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County, Communist Party (CP).

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944, that [redacted] New York, was Membership Director, University Club, 8th Assembly District, Southern Section, Bronx, County CP. [redacted] NEW YORK

This source advised in December, 1947, that [redacted] self identified as a member of the Bronx County CP, Mount Eden Section, East University Club, sold at least one subscription to "The Worker". b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

A representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York City, made available on January 7, 1957, a copy of page 3073 of a CP nominating petition for ISRAEL AMTER dated August 12, 1942, for Bronx, County New York. Appearing on line two of this petition is the name, Nathan H. Schwerner, [redacted] Bronx, New York. b6 b7C

[redacted]

N.Y.

A confidential source advised on July 18, 1963, that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On July 15, 1963, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment charging Ivan Dmitrievich Egorov and his wife with conspiracy to violate Subsection A, Section 794, Title 18, US Code and to violate Section 951 of Title 18. (Espionage violation).

A confidential source advised on [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

A confidential source advised during [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

[redacted] (U)

The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) on page 3 of its May, 1963 issue indicated that [redacted] had been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG on May 1, 1963. b6 b7C

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix.

The source advised on August 6, 1964, that, according to William Kunstler, a Dr. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York, was on his way to Jackson, Mississippi "at our request" to examine the bodies (of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney) before anything happened to them.

"The New York Times", August 6, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article dealing with a second medical examination performed on the body of James E. Chaney which disclosed that he had been beaten "brutally" before his death. The article states that "John M. Pratt, a New York lawyer, said the re-examination had been requested by the victim's mother, Mrs. Fannie Lee Chaney. He said it had been made by Dr. David M. Spain, former medical examiner of Westchester County, New York....."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler stated that Dave Spain the pathalogist who examined James Chaney's body would examine the body of Michael Schwerner before it was cremated.

Dr. David Spain

A confidential source who was a self-admitted member of the CP from 1942 until April, 1951, and a member of the Croton Club of the CP from August, 1949 until April, 1957, furnished the following information during 1954: (U)

Dr. David Spain, the former medical examiner in Westchester County, New York for several years had been in a professional unit ofthe CP in New York City. The source believed that Dr. Spain had retained a secret membership in the CP but did not take part in CP activities in Westchester County because of his position in the county. Dr. Spain's wife had also been a member of the CP and the source believed that she too had retained a secret membership but did not take part in CP activities because of her husband's position. (U)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services New York City Police Department, reflect that Dr. David Spain had a reservation for a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on April 11, 1945. These records reflect also that David M. Spain was on the faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS) as of January, 1946.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
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Internal Security-C

The 1945 fall catalogue of the JSSS listed Dr. David M. Spain as an instructor in the fall term of 1945 and the winter term, January, to April, 1946.

The VALB and JSSS have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

William Kunstler

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William Kunstler as attorney for the Schwerner family.

The source learned on August 8, 1964, that William Kunstler was handling arrangements for the memorial service for Michael Schwerner to be held at the Community Church, New York City at 8:00 p.m. on August 9, 1964.

The source also learned on August 8, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was in contact with William Kunstler on that date about the possibility of James Chaney's mother coming to New York City to attend the memorial services for both Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner. Kunstler stated that they should have her attend if it was possible for her to come and instructed Friedlander to call the Meridian, Mississippi Office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to find out how Mrs. Chaney, who lives in Meridian, could be contacted.

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on [redacted] that [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (4)

The source advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner made the arrangments through the Meridian, Mississippi Office of COFO for Mrs. Chaney to fly to New York City to attend the memorial services for Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

The source learned that the flight to be taken by Mrs. Chaney would arrive in New York City at 3:52 am. on August 9, 1964, and that Florence Friedlander would meet her, take her to her home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York and then bring her to the Goodman memorial service being held in New York City at 11:30 a.m. on August 9, 1964.

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According to the source, [redacted] Nat Schwerner and Florence Friedlander, on August 8, 1964, discussed the arrangements for picking up Mrs. Chaney and also discussed the memorial services to be held the next day.

The source advised that Florence Friedlander was again in contact with William Kunstler on August 8, 1964, and that they agreed the Schwerners should go back to Friedlander's apartment after the Goodman memorial service rather than return to Pelham, New York, and have to return for Michael Schwerner's memorial that evening.

The source further advised on August 8, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was desirous of telling Bernie Fischman of the arrangements made for the memorial services and referred to Fischman as his "intermediary".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Bernard Fischman

BERNIE FISCHMAN

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

N.Y.

The source advised that on August 8, 1964, Nat Schwerner was requested by the chairman of the "Salisbury Park rally" to send a statement which could be read. Nat Schwerner promised to draft a telegram for that purpose and was told to address it to [redacted] Thereafter, [redacted] contacted Nat Schwerner and suggested that he send the telegram to her rather than to the "park" and to send it to her at The Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights. [redacted] said she was Chairman of the arrangements.

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[redacted]

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A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP.

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizations were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. b6 b7C

The source learned on August 11, 1964, that an open house and memorial service would be held for Michael Schwerner on August 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Madison house, 50 Madison Street, New York City, which Nat [redacted] Schwerner would attend. The source stated that Florence Friedlander was to meet the Schwerners at the Hamilton Madison house for the open house and memorial service on August 12, 1964, and that [redacted] would also be there. b6 b7C

[redacted]

On December 12, 1957, [redacted] Long Island, N.Y., advised Special Agents (SAS) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~Secret~~

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to $50 or $60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP. b6 b7C

The source advised on August 11, 1963, that on that date, Nat Schwerner issued instructions to a representative of the SNCC office in New York City, about preparing a large mailer containing a Baldwin letter and return envelope but did not think the "Newsweek" clipping was necessary. The source was unable to furnish information concerning the contents or purpose of this letter.

A second confidential source, on August 11, 1964, furnished a copy of a mailing from SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, which consisted of a form letter bearing the signature of James Baldwin, a business reply envelope addressed to him at Suite 303, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and a reprint of an article from "Newsweek" magazine dated February 24, 1964.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, Secret

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The form letter comments on the "1000 volunteers" who are engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project directed by "Robert Moses, a leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee". The letter asks for a "generous contribution" for the Mississippi Summer Project to be sent to Baldwin at SNCC 100 5th Avenue, New York 11, New York. It asks that all checks be payable to SNCC.

The reprint of the "Newsweek" article is of one captioned "Mississippi: Allen's Army" and deals with the force being built by Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Mississippi in preparation for the expected wave of civil rights demonstrations during the Summer of 1964.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin is the well-known Negro author and playwright.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Secret

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

Title Communist Party, USA
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source mentioned in the characterization of [redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5-111 (Rev. 3-1-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-106670) DATE: 8-28-64

FROM : Legal Attache, Bonn (100-1184) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

Reference Bulet to Department of State, 8-10-64.

Enclosed is one photographic copy each of one communication(s) between the following described individuals or organizations. This material was extracted from confidential Communications Intercept Service (CIS) information received by the Legal Attache from the U. S. Army Operations and Research Detachment, Frankfurt/Main, Germany, as indicated. This source should be protected. If any information from the enclosed material is furnished to a foreign source, it should be so paraphrased as to fully protect the nature of the source. Enclosure(s) is (are) classified confidential by the source.

☐ It is suggested that enclosure(s) ( ) be translated (verbatim) (in summary) and enclosure(s) and translation be forwarded to appropriate domestic field division.

Dated	Recd.	Addressee	Addressor
8-10-64	8-24-64	Mr. GERALD GOTTING Christlich - Demokratische Union Berlin W 8 Germany	MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. Southern Christian Leadership Conference 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

In this letter to the Christian Democratic Union in East Berlin, subject regrets he will not be able to accept the cordial invitation he received to visit the so-called German Democratic Republic. He says he cannot accept because developments in race relations in the United States make it necessary for him to shorten his trip to Berlin. He will limit his speaking to the two days he will be in West Berlin. He expresses hope that he may be able to accept a similar invitation in the future. The sentence, "...I would be more than happy to serve you if it were not for these new demands thrust upon me...," may be a minister's reference in the sense of serving a congregation.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Bonn
JCFM:gjm
(4)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 16 1964

6 0 SEP 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 02-24-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 10, 1964

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

The sources of information set forth in this memorandum are the first confidential source mentioned and the sources designated as the second, third, and fourth confidential sources. All other confidential sources mentioned are used to characterize individuals mentioned herein and all sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

Westbury Long Island Meeting, 7/2/64

A confidential source advised on July 3, 1964, that on that date, [redacted] told [redacted] that there were 385 people at the Westbury Long Island meeting the previous night, that Nat Schwerner received a standing ovation and that the meeting raised $1,774.30 [redacted] said that he was going to write to the lawyers who were to get the money for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). b6 b7C

The same source advised on July 1, 1964, that on that date, [redacted] advised a person known to the source only as [redacted] that he should get 2 responsible people to open a bank account in any name such as "operation Mississippi" for the purpose of collecting contributions. He said that checks drawn on this account are to be sent to COFO and mailed to COFO in care of [redacted] b6 b7C

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
~~DATE OF~~ DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
(U) upgraded to Secret 2/7/78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 8/7/64

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

Class. & Ext. By SP-5 RJG/DB 1-27-82
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 8/10/84

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CLASS. BY [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW 12/20/78 MGW999

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-3

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Nat and [redacted] Schwerner

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"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwerner [redacted] New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

D.C.

[redacted]

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b7C

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan Schwerner, wife, [redacted] resided at [redacted] New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that [redacted]

b7D

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944, [redacted]

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b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (b)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

This source advised in December, 1947, that [redacted] b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary. b6 b7C

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Arthur Kinoy

A confidential source advised on August 30, 1960, that Arthur Kinoy had attempted to set up a CP Club of professionals following the 16th National CP Convention. (C)(U)

N.Y.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

[redacted]

On December 12, 1957 [redacted] advised Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted] that during 1944-45 he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) or Communist Political Association, Garden Bay Club, Queens, New York. He said he did not recall being Educational Director of the club but that everyone in the club had a title. b6 b7C

He said that during 1934-1935 he attended 3 or 4 meetings which he believed were Communist but does not recall joining the CP at the time. He said he did contribute money to CP front groups during the period 1935-45, amounting in total to $50 or $60.

A confidential source advised in 1944 that [redacted] was Education Director, Garden Bay Club, Queens County, CP. b6 b7C

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Communist Party, USA Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

New Rochelle Meeting, 7/7/64

The first confidential source learned on July 4, 1964, that a meeting was to be held on Tuesday night, July 7, 1964, at the Temple Beth El in New Rochelle, at 8:00 p.m. According to the source, Nat Schwerner described Ossie Davis as the Program Committee Chairman, and [redacted] as the Organizing Chairman. b6 b7C

The source further advised on July 4, 1964, that Nat Schwerner told Ossie Davis that he felt that Davis should chair the meeting on July 7, 1964, and that a member of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) should make the collection speech. Davis agreed to this arrangement.

Ossie Davis

A confidential source advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife are not known to be members of the CP. However, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on November 2, 1962, that the Silver Anniversary Banquet of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was held on October 26, 1962, in New York City. $15,000 was donated to the NLG budget and among those who contributed $250.00 from table number 7 were a Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] b6 b7C

A characterization of the NLG is set forth in the Appendix pages.

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Communist Party USA, Negro
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The first confidential source advised on July 2, 1964, that according to [redacted] the meeting was being conducted by the Citizens For Human Rights in New Rochelle, New York, and was set up by friends of hers because of what had happened to her son, Mickey Schwerner, to raise money to let people know what is going on in Mississippi and what they can do to protect the other workers there. She said that the money was for COFO to be used for bail money. b6 b7C

On July 4, 1964, the first confidential source learned that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner had discussed the forthcoming New Rochelle, New York, Tuesday night, July 7th meeting. Nat Schwerner stated that he had been in close contact with SNCC concerning the meeting and that a nationally known member of the organization would appear to make an appeal. [redacted] told Schwerner that he had been in touch with Catholic dioceses in New York and New Rochelle, and that they would support it with contributions. According to the source, Schwerner requested [redacted] to look into the matter of trucking food and books to Jackson, Mississippi. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

A brochure of the Tom Paine School of Westchester, 2 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, for the Winter Term January-April, 1946, lists [redacted] as a member of the Board of Trustees. b6 b7C

The Tom Paine School of Westchester has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
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On March 24, 1947, a confidential source made available a letter on the letterhead of the American Birobidjan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, dated March 13, 1947. This letter lists the National Officers and the members of the National Committee of the organization. The name, [redacted] appears under the caption "National Committee". b6 b7C

The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source ascertained on July [redacted] that Nat Schwerner had been in touch with [redacted] 31 Hunter Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, concerning the meeting scheduled for the following night, July 7, 1964. b6 b7C

According to this source, on July 9, 1964, an inquiry was made of [redacted] if people could send money to the [redacted] address and that she stated that this could be done but that it also could be sent to her.

On July 11, 1964, the source advised that Nat Schwerner told [redacted] a member of SNCC, that any donations over $500 were to be made out to or signed over to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy Attorneys of 511 5th Avenue, New York City, for further distribution to COFO and other interested groups.

According to the source, [redacted] advised on July 15, 1964, that over $20,000 had been raised for COFO in New Rochelle. b6 b7C

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
Question, Communist Influence in
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Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) Luncheon, 7/16/64

Source learned on July 9, 1964, that Florence Friedlander, was at the residence of Nat and [redacted] Schwerner on that date and mentioned that there would be a meeting of the ECLC on Thursday, July 16, 1964, at which [redacted] would give a report. According to the source, [redacted] stated that there was to be a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964, at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant in New York City, to which they were all invited and that [redacted] who had returned from Mississippi where he had been on a fact finding tour would speak. b6 b7C

Florence Friedlander

A confidential source advised on December 6, 1960, that Florence Friedlander attended an enlarged combined CP meeting of the Astoria Sunnyside CP Club held in Queens, New York, on December 3, 1960. Among those present were active Party members from neighboring clubs and former Party members from the Astoria-Sunnyside clubs. (U)

This source advised on March 19, 1958, that as of that time Florence Friedlander was Organizational Secretary of the Sunnyside Section, Queens County CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City that evening.

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This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. Clark Foreman is listed as Director.

A characterization of the ECLC is set forth in the Appendix pages.

On July 13, 1964, the source furnished information reflecting that Florence Friedlander told Nat Schwerner on that date that [redacted] head of a fact finding committee, wanted to have a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. on July 16, 1964 at the Blue Ribbon Restaurant. Friedlander wanted Nat Schwerner and his family to come and listen and Schwerner told her that he would let her know if he could attend. b6 b7C

Friedlander also stated that there would be a meeting of about 100 people which would be held at 8:30 p.m. on July 23, 1964, at 444 Central Park West, to raise money.

The source further advised on July 13, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner was in contact with William Kunstler who said he had been in Mississippi where he met with [redacted] head of SNCC and Robert Moses, who is the Director of the COFO Project in Mississippi. The 2 of them decided that all checks received should go to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi, and that checks should be made out to the legal coordinator of COFO in order to show that it is going to legal defense and, therefore, will be tax exempt. Kunstler pointed out that there is $1700 on deposit for COFO in Jackson, Mississippi. b6 b7C N.Y.

"The New York Times", August 5, 1964, page 37, column 2, described William M. Kunstler as Attorney for the Schwerner family.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
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A confidential source has advised that William Kunstler was Special Counsel of the Gandhi Society of Human Rights which organization was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-active organization and makes no attempts to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

The source advised on July 15, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C and Nat Schwerner were to attend the ECLC Luncheon on July 16, 1964.

Needleman Meeting, New York City, 7/23/64

A second confidential source advised on July 21, 1964, that it had been learned from Isidore Gibby Needleman that a party was to be given in his apartment at 444 Central Park West on July 23, 1964. According to Needleman, the affair was organized by a woman named "Ceil" and that invitations had been sent to people with money. Nat Schwerner was to attend and would show some film.

Isidore Gibby Needleman

During 1957 and 1958, two confidential sources furnished the following information concerning Needleman:

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Needleman is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. (S) (U)

In March, 1958, another confidential source advised that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent. (S) (U)

A third confidential source learned on July 21, 1964, that Celia Seborer, and others were running a benefit affair at the Needleman apartment on Thursday night, July 23, 1964, and that the Schwerners would be there. (S) (U)

Celia Seborer

In August, 1957, a confidential source advised that Seborer joined the International Brigade of the Spanish Republic on October 7, 1936. She was assigned to the Sanitary Service and issued International Brigade Booklet Number, 41759. She also held a safe conduct certificate for travel from Valencia, Spain during the period February-March, 1937 signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Sanitary Commission of the International (S) (U)

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The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the American branch of the International Brigade has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Another confidential source advised on August 7, 1953, that he knew the subject to be a member of the CP in New York prior to 1947. (S) (U)

The third confidential source advised on July 15, 1964, that on that date, Florence Friedlander told Needleman that she had prepared an invitation in her own name for the July 23rd affair suggesting that people send a contribution to her if they could not attend the party. She said that Edith Tiger, of the ECLC wanted invitations to send to friends. Friedlander added that she prepared a formal invitation noting that any checks payable to COFO and mailed to Needleman would be put to good use. According to the source, Needleman was in accord with these arrangements. (S) (U)

M.Y.

Edith Tiger

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. Mrs. Edith Tiger is listed as Assistant Director.

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The third confidential source advised on July 20, 1964, that [redacted], informed Needleman that he and his wife would be unable to attend the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment, on July 23, 1964, but promised to send a check. (S) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

On April 21, 1955, a confidential source advised that [redacted] was a CP member as of April, 1955.

"The New York Times", April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a 7 page column advertisement of the ECLC requesting the reader to attend a meeting of the organization at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, that evening. This advertisement lists the current officers and National Council members of the ECLC. [redacted] is listed as a member of the Executive Committee.

The first confidential source advised on July 23, 1964, that [redacted] told Florence Friedlander that she intended to come into the city to assist her on that date. The source learned that [redacted] was going into New York City and intended to go to someone's house where there was to be a party that night. (U) b6 b7C

A fourth confidential source learndd on July 23, 1964, that Florence Friedlander was at the Needleman apartment early on the afternoon of that date making arrangements for the "Schwerner meeting" to be held that evening. According to this source, Celia Seborer was among the individuals assisting Friedlander with the preparations. (S) (U)

The fourth confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that about 80 people had attended the "Schwerner meeting" at Needleman's apartment on July 23, 1964, and that motion pictures taken in Mississippi, showing places where Negroes live and containing interviews with some of them were projected. According to the source, Needleman stayed for the early part of the proceedings, described the pictures as terrific and said the collection amounted to $2,000. (S) (U)

The first confidential source advised on July 27, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner stated that $1600 to $1800 was raised at the Needleman party. The source further ascertained on July 27, 1964, that William Kunstler told Nat Schwerner that Florence Friedlander had come in with approximately $1700 and that COFO had decided to open an account in New York. (S) (U)

Miscellaneous Information Concerning Schwerner's Contacts

The first confidential source learned on July 5, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had been in contact with a Bernard D. Fischman of Scarsdale, New York, regarding the disappearance of his son and the 2 other COFO workers and had asked Fischman's advice concerning his speeches and speaking techniques.

Bernard Fischman

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1962, p. 11, reflects that members of the Board of Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-63 were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique. Bernard D. Fischman was one of those elected to this board.

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A confidential source made available on February 27, 1962, a pamphlet "National Lawyers Guild * Silver Anniversary Convention * 1962" This pamphlet on p. 4 contains a listing of officers and members of the NLG for July, 1960-through February, 1962. The information is set forth under the heading "Officers and Members of the Executive Board" July, 1960- February, 1962. Under "Executive Board" the listings are by city and Bernard D. Fischman is one of those listed for New York City.

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat [redacted] Schwerner had accepted an invitation to attend a fund raising affair to be held at the Bethesda Church, later that month and that Nat Schwerner had stipulated that all funds must go to COFO with a check for the amount raised to be sent to the COFO attorneys, Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy. The source further learned that Ossie Davis and W. T. Walker were to be at this affair.

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b7C

N.K.

Wyatt Tee Walker was the Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The first confidential source also learned on July 14, 1964, that Nat Schwerner was in contact with [redacted] who had resided at [redacted], New York. Schwerner inquired from [redacted] about obtaining trucks to deliver material to Mississippi, which material would consist of such things as food, and clothing. [redacted] told Schwerner that he would look into this for him.

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C. P. Member

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[redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on September 22 and 24, 1953, that [redacted] New York, was a member of the Mount Eden Section, Bronx County CP, between 1946 and 1950.

The same source advised on November 12, 1953, that [redacted] was an active member of the University Club, Bronx County, CP, in 1950. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised in January, 1947, that [redacted] Bronx, New York, was the Organizer for the East University CP Club and was believed to have attended the Bronx County Leadership Training School from October 7, 1946 to October 19, 1946. The source said [redacted] joined the CP in 1942.

The first confidential source advised on July 16, 1964, that on that date, Nat Schwerner, in discussing a meeting to be held in White Plains, New York, which would be sponsored by the Urban League of New York, stated that contributions should be made to the First Unitarian Church in New Orleans, in order to avoid the funds being seized. He also said that an account had been set up in New York so that funds could be drawn by leaders in Jackson, Mississippi.

The first confidential source learned on July 24, 1964, that Nat Schwerner had discussed with Ossie Davis meetings to be held on Thursday night, July 30, 1964, one at the Archbishop Stepinac High School, in White Plains, New York, and one at the Bethesda Church in New Rochelle, New York.

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According to the source, Davis was committed to the Bethesda Church meeting and Schwerner attempted to persuade him to arrange his lease from that committment in order to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the White Plains meeting. Davis indicated that [redacted] might be able to persuade the pastor of the Bethesda Church to release him from his committment there. b6 b7C

Mrs. Schwerner stated that one of the organizational heads of the White Plains meeting was [redacted] and William Kunstler, and said that John Lewis would be on hand at the White Plains meeting. Schwerner sought Davis's advice on the advisability of using his wife, [redacted] in his place at the Bethesda Church. N.Y.

John Lewis is the Chairman of SNCC.

The first confidential source learned on July 27, 1964, that [redacted] and Nat Schwerner discussed the program of the meeting to be held at Archbishop Stepinac High School in WhitePlains, New York on July 30, 1964. [redacted] planned to have Ossie Davis read letters, and excerpts from letters, written by several workers in Mississippi. Schwerner planned to read a letter of July 2, 1964, from [redacted] b6 b7C

This source advised on July 29, 1964, that according to [redacted] was going to pick up Nat Schwerner when he returned from Washington, D.C. on July 30, 1964, and take him to the White Plains meeting. N.Y.

Mrs. Victor and [redacted] Rabinowitz b6 b7C

[redacted]

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
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A confidential source advised on July 17, 1963, that on that date, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, stated that Victor Rabinowitz, an attorney, was involved in handling the estate of Tanya Tenin of Frenchtown, New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate is to go to the CP. Hall was severely critical of Rabinowitz whom he said tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while being active with the Trotskyites and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (5) (U)

N.Y.

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth in the Appendix pages and sources used in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", page 23, carries an advertisement of the ECLC and the name of Victor Rabinowitz is listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

A confidential source advised on May 10, 1963, that Victor Rabinowitz was then the attorney representing the FPCC in New York City.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" the monthly publication of the NLG, in its May, 1963, issue indicated that Victor Rabinowitz was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the New York City Chapter of the NLG at the Chapter meeting held May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City.

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A confidential source advised on February 8, 1944, that [redacted] was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised on October 16, 1957, that [redacted] had contributed $25.00 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB). (U)

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first confidential source on July 17, 1964 advised that [redacted] had been in contact with [redacted] and said that she is co-chairman of the Greater New York Committee For Federal Intervention and wanted to know if Nat Schwerner could be present at a meeting of that organization. [redacted] advised Gilman that she would have to contact her husband. b6 b7C

This source learned that on July 17, 1964, [redacted] had contacted Florence Friedlander wanting to know who [redacted] was. b6 b7C

[redacted]

A confidential source advised on May 6, 1964, that William Albertson would be in Nassau County, New York on June 3, 1964.

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This source advised on January 3, 1964 that Albertson was then the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP. (U)

On June 3, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed Lionel Byalin and William Albertson meet in Great Neck, NY, and proceed to the Byalin residence, 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, New York. Thereafter they observed [redacted] and [redacted] with others enter the Byalin residence. b6 b7C

On March 25, 1950, a confidential source advised that Lionel Byalin was then active in the affairs of the Queensbridge Club of the CP.

On August 21, 1963, a confidential source advised that at a New York District Board CP meeting on August 19, 1963, all of the County organizers were requested to remain after the meeting to discuss the financial condition of the New York District CP. [redacted] was one of those who remained with the County organizers. (U) b6 b7C

The first confidential source learned on July 14, 1964, that [redacted] New York, had been in contact with [redacted] concerning a meeting to raise money for Mississippi. [redacted] told her to contact her husband, Nat Schwerner.

[redacted] (U) SECRET

[redacted] (U) [redacted]

Communist Party, USA, Negro
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According to the source, Nat Schwerner stated that he gave the people from Shrub Oak a conditional acceptance, that all money raised would go to COFO and none to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Fund, (NAACP).

On July 22, 1964, the source advised that [redacted] complained to Nat Schwerner that [redacted] said that the money from the meeting was to go to the Committee of 100 of the NAACP. Nat stated that this was no good as far as they were concerned, that he was not touching anything going to the NAACP. [redacted] told Schwerner that she would contact White and tell her and let them go ahead on their own. Schwerner related that he would keep the acceptance open in case they changed

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On July 19, 1964, according to the source, Nat Schwerner told [redacted] that he was in sympathy with the NAACP but could not appear unless proceeds went to COFO. [redacted] stated that she had formed a committee to solicit donations and Schwerner told her there would be no trouble with Internal Revenue, that people should make their checks payable to the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans. [redacted] was instructed to open a temporary account to deposit the checks and then to send the entire proceeds to Kunstler, Kunstler and Kinoy, attorneys at 511 5th Avenue, New York City.

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b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source on October 9, 1947, made available a list of 14 section organizers and organizational secretaries of the CP. The name of [redacted] New York, N.Y. was listed as organizational secretary of the Washington Heights section.

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Communist Party, USA, Negro
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The records of the Manhattan Board of Elections reflect that [redacted] registered [redacted] and that [redacted] registered from this address in 1950. b6 b7C

The same source furnished information on August 3, 1949, reflecting that [redacted] was office manager of the "Daily Worker" as of May 5, 1949.

Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters Internal Security-C

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1. APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

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APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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1. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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2. APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the CASTRO network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin, LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 1, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

My memorandum to you 8/25/64 "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," recommended, and it was approved, that a letter go forward to all offices directing the field to broaden its efforts relating to communist influences in the racial field. The letter also directed a change in reporting procedures relative to captioned matter and set out detailed instructions for the submission of quarterly reports commencing with the initial report due at the Bureau 11/1/64. It was indicated in referenced memorandum that the necessary Manual changes would be submitted separately. The approved letter to all offices went forward under date of 8/28/64. We are now recommending the necessary changes in the Manual of Instructions.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are changes in the Manual of Instructions in line with the letter previously submitted to all offices 8/28/64.

4 ENCLOSURE
2 cards attached
Enc.
1 file with copy
100-442529

REC 37 100-442529-42

18 SEP 8 1964

EX-101

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SFP: [redacted]
(8)

XEROX
SEP 9 1964

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-01 BY 60267 INSEPTAR

60 SEP 14 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 4 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

8-07 PM URGENT 9-4-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -16- 100-442529 ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM. (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

[redacted], WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER FOUR, SIXTY FOUR THAT IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT A CLOSED MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LOCAL, ~~SWP~~ Socialist Workers Party, HELD ON SEPTEMBER THREE, SIXTY FOUR, AT ONE SIXTEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE, NYC, THAT THE SWP WAS HOLDING A STREET MEETING AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVE., HARLEM, NY, ON SEPTEMBER FIVE, SIXTY FOUR. THE SWP APPLIED FOR A POLICE PERMIT TO HOLD MEETING BETWEEN HOURS OF FOUR PM TO NINE PM, HOWEVER, NYCPD, GAVE THEM THE HOURS FROM THREE-SIX PM. THE SWP WAS PLANNING TO CONTACT THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ON THE GROUND THAT THE PD DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIX THE TIME OF THE MEETING.

REC-21 100-442529-43

EX 110

3 SEP 10 1964

THIS MEETING WILL BE COVERED BY AGENTS AND INFORMANTS.

END AND PLS HOLD

COR IN HEADING PLS ~~PLACE AFTER UR FILE NUMBER WORD " ENCODED"~~

SEP 14 1964

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b7D

Initials of "SWP-1555WB"
9/8/64 SFP

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

September 1, 1964

1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

PROPOSED CHANGE IN
MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

Volume III, Section 87C, 5, page 12a, should be added to read as follows:

5. Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - C (code name "CIRM"). Bufile 100-442529. Office of Origin: New York.
Quarterly reports (to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1) should be submitted by each field office for the purpose of reporting, in a centralized manner, all available information bearing upon the communist influence in racial matters. Included should be information developed under the title of a variety of matters, such as CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters; communist infiltration of various organizations, such as the Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the like; investigations of subversive individuals active in the racial movement; investigations of communist fronts and other miscellaneous organizations; and racial disturbances and other racial matters investigated under the Racial Matter character. Information should be included in these quarterly reports, notwithstanding the fact that it will duplicate reporting in the other substantive matters referred to above. These reports shall be designed to precisely spell out the full extent of the communist influence in racial matters. They should separate words and intentions from actions; mere participation from direct influence; and the bona fide communist from the mere "do-gooder." They should not include information concerning legitimate efforts in the racial movement where there is no communist taint.

Information should be reported according to the following outline. All main headings denoted by Roman numerals must be accounted for. If there is no information to report under a particular main heading, the heading should appear, followed by a statement "No information developed."

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

SEE NOTE PAGE 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-24-01 BY 60260 NISP/AM

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Holmes
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100-442529

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(10)

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100-442529-42

ENCLOSURE

8

2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

Information under Item 3 should be reported by the office covering the origin of the publications, such as the New York Office for "The Worker," "Political Affairs" and directives from Party headquarters; San Francisco Office for "People's World"; et cetera. Party expressions, oral or written, when directly related to a specific event covered under II, should be included under II.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS (Such as Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor, Workers World Party and the like)

Under B report information under separate numbered subheadings for each organization. Report here information generally along the same lines as for A above.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

In this part report information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones. This part will illustrate how communist activities attempt to exploit racial situations and expand communist influence, thus furthering communist objectives. List activities in chronological order with lettered subheadings, such as:

(A) DEMONSTRATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1/10/63

(B) STORE BOYCOTT, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, 3/6/63

Under each subheading include such information as nature of event; sponsoring and participating groups; total participants; number and identities of subversives involved; specifics as to whether subversives directed, controlled, instigated or merely participated; whether violence resulted and, if so, whether subversives involved; arrests of subversives and court disposition;

and any other information believed pertinent to the overall picture of communist influence. Efforts by supporting groups to avoid communist involvement should also be reported. If a particular event had no communist involvement, it should, of course, not be included in the report.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Field offices should set out information concerning only the local branches of the organizations which are in its territory. The office covering the national headquarters of an organization should set out pertinent data as to the national headquarters, as well as any local affiliates in its territory, separating the national from the locals. The number of members, nationally and by locals, should be indicated. Include under each organization information as to officers and others in positions of influence who have present or past subversive connections; information as to other subversives who are merely members; specific evidence of influence wielded by subversives; policy concerning communist participation in the organization's activities, such as prohibition of communists holding office or membership; (if no such stated policy, so indicate); and use and distribution of communist propaganda.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

If at all possible, information to be included should be set out under the basic main headings I, II or III. However, should there be some pertinent information to report which does not lend itself to the first three parts, it will be permissible to include it in Part IV - MISCELLANEOUS.

The term communist should be interpreted in its broad sense as including persons not only adhering to the principles of the CPUSA itself, but also to such splinter and offshoot groups as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and the like.

To be covered in chart on report writing [illegible]

~~An original and 8 copies of all reports should be submitted to the Bureau by each field office.~~ Any office which has no information to report should so advise the Bureau by letter in lieu of a report. If any positive information, however limited, is available, it must be submitted by report. The same appropriate local dissemination to other agencies should be made as is made for the quarterly reports concerning the CPUSA. Except as otherwise indicated above, the regular report writing rules for security reports shall be applicable.

Proposed Change in Manual of Instructions

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 9/1/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

September 1, 1964

1 - Mr. Phillips

PROPOSED CHANGE IN MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

Volume III, Section 87C, 3, a, (13), page 9, should be amended to read as follows:

(13) (Deleted)

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 9/1/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj.

100-442529

SFP:kmj
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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100-442529-426
ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 44 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 45 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

8/2[redacted]4

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

CST

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)
(~~100-3-116~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-909)
(100-24345)

RE: ~~MISS~~ISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
CCIRM

b6
b7C

RE: [redacted]

Enclosed herewith is the original and eight (8) copies of a letterhead memo for the Bureau; one copy for Jackson; two copies for Cincinnati and two copies for Philadelphia concerning [redacted] b6 b7C

On 8/21/64, [redacted] (conceal) [redacted] who appeared as a friendly witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Los Angeles, in September, 1951, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] had been identified as being or having been in the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. b6 b7C b7D

The attached letterhead memo has been classified "~~Confidentia~~l" since information used therein has been furnished to the Los Angeles Office by confidential sources, the disclosure of which would compromise their future effectiveness.

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 9)
1 - Jackson (157-100)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
3 - Los Angeles
(1-157-988) ENCLOSURE
JST:bjs
(12)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 18 1964

CARBON COPY

58 SEP 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1171

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices, [redacted] has been the subject of a Loyalty of Employees of United Nations and Other Public International Organizations, as of 7/13/61. Investigation concerning [redacted] was conducted by the Cincinnati and Philadelphia Offices among others.

b6
b7C

Only pertinent derogatory information as set forth in report prepared by the Civil Service Commission and the report of SA [redacted] 8/2/61, at Los Angeles, is being set forth in the attached letterhead memo.

Records of the Selective Service System, Local Board 76, 1108 Garden Street, San Luis Obispo, California, were made available by clerk [redacted] on 8/25/64 and the investigation conducted in the San Luis Obispo area was handled by SA [redacted]

LEADS

b6
b7C

CINCINNATI

AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO. Will review credit and criminal records in Yellow Springs for pertinent information concerning [redacted] and will ascertain whether or not he is or intends to return to Antioch College.

b6
b7C

PHILADELPHIA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Will discreetly ascertain whether or not [redacted] is currently a field representative for the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), in view of information received by the Los Angeles Office in September, 1962 which indicated that he would be working for one [redacted] an alleged official of the AFSC, Philadelphia, but who resides at [redacted] It should be noted that Philadelphia had previous information concerning [redacted]

b6
b7C

in the case entitled [redacted] SSN [redacted] SSA, 1948; CO" New Orleans 00.

Concerning the Mississippi Summer Project, it should be noted that each office receiving copies of this communication is, in accordance with Bureau instructions, requested to conduct credit, criminal and indices search; results of which should be furnished to the Bureau and the Jackson Office in the event pertinent information of a criminal or subversive nature is revealed.

b6
b7C

The pretext interview with [redacted] on 7/20/61 was conducted by SA [redacted]

The sources utilized in the attached letterhead memo are [redacted] Selective Service records, Local Board 76, San Luis Obispo; Civil Service Commission investigations dated April 21, 1961 and May 10 and 11, 1961 and [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 27, 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C

On August 21, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is connected with the Parents Mississippi Emergency Committee (PMEC), Los Angeles, advised that information had been received which indicated that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] California, is or has been working in the Mississippi Summer Project in the State of Mississippi during the summer of 1964.

On August 25, 1964, another source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] permanent residence is care of [redacted] California. [redacted] was born [redacted] His mother was identified as [redacted] Source advised that [redacted] on February 5, 1963, was classified 1-W, which is the classification pertaining to a conscientious objector performing civilian work contributing to the maintenance of the National health, safety or interest and/or who has completed such work for a two-year period.

On August 25, 1964, [redacted] Credit Bureau b6 b7C of San Luis Obispo, California; [redacted] San Luis Obispo Sheriff's Office, which polices [redacted] California, and [redacted] San Luis Obispo Police Department, all advised they have no record of [redacted]

On September 6, 1962, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI that [redacted] had just departe [redacted] and was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was to begin serving two years alternative service with the b6 b7C American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in lieu of military service since he was a conscientious objector. She stated he would work for one [redacted] an official with the AFSC in

~~GROUP I~~
Excluded from ~~automatic~~
~~downgrading~~ and declassification (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: [redacted] b6 b7C

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She did not have any information concerning a residence address for her son in the Philadelphia area.

On July 21, 1961, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D advised in part he had received information that [redacted] took a trip to Cuba at the expense of the Cuban Government and he had not heard from nor seen [redacted] since the trip was made except by letter to [redacted] stated he made available to another government agency a copy of [redacted] letter which enclosed a summary of [redacted] impressions of conditions in Cuba.

In May, 1961, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D furnished to another Government agency that conducts intelligence or personnel investigations, etc., a copy of a letter which was written on January 14, 1961 by [redacted] in which [redacted] describes his trip to Cuba over the Christmas holidays (December, 1960) with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)(See appendix).

[redacted] in his letter, stated in part that he left Key West, Florida (and flew to Havana, Cuba) December 29 (1960). b6 b7C He recalled there was a large group of students from New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, called the FPCC and a special group of [redacted] students who were given a tour, room, board and transportation, all financed by the Cuban Government. He stated since he had found no major discrepancies between what he and the group had found, he joined the group as they left Havana and traveled throughout different portions of Cuba. He stated he returned to Havana January 5 (1961) and to Key West, Florida January 6 (1961).

On April 21, 1961, [redacted] whose name was b6 b7C b7D given as a reference [redacted] and who is employed as [redacted] furnished information to another

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: [redacted] b6 b7C

Government agency that conducts intelligence or personnel investigations, etc., stating she knew [redacted] She stated he was a conscientious objector to military service on religious grounds, was a Quaker, a complete pacifist and willing to go to jail for his ideals. She stated he was a loyal citizen of the United States but would not fight for it (the United States). He is too much a pacifist and feels fighting would not solve the problem at all, according to [redacted] She stated that he is against suppression of individuality and if it came to a showdown he would feel that this country should fight but not himself. She stated he favors the ideal concept of communism but believes in the principle of democracy. She stated he disapproves of the "House Un-American Activities Committee" because he thinks it unfair and interferes with freedom of belief. b6 b7C b7D

On January 10, 1950, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] "was by far the most politcally advanced" of any of the Communist Party members in [redacted] Club of the Communist Party, as of January, 1950. Further, that [redacted] was a "strong Communist Party man in his thinking." b6 b7C b7D

On July 20, 1961, [redacted] mother of [redacted] was contacted under a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, at which time she advised that [redacted] b6 b7C

On July 21, 1961, the records of the Pasadena, California, Merchants Association, were reviewed but no record was located concerning [redacted] However, the file did reflect that [redacted] and [redacted] enjoyed a satisfactory credit record and further, that [redacted] b6 b7C

Re: [redacted] b6 b7C

Records of the Pasadena Police Department were reviewed on July 27, 1961 and no record was located concerning [redacted] however, the record did reflect that [redacted] b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-21-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A source advised on June 20, 1963, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well known pro-communists and "liberals" for the announced purpose of defending the "truth" about Cuba against alleged distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC (LA-FPCC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960 under the stimulus of the Los Angeles local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until 1962, at which time the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) succeeded in gaining a foothold in the LA-FPCC executive committee, thereafter gradually reducing the control of the LAL-SWP.

The same source advised on May 13, 1964, that the LA-FPCC ceased outward activity in December, 1963, following unfavorable publicity resulting from the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

A second source advised on April 28, 1964, that the LA-FPCC went out of existence without any notice, and that although at meetings of the executive committee of the LAL-SWP [redacted] b6 b7C of the FPCC made no mention of it, [redacted] of the LAL-SWP, mentioned in March, 1964, that the LA-FPCC was "no more".

Both the Communist Party (CP) and the SWP have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8/18/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(157-1824)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1217)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS
(CIR-M)
~~RE: Airtel to~~ Albany, 8/3/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies of LHM in above matter.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because unauthorized disclosure of information attributed herein to the following informants, would impair their effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests:

b7D

[redacted] [redacted]

Pretext referred to under Freedom Now Party in Section 4, was a pretext telephone call by SA

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
~~(1 - 100-442529)~~ (CP, USA Negro Question)
1 - New York (100-151548) (Comnfil Racial Matters) (#42)
1 - New York (157-892) (Racial Situation NY Division)
1 - New York
VJA:mgs
(8)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
201 SEP 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

56 SEP 11 1964

FINAL FILED IN 157-1217-34

[redacted] to an employee of the FNP 3/27/64. SA [redacted] posed as one seeking information on the FNP. b6 b7C

Information concerning the Parents and Taxpayers School Boycott scheduled for 9/14/64, mentioned in Section 8, is being furnished to the Bureau in a separate communication.

Information concerning the racial situation, Borough of Richmond, was furnished to SA [redacted] b6 b7C CORE, furnished information to SA [redacted] Negro leaders identified with the NAACP furnished information to SAS [redacted]

NYC Police officials furnished information to SA AUGUST J. MICEK. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D furnished information to SA [redacted]

Information concerning the City Commission on Human Rights was compiled by SA [redacted] from material furnished [redacted] to SA [redacted]

Information concerning racial conditions in the following counties was furnished to Resident Agents as follows:

Columbia and Dutchess Counties	SA [redacted]	b6 b7C
Nassau County	SAS [redacted]	
Suffolk County	SA [redacted]	

Ulster County SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Westchester County SAS [redacted]

Pertinent information concerning racial demonstrations and racial matters in the NY area is obtained on a current basis from the following confidential sources and informants:

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

Continuing liaison with BSS, NYCPD is maintained for the purpose of obtaining current information concerning racial matters pertaining to the NYC area. Existing coverage is being improved by contacts on a selective basis with Negroes prominent in the civil rights field notably [redacted] b6 b7C b7D This coverage will be extended to ascertain in advance information vital to the Bureau's coverage of the racial situation. Attempts will be made to develop confidential sources of information in the racial field.

Informant and Source Coverage Regarding Racial Matters

Staten Island

Informant coverage regarding racial matters is currently handled by [redacted] All can advise of planned demonstrations. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

Liaison has been established with two sources of an official nature which can advise of hastily planned demonstrations by individuals not associated with any legitimately organized group. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D will furnish information of this nature.

[redacted] has also been alerted for any indications of possible racial violence. b6 b7C b7D

Nassau County

In the Garden City Resident Agency the following informants both Security and Criminal are being utilized to develop information regarding racial problems in Nassau County:

+ [redacted] b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Also close liaison contacts have been maintained with [redacted] b7D which is informed of racial problems in Nassau County.

Also close liaison contact is maintained with the office of Commissioner JAMES J. KELLY (retired FBI) and his chiefs of Staff who are informed on various racial and potential racial problems in Nassau County. Also b7D close contact is maintained with [redacted] who have sources of contacts alerted for racial disturbances in Nassau County.

Continued contact will be maintained with local community police department officials in Nassau County for any information regarding racial matters in the incorporated communities.

Every effort will be made to develop additional sources in this field. The agents in their day to day investigative contacts are alert to utilize any potential source.

Suffolk County

In regard to racial matters in Suffolk County, the following are the existing sources furnishing information:

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant and Source Coverage

Dutchess and Columbia Counties

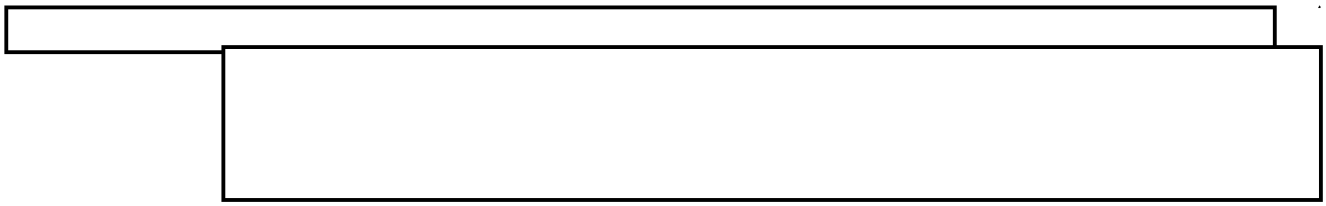
[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D



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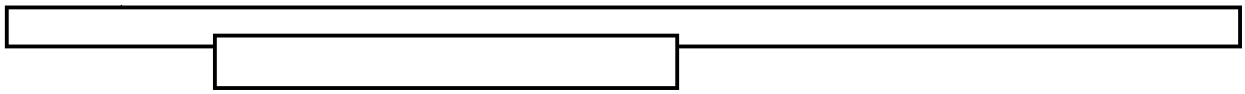

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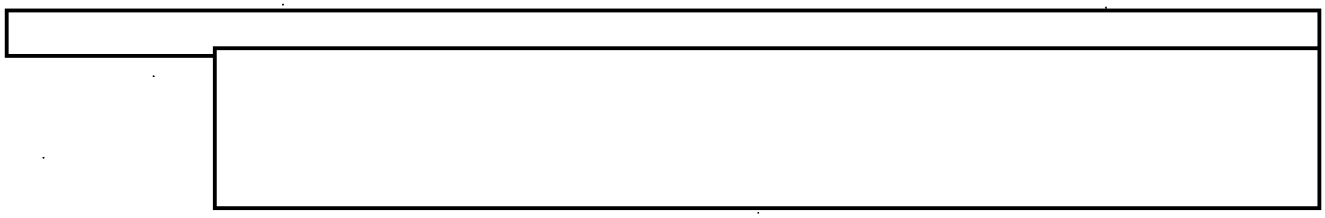

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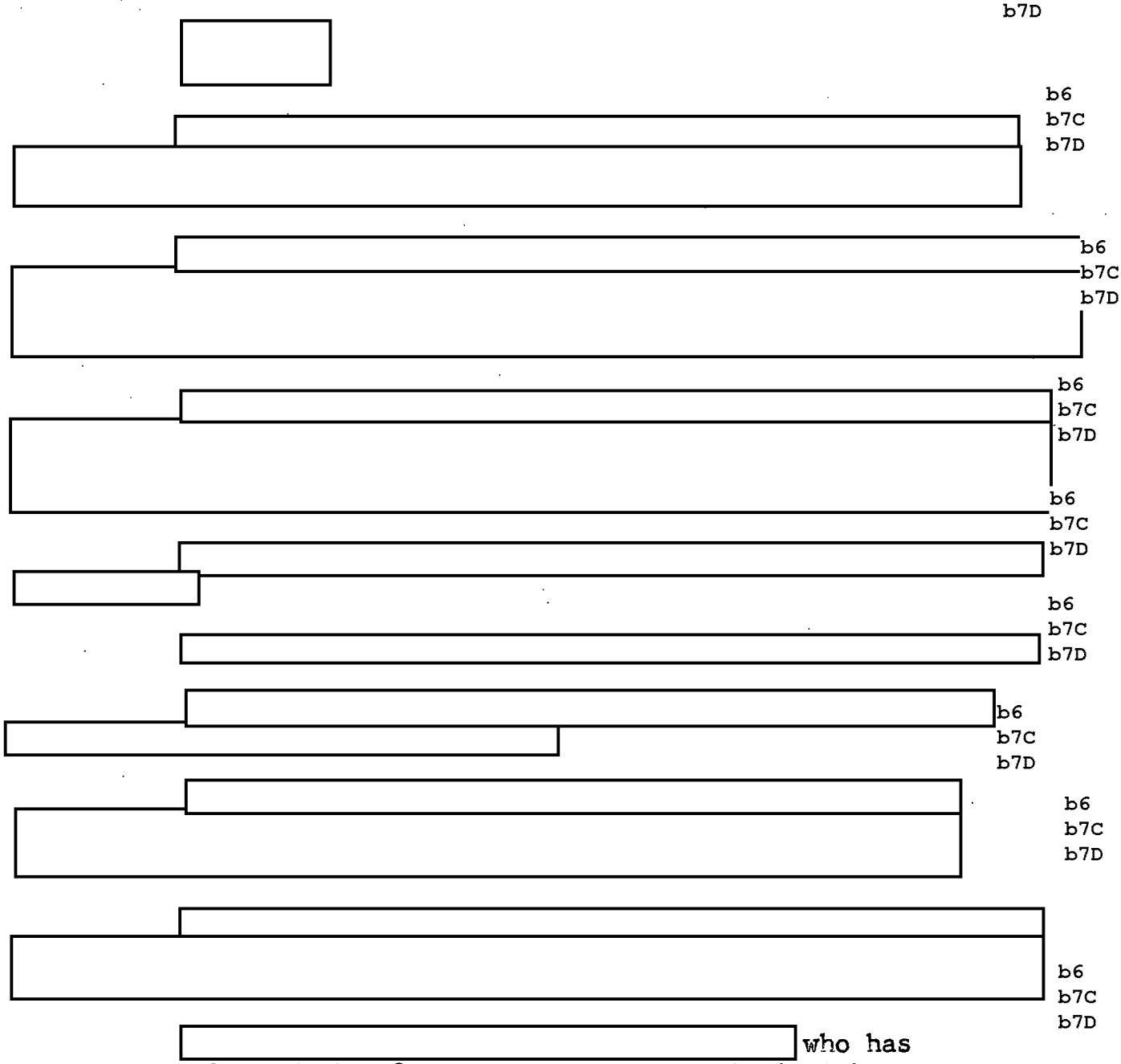
Westchester County (Informant Coverage and Sources)



voluntarily furnished information concerning civil rights matters in Westchester County.

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[redacted] attended a demonstration in Harlem, New York, on July 25, 1964, at which he observed no individuals from Westchester. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] general criminal informant knowlegeable in Negro area in White Plains. b7D

It is planned to interview individuals on selective basis who may be in a position to furnish information concerning Negro affairs. The situation in Westchester has been lacking in elements of violence. Through [redacted] whose extensive liaison contacts brings him into contact with civil rights leaders over the country it is planned to attempt to develop additional sources in this field. b6 b7C b7D

Ulster County

The following sources are in a position to furnish information regarding the racial situation in the Kingston, New York area:

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Informants utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

[redacted] NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3 b7D
NY T-4
NY T-5
NY T-6
NY T-7
NY T-8
NY T-9 b6 b7C
NY T-10 b7D
[redacted] NY T-11

[redacted] NY T-12 b7D

[redacted] NY T-13 b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] NY T-14 b7D

[redacted] NY T-15 b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] NY T-16
NY T-17
NY T-18
NY T-19 b7D
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NY T-21
NY T-22
NY T-23

[redacted] NY T-24
NY T-25
NY T-27
NY T-28
NY T-29
NY T-30
NY T-31
NY T-32

[redacted] NY T 26

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[redacted] NY T-33

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conceal in this instance at his request)

[redacted] NY T-34
NY T-35

b7D

[redacted] NY T-36

b6
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(By request)

b6
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[redacted] NY T-37

[redacted] NY T-38
NY T-39

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[redacted] NY T-40

b6
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(By request)

[redacted] NY T-41

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(concealed at his request)

[redacted] NY T-42
NY T-43

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ON 03-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. NY 157-1217

New York, New York

August 18, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas
Racial Matters

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources and public source information and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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ON 03-24-2014

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ON 03-24-2014

I. Community

New York City

New York City in the recent past has been the scene of racial violence which was brought to a head by the fatal shooting of James Powell, a 15 year old Negro schoolboy, by a member of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD).

In order to adequately portray the racial picture in New York City, as well as in contiguous areas where racial tensions have increased, the following is set forth relative to the overall population and the ethnic breakdown of this population in the New York area:

The metropolitan New York City area is composed of 10,694,633 persons, 7,781,984 of whom reside within the confines of the various counties which comprise New York City proper. New York City proper is composed of five boroughs, namely, Manhattan (New York County), Brooklyn (Kings County), Bronx (County), Queens (County), and Staten Island (Richmond County).

The overall population of the five boroughs is 7,781,984. This figure may be broken down by county as follows:

County	Total Population
New York County	1,698,281
Kings County	2,627,319
Bronx County	1,424,815
Queens County	1,809,578
Richmond County	136,803

These figures may be further broken down percentage wise as follows:

New York City	To Total Population
% non-whites	14.7
% under 18 years of age	27.8
% 18 to 64 years of age	61.7
% 65 years and over	10.5
New York County	
% non-whites	25.1
% under 18 years of age	22.7
% 18 to 64 years of age	65.1
% 65 years and over	12.2
Kings County	
% non-whites	14.5
% under 18 years of age	29.9
% 18 to 64 years of age	60.3
% 65 years and over	9.9
Bronx County	
% non-whites	11.8
% under 18 years of age	28.4
% 18 to 64 years of age	60.9
% 65 years and over	10.7
Queens County	
% non-whites	8.5
% under 18 years of age	28.3
% 18 to 64 years of age	62.1
% 65 years and over	9.6
Richmond County	
% non-whites	4.6
% under 18 years of age	34.6
% 18 to 64 years of age	56.1
% 65 years and over	9.2

The number of whites compared to non-whites in the overall population in New York City is reflected as follows:

Males	3,719,257
White	3,189,229
Negro	498,167
Indian	1,555
Japanese	3,169
Chinese	20,658
Filipino	2,744
Other	3,735
Females	4,062,727
White	3,451,433
Negro	589,764
Indian	1,707
Japanese	2,822
Chinese	12,173
Filipino	1,537
Other	3,291

The largest concentration of Negroes in the City of New York is in the Harlem area. Harlem comprises a 3.5 square mile wedge of upper Manhattan. It has a population of 232,000 people, of which 94% is Negro. The Central Harlem area extends roughly from 160th Street to 110th Street. It is bounded on the west by Eighth Avenue and on the east by the Harlem River and Fifth Avenue.

Other Negro areas within greater New York City are the following:

Southeast Bronx, Bronx County

South Jamaica, Queens County

Bedford-Stuyvesant, Kings County

80% of the Negroes of New York City reside in the above areas. During the past twenty years the Negro population of New York City has increased 1½ times, and now stands at 1,200,000 or about 15% of the total population. The percentage population of the Negroes to the total population in the five boroughs of New York City is as follows, according to a report of the City Commission on Human Rights of New York.

Manhattan	23% Negro
Brooklyn	14% Negro
Bronx	12% Negro
Queens	8% Negro
Richmond (Staten Island)	4% Negro

There are no exclusively Negro neighborhoods or areas on Staten Island. The largest concentration of Negroes are to be found in eight New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) projects.

Captain Arnold Berkman, Commanding Officer, NYCHA Police on August 6, 1964, furnished the following breakdown of Negro-white residents in the eight NYCHA projects:

a) Berry Housing, Dongan Hills, Staten Island

White: 1537 Negro: 197

b) South Beach Housing, South Beach, Staten Island

White: 1427 Negro: 250

c) Stapleton Housing, Stapleton, Staten Island

White: 2304 Negro: 433

d) Todt Hill Housing, Todt Hill, Staten Island

White: 1589 Negro: 226

e) Mariners Harbor Housing, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island

White: 1160 Negro: 1044

f) Markham Housing, West Brighton, Staten Island

White: 688 Negro: 736

g) West Brighton Housing, West Brighton, Staten Island

White: 1140 Negro: 172

h) Richmond Terrace Housing, New Brighton, Staten Island

Newly constructed and recently occupied. Estimate Negro residents at 500.

The above figures disclose that the Markham Housing project is the only project having more Negro than white tenants. The Mariners Harbor project has the largest number of Negro tenants, their total being almost equal to the number of white tenants.

Community wise, the largest concentration of Negroes are found in the New Brighton, West Brighton and Mariners Harbor sections of Staten Island. Port Richmond, Staten Island, despite the fact that there are no housing projects in the area, has an appreciable number of Negro residents. With the area of St. George, Staten Island the four above-named communities make up the North Shore of Staten Island.

Bedford-Stuyvesant Section (Brooklyn, New York)

The Bedford-Stuyvesant area is located in the Northwest section of Kings County, and is bordered approximately by Lafayette Avenue on the north; Stuyvesant and Kingston Avenues on the east; Eastern Parkway on the south and Carlton Avenue on the west.

Projected figures, regarding the ethnic breakdown of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, current as of October, 1963 and made available by the Statistical Section of the New York City Board of Education reflect that the population of this area consists of approximately 77% Negroes; 17% Puerto Ricans; and 6% "others".

II. General Racial Conditions

New York City

[redacted] b6 b7C

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City, advised on August 12, 1964, that the basic causes for unrest in the Negro communities are of an economic nature. Joblessness is a factor. [redacted] stated that one out of four Negro youths is out of a job. Another factor which is an irritant to the Negro is sub-standard housing in the Negro community. [redacted] stated that it is not simply a lack of jobs, but also a feeling on the part of the Negro that there is not going to be any improvement in the situation. The basic economic position of the American Negro has not improved since 1943, according to [redacted] The Negro feels that he is on the "outside of the political process looking in". The decisions are not made by him.

On August 12, 1964, [redacted] National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 109 West 125th Street, New York City, New York, furnished following information: b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he believes that there are two basic causes for the current unrest in the Harlem Community. He cited unemployment and adult delinquency as being these causes. Concerning unemployment, he feels that the lack of a job makes the average Negro in such a situation resentful, frustrated and ashamed before his family. This in turn leads to an irresponsible attitude. He believes that a man who has a job will not jeopardize such employment by irresponsible actions but when a man has nothing to lose, than he will "let off steam" in any manner possible. b6 b7C

Concerning what he termed "Adult Delinquency", he stated that juvenile delinquency is the direct result of adult delinquency. The youth follows the actions of the adults and when the latter are irresponsible the former will be likewise. He stated that the Harlem adults must change their own attitude and assume responsibilities toward the youth. This "Adult Delinquency", he felt, while existent in the adult Negro, can also be found in the New York City Police. The youth of Harlem grow up in an environment of graft and corruption and the "shakedown" by some policemen is a part of their education in community life. Only the acceptance of responsibility by adults and good example to the youth will correct such a situation.

His recommendation for steps toward correcting this situation were twofold:

1. More municipal responsibility toward the community by providing employment. Additional housing is laudatory, but if a man cannot pay the rent, it is useless.

2. Appointment of a Negro policeman with an impressive rank, such as Deputy Inspector, in command of the Harlem area. Such a man should be "an honest cop" who would rid Harlem of the existing graft and corruption. He does not feel that a Negro police force in Harlem would cure anything since he feels that graft is not confined to just whites. Only honest leadership would help. However, to couple psychology with such a task, the appointment of a Negro to such a post would be beneficial.

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[redacted] furnished following information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on August 7, 1964:

[redacted] b6 b7C
Harlem area of Manhattan and is very well acquainted with the section. He has made recent contacts with Harlem residents, following the riots which occurred during the latter part of July, 1964, and he was informed by these residents that some of the violence, at least, could be attributed to individuals who were strangers to the area. [redacted] could not identify any of the individuals involved in the violence, but stated that the Harlem youth were in a turmoil and were lead and influenced to commit violence.

[redacted] b6 b7C stated that the basic problems for Harlem area, for Bedford-Stuyvesant area in Brooklyn, and for all of these "little Harlems", is joblessness and idleness, which he characterized as 'self-explosive". The Negro does not like being on relief. He resents it. The Negro does not have sufficient income, which strips him of dignity. There is unequal job opportunity between whites and Negroes. The young negro people want to be occupied. They have too much time on their hands, and are ready and willing therefore to listen to anyone who might stir them up to violent acts.

The Negro feels that he does not have a real voice in local government, and that those supposed to represent him do not, in fact, represent him. As a result, there is a "leaning" on the part of some Negroes toward black nationalism, which [redacted] b6 b7C described as a "cleavage" of the Negroes from the white race, and a separation of the Negroes from the whites, also a stress on African heritage and background.

[redacted], furnished the following on August 12, 1964.

There are about 400,000 Negroes in Brooklyn and about 80% of this number resides in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The other 20% are scattered throughout Crown Heights, Brownsville, and Williamsburg.

The most bitter racial antagonismsin Brooklyn exist in the following areas:

1. Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue

2. Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue

3. Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue

4. Summer Avenue and Lafayette Avenue

In the Fulton Street - Nostrand Avenue area the Nationalists have a foothold. This is the group that advocates Africa for the Negroes and it is not known if this group is led by [redacted] spokesman for the United African Naticnalist Movement. The names of the individuals are not known. b6 b7C

In the other three areas unemployment is very high. Poverty exists on all sides. The areas can be likened to ghetto's and it is believed extremists operate there.

[redacted] furnished the following on August 12, 1964: b6 b7C

The most bitter racial antagonism in Brooklyn exists in the areas of Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, and in the Williamsburg section near Graham Avenue and Broadway. In the first area the nationalists and Muslim extremists hold forth and there is a concentration of Puerto Rican radicals in the second area. The group affiliations of these people is not known. During the recent unrest in Bedford-Stuyvesant many strangers, believed to have come from Harlem, were active. It is possible the strangers were black nationalists. Their names are not known.

There was a cooling-off period following the unrest in Bedford-Stuyvesant on July 22, 1964. On that night the NAACP sent a caravan of cars into the area and asked the people to concentrate on registrations. In addition, they were asked to visit the NAACP Branches in connection with the matter of obtaining jobs. The following day there was very little tension but the program of the caravans, manned by young people, was repeated.

Information received from the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), reflects that numerous demonstrations were held at the New York City Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, during the period July, 1963 through May, 1964 for the purpose of protesting against alleged discriminatory practices by the Board of Education against Negro school children in the New York City school system. As a result of the demonstrations at this location, approximately 64 arrests were made by the NYCPD.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of October 9, 1963, on page 15, carried an article reflecting that more than 800 persons had been arrested during the summer of 1963 during demonstrations occurring at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Hospital, Clarkson and Kingston Avenues in Brooklyn. These demonstrations were held for the purpose of "protesting against the alleged hiring bias practiced at this location".

Information received from BSS, NYCPD, reflects that rioting and disturbances broke out in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn on the evening of July 22, 1964, and continued until July 25, 1964, apparently as an outgrowth of the previous rioting in Harlem. According to this source, the rioters were composed mostly of young people, and a great deal of looting, vandalism and property damage occurred during this period. Approximately 100 arrests were made in this area by the NYCPD during this period, with three of these being wounded by police bullets during the commission of crimes.

Information received from BSS, NYCPD, reflects that numerous demonstrations were held at the construction site of Rochdale Village, New York Boulevard, Jamaica, Queens, New York, during the period July, 1963 through October, 1963, for the purpose of protesting against alleged racial discrimination in the hiring practices at this site. As a result of these demonstrations, approximately 119 arrests were made by the NYCPD.

Information received from BSS, NYCPD, reflects that a picket demonstration was held at the site of the New York Worlds Fair, New York City on April 4, 1964, by approximately 150 members of CORE, for the purpose of protesting against racial discrimination in jobs, housing and schools. As a result of this demonstration, 30 arrests were made by the NYCPD.

In the Staten Island area, the general racial condition is good.

This is the consensus of opinion among white and Negro citizens of the community who are in a position to know by virtue of day to day contact with such problems.

[redacted] Borough Headquarters, NYCPD; [redacted] of the Urban League Guild of Staten Island; [redacted] Chairman, Staten Island, NAACP; [redacted] long-established Negro businessman; [redacted] Staten Island, Chapter, CORE; [redacted] were among those interviewed to obtain the consensus of opinion reflected above. b6 b7C

These individuals also furnished the following information:

The two main reasons for this favorable situation are:

1. The vast majority of Staten Island Negroes are native to the Borough. Their families have lived in the area for generations without incident. The Negro and white residents have grown up together over the years, resulting in a generally wholesome attitude toward race relations.

2. There are no large all-Negro areas on Staten Island. Even in the more heavily populated Negro sections of the borough, there are white families living among them. The Negro and white citizens of the community are used to seeing one another day after day in almost all parts of the community.

In addition, there are no known individuals who are attempting to deliberately create a racial situation. There has never been a public meeting

or gathering called for the purpose of distributing racial slurs.

There has been no racial violence in the Staten Island area and no known bitter racial antagonisms exist at the present time. There has been an isolated incident aboard the Staten Island Ferry, which connects Staten Island with lower Manhattan, wherein a number of Negro "toughs" harrassed ferryboat passengers. The NYCPD made disorderly conduct arrests and there have been no repercussions. The Borough President of Staten Island was able to obtain a NYCPD patrolman to be stationed on the ferryboats during the late evening and early morning hours.

Between the summers of 1963 and 1964, there have been several incidents of picketing by members of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE and the Staten Island Branch, NAACP. The most recent such event occurred on May 21, 1964, when members of both organizations placed several pickets in front of Public School #15, Staten Island. The pickets were protesting an alleged racial slur made by Miss Barbara Luba, a teacher in the school, to one of the Negro students. Upon agreement by the Board of Education to have the teacher shifted to another school, the pickets disbanded without inddent after several hours.

During July, 1963, pickets from CORE and the NAACP marched in front of construction sites at Public School #25, West Brighton and Curtis High School, New Brighton, protesting alleged discrimination in hiring practices. Five pickets were arrested on July 24, 1963, on charges of disorderly conduct. On August 2, 1963, all of those arrested entered a plea of guilty and were given suspended sentences.

III. Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

New York City

[redacted] b6 b7C

New York City Police Department (NYCPD), on August 7, 1964, furnished the following information:

There is and will continue to be a potential for violence in New York City. The NYCPD has been aware of this for a long time and has prepared to control this violence immediately upon an eruption of same. This preparation has taken the form of having members of the NYCPD, particularly the Tactical Patrol Force, mobile and on the alert for assignment in the areas of New York City heavily populated by Negroes. During the riots that have taken place in New York City up to this time, such prompt action by the NYCPD was responsible for keeping the violence from spreading further than it did.

The potential for violence in New York City is due in part to the efforts of Communists, not necessarily present members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA). The NYCPD is convinced that prompt action to control Communist influence is necessary. To this end, members of the NYCPD have been used in an undercover capacity at meetings and in contacts with persons active in the organizations stirring up and agitating for violence in the Negro areas. Resulting from these efforts, restraining orders have been obtained against such active leaders. Also, charges of advocating criminal anarchy have been brought against one of these leaders, resulting in his arrest. The NYCPD referred primarily here to William Epton and the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) which organization is separately discussed later in this summary. The NYCPD feels that the restraining orders and this arrest have kept the leaders off balance. It is the aim of the NYCPD to gather evidence to take action against other leaders. This course of action is the most positive that the NYCPD can

take to fulfill its responsibility to preserve the peace. Without aggressive action by the NYCPD, violence is more apt to erupt in the tinderbox situation in the Negro areas of New York City. Because of the court action and the infiltration by undercover operators of the NYCPD, leaders in the call for violent action are inclined to be more cautious in their statements and their actions.

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services, (BSS), NYCPD, and [redacted] NYCPD, furnished substantially the same information as above. One point made by them is that the instigators of racial violence are alert to the one incident that best serves their purpose. Many police actions are necessarily taken daily in New York City which are distasteful tomembers of minority groups. However, the incident that will most inflame the minority group to action is the one that has been and will continue to be utilized by the leaders of the call to violence.

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[redacted] Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), [redacted] New York City, advised on August 12, 1964, that it is difficult to predict when future violence might occur. Violence in the Negro communities is spontaneous. The basic underlying causes of violence in the Negro communities are economic. In this connection, [redacted] discussed the coming national elections in November and was of the opinion that a Republican victory would create serious and real racial tensions in the Negro communities, which might lead to various kinds of racial explosions.

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[redacted] NAACP, mentioned above, stated that it was his belief that further violence would not occur in the forseeable future. He qualified this belief by stating that such an opinion was based on his assumption that municipal responsibility in the form of job availability would result in acceptance by Negroes of their responsibilities.

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[redacted] NAACP, referred to above, attempted to assess the potential for future violence in the Negro community. He related that the Negroes have a fear of the coming November elections on the national scene. He stated that following the Republican Convention the Negro feels that "something is happening in America"; that the Negro feels he has little status now and a Republican victory in November would be a reverting back to an earlier and stronger anti-Negro period. This would reduce the Negro to despair and hopelessness and might promote in him a "suicidal" attitude, which, in turn, would generate violence. In this respect, therefore, the outcome of the November elections might be the harbinger of further violence.

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[redacted] United Council of Harlem Organizations, 312 West 125th Street, New York City, advised on August 12, 1964, that there continues to be a potential threat of further race riots and disorders in Harlem despite the apparent calm that now prevails. He stated that there remains a deep-seated undercurrent of discontent in the area over the manner in which the police handled the recent disturbances; but he pointed out that this feeling goes much deeper and is the culmination of many years of poor administration and mishandling of law enforcement by the Police Department in Harlem. He stated that the citizen of Harlem has lost respect for the individual policeman and that the situation as it now exists is critical insofar as law enforcement in the community is concerned. [redacted] was of the opinion that the prospects for violence and violent action are linked to the Negroes who are unemployed, or members of nationalistic organizations, which he stated are generally composed of members in the lower economic strata.

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This grouping, according to [redacted] is displeased with the Negro leadership as it has existed as, in the main, this leadership has consisted of the economically stable Negro. Consequently, the leadership is faced with the problem of controlling this element, and has come to realize that attention must be given to the demands of this class of citizen. b6 b7C

He is of the opinion that the proper administration of federal and local funds being allocated to the community, will alleviate the situation if such funds find their way to those in the lower economic strata. He considers "idleness" of citizens in the community as perhaps the greatest immediate threat to law and order.

[redacted] NAACP, advised that the potential for violence depends on what is done to alleviate the poverty in the Negro community. So far only surveys have been made and poverty-stricken individuals living in overcrowded areas are likely to listen to the nationalists. Since July 22, 1964, the situation has cooled off but an eruption could occur and, if it did, it could probably occur in one of the designated areas. The election of Senator Goldwater in November is not likely to help the situation, according to [redacted] b6 b7C

Some violence potential exists in the area of Broadway and Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island, where several Negro taverns are located. The citizens of the area, both White and Negro, have recently established the West Brighton Civic Association to combat the potentially dangerous situation caused by the operation of two taverns. [redacted] who operates a business and who has resided in the area for 27 years, feels that racial violence could erupt as a result of the operation of the Club Ebony, 321 Broadway, or the Broadway Lounge at 283 Broadway, Staten Island. He believes that if the low-class Negroes who frequent both taverns should begin fighting among themselves, an innocent white bystander might be injured. Secondly, he believes that , in stopping a disturbance in one of the taverns, the NYCPD might be the victims of charges of police brutality. He explained that in either situation, racial tension would result. b6 b7C

[redacted] NYCPD, is of the opinion that the "violence potential barometer" reaches its highest point in the housing project sites in New Brighton, West Brighton, and Mariners Harbor, Staten Island. He feels that the younger residents of these sites, those between the ages of 15 and 21, present the biggest threat to racial peace, and that the summer months are the most dangerous times. He is of the opinion that since such areas contain the highest number of Negroes and whites within a small geographical location, they are the areas where racial violence would likely erupt. b6 b7C

Probably because the minority organizations have not been overly demonstrative on Staten Island, the community leaders and citizens of the area are less apprehensive than in other sections of the city. The NYCPD is not overly concerned with the types of demonstrations previously held, and the Borough President's office is handling each situation as it arises. There has been no demand from local civil

rights leaders for the removal of any public or police officials. Since there is not a current racial issue on Staten Island, the chances of violence are remote until such issue arises.

[redacted]
NYCPD
August 10, 1964

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IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATIONS

Committee to Advance Racial Integration In Schools (CARIS)

CARIS utilizes the mailing address of Post Office Box 102, Kensington Station, Brooklyn, New York.

The stated purpose of this organization is to achieve a fully integrated, quality educational program for all children in New York City in the shortest possible time.

CARIS is an "all white" organization formed to counteract the activities of organizations which protest the "bussing" of school children as a means of school integration. Source advised [redacted] of CARIS and [redacted] of the CARIS bulletin, "Exchange". b6 b7C

NY T-1
April, 1964

Source advised he had determined [redacted] would be placed on the New York State Communist Party (CP) Commission on Schools.

NY T-2
June 12, 1964

[redacted] a member of the CP from March, 1962, to October, 1963, advised on December 31, 1962, that the Flatbush Club of the CP held a meeting on December 18, 1962, at the home of [redacted] in Brooklyn, New York, and Halfant was in attendance at this meeting. b6 b7C

Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

The National and New York District Offices of the CPUSA are located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

NY T-3
August 10, 1964

Sources made available on June 29, 1964, a letter from Henry Winston dated June 16, 1964, addressed, "Dear Comrade", enclosing a first draft of a statement. The letter states that the aim of the draft is to set forth proposals of the Party regarding the fight for civil rights.

The statement is entitled, "A Program to End Segregation, Southern or Northern Style, Fight a Real War Against Poverty and for Freedom, Put America to Work to Reconstruct the Nation's Harlems and Appalachias". This statement contains the following observations:

The civil rights revolution is demanding full citizenship for Negro people now and this revolution has exposed such things as the poverty that exists in this country especially in the Negro areas and in the area known as Appalachia. The segregated schools systems are being challenged in the cities of the nation and there are revolts against the ghettos which are sparked by rent strikes.

The alliance of Negro and white workers can today bring about the guarantee of a job and decent pay for all. This alliance must be one of equals. To bring this alliance about, labor must eliminate all job discrimination used by employers and unions. The fight for jobs should be against the common enemy - the big monopolies.

The winning of freedom for the twenty million Negro Americans can unify the nation, can break the Dixiecrat reactionary Republican hold on Congress, and filibuster against all legislation in behalf of the people. It can end the Southern differential that provides cheap labor and makes whites and Negroes the victims of substandard wages and job conditions.

This statement continues:

"A great people's coalition for freedom, peace, decent jobs, homes and schools for all can overcome the rising Goldwater alliance of racists, reactionaries and warmongers. It is toward this end that the Communist Party, USA offers the following program for the consideration of all fighters for freedom, democracy and peace.

"END SECOND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP. THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE THE LAW OF THE LAND NORTH AND SOUTH. NO MORE SEGREGATION, SOUTHERN OR NORTHERN STYLE, DE JURE OR DE FACTO, BY LAW OR IN PRACTICE. LED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE NATION SHOULD EMBARK ON A GREAT CRUSADE TO INTEGRATE AMERICA.

"Toward this end we propose:

"*A multi-billion dollar federal educational program to provide free, integrated schooling everywhere, including on a college and technical level. Special assistance, including financial subsidies to Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American youth to enable them to overcome the educational lag due to decades of discrimination. These are to be steps leading to a national, integrated educational system of a high quality everywhere.

"*A multi-billion dollar federal housing program to reconstruct our cities on an integrated basis, to end ghettoes by erasing all discriminatory neighborhood frontiers and to provide adequate low and middle income homes at reasonable rents. To guarantee the implementation of this program, a CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED PUBLIC HOUSING should be set up, consisting of civil rights, labor and civic representatives.

"*A national Fair Housing Law barring discrimination in housing everywhere.

"*These are to be steps toward using public housing to set national standards for high quality, integrated housing at no more than 15 percent of the average monthly income.

"*A national civil rights agency with full executive authority to enforce the Constitution and civil rights laws.

"*A federal CODE OF ELECTION LAWS that will remove all restrictions on voting rights, democratize party primaries, provide for machine voting everywhere, promote proportional representation and eliminate the discriminatory legal obstacles preventing minority parties from getting on the ballot.

"*City Civilian Review Boards to act on charges of police brutality.

"But the war against poverty and discrimination must above all be waged against its strongholds. To eliminate the ghetto, the battle must also be fought from within to transform them from areas of blight, slums and depression into thriving healthy communities that CAN ATTRACT INSTEAD OF REPEL NEW RESIDENTS OF ALL COLOR. TOWARD THIS AIM WE PROPOSE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMBARK ON A PROGRAM TO PUT AMERICA TO WORK TO RECONSTRUCT THE NATION'S HARLEMS AND TO REVIVE ITS APPALACHIAS. OPERATION - RECONSTRUCT AND REVIVE THE HARLEMS AND APPALACHIAS - SHOULD BE THE NUMBER ONE NATIONAL EFFORT FOR WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD APPROPRIATE A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR RECONSTRUCTION FUND.

"*A NATIONAL TASK FORCE, WITH A SPECIAL YOUTH CORPS, LED BY THE TRADE UNIONS AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS SHOULD BE MOBILIZED TO:

"*Construct schools of excellence specializing in science, technique and humanities to tap the vast unused talent and to promote the integration of Negro communities.

"*Tear down the slums, renovate sound structures and erect low and middle income integrated projects at rents in keeping with the average income of the present residents and with subsidies for those who cannot afford the rent.

"*Build industrial parks to attract new and thriving industries.

"*Construct technical and scientific training centers to equip semi-skilled and unskilled workers, especially youth for skilled jobs.

"*Establish cultural and entertainment centers to promote the fullest use of the great reservoir of talents in the Negro communities, to make this national treasure available to all and to stimulate the process of integration in these communities.

"A SPECIAL FEDERAL AID TO NEGRO SMALL BUSINESSMEN PROGRAM SHOULD BE SET UP TO PROVIDE THEM WITH LONG TERM LOW RATE LOANS TO ENABLE THEM TO EXIST AND EXPAND IN THE COMMUNITY.

"REVIVE APPALACHIA (A special program on Appalachia will be added)

"This program calls for a drastic change in HOW OUR GOVERNMENT SPENDS OUR MONEY AND WHERE IT DIRECTS ITS MAIN EFFORTS.

"It is a program for a KNOCK DOWN WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND SEGREGATION. IT CALLS FOR A "WAR" BUDGET TO FIGHT THE ONLY KIND OF WAR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, NEGRO AND WHITE WANT TO FIGHT -- THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND FOR FREEDOM. IT CALLS FOR A DRASTIC CUT IN THE $56 BILLION WAR BUDGET.

"IS IT NOT TIME TO SPEND MORE OF OUR NATIONAL TREASURE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HARLEMS AND THE DISTRESSED AREAS OF APPALACHIA THAN ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MANKIND? EVEN FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE [redacted] RECENTLY ADMITTED THAT THE $56 BILLION MILITARY BUDGET COULD AFFORD A 25 PER CENT REDUCTION. THIS WOULD MEAN A SAVING OF $14 BILLION A YEAR THAT COULD BE ASSIGNED FOR THE PROJECT OF PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION WE PROPOSE.

b6
b7C

"TO COMPEL SUCH A SHIFT IN GOVERNMENTAL SPENDING CALLS FOR AN EVEN GREATER AND BETTER ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S COALITION THAN THE ONE WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT THE NEW DEAL. THE UNPRECEDENTED AUGUST 28 MARCH ON WASHINGTON AND THE FORCES THAT COMPELLED THE US SENATE TO VOTE CLOTURE ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY REVEAL THAT SUCH A COALITION IS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE BUT IS IN THE MAKING. IT IS TOWARD THAT END THAT WE OFFER THIS PROGRAM FOR CONSIDERATION."

The sources made available on June 29, 1964, a mimeographed letter dated June 11, 1964, addressed "To All Districts" and signed, "Comradely Yours, Organization Bureau," This letter commented on two items which the Organization Bureau urged be given immediate attention. One concerned the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant certiorari to the Government's appeal on the Mc Carran Act against the CP which it said represents an important victory against the Act. It adds that a number of cases are still pending before the courts which are part of the persecution resulting from the Mc Carran Act. The letter urged that every means be taken "to bring to the attention of the people in your area the need for struggle to defeat Mc Carranism."

The second item captioned, "Terroristic Actions of Southern State Governments," concerns the reactions by these governments to the civil rights movement in the Southern states. It relates that "some cities have been turned into armed camps against the Negro people," and that arrests, beatings, and new laws are being used in an effort to destroy the movement for civil rights. It adds:

"We urge that every possible support be given in the struggle to defend the Negro people and whites, who have joined in the struggle in the South today, by calling for federal intervention by the President. This requires federal forces to protect the citizens in these states."

NY T-4
NY T-5
June 29, 1964

Henry Winston was elected a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, and Vice Chairman of the Party, at a meeting of the National Committee held August 12-13, 1961.

NY T-6
August 12, 13, 1961

At a meeting of leading Communist Party (CP) functionaries held July 24, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City, [redacted] stated "the task of our Party in the Negro community and in the civil rights movement is enormous and vital, and given the resources of our Party, it places an enormous responsibility on our Party and particularly on the Negro leadership and comrades of our Party. The central problem is to move this labor movement and to move the white communities and predominantly white organizations. We as a Party and in the first place the white comrades must succeed in moving in a tangible and substantial way sectors of the labor movement and the predominantly white communities and organizations into action on this question. This is a fight not for Negroes, this is a fight for America." b6 b7C

NY T-7
July 24, 1964

[redacted] is District Organizer of the New York District of the CPUSA.

NY T-8
January 3, 1964

A meeting of the New York District CP Board was held on July 27, 1964, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City.

[redacted] reviewed the racial situation in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas. He informed the New York District Board that the Party would not and does not work with the extremist groups such as PLM and the Nationalists, instead the Party would work with groups such as CORE, NAACP and Negro American Labor Council (NALC). b6 b7C

NY T-9
July 28, 1964

Gus Hall, on July 30, 1964, held a press conference at CP Headquarters, New York City. During this press conference, Hall said that the CP has always condemned any acts of violence and terror. The CP stands for militant mass actions and struggles aimed at the achievements of specific gains on the path to Negro freedom. The Party stands for organized actions which will bring together the greatest possible numbers of Americans directed against the forces of racism and the right-wing reaction, against the monopoly inspired oppressors of the Negro people. Above all, Hall said, the Party constantly strives for the ever greater unity of Negro and white Americans as a prerequisite to victory in this all important fight for the fundamental democratic rights of all Americans.

NY T-7
July 30, 1964

Community Council on Housing

The Harlem Community Council on Housing is located at 6 East 117th Street, New York City, and is under the leadership of Jesse Gray, leader of the Harlem rent strike, in December, 1963, and January, 1964. According to an article in the "New York Times", issue of December 31, 1963, captioned, "Harlem Slum Fighter-Jesse Gray", the purpose of this organization is to organize rent strikes in the New York City area and to eliminate slum conditions.

Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

NY T-10
November 20, 1958

According to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the Party.

NY T-9
January 24, 1964

The "New York Times", August 10, 1964, page 16, sets forth the following information concerning Jesse Gray and Community Council on Housing:

"One of most militant workers in the city is Jesse Gray, director of the Community Council on Housing and organizer of the Harlem rent strike. . . The council, latest in a series of groups Mr. Gray has organized in 10 years of battling slum-lords, claims 2,000 members, among whom 400 pay $1 monthly dues. . . Mr. Gray said about 300 buildings were involved in rent strike but observers could not find that many. . . Started rent-strike strategy when he discovered one cold morning that there was no heat in his apartment. . . Tried to make the strike citywide, but failed to rally enough support. . . Supported abortive stall-in at World's Fair and called for 'guerrilla warfare' after recent rioting. . . Given to protest rallies, publicity with shock value and charges of police brutality. . . Born in Baton Rouge, La., 40 years ago. . . Lives in Harlem. . . Lost campaign for a Democratic district leadership in 1961."

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Location of Headquarters

National headquarters of CORE are located at 38 Park Row, New York City. Various local chapters of CORE are located throughout the City of New York.

Nature of Organization

CORE is a national organization with affiliated local groups, committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct non-violent action. All groups affiliated with national CORE agree to follow the non-violent procedure in all action which they sponsor.

"CORE Rules for Action"

CORE utilizes as its main function programs of peaceful and direct action in continuing the fight against racial segregation and bias. It provides speakers, films and printed materials, and assists in developing community organization.

James D. Farmer is National Director of CORE and its principal spokesman.

The "New York Times", August 10, 1964, page 16, sets forth the following information concerning James Farmer and CORE:

"Founded in 1942, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has emerged as one of the most active of the large civil rights organizations. . . . Carries out a program of non-violent direct action in many areas to end racial discrimination. . . . Claims a membership of 65,000 in 118 local groups. . . . Has strong appeal for youth and recruits many of its members from the country's campuses. . . . National director is James Farmer, 44, who lives in a lower Manhattan housing development and heads staff of 70. . . . First sit-in was in 1942 at Stoner's Restaurant, Chicago. . . . After many demonstrations, restaurant agreed to integrate in 1946. . . . Achieved prominence in 1960 with wave of Southern sit-ins. . . . Held spotlight by organizing Freedom Rides to integrate bus lines and bus stops, sitting-in at stations."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Harlem Solidarity Committee

A new organization known as the Harlem Solidarity Committee was to meet at 8:00 PM, July 23, 1964, at the Central Plaza Annex, New York, New York. William Epton was to be one of the speakers at this meeting.

NY T-11
July 23, 1964

Approximately 20 persons met on the evening of July 23, 1964, in Room 1C, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York, New York. The meeting began at 8:30 PM, and concluded at 11:00 PM. Groups represented included the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Workers World Party.

The purpose and main theme of the meeting was "solidarity" as it related to the Negro working class and the white working class. It was pointed out that the labor unions have not participated in the present Civil Rights fight, for they have not recognized any integrated working class. Further demonstrations in this field must utilize both whites and Negroes in an integrated protest. In this regard, it was planned that a protest march and demonstration should take place in that part of New York City referred to as the garment district. Some discussion was held regarding the printing of leaflets for distribution before and during the protest demonstration. The main theme was that it must be a united march of Negro and white people and that Puerto Ricans should also be included. It was intended to be a non-violent demonstration. Probable groups which could be invited to participate are peace organizations. One individual stated that he did not object to the plans made but he added that he personally preferred not to turn the other cheek at that moment.

Considerable discussion was held concerning the name to be given the organizing force. It was agreed that in some manner it should include the words, "Solidarity Committee".

Dissatisfaction was expressed with white workers who ignore the suffering of the Negro workers. It was felt that the present time would be the best time to carry out a demonstration in the midst of a large number of such workers, specifically in the garment district. Throughout the meeting it was noted that little discussion was held concerning the details of recent racial outbreaks of violence in the Harlem and Brooklyn areas of New York City. It appeared that the general purpose of the meeting was to take advantage of the current situation in order to promote the idea of integrated solidarity in the ranks of labor.

NY T-12
July 23, 1964

Muslim Mosque, Incorporated and the Organization of Afro-American Unity

On March 12, 1964, former Nation of Islam (NOI) national official and minister Malcolm X Little, publicly announced at a press conference in New York City, the formation of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), which fact was reported by local New York newspapers. The MMI as announced by Malcolm X would be an all-Negro organization with an Islamic religious philosophy and an economic, political and social philosophy of black nationalism.

Characterizations of the MMI, NOI and NOI Mosque Number 7, New York City, are attached in the appendix section of this memorandum.

The Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) is being included under this caption with the MMI inasmuch as it is an offshoot of and closely connected with the MMI, the leaders and headquarters of both the MMI and OAAU being the same.

On June 28, 1964, the MMI held a public rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City, at which MMI leader Malcolm X announced the formation of a new civil rights action group to be known as the "Organization of Afro-American Unity". This group, which will be led by Malcolm X, will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform. Its leading aim will be to take the American racial problem to the United Nations. Membership will be open to Negroes only, and they need not be Muslims in order to join.

NY T-13
June 29, 1964

The OAAU is to take part in civil rights matters and is to be run by MMI members.

NY T-14
July 13, 1964

The headquarters of the MMI and the OAAU are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

NY T-15
August 11, 1964

At the above mentioned press conference held in New York City, on March 12, 1964, when Malcolm X announced the formation of the MMI, Malcolm X in speaking of the racial situation stated that Negroes should fight back in self-defense whenever unjustly and unlawfully attacked. He also urged Negroes to form rifle clubs to defend their lives and property in those areas where the government is unwilling or unable to protect them.

During a subsequent radio interview Malcolm X claimed he was non-violent and does not urge Negroes to initiate aggression, only practice self-defense when attacked. In a subsequent newspaper interview, Malcolm X stated he was not promoting or organizing rifle clubs.

Records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, indicate that during the racial rioting in Harlem and Brooklyn in July, 1964, there was nothing to indicate that MMI or OAAU members actively participated in the rioting or violence.

During the rioting in the Harlem area members of the MMI were instructed to keep away from the area and not to get involved.

NY T-16
July 18, 1964.

Nation of Islam (NOI)

Mosque Number 7 of the NOI is the New York City branch of the NOI which is headed by Elijah Muhammad with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. It is an all-Negro organization which claims to teach the "Muslim" religion as taught to Muhammad by Allah. Its general program includes the teachings that the white man is the devil and is the cause of all the troubles of the Negro in America. When all Negroes join the NOI then Allah will destroy the white man. It teaches that the Negro should separate himself from the white man economically, socially and politically.

As regards current racial demonstrations, NOI members in New York have been continuously instructed to take no part whatsoever in any demonstration or to unite with any other group in a demonstration. In the event a member finds himself in a place where a demonstration or disturbance occurs, he should immediately leave the area.

NY T-17
August 11, 1964

All major decisions of the NOI are made by Elijah Muhammad who maintains direct and complete control of the NOI nationally through ministers appointed by him. In New York, the minister is James 3X (Mc Gregor) and the Captain of the Fruit of Islam is Joseph 2X (Gravitt). Both of these persons are full time workers and are paid by the NOI.

NY T-17
August 11, 1964

The Fruit of Islam is characterized in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY

The original call for a Freedom Now Party (FNP), circulated in August, 1963, reflects that the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party (NCFNP) is located at 81 East 125th Street, Suite 207, New York, New York, telephone MO 2-0618.

By means of a pretext interview on March 27, 1964, conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), it was determined that the FNP seeks "political power"; that it is a Negro political party and whites are excluded from membership; that integration, as such, is not an issue in the FNP platform.

Provisional chapters of the FNP have been set up in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The leaders of the FNP are Conrad Lynn, Chairman and William Worthy, "national spokesman".

Conrad Lynn is characterized on pages 112 of this communication.

William Worthy, Jr., was convicted in the United States District Court (USDC), Southern District of Miami, Florida, on August 8, 1962, for violation of Section 1185B, Title 8, United States Code, in that he entered the United States from Cuba, without a valid passport.

On September 17, 1962, Worthy was sentenced to one yearin the custody of the Attorney General, 3 months committed, 9 months probation. Worthy has appealed the conviction to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisana. By decision of the Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Feb., 1964, the judgment and sentence of the District Court was reversed and remanded for discharge of appellant.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A FNP rally started at 4:35 PM, August 8, 1964 at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, New York, New York, at which about 25 persons were in attendance. This rally was addressed by [redacted] who described himself as the candidate of the FNP for senator from New York State, 21st Assembly District. His speech, according to the source was not inflammatory; however he made a statement that in view of discriminatory policies of the armed forces, Negroes had no reason to serve in the armed forces. After speaking for about 20 minutes, [redacted] was approached by officers of the New York City Police Department and was arrested. b6 b7C

NY T-41
August 8, 1964

On June 14, 1964, a source made available information which reflects that [redacted] held a position of Director, at that time, of the Freedomways Book Service, which is connected with Freedomways Associates Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

NY T-42
June 14, 1964

See appendix for characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

National Association For the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Metropolitan Area Branches

New York State Conference
2 Croyden Road
Amityville, New York
Dr. Eugene Reed, President

New York City Branch
239 West 125th Street
Reverend Richard Hildebrand, President

Greenwich Village - Chelsea
240 West Fourth Street
New York, New York
James Yates, President

Bronx
1231 Franklin Avenue
Bernard Jackson, President

Brooklyn
1722 Fulton Street
Warren Bunn, President

Jamaica (Queens)
168-18 Liberty Avenue
William Booth, President

Williamsbridge (Bronx)
714 East 224th Street
Laura Valdes, President

Hempstead (Long Island)
86 South Franklin Street
Leonard S. Clark, President

New Rochelle (Westchester)
264 North Avenue
Paul D. Dennis, Jr., President

The NAACP is an organization which was organized to insure that citizens of all races, religions and national backgrounds get equal treatment and the full benefit of rights guaranteed them under the Constitution, through political action for legislation, public information, and the bringing of legal cases to court. It provides speakers, literature, program and neighborhood assistance, and legal aid in cases involving discrimination. The NAACP publishes "Crisis" ten times a year, as well as other publications on the organization and its activities.

[redacted] a CP member from 1946 to 1949, and from September, 1955, to September, 1962, advised on September 17, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as of September, 1962, she believed he was still a member of Village Club Number 1 or Club Number 2, both in New York, New York.

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Parents Workshop for Equality and City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools

The Parents Workshop for Equality in New York City is an outgrowth of the Brooklyn NAACP and has been in existence since 1955. Dr. Milton A. Galamison is the founder and President. The first major undertaking was a combined effort to integrate two new schools in New York City.

In February, 1960, the Workshop was reorganized as an independent Workshop, no longer under the NAACP. Through threat of a boycott in 1960, the New York City Board of Education inaugurated the "Open Enrollment" plan.

In April, 1963, the Workshop held a "Sit-In" at the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, because open enrollment was seriously curtailed at the Junior High School level.

In 1963, the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools was formed under the leadership of Reverend Galamison, Chairman. Sit-ins were held at the Board of Education and many people were arrested. A boycott was held in February, 1963, and a quarter of a million children were kept out of school. During a second boycott in March, 1963, 300,000 children stayed out of school.

The Workshop again organized for a "Stall-In" at the New York World's Fair to draw attention to segregation in New York City, as the Board of Education had failed to live up to its commitment.

NY T-18
May 11, 1964

During a CP Election Conference held on July 28, 1960, at Adelphi Hall, New York City, Clarence Hathaway, New York State CP Chairman, gave the main report. Hathaway, during this report, proposed all CP members support the fight for integrated schools in New York City, and in particular, efforts of the Independent Parents Workshop for Equality.

NY T-2
August 22, 1960

Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)
and Harlem Defense Council (HDC)

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) is an ultra-left Communist organization which follows the Chinese Communist line.

NY T-19
March 15, 1964

The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) is a front organization of the PLM.

NY T-20
July 29, 1964

Location of Headquarters

PLM

The July 18, 1964, issue of "Challenge", a self-described weekly publication of the PLM, discloses on its masthead that its offices are located at 66 West 109th Street, 227 East Third Street (lower east side office) and 336 Lenox Avenue (Harlem Office), all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The June, 1964, issue of the publication "Progressive Labor" discloses in its masthead that a Progressive Labor office is located at 139 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, New York.

HDC

The HDC occupies the same office space as the PLM office in Harlem, New York City, e.g., 336 Lenox Avenue, and utilizes the same telephone.

NY T-21
July 22, 1964

The PLM and the HDC are characterized in the Appendix.

Officers

PLM

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor", page 4, carries an article captioned "PLM Elects New York Leaders". According to the article, "The March 28th Conference of PLM" at New York City, elected the following officers for the forthcoming year: Milton Rosen, Chairman; William Epton, Vice Chairman, Negro Affairs; Genoveva Clemente, Vice Chairman, Puerto Rican Affairs; Fred Jerome, Publications Director.

In addition to the above, the article points out that an Organizational Secretary, Educational Director and Financial Director were also elected. A new city committee will be formed, according to the article, including the officers and a delegate from each of the clubs in New York City.

At the New York City PLM conference held on March 28, 1964, in Room 16A, 853 Broadway, New York City, the following, in addition to the above mentioned officers, were elected to positions in the PLM in New York City: Susan Karp, Organizational Secretary; Frances Wait, Financial Secretary; Nathaniel Barnett, Educational Director.

NY T-22
March 28, 1964

HDC

There are no known officers of the HDC, although William Epton appears to be the individual responsible for organizing the HDC and directing its activities.

NY T-22
July 24, 1964

The July 25, 1964, issue of the "Journal-American", a New York City daily newspaper, on page 1, of the Sports Final Edition, indicates that William Epton is the temporary spokesman for the HDC.

[redacted]

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"The Worker" issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of [redacted] of the New York State CP from the CPUSA.

[redacted] was as of [redacted] of the PLM.

NY T-23
November, 1963

William Epton

As of November, 1961, William Epton was a member of the Harlem Region Committee of the New York State CP.

NY T-2
December 4, 1961

William Epton ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962, and thereafter became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

NY T-2
November 16, 1962

William Epton was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

NY T-21
September, 1963

According to the New York "Journal-American" in its July 25, 1964 Sports Final Edition, Page 1, William Epton admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revolutionary party.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side Section of the New York County CP held February 19, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NY T-24
February 21, 1961

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CPUSA, held in January, 1962, in New

York City, it was announced that [redacted] was to be expelled from the CPUSA. b6 b7C

NY T-24
January, 1962

In the latter part of 1962, [redacted] was expelled from the CPUSA.

NY T-3
December, 1962

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Nature of Organization

The SWP, founded in 1938, is a militantly revolutionary Marxist party based on the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin. The SWP has unequivocally stated that its main task is the overthrow of "American capitalism". The SWP is primarily engaged in the recruitment of "class conscious militants, the explanation of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, and the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda through its press, public functions and participation in election campaigns."

NY T-25
July 29, 1964

SWP Founding Convention
Declaration of Principles
January, 1938

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The National and New York Local headquarters are located at 116 University Place, New York City. The SWP membership totals approximately 530 in 19 branches throughout the United States.

NY T-26
July 10, 1964

SWP Activities in Connection With
Racial Demonstrations

On July 23, 1964, a meeting of approximately 20 persons was held in Room 1-C, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City. This meeting included a representative of the SWP and resulted in the formation of the Harlem Solidarity Committee. This SWP representative took an active part in the discussion of the future activities of this committee.

Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police
Department (NYCPD)
July 23, 1964

The Harlem Solidarity Committee is characterized in the Appendix.

On July 30, 1964, it was announced at a closed membership meeting of the SWP - New York Local that Fred Halstead, an SWP member, had attended a meeting of the Harlem Solidarity Committee as a representative of the SWP.

NY T-25
July 31, 1964

On July 31, 1964, the SWP, through its Militant Labor Forum, sponsored a Rally to Protest Police Terrorism in Harlem at SWP headquarters in New York City. This rally featured four Negro speakers representing Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity, the Freedom Now Party, the Harlem Defense Council, the Harlem Community Council on Housing and the SWP. This rally passed resolutions concerning the establishment of autonomous control in Harlem and an agreement that future defensive tactics and plans of the Negro community should not be made public. It was also voted at this rally to send a letter to Mayor Wagner of New York City on August 1, 1964, urging the removal of extra police from Harlem, the resignation of the New York City

Police Commissioner, the establishment of a Civilian Review Board in Harlem and the banning of the current moratorium on racial demonstrations.

NY T-27
August 1, 1964

The SWP as a Party has decided not to enter actively into the current racial demonstrations and strife occurring in New York City. The Party has assumed the role as an observer of this activity and has characterized the efforts of Progressive Labor in this strife as "adventuristic". The SWP is supporting the racial demonstrations in its current street meetings in regard to the forthcoming election and in its newspaper; however, it is letting Progressive Labor carry the ball and take the risks involved in such activity. The SWP is putting all its future hopes in regard to activity in the racial field on Malcolm X and his organization with whom it expects to collaborate in the near future.

NY T-25
July 31, 1964

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Location

The Manhattan Telephone Director for 1964-1965, reflects that the New York Office of the SNCC is located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Nature of the Organization

The SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations. At a meeting sponsored by SNCC which was to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 14 through 16, 1960, the formal activities of the session were to center around the topic "Non-violence and the Achievement of Desegregation".

"The Atlanta Constitution
October 6, 1960

Racial Demonstrations

On July 23, 1964, there were 13 pickets demonstrating at City Hall, New York City. Among these demonstrators were three from SNCC who carried signs indicating that they were fasting until a civilian review board was established, and also until the tactical police force was removed from the Harlem area.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

On July 24, 1964, four members of SNCC established a picket line at City Hall, New York City, protesting police brutality.

NYCPD
July 24, 1964

United States Nationalist Party,
also known as Nationalist Party

On May 1, 1964, Luke Dommer, who is affiliated with the Nationalist Party (NP) advised that the NP has been reactivated and is now known as the United States Nationalist Party (USNP), Post Office Box 443, Lenox Hill Station, New York, New York 10028. Dommer stated that the USNP will have the same objectives as the NP, namely, "to safeguard the country from the inroads of Communism".

On July 13, 1964, NY T-28 advised that the USNP was activated in May, 1964, and has no actual headquarters or official membership. The source stated that Luke Dommer controls the activities of the USNP even though he has no official title as an officer of the USNP.

The source further advised that the USNP publishes a newsletter occasionally which contains attacks on other publications or individuals described by the USNP as Communist or in sympathy with Communistic principles.

The source stated that even though the USNP claims to be solely anti-Communist, it has in the past displayed anti-Semitic tendencies.

Leaders of the USNP

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On May 1, 1964, [redacted] advised that the Post Office Box for the USNP was rented by [redacted] of the USNP.

Counter-picketing Activities

At approximately 9:00 PM, on July 24, 1964, two members of the United States Nationalist Party (USNP) were observed distributing handbills against the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) picketing then going on outside the headquarters of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), 240 Centre Street, New York City. The handbill advertised a picketing by the USNP starting at 11:30 PM, on July 25, 1964, in support of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, NYCPD.

NYCPD
July 24, 1964

On July 25, 1964, from 11:45 AM, to 1:10 PM, 15 persons representing the USNP demonstrated outside the headquarters of the NYCPD in support of Lieutenant Gilligan and in opposition to CORE which had picketed in demand for the arrest and trial of Lieutenant Gilligan. A spokesman for the USNP stated that the USNP would resume picketing at 8:00 PM, on July 27, 1964, at the same location under the slogan "Support the Blue and Fight the Reds".

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (UANM)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, which were received on November 10, 1960, reflect that in 1948, James Lawson was actively associated with the Universal African Nationalist Movement, New York City, which organization had been active in Harlem (New York City) for a number of years, and at one time had exclusive interest in a movement to colonize Liberia with American Negroes. A group within this organization deviated from this purpose and formed a "buy black" committee advocating that Harlem Negroes purchase only from Negro merchants. James Lawson was one of the members of the "buy black" committee. As a result of this action by this committee, the President of the Universal African Nationalist Movement notified the New York City Police Department on September 3, 1948, that James Lawson and five other members were being expelled from membership. Subsequently, a new organization known as the United African Nationalist Movement was organized. James Lawson was and still is President of this organization.

On April 23, 1959, a source furnished a pamphlet which reflected the following aims and objectives of the UANM:

"1. To establish a world-wide confaternity among the Black race.

2. To promote the economic and industrial development of Independent Black Nations.

3. To promote economic self-determination in all Black Communities, instilling the Slogan: 'BUY BLACK'.

   a. Buy first from Black-owned businesses.

   b. Buy, secondly from businesses who have managers, clerks, etc., of African ancestry.

"c. Buy, thirdly from businesses who are owned by others who have a fair employment policy (who hire us).

4. To conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial inter-course for the good of the Race.

5. To conduct a militant and consistant campaign against colonialism by European nations in Africa. Slogan: 'AFRICA MUST BE FREE.'

6. To represent the Race, locally, nationally and internationally in all instances where the rights of people of the African Race are involved.

7. To insist that the curricular in schools attended by children of African Stock contain African History."

NY T-43
April 23, 1959

Upon being interviewed on March 17, 1961, James R. Lawson, the President of the UANM, advised that the purpose of UANM was to obtain the rights due the "African descendants" in this country and Africa. He stated that the UANM was financed by payments collected from the members and, in the past, has received contributions from a group of businessmen, whom he declined to identify.

Workers World Party (WWP)

Nature of Organization

A Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, also known as Sam Marcy, split from the SWP in February, 1959, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events. This minority group accused the SWP of liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. This minority group hoped to build a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world. This group took the name, Workers World Party. The National and New York City Headquarters of the WWP are located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York. During recent months the WWP has supported the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

NY T-25
April 17, 1959
May 12, 1960
NY T-29
Nay 4, 1964

Officers

Principal officers of the WWP are Sam Ballan, WWP National Chairman; Dorothy Ballan, WWP National Committee member; and Vincent Copeland, WWP National Committee member and Editor of the WWP newspaper, "Workers World". Until 1959, all were influential members of the SWP.

NY T-29
September 2, 1963

The WWP operates a youth group known as the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) which utilizes a room at WWP Headquarters for its administrative activities. Leaders of the YAWF are WWP members.

NY T-29
May 4, 1964

The WWP and YAWF are characterized in the Appendix.

At a New York Branch WWP meeting at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, it was stated that a leaflet captioned, "Who Killed James Powell?" had been printed up for distribution at various locations throughout New York City. This leaflet reflects it was prepared by the YAWF, Box 317, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York, and declared that a "racist cop" killed James Powell, Negro youth, and called the NYCPD a "Fascist-type police force".

At a New York Branch WWP meeting on July 24, 1964, Dave Axelrod, a WWP member, spoke concerning a meeting he had attended the previous evening of the Harlem Solidarity Committee which consisted of organizations such as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), PLM, WWP, etc. Axelrod stated that the Harlem Solidarity Committee was sponsoring a demonstration on July 28, 1964, at noon in the garment district of New York City. He indicated that the WWP would support the demonstration although the various groups are not necessarily representative of WWP/YAWF views. This does not mean a united front. It means "we" support anything that is for the benefit of the black masses in their present plight.

NY T-29
July 27, 1964.

At the New York WWP Branch meeting on July 24, 1964, it was stated that a leaflet had been printed for distribution in heavily populated areas of New York City. This leaflet, which reflects that it was prepared by the YAWF, castigated the NYCPD as "racist troops".

NY T-29
July 27, 1964

Mrs. Lucille Rose, NAACP, mentioned earlier, advised that the racial groups operating in or influencing the Brooklyn area include the NAACP, CORE, the Urban League and, on a few occasions, the Nationalist groups of Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X, who represent the Nation of Islam and the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, respectively. These organizations are treated separately in this communication.

The NAACP is not less militant than other groups, but the NAACP believes in legal methods. The NAACP differs with CORE on matters of policy and in its structural make-up. It is not known what effect the proposed boycott of the city schools by the Parents and Taxpayers group will have on the racial situation. As a resident of the Brooklyn area for 35 years, she stated that the schools, which at one time, many years ago, were racially balanced, are now segregated and inferior. She further stated that although Reverend Milton A. Galamison is a listed director of the Brooklyn Branch of the NAACP, it is a fact that he does not cooperate with the NAACP. It is believed that the Reverend Galamison does not think the NAACP to be sufficiently militant. The Brooklyn CORE unit shares the feeling of Reverend Galamison in this respect.

Mr. Warren Bunn, NAACP (above), advised that the NAACP, CORE and the Urban League, along with the Black Nationalist and Muslim extremist groups, are involved in the local racial situation. About a year ago, the NAACP, CORE and the Urban League participated in a demonstration at the Downstate Medical Center, near Clarkson Avenue in Brooklyn. Malcolm X was in attendance but the extremist groups did not participate in the picketing. The NAACP has divorced itself from the policy of the Brooklyn CORE organization. The NAACP is concentrating on Youth and is pushing the matter of registrations and jobs.

The following organizations in the Staten Island area are currently involved in local racial situations. They are set forth according to their relative size, with the largest organization being listed first: (Confer sources mentioned on page 14 of this communication).

Staten Island Branch, NAACP

The program of this organization can be best described as "elimination of second-class citizenship status of Negro-Americans". Its program stressed equality under law and equality of opportunity. Since 1954, when the Supreme Court decision was rendered, integration has been included as one of the means advocated by the NAACP toward their goal of elimination of second-class citizenship. The Staten Island Branch of the NAACP has no problem of infiltration by Klan-type groups or the CP, and does not condone or resort to extralegal action in order to enforce any demands it might make. Staten Island Branch, NAACP, has only recently agreed to picket, heretofore relying solely on negotiations to achieve its goals. It depends a great deal upon education.

Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE)

The Staten Island (S.I.) Chapter of CORE has aims very similar to the NAACP but its methods are different. Locally, it is considered to be the most militant of the well-known organizations. It is a demonstrative type organization which, in the past year has relied on picketing and sit-down demonstrations. Whereas the S.I. NAACP might lean toward negotiations in a given situation, the S.I. CORE group would attempt to get public opinion working against an injustice by picketing or otherwise making public demonstrations. At the present time, the S.I. CORE is the most active civil rights organization on Staten Island.

Locally, it is not known as a group advocating bombings, shootings or other forms of racial violence. There has been some CP influence in the group, as evidenced by the fact that until the recent July, 1964 election of officers, the recording secretary of the organization was Erdine Antonsen. Other members of this organization include Zekor Antonsen and Ronald Rosen, teen-age son of Jack and Judith Rosen.

Source advised that a CP meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of Bob Schneider, 143 Jules Drive, Staten Island, New York. During the course of this meeting, Bob Schneider stated there are four paid Party members on Staten Island, namely, Zekor and Erdine Antonsen, Jack and Judith Rosen. Schneider stated, "my wife is in touch with them. They pay their dues in the City".

Ronald Rosen is the teen-age son of Jack and Judith Rosen, above.

NY T-30
December 9, 1963

Catholic Interracial Council (CIC)

The Staten Island CIC is a conciliatory organization largely composed of, and functioning amongst Roman Catholic lay people. Its basic program is education of the Catholic layman about discrimination and inequality. It has no subversive infiltration problem and does not advocate racial violence.

The Staten Island League For Better Government

This is a non-partisan political organization which attempts to remedy injustices through education and political action. Although non-partisan, they have been known to endorse candidates for local office on the basis of their comparative attitudes and records on matters of racial equality.

This organization is not known to favor any extra-legal methods, and has no infiltration problem from subversive sources.

The Staten Island Urban League Guild

This organization, headed by Negro Attorney Ernest A. Dow, is a local unit of the National Urban League. It is a fund-raising organization which is concerned with employment opportunities for minority groups. Voter registration is a function of this organization. It believes that the main areas of discrimination are in housing and job opportunities. The group also acts against discrimination in the schools, contending that there are some biased educators who expell Negro children from schools without sufficient reason. This organization has also complained that guidance counselors have beenguilty of advising Negro students to follow vacational courses when it is clear there are some Negro students who are well qualified to pursue professional or business careers. This group is known to use mediation and conciliation as methods of approach to racial problems. The Staten Island Urban League Guild follows strictly legal procedures and has no known subversive infiltration.

The Staten Island Church and Synagogue Fair Housing Council

This is a newly formed organization made up of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen, and was fashioned after a group started by the Quakers in another area. The clergymen and laymen in the group attempt to ease the way for Negro home buyers. Where there is anticipated trouble when a Negro expresses an interest in purchasing or renting a home, a member of the organization will visit the members of his religious faith in the neighborhood and explain the moral issues involved in racial discrimination.

NY T-31
August, 1964

V. Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved (Where Not Previously Set Forth)

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[redacted] of the Bronx Chapter of CORE; he was born [redacted] and resides [redacted]

[redacted]

Rev. Milton A. Galamison

The "New York Times", August 10,1964, page 16, sets forth the following information concerning Rev. Milton A. Galamison, Brooklyn, New York, and other civil rights leaders prominent in the New York area:

"An amalgam, the City-wide Committee for School Integration is the brainchild of a Brooklyn pastor who for ten years has been trying to get better schools . . . He is the Rev. Milton A. Galamison of Siloam Presbyterian Church . . . He has also campaigned for job opportunities and has served as president of the

"Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People . . . Led two school boycotts this year. The 41-year-old minister has at his church a credit union, vocational guidance center, mental clinic, reading clinic and mathematics center . .. He lives with his wife, a public school teacher in Brownsville, and their son, who attends a private school in Manhattan, in Crown Heights. . . He is president of the Parents Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools."

James R. Lawson

"Founded in 1948, the United African Nationalist Movement has 100 to 300 members . . . Membership is less important than views of founder, James R. Lawson, public relations man and later United Nations correspondent for a string of Negro newspapers . . . Mr. Lawson speaks for widely held viewpoint in Harlem. . . Mr. Lawson, 45 years old, of the Bronx, quits movement now and then to look after his own economic interests. . . But at other times his concern is economic interests of other Negroes, for whom he raises slogan "Buy Black." . . . He first became active in 1937, pressing for jobs. . . Later he started his first "Buy Black" drive. . . He urges "economic self-determination for all black communities". . . Says he maintains special liaison with African nations at the United Nations . . . His promotion of "independent' black nations" won him a decoration from Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in 1954."

"New York Times"
August 10, 1964

A. Philip Randolph

"Negro trade unionists founded the Negro American Labor Council in 1960.. . . Like a predecessor committee, it "promotes equality in employment and apprenticeship opportunities for Negro workers". . . Also calls for growth of a strong democratic labor movement and a high level of union responsibility among Negro union members. . . Develops

"community effort against anti-union legislation. . . . Council has 10,000 members (out of 1.5 million Negroes in the labor movement). . . . Home office is in Harlem on West 125th Street. . . . President is A. Philip Randolph, 75-year-old head of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, originator of the March on Washington in 1963. . . . He won the Fair Employment Practices Commission from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, desegregation of the armed services from President Truman. . . . Has lived for 35 years in Harlem . .. Group pickets and demonstrates, but does most effective work negotiating behind scenes".

"New York Times"
August 10, 1964

Bayard Rustin

"Organizing genius behind many of the successful civil rights protests in the last decade is Bayard Rustin, a 53-year old native of Pennsylvania . . . Organized several demonstrations in Washington in late nineteen-fifties, culminating in last summer's March on Washington, which drew 200,000. . . Latest sucess was New York City school boycott in February. . . Participated in demonstrations as early as 1947. . . Was field secretary for CORE in the nineteen-forties and an advisor to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. from 1955 to 1960. . . Believes it is time to broaden fight to include voter registration and economic issues and to seek alliances with liberal sources of power like labor unions. . . Active in pacifist causes as well. . . Serves as executive secretary of the War Resisters League. . . One of the leaders who called last month for an end to demonstrations until after the November elections. . . Lives on West 28th Street, but is often on the road."

"New York Times"
August 10, 1964

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"The New York Herald Tribune," issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned: Thurmond Assails a Leader of March." The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the YCL in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957. The Young Communist League (YCL) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Roy Wilkins

"The nation's most powerful civil rights organization is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People...Has 500,000 members of all races and religions in 1,600 local groups... Organization wants to achieve equal citizenship rights through peaceful and lawful means.. Biggest of its victories have been won in hard-fought legal struggles... Most historic was 1954 Supreme Court order on school desegregation...Its long fight on lynching helped to reduce mob murder from 90 a year to a few...Heading a staff of 125 at the headquarters here is Roy Wilkins, graying 62 year-old executive secretary of Jamaica, Queens... Working with him are such leaders as Dr. Eugene T. Reed, state N.A.A.C.P. president..."

"New York Times"
August 10, 1964

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADERS IN THE MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

Malcolm X Little

Malcolm X Little is the founder and leader of the MMI and the chairman of the OAAU. James 67X Warden, also known as James Shabazz, is the secretary of the MMI and chief aide of Malcolm X in the MMI and OAAU. Benjamin 2X Goodman is an assistant minister in the MMI and an OAAU teacher.

NY T- 32
August 11, 1964

The July 30, 1964 edition of the New York "Daily News," a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an article datelined Cairo, Egypt, July 29, 1964.

This article quoted Malcolm X as stating he may fly back to New York City to hold a mass rally and urge Negroes to fight back against the police even if it means more bloodshed. The article quoted him as saying: "Negroes should stand on their rights even if it costs their lives. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life. That's the only way this thing can be brought to a head."

During the entire period of rioting in New York City, Malcolm X was out of the country on an African tour and information received from him indicated he had no intention of returning until things quieted down.

NY T-16
July and August, 1964

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[redacted]

On July 22, 1964 [redacted] spoke before a group of students at Columbia University, New York City.

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He characterized the rioters as "freedom fighters", indicated that he approved of the rioting and looting and predicted that the police would be killed unless they withdrew from Harlem. Although he talked on the general theme of hate, he did not advocate the taking of action or indicate that the MMI or OAAU would kill police, agitate Negroes or commit further violence.

NY T-11
July 23, 1964

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[redacted]

On July 18, 1964, [redacted] was one of several speakers at a CORE rally in Harlem protesting the shooting of James Powell by a policeman. He urged Negroes to arm themselves for self-protection, but he left the rally before it broke up and marched on the 28th Precinct, New York City Police Department, where the rioting started.

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NY T-13
July 20, 1964

On July 2, 1964, [redacted] attended an MMI meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and told the followers there that they could get new members by causing some excitement such as blowing up a bridge. He compared Philadelphia to Harlem indicating the latter are more vicious but the former could be aroused. He said that (rioting) teen-agers in New York City were doing the right thing and all they need is leadership. He then indicated that the MMI was not involved in current New York City violence.

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NY T-14
July 22, 1964

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Staten Island Civil Rights Leaders

The Local Chairman of the Staten Island Branch, NAACP, Mr. Henry De Hart, who resides at 31 Harrison Avenue, Staten Island, is employed by the City of New York.

The newly elected Chairman of the Staten Island Chapter, CORE, is Mr. Max Le Joe. Mr. Le Joe resides at [redacted]. He has been a member of CORE since its inception, and previously served as Vice-Chairman of the organization. Since this is the only Staten Island civil rights organization known to have some Communists among its membership, it is too early to conclude how Le Joe will handle this problem. His predecessor in office, Richard Prideaux, accepted the assistance of the few Communists in the organization, feeling that the "political" thinking of these individuals was not important as compared with the assistance they had to offer.

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[redacted]

NY T-31
August, 1964

The Staten Island Catholic Interracial Council is located in the offices of the Catholic Information Center, 1190 Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island. The President of the organization is Mr. Pearce M. O'Callaghan, [redacted] He has participated in some public programs sponsored by both the NAACP and CORE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Staten Island Urban League Guild is headed by [redacted] Mr. Ernest A. Dow of [redacted] The organization has no official headquarters, but does business from [redacted]

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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

New York City

All precincts of the NYCPD, including those in areas of potential violence, have a community relations program. These precinct coordinating councils are supervised by the office of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of Community Relations. Through these coordinating councils in the precincts, liaison between the precinct and leaders of the minority community is maintained. In the recent riots in New York City, Negro officers of the NYCPD were specifically assigned to keep in communication with responsible leaders of the Negro people.

[redacted] b6 b7C

New York City Police Department
August 7, 1964

United Council of Harlem Organizations

On August 12, 1964, Mr. L. Joseph Overton was interviewed in his office at the headquarters of Local 338, Retail, Wholesale, Chain Store and Food Employees Union, 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

Overton stated that he is the spokesman for the newly-formed United Council of Harlem Organizations, with headquarters at 312 West 125th Street. The Council, according to Overton, is composed of sixty-nine separate groups or organizations each having a separate identity. He expects to add seven more organizations to the Council in the very near future.

He advised that he considers he accomplished an extraordinary feat in persuading the various member

organizations to agree to designate him as their spokesman, inasmuch as many of these organizations have differed as to how to obtain the common objective. He cited as an example the fact the Muslim and Black Nationalist organizations have, for the first time, agreed to be represented by someone other than an organization member.

The New York "Amsterdam News", August 8, 1964, Page 1, 46, sets forth the following information concerning the United Council of Harlem Organizations:

"Mayor Wagner is meeting with a delegation of the United Council of Harlem Organizations Thursday morning at Gracie Mansion for the second time since the Harlem uprisings, for a frank and open discussion on basic issues that should be given priority consideration.

"Out of the meeting it was also hoped to establish a system of communication between the Mayor's office and the Harlem community.

"L. Joseph Overton, acting chairman of the unity group said the Mayor's invitation to sit down and talk was accepted Monday at a conference with members of the steering committee at the Harlem Labor Center, 312 W. 125th St."

"The 12 - man steering committee includes L. Joseph Overton, Livingston Wingate, Bishop Alvin Childs, Harlem locality mayor, Alexander J. Allen, executive director New York Urban League; Arnold Johnson, President of the Small Business Chamber of Commerce; Rev. Richard A. Hildebrand, president of NAACP New York Branch, Councilman elect Percy Sutton, James Lawson, president of the United African Nationalists, Hulan Jack, former Manhattan Borough President, Omar Ahmed, spokesman for the Black Muslims, Dr. Yosef Ben Jochannan, Edward Mills Davis, Black Nationalist spokesman.

"Although the Council lists 69 groups, here

"are the only organizations the Amsterdam News could get as listed from Mr. Overton's office.

"Organizations listed by the United Council of Harlem Organizations include African Freedom Movement, International Muslim Society, Inter-Faith Health Assoc., Mt. Zion Baptist Church, St. Paul's Baptist Church, Abyssinian Baptist Church, Christ Memorial Baptist Church, Beulah Baptist Church, Mayor of Harlem Committee, United Peoples of Africa, American Ethnical Cultural Society, Harlem Council, Nationalists Unity Organization, HANA, Harlem Action Group, NAACP, Central Harlem Mothers' Association, Hearts of Africa Committee, HARYOU, C O R E, Urban League, Kennedy Democratic Club, New Era Democratic Club, National United Black Action Group, East River Tenants Association, United Black Association, Harlem Restaurant and Liquor Dealers, African Nationalists Movement, Negro Action Group, Muslim Mosque, Inc., Harlem Parents Committee."

On July 7, 1964, NY T-33 advised that [redacted] who resides with [redacted] at [redacted] was listed as a member of Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). b6 b7C

No other identifying information was given.

MMI is characterized in the Appendix.

[redacted] appeared at Rally of Nation of Islam Mosque #7 (NOI Mosque #7), in Harlem, New York City, on May 28, 1960. b6 b7C

NY T-34
May 31, 1960

NOI Mosque #7 is characterized in the Appendix.

[redacted] New York City, in 1934, furnished information to Special Agents of the FBI in August, 1956, concerning certain employees of the New York City Department of Welfare identified by him as members of a Communist Party unit in the Harlem Section of the Communist Party (CP) about 1934. [redacted] stated that one Arnold Johnson, a Negro, (not further identified) was a member of this CP unit. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] New York, advised on October 25, 1960, that Arnold Johnson, a Negro in his fifties, was an official in the International Workers Order in the 1930's. For this reason [redacted] believed that Johnson may have also been a CP member in the 1930's. Johnson allegedly told [redacted] at the time of the Fidel Castro visit to New York City in April, 1959, that he had met and talked to Castro, while Castro was living in the Hotel Theresa. Johnson claimed he was not a Communist but thought at that time that Castro was a wonderful man. [redacted] stated that Johnson had an office on [redacted] in Harlem, New York City, and his wife [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] BSS, NYCPD, advised on August 12, 1964, that Arnold P. Johnson, Negro, former employee of the New York City Department of Welfare, was identified as a speaker at a unit or fraction meeting of the CP in the late 1930's, according to testimony received during an investigation conducted by the New York City Commissioner of Investigation, William B. Herlands, who was investigating Communist infiltration into the New York City Department of Welfare. b6 b7C

The International Workers Order has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] NAACP, mentioned above, stated that there is no "personal communication" between the Negro Community and City Hall, such as Mayor Wagner visiting the Harlem area, being seen by the people in the Community and thereby impressing them with the "personal presence" of City Hall. He stated that Mayor Wagner does appear on television, does speak on radio and his statements do appear in the newspapers. However, [redacted] is of the opinion that any, such pronouncements, by Mayor Wagner are not the result of Mayor Wagner's personal involvement but rather, the beliefs of Mayor Wagner's Chief Negro adviser [redacted]

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[redacted] added that the problem is further complicated by the numerous Negro organizations competing for recognition. He said that the most notable feature of these Negro organizations is that the leaders connected therewith are for the most part otherwise unemployed and have merely created employment for themselves. He suggested that City Hall provide jobs for these people and thereby possibly eliminate many "overnight" organizations and bring the "communication" into a more controllable position. He said that City Hall is caught in the position of trying to satisfy each group and each set of leaders, with the result that the problems of the Community are actually being overlooked.

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[redacted] CORE, referred to above, advised that there is no immediate "day to day" communication between the Negro community and City officials. He related that James Farmer, National Director, CORE, has met from time to time with City officials, and with representatives in the New York City Commission on Human Rights; but, he stated, "they never come to us to get our ideas or suggestions"; that CORE must go to the City official as a com-- plaining body. [redacted] also referred to the

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"open door" policy of the "housing people", which he characterized as a negative approach; that here, too, the housing people did not solicit "our advice or assistance, or come to us".

[redacted] indicated that there is a lack of communication between City Government and, for example, publishers and editors of Harlem newspapers. [redacted] thought that a channel of communication between these parties would be productive of better race relations. b6 b7C

[redacted] NAACP, referred to above, stated that the NAACP constitutes a channel of communication between the people in the Negro community and City officials. However, for those residents of Negro communities who are not members of the NAACP, he does not feel that they have a channel of communication open to them, and this in turn accounts for some of the violent action. The Negro feels that many of the people who are supposed to represent him, do not in fact represent him. He has no real voice or contact with the City Government.

[redacted] United Council of Harlem Organizations, stated that his communication with officials and leaders in the community was excellent; and as an example he cited his recent conference with the Mayor and his forthcoming conference with the Police Commissioner. He also commented on his personal acquaintanceship with top leaders in the Negro community and in the labor field.

[redacted] NAACP, mentioned above, advised that the channels of communication between the minority leaders and the local officials is good. The NAACP is represented by [redacted] in the Citizens Committee for Action. Most of the racial groups have a member on this committee which usually meets monthly to discuss problems. The Police Department,

as well as groups like the Catholic Interracial Council, is represented at these meetings.

The leaders of the principal civil rights organizations on Staten Island have good and effective liaison with the local borough administration and the NYCPD, both at the headquarters and precinct level. These leaders state that they have no difficulty in arranging meetings with the Borough President or the appropriate member of his cabinet. [redacted] a Negro, is a member of the Borough President's cabinet and is an effective go-between with the administration and local civil rights leaders. b6 b7C

The civil rights leaders in the area have had some contact with the New York State Commission on Human rights, a public agency, as well as with the New York City Commission on Human Relations. They regard the effectiveness of such contacts as ranging from fair to good.

The following are organizations in the New York City area which were organized to provide channels of communication between the minority community and local officials:

PUBLIC AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY (CITY, STATE AND FEDERAL)

CITY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (CCHR)

Stanley H. Lowell, Chairman
Madison S. Jones, Executive Director
80 Lafayette Street
New York, New York

The CCHR was organized to foster mutual understanding and respect among all racial, religious, and other ethnic groups in the City of New York; to encourage equality of treatment for all ethnic groups and individuals; to cooperate with governmental

agencies and non-governmental agencies and organizations having like or kindred functions; and to make investigations and studies in the field of human rights. Since 1958, the Commission has administered and enforced the Fair Housing Practices Law, designed to insure equality of opportunity in the private housing market of New York City.

The CCHR provides consultant and program assistance to leadership of minority communities, to neighborhoods experiencing racial change and rising intergroup tensions, to youth exploring problems of race and culture, to parent groups and school authorities in the furtherance of school integration, to landlords and others in the housing field to promote voluntary compliance with the Fair Housing Practices Law; brings together leaders of minority groups and of the business community to work out methods of extending equality of opportunity in employment and equal treatment of minority group consumers; receives, investigates, and conciliates or refers for court action individual complaints of discrimination in housing based on race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

The CCHR maintains a Tension Control Unit to serve as the "eyes and ears" of the Commission in identifying and meeting tension situations wherever they occur, or may be expected to occur. It has worked closely with the NYCPD in a variety of ways, and, at the request of the Police Department, a human relations course was developed for youth patrolmen.

The CCHR also makes available speakers, printed materials, tape recordings, program and neighborhood assistance without charge.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
(Migration Division, Department of Labor)

Joseph Monserrat, Chief
Ralph Rosas, Director
322 West 45th Street
New York, New York

This organization helps the Puerto Rican adjust to new environments, and assists the community in understanding the migrant; works in such major areas as community organization, employment, social services, education, public relations and information.

The organization provides speakers, printed materials, films, program and neighborhood assistance, and direct assistance to Puerto Ricans. It publishes pamphlets and reports available in English and Spanish, notably, "A Summary in Facts and Figures" (revised as required), consisting of two parts: "Progress in Puerto Rico" and "The Puerto Rican Migration".

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

George H. Fowler, Chairman
Jesse Kleiman, Executive Secretary
270 Broadway
New York, New York

This organization places special emphasis on eliminating and preventing discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or age in employment, places of public accomodation, publicly assisted housing, and education. It investigates complaints of discrimination; provides speakers and program and neighborhood assistance.

Additionally, this organization provides a variety of program aids consisting of films, recordings, displays and printed materials, including reprints of speeches and articles and its regularly published "Newsletter".

PRIVATE AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY - (Local agencies and national agencies with headquarters and/or offices in the City)

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

John de J. Pemberton, Jr., Executive Director
George Rundquist, Executive Director, New York Branch
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

This organization places special emphasis on the defending of civil liberties, free inquiry and speech, due process of law, and equality before the law regardless of race, creed, or national origin. It provides speakers, printed materials, legal briefs and court cases, educational programs, and work with legislators and other governmental officials.

The American Civil Liberties Union publishes "Civil Liberties" (Monthly) and "Weekly Bulletin" for free distribution to the press and interested groups and individuals; also, "Annual Report" and pamphlets on civil liberties issues.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH (ADL)

Benjamin R. Epstein, National Director
Monroe R. Sheinberg, New York Regional Office
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

The ADL is active in the combatting of all forms of discrimination in housing, education, employment, public accomodations and resorts; church-state relationships; educational aids; civil rights. Its programs and services include speakers, printed materials, films and film strips, program and neighborhood assistance, consultation to community groups and individuals; special services for educational

personnel and teachers; investigation of charges of discrimination. Additionally, the ADL has an extensive supply of printed materials available to organizations and individuals.

ASPIRA (An Agency of The Puerto Rican Forum, Inc.)

Antonia Pantoja, Executive Director
296 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

ASPIRA provides guidance of Puerto Rican youth to enable them to continue their education in the professions, the technical fields and the arts so that once trained they will supply the effective knowledgeable leadership of the Puerto Rican community.

ASPIRA also provides career assistance to capable Puerto Rican youths through an intensive orientation and counseling program that includes workshops, seminars, individual interviews, and meetings with parents. It organizes ASPIRA clubs in high schools, churches and community centers where Puerto Rican youths come together and discuss issues of common interest, their future plans, educational opportunities and the important issues in the Puerto Rican community. These clubs also welcome newcomers and help them adjust to school life in the City.

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL

Ivis J. Calvet, Administrator
George K. Hunton, Consultant
233 Broadway
New York, New York

The Council works with other groups in the human relations field to promote interracial justice. Its programs and services include parish

societies serviced by a speakers bureau; study sessions; printed materials, and program and neighborhood assistance.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY STUDIES

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, Director
26 Washington Place
New York University
New York, New York

Among its activities, this organization places emphasis on research and training in the human relations field, including the areas of race relations, interfaith relations, community tensions, and social class issues in group living. It provides speakers, printed materials, program and neighborhood assistance, consultation, community surveys, projects on a limited basis, and short-term training.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, INC. (CCRM)

Hugh J. Stern, Acting Chairman
Mrs. Edna A. Merson, Chairman Emeritus
225 West 57th Street
New York, New York

CCRM conducts research-education programs in civil rights as it applies to housing in New York City. It furnishes speakers, printed materials, program assistance, and specialized advice on housing problems of minority groups, and operates the Partnership Apartment Seeking Exchange (PASE), an advisory and checking service for members of minority groups seeking housing in the open market. It publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, "The Scoreboard", which contains information on housing and general civil rights news.

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Dr. S. Garry Oniki, Area Director, Racial and Cultural Relations
289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

This organization places its emphasis on the helping to eliminate practices of discrimination and segregation, and furthering the cause of civil rights. It provides program assistance to denominational, interdenominational, and non-church groups. It is co-sponsor of the annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

HARMON FOUNDATION, INC.

Miss Mary Beattie Brady, Director
140 Nassau Street
New York, New York

This organization provides advisory service in many areas and is often consulted on interracial and intergroup matters. It places emphasis on concrete projects to promote interracial understanding. It provides speakers, films and film strips; program and neighborhood assistance; art materials of different races around the world are available for exhibits; and, acts as a consultant service to schools on how to build their art collections.

HARLEM YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED, INC. (HARYOU)

HARYOU is an organization formed to prepare Negro youth to meet the single-standard competition of a nonsegregated society. HARYOU, in July, 1962, was granted $230,000, by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime for an eighteen month planning operation. This grant was further supplemented by the City of New York with an additional grant of $100,000.

The core of the HARYOU program is an insistence

upon social action instead of dependence upon social services.

HARYOU has designated five local areas for intensification. In each of these areas, HARYOU will recruit a local Neighborhood Board comprised of adults and youth who live or work in the neighborhood and who represent a broad cross-section of the local population. Each Neighborhood Board, with the assistance of a staff placed at its disposal, will assume the on-going responsibility for the critical evaluation of youth, family, and other services. Specifically, these Boards and their implementing staffs will assume responsibility for (1) placing children and their families in touch with social and community services relevant to their needs, (2) recruiting and recommending persons having the requisite traits and qualities for training as direct service workers, (3) inquiring both formally and informally into the effectiveness and efficiency of social and community services, (4) negotiating for the strengthening and improvement of these services with the relevant agencies or departments, and (5) conducting drives and campaigns calculated to senitize local residents to issues of community concern such as health, school, or housing problems, police protection, and political action.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

This organization encourages improved race relations and good citizenship in the fields of immigration, naturalization and human rights.

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

Emanuel Muravchik, National Director
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York

The Jewish Labor Committee was organized to

work with the labor movement to bring fuller realization that civil rights and the status of minorities are central to the program of organized labor. It provides speakers, films, printed materials, program and neighborhood assistance. It publishes "Labor Reports", the only monthly news service of its kind to the labor press, highlighting civil rights issues of concern to organized labor.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS

Harold Hunton, Chairman
Blanca Cedeno, Secretary
56 Hinckley Place
Brooklyn, New York

This is an organization of individuals concerned with advancing intergroup relations, knowledge and skills, improving standards of intergroup relations practices, and furthering the goals and principles of intergroup relations work. Its national headquarters is located in Washington, D. C., and the organization publishes quarterly the "Journal of Intergroup Relations" and monthly the "Nairo Newsletter".

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING (NCDH)

Margaret Fisher, Acting Executive Director
426 West 58th Street
New York, New York

The NCDH places special emphasis on the elimination of racial and religious restrictions from the nation's housing market and the establishment of residential integration through a broad program of education and action carried out cooperatively by the 37 major religious, civil rights, labor and civic organization which form NCDH.

The NCDH also serves as a clearing house for information, counsel and assistance in the housing-civil rights field; provides advisory services for groups in drafting and implementing fair housing legislation; offers assistance to local fair housing committees; provides speakers; evaluates Federal, State and local housing activities as they affect minority group families and residential patterns. The NCDH also publishes a bi-monthly periodical, "Trends in Housing". (See also New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.
(Department of Racial and Cultural Relations)

Dr. Robert Spike, Executive Director
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

This organization conducts educational projects, research, and surveys to improve race relations through church and community activities. It supplies its own literature, as well as that of several religious denominations and agencies in the field of human relations; program and neighborhood assistance is provided for Protestant denominations developing race relations programs. It publishes bi-monthly the "Interracial News Service".

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

Richard L. Plaut, President
6 East 82nd Street
New York, New York

This organization's main purpose is assisting qualified Negro high school students in the pursuit of higher educational opportunities. It provides student counselling, college advisory services, supplementary scholarship assistance, and supervises the

Community Talent Search program, offering consultation and technical assistance to interested cities.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director
Henry Steeger, President
14 East 48th Street
New York, New York

This organization is a professional community service agency for securing equal opportunity for Negro citizens. Non-profit, non-partisan, and interracial in its leadership. Its goal is to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in American life and to give guidance and help to Negroes so that they may share equally the responsibilities and rewards of citizenship.

All programs of the National Urban League are planned to bring about positive changes in the status of the Negro, focusing on job development and employment, education and youth incentives, housing, health and welfare, and religious resources. It provides consultant services to public and voluntary agencies, identifying gaps affecting Negro welfrre and organizing demonstration projects. (See also Urban League of Greater New York.)

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING (NYCDH)

Margaret Fisher, Acting Executive Director
426 West 58th Street
New York, New York

This organization presents a broad program of education and action for open occupany housing carried out by the 40 religious, labor and civic organizations affiliated with it. It drafts and promotes enactment of fair housing legislation and presses

for its effective implementation.

The NYCDH offers speakers, literature and program assistance; evaluates City and State housing programs as they affect minority group families and residential patterns; provides advisory services to local fair housing group.
(See also National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.)

PHELPS-STOKES FUND

Frederick D. Patterson, President
297 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was set up in support of education and research directed toward improving race relations in the United States and abroad, and it applies its efforts toward gaining more housing for low-income families in New York City. Among its services, it provides consultants, sponsors conferences and intercultural activities, disseminates information on scientific research about race problems and human relations.

PROTESTANT COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Dr. Dan M. Potter, Executive Director
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

This Council is interested in the promoting of sound intergroup relations through programs in the fields of housing, juvenile delinquency, elimination of economic and racial discrimination. It provides speakers, program and neighborhood assistance designed for churches carrying out integration programs and expanded community service.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PUERTO RICAN FORUM, INC.

Josephine Nieves, President
Josephine Perez, Secretary
Francisco Trilla, M. D., Chairman, Board of Directors
296 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

This is a non-profit voluntary organization of young adults of Spanish-speaking background dedicated to the identification, development and utilization of knowledgeable, responsible leadership and talent within the Puerto Rican Community.
(See also ASPIRA)

URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW YORK

Alexander J. Allen, Executive Director
Nathan L. Burnett, Program Director
202-6 West 136th Street
New York, New York

This is an interracial social service agency working to secure equality of opportunity for Negroes and other minority groups in employment, housing, and education. It provides information, counseling, guidance and referral services for individuals and groups in the fields of industrial relations, housing, public education and public information; counseling service and referral service to families and individuals faced with emotional and environmental problems; and counseling, testing, and placement services to high school dropouts. It operates borough committees in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens to improve intergroup relations in local communities.
(See also National Urban League, Inc.)

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VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

New York City

Activities of the City Commission on Human Rights Regarding Objectives Sought by the Minority Community

(Compiled from material published by the CCHR)

The City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) took the lead in New York City in combating "blockbusting", a practice by which real estate speculators deliberately panic white homeowners into selling homes which are then resold to Negroes at exorbitant markups.

CCHR consultants helped organize effective resistance to the blockbuster, such activities culminating in public hearings to expose speculators operating in the East New York section in Brooklyn where blockbusters had disrupted an entire neighborhood.

The Commission's hand was strengthened on the legislative front by passage of legislative amendments to the Fair Housing Practices Law, giving the CCHR new power to operate in the private housing market.

In 1962, an Enforcement Division of CCHR was created to handle specific complaints, from investigation of allegations of discrimination to conciliation.

In its report on blockbusting, the CCHR revealed sordid patterns of racial and economic exploitation of New York City families desperately seeking decent places to live. It found a complete absence of professional standards and ethics among real estate speculators and a lack of an adequate credit structure. The Commission recommended legislation to curb unscrupulous real estate operators, a re-evaluation by banks of their mortgage placing practices and a vigorous program for responsible real estate leadership to police their own industry.

The CCHR in October, 1963, issued a far-reaching policy statement on the state of the Negro. This statement called for aggressive action in every area to accelerate the Negro's full participation in the benefits of American free

society. Two key elements in the new policy were (1) a call for preferential treatment for qualified Negroes to compensate for the historical and existing exclusion pattern of American society, and (2) rejection of the color-blind approach to the solution of problems of discrimination.

In May, 1964, alarmed by reports that part of the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn was torn with racial strife, specialists of the CCHR made a study of the neighborhood and of the Crown Heights Safety Patrol, originally the "Maccabees."

It was found that crime perpetration and crime prevention, not race relations, were the problems in Crown Heights. It was found that race is not an element in the motivation of criminal activity. The crime problem which exists is that marauders, both Negro and white, come in from the outside and prey upon both the Negro and white residents of the community.

Statements of Negro Leaders and Others:

[redacted] of NAACP, referred to above, related the following as being among the prime demands of the Negro community: b6 b7C

1. Improved housing facilities.

2. Open occupancy, further described as an end to concentration of the Negro in the ghetto.

3. Increased number of Negro businesses in the Negro community. In this connection Mr. Allen cited discrimination against the Negro businessman by banks, who refuse loans to him. Absence of courteous human relations between white merchant in Negro community and Negro customer. The Negro feels that he is being treated with disrespect.

4. Economic factor that white merchant is taking money out of the Negro community and not giving anything back, since he lives for the most part outside the Negro community.

5. Absence of chain stores or supermarkets in the Negro community, which means that the Negro cannot take advantage of discount prices.

6. Number of Negro school teachers should be augmented. Also there should be Negro principals in some of the schools.

7. Enlarged program of vocational training in schools, so that the Negro youth would be encouraged to learn a specific trade, rather than general studies.

8. Enlarged program of vocational guidance in schools for Negro students, so that those who do not have an aptitude for general studies, may be encouraged to train in special skills.

9. Increased on-the-job training for Negroes.

10. Increased recreational facilities, youth centers; the Negro youth is concerned about his idleness.

11. Need for high school classes in personal living and hygiene. The Negro is distressed over the fact that many Negroes in the lower economic level do not know simple rules of personal care and hygiene, or housekeeping and infant care.

12. Also the Negroes feel that the Negro professionals have deserted them. They have abandoned the Negro community.

13. Need for a police crack-down on prostitution in Negro areas. The Negroes feel that the police are not concerned about crime and wrong doing in the Negro community.

14. Reduction of police concentration in the Negro areas.

15. A program of human relations training for police assigned to negro communities. Awareness on the part of the police of the slum conditions in which the Negro must live. [redacted] stated that the police have no idea of the abusive treatment suffered by the Negroes over the years, especially in the South. They moved away from the South in order to escape that kind of ill treatment, and they now find it in the police. This has created a feeling of antagonism against the police. b6 b7C

16. Feeling that some public schools and parks should be named after certain prominent Negroes, so that the Negro might take greater pride in his race.

17. Increased number of Negro reporters on white newspapers, and in the broadcasting systems.

18. Enforcement of building standards and codes in the Negro community against the slum lords, so that the Negroes are not over-charged in rent and forced to live in squalor.

The Reverand Richard A. Hildebrand, President, New York Branch, NAACP, listed the following specific demands of the NAACP to New York City officials, according to article appearing in New York "Courier", local newspaper, August 8, 1964, page 3:

"1. Immediate suspension of Lieutenant Gilligan pending the outcome of a thorough and unbiased investigation by a group outside of the Police Department;

"2. Establishment of a permanent Independent Civilian Board of Inquiry to probe all allegations of police brutality and to make recommendations for action on the basis of facts revealed by an unbiased investigation;

"3. Prompt action to eradicate racial discrimination in the building industry and in all other areas of employment;

"4. Elimination of slum conditions including penalties for landlords who refuse to correct dangerous and unhealthy conditions in their rental properties; and

"5. Implementation this September of a realistic and meaningful school integration program with improvement of academic standards in all schools."

[redacted] CORE, referred to above, stated that CORE was backing a demand on the City Government to establish a Civilian Review Board to review cases of alleged police brutality. He stated this would give the Negro the feeling that he is "getting judged fairly", and putting a check on police malpractice. b6 b7C

[redacted] pointed out that another objective of the Harlem community is greater efficiency on the part of the police in cracking down on crime, specifically the "numbers racket". He stated this is a flourishing racket in Harlem and tends to discredit the police in theeyes of the Negro community.

[redacted] NAACP, mentioned above, stated that the objectives sought by the Negro community in Harlem might be considered as being identical with the problems existent therein. Better housing is desircus but not within the Negro's grasp, if he cannot pay the rent due to unemployment. Better educational facilities, including a top-notch school faculty would be appreciated if the youth felt that years of study would result in employment. However, the youth has merely to look around his own neighborhood and see that such effort will result only in unemployment. The person who had no education and is involved in "taking numbers", "placing bets" appears to the youth to be the only one employed, the only one living well and the one who "shakes hands with the cop". b6 b7C

[redacted] would classify full employment and a crackdown on graft as the immediate necessity. As for objectives in Harlem he stated that these are no different from those of other Negro communities in that they comprise all those things which make for a better, cleaner life.

L. Joseph Overton, referred to above advised that he and the Steering Committee of the United Council of Harlem Organizations will meet with Police Commissioner Michael Murphy and will present proposals for his action. Overton

considered these proposals to be just and logical and stated the Commissioner could act on them favorably without any "loss of face" or relinquishment of his responsibilities as Commissioner. These demands are:

1. The suspension of Lieutenant Gilligan, without prejudice until his actions have been fully evaluated and adjudicated.

2. The immediate appointments of two Negro police captains to commands in Harlem precincts, and the assignment of Negro desk sergeants and lieutenants to four precincts in the area.

3. The appointment of a Negro Deputy Police Commissioner.

Overton is of the opinion that if these requests are acted on favorably, the prospects for law and order in Harlem will be greatly enhanced. He considers these demands to be the crux of the situation insofar as the immediate period is concerned.

[redacted] NAACP, stated that the primary objective of the Negro groups should be for jobs. Many people believe the emphasis should be on better education. If more jobs are obtained the housing conditions will improve. b6 b7C

[redacted] NAACP, mentioned above, stated that as a member of a labor union, he thought the primary objective should be that of obtaining more and better jobs. Other objectives include the matters of better housing and education in the Negro community.

Ernest A. Dow, Staten Island Urban League, furnished following information on August 10, 1964:

The principal objectives sought by the Staten Island minority organizations are open housing, equal job opportunities and abolition of discrimination in schools. In October, 1963, the NAACP and CORE joined in demanding that the Staten Island Realty Board cease practices of alleged discrimination against Negro home buyers. The Staten Island Realty Board is an organization composed of principal real estate businesses on Staten Island. At the time of the October, 1963 protest, Mr. Frank Sterner was President of the organization. Charges were made by representatives of the NAACP and CORE, that the Charles Realty Company of Staten Island had taken a house off the market when they discovered the prospective buyer to be a Negro. The minority organizations threatened to picket the realty office but a meeting was held with the Staten Island Realty Board, avoiding a possible "showdown". The controversy was settled without further incident.

In July, 1963, Staten Island CORE announced that it would commence picketing of Neisner Brothers Department Store and Sears Roebuck Store, both on Forest Avenue, Staten Island, if the job-hiring practices of these stores did not change with respect to qualified Negroes. Negotiations were held with representatives of both stores and CORE officials, and upon agreement that a number of Negro clerks would be hired by a certain time the decision to picket the stores was revoked. Since July, 1963, there have been no similar demands made by CORE or other organization officials.

The only other demonstrations staged by either CORE or the NAACP, occurred in July, 1963 at the construction sites on Staten Island, and in May, 1964, at Public School 15, Staten Island. As an outgrowth of the picketing on July 22, 1963 at school construction sites, both CORE and the NAACP drew a picket line around Borough Hall for four hours on July 26, 1963. Six members of the picketing team were

granted an interview by [redacted] who promised to look into the allegations that there was discrimination in hiring practices at the school construction sites.

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b7C

VIII REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

New York City

[redacted] CORE, mentioned above, cited Parents and Taxpayers (PAT), New York City, as a reactionary group, opposed to the bussing of school children to achieve racial balance in city schools. [redacted] stated that the basic approach of this group "is such that there will be collisions with the Negro community". b6 b7C

[redacted] NAACP, referred to above, considered that Parents and Taxpayers, New York City, is a group which rose up in reaction to a demand of the Negro community to end "de facto" school segregation. The Parents and Taxpayers were opposed to forced bussing of school children from schools outside the Negro communities to schools within the Negro communities. [redacted] related that the Negroes themselves have had a reaction against Parents and Taxpayers, in that they feel that Parents and Taxpayers represent opposition by the whites against the blacks over and above the bussing issue. [redacted] stated that this type of reaction by the white community "frightens" the Negro and makes him feel that the white man is his enemy.

[redacted] NAACP, stated that the leaders of the racial groups are concerned about the PAT group, in that it appears to be composed of extreme rightists. The action by the PAT group in opposing the use of the firehouses for registration purposes was regarded as an un-American action. The effect of the proposed boycott of the schools by the PAT group cannot be stated at this time, but the boycott will not help the situation. This refers to a proposed PAT boycott of New York City schools on opening day of school, September 14, 1964.

I. Community

Columbia County

Hudson, New York

This is the only city in Columbia County and has an overall population of approximately 11,000 of which approximately 1,300 are of the Negro race, representing 11% of the total population. The entire Columbia County has a population of 47,322, of which 1,545 are Negroes and are widely scattered in farming areas.

II. General Racial Conditions

There have been no racial demonstrations, sit-ins, or picketing in the past. The largest share of the colored population in Hudson, New York, resides on Columbia Street which in the past had houses of prostitution and bars which catered largely to migrant workers from the surrounding orchard country. Problems have been with individuals due to misconduct due to drinking and not with racial matters per se.

John L. Sullivan,
Chief
Hudson, New York
Police Department
August 7, 1964

III. Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

Hudson, New York

There is no evidence of violence potential in the Hudson, New York area.

[redacted]
Investigator
New York State Police

b6
b7C

[redacted] Columbia County
Chapter, NAACP
August 7-10, 1964

IV. Identities of Organizations Involved in Local Racial Situation

The only organization active in Columbia County on racial matters is the Columbia County Chapter of the NAACP. There is no indication this group has been infiltrated by Klan-type or subversive groups which condone, advocate or resort to extralegal action, bombings, shootings or other forms of racial violence.

John L. Sullivan, b6 b7C
Supra

[redacted]
Supra
August 7,10, 1964

V. Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved

The Columbia County NAACP is headed by Rev. C. Donald Alstork, 44 8th Street, Hudson as president. Vice President is Edward Stroud, 235 Columbia Street, Hudson, Treasurer is Jesse Cooper, 611 State Street, Hudson, and Secretary is Estelle Hill, Hill Street, Catskill, New York. Among the members of the Board of Directors is Irving Rosenberg, Germantown, New York, and Philip Seidel, Ghent, New York.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Supra
August 10, 1964

Source advised it was indicated from a source close to [redacted] that [redacted] was at one time in the CP but would not join nor was there any chance of changing his mind. b6 b7C

NY T- 35
June 9, 1964

VI. Existence of Channels of Communication Between Minority Leaders and Local Officials

There appears to be good liaison between local governmental officials and merchants and the leaders of the minority race. There are no known public or private commissions established to date seeking to solve the racial problems.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Supra
[redacted]
Supra
August 7-10, 1964

VII. Objectives Sought By Minority Community and Possible Points of Contention

The potential points of contention appear to be sub-standard housing and un-equal job opportunities. There have been no allegations of police brutality and no demands for the removal of public officials for activities in the racial field.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Supra
[redacted]
Supra
August 7-10, 1964

VIII. Reaction of Leaders and Members of the Community to Minority Demands

There is a professed readiness on the part of public officials and of the business community to meet with racial leaders to resolve their complaints. There have been no organized protests or demonstrations. The most recent incident involved the willingness of barbers to serve any customers regardless of race and this was resolved peaceably through a meeting with the Barber's Union representatives.

[redacted]
Supra

[redacted]
Supra
August 7-10, 1964

b6
b7C

I. Community

Dutchess County
Poughkeepsie, New York

The most recent census indicates the City of Poughkeepsie has a population of 38,330, of which approximately 10 % or 3,601 persons are indicated to be Negro. The City of Poughkeepsie is surrounded by a suburban area consisting mainly of the Town of Poughkeepsie, which has an additional population of 31,129, of which less than 2 % or 453 persons are Negro. Poughkeepsie is the main urban area of Dutchess County which has a total population of 178,000.

Beacon, New York

The second largest community in Dutchess County, Beacon, has a population of 13,922, of which 348 are members of the Negro race or which represent less than 2 % of the total population.

II. General Racial Conditions

Poughkeepsie, New York

The majority of the colored population resides in what is known as the Lower Main Street area. There has been no history of organized racial trouble in this area. The area is frequented by migrant workers from the surrounding fruit growing areas and contains those taverns frequented by Negroes. There have been no demonstrations, picketing, sit-downs or other resistence movements in this area or in the City of Poughkeepsie by people from this area.

John L. Martin, Jr.
Chief of Police
Poughkeepsie, New York
August 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

There has been no organized racial trouble in the Beacon area.

John L. Sullivan
Chief of Police
Beacon, New York
August 7, 1964

III. Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

Poughkeepsie, New York

The potential for violence in the Poughkeepsie, New York, area is remote at the present time.

John L. Martin, Jr.
Chief of Police
Poughkeepsie, New York

Vincent Smith
Chief of Police
Town of Poughkeepsie

[redacted] b6 b7C
Poughkeepsie Commission
on Human Relations

[redacted]
Dutchess County Chapter
National Association for
Advancement of Colored People

August 7 - 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

At the present time there is little evidence of violence potential in the Beacon, New York area.

Samuel Wood
Chief, Beacon Police
Department

[redacted] b6 b7C
Beacon Representative to
Dutchess County Commission
on Human Relations

[redacted]
Beacon Representative of
National Association for
Advancement of Colored People

August 7 - 10, 1964

IV. Identities Of Organizations Involved In Local Racial Situation

Poughkeepsie, New York

Dutchess County Chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People

Donald Scott, Chairman
Ethel L. Vaughn, Vice Chairman
Thomas Rockwell, Secretary
Calvin Waite, Treasurer
Mrs. Wiley Jackson, Corresponding Secretary

Poughkeepsie Voters League

Reverend Robert Dixon, President
Clayton H. Thompson, Vice President
Mrs. Dorothy B. Stanley, Recording Secretary
Emmett Jeter, Corresponding Secretary

The general programs of both of these groups are aimed toward a better social and economic position of the colored population, through equal employment, educational and housing opportunities. The Poughkeepsie Voters League has concentrated on housing surveys and the registering of Negro voters. They claim to have succeeded in increasing Negro voters from approximately 450 to 1,100, with a potential total of 1,450 in Poughkeepsie. Neither group is known to be infiltrated or influenced by Klan-type or members of the Communist Party or related subversive groups. They have not been known to condone, advocate or resort to extra legal action, shootings, bombings or other forms of racial violence.

John L. Martin, Jr.
Chief of Police
Poughkeepsie, New York
August 7 - 10, 1964

[redacted]
Poughkeepsie Commission on
Human Relations
August 7 - 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

The only group in Beacon, New York, active in racial matters is the local National Association for Advancement of Colored People, which is a part of the Dutchess County Chapter, National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

b6
b7C

Samuel Wood
Chief of Police
Beacon, New York
August 10, 1964

[redacted]
Dutchess County Commission
on Human Rights
August 10, 1964

V. Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved

[redacted] supra, on August 7 - 10, 1964, furnished the following information regarding the identity of the leaders involved in the civil rights struggle in Dutchess County: b6 b7C

Dutchess County Chapter, National Association for Advancement of Colored People

[redacted] is Chairman of this branch. [redacted] b6 b7C a Negro, resides in New Hackensack Heights and is employed by [redacted] in Poughkeepsie. He is moderate and well respected and has no affiliation with any Klan-type or subversive organization.

[redacted] is Vice Chairman of this branch. b6 b7C She resides at [redacted] Poughkeepsie, and is employed as [redacted] and her husband is [redacted] She is moderate, well respected and has no affiliation with any group advocating violence in any form.

[redacted] serves as Secretary of this National Association for Advancement of Colored People branch. He resides on [redacted] and is self-employed as [redacted]

[redacted] is Treasurer. b6 b7C [redacted] is well educated and moderate and is employed as an [redacted]

[redacted] is the Corresponding Secretary of this branch.

Poughkeepsie Voters League

[redacted] President. [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted], Negro, who is employed as [redacted] and also is [redacted] New York. He also is a member of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. [redacted] has been the most militant of the Negroes but lacks leadership and has made statements not

founded on fact and which have been challenged by members of his race. He has only weak support from the Negro element in Poughkeepsie.

Vice President, [redacted] Negro, 32 years of age and a [redacted] Company. He is moderate and respected. b6 b7C

Recording Secretary, [redacted] Negro, is [redacted] in Poughkeepsie. Her husband, [redacted] is employed by [redacted] b6 b7C

Corresponding Secretary, [redacted] Negro, is employed at [redacted] New York and is a former [redacted] at [redacted] b6 b7C

VI. Existence of Channels of Communication Between Minority Leaders and Local Officials

Poughkeepsie, New York

The communication between minority leaders and local officials, including law enforcement officials has been good. Both representatives of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the Poughkeepsie Voters League have frequently conferred with the City Manager, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police.

To co-ordinate groups active in racial matters and to furnish a means of communication between them and city officials and leaders, the City of Poughkeepsie Commission on Human Relations has been established. This Commission is composed of [redacted] b6 b7C (Negro), and [redacted] There has been a high degree of liaison between racially oriented groups and this Commission. They have arranged meetings, panel discussions, heard complaints of discrimination and have contacted local industries and businesses, city departments and individuals in effecting employment opportunities and training and have been effective in forestalling demonstrations, picketing, sit-ins, etc., by meetings and conferences. Through their actions to date, they have obtained the confidence of the responsible members of the Negro community in the City of Poughkeepsie.

John L. Martin
Chief of Police
Poughkeepsie, New York

[redacted] Supra b6 b7C

August 7 - 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

There has been good liaison between representatives of the Negro community and the Chief of Police and his department as well as with other governmental departments. Beacon is included as part of the Dutchess County Commission on Human Rights and complaints of discrimination are handled by that group. A City Commission on Human Relations has been slow in getting organized due to politics but is planned.

Samuel Wood
Chief of Police
Beacon, New York

VII. Objectives Sought By Minority Community and Possible Points of Contention

Poughkeepsie, New York

To date, most contention has centered on sub-standard housing and un-equal job opportunities. There have been no charges of police brutality or sub-standard schools and no request for civilian boards to investigate the activities of city officials. Action on sub-standard housing has been confined to meetings with City officials concerning the enforcement of housing codes and inspections. This demand, in part, is being met by an urban renewal program which will eliminate much of the present area of sub-standard housing. Local industries and banks have instigated plans to employ Negroes in other than menial positions. There have been no sit-ins, picketing, mass civil disobedience demonstrations or protests.

John L. Martin, Supra
[redacted] Supra

b6
b7C

August 7 - 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

The main points of contention are sub-standard housing and un-equal job opportunities. There have been no racial incidents, demonstrations, sit-ins, civil disobedience or violence due to racial matters in the city. Complaints of discrimination in job opportunities have been handled through meetings with the stores and industries involved.

[redacted] Supra
[redacted] Supra

b6
b7C

August 10, 1964

VIII. Reaction of Leaders and Members of the Community to Minority Demands

Poughkeepsie, New York

Both leaders of the minority groups and of the community have been receptive to the present plan of channeling objections and demands through the Poughkeepsie Commission on Human Relations. International Business Machines (IBM), which is the largest local industrial firm, has consistently hired Negroes on all levels of employment; has instituted a plan whereby they handle the sale of houses of employees transferred to other locations, and has refused to handle such houses where there is discrimination against the purchaser. Local banks have hired Negroes in teller and other positions.

There have been no protests or demands for removal of public officials due to inaction on requests or demands of racially oriented groups and no government officials have declined to discuss requests of problems with the groups.

[redacted] Supra
[redacted] Supra

b6
b7C

August 7 - 10, 1964

Beacon, New York

There have been no individual points of contention that have indicated potential racial violence. Complaints have been of a minor nature and have been handled on an individual basis with the employers or officials concerned. The reaction of community leaders of both races has been one of cooperation.

[redacted] Supra
[redacted] Supra

b6
b7C

August 10, 1964

I. COMMUNITY

Nassau County

According to the 1960 Census figures of the United States Bureau of the Census, the population of Nassau County, New York, is 1,391,544 of which 46,000 represent a minority group. The percentage of the minority groups to the over-all population is 3.3%.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Jones Beach, Long Island, New York

On July 4, 1963, [redacted] of Long Island State Park Police, Jones Beach, Long Island, New York, advised that about 40 pickets from the Long Island Chapter of CORE staged a sit-down demonstration in the roadway entrance to the parking fields at Jones Beach. The CORE pickets were led by Lincoln Lynch and they carried placards demanding that the State Park Commission hire more Negroes and Puerto Ricans. According to [redacted] the demonstration lasted about four hours on July 4, 1963, with no incidents or violence. b6 b7C

Malverne Long Island School District

According to Police Chiefs Walter Waring of Lynbrook Police Department and Vincent Ryer of Malverne Police Department, the Malverne School District which embraces the villages of Malverne, Lynbrook and Lakeview and West Hempstead, had a school integration problem in August and September, 1963.

A community organization from the Lakeview area known as the United Committee for Action Now, supported by the Long Island Chapter of CORE and Lakeview-West Hempstead Chapter NAACP, staged picket demonstrations and sit-ins at the schools. These organizations demanded that the school officials put into effect the "Princeton Plan" of school integration.

In connection with the above demonstrations and sit-ins at the schools several arrests were made by the Malverne and Lynbrook Police Departments. Those arrested were charged with unlawful loitering on school property during school hours.

However, the overall demonstrations were considered peaceful and non-violent according to Chiefs Waring and Ryer.

Between the period July 31, 1964 through August 5, 1964, noisy demonstrations in Hicksville were ended on the latter date by an agreement reached between local Long Island Chapter of CORE lead by Lincoln Lynch and a real estate firm, Vigilant Associates of 234 Old Country Road, Hicksville, Long Island, New York. The CORE organization picketed this company, charging discrimination against a potential Negro home purchaser.

The CORE picketing against the Vigilant firm drew Anti-CORE pickets who carried placards reading "Help Keep Hicksville White", "CORE is Unfair". The Anti-CORE demonstrators were kept away from the CORE pickets by a cordon of "special events" police officers from the Nassau County Police Department. The Anti-CORE marchers were mostly teen-agers and some adults from Hicksville and nearby areas. The CORE pickets numbered 40 to 50 each night and the majority of them were white.

The dispute was settled August 5, 1964, when CORE agreed to end the picketing and withdraw complaints of discrimination filed against the Vigilant firm with the New York State Human Rights Commission. In return, the company agreed to continue observing the New York State law barring discrimination in home sales and it also withdrew a libel action against CORE for $750,000.

Special Agents, FBI

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

According to Chief Inspector [redacted] of the Nassau County Police Department, there is no potential racial violence in Nassau County at this time. b6 b7C

According to Police Chiefs Waring and Ryer of Lynbrook and Malverne, no racial unrest exists in Malverne School at this time.

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The Long Island Chapter of CORE headed by Lincoln Lynch has been the organization involved in the local racial demonstrations in Nassau County.

The CORE organization has demonstrated demanding school integration, more jobs for Negroes, and better housing conditions.

The local chapters of NAACP in Westbury, Long Island School area and Manhasset, Long Island school area have requested school board officials to integrate these school districts under the "Princeton Plan". The NAACP requests were made by small delegations from each area in visits to the meetings of the school board officials.

Special Agents, FBI

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The prominent and only publicized leader in the racial situation in Nassau County is Lincoln Lynch, head of the Long Island Chapter of CORE. In almost every case where racial demonstrations took place, Lincoln Lynch and his CORE members led the demonstration. Also, Lynch has assumed the role of leader when negotiations were arranged.

Source advised that Lincoln Lynch was born August 28, 1920, in Jamaica, British West Indies as Lincoln O. Stephen. Lynch was naturalized in New York City in 1958. He presently resides at 970 Hillman Street, West Hempstead, Long Island, New York. He is employed as a flight engineer by British Overseas Airlines Company, Kennedy International Airport, Queens, New York City.

NY T-36
August, 1964

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

According to Chief Inspector [redacted] of the Nassau County Police Department, liaison contacts are maintained with local community police department officials regarding any racial situation within the communities. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that Lincoln Lynch, the local head of CORE agreed to notify the Police Department and any real estate broker of CORE's intention to picket any real estate office 72 hours before forming a picket line. This time notice will allow an opportunity to negotiate if possible.

The Nassau County Commission on Human Rights, a county agency, has been formed by Nassau County officials to arbitrate racial problems in Nassau County if possible. This agency has liaison contact with Nassau County Police Department.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

The Long Island Chapter of CORE led by Lincoln Lynch has been the most active in forming and staging picket demonstrations in Nassau County. Their objective in staging the demonstrations has been more jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans, such as the sit-down demonstration at

Jones Beach State Park on July 4, 1963, according to [redacted] Long Island State Park Police, Jones Beach. b6 b7C

The CORE organization and the local chapter of Lakeview-West Hempstead, Long Island Chapter of NAACP and a local community organization from Lakeview known as the United Committee for Action Now (UCAN) joined together to stage picket demonstrations and sit-in demonstrations at the Malverne School District Schools in August and September, 1963. According to Police Chiefs Walter Waring of Lynbrook and Vincent Ryer of Malverne, the demonstrations lasted about two weeks, a few hours each day. The object of demonstrations is to put into effect the "Princeton Plan" of integration in the Malverne School District.

The Long Island Chapter of CORE headed by Lynch staged picket demonstration on November 11, 1963, at Roosevelt Field Shopping Center, Garden City, New York, for one day. The object being to demand more jobs for Negroes by the various stores and companies located in the center.

Special Agents, FBI

The Long Island Chapter of CORE, again headed by Lynch, staged picket demonstrations each evening for about three hours between period July 31, 1964 through August 5, 1964, at Vigilant Real Estate Office, 234 Old Country Road, Hicksville, Long Island, New York. The object was to charge Vigilant firm with discriminatory tactics in not selling a private home to a potential Negro buyer. An agreement was reached between CORE and Vigilant.

Special Agents, FBI

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In regard to the Malverne School District, demonstrations in August and September, 1963, Police

Chiefs Walter Waring of Lynbrook and Vincent Ryer of Malverne advised that the general feeling of the citizens of these communities was one of concern and disagreement with the demonstrations staged by CORE, UCAN, and Lakeview-West Hempstead Chapter of NAACP. According to these officials, the citizens expressed the opinions that the demonstrations were upsetting to the school children and interferring with the school programs.

Also, the picket demonstrations conducted by CORE July 31, 1964, through August 5, 1964, at the Vigilant Real Estate Office, Hicksville, Long Island, New York, were not well received by the Hicksville community. The CORE pickets were picketed by an Anti-CORE group of youths and adults from the Hicksville and nearby areas. The Anti-CORE pickets denounced the tactics of CORE.

The Nassau County Police Department kept a close control over both groups and separated them and as a result, the Police were able to maintain order and no violence or disturbance erupted.

I. Community

Rockland and Orange Counties

The total population of Rockland County, according to a Special Census taken in April, 1963, is 162,029, which includes 8,116 non-white citizens. Of this total, 118,944 persons reside in unincorporated areas and only 43,085, reside in corporated villages. There are no cities located in Rockland County.

In 1963, the non-white population of the County was 5% of its total population or 7,846 Negroes and 270 of other races. 42.9% of the Negro population was concentrated in the villages of Nyack, Spring Valley, and Hillburn. A comparison between the 1960 - 1963 census indicated an increase from 7,152 non-whites to 8,116 in 1963, or an increase of 13.5% of the non-white population, while the white population increased at the rate of 18.4% of its total population.

Nyack, New York has a total population of 5,968 with a non-white population of 1,642 persons. Spring Valley has a total population of 8,397 of which 1,038 are non-white. Hillburn has a total population of 1,068, of which 546 are white and 522 are non-white.

Haverstraw, New York is a significant village having a total population of 5,959, with only 373 being non-white.

Orange County

The total population of Orange County, as of the 1960 census was 183,734.

Orange County is larger in area than Rockland County and is definitely more rural but it contains three cities. Newburgh is the largest, having a population of 30,979, with about 7,600 persons being non-white. Of these 7,600 persons, approximately 2,600 are Puerto Rican. Middletown, New York, has a total population of 23,475, with a non-white population of 800. Port Jervis is estimated to have a population of 9,500 to 10,000. The number of non-whites is unknown.

II. General Racial Conditions

On August 7, 1964, Sheriff J. Henry Mock, Rockland County, New York, advised there have been no racial incidents in Rockland County involving personal injury or property damages.

On August 11, 1964, both [redacted] President of NAACP, Newburgh, New York, and [redacted] President of NAACP, Middletown, New York, advised there have been no racial demonstrations in Orange County, New York, involving personal injury or property damages.

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III. Current Evaluation of Violence Potential

[redacted] President of the NAACP, Middletown, New York, advised on August 11, 1964, there have been no demonstrations or picketing necessary in Middletown as he, two other Negroes, and 22 other responsible white persons, comprise the local Middletown Commission on Human Relations, a part of the New York State Commission on Human Relations, and they have been able to handle all problems which have arisen without resorting to picketing or demonstrations. He said his local problems in the NAACP are following the policies

of the National NAACP and he does not foresee any future problems in that area.

[redacted] said Port Jervis, New York, has no racial organization or a need for one. He stated there are no other racial organizations in Middletown, New York. b6 b7C

[redacted] President of the NAACP, Newburgh, New York, advised on August 11, 1964, he is following the current amnesty policy adhered to by the National NAACP and he contemplates no demonstrations or violence potential.

[redacted] Charter member of Rockland County CORE, advised on August 7, 1964, he knew of no violence potential in Rockland County and no demonstrations are planned in the immediate future. He said he is in close contact with [redacted] Rockland County Chairman of the Freedom Now Party, and he knew of no violence potential or planned demonstrations in the near future on behalf of that organization. b6 b7C

Sheriff J. Henry Mock, Rockland County, advised on August 7, 1964, he had recently surveyed local racial leaders in CORE and the NAACP, who had no plans for any demonstrations, and he knew of no violence potential in the county. Mock stated he had learned of plans to settle a major dispute in Nyack, New York, over integration of the volunteer fire department. He said agreement had been reached to accept a qualified Negro and the racial leaders and fire companies are searching for such individuals in good faith.

IV. Identities of Organizations Involved in Local Racial Situation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Rockland County Chairman of the Freedon Now Party, is mainly active in behalf of CORE along with the NAACP in integrating the volunteer fire companies of Nyack and Spring Valley, New York, and alleged segregation in Nyack Urban Renewal involving government funds. b6 b7C

There are no known Klan-type groups or subversive organizations dominating these activities.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Rockland County CORE
August 7, 1964

The Newburgh NAACP Branch held a picket line in front of two schools and the Board of Education in May, 1964, in accordance with NAACP coordinated demonstrations at places of education in all of New York State. These picket demonstrations were peaceful, coordinated with the local police, and no injuries, property damage or civil disobedience was involved.

Deputy Chief of Police
[redacted] b6 b7C
Newburgh, New York
August 11, 1964

V. Identities of Leaders and Individuals Involved

Freedom Now Party, Rockland County

[redacted] b6 b7C is Chairman of the Rockland County Freedom Now Party. He resides at [redacted] New York, and owner of [redacted] New York.

[redacted]
Rockland County CORE
August 7, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Freedom Now Party (FNP)

Conrad Joseph Lynn is the Executive Director of the Freedom Now Party. Lynn resides at Dogwood Lane, Skyview Acres, Pomona, Rockland County, New York, and is an attorney, having offices at 141 Broadway, New York City. The FNP is an all-black political party formed in 1963 to elect Negroes to political office.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Rockland County CORE
August 7, 1964

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on March 9, 1954, Conrad Lynn stated he joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1928, while a student at Syracuse University and joined the CP in 1934. He stated he joined the Trotskyite movement during 1937 - 1939.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The April 13, 1964 edition of "The New York Times", page 23, contained a 7 column advertisement of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) which requested the reader to attend an ECLC meeting to be held on that date at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York, New York. This advertisement contained a

list of officers of the ECLC and Conrad Lynn was listed as a member of its Executive Committee.

A characterization of the ECLC is attached hereto in the Appendix section.

Rockland County CORE

Charles W. James, D.D.S., is President of Rockland County CORE, and Girard Lane is a member of the Action Committee of Rockland County CORE. James has offices and resides at 177 DePew Avenue, Nyack, New York.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Rockland County CORE
August 7, 1964

Nyack, New York, NAACP

[redacted] Nyack, New York, b6 b7C
on August 7, 1964, advised he is President of the Nyack NAACP. [redacted] is employed by [redacted] New York.

Newburgh, New York, NAACP

[redacted] b6 b7C
Newburgh, New York, advised on August 11, 1964, he is President of the Newburgh NAACP. [redacted] is employed by [redacted] Newburgh, New York.

Middletown, New York, NAACP

[redacted] b6 b7C
Middletown, New York, advised on August 11, 1964, he is President of the Middletown NAACP.

VI. Existence of Channels of Communication Between Minority Leaders and Local Officials

Absolute harmony existed between the Newburgh Police Department and [redacted] during the NAACP picketing in May, 1964, and [redacted] has expressed a high regard for the Police Department and the FBI. b6 b7C

[redacted]
Newburgh, New York, NAACP
August 11, 1964

[redacted] Middletown, New York, NAACP, on August 11, 1964, expressed high praise for the Chief of Police in Middletown, New York, and for the responsible white members of the Commission on Human Relations. He indicated he has a close liaison with the local Police Department. b6 b7C

[redacted] Rockland County CORE, advised on August 7, 1964, advised he has close liaison with Chief of Police Frank Ballard in Sloatsburg, New York, where Lane resides, and expressed a high regard for the FBI in the field of civil rights. b6 b7C

VII. Objectives Sought by Minority Community and Possible Points of Contention

In Newburgh, New York, there are two schools, Montgomery Street School and Grand Street School, in which the NAACP claims there is a disproportion of colored students. The NAACP seeks housing in all areas of the city which will change this situation and

absorb these students proportionately. Therefore, they are against urban renewal plans in Newburgh in existing colored neighborhoods which will have multi-story dwellings in a colored section of the City.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Supra
August 11, 1964

In Nyack, New York, the racial movement is contesting its urban renewal program because they allege Negroes are displaced and must seek housing in the less desireable sections of Spring Valley, New York. In addition, it was alleged businesses practicing discrimination would receive benefits of federal funds in the urban renewal plans.

In both Nyack and Spring Valley, efforts are continuing to obtain integration of volunteer fire companies. No civil disobedience or demonstrations have been utilized but picketing has been threatened in Nyack concerning integration of the volunteer fire department.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Supra
August 7, 1964

VIII. Reaction of Leaders and Members of the Community to Minority Demands

There have been no reactions to any demands of the minority community which have resulted in any possibility of racial violence. As previously noted, most demands of the minority are receiving attention by the proper authorities and good relationships exist between local officials and the spokesman of the minority community.

I. COMMUNITY

Suffolk County

The Suffolk County Department of Planning, Hauppauge, New York, has compiled population figures in the County up to 1960. It is noted that these figures compare exactly with the population figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce. These figures are as follows:

Overall County Population	666,784
Negro population	33,035
Other minority population	7,335

The Negro population as of 1960 was 4.95 per cent of the total population. The other minority population was 1.1 per cent of the total.

The Long Island Lighting Company has estimated that as of March, 1964, the total population of the county was 829,278, a growth over 1960 of approximately 25 per cent. There are no available figures on the Negro and other minority population since the 1960 figures.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Of the ten towns located in Suffolk County, three have experienced racial trouble.

In the town of Babylon, specifically in the Village of Amityville and the North Amityville area, there has been a long standing dispute in the matter of school

integration. In the North Amityville area, the population is largely Negro. The Negro organizations, particularly the NAACP, has concentrated on what they term the de facto segregation in the Northeast School.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Suffolk County Police
Department
August 7, 1964

On January 20, 1964, CORE conducted a picketing and sit-in demonstration at the Beachview Apartments, Amityville, a newly built apartment house in an all-white area. This was an open housing dispute.

William Kay
Chief
Amityville Police Department
August 7, 1964

In the Town of Riverhead, racial trouble developed for the first time in early summer, 1964. In May, 1964, the Hollis Warner Duck Farm, located in Riverhead, was condemned and purchased by the County of Suffolk for development as a wetlands and public park. This area has housed Negro migrant farm workers and has been described as a slum area. The Suffolk County Department of Health is in the process of clearing the area and relocating the residents. Approximately 80 families remain to be located. It is estimated that it will take six months to complete the relocation. The Long Island Chapter of CORE has been demonstrating for approximately two months in protest of the delay and inadequacy of the efforts of the County agency in effecting the relocation.

NY T-37
August, 1964

The racial problem in the Town of Huntington has been confined to the problem of open housing and in this connection, there has been only one incident. This incident, sponsored by the Huntington Human Relations Committee, came out of the alleged refusal of a landlord to rent an apartment in a two-family house to a Negro woman.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Suffolk County Police
Department
August, 1964

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Eugene T. Reed D.D.S., Chairman, NAACP, State of New York, advised that he cannot pin point any areas in the State where there exists violence potential. He said that this potential exists in any village, town or city where there are Negro ghettos and slum conditions and a large percentage, in those areas, of teen-age drop outs and young, shiftless, aimless and unemployed adults. In Suffolk County, according to Dr. Reed, there is a slight potential for violence in the percentage of youths and young adults described above, in the area of North Amityville. He pointed out, however, that the Negro ghetto and slum conditions are minimal in this area. He stated that while there are ghetto and slum conditions in Riverhead, the residents of these areas are for the most part migrant farm workers and he would not anticipate any group violence among this element.

Richard Hasgill, Chairman, Central Long Island Branch, NAACP, Amityville, confirmed that there is some potential for violence in the North Amityville area, but he could not think of any possible incident which might trigger such violence.

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The Central Long Island Branch of the NAACP, Amityville, has sponsored the school integration efforts in the Amityville School District.

The demonstration at the Beachview Apartments, Amityville, on January 20, 1964, was sponsored by the Suffolk County Chapter of CORE.

The sit in demonstration and subsequent picketing in the open housing dispute at Huntington in February, 1964, was sponsored by the Huntington Committee on Human Rights.

The protests at Riverhead with respect to the conditions at the Hollis Warner Duck Farm were under the sponsorship of the Long Island Chapter of CORE.

According to Dr. Reed and NY T-37 there has been no apparent anti-Negro sentiment or counter demonstrations at any of the demonstrations listed above. However, Dr. Reed related that on September 22, 1963, a small wooden cross was found burning at 1:05 a.m. on the lawn of the building at 2 Croyden Road, North Amityville, the site of his dental office, which is also the address listed in the phone book of Suffolk County as the New York State Headquarters of the NAACP. He asked for and received increased police protection from the Suffolk County Police Department. At the same time, a note was found on the door of his office reading "down with the NACP (sic)". Dr. Reed felt that the cross and note were not directed at him personally but at the NAACP in the organization's dispute over the school issue. Dr. Reed advised on August 10, 1964, that from time to time he receives hate

letters which seem to come sporadically and in batches rather than continually. He has not received any mail of this type in the past several months.

Richard Hasgill confirmed that there has been no anti-Negro sentiment apparent in the community of Amityville in connection with the school dispute. He said that he has seen no evidence of the formation of pro-segregation organizations in the community.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS INVOLVED

Dr. Eugene T. Reed has been described above as the Chairman of the State Conference, NAACP, State of New York. He is a Negro dentist and resides and has his professional office in Suffolk County.

Richard Hasgill, Negro, described as Chairman of the Central Long Island Branch, NAACP, is a mortician, who operates a mortuary under his name at Amityville.

Calvin Fenton, Negro, is the Chairman of the Huntington Committee on Human Rights. According to NY T-37 Fenton is a social worker and is a solid citizen and highly respected.

The Chairman of the Suffolk County Chapter of CORE is Henry Smith (Negro) of Amityville. According to NY T-37 this organization in itself is insignificant and Smith is merely the nominal chairman. This source advised that Lincoln Lynch, Chairman of Long Island CORE "calls all the signals". He, Lynch, according to the source is noted for his "spur of the moment- sort of wild-cat" demonstrations rather than the planned demonstrations of a responsible leader. This source said that Lynch and Smith would not be likely to cooperate with Government agencies.

There is no evidence of Communist or related subversive organizations involved in the racial activity in Suffolk County, according to NY T-37 . This source has stated that there is no indication at the present time that there are any organized anti-Negro groups operating in Suffolk County.

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

Dr. Reed, Hasgill and NY T-37 have advised that there has been no instance of police brutality against the Negro minority to date in Suffolk County, to their knowledge. They, as well as police sources have advised that the relationship of the police departments in Suffolk County and the NAACP has been cordial and mutually cooperative.

William Kay, Chief, Amityville Village Police Department, [redacted] First Precinct, Suffolk County Police Department (covers North Amityville) and [redacted] Second Precinct, Suffolk County Police Department (covers Huntington) advised that they have always been advised in advance by the NAACP and the Huntington Committee on Human Rights of any planned demonstrations. These organizations have cooperated with the departments in every detail. [redacted] advised that he was obliged to arrest the ten sit-ins at the housing demonstration in Huntington after the owner of the property filed a complaint charging trespassing. b6 b7C

On the other hand, Stephen Grodski, Chief, Riverhead Police Department and Under Sheriff [redacted] Suffolk County Sheriff's Office, have advised that there has been no liaison between Long Island CORE and their offices. Chief GRODSKI advised that he has solicited the b6 b7C

cooperation of CORE in the interests of their personal safety. CORE has refused to alert the Police Department to planned demonstrations though they did alert news media and local radio stations.

It is noted that the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors allocated the sum of $8,000.00, which sum is to be used for the hiring of the Relocation and Management Association of Manhattan to handle the relocation of the families still living on the Hollis Warner Duck Farm in Riverhead. Assurances have been made that Suffolk County authorities would cooperate with private welfare agencies in trying to solve the problems created by slum areas in the county. Those assurances were given by County Executive H. Lee Dennison at a recent meeting with the Executive Director of Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Rockville Center, the chairman of the Diocessan Commission for Racial Affairs and the Executive Director of Nassau-Suffolk Salvation Army and the Suffolk County Labor Commissioner.

The Catholic Interracial Council of Long Island has appointed a special committee to function in Eastern Suffolk (would include Riverhead) to work for the support of Catholics throughout Suffolk County for the relocation and rehabilitation of slum occupants.

It was at the insistence of the Suffolk Human Relations Commission, created by the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors in May, 1963, that the Board of Supervisors voted the $8,000 appropriation mentioned above.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

The objectives sought by the Minority groups have been set out under II. Dr. Reed, above, has advised

that the claim of his organization that the Northeast School in Amityville, is de facto segregated is in the hands of the New York State Commissioner of Education. He does not expect a ruling on the matter until after the November elections. He stated also that suit has been filed in Federal Court in the matter.

Dr. Reed advised that a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the New York State Conference of Branches, NAACP, at a meeting on August 1, 1964, which called for a moritorium on all demonstrations, other than in certain emergency situations, until after the November elections. In the emergency situations, no demonstrations are to be had before clearance with the Board of Directors.

Dr. Reed commented in this regard that his organization could not control the actions of organizations such as CORE.

In the school protest at Amityville, a demonstration schedule furnished in advance by the NAACP to police authorities, listed demonstrations from Sunday, September 8, 1963 through September 14, 1963, via mass meeting at the Hollywood Baptist Church (September 8), picketing at Memorial High School (September 9) picketing at Park School (September 10), picketing at Junior High School (September 11) picketing at Northwest School (September 12), picketing in the Village of Amityville business section (September 13,14). A token group picketed at Northeast School every day of that school week. According to the Amityville Village Police Department and the Suffolk County Police Department, the pickets numbered twenty on the average. On September 13, 1963, a school boycott of the

Northeast School was carried out and was approximately 50 per cent effective. This boycott was publicized as a token of support for the Malvern, Long Island school case which was scheduled for a court hearing on that date.

Another school boycott of the Northeast School, again sponsored by the NAACP was carried out on May 18, 1964, on the 10th anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. It was estimated that the boycott was 86 per cent effective.

In none of these demonstrations in Amityville were there any incidents or disorder.

In connection with the State-Wide demonstrations against school segregation on May 18, 1964, NY T- advised that, other than the Amityville activity described above, the only other significant activity in Suffolk County was a letter writing campaign conducted by the Patchogue Branch of the NAACP in which 2500 letters were sent out to teachers, school administrators and school board members in the Brookhaven and Islip Towns area. These letters solicited the support of these recipients in carrying out the letter and the spirit of the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

This source stated that there have been no possible points of contention in the area covered by the Patchogue Branch of the NAACP other than small slum areas which the local authorities have taken steps to correct.

The picketing and sit-in by CORE at the Beachview Apartments, Amityville, was a one day demonstration on January 30, 1964. The dispute was amicably settled. There were no incidents or arrests.

After the arrest of the ten sit-ins at an apartment in Huntington on February 10, 1964, on charges of trespassing, this residence which was a two family house, was picketed for several days under the sponsorship of the Huntington Human Relations Committee. The picketing was peaceful and the organization followed the orders of the Police Department regarding the permissible number of pickets on the line at any one time.

The demonstrations conducted by CORE, in protest against the conditions at Riverhead, New York, took place intermittently during June and July, 1964. The demonstrations took the form of marching through the business area and laying in the street at a busy intersection, for which 8 demonstrators were arrested on June 27, 1964, by the Riverhead Police Department.

On July 21, 1964, Lincoln Lynch, Chairman of Long Island CORE, was arrested on July 21, 1964, by the Sheriff's Office of Suffolk County when he attempted to enter the Hollis Warner Duck Farm after Suffolk County authorities had ordered CORE people excluded from the area. He was charged with Disorderly Conduct and Third Degree Assault.

Another maneuver of CORE took place on July 24, 1964, when demonstrators in several cars pulled a slow down in travelling around the main traffic circle in Riverhead for about 30 minutes. There were no incidents or arrests on this occasion.

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On July 25, 1964, Under-Sheriff [redacted] Suffolk County, advised that about 100 demonstrators, white and Negro, were permitted to enter the Hollis Warner Duck Farm where their demonstration took the form of marching and singing. Their identities were not determined, but

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[redacted] noted that the license plates indicated that these people were foreign to Riverhead. On this occasion, LINCOLN LYNCH, Michael Raskin and Nicholas Fremont Smith were denied entrance to the farm since they were known as CORE people. They offered no resistance or objections. There were no incidents or arrests during this demonstration.

Dr. Reed, above, advised that he believes that the CORE demonstrations at Riverhead have about run their course.

NY T-37 has advised that he believes CORE has gotten "all the mileage possible" out of the Riverhead situation and will concentrate on voter registration. He said that the positive action on the part of the County officials and the intervention of private agencies in the slum relocation matter has dulled the issue for CORE.

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

At Amityville, Dr. Reed, above, relates that the Amityville School Board "have their head in the sand" and have, over a period of years, consistently refused to consider the demands of the Negro community for the integration of the Northeast School.

With respect to the Suffolk County position of denying access of CORE people to the Hollis Warner Duck Farm, H. Lee Dennison, County Executive, is reported to have stated that CORE officials would not be allowed on the farm because their actions have clearly indicated they are contributing nothing to the solution of the problems of the farm. He is reported to have been legally advised that the County is empowered to bar the CORE people; that

the Farm, though condemned and taken over for development as a public park, is not as yet public property since the development of the site for park purposes has not as yet been completed. It is further reported that Dennison, at the outset, invited CORE to help relocate the Negro families on the Farm but he claims that CORE has hindered the County's efforts by inciting racial conflict.

NY T-37 has advised it is the opinion of Human Relations people that the Hollis Warner Duck Farm is public property and that it is illegal for the County to deny admission of CORE people to the Farm, while at the same time permit access to other people who are non-residents. This source said he anticipated some legal action would be instituted to test the legality of the County's position in this matter.

A statement in the "Long Island Catholic", issue of August 6, 1964, the weekly newspaper published by the Diocese of Rockville Center, which statement was attributed to a group of Riverhead clergymen, read in part,"We believe that conditions in Riverhead do not warrant use of irresponsible actions for attaining social and economic gains. Down through the years, as far as we can ascertain, there has been no organized or overt racial discrimination in the institutions of this community."

I. COMMUNITY

Ulster County

Kingston, New York, located 100 miles north of New York City, is the largest community in Ulster County. According to the 1960 Census, Kingston is a community of 29,700 persons, 1,301 being Negroes, representing approximately 4 per cent of the overall population.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

There has been no racial trouble as such in Kingston; however, there has been some picketing sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the demonstrations having been peaceful in nature.

Robert Murphy
Chief of Police
Kingston, New York
August 10, 1964

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Mayor John Schwenk, Chief of Police Robert Murphy, [redacted] former head of the NAACP, and Vera Van Dyke, Charter member of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE, all of Kingston, New York, advised on August 10, 1964 they do not expect any racial violence in Kingston. b6 b7C

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The NAACP and the Ulster County Chapter of CORE are the only organizations involved in racial matters in Kingston. The NAACP sponsored a demonstration in 1963, picketing the Woolworth Store in Kingston, protesting alleged racial bias of that store in Southern cities.

CORE, in 1964, has sponsored demonstrations protesting alleged housing bias and employment bias, and held a

demonstration at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Resident Agency, Kingston, New York, protesting the disappearance of three voter registration workers in Mississippi.

Robert Murphy
Chief of Police
Kingston, New York
August 10, 1964

Julius Sippen and Esther Sippen were active in the NAACP demonstration at the Woolworth Store in 1963.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Kingston Police Department
August 10, 1964

Source advised in 1952, the main objective of the Communist Party (CP) in the Kingston area at that time was to infiltrate the NAACP. Mrs. Julius Sippen was one of the few CP members who were successful in joining the NAACP.

NY T- 38
December, 1952

Source advised Esther Sippen held a CP meeting in her home, 33 Lucas Avenue, Kingston, New York, on April 20, 1953.

NY T- 39
April 21, 1953

Source advised in 1955, Julius Sippen was Chairman of the Committee to Organize CP Activities in the West Hurley area, New York.

NY T- 39
May 17, 1955

Bertha and Ralph Kricker are members of and are active in the affairs of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE.

Vera Van Dyke
Ulster County Chapter of CORE
August 10, 1964

Ralph Kricker on August 15, 1958, remarked he and his wife, Bertha, had been Communists since their college days.

NY T-39
August 18, 1962

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

[redacted] year old student at Ulster County Community College, Kingston, New York, is the current Chairman of the Ulster County Chapter of CORE. Bertha and Ralph Kricker, supra, residents of Woodstock, New York, are active in the affairs of CORE. b6 b7C

Vera Van Dyke
Ulster County Chapter of CORE
August 10, 1964

Everett Hodge, Funeral Director, 21 Franklin Street, Kingston, New York, is the Chairman of the NAACP, Kingston.

[redacted] Kingston Police Department, supra, has advised Julius and Esther Sippen are active in the affairs of the NAACP. b6 b7C

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

Mayor John Schwenk, Kingston, New York, advised on August 10, 1964, thathe has established the Commission on Human Relations in Kingston, New York, which meets regularly to discuss current racial policy and problems in Kingston. This Commission is composed of a colored layman, a colored minister, a Jewish Rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Protestant Minister and a white layman. They hear all complaints in racial matters and provide recommendations for solutions.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

Mayor Schwenk advised that complaints received by his office have concerned allegations of bias in housing and employment. The findings of the Commission thus far have shown that there has been no foundation in fact for the complaints that were the results of misunderstanding of the parties involved and these problems have been resolved to the satisfaction of all those concerned.

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

Mayor Schwenk advised that the leaders and members of the community of Kingston, New York, are tolerant of the demands of minority groups, give these demands all consideration due, and have not exhibited any sort of organized resistance.

I. COMMUNITY

Westchester County, New York

The 1960 census figures reflect Westchester County is inhabited by 808,891 persons.

Thomas Vaughan, Director of the Westchester County Planning Department, White Plains, New York, estimated that the 1964 population of Westchester County is 883,400.

In the 1960 census, there were 60,455 Negroes in the Westchester County area or a percentage of 7.5 per cent to the overall population. Set forth below is a breakdown by major cities and population centers in Westchester County. The remainder of the Negro population is spread out through the County.

Village City or Town	Total Population	Negro	%Negro
White Plains (County Seat)	50,000	5,880	11.6 %
Mount Vernon	76,010	14,918	19.6 %
Yonkers	190,634	7,663	4.0 %
New Rochelle	76,812	10,103	13.2 %
Peekskill	18,737	2,137	11.4 %
Port Chester	24,960	1,903	7.6 %
Ossining	18,662	2,512	13.5 %
Township of Greenburgh (including incorporated and non-incorporated areas)	76,213	6,275	8.2 %

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Past racial activity in Westchester County has been limited. The demonstrations which have taken place have been held by the NAACP, CORE, Urban League and the Westchester Committee for Justice Now. The latter organization has acted as an overall coordinating group. There are no areas in which it might be said that "bitter racial antagonisms" exist.

John Hoy
Sheriff
Westchester County
August, 1964

New Rochelle, New York

[redacted] of the New Rochelle, New York Police Department, furnished information concerning a demonstration which started at 7:30 p.m. on June 24, 1964, at Hartley Housing, a public housing development in New Rochelle, New York, to protest the arrest on June 21, 1964, of [redacted] a resident of Hartley Houses. The tenants of this housing development are predominantly Negro. The arrest of [redacted] was made by Patrolman [redacted] Badge Number 16. The demonstration started at 7:30 p.m. with a group which assembled at Hartley Housing and rapidly swelled to approximately one hundred and fifty persons. The group proceeded through the Negro section for two blocks and then went on to City Hall on North Avenue which is an additional three blocks distant. Police Headquarters are attached to City Hall. The number of demonstrators increased as the group marched and it was estimated that six hundred were in the group when city hall was reached at about 8:15. A large number of spectators were in the area, but they did not participate in the demonstration.

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City Hall is located on North Avenue, a major traffic artery and some demonstrators lay in the street and blocked traffic. Other demonstrators chanted slogans such as

"Badge Sixteen Must Go", "End Police Brutality" and "Justice Now". The demonstrators were largely Negroes and predominantly teen-agers. The mother of [redacted] was observed in the group and was carrying a placard stating, "Sixteen, The Assaulting Machine, Must Go." Mimeographed handbills were passed out which stated, "Another Negro Beaten By the Police of New Rochelle. We are marching on City Council, to-night, June 24, 1964." The crowd was handled with difficulty but no arrests were made. The actual demonstration lasted until 11:00 p.m., but a crowd of approximately two hundred people remained in the area of City Hall until after 12:30 a.m., June 25, 1964. This group was not demonstrating.

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The principal spokesmen for this group were, Paul Dennis, President of the local NAACP, Joseph W. Jackson, on behalf of the Negro American Labor Council and Leona Farrington, Vice President of the local NAACP. These individuals met with New Rochelle Police Commissioner Edward Carey in his office after 11:00 p.m. and demanded immediate suspension of Patrolman [redacted] The Commissioner refused to suspend [redacted] and stated that a hearing would be held in due course to determine if unnecessary force was used in making the arrest of [redacted]

New Rochelle Police Department Records reflected that complaints had been received that a number of youths were congregating on Horton Avenue, that they were disorderly and boisterous and were interferring with passersby. The patrolmen on the post were instructed to be alert for this situation and to disperse such groups. On June 21, 1964, [redacted] encountered a group of youths at 8:30 p.m. and ordered them to move on. The group dispersed with the exception of [redacted] who refused to move. [redacted] then told [redacted] he was under arrest and took [redacted] by the arm. [redacted] resisted and struck Officer [redacted] then struck [redacted] with his night stick and [redacted] fell to the ground. He was not believed to be unconscious, but would not move.

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[redacted] mother rushed to the scene and refused to move until an ambulance was called. [redacted] was taken to New Rochelle Hospital and six sutures were taken to close a scalp wound. X-Rays were negative. [redacted] was subsequently charged with disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and assault in the third degree. [redacted]

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SCHOOL BOYCOTT, MT. VERNON, NEW YORK, ON MAY 18, 1964

On May 17, 1964, the Mt. Vernon, New York Branch of the NAACP held a rally on the steps of City Hall, Mt. Vernon, to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Supreme Court's desegration decision and to protest the failure of the local Board of Education to end racial imbalance. Several hundred gathered on the steps of City Hall where the speakers included the Reverend Milton A. Galamison, the organizer of New York City's two school boycotts. On Monday, May 18, 1964, a boycott of the schools in Mt. Vernon resulted in several hundred additional absences which were probably attributable to the boycott. All in all, the boycott did not reach the figures hoped for by the leaders. There were no incidents of violence and paraders and picketers were watched carefully by the police and allowed to demonstrate in an orderly fashion.

George Kummerle
Commissioner
Mt. Vernon Police Department
August, 1964

NEW ROCHELLE SCHOOL INTEGRATION CASE

In 1961, the New Rochelle School Board was the defendant in a suit brought by the parents of eight Negro

children attending the almost predominantly Negro Lincoln School. The suit sought an end to de facto segregation in the education system of New Rochelle by permitting the children to attend a school of their choice. The decision was handed down by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman in favor of the petitioners and ultimately the Lincoln School was closed with the pupils being distributed to other schools throughout the city. There was no violence in connection with this action. The attorney for the petitioners was Paul Zuber, a Negro attorney prominent in cases of this type.

[redacted] above b6 b7C
1961

YONKERS, NEW YORK

William Polson, Chief of Police, Yonkers, New York, advised that in June and July, 1964, the apartment house owned by [redacted] Yonkers, New York, was picketed intermittently by a small group from CORE, the purpose being to protest [redacted] alleged failure to rent an apartment to a Negro. [redacted] advised the picketing was done in a peaceful manner, there being no incidents, disorders or arrests.

Polson advised that, during the picketing, he invited all groups interested in racial matters in the Yonkers area to attend meetings in his office in order to discuss such matters. He described these meetings as being beneficial to all concerned and believed that through such meetings, he would be able to keep open channels of communication with minority groups and thus avoid any acts of violence or illegality.

Coincident with picketing of the apartment house at 385 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, New York, the same group

placed a picket line in front of the home of [redacted], New York. At one time, at night as many as seventy pickets marched in front of [redacted] home after having also marched in front of City Hall. This demonstration lasted intermittently over a span of about three weeks and was then discontinued. The pickets stayed until about ten or eleven o'clock at night chanting and singing songs. At about nine p.m., the police prohibited any unnecessary noise. An attempt by [redacted] to inhibit the pickets by turning on his water sprinkler brought a ruling from the New Rochelle Corporation Counsel that the pickets would be within their rights to charge him with third degree assault. The sprinklers were turned off. There was no violence in connection with this demonstration.

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PORT CHESTER, NEW YORK

Fred Ponty, Chief of Police, Port Chester, New York, advised that during the early part of 1964, a number of local meetings were held at Port Chester, New York, as to the necessary action to be taken in the schools on behalf of the white and Negro parents and their children.

Ponty stated he would not describe these meetings as dealing with racial trouble or as being such to engender bitter racial antagonism. He stated a readjustment to racial problems has been and is being peacefully made in his community.

Mrs. M. Paul Redd, President of the Rye-Portchester Branch of the NAACP and Mrs. Betty V. Stith, NAACP Education Chairman, have both stated that legal action is planned against the Port Chester School District Number 4 for the Board of Education's inadequate handling of the racial imbalance situation. There is no indication of any action to be taken other than by legal means.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] of the Rye-Port Chester Branch of the NAACP, advised that at a meeting in April, 1964, of the Town Youth Council, there was a verbal controversy over whether or not a 19 page survey prepared by Mobilization for Youth and issued by the Port Chester Youth Council dealing with social problems mainly of a racial nature, should be circulated for answering throughout the community. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised the public discussion was called by the Village and Town Boards after complaints by veterans' organizations that the survey had a subversive intent, all organizations in the community being invited to attend the meeting. The opinions of all interested at that time were aired in public, the survey being rejected.

[redacted] advised William Kunstler, civil rights attorney representing the Youth Council's Chairman, demanded that those who "by innuendo" accused his client, the proponent of the survey, of being a Communist, bring forward proof of same. Kunstler explained that Mobilization for Youth, a non-profit agency that prepared the survey, was founded by Columbia University, is given support by the Ford Foundation and has the cooperation of churches, schools and other neighborhood groups.

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York, a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 29, 1964, columns 1 through 8 on page 9, contained an article as to William M. Kunstler. The article states that Kunstler represented the Freedom Riders in 1961 and since then, as counsel for the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has been a representative in civil rights cases stretching into the thousands.

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

A review of the population statistics for Westchester County reflects that over fifty per cent of the Negro population resides in the lower third of the county just above the New York City line. These residents are in the cities of Yonkers, with 7,663; Mt. Vernon with 14, 918, and New Rochelle with 10,103. This is by far the greatest concentration of Negroes in the county. Almost all racial activity whether it be school integration matters, discrimination in rental of living space or the like, has centered here. The only instance which approached what might be called imminent violence was in connection with the arrest of Richard Hunter on June 21, 1964, in New Rochelle and the subsequent picketing and mass demonstration at City Hall. Here there was only one individual, the Hunter boy, who refused to accede to the requests of the police officer to move on. The others disbanded without protest. Police Commissioner Edward F. Carey of New Rochelle, New York, regards the matter as one of great seriousness but not one in which there is any imminence of violence. The demonstrators in the [redacted] situation were for a large part teen-agers. A large number of the Negroes in New Rochelle as well as Mt. Vernon and Yonkers are home owners, are in a large majority employed in occupations in which they enjoy a good income. b6 b7C

George Kummerle, Police Commissioner of Mt. Vernon, New York, advised after the May 18, 1964 School Boycott that he had had no indication of imminent violence at any time that the individuals were permitted to demonstrate in an orderly fashion and that his department was aware of and prepared for the demonstrations well in advance. He knew of no smoldering areas of discontent which might unexpectedly arouse a group to a pitch in which violence might be the outcome. He estimated that most of the so-called incidents were more or less fabricated for the purposes of publicity

and that the Negro population had no real issues which might provoke riots.

Chief of Police, William Polson of Yonkers, New York, is the chief of police for the largest city in Westchester County with a population of 190,634. Included in this figure are approximately 7,663 Negroes for a low percentage of only 4.0. Polson knows of no imminence of violence and in the only incident of any consequence, that which involved the picketing of the apartment house at 385 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, New York, there was never at any time any indication that the demonstration was out of hand or was directed toward an outbreak of violence.

Peter King, Chief of Police, Peekskill, New York, advised that in early 1964, Peekskill, New York, and his department, was chosen by the Westchester County Welfare Commissioner to be the first community in the County to implement recent New York State Legislation to withhold welfare rent payments from slum landlords.

King advised that, as a result of the above law, his department has had numerous contacts with Negro and white persons living in his community. King advised that all men in his department have been instructed as to the serious nature of racial matters and the potential danger ever present in racial situations.

King advised Melvin Tapley, President of the Peekskill NAACP has been active in local racial matters.

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

[redacted], Executive Assistant to the County Executive, Westchester County, New York, furnished the following information: b6 b7C

Organizations in the Westchester County area which are active in the racial situation include the NAACP, a Westchester chapter of CORE, the Urban League, the Negro American Labor Council, Fair Housing Committees in several communities and the Westchester Committee for Justice Now.

The groups have a common goal of improving conditions for the Negroes in the areas involved in Westchester County and of promoting steps to end discrimination in employment, housing and education.

The NAACP is the largest of the organizations, if the membership of the various chapters is totalled. The Urban League, which is located in White Plains, New York, also has a strong membership numerically. The chapter of CORE, which has not been organized for a great period of time, has a membership of under 50. The Negro American Labor Council which was formed in the recent past, is not too large numerically, but is becoming increasingly effective because it is able to deal with only a small number of groups, such as labor unions and building and contractors associations.

The demands made by the spokesmen of the various organizations have varied in the different communities. In some of the larger communities, besides asking for better educational facilities, requests have been made for more recreational facilities. In areas where there are public housing projects, some feeling has been expressed for greater police protection for residents of the projects. There has also been a demand expressed in some sections for more Negroes on the various police departments and also for greater promotional opportunities for Negroes who are already members of the police departments.

The Fair Housing Committees which exist in several communities, were described by [redacted] b6 b7C New York, as an outgrowth of a suggestion made by the Urban League.

He pointed out that the Urban League, which is centered in White Plains, New York, did not have sufficient personnel to work throughout the county. It was suggested by officers of the Urban League that local voluntary organizations be set up to promote integration in housing and to be alert to discriminatory practices with regard to the sale or rental of dwellings. The result was that Fair Housing Committees have been organized in some communities.

Instances have occurred where discriminatory practices with regard to sales of homes or rentals of apartments were brought to the attention of the committees. Such matters were then made the subject of complaints to the State Commission Against Discrimination. Subsequent action of this agency has usually resulted in a settlement of grievances.

Source advised that another committee which he had not been aware of previously, was in contact with City officials in New Rochelle. The organization, The Westchester County Joint Committee on Equal Opportunity, indicated that it was made up of representatives of various organizations, namely the Urban League, CORE, NAACP Negro Ministers Association and the Hartley Tenants Council.

Representatives of this group protested alleged police brutality in New Rochelle, requested city action in creating job opportunities, a civilian review board for the police department, increased recreational facilities in the area of Hartley Houses (a Public Housing development) and increased services for the tenants of Hartley Houses.

NY T- 40
August, 1964

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

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b7C

[redacted] above, advised in August, 1964, the presidents of the chapters of the NAACP in the various communities in Westchester County are as follows:

Paul D. Dennis, Jr., New Rochelle, New York

Miss Doris Waters, [redacted] Mt. Vernon, New York

b6
b7C

Mrs. Selena M. Grissom, [redacted] Mamaroneck, New York

Mrs. Adeline Shavers, [redacted] Rye, New York

Melvin Tapley, [redacted] Peekskill, New York

b6
b7C

He related Malcolm Williams, [redacted] New Rochelle, New York, is chairman of the Westchester CORE group.

Source, during August, 1964, furnished the following information:

Joseph T. Jackson is chairman of the Westchester County Joint Committee; Leslie Roberts is Chairman of Negro American Labor Council; Dr. Leon Scott, a New Rochelle dentist, represents the Urban League, and, Mrs. Leona Farrington represents the New Rochelle NAACP, and George Carter was President of the Hartley Tenants Council.

NY T- 40
August, 1964

[redacted] above, with regard to the Westchester Urban League, stated William C. Wolfe is the Executive Director. He advised that the leaders of the Westchester Committee for Justice Now were the leaders of the other organizations already in existence in the County and that its purpose is to coordinate the activities of all other organizations. [redacted] commented that, up to now, the Westchester Committee for Justice Now has been little more than a paper organization. b6 b7C

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

The Executive Assistant to the County Executive of Westchester County at White Plains, New York, is [redacted] above. [redacted] b6 b7C

He is well connected with all Negro leaders and organizations in the County.

In the major cities of the County, Yonkers, New Rochelle and Mt. Vernon, in which fifty per cent of the Negro population resides, civic officials and Chiefs of Police have been successful in meeting with local leaders on what situations have developed.

[redacted] above b6 b7C
August, 1964

Source advised that in regard to New Rochelle, the members of the City Council and the Mayor have met in public and executive hearings with leading local Negro leaders in most amicable sessions to iron out any difficulties which may come up. As friendly and as constructive as these sessions have been with the local Negro leaders, city officials have been disturbed at subsequent press releases by these individuals which are at a complete variance with the results of the hearings and give the impression that no progress is being made when, in fact, it is.

NY T- 40
August, 1964

In White Plains, New York, the Board of Education, recognizing the racial imbalance existing in the city's schools started out two years ago to redistrict the various school districts in an endeavor to end any such racial imbalance. In anticipating the demands of the minority groups and recognizing the existing imbalance the board decided on closing the predominantly Negro school, the Rochambeau School as of June, 1964. So effective has been this example of initiative that there have been no evidences of complaint or dissatisfaction by the minority group.

[redacted] above b6 b7C
August, 1964

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

The minority community as such, i.e., the Negro community, has not made a full overall county drive in pursuit of any one objective with the exception of fair housing. In this category, various local fair housing groups have arisen, at the suggestion of the Urban League.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Tarrytown Fair Housing
Committee
August, 1964

Equal job opportunities has not been an issue at any place in the county with the exception of possibly in New Rochelle, where, following the Hunter incident, previously mentioned, demands were made before the City Council for city action in creating job opportunities, a civilian review board for the Police Department, and for assistance with housing problems. Demands were also made for the suspension of [redacted] supra. Job opportunities were cited as the crux of the whole problem and Negro leaders urged the City Council to take every available means to attract new business and industry so that more jobs can be created. b6 b7C

The techniques used by the minority community have been restricted to pickets and in one instance, in New Rochelle, following the arrest of [redacted] supra, a mass demonstration. The mass demonstration included about six hundred people. b6 b7C

VIII. REACTIONS OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the [redacted] incident in New Rochelle, demands were made for the immediate suspension of [redacted] for the use of unnecessary force in making the arrest. The Commissioner, Edward F. Carey, refused to accede to such demands and insisted that a departmental inquiry would be instituted to inquire into the facts surrounding the arrest. b6 b7C

It was decided that the patrolman's trial would be made public and would be held in advance of the trial of the defendant [redacted] The Mayor, in meetings with local minority leaders, outlined the steps New Rochelle has taken to meet Negro community requirements, listing the establishment of the Human Rights Commission and the Youth Board, informal hearings with civil rights leaders to increase understanding, expansion and improvement of recreational facilities, a start on the job opportunities requests with the hiring of fifteen boys starting August 18, 1964, under the Department of Public Works, plus work with the Chamber of Commerce, to have local business open more jobs, extensive recruitment of Negroes for police and fire departments and the establishment of a Human Relations course in the police department. The Mayor also pointed out that civil rights leaders have the responsibility of helping the city in return, for example, with the recruiting for the police and fire b6 b7C

departments and other city departments.

In the Mt. Vernon school boycott and the other picketing incidents, local civil rights leaders were invited by the local civic leaders and chiefs of police to air their views and were thus able to control the situations.

NY T-40
August, 1964

1. APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On July 10, 1963, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon". Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL (HDC)

The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the PLM in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police. The above information was furnished the informant by [redacted] b6 b7C

NY T-12
July 29, 1964

HARLEM SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

The Harlem Solidarity Committee has been formed by representatives of the Progressive Labor Movement, the Socialist Workers Party, the Workers World Party, "Spartacist," and two or three peace and civil rights organizations. During a meeting on July 23, 1964, at Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York, New York, it appeared that the organization was formed to take advantage of current racial problems to promote the idea of integrated solidarity in the ranks of labor.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, stated that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Natien of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2,5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan, MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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1. APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 13, 1964, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
Formerly known as Anti-Fascist
Youth Committee

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on May 13, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 1703, Grand Central Station, New York, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, for administrative activities.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1964

NY 157-1217

Title Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas

Character Racial Matters

Reference is made to communication dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, New York (157-1175)

September 4, 1964

REC- 57 46

Director, FBI (100-442529) (157-1676)

EX- 117

b6
b7C

CIRM

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - [redacted]

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurlet captioned "CIRM" dated 8/17/64, which furnished information regarding the activities and backgrounds of various individuals who are apparently connected with a group of parents of individuals supposedly participating in the Mississippi Summer Project.

Pertinent information regarding the background of Willard Fraser, reportedly the head of this group, as well as other persons who are known to your office as being involved in this group should be set forth in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

Insure that your memorandum contains a documentation of any individuals who are known to have subversive backgrounds or affiliations.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/24/88 BY [redacted] #281, BIA

NOTE:

An apparently informal group has been established in New York City of parents of young people participating in the Mississippi Summer Project. "The New York Times" on 8/13/64 identified Willard Fraser as the National Chairman of the group. Complete information regarding individuals involved, including any subversive information, should be disseminated to interested agencies.

WFS:bgc (7)

COMM-FBI
SEP - 3 1964
MAILED 5

3 SEP 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

INDEXED COPY FILED IN 157-1676

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-26-2014

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF C1455
DATE 11/30/64 KMP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 8/17/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

Re Bureau teletype dated 8/1/64, which directed that one, FRAZIER (ph), leader of the Mississippi Parents Group be identified.

The Indices of the New York Office reflect that this is undoubtedly WILLARD FRASER of 5 2nd Road, Great Neck, New York. On 7/8/64, WILLARD FRASER telephonically contacted the New York Office and advised that his son, [redacted] years old, a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was arrested that date. He requested that the New York Office contact the local police in Columbus, Mississippi, and insure his son would not be mistreated.

The Indices of the New York Office contain the following information concerning the name WILLARD FRASER:

On 5/9/49, Federal Judge, HAROLD R. MEDINA, Southern District of New York, made available the following letters:

100-442529-46
REC-57
EX-117
9-9
AUG 18 1964

3-Bureau (RM)
1-[redacted] (1-44-) (MIBURN)
2-Memphis (RM)
(1-157-) (COFO)
2-New Orleans (RM)
(1-157-) (COFO)
1-New York (44-1019) (MIBURN) 25
1-New York (100-73890) (NATHAN SCHWERNER) 47
1-New York (100-74251) ([redacted]) 47
1-New York (100-68879) (MARCIA RABINOWITZ)
1-New York (100-63507) ([redacted]) 46
1-New York

XEROX
SEP 10 1964

PO:pmg
(12)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-17-84

58,094

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1. An undated letter addressed to him by a WILLARD FRASER, 300 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, in which FRASER stated that the Federal Grand Jury which indicted the 12 Communist leaders "was a most unrepresentative group" and he urged Judge MEDINA "to throw the case out of court and give the American people a new lease on democracy".

2. An undated letter stating that "we citizens who have been following the case of the 12 indicted Communists are concerned about the exposure of the jury system. We consider it unfair and undemocratic to find persons of our education and economic status excluded from the opportunity to serve on the petit or grand jury". One of the signers of this letter is a WILLARD FRASER, 300 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

On 6/15/53, [redacted] (C) (U) made available a petition to the Attorney General of the US from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) protesting "the attempt to deport legally-resident non-citizens because of their labor and political activities". The signatures to this petition include a WILLARD FRASER, 300 Ocean Parkway. b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (C) (U)

On the night of 1/24/58, SA [redacted] observed [redacted] leave their residence and enter a car. At 9:01 b6 b7C

p.m., SA [redacted] saw them enter the residence of [redacted] Great Neck. b6 b7C

The New York Office has case files 100-50966 for [redacted] 100-60673 for [redacted] 100-133767 for [redacted] and 100-133853 for [redacted]

At 10:02 p.m., on the night of 1/24/58, SA [redacted] observed cars parked in the driveway at [redacted] Road, one of which bore 1957 NY license NC 2238. The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau reflect that this license was registered to WILLARD FRASER, 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck. b6 b7C

At 1:12 a.m., on the morning of 1/25/58, SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed the car bearing license [redacted] leaving [redacted] Great Neck, and this car stopped in front of 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck, and a man and woman left the car and entered this address. b6 b7C b7D

Concerning the "Mississippi Parents Group", it would appear that this is an informal grouping of parents of youths who are working in Mississippi on the Mississippi Summer Project. A review of the information furnished by [redacted] has been made and this data indicates that there was a committee of parents who had gotten together to go to Washington, D.C., on 7/29/64, in an attempt to see the President about the matter of liaison between the FBI and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in the event of emergencies. It was noted that [redacted] has, on occasions, reported conversations between NATHAN and [redacted] the parents of [redacted] and a MARCIA (LNU). b7D b6 b7C

It is believed that this person is MARCIA RABINOWITZ, NY file 100-68879, and wife of VICTOR RABINOWITZ, NY file 100-68229, who reside in New Rochelle, N.Y.

New York. It is also noted that [redacted] son of MARCIA and VICTOR RABINOWITZ had volunteered for the training course to be given at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and may now be in Mississippi on the COFO Project. b6 b7C

On 7/27/64, [redacted] advised that MARCIA (LNU) engaged in a conversation with the SCHWERNERS. NAT SCHWERNER asked about the parents group and MARCIA stated that they would work with the SNCC on a meeting of 8/20/64. MARCIA also said there would be a group of parents going to Washington that week because they felt they should go to the White House to see if they could get better cooperation between COFO and the FBI. She said they thought, as parents, they should go down and do something about this. b7D

On the same date, NAT SCHWERNER told WILLIAM KUNSTLER, Attorney for the SCHWERNER family, that he had offered to join the delegation if he could be of any help.

NAT SCHWERNER, on the same date, told LOTTIE KUNSTLER, wife of WILLIAM KUNSTLER, that he had learned from MARCIA that a committee of the parents group was planning a trip to Washington, D.C., with regard to liaison between the FBI and COFO in the event of an emergency.

[redacted] advised on 7/28/64, that NAT SCHWERNER stated that he would go to Washington, D.C., on 7/29/64, and when [redacted] asked why he was going, he stated that the parents jumped at the idea. [redacted] inquired if he had spoken to JIM FORMAN (head of SNCC) and NAT SCHWERNER stated that he had not but that one, FRAZER (ph), the Chairman of the parents group, had spoken to him. b7D b6 b7C

The source advised on 8/3/64, that on that date, [redacted] was in contact with MARCIA(LNU) and stated that she wanted to get [redacted] letters (probably) [redacted] back to MARCIA. MARCIA told her to send them in the mail and also mentioned that on that night, they would have a Steering Committee meeting of parents. b6 b7C

[redacted] furnished information on 7/16/64, that WILLIAM KUNSTLER said a meeting would be held at the Church of All Nations, Second Avenue, New York City, concerning a rally to be held in the garment area on 8/3/64, and wanted STEVE (believed to be [redacted] brother of [redacted] as the Organizer. On the same date, NAT SCHWERNER contacted [redacted] and asked him to organize a monster rally in the garment area. b7D b6 b7C

On 7/24/64, the same source advised that [redacted] was in contact with MAE(LNU) and during the conversation, MAE stated "I guess you know we had to call off our garment center demonstration". She stated further, that "we were working on it from here", but that "we were afraid it would be a fiasco". b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that she knew that and also commented that to hold such a rally might cause incitement again (referring to the then state of rioting in the New York City area). At the same time, [redacted] stated that [redacted] was very active then and had been at a meeting with WILLIAM KUNSTLER the previous Saturday at Local 65 (District 65, Retail and Wholesale Workers Union, AFL-CIO). b6 b7C

MR & MRS

From information furnished by [redacted], it is apparent that the MAE referred to is a MAE BECKERMAN, whose husband is IRVING BECKERMAN, residing at 76 Milburn Lane, East Hills, Nassau County, New York. It also b7D

appears from information furnished by the source that the BECKERMANS are good friends of the SCHWERNERS and that MAE BECKERMAN was a prime mover in a fund raising affair held in Roslyn, Long Island, NY, in July, 1964.

There is no information in the files of the New York Office identifiable with the BECKERMANS.

On 7/17/64 [redacted] reported on a conversation between [redacted] and BAYARD RUSTIN on that date, during which [redacted] told RUSTIN that he had been appointed spokesman for the Mississippi Parents Group. [redacted] said that this group was planning a big demonstration on 8/3/64, at 5:00 p.m., in the garment area and expected a crowd of 50,000. [redacted] asked RUSTIN to participate and offered to pay him for his services. According to [redacted] was going to spend all his time working on this but that RUSTIN was needed because of his experience. [redacted] mentioned further that the group planned to meet with [redacted] of District 65), and added that the group desired to gain the support of labor and religious groups. N.Y. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] is undoubtedly [redacted] whom the 6/19/64, issue of "Newsday" a daily newspaper of Long Island, New York, indicated would participate in the "Mississippi Summer Project". It stated that he is [redacted] APPROX b6 b7C

[redacted] is the subject of NY file 100-64507 and [redacted] is the subject of NY file 100-63506. b6 b7C

From the foregoing, it would appear that there is a grouping of parents of students who are working in Mississippi on the COFO project, and that the purpose of such a group is to provide assistance to their sons and daughters who are working in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. It is also evident that MARCIA RABINOWITZ is active in this grouping in the New Rochelle area but there is no information available as to the identities of all the parents who may be taking part in the activities of the parents group.

"The New York Times", 8/13/64, page 26, column two, contains an article datelined August 12, 1964, at Jackson, Mississippi, "Freedom Democrats Are Curbed by Order of Mississippi Court". Under a subcaption "More Protection Asked", it is stated that "a group of parents called yesterday for more Federal protection for their children who are participating in the drive to register Negro voters in Mississippi.

"Members of the Mississippi Project Parents Committee charged that 'adequate protection never has been provided' for the youths.

"Willard Fraser, national chairman of the Committee and several other members of the group told a news conference that their children all had reported being 'harassed' and 'threatened' while in Mississippi.

"In addition, the committee members said they would actively back plans to seat a delegation from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention.

"The party was formed to oppose the 'regular' all-white delegation from that state.

"Mr. Fraser said the parents of about 1,000 participants in the Mississippi project were members of the committee".

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-24-2014

9/4/64

Plain Text

Airtel

~~Confidential~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a LHM setting forth information furnished on 8/31/64 by a highly confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity can not be revealed. (Documentation - anonymous).

Should the information from the confidential source be utilized in future communications, it should be classified ~~"Confidential"~~ and suitably paraphrased in order to protect this highly sensitive source .

This LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since [redacted] (U)

b7E

10-5-88
Classified by 3042 PWT
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Garrow/King

(U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/LM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-2-80 4076

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) (U)
DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 12-22-89
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
4 - New York
(1 - 100-15375)
(1 - [redacted]) (C) (U)
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC)
RS:smb
(9)

b7E

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 15 1964

~~Confidential~~ (U)

68 SEP 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-25-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 4,1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past on August 31, 1964 advised that the

[redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

According to this source, the [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

The source said that the [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

The source also said this [redacted] b7E

[redacted] (U)

Classified by 30476 (U)
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Garrau/King

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U)
DATE 12-2-80 BY SP4 JRM/kbr

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 JRM/kbr 12-2-80
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-2-84

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (U)
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 6972 EEP/JR
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 12/27/89

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 2 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

342 PM PM URGENT 9-2-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /4/ 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL SITUATION)

[redacted] b7D A SOURCE CLOSE

TO BAYARD RUSTIN, ADVISED THAT ON ~~NINE TWO INSTANT~~ 9-2-64, RUSTIN, b6 b7C

IN CONVERSATION WITH HARRY WACHTEL /NYC ATTORNEY AND ADVISER

TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR./. RUSTIN RELATED HE HAD BEEN IN

HARLEM ALL NIGHT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE NY COUNTY GRAND JURY-S

DECISION IN THE LT. THOMAS R. GILLIGAN CASE /RETURNED A NO BILL

IN THE CASE INVOLVING THE SLAYING OF NEGRO SCHOOL BOY JAMES

POWELL, SEVEN SIXTEEN LAST/. RUSTIN SAID HIS PURPOSE FOR BEING

IN HARLEM WAS TO REMAIN CLOSE TO THE SITUATION. HE SAID HE

WOULD BE RETURNING TO HARLEM ON THE AFTERNOON OF NINE TWO

INSTANT. RUSTIN HAD NO OBSERVATIONS TO MAKE.

MCT 100-442529-47

END

CORR ~~INSERT "IN" AFTER LAST WORD ON L 5~~

END

OMS FBI WASH DC

[redacted]

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

66 SEP 16 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

EX-112 REC-58 6 SEP 8 1964

E B I RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

September 10, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reairtel 9/9/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

You are instructed to recheck material available from the original source in an effort to clarify this matter and advise the Bureau by return airtel of what, if any, change should be made. If necessary, submit amended page for the LHM. Expedite as dissemination is being held in abeyance.

100-442529-178

REC 55

MAILED 8
SEP 10 1964
COMM-FBI

19 SEP 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:kmj
(5)

56 SEP 15 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: **9/2/64**

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____ (Priority)

REC 55

TO: **DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~ (157-1656)**

FROM: **SAC, NEWARK (100-) (157-1592)**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/26/88 BY SP8 BJG/pte #281,012

SUBJECT: **CIRM**

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM

Re NY Airtel and LHM 8/28/64.

Newark files contain no identifiable information concerning [redacted] **Englewood, New Jersey. Englewood Police Department records and records of Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, which covers Englewood area, checked by IC** [redacted] **on 9/1/64, and contained no information concerning** [redacted] **No LHM being submitted.**

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC 55 100-442529-49

EX-112

21 SEP 3 1964

[redacted]

4-Bureau (RM)
2-Newark
CWT:dm
(6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-1656

b6
b7C

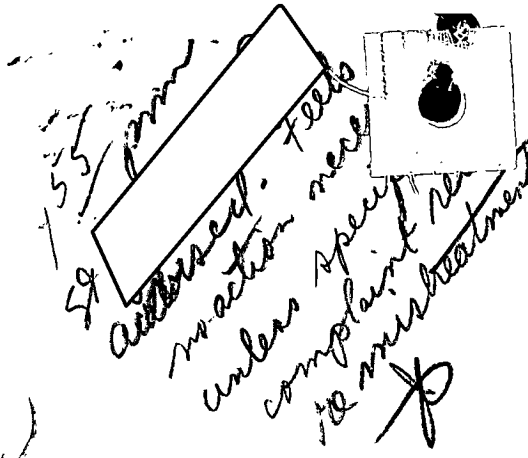
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 14 1964

cc - Wick

cc - 80 8 RM

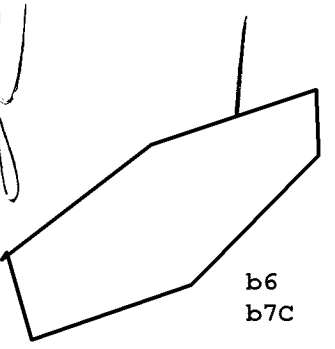


b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 5 1964

TELETYPE



b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

315 AM URGENT 9/5/64 JED

TO DIRECTOR ~~/157-6-34/~~ /3/

FROM NEW YORK /157-892/

CIRM. POWDEM IS-

DOWNTOWN CORE SPONSORED A RALLY AT THE CORNER OF BROOME AND CL-
IFTON STREETS FROM EIGHT PM. TO NINE FIFTEEN PM. NINE FOUR SIXTY FOUR
[redacted] WITNESSED RALLY WHICH WAS CALLED TO
PROTEST AGAINST DELIBERATE ATTEMPTS TO DISCOURAGE CITIZENS OF PUERTO
RICAN DESCENT FROM REGISTERING TO VOTE. [redacted]
STATED RALLY ORIGINATED WHEN SAME ONE COMPLAINED HE WAS MISTREATED
WHEN HE TRIED TO REGISTER TO VOTE NEAR BROOME STREET.
[redacted] ADVISED ABOUT FIFTY PERSONS ATTENDED
RALLY. FIVE UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKERS ADDRESSED RALLY. SIGNS IN SPANISH
URGED ONE. COUNTEOUS AND FAIR TREATMENT FOR ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS
OF RACE AND LANGUAGE TWO. EXTENSION OF REGISTRATION PERIOD. THREE.
LITERACY TEST IN SPANISH AS WELL AS ENGLISH.
BSS ADVISED ABOUT THIRTEEN PERSONS FROM DOWNTOWN CORE FORMED
CENTER OF RALLY. NO DISTURBANCES ON ARRESTS.

END PAGE ONE

REC 55 100-442529-50

SEP 10 1964

Bureau of Special Services

XEROX

SEP 11 1964

cc: Sullivan
cc: WHF
cc: Swanson

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

5 - Tolson
Mohr
Phillips

b6
b7C

b7D

b7D

SEP 14 1964

PAGE TOW

OTHER INFORMANTS , SOURCES, SPECIAL AGENTS ON SCENE IN HARLEM AND BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA AND NYCPD HAVE NOT OBSERVED ON OR REPORTED AND OTHER RACIAL DISTURBANCES OR DEMONSTRATIONS AS OF THREE AM. NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 4 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEWARK

637 PM EDST URGENT 9/4/64 M A B

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) & PHILADELPHIA

FROM NEWARK (100-48052) <1 PAGE>

OCIRM ~~CIRM~~ ~~Communist~~ Influence in Racial Matters

b7D

RE [redacted] ADVISED TODAY CLARENCE COGGINS, NEGRO MALE, FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES, ONE NINE ZERO POUNDS, N.J. PA. NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC), AND [redacted] NEGRO MALE, SIX FEET TWO INCHES, ONE EIGHT FIVE POUNDS (WEARS GLASSES) [redacted] OF LNVC, WERE GOING TO PHILADELPHIA ON NINE FIVE NEXT TO LOOK FOR A SITE TO HOLD A LNVC RALLY THERE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. COGGINS AND [redacted] TRAVELING IN ONE NINE SIX ONE LIGHT GREEN DODGE STATION WAGON, N.J. LICENSE G R Y TWO ZERO SIX.

b6
b7C

FOR INFO OF PHILADELPHIA, COGGINS PROCEDURE IS USUALLY TO CIRCULATE LNVC LEAFLETS IN NEGRO NEIGHBORHOODS AND HOUSING PROJECTS TO HOLD RALLY AND ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE LNVC CHAPTER.

COGGINS HAS BEEN ACTIVE ATTEMPTING ORGANIZATION OF LNVC IN PATERSON, JERSEY CITY, ELIZABETH, SUBSEQUENT TO RACIAL DISTURBANCES THERE.

REC-1 100-442529-51

NEWARK WILL FOLLOW CLOSELY AND KEEP BUREAU AND ~~PHILADELPHIA~~ ADVISED.

18 SEP 10 1964

END.

b6
b7C

Teletype to NK + PH 9-4-64 [redacted] F3d

WA - NHH

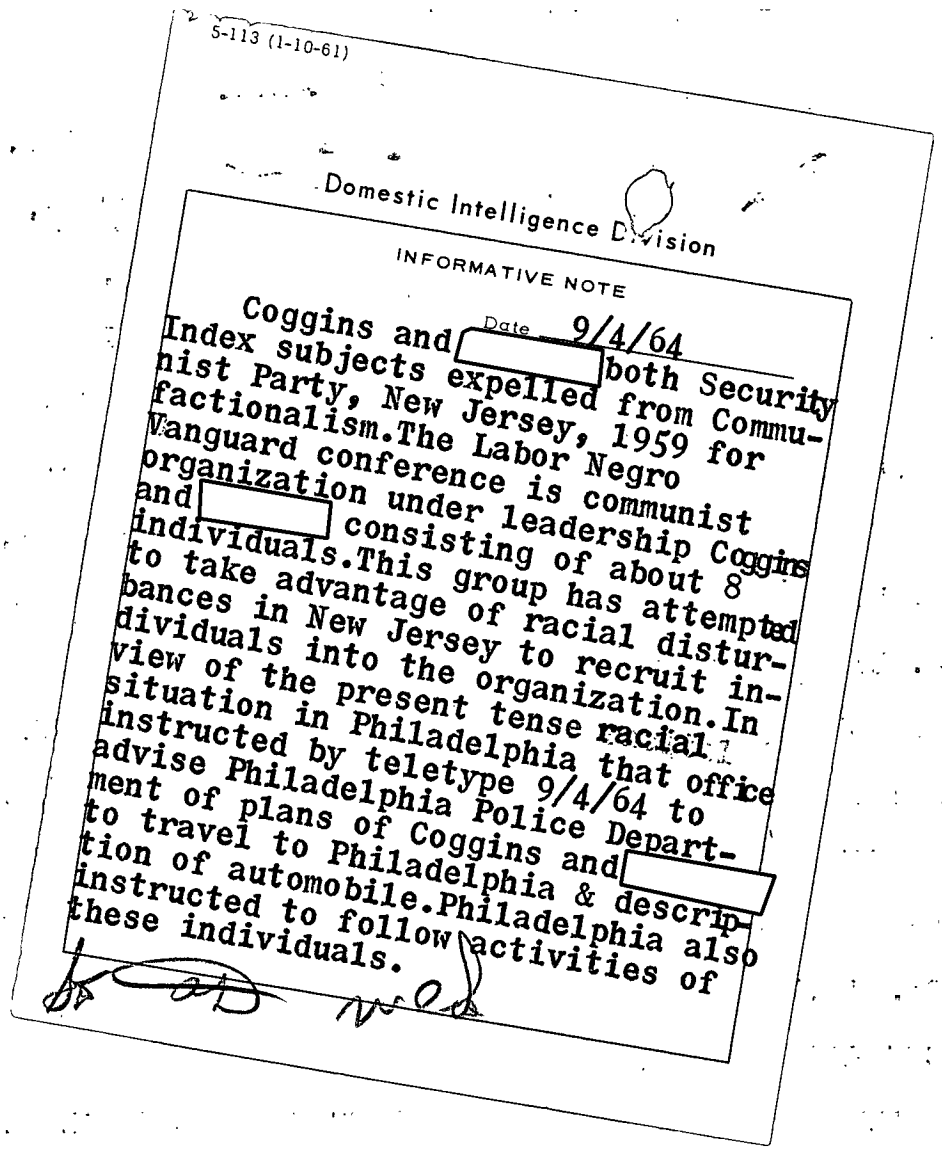
FBI WASH DC

PH - FPB

FBI PHILA

SEP 14 1964

cc: Sullivan



5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/4/64

Coggins and [redacted] both Security Index subjects expelled from Communist Party, New Jersey, 1959 for factionalism. The Labor Negro Vanguard conference is communist organization under leadership Coggins and [redacted] consisting of about 8 individuals. This group has attempted to take advantage of racial disturbances in New Jersey to recruit individuals into the organization. In view of the present tense racial situation in Philadelphia that office instructed by teletype 9/4/64 to advise Philadelphia Police Department of plans of Coggins and [redacted] to travel to Philadelphia & description of automobile. Philadelphia also instructed to follow activities of these individuals.

b6
b7C

RECD
DOM INTEL. DIV.
SEP 8 3 58 PM '64

RECD-TELETYPE UNIT
F B I

SEP 5 12 53 PM '64
SEP 5 4 52 PM '64
SEP 4 6 44 PM '64
SEP 4 8 10 PM '64

RECD
DOM INTEL DIV

RECD BELMONT
F B I - JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

PM URGENT 9/5/64 JLH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

FROM SAC, NEWARK

CIRM

RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, NEWARK AND PHILADELPHIA DIVISIONS, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS SEPTEMBER SEVEN, TEN, AND TWELVE NEXT; CIRM. RE NEWARK TEL SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST, CONCERNING CLARENCE COGGINS AND [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

ARTICLE, "NEWARK EVENING NEWS", PAGE TWENTYNINE, SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST, REFLECTS LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD ANNOUNCED IT WILL HOLD SERIES OF RALLIES PROTESTING GRAND JURY ACTION, NEW YORK CITY, WHICH CLEARED POLICE LIEUTENANT THOMAS GILLIGAN OF SHOOTING TO DEATH, FIFTEEN YEAR OLD HARLEM YOUTH JAMES POWELL.

RALLIES TO BE HELD IN NEWARK ON LABOR DAY AT EIGHT P.M., THIRTEENTH AVENUE AND RUTGERS STREET; IN ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, SEPTEMBER TEN NEXT, AT EIGHT P.M., CENTER AND PARROW STREETS; AND IN CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, AND PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER TWELVE NEXT.

[redacted] ADVISED COGGINS AND [redacted] MAY DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, b6 b7C b7D

4 SEP 10 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
182 SEP 10 1964

66 SEP 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-31-520

AND CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, TODAY. ANNOUNCING SITES THERE.

[redacted] WILL ATTEND NEWARK AND

b7D

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY RALLIES.

INTERESTED NEWARK AGENCIES ADVISED. PHILADELPHIA SHOULD ADVISE INTERESTED AGENCIES IN THAT AREA.

END LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

WAJMS

FBI WASH DC

JTA

FBI PHILA

TU DISC-N3YQJ2\4662Z PP@

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
POWDEM

ReBuairtels dated 9/1 and 2/64, and NY airtel, 8/31/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of amended pages 1 and 2 to be inserted in places of pages 1 and 2 of NY LHM dated August 31, 1964, captioned "Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters; IS-C; Rally for 'Freedom of Speech and Assembly Against the Ban', August 29, 1964; Racial Matters."

Also enclosed is one copy EACH of amended pages for Newark to be inserted in its copy of NY LHM dated 8/31/64.

1 cc - 804RB

4- Bureau (Encls. 20) (RM)
(1- 157-6-35)
1- Newark (Encls. 2) (RM)
1- New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1- New York (100-4013) (SWP) (44)
1- New York (157-1228) (FNP) (42)
1- New York (157-892) (42)
1- New York (100-151548)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
18 SEP 4 1964

JDB:mvl
(10)

18 ENCLOSURE

Enc. inserted into 8/31/64 airtel & LHM. in room 8068 on 9/4/64 file 100-442529-16 SFP:cd.

b6
b7C

INT. SEC.

CONCEALMENT ACTION
NO

66 SEP 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Only 18 Enclosures to Bureau in Rebuairtel 9/1/64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35-1

FBI

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432629)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-140819)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SM-C
(OO: MILWAUKEE)

On [redacted] advised that a conference of "Students for a Democratic Society" (SDS) was to take place in the Philadelphia, Pa., area over the Labor Day weekend. [redacted] (Philadelphia file 100-33748), planned to attend this gathering. [redacted] has been working with a student group during July and August in a Negro section of Newark, N.J. [redacted] similar project went on in Philadelphia, Pa., and that there were nine projects altogether. The possibility exists that the projected conference will gather all or most of SDS student volunteer workers of current summer.

b6
b7C
b7D

Above is submitted for information.

C/RM

4 - Bureau (RM)
~~(1 - 100-3-116)~~ (COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - Milwaukee (100-13810)(RM)
2 - Newark (100-46920)(RM)
(1 - 100-4284-TT)(COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - New York (100-151548)(COMINFLU RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - New York

100-442,597-

NOT RECORDED
182 SEP 9 1964

VAL:jec
(13) CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 15 1964

Classified and Filed in 100-0-432,597-44

FD-365 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 9/6/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (100-442529)

From: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47106)

Subject: CIRM

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Re Bureau airtel to Philadelphia, dated 9/4/64, and Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, dated 9/3/64, captioned "RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 8/28-31/64; RM."

The confidential source utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum does not contain the names of three other CPEPD members participating in distribution, inasmuch as the three are [redacted] b7D [redacted] confidential informants of continuing value.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~confidential~~" since the information furnished by the confidential source, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

0-17 to PH
Copy to -
Date 9-9-64
By SEP [redacted]

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 9-9-64
HOW FORW: 0-14, 0-14d, 0-14m, 0-14inp
BY: FP: [redacted]

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM) Remarks: Wrong character. Dates of not all have been included.
8 SEP 9 1964
REC-1 100-442529-58
1 ENCLOSURE

2 - (Field Office) Philadelphia
1 - 100-47106 LHM X 110
1 - 157-1233 (RACIAL DISTURBANCE, PH, 8/28-31/64)

HMR:BSP
(3)

b6 b7C

Approved: SEP 14 1964 Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 6, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On September 3, 1964, a confidential source advised FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and three other CPEPD members distributed approximately two-hundred copies of the September 1, 1964, Midweek Edition of "The Worker" in the area where rioting took place in Philadelphia, Pa. About 45 copies were sold and the remainder were given away. Distribution made door to door. Copies of the following pamphlets were given away with each copy of the Midweek Edition of "The Worker" distributed:

"Economic Program, CPUSA," New York City.

"The Eleventh Hour - Defeat The New Fascist Threat," by GUS HALL.

"Negro Freedom in the Interests of Every American," by GUS HALL.

Distribution occurred between approximately 11:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., September 3, 1964. No incidents occurred during distribution. GABOW supplied papers and pamphlets listed above.

Prior to distribution, group met at the residence of THOMAS NABRIED, District Chairman, CPEPD, 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., at which time NABRIED said the Communist Party condemns hoodlumism and looting and cannot condone destruction of property. NABRIED also said that if racial

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-52

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS:

disturbance had occurred in connection with march on City Hall in protest of Negro economic and living conditions, Communist Party would have been in sympathy with disturbance.

"The Worker" is an East Coast, Communist publication.

The source described GUS HALL as General Secretary, Communist Party, USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 6, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/4/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

[redacted]

REC-1

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/6/96 BY SP3 BTJ/jwl
383,864

Re Atlanta airtels and letterhead memorandums dated 7/16/64 and 8/3/64, captioned CIRM and COMINFIL OF SCLC, respectively, and New York letter to Atlanta, dated 8/5/64, concerning the identity of one [redacted]

b6
b7C

The following has been done in an effort to identify [redacted]

In referenced New York letter to Atlanta, it was reported that on 8/4/64, NY 4092-S* advised that [redacted] told [redacted] that MARTIN LUTHER KING and wife were giving a fund raising party on 8/19/64, at the home of [redacted] in Atlanta, Georgia. The Party, the source said, would raise funds for the benefit of [redacted]

b6
b7C

As a consequence of the above information, Atlanta was requested to attempt to identify [redacted] It was further noted that files of the NYO contained no information as to the identity of [redacted]

Referenced airtel of Atlanta, 8/3/64, reported that on that date, [redacted] in the SCLC office in Atlanta), sent a telegram to [redacted] New York City, telling her that CORETTA KING would be available on 7/19/64, for some unknown activity. [redacted]

b6
b7C

In light of the above, a review of the Cross Directory, New York Telephone Company, reflected that there is [redacted] who resides at [redacted] New York City, and is a subscriber to telephone number TR 4-3976.

Cc 100-RM

100-442529-53

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718)
1 - New York (100-153504) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

10 SEP 8 1964

JMK:gmd
56 SEP 15 1964

INTL SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

On 8/31/64, the records of the New York Telephone Company were furnished by [redacted] to a Special Agent of the NYO. They reflected that TR 4-3976 is subscribed to by [redacted] New York City. The bill for this service is to be sent to [redacted] with offices at [redacted] New York City.

On 8/27/64, records of the Greater New York Credit Bureau, New York City, failed to reflect a record for [redacted]

The files of the NYO reflect that "The New York Times", 7/8/64, page 22, reported that [redacted] of the HARYOU-ACT, an agency created to administer the anti-poverty campaign in Harlem.

The files of the NYO contain no subversive information on [redacted]

b6
b7C
b6
b7C
b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Phillips

The Acting Attorney General

September 11, 1964

Director, FBI

CIRM

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0-1 BUFILE 4-64
registered 9-3-64

REC'D-READING ROOM
SEP 11 12 16 PM '64

My letter to the Attorney General dated July 25, 1964, made reference to information previously furnished the Attorney General concerning subversive influences in the recent New York City racial demonstrations. There were furnished to the Attorney General on July 25, 1964, two memoranda of same date containing additional vital information. It was requested that this Bureau be advised whether the information in the two memoranda and that previously furnished to the Attorney General indicated the existence of a violation of Federal laws on the part of any of the individuals involved.

This Bureau would appreciate being advised of your judgment in this matter.

100-442529

MAILED 2
SEP 11 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

REC 55 100-442529-54

EX-108

19 SEP 14 1964

NOTE:

By letter dated 7/25/64 to the Attorney General, with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorneys General Marshall and Yeagley, we furnished detailed memoranda concerning the involvement of several individuals in the New York City racial riots and demonstrations and also made reference to previous information furnished to the Department. We asked the Department for an opinion as to whether

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

SFP:kmj
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE: (CONTINUED)

any of the information furnished indicated the existence of a violation of Federal laws on the part of any of the individuals involved. Having not heard from the Department, we are taking this means of following.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1964
TELETYPE

b6
b7C

FBI WASH DC

11:10 PM URGENT 9-7-64

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEWARK (157-) (100-48052)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, SEPTEMBER SEVEN, 1964

RM: CIRM.

RE NEWARK TEL TO BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA 9-5-64

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD RALLY HELD TONIGHT IN NEWARK ATTRACTING ABOUT ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE. CLARENCE COGGINS AND [redacted] SPOKE ON POLICE BRUTALITY, SLUMS AND URGED VOTER REGISTRATION, AND ORGANIZATION OF VANGUARD.

b6
b7C

POLICE HAD SEVENTY FIVE MEN IN AREA. NO INCIDENTS OR VILONCE

LHM FOLLOWS END

WA PLS ACK

LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

SEP 10 1964

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
182 SEP 10 1964

69 SEP 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-31-503

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-8-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 JAN 25 1967

File Number 100-442529-55

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Phillips
1 - Bland

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-4-64

FROM : J. F. Bland

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

SAC Roney, New York Office, telephoned and referred to a rally to be in the near Harlem section of New York City on September 5, 1964.

This rally has been announced by Jesse Gray, Community Council on Housing, for the ostensible purpose to protest the failure of the New York State Grand Jury to indict Lt. Gilligan for the fatal shooting of James Powell. New York proposes to have a Special Agent wearing a concealed recording device in attendance to get a recording of any of Gray's comments. Gray is a former member of the Communist Party who made numerous inflammatory remarks during the recent New York Harlem riot situation. New York has advised that full security would be assured. New York will have informant coverage of this rally and will also have a confidential informant that is a professional photographer there to take pictures of the activities.

ACTION:

SAC Roney was authorized to have a Special Agent wearing a concealed recording device present at the rally, unless he received advice to the contrary from the Bureau.

b6
b7C

JFB:mhw
(6)

EX-112
REC-43
100-442529-56
SEP 14 1964

SEP 16 1964

September 8, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-4013) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-16-35)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SWP

b6
b7C

Reurtel 9/4/64 "CIRM" which reported information from [redacted] that it had been announced at a closed membership meeting of the New York local, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), 9/3/64, that the SWP would hold a street meeting at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, 9/5/64. No mention was made in retel as to the purpose of the meeting and on the basis of the information contained in the teletype it should not have been captioned "CIRM" but rather "SWP, IS-SWP."

Reurtel 9/6/64 "CIRM, POWDEM," which reported that Agents of your office observed an election rally of the SWP held at 2107 7th Avenue from 4:40 to 6:20 (presumed p.m.). No date was indicated for this rally; there was no indication that the rally was the same one referred to in the 9/4/64 teletype; neither was there any purpose for the rally reported.

It appears to the Bureau that the captions "CIRM" and "POWDEM" are being indiscriminately used to report all types of activities in your territory without regard to whether or not they pertain to CIRM and/or POWDEM. On the basis of the information known, as contained in the two referenced teletypes, all the information concerning the SWP activities should have been reported under the SWP title. Further, there should have been a reporting of the purpose for the rally and a definite indication that the rally which was held was the same as the one which had been planned.

Insure that the letterhead memorandum being submitted to cover this SWP activity is appropriately titled.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

66 SEP 14 1964

SFP:kmj
(8)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 9 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Airtel to New York
RE: SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
100-16-35

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of Agents and Supervisors handling these matters to insure that communications being submitted to the Bureau are in the proper caption.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1964
RM
Newark File: 157-1250

CIRM
Newark File: 100-48052
Bureau File: 100-442529

Re Newark teletypes to Bureau and Philadelphia, dated 9/4/64 and 9/5/64; and Newark teletype to Bureau, dated 9/7/64.

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, for the Bureau.

Enclosed are two copies of letterhead memorandum for Philadelphia for information in view of possible LNVC rally on 9/12/64.

Source used in attached letterhead memorandum is [redacted] contacted on 9/4 and 9/5/64, by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(7) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-436462) (LNVC)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
8 - Newark
(1 - 100-46365) (LNVC)
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
(1 - 100-32535) [redacted]
(1 - 100-33146) (WILLIAM CLARK)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 157-1611)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 14 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

CARBON COPY

AHC:ilm
(17)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

68 SEP 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3711

NK 157-1250
NK 100-48052

For the information of Philadelphia, [redacted] told CLARENCE COGGINS on 9/4/64 that he would try to plan to attend Philadelphia and Camden rallies. [redacted] will contact COGGINS regarding sites and time of Philadelphia and Camden LNVC rallies on 9/12/64. b7D

Newark will keep Bureau and Philadelphia advised.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, New Jersey State Police have been advised.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because of information furnished by [redacted], if disclosed, would tend to jeopardize an informant of continuing value and may compromise his future effectiveness. b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
September 8, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Sources used in this memorandum as well as the characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) which is appended hereto have furnished reliable information in the past.

A source advised on September 4, 1964, that Clarence Coggins, National Chairman of the LNVC and [redacted] of LNVC, were going to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1964, to look for a site to hold a LNVC rally there in the near future. The source advised Coggins and [redacted] would travel in [redacted] 1961 light green Dodge Station Wagon, New Jersey License GRY 206. Source stated if Coggins and [redacted] located a favorable site in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, they would probably distribute leaflets announcing the date and site of the rally.

b6
b7C

The September 4, 1964, issued of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, on Page 29, reflects the LNVC announced it will hold a series of rallies protesting action of a grand jury in New York City which cleared Police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan of criminal misconduct charges when he shot to death James Powell, a fifteen year old Harlem youth last July.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442529.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1964

The rallies will be held in Newark on Labor Day at 8:00 p.m. at 13th Avenue and Rutgers Street; in Orange, on September 10, 1964, at 8:00 p.m. at Center and Parrow Streets; and in Camden and Philadelphia on September 12, 1964.

On September 7, 1964, [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that the LNVC rally was held from 8:00 p.m. to 8:40 p.m. at 13th Avenue and Rutgers Street, in Newark, New Jersey. He said the crowd numbered about one hundred people. Clarence Coggins and [redacted] spoke on police brutality, slums, voter registration, and urged organization of Negroes through the LNVC. He stated the Newark police had about seventy five men in the area. He said there were no incidents or violence.

b6
b7C

The September 8, 1964, issue of the "Star Ledger", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article reflecting the LNVC Labor Day rally drew a crowd of one hundred persons which proved to be a luke-warm audience.

Clarence Coggins asked the crowd if they did not agree that Governor Richard Hughes should grant amnesty to the jailed Negroes who participated in riots in Jersey City, Paterson, and Elizabeth, New Jersey. The article stated he drew a moderate response.

The article stated that William Clark, who as a fourteen-year-old created a stir three years ago by going to Russia to study, spoke at the rally, saying, "Everything we have been taught we learned from Mr. Charlie (the white man). The reason my daughter has been so thoroughly condemned is that she knows something Mr. Charlie didn't teach her...."

Clark was quoted as urging a Negro police chief and a Negro judge in Newark, New Jersey.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all radical, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.

2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.

3. For an end of the cold war.

4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.

5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

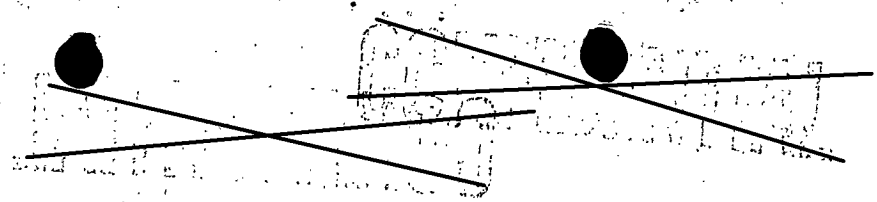
A source advised on December 10, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include [redacted] WILLIAM CLARK, and [redacted] b6 b7C

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS [redacted] WILLIAM CLARK, and [redacted] were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) and the LNVP are working closely

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX



LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party (continued)

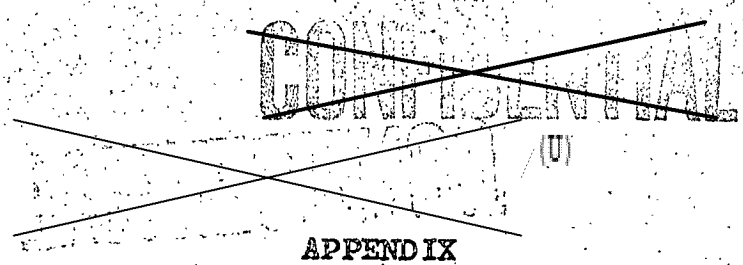
in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.



APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

7 4-817 KG

SEP 6 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1-06 AM URGENT 9-6-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ - ENCODED ---2---

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

CIRM

RE TELEPHONE CALL BETWEEN SAC DONALD E. RONEY AND BUREAU SUPERVISOR J. F. BLAND ON SEPTEMBER FOUR SIXTY FOUR.

NY FOUR SIX THREE TWO DASH S ASTERISK INSTALLED AT FOUR ZERO FIVE PM, NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF COVERING A RALLY ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR WHICH IS BEING HELD BY JESSE GRAY, FORMER CP MEMBER. AUTHORIZATION OBTAINED IN REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALL. NY FOUR SIX THREE TWO DASH S ASTERISK DISCONTINUED ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR AT SEVEN PM.

END

WA LRA

FB I WASH DC

REC 43

100-442529-57

SEP 14 1964

66 SEP 13 1964

9/11/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, New York (100-153735)
Washington Field (100-43710)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReWFOtel to Bureau and New York 9/4/64, "CIRM, IS-C; POWDEM, RM," which reported that an informant of Washington Field Office attended a meeting of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in Washington, D. C., 9/3/64 where informant met one [redacted] (ph). Informant overheard an unidentified student remark that [redacted] had done a good job of organizing in connection with the recent riots in the New York City area. Description of [redacted] was set out as well as a lead for New York to attempt to identify [redacted] and determine substance of the allegation that [redacted] was connected with the New York City riots. b6 b7C

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Washington Field Office 9/8/64, "CIRM, IS-C; POWDEM, RM," which reported that indices were negative concerning [redacted]. However, a reference to one [redacted] was found and a photograph of this individual was furnished Washington Field Office for exhibit to informant. b6 b7C

On the basis of information known to date concerning the [redacted] who informant met, he is not identifiable in the general indices of the Bureau. Separate check is being made of the Bureau's Identification Division and possible leads will be subsequently set out by the Bureau.

The importance of developing all available information relative to possible subversive influences in the New York City riots cannot be overemphasized. It is, therefore, imperative

MAILED 8
SEP 11 1964
COMM-FBI

REC- 33 100-442529-58

EX-114

19 SEP 14 1964

SFP:fnh
(8)

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

that every possible effort be made to identify the [redacted] who informant met and to check out the allegation of his involvement in the riots. Receiving offices should give this matter close investigative attention and if possible identifications are developed they should be immediately run out, including the obtaining of photographs for display to informant. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-2-64

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Shaw

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ACTIVITY IN PHILADELPHIA
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

SAC Joseph Jamieson of the Philadelphia Office called at 11:30 a.m. to advise of planned Communist Party activity in the racial situation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jamieson said they received information from an informant this morning that Tom Nabried, Chairman of the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware District of the Communist Party, and Frances Gabow, Organizational Secretary of the District, had plans to arrange for distribution of this week's midweek edition of "The Worker" in the riot area.

The distribution was to be made by Gabow personally and three Party members selected for this task, all three of whom are our informants. At the time of his call, Jamieson said the three informants were in Nabried's apartment awaiting Gabow's arrival, after which they planned to go to the office of a Security Index subject, Dr. Felix Spector, an ostepath located at 1500 Columbia Avenue in Philadelphia, from which point they would operate to distribute the newspapers. Jamieson was told that no opportunity should be overlooked to assure that this venture of the CP would fail. Jamieson said that local authorities had been advised of the plan but only in general terms to the effect that the distribution was to take place sometime this week in the general area. He said that the one informant with whom they had been in contact had specifically been instructed to attempt to separate from the group and to destroy the material if the opportunity arose. He said the other two informants are experienced and he is confident they will follow the same procedure if they have a chance to separate. However, he pointed out that Gabow would probably try to operate them as a group.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
100-65

The possibility of their being arrested was discussed. Jamieson said there is a possibility this might happen. All three of our informants are Negroes but Gabow is white, and this in and of itself might attract attention to the group's activity.

We considered the possibility of trying to finger Gabow alone to have her arrested with the material but dismissed it.

SEP 14 1964

CDB:skw
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

64 SEP 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

because (1) it would risk our informants and (2) it would be playing into her hands because the Party is using this technique specifically to get publicity.

I told Jamieson to follow this closely and he subsequently advised that Gabow and the three informants had left Nabried's apartment at 11:43 a.m. to take the newspapers to the riot area. Jamieson was told to notify us promptly of subsequent developments in this situation.

OBSERVATIONS:

We had previously received information concerning the general plans of Nabried and Gabow to distribute Party propaganda at the riot area in Philadelphia, and the above information corroborates that which we had previously received and which was included in the White House summary letter on racial matters disseminated this morning with copies to the Department.

ACTION:

We will follow this matter closely through our informant coverage and promptly disseminate pertinent information.

ADDENDUM - CDB:skw 8-2-64:

Jamieson called at 2:35 pm. and said the distribution of the Communist Party propaganda had been completed by Gabow and the three other Party members who are our informants. They distributed 200 copies of "The Worker" and gave away copies of three pamphlets with each paper. These were: "American Peoples Program to End Poverty and Unemployment in the United States," published by the Communist Party, USA, 23 West 26th Street, four pages long; "The Eleventh Hour -- Defeat the New Fascist Threat," by Gus Hall, 22 pages long; and "Negro Freedom in the Interest of Every American," by Gus Hall, 16 pages long. Material distributed on Norris Street from 23rd Street to Ridge Avenue and on 25th Street to Ridge Avenue. Jamieson said no incidents and that Gabow was very pleased. He said complete details are being submitted

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ACTIVITY IN PHILADELPHIA
RACIAL MATTERS

ADDENDUM - CONTINUED:

in a teletype. All pertinent information will be appropriately disseminated, including dissemination to be made in the White House summary letter on racial matters.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (-P-)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C (Cirm)

b7D

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, setting forth information furnished on 9/4/64 by [redacted] to the effect that members of a CP Club, West Side Section, New York District CP, had been urged to attend a meeting sponsored by the pro-integration organization "Equal", in association with the New York City Board of Education, on 9/9/64.

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (ENCLS.8) (RM)
(1 - 100-434266) (ISABELLE AUERBACH)
(1 - 101-1534) (GOLDIE LEVENSON)
b7D
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York 157-1189 ("EQUAL") (42)
1 - New York 100-108205 (GOLDIE LEVENSON) (45)
1 - New York 100-125578 (ISABELLE AUERBACH) (45)
1 - New York 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION NYC) (43)
1 - New York 157- (PARENTS AND TEACHERS ORGANIZATION) (42)
1 - New York 100-153735 (42)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~BAG~~
DATE FORW: 9-9-64
HOW FORW: L/S
BY: SFP:lat

JFM:poc
(13)

cc Intel Digest SOSRB

ENCLOSURE

Folder 100-442529-59

REC-7

14 SEP 14 1964

C. C. Wick

56 SEP 23 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-434266-1

The enclosed memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ since it contains information attributable to [redacted], a current live source, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could possibly compromise this source and be detrimental to the national defense.

b7D

NYO sources will cover 9/9/64 meeting.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 4, 1964

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On September 4, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 2, 1964, during a meeting of a Communist Party (CP) Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, United States of America (USA), Goldie Levenson announced that the pro-integration organization "Equal", in association with the New York City Board of Education, would hold a meeting at 8:00 p.m., September 9, 1964, at the West End Collegiate Church, 77th Street and West End Avenue, New York, New York, to discuss means of counteracting the school boycott proposed by the Parents and Taxpayers organization. During instant CP club meeting, Isabelle Auerbach related she had telephoned "Equal" to see what could be done to assist that organization and was told merely to attend the September 9, 1964, meeting. Goldie Levenson thereupon instructed members of this CP club to endeavor to attend the above-described meeting.

The source advised Goldie Levenson and Isabelle Auerbach are members of the aforementioned CP club.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

2 XEROX SEP 15 1964

100-442529-59

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 60 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

9/9/64

CONFIDENTIAL

AIRTEL

(U)

~~Classified by 5P8 BTS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-16)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-4013)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
IS - SWP

ReNYtel, 9/4/64, captioned "CIRM".

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a LHM covering street meeting held by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Harlem, 9/5/64.

First source utilized is [redacted] and the second is [redacted] (U)

b7D

Special Agents on surveillance were:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Information re JAMES KUTCHER has been disseminated to his file.

4- Bureau (ENCS. 6)
(1- 100-442529)
1- New York (100-97078)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1- New York(100-4013)

GPB:gr
(8)

100-442529-

SEP 15 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

- ENCLOSURE

61 SEP 16 1964

The LHM has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of highly confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness, which would have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the country.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 9, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bufile 100-16
NYfile 100-4013

Re: Socialist Workers Party

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on September 4, 1964, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), would hold a street meeting at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, in Harlem, New York, New York, on September 5, 1964. New York City Police Department (NYCPD) permit had been requested for hours four to nine p.m. but granted three to six p.m. SWP felt they could not draw a crowd in the afternoon and planned to consult American Civil Liberties Union on right of NYCPD to fix time for street meeting. (C)

Source stated that SWP rents sound equipment and holds meetings in front of "black nationalist" bookstore. They feel this gives them protection since owner of store has vested interest in safekeeping his property. (C) (U)

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the SWP rally in Harlem on September 5, 1964. A maximum of fifty people were present and there were no incidents. Car noted carrying SWP people to street meeting bearing New York license 7N-8770. This is registered to James Kutcher.

Kutcher is known to the confidential source as an SWP member. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442525 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Socialist Workers Party (U)

NYCPD advised agents that permit for rally was granted SWP with understanding that [redacted] chairman of Metropolitan Committee for a Freedom Now Party, would not appear. [redacted] did not appear but a taped speech by him was played over the loudspeaker at the rally.

b6
b7C

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past was present in the vicinity of 125th Street and 7th Avenue on September 5, 1964, and noted no incidents of violence. He furnished no information in addition to that observed by the Special Agents. (C) (U)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

9/8/64

~~SECRET~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

Re Newark airtel to Bureau, dated 8/28/64.

[redacted] Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department advised on 9/8/64, that there had been no demonstration of any type by any racial group in Paterson, New Jersey, this date.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 8/27/80 DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5/CLO/pa 9-25-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.
DATE OF REVIEW 8-31-84

(5) - Bureau
(2 - 100-3-116) (CIRM)
3 - Newark
(1 - 100-4284 TT) (CIRM)
JRL:lim
(8)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
188 SEP 14 1964

~~SECRET~~

61 SEP 16 1964

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-C-31-573

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 7 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

835 AM IRGENT 9-7-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-34/ /100-442529/ - ENCODED ---1---

FROM NEW YORK /157-892/ /100-153735/ 2P

SUBJECT: OCIRM., POWDEM., IS-C b7D

[redacted] ADVISED NINE SIX SIXTY FOUR HE HAD LEARNED ON THAT DATE WILLIAM EPTON, CHAIRMAN, PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT CLUB IN NEW YORK, IS PLANNING AN INDOOR MEETING TO BE HELD LATER THIS WEEK TO PROTEST RESULTS OF GRAND JURY HEARING IN THE JAMES POWELL SLAYING BY LT. GILLIGAN, NYCPD. ACCORDING TO INFORMANT, EPTON IS CONSULTING WITH [redacted] NYC, WHO IS IN CHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT OF NAACP, IN REGARD TO THIS MATTER.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE REGARDING THIS MEETING. NYO ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN OTHER DETAILS, DATE AND PLACE. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED. BSS, NYCPD ADVISED.

INFORMANT FURTHER STATED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL HAS PLANS TO UTILIZE TRUCKS OVER WEEKEND IN EVENT TROUBLE ERUPTS TO ASSIST IN QUELLING ANY DISTURBANCE.

SAS OF NYO ON NIGHT OF NINE SIX SIXTY FOUR OBSERVED

END PAGE ONE

3 SEP 11 1964

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 14 1964

61 SEP 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34

STREET GATHERING AT CORNER OF ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, NYC. INVESTIGATION REVEALED GATHERING SPONSORED BY S O ME GROUP WHICH MEETS EVERY EVENING /AFRICAN NATIONALIST PIONEERS/. NO PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED AND ONLY SIGN SEEN READ QUOTE BUY BLACK UNQUOTE. AGENTS UNABLE TO SECURE IDENTITIES OF SPEAKERS. ESSENCE OF REMARKS URGED NEGROES RETURN TO AFRICA. APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT PEAK OF G A THERING, MOST OF WHOM WERE TRANSIENTS. MEETING ENDED APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN PM. NO ARRESTS OR DISTURBANCES WERE OBSERVED.

SAS OBSERVED LARGE NEGRO BLOCK PARTY HERKIMER ST. AND NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN. NYCPD ADVISED GATHERING JUST A PARTY AND NO RALLY PLANNED. NO ARRESTS OR DISTURBANCES NOTED AS OF ELEVEN PM.

INFORMANTS, SOURCES, SAS ON SCENE IN HARLEM AND BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA AND NYCPD HAVE NOT REPORTED ANY ADDITIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS OR DISTURBANCES AS OF ELEVEN THIRTY PM, NINE SIX, SIXTY FOUR.

END

UA 3 LRA XEROX ! UNR. Fwded

FBI WASH DC

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

VICTOR RIESEL: INSIDE LABOR

Violent Radical Groups Haunt U.S.

A VIOLENT neo-radicalism has begun haunting America. Its guises are many, but it eschews disguises. Its leaders are young and openly call for street violence, armed squads, mass revolution, the destruction of capitalism, general strikes, committees of struggle, and the weakening of police authority to put down riots.

This turbulent radicalism, reminiscent of the early thirties, is championed by many groups which have taken old revolutionary names and slogans. They differ from each other only in personalities. Boastfully they call themselves the true revolutionaries and the sole parties of "Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin—and Mao Tse-tung."

They disagree slightly, semantically, not tactically, and all hold that the American Communist Party has grown too "soft" on revolution and that the Party's leaders live too well and have too many cars.

There are many groups in this new camarilla of radicalism, but four of them are more active than the others: The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC), the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), Hammer anl Steel, and the Workers World Party. They apparently are never short of funds.

★

IN ALL, THEY RUN over 100 "clubs" in 10 major cities and in a number of communities in New England, North Carolina, Georgia, and on the West Coast. According to their boasts, these neo-radical operatives have some kind of organization in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Williamsport, Pa., San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle.

Members of at least one, and often more, of such groups have been in the vortex of virtually every major street disturbance. And small wonder. A typical piece of their "agit-prop" (agitation-propaganda) literature is the following from the Progressive Labor Movement.

"We intend to find out how to elevate every daily struggle of the people into revolutionary will," said the PLM's Marxist Leninist Quarterly. "It is our intent to help build a mass revolutionary party. It is our belief that the objective conditions exist in our country and on a world scene for such a development. We will encourage every revolutionary or militant tendency among the people . . ."

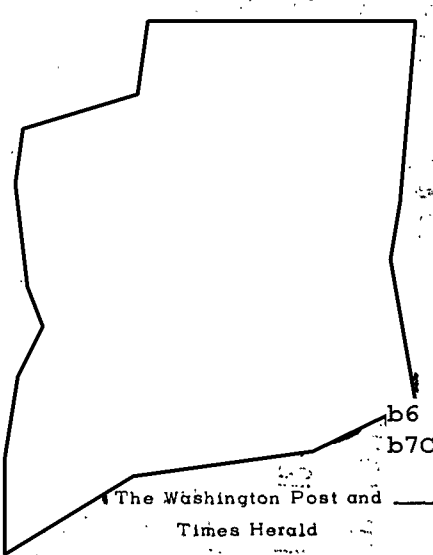
★

THIS THEME OF VIOLENCE" runs through much of the neo-radical literature and liturgy. Not too long ago, the publication of the Workers World Party, which has its headquarters in mid-Manhattan, called for formation of defense guards which are "organized, drilled and trained in the use of arms."

This organization also has appealed for funds to buy rifles for "freedom fighters."

Most active in the championing of Communist China's policies of guerrilla warfare and violent revolution, has been the group known as Hammer and Steel. It operates out of Boston and boasts of covering all New England. It also calls for emulation of the Cuban revolution in the U.S. and actually demands an armed Negro revolt.

CIRM



b6
b7C

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date SEP 5 1964

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 15 1964

File 100-442529
5 RAV
cc: 100-442529
70 SEP 16 1964
1 Kuykendall

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/4/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1203AM

FBI NEWARK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEWARK

1203AM URGENT 9-10-64 RED

~~PTO~~ DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION NINE TEN SIXTY FOUR.

~~CIRM~~. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

RE NK TEL TO BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR

CAPTIONED ~~QUOTE~~ "RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK AND PHILADELPHIA

DIVISIONS, CIRM." ~~UNQUOTE~~.

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE ~~PAREN~~(LNVC)~~PAREN~~ HELD RALLY

TONIGHT IN ORANGE, NJ AT CENTRAL AND PARROW RATHER THAN CENTER

AND PARROW. SPEAKERS INCLUDED CLARENCE COGGINS AND BILL CLARK

OF LNVC.

SPEAKERS CALLED FOR BETTER SCHOOLS, EQUALITY FOR NEGROES AND

INVITED PEOPLE TO JOIN LNVC.

SIXTY TO EIGHTY PEOPLE IN VICINITY OF SPEAKERS.

NO VIOLENCE OR DISTURBANCE AS RESULT OF MEETING.

INTERESTED AGENCIES ADVISED

EC-42 100-442529-61

LHM FOLLOWS

25 SEP 14 1964

END

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

68 SEP 17 1964

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/11/64

Attached reports rally 9/10/64 of Labor Negro Vanguard Conference, Communist Party splinter group in New Jersey. No violence or disturbances.

Information herein being furnished Department.

BCR:cwb

SEP 11 11 26 AM '64
FBI - JUSTICE
SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-35) AND
SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (157-)

CIRM, IS-C. POWDEM, RACIAL MATTER.

ON SEPTEMBER FOUR INSTANT, [redacted] b7D ADVISED AT MEETING OF STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA (SCTC), WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER THREE LAST, INFORMANT MET ONE [redacted] B. APPROX. 1931-1934 (PHONETIC). SOURCE OVERHEARD UNIDENTIFIED STUDENT REMARK [redacted] HAD DONE GOOD JOB OF ORGANIZATION IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT RIOT IN NYC AREA. NO ELABORATION ON WHAT KIND OF ORGANIZING DONE OR MENTION OF SPECIFIC RIOT WFO INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted] SOURCE DESCRIBED [redacted] AS: AGE THIRTY TO THIRTYTHREE, HEIGHT SIX FEET, MEDIUM BUILD, STRAIGHT BLOND HAIR, BLUE EYES, FAIR COMPLEXION, BLOND MUSTACHE, APPARENTLY WELL EDUCATED, DRESSED IN BLUE PLAID SPORT COAT WITH LEATHER PATCHES ON ELBOWS, DARK TROUSERS, AND LOAFER TYPE SHOES. [redacted] APPARENTLY WELL KNOWN TO STUDENTS AT MEETING.

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

3- Bureau
2- Teletype Unit
2- WFO

FBG:pac
(7)

cc, 808R

Central NY WFO 9/11/64

EX. 111 REC 7

100-442529-62

25 SEP 14 1964

b6 b7C

66 SEP 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

no identifiable info. re [redacted] mentioned in Baltimore LHM 9-4-64

TIME FILED IN COPY FILED IN 157-6-35-4

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PAGE TWO
100-43710

WFO WILL EXHIBIT PHOTOS TO SOURCE IN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NEW YORK ATTEMPT IDENTIFY [redacted] **AND DETERMINE SUBSTANCE OF ALLEGATION OVERHEARD BY INFORMANT.**

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-37)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

POWDEM
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C

Re Washington Field teletype, 9/4/64, captioned, "CIRM, IS-C; POWDEM, RACIAL MATTERS", requesting NYO attempt to identify one [redacted] b6 b7C

Indices NYO negative re [redacted]

Indices reflect one [redacted] arrested for illegal wearing uniform, complaint dismissed by USA, SDNY. b6 b7C

Report of SA [redacted] dated 12/26/44, at New York, describes [redacted] as 5'5", 140 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, DOB [redacted] Providence, Rhode Island, FBI number [redacted] New York not able to determine identification from information in file.

Photo enclosed for WFO to exhibit to source.

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-37)
3 - Washington Field (100-43719) (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - 157-)
1 - New York (157-892) (43)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

DDO:gmd
(10)

REC 2 62-0-442529-63

EX. 112

3 SEP 1964

Austel NY, WFO 9/11/64 STP [redacted] b6 b7C

CC - Wick

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 03-28-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Records
Treat as Yellow
5-18-64

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. (SC) 100-442529

New York, New York
September 9, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 17-31, 1964

C IRM

I. BACKGROUND

At approximately 9:25 a.m., on July 16, 1964, Patrick Lynch, Superintendent of the buildings located at 211 and 215 East 76th Street, New York City, while hosing the street and flower boxes outside the above buildings, became involved in an altercation with several Negro youths who were waiting to enter Robert F. Wagner Junior High School, 222 East 76th Street, New York City, for 10:00 a.m. remedial reading classes.

The Negro youths felt that Lynch had deliberately splashed them with water and they, in retaliation, began to hurl trash cans and bottles at Lynch. Lynch fled into the building located at 215 East 76th Street, New York City, and from the first floor rear apartment in that building, telephoned the local police precinct, the 19th Precinct, to report the incident.

One of the Negro youths, subsequently identified as James Powell, aged fifteen, 1686 Randall Avenue, Bronx, New York, armed with a knife, pursued Lynch into the building at 215 East 76th Street, New York City, but was prevented from entering beyond the vestibule of the building by a double locked door which required a key to open it.

100-442529-64

REC 41
16 SEP 15 1964

Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, New York City Police Department (NYCPD) was at this time in Jadco TV Service Store at 215 East 76th Street, New York City. Gilligan, who was off duty at the time, heard the crash of glass and emerged from the store to see Powell with a knife in his hand emerging from the building at 215 East 76th Street, New York City. Lt. Gilligan identified himself as a police officer and ordered Powell to drop the knife. Powell did not drop the knife, but attempted to assault Lt. Gilligan, whereupon Gilligan fired three shots, two of which struck Powell, killing him.

87 SEP 23 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Original to Honorable Thomas E. Jenkins; cc to Acting A.G. Katzenbach, XXX
9/11/64

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Title
100-442529
SUBMAIN CENTRAL

RE: RACIAL DISTURBANCES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 17-31, 1964

At the time of the shooting, there were approximately eight hundred students in the vicinity of Robert F. Wagner Junior High School waiting to enter classes there and some of them attempted to create a disturbance which was brought under control by the arrival of additional members of the NYCPD.

Subsequent to the shooting of Powell numerous demonstrations protesting the shooting occurred in New York City and on several occasions considerable picketing occurred. These protest demonstrations culminated in rioting which broke out on July 18, 1964, and spread throughout Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information developed by the Community Service Society of New York, New York, concerning James Powell. The Community Service Society is a privately financed welfare agency and according to the source worked with Powell during the period March - April, 1964.

Information developed concerning Powell revealed that [redacted] was not established in the agency's contacts. b6 b7C

In the initial contact with a social worker of the agency on March 5, 1964 Powell stated he did not mind attending school because one of his main activities at school was fighting. He told the worker that he had "never lost a fight." Powell explained that he had learned boxing while a member of the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), but had been expelled from the CYO. The incident which led to his expulsion was a beating which he administered to a boy with whom he was boxing. He said he had been told by a coach to "take it easy on the kid" who was just learning to fight and was smaller than Powell. However Powell had become angry when hit hard by the other boy and commenced to beat him very seriously even after the round was over. This incident had apparently happened when Powell was 12 or 13 years of age.

RE: RACIAL DISTURBANCES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 17-31, 1964

In his second contact with the agency on March 9, 1964 he explained his poor attendance at school by stating that he had been hospitalized for a few days with a knife wound in his leg. Apparently the knifing took place while his mother was hospitalized and he was staying with a friend.

The social worker elicited information from Powell that he was a member of a gang which he described as a "club" and that despite the fact members practiced to fight using knives and shooting guns, the club "played it cool" and would keep out of trouble.

Also during this contact he said that his fighting had begun when he was about seven years old and that during the previous spring when he was 14½ years of age, he and a classmate at Junior High School number 125 had beaten up a Puerto Rican boy "for kicks." He said that his companion in this incident, [redacted] had been sentenced to a term in a training school because of his previous record. Powell said he was placed on probation for the period June - September, 1963. He said during this time he was in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, and later Roxbury, North Carolina, and had seen his probation officer approximately five times and had written him on intervals. b6 b7C

When questioned as to his activities while in North Carolina, Powell said that he did "nothing much there except fuss around with girls."

During the interview he also stated that he fought nearly every day for "kicks."

He also said that he and his friends liked to "get high" on whiskey, but that he did not drink wine as he felt this to be beneath him. He stated he sometimes went to parties in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, New York, though he did not like to do his drinking there. b6 b7C

In a contact with [redacted] Samuel Gompers High School, New York, New York, on March 12, 1964, it developed that Powell had been absent from school thirty-two days during the previous term. On various days in December, 1963 and January, 1964, he was accused among other things, of bullying other students picking pockets, playing cards in the school gym, stealing from another student and even fighting in the guidance office. [redacted] described the prognosis for Powell's improvement as poo but said he would be given the benefit of the doubt and help in any way possible.

RE: RACIAL DISTURBANCES
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In a third interview on March 24, 1964, Powell told a worker from the agency that he had been unable to keep an appointment during the previous week because he had to visit a friend who suffered knife wounds in a fight with a rival gang. He went on to relate an incident involving himself and another boy who were engaged in a "feud" involving the gangs to which each belonged. It was concluded from the information given that this feud resulted in daily fighting by the gangs.

On April 8, 1964 in his final contact with agency personnel, Powell stated he was departing for Providence, Rhode Island on April 10, 1964 to stay with relatives of his mother. He explained his desire to leave because he had learned during March, 1964 that a girl with whom he and four other boys had sexual relations had become pregnant. He said one of his associates had been "blamed for the baby" and due to this boy's long record and charges placed against him in court, there would be considerable trouble.

During the course of the interview Powell said that the girl involved might be killed before the coming Monday and that one of the boys had tried to shoot her while another tried to kill her with a gas bomb. He stated that he himself wanted to be safely out of the city before anything like this might happen.

It was concluded during the interview that Powell was also worried his current girlfriend might learn of the above situation which would "ruin his life." Powell said his experience with the other girl had been "just playtime" and that this "wasn't the first time."

At the conclusion of the interview there was discussion of Powell's future plans and he mentioned that he desired to get out of town because "there are no more kicks in this town."

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

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[redacted]

There was no further contact by the agency with Powell.

Another source advised in confidence that James Powell was arrested on May 17, 1964 and charged with attempted robbery of [redacted] Powell allegedly pushed [redacted] and attempted to take money from him. This matter was referred to the Juvenile Court. Powell was also involved with two other individuals on February 10, 1961, in throwing snowballs and breaking a windshield. The complainantin this matter did not prosecute and it was indicated "parents can handle." On March 25, 1964, a juvenile report prepared by the Transit Police indicated that Powell attempted to beat the fare on the subway. The disposition in this matter was listed as "Open" and was referred for investigation and the preparation of a behavior report. Powell was also charged on July 16, 1964, with felonious assault - knife in connection with the incident which resulted in his death.

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RE: RACIAL DISTURBANCES
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II. Evidence of Organizations or Individuals Acting to Arouse Negro Community

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A. Organizations

[redacted] New York City Police Department (NYCPD), and [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, contacted on September 3 and 4, 1964, respectively, advised that in their opinions, prior to the rioting which occurred in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City, in July, 1964, the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), led by Malcolm X (Little), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque Number 7, New York, had been very active in stirring up the Negroes against the white communities.

Characterizations of the MMI, NOI and NOI Mosque Number 7 are attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 12, 1964, Malcolm X publicly announced in New York City that he had formed the MMI, which he said would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In his public statement Malcolm X urged the Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle. Malcolm X also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

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[redacted] also felt that the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was active prior to the outbreaks of violence in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas and once the rioting had started in these areas, PLM took advantage of the situation by exploiting the shooting on July 16, 1964, of James Powell, the Negro youth, by NYCPD Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan. In line with this, PLM printed thousands of copies of a leaflet containing a photograph of Lieutenant Gilligan and setting forth the words, "Wanted for Murder", which were distributed in the Harlem area along with a flyer which announced a mass demonstration to be held July 25, 1964, at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, under the sponsorship of the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) a front organization of PLM.

Characterizations of the PLM and HDC are attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

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The flyer stated that the "black people of Harlem have historically been terrorized by the Police Department of New York. They have been brutally maimed and murdered by these police". It called for the immediate arrest and prosecution of Lieutenant Gilligan for first degree murder and demanded Grand Jury investigations of police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City, and further stated it is "our constitutional right to defend ourselves by any means necessary".

On July 21, 1964, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he felt that the riots and unrest in Harlem were not instigated or inspired by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and stated that the CPUSA actually was caught by surprise.

On July 21, 1964, NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on July 19, 1964, Robert Thompson spoke of the riots in Harlem on July 18-19, 1964, and expressed complete surprise at these riots. The source stated that the Communist Party (CP) is not in favor of riots.

On January 3, 1964, NY T-4 advised that Robert Thompson was then District Organizer of the New York District of the CPUSA.

B. Individuals

With regard to individuals who might have been a factor in stirring up the Negroes to acts of violence, [redacted] mentioned above, stated that William Epton, a publicly admitted Communist, and Vice Chairman of PLM, was extremely active before and during the violence which occurred in Harlem in July, 1964. b6 b7C

It is noted that NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 23, 1964, that William Epton, for three weeks prior to that date, had organized several groups in the Harlem area of New York City to handle whatever situation might arise, such as the violence which did occur in Harlem in July, 1964, in whatever way possible and with whatever weapons were at hand. According to NY T-1, these groups, not further identified, were reportedly offshoots of the PLM.

> The New York "Journal American", in its July 25, 1964 Sports Final Edition, page 1, carried an article relating William Epton admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but stated he left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revolutionary party.

On September 4, 1964, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harlem has always provided a haven for the "street corner preacher" and others who have an "axe to grind" and who are always quick to point out how the Negroes are being treated as "second class citizens". The source stated an example of such an individual is Jesse Gray.

The "New York Times" issue of July 20, 1964, on page 16, column 6, contained an article "Guerilla War Urged in Harlem", in which it was stated that Jesse Gray, "the leader of the Harlem Rent Strike", called for "100 skilled

black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem". According to the article, Gray made this statement at a meeting held on July 19, 1964, at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue, New York City.

> Concerning Jesse Gray, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 28, 1960, that Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CPUSA.
>
> On January 24, 1964, NY T-3, advised that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York CP District, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

On July 27, 1964, a hearing was held at Special Term, Part I, New York Supreme Court, in connection with an injunction obtained by the NYCPD on July 25, 1964, restraining certain defendants from any further demonstrating in the Harlem area. These defendants were identified as Milt Rosen, Chairman of the PLM, William Epton, Vice Chairman of the PLM, Jesse Gray, of the Community Council on Housing (CCH) and any other persons or organizations associated with them. b6 b7C

In support of this injunction, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, testified on July 27, 1964, that on July 18, 1964, Epton spoke at a street meeting held at 115th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, and said there was going to be a demonstration, not necessarily peaceful, that he (Epton) preached violence and said the Negro must be free, that they were going to kill cops and judges, that no revolution can be won by peaceful means, that they would have to fight, and they would not be fully free until they smash this state totally and completely.

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In a continuation of the hearing on July 28, 1964, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, testified to statements made by Jesse Gray at the July 19, 1964, meeting previously referred to in which Gray called for 100 men ready to die who would be trained in guerilla warfare. b6 b7C

Junius Griffin, a Negro, who is a reporter for the "New York Times", appeared as a witness and corroborated the testimony of [redacted] which was essentially the same as Griffin's article appearing in the newspaper's issue of July 20, 1964.

In a report dated August, 1964, captioned, "Behind the New York Riots: Causes and Reactions", the New York Office of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), of B'nai B'Rith, states that "although the extremist groups -- Communists, Muslims, Nationalists, etc. -- egged on many of the rioters, they themselves, for the most part, did not actually join the mobs".

The ADL report continues, "those who actually threw bottles and bricks at policemen, smashed windows, and looted stores -- with the exception of some Negroes who were stirred to violence by their hatred of police and whites in general -- were for the most part what Roy Wilkins called young 'punks' and Mayor Wagner termed 'the tough, young ones, without a stake in the past or much hope in the future, irresponsible and ready for violence -- the loose gunpowder of our day'. These are teen-agers and youths in their early 20's, many organized into groups, who have little or no interest in civil rights.

"Other groups, which engaged in the rioting, were the 'cop fighter', ex-convicts, and professional thieves. The first two groups had the opportunity to 'square old grudges' with the police, while the thieves and looters found store windows already smashed for them".

III. Evidence of Resentment Among Negroes as a Result of Complaints of Police Brutality

On June 16, 1964, Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner of New York City, appeared at City Hall, New York City, before the Committee on City Affairs of the New York City Council to present arguments against the Weiss Bill, which proposed the formation of a Civilian Complaint Review Board outside the Police Department.

In his appearance before this committee, Commissioner Murphy stated his purpose was "to tear away the cloud of misconception" adopted by proponents of the Weiss Bill.

Commissioner Murphy pointed out that the experience of the present Civilian Review Board has shown that complaints against the NYCPD, despite the ease of instituting such complaints, have continued to decline almost yearly. He cites that [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has stated the volume of complaints of police brutality has decreased and that "a peculiar turn" is that a "considerable number of physical attacks against the police by the public have occurred". b6 b7C

Commissioner Murphy also attributed the following recent statement to a Harlem attorney who in the past has made a comfortable living out of handling complaints of brutality against police. "For the past several years, complaints of brutality in Harlem have decreased so much that the Board, in effect, put us out of business".

During the period from January 1, 1964, through July 18, 1964, the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received five complaints against the NYCPD, all of which involved Negroes as victims. Of these five complaints, three alleged police brutality and two alleged illegal searches by the NYCPD.

During the same period in 1963, there were eleven complaints received against the NYCPD. Of these eleven, two involved Negro victims, one of whom alleged police brutality.

It is to be noted that two of the five cases during 1964, mentioned above, involved students from African countries as victims. These two cases received extensive publicity in the New York press over a period of several days beginning on approximately June 28, 1964. The publicity included statements of denunciation of the NYCPD by United Nations representatives from these African countries.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that there was not an unusual number of complaints of police brutality prior to the July, 1964, rioting in New York City, and, in fact, in 1964, there was a definite decline in the number of such cases compared with 1963.

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IV. Evidence of Plan or Pattern Behind the Riots

[redacted] previously mentioned, stated there is no evidence of any kind to the effect that there is or was any plan or pattern of any sort behind the riots occurring in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City. They are both of the opinion that irresponsible individuals in the Negro communities, such as William Epton, previously mentioned, will seize upon an incident when it arises and use it to stir up the Negroes who in turn commit acts of violence. Such an incident occurred with the Powell shooting and these irresponsible leaders exploited it to the fullest extent, thereby igniting the rioting which followed in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas beginning on July 18, 1964, and continuing for several days thereafter.

On September 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that, in his opinion, the source of all racial violence has been teenage gangs of each neighborhood in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas which operate so tightly that boys of one neighborhood dare not seek employment in other neighborhoods for fear they may be subjected to physical violence by gangs in those particular neighborhoods who consider the individual neighborhood as their own private domain. [redacted] added that even though the number of petty thefts in Harlem has declined, the teenagers seem to have adequate funds, suggesting to [redacted] the existence of a group organizing teenagers and furnishing them financial aid. [redacted] emphasized he had no facts to corroborate this opinion.

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[redacted] stated that as far as any pattern to the riots, he noted a similarity in the riots in the following areas: Rochester, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem and Philadelphia. This similarity was based solely upon the following conditions prevailing in each of these areas: conflict on school problems, housing problems, police brutality or allegations thereof, and exploitation of Negroes by merchants in the Negro communities. [redacted] emphasized that aside from the above views and opinions, he has no evidence of any organization behind the riots.

Other confidential sources of the New York Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are currently affording coverage of the racial situation in the New York area, advised they had no information that there was any plan or pattern behind the recent riots.

V. Evidence of Outside Influence Behind the Riots

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[redacted] previously mentioned, advised there is absolutely no evidence of any parties outside the City of New York, either organization or individual, who had any influence or participation in the recent riots which occurred in New York City.

[redacted] previously mentioned, advised that contrary to what was printed in some newspapers that the rioting was provoked by outside influences, the Negro communities are characteristically suspicious of strangers and would not respond to such people asking them to engage in riotous acts.

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On August 12, 1964, [redacted] Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City, advised that there is no evidence of any outside influence behind the riots in New York City. [redacted] stated that the basic causes of unrest in the Negro communities are joblessness, idleness, sub-standard housing and a general feeling of frustration by the Negro that there is not going to be any improvement in his situation. According to [redacted] when such conditions exist in a community, then a violent protest in the form of a riot can take place. [redacted] stated violence in the Negro communities is spontaneous with the basic underlying cause of an economic nature.

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On August 12, 1964, [redacted] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 109 West 125th Street, New York City, advised that he considers unemployment and "adult delinquency" as being the two basic causes for unrest and strife in the Harlem community of New York City. He stated that the lack of a job makes the average Negro resentful, frustrated and ashamed before his family and as a consequence he adopts an irresponsible attitude.

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[redacted] stated "adult delinquency" results in juvenile delinquency since the youth follows the actions of the adult and when the latter is irresponsible, the former will be likewise. He had no information of any outside influences causing violence or unrest in the Harlem area.

Other confidential sources of the New York Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are currently affording coverage of the racial situation in the New York area, advised they had no information that there was any plan or pattern behind the recent riots.

1. APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 29, 1964, the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The source further stated that the HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City, with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police.

The source stated the above information was furnished to him by [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [redacted]

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 26
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DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-01-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NOTE: The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular appeal/litigation.

The subject of this appeal/litigation is Martin Luther King, JR. Below are listed the classifiable symbol number(s) which are not being addressed as classifiable informant(s) in serial(s) listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the b7d exemption will protect the source(s) from exposure, without further enhancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) national security exemption. The source(s) will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).

[redacted] (S) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W32B
ON 04-01-2014

FBI

Date: 9/4/64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 54

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6~~35~~)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM
IS-C

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b7C

ReNYteletype, 9/3/64, captioned: "ACT; INFORMATION CONCERNING" and "CIRM".

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the LHM was [redacted]

b7D

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were [redacted] and [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] characterized [redacted]

The source who characterized JESSE GRAY and WILLIAM PATTERSON was [redacted]

b7D

The files of the NYO contain insufficient subversive information to characterize [redacted]

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1 ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Encs. 7)(RM)
1 - Bu 100-158790 (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1 - Bu 100-357847 (JESSE GRAY)
1 - New Haven (100-) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (#42)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (#42)
1 - New York
1 - New York
MK:vxc
(12)

REC-54 100-442529

cc Yeagley, Marshall, Sanford, SC 51

SEP 15 1964

cc Austin + Kansas City 808 B

b6
b7C

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

64 SEP 21 1964

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
#253,760

5/13/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~, b7D
because it contains information from [redacted] This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-01-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 4, 1964

Bureau 100-442529
Bureau 157-6-35

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

On September 2, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that [redacted] contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. Smith mentioned that he is starting to work with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) State Labor Council in Connecticut as an "Eleanor Roosevelt Intern". [redacted] also mentioned that the evening before he had been talking to [redacted] whom [redacted] identified as [redacted] the State Labor Council, and [redacted] stated that he learned that a person by the name of Jesse Gray from New York is engaged in a voter registration campaign in Stamford (Connecticut). [redacted] indicated that he believed the organization (which Gray is representing is ACT (Associated Community Teams)), but he also indicated that he was not certain of this. [redacted] stated that [redacted] asked him to find out in some detail just who Gray is, and he added that [redacted] is not sure whether this man (Gray) has any Communist connections. Continuing, [redacted] stated that the union had been requested to set up an office and put some funds in this area with this organization.

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES NOTIFIED
SHIFT, DATE 3-14-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #253,760
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/87 BY SP4 ELW/KFA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3 XEROX
SEP 16 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-11 BD/MC

SECRET ENCLOSURE
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529-1bc

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

b6
b7C

Rustin inquired if the Jesse Gray to whom [redacted] referred was the same man who had been involved in the rent strike, and [redacted] confirmed that it was the same person. [redacted] added that [redacted] had heard Gray "had some leftist leanings".

Rustin stated that in the past Jesse Gray has had some associations with groups which he thought were questionable. Continuing, Rustin said that he does not know if anyone can prove that he has had these associations, but he added that the general impression among a great number of people is that he has had these associations.

Rustin said,"My argument with Jesse is that during the Harlem protest he literally called on people directly and indirectly to use violence." Rustin further stated that Gray also cooperated with a Progressive Labor Group (Progressive Labor Movement) in New York, and he said that Gray is under "indictment" (enjoined) because of his effort to have a march in the midst of the turmoil (the Harlem rioting). Rustin remarked that Gray has been "indicted (enjoined) under a very unjust law and added that he is fighting that law, but he stated that nobody in his right mind would have called for that kind of a demonstration at "the height of this conflict". Rustin stated that he has taken the view repeatedly that Jesse is irresponsible. Rustin expressed the opinion that if the trade union movement gets involved with a person like Gray, they are going to be in trouble. Rustin stated that when it is learned that any trade union groups are cooperating with him (Gray) and when this is called to Meany's attention (George Meany, President of AFL-CIO), there is going to be a "big squabble".

For a characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), see attached.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

Rustin mentioned that he was one of those who had gone to Jesse Gray in an effort to dissuade him from the demonstration (which led to his indictment), but Rustin said he (Gray) did it under great pressure. Rustin said Gray was going along with "these malicious communists", the Progressive Labor Movement. Rustin stated that it was on the occasion when Jesse Gray stood up in church and called for 100 men to form an underground that he (Rustin) spoke after him and denounced this irresponsible behavior. Rustin said he was "booed" in the church for making these remarks.

On November 28, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA). On January 24, 1964, the same source advised that according to William Patterson, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

On July 13, 1964, the same source advised that William L. Patterson is Chairman of the New York CP District.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters;

Demonstration and Violence in
New York City Following Shooting
of James Powell, July 17-31, 1964

In regard to ACT, "Newsweek" Magazine of April 27, 1964, page 25, described ACT as a new national organization comprised of local school boycott leaders. (ACT - Associated Community Teams).

It is to be noted that on July 25, 1964, an injunction restraining certain defendants, among whom was Jesse Gray, from demonstrating was obtained in New York Supreme Court, New York County, and providing for hearing on July 27, 1964, to show cause why an order should not be made against such demonstrating, and affording any other relief as might be proper.

It is also to be noted that on July 19, 1964, a rally was held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, at 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue, West, the leader of which was Jesse Gray. Gray called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct a situation which he called "the police brutality situation in Harlem."

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-01-2014

SECRET

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

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2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670) 9/15/64

Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReATairtel 9/4/64, copies to New York, captioned "CIRM; Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C" and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date.

It was reported that Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his associates are in the process of preparing an article which is to be submitted to "The Saturday Evening Post" for possible publication. While it is indicated that the article will deal with certain matters such as the Poverty Bill, elections, riots and the so-called "backlash" there is no definite indication as to the line which the article will follow or the stands which King will take in the article. It is King's intention to have the article published before the forthcoming national elections.

Receiving offices should be extremely alert to obtain all available information concerning the article in question and specifically what its contents will be. Keep the Bureau promptly advised so that interested Government agencies and officials may be apprised.

It is noted that King is considering having a meeting with some of his advisors in New York City, 9/22/64 concerning the article. New York should consider necessary coverage for the purpose of identifying the persons with whom King will meet. Be alert to information which will be available through your established sensitive sources just subsequent to such meeting as the sources are likely to divulge contents of the article. 100-442529

SEP 14 1964 COMM-FBI

2 - New York (100-153735) REC-43

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.) 12 SEP 15 1964

SFP:fnh
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/5/79 BY SP6 BJA/GCL #80,573

11/8/84 SP6 BJA/GCL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

0 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

100-106670-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Letter to Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442529

NOTE:

We are disseminating the information contained in the letterhead memorandum to the Department, Secret Service, and military intelligence agencies. As soon as we are able to obtain any definite information as to what line King intends to take in his article we will furnish such information to the White House.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W.C. SULLIVAN)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re telephone call between Assistant Director W.C. SULLIVAN and SAC DONALD E. RONEY, 9/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing an analysis of the riots which occurred in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of New York City, in July, 1964.

Information attributed to [redacted] and [redacted] set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum, was furnished to SA AUGUST J. MICEK.

b6
b7C

The interview of [redacted] on 9/2/64, was conducted by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

Information attributed to [redacted] set forth in enclosed memorandum, was obtained by SA [redacted]

Information attributed to [redacted] set forth in enclosed memorandum, was obtained by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
1 - New York (157-892) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

ENCLOSURE

JDB:gmd
(6)

cc forwarded enclosure to Hon Tom E. Dewey by ltr 9/12/64

REC 14 100-442529-68

4 SEP 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 21 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

The ADL report referred to in enclosed letterhead memorandum was made available on [redacted] to the Boston Office by [redacted] (protect identity) [redacted]

[redacted]

The confidential sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

Sources

NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4
NY T-5 [redacted] CG 5824-S*

b7D

Other confidential sources, mentioned in Sections III and IV of enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

[redacted]

b7D

The source utilized in the characterization of the HDC is [redacted]

b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] and CG 5824-S*, disclosure of which could result in divulging their identities, thereby compromising their future effectiveness and having an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The statistics set forth under Section II of the enclosed letterhead memorandum with regard to the number of complaints against the NYCPD during the periods, January, 1964, to July, 1964, and January, 1963, to July, 1963, was obtained through a review of files in NYO concerned with civil rights.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-10-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 SEP 21 1964

File Number 100-442529-69

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/9/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

Date: September 10, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised CLASSIFICATION (U)

DATE 9-20-79 Imed

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

~~Classified by~~ ~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ ~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~ 11-29-99

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

b6
b7C

Enclosed are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted] b7D

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were: [redacted] (U) b7D

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~ HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR

(X) [redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. b7D

The source characterizing THOMAS DAVID KAHN was records of Selective Service, January, 1961.

7 ENCLOSURES

AGENCY Marshall's Jeepers
~~REQ RECD~~
DATE FORW. 9-14-64
HOW FORW. RJS
BY

5-Bureau (Encls. 7) REC-9 100-442529 F 10
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1- 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-6520-A) (CIRM) (INFO) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Cleveland (100- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (INFO) (Encls. 1) (RM)
4-New York
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
(1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1- 100-130250) (THOMAS DAVID KAHN)

SEP 11 1964

JMK:tms
(15)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DATED COPY OF ENCL. MAILED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] b7D This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-17-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 10, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S.P.E.L.W./K.F.A.
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-10-84

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 8, 1964, that Thomas Kahn and Bayard Rustin were in contact on that date. Rustin informed him that he (Rustin), Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and Wilkins (Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Advancement for Colored People, NAACP) have been invited by the National Council of Churches to attend a conference on Thursday, September 10, 1964, in New York City. The conference, Rustin said, will be for the purpose of allowing them (Rustin, King and Wilkins) to evaluate the work of the Freedom Democratic Party. (U)

Rustin also informed Kahn that he had been invited by the National Council of Churches to accompany Doctor Eugene Carson Blake (Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Church) to Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, September 17, 1964. Rustin said he would talk to church leaders while in Cleveland. Rustin said he thought that type of action was growing and was very important. (U)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11-29-77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] OFFICES
Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11-29-77

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5805 ROUTINE
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/21/78

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. U

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KFA
ON 5/14/87 #253760

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 11-29-77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [illegible] OFFICES
ADVISED [illegible]
SUPP. [illegible]
DATE 5-14 [illegible]

Retained 9803 RDP
CLASS. & EXT. BY 12/5/79
REASON FOR EXT. 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/10/84

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-70

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1961, that Thomas David Kahn admitted being a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) from 1957 to 1961 and a member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL during the same period. For characterization of (YPSL), see attached characterization of Young Socialist League, In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11 - 18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

NY

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page one, column two, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party of United States of America (CPUSA), February 9-12,1957, held in New York City (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me contantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to speak. (U)

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"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, Column four, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL. (U)

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, " Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. (U)

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows: (U)

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. (U)

All confidential sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members. (4)

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League" (4)

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. (4)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SAC, Indianapolis

9/16/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 --Mr. Bland
1 --Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Enclosed is an item from page six of the 9/6/64 issue of "The Worker." It reveals that an individual who signed himself "R. F." is undoubtedly a communist or, at a minimum, communist orientated. This individual writes to "The Worker" about civil rights activities in Muncie, Indiana, and indicates a personal involvement. The individual is a college student and appears to be a resident of Indiana and/or attends college in Indiana.

You are instructed to closely analyze the contents of the above letter to "The Worker" and thereafter search your files in an effort to identify this individual. If necessary appropriate investigative attention should be directed toward identifying this person bearing in mind that any investigation conducted on a college campus must be in accordance with the current Bureau regulations.

Furnish the Bureau the results of your inquiry as well as available information concerning civil rights activities in Muncie, Indiana, with particular emphasis on subversive involvement.

Enclosure

SEP/fnh/ied
(5)

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 8
SEP 15 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-7 100-442529-

19 SEP 16 1964

EX-108

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 XEROX
OCT 22 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-131345

0-9 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Freedom School

INDIANA

PLEASE forgive us here in Indiana for our tardiness in getting funds to you. I for one am just broke all the time. I did manage to raise from a rally on July 8 enough contributions to send $25 and a donated (brand new) typewriter to COFO in Jackson, Miss. Also we had enough left to launch a full scale, well planned, well staffed, voter registration drive in the Negro, Whitely, slum (in Muncie) which is coming off wonderfully. Every day we have interracial teams down there getting people up to the courthouse to register. Also we've got a Freedom School materializing for the disadvantaged and exploited children of Muncie. It will operate continuously throughout the winter of '64-'65. At the same time funds for my own personal use just are not available. I will be extremely lucky if I can just raise enough money to pay tuition with in this, my senior year, in college. As far as food money, well, that I just have no way of knowing where it's going to come from.

In the meantime our group has been involved in a full scale struggle with the college administration over discrimination in off-campus housing. We're winning that one and after several real hot wrangles with the President of the college we finally have gotten their full recognition and they are beginning to be cooperative.

Indiana will come through sooner or later because there are a lot of people here who, many without even realizing what their labors will someday bring, are working very hard for the cause of Peace and Freedom for all peoples. Enclosed is one dollar which is nothing and I'm ashamed to send it but honestly that is the bottom of the barrel.

For Jobs, Peace and Freedom!

— R. F.

GENE

file 5-mts

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker Pg. 6
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 9/6/64

1 XEROX
OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-71

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/16/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RI VØGRJMO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 6 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE
FBI NEW YORK

12-45 AM URGENT 9-6-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ /157-6-35/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/

CIRM., POWDEM

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT OF NYO ADVISED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, FRONT ORGANIZATION OF PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, /PLM/, A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY WHICH IS ORIENTED TOWARD CHINESE COMMUNIST LINE, HELD AN IMPROMPTU RALLY IN BALLROOM OF THERESA HOTEL, SEVENTH AVE. AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NYC, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR. RALLY STATED AT FOUR THIRTY PM AND LASTED UNTIL SEVEN THIRTY PM. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITAL OF LT. THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYCPD, WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL. THIS WAS PROTEST RALLY AGAINST ATTACKS /BY NYCPD/.. ON HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL AND BILL EPTON, A MEMBER OF PLM. THERE WERE TWENTY FIVE TO THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. NO INCIDENTS., NO VIOLENCE.

AT RALLY TWO STUDENTS, [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE INTRODUCED AS STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN OPPOSITION TO STATE DEPARTMENT BAN. THEY, THE STUDENTS, DISCUSSED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND RACIAL SITUATION IN CUBA.

END PAGE ONE

REC-21 100-442529-74

1 SEP 16 1964

EX-108

1 XEROX
SEP 17 1964

60 SEP 24 1964 RB.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35-41

Routed to NY "SWP-15-SWE" 9/8/64 CFP/bms

THERE WERE FIVE OTHER STUDENTS WHO VISITED CUBA IN ATTENDANCE BUT THEY DECLINED TO GIVE THEIR NAMES.

[redacted] ATTENDED THIS MEETING BRIEFLY AND SPOKE ABOUT HOW HIS RIGHTS WERE BEING DENIED HIM.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL, ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR HELD RALLY AT THERESA HOTEL IN BALLROOM RALLY STARTED FOUR THIRTY AND ENDED AT SEVEN THIRTY PM WITH THIRTY PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE. BILL [redacted]EPTON WAS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. RALLY WAS AGAINST ACQUITAL OF LT. GILLIGAN NO INCIDENTS., NO VIOLENCE.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED JESSE [redacted]GRAY, FORMER CP MEMBER, WAS TO HOLD RALLY ON NINE FIVE SIXTY FOUR, AT FOUR PM AT ONE XERO NINE STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, NYC. RALLY WAS TO PROTEST FAILURE OF NY STATE GRAND JURY TO INDICT LT. GILLIGAN. BSS AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS ADVISED RALLY DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

SA-S OF THE NYO OBSERVED AN ELECTION RALLY OF SWP HELD TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. HARLEM FROM FOUR FORTY TO SIX TWENTY. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PEOPLE ATTENDED RALLY. NO INCIDENTS. NYCPD ADVISED THAT PERMIT FOR RALLY WAS GRANTED TO SW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT [redacted] [redacted] CHAIRMAN OF METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREEDOM NOW PARTY WOULD NOT APPEAR AT THE RALLY.

END PAGE TWO

[redacted] DID NOT APPEAR AS AGREED, BUT A TAPED SPEECH BY [redacted] WAS PLAYED OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM AT THE RALLY.

b6
b7C

A SOURCE AND SA-S OF NYO OBSERVED A RALLY OF THE UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST IN PROGRESS AT SEVEN TWENTY PM AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. NYC. A CROWD OF ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN ATTENDANCE. SPEAKER WAS EDWARD MILLS DAVIS, WELL KNOWN STREET SPEAKER IN HARLEM AREA. NO INCIDENT. NYCPD ADVISED UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST APPLIED FOR AND WERE GRANTED PERMIT TO RALLY AT TWO ONE ZERO SEVEN SEVENTH AVE. FROM SEVEN PM TO TEN PM THIS DATE.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, TWENTY EIGHT PRECINCT, NYCPD LOCATED IN HARLEM HAS ASSIGNED EXTRA POLICE PERSONNEL FOR DUTY STARTING THIS NOON AS FOLLOWS.. TWELVE NOON TO EIGHT PM SHIFT FIFTY SEVEN EXTRA, THREE PM TO ELEVEN PM SHIFT FIFTY FOUR EXTRA, AND EIGHT PM TO FOUR AM SHIFT ONE HUNDRED AND TEN EXTRA.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

CC WH FOLDER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1964

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEWARK

11-59PM

FBI NEWARK

URGENT 9-11-64 CJM

TO DIRECTOR /157- / /~~100-442539~~/

FROM NEWARK /157-1250/

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION., NINE ELEVEN SIXTY FOUR, RE

CIRM.

RE MY TEL TODAY.

[redacted] JERSEY CITY, NJPD, ADVISED TONIGHT THAT CLARENCE COGGINS NOR ANY ONE FROM THE LABOR VANGUARD CONFERENCE SHOWED UP AT OCEAN AVENUE AND EGE STREET IN JERSEY CITY. [redacted] SAID [redacted] AND TEN PLAINCLOTHES DETECTIVES CRUISED THE AREA FOR OVER AN HOUR BUT NO ONE SHOWED. HE SAID THAT RAIN BEGAN FALLING IN JERSEY CITY ABOUT SEVEN PM. THE TIME FOR THE SCHEDULE RALLY. NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA

CORR LINE 7 WORD 9 SHLD BE DETECTIVES

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

SEP 16 1964

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 17 1964

69 SEP 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-31-

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-26-2014

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-443106) 9/16/64

SAC, NO (100-32160) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED (U)
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

SI-9;pt

[redacted] b7D furnished the following information: (C) (U)

[redacted] who has been in Jackson, Mississippi, for the past [redacted] on [redacted] where [redacted] was preparing a book to be published by [redacted] Service did not learn the nature of this book. (C) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

During the [redacted] placed a telephone call to [redacted] at which time [redacted] informed [redacted] to forward [redacted] During their conversation [redacted] stated that he was leaving the state tonight and [redacted] assumed that he was going to [redacted] Inasmuch as [redacted] expected to be in New Orleans shortly [redacted] Source is of the opinion that [redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] advises certain information identifiable with [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] identified as a [redacted] (C) [redacted] on [redacted] by [redacted] (continue to protect) (C) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - New Orleans (RM) (Info)
1 - Jackson (RM) (Info)
2 - NO
(1-100-43710)

JCC:jcl
(9)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 16 1964

b6
b7C

Class. & Ext. By [redacted] (U)
Reason-FCIM II, 1-5.4.2
Date of Review 9-14-84

69 SEP 22 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-443106-84

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] head of Hamas in contact [redacted] Consulate [redacted] as not a volunteer but was willing to talk to anyone who wished to help in the Iran Hijack scandal. (S) (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] was known as [redacted] coordinator that he had his difficulties with the CP and considered the CP to belong [redacted] understood from the [redacted] that [redacted] made the statement that the only way the Hijackers would achieve freedom was through a massive flow of blood. (S) (U)

[redacted] New York furnish thumbnail on [redacted] if same available further background information including indices and informant check.

b6
b7C

11:25 URGE 2/64 RED

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION NINE TWELVE SIXTY FOUR.

RM, CIRM

RE NEWARK AIRTEL NINE EIGHT LAST CAPTIONED "RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, NINE SEVEN SIXTY FOUR."

CHIEF KAUFMAN, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY, CAMDEN, NJ, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT VEHICLE REGISTERED TO [redacted] APPEARED AT INTERSECTION OF SIXTH STREET AND KAIGHNS AVENUE, CAMDEN AT FIVE PM THIS DATE,. POLICE IDENTIFIED OCCUPANTS AS CLARENCE COGGINS AND [redacted] AS WELL AS UNIDENTIFIED MAN AND WOMAN. b6 b7C

NO RALLY OR DEMONSTRATION HELD AS POLICE REQUESTED PARTY TO MOVE TO INTERSECTION OF SEVENTH STREET AND KAIGHNS AVENUE. COGGINS AND PARTY STATED THEY DID NO WISH TO HOLD RALLY AT THAT LOCATION AND ADDED THEY WOULD RETURN TO CAMDEN ON NINE NINETEEN NEXT AND REQUEST PERMISSION TO HOLD RALLY AT SIXTH STREET AND KAIGHNS AVENUE AND [redacted] WOULD ALSO APPLY FOR PERMIT TO USE LOUD SPEAKER, b6 b7C

COGGINS AND PARTY LEFT AREA AND WERE SURVEILLED BY THE CAMDEN PD TO TWENTY SECOND AND VINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADVISED OF ABOVE BY PHONE.

NEWARK MAINTAINING LIASON WITH CAMDEN PD, INFORMANTS GIVEN SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS RE SCHEDULED DEMONSTRATION NINE NINETEEN NEXT.

LHM FOLLOWS

~~CORR LINE TEN SIXTH WORD SHOULD BE SIXTH NOT SICTH~~

END.

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

68 SEP 21 1964

SEP 16 1964

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

172 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

157-6-31-525

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 12 1964

FBI NEWARK

12-10AM URGENT 9-11-64 CJM

TO DIRECTOR /157- / /~~100-442539~~/ AND PHILADELPHIA

FROM NEWARK /157-1250/ /100-48052/

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, NINE TWELVE SIXTY FOUR, RM; OCIRM.

RE MY TEL DATED NINE FIVE LAST AND AIRTEL AND LHM DATED NINE EIGHT SIXTY FOUR.

b7D

[redacted] ADVISED TONIGHT THAT CLARENCE COGGINS OF THE LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE WOULD HOLD LNVC RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA ON NINE TWELVE SIXTY FOUR AT SEVEN PM AT COLUMBIA AND SEVENTEENTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA WILL HANDLE.

END

WA JR

FBI WASH DC

PH RM

FBI PHILA

CASEY<CLCLDWGX

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 17 1964

4 SEP 16 1964

67 SEP 23 1964

cc WH Folder

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 11 1964

FBI WASH DC

"2 MGS."

FBI NEWARK

735 PM EDST URGENT 9/11/64 M A B

TO DIRECTOR (157-) ~~(100-442539)~~

FROM NEWARK (157-1250) (100-48052) <1 PAGE>

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIV., NINE ELEVEN SIXTY FOUR, RM, CIRM.

[redacted] JERSEY CITY, NJRD, ADVISED TODAY THAT CLARENCE COGGINS AND THE LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE WOULD HOLD A RALLY TONIGHT AT SEVEN PM AT OCEAN AVE. AND EGE ST. IN JERSEY CITY. [redacted] SAID HE WOULD HAVE ABOUT TEN PLAINCLOTHES DETECTIVES AT THE RALLY WITH A RESERVE FORCE OF UNIFORMED POLICE AT THE FIFTH PRECICT SEVERAL BLOCKS AWAY...HE SAID THE SITE OF THE RALLY IS A ROUGH NEIGHBORHOD, PREDOMINANTLY NEGRO. NK WILL FOLLOW AND SUTEL RESULTS.

END.

PLS HOLD

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

100-442539-
NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 17 1964

Not Held - See subsequent Teletype

67 SEP 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-3-320

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 73 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/10/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 72 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 9/4/64.

Enclosed are the original and seven copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, setting forth information received from [redacted] on 9/10/64, to the effect that six CP members had attended a rally sponsored by Parents and Neighbors for Integrated Quality Education (EQUAL) on 9/9/64. (U) b7D

In addition to [redacted] information from the following sources was utilized in preparation of instant letterhead memorandum: (U)

[redacted] Characterization of
Characterization of [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D
Characterization of

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since it contains information attributable to [redacted] and [redacted] current live sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could possibly compromise these sources to the detriment of the national defense. (U) b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1-[redacted] (45)
1-New York (157-1189) (EQUAL) (42)
1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NYC) (43)
1-New York (100-122352) (45)
1-New York (100-108205) (45)
1-New York (100-100351) (42)
1-New York (100-99801)
1-New York (100-70007)
1-New York (100-70087)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JFM:jmk
(15)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

Classified by SP8 CTL/dlt
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

70 SEP 24 1964

1 cc + 1 enc SP8 RB REC-31 100-442529-76

6 SEP 17 1964

AGENCY [redacted] b6 b7C
REQ. REC.
DATE FORW. 9-18-64
HOW FORW. R/S
BY TR:lmg

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 11, 1964

Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The sources to which the following information is attributed have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 10, 1964, a source related that on the evening of September 9, 1964, the Parents and Neighbors for Integrated Quality Education (EQUAL), in association with the New York City Board of Education, sponsored a rally against the proposed school boycott scheduled for September 14, 1964. The rally was held at the West End Collegiate Church, 77th Street and West End Avenue, New York, New York. The source stated that among the approximately 100 in attendance, the following were observed: [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

The above source advised [redacted] are members of a Communist Party (CP) club, West Side Section, New York County CP. (U) NY

On March 27, 1964, the same source disclosed that [redacted] was Organizer of the West Side Section, New York County CP, 1964. NY

b6
b7C

(U) On April 10, 1964, a second source advised [redacted] had recently participated in meetings of the Minor Press Club, New York County CP (U) NY

On May 25, 1964, a third source related [redacted] was a member of Club #1, West Side Section, New York County CP. (U) NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 23 1970

FOIPA # 2349100 (U)
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-75

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 7, 1964, a fourth source disclosed [redacted] attended a meeting of the New York County CP Press Directors held February 5, 1964. (U) b6 b7C

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

b6
b7C
b7D

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of an LHM setting forth information obtained from [redacted] on 8/28/64, concerning a contact of [redacted] with [redacted]

b6
b7C

The second source used in this LHM is [redacted] who is used to characterize NAT and [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

There is no current Bureau approved characterization for "American Dialogue".

4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM) ENCLOSURE
(1-MIBURN)
2-Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-157-) (COFO)
1-New York (100-13444) [redacted]
1-New York (100-74251) (47)
1-New York (100-) (AMERICAN DIALOGUE) (41)
1-New York (100-) (NAT SCHWERNER) (47)
1-New York AGENCY: ~~ACSI, CNI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

JFN:imk
(12)

DATE FORW: 9/16/64
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved: ICC airtel + Mem Sent 8:08 AM Per
Special Agent in Charge

REC-58 100-442521-116
EX-108
SEP 29 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

58 SEP 24 1964

XEROX
SEP 21 1964

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above mentioned sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 28, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internal Security - C

Sources used in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

A confidential source advised on August 28, 1964, that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] on that date after failing to contact Nat Schwerner. [redacted] told [redacted] that he was editor of "American Dialogue", a magazine. [redacted] indicated that she was in sympathy with the magazine, but because of her situation at this time she should not be connected with the magazine. She said she is a school teacher and intends to go back to school. She also said that there has been red-baiting of the whole Civil Rights Movement, and she does not want the movement hurt. [redacted] tells [redacted] she feels his magazine would give her feelings and her thoughts and "our" ideology the proper play. N.Y.

b6
b7C

[redacted] told [redacted] that "American Dialogue" was having a special article on civil rights in the forthcoming issue. [redacted] said that she could help [redacted] by getting information on what Mickey, her son, had been doing. She also suggested that he get in touch with Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and they might be able to help him. [redacted] told [redacted] that she had been in Atlantic City on Monday, August 24, 1964, and had met most of the Freedom Democratic Party Delegation.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-76

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper, dated August 30, 1964, carries [redacted] of the Editorial Staff. b6 b7C

Nat and [redacted]

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. [redacted] Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan Schwerner, [redacted] resided at 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that one Nat Schwerne, 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the University Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County Communist Party (CP).

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944,

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

This source advised in December, 1947,

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary.

b6
b7C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-11-2014

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

01-AT 9/18/64
LET W/B/S 9/21/64
272

b6
b7C

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information used in the LHM was [redacted]. b7D

01 NY 9/18/64
LET SUB 9/23/64
272

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were: [redacted] (C) (U)

01-LFX 9/21/64
LET W/B/S 9/22/64
272

b7D

[redacted] (C) (U) characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from [redacted] This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the source in furnishing information of this nature. b7D

b6
b7C

5/14/87
Classified by [redacted] (U)
Declassify on: OADR ~~X 253,760~~

6 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1= 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1 - Washington Field (100-) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (48)

REC 14 100-442529-17

6 ENCLOSURE

JMK:mv1
(8)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SECY. USMC~~.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~DAO~~

21 SEP 21 1964

DATE FORW: 9/15/64
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: TPK:CV

1CC AT + 1 Reassignment 808 Hts.

cc w/ Folder

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED (U)
HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: 56 SEP 23 1964 Sent ___ M, Per ___

C C Wick Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-158790

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 10, 1964

Bufile 100-442529

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On September 9, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact on that date with an unidentified male. Rustin, the source said, took the opportunity to inform the man that he would attend a "State of the Race Conference" on October 16-17, 1964, in Washington, DC. He said the conference would be attended by about 150 leaders in the civil rights field, and would be at Howard University in Washington. In this regard, Rustin said he would conduct a survey to determine the costs, housing facilities for the leaders, and other factors relative thereto. Each leader will pay for his lodging, but will be given meals and registration costs, Rustin said.

Continuing, Rustin said he was trying to raise $100,000 for the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and had raised $40,000 so far.

U.S.

It should be noted that the "New York Herald Tribune", June 28, 1964, carried an article in its magazine section which was devoted to Bayard Rustin. The article, captioned "Socrates of the Civil Rights Movement", notes that Rustin had been raising money for a projected A. Philip Randolph Institute, and said that he would direct the institute when established.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed to an outside agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
SEP 21 1964
DATE 3/4/77 Handwritten Letterhead

DECLASSIFIED BY 6760
ON 2-23-77 60 Mi

#253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/87 BY SP4 EW/KAR

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX

SEP 21 1964

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-77

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence
in Racial Matters

A. Philip Randolph is chairman of the Negro American Labor Council and President of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page one, column two, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

SECRET (U)

Communist Influence
in Racial Matters

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly--openly".

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advise as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed.

On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, 8 column, four, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

SECRET

[redacted] (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 15, 1964

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-31597) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
Bureau File ~~100-3-116~~
Atlanta File 100-6520-A

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bureau file 100-438794
Atlanta File 100-5718

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-30-80 BY SP1 GSK/DBL/AS

b6
b7C

Re Atlanta letter to the Bureau, dated 8/12/64.

Referenced letter noted that [redacted] SCLC) was currently in Pontiac, Michigan, with his family and could be located at telephone [redacted] Detroit was requested to identify the subscriber to the aforementioned telephone number and to check this name through Office Indices.

b6
b7C

Atlanta's attention is invited to your letter to the Bureau dated March 31, 1964, captioned "Communist Party, USA Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C" and [redacted] SM - C." Detroit was requested to conduct credit and criminal and Indices check on [redacted] Pertinent information was furnished to Atlanta by Detroit letter May 11, 1964, captioned [redacted] SM - C."

b6
b7C

[redacted] conceal)

b6
b7C
b7D

3 - Bureau (2-~~100-3-116~~) (RM) REC. 100-442529 - 79
(1-100-438794) (SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (1-100-6520-A) (RM)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-100-6563) [redacted]
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Detroit
EJR/AIS
(9)

EX. 117

8 SEP 17 1964

21

SEP 21 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INTERSEC.

b6
b7C

DE 100-31597

On August 31, 1964 [redacted] Pontiac Credit Bureau, informed that [redacted] Pontiac, had been known to the files of that agency since [redacted] b6 b7C

Detroit Indices contain no information pertinent to security identifiable with [redacted]

Two copies of this letter are being designated for the New York Office for information in conformity with the request set forth in referenced letter.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-2-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

NY

Removed By 65 SEP 29 1964

File Number 100-442529-78

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

203 PM URGENT 9-18-64 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /0/// /10/ /100-442529/ /157-6-35/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM., POWDEM., IS-C

REFERENCE NEW YORK TEL, SEPT. EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted]

CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY BAYARD RUSTIN.

RECORD OF FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION SHOW [redacted] TO [redacted] FBI NUMBER [redacted] BE IDENTICAL WITH [redacted] WHO WAS INCARCERATED b6 b7C

RIKER-S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY FROM JULY TEN, SIXTYFOUR THROUGH AUGUST SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR. IN VIEW OF INCARCERATION, [redacted] COULD NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN NEW YORK CITY RIOTS JULY EIGHTEEN THROUGH TWENTYSIX, SIXTYFOUR.

END

JMS

FBI WASH DC

CC: Mr. Conley
Sent Mr Belmont
" Mr Trotter

EX. 112 REC- 56 100-442529-82

25 SEP 22 1964

69 SEP 28 1964

1 XEROX

SEP 23 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-1

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/18/64

This is additional follow up to information reported by Bayard Rustin concerning individuals he suspected as instigators of the riots in New York. [redacted] one of suspects, incarcerated Rikers Island during riots. This tends to refute Rustin's allegations.

b6
b7C

GDC:slj

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 81 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 13 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI PHILA

416 AM URGENT 9-13-64 FXM

TO DIRECTOR AND NEWARK (100-48052)

FROM PHILADELPHIA (157-1221)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, SEPTEMBER TWELVE SIXTY FOUR, RM; CIRM.

RE NEWARK TELETYPE SEPTEMBER ELEVEN SIXTY FOUR.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED CLARENCE COGGINS, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC), CALLED PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT RADIO ROOM SIX TWENTY P.M., ASKING PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RALLY AT FIFTEENTH STREET AND COLUMBIA AVENUE. INSPECTOR [redacted] MET COGGINS ON STREET; TOLD HIM NO RALLY WOULD BE ALLOWED, AND COGGINS LEFT WITHOUT TRYING TO HOLD ONE. PHILADELPHIA POLICE FOLLOWED HIM TO PENNSAUKEN, N.J., THEN DROPPED PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE.

END

WAHFL

FBI WASH DC

NK JMD

FBI NEWARK

14 SEP 21 1964

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-37-8

REC-22 100-442529-8 SUBJ. CONTROL

NOT RECORDED

174 SEP 22 1964

58 SEP 24 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-438794)

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-149194)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C
(OO: ATLANTA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-30-80 BY SP1 GSIC-DB-JAR

100-438794-

Re WFO letter to Bureau, 8/11/64.

Indices of the NYO contain no information identifiable with ANNE LABOUISSE FARNSWORTH and [redacted] NY

b6
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

ENCLOSURE

ICL 80 NW 5

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794)
2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718)
2 - Washington Field (100-42116) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-42300)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (42)

JCS:gmd
(9)

REC-9 100-442529-83

4 SEP 21 1964

EX-112

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 SEP 24 1964

DATE: September 17, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUFILE ~~100-3-116~~
NEW YORK FILE 100-151548
ATLANTA FILE 100-6520A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-30-80 BY SP1 GSK-DB JAM

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BUFILE 100-438794
NEW YORK FILE 100-149194
ATLANTA FILE 100-5718

b6
b7C

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated August 21, 1964, and Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated August 27, 1964.

On September 15, 1964, [redacted] Manager, Holiday Inn (Downtown) Baltimore, Maryland, was recontacted, with reference to records of registrations and long-distance calls for period August 20-25, 1964. He advised that same were being processed as rapidly as possible, and he would furnish this office desired information at earliest practicable date.

Baltimore will upon receipt of the information set out appropriate leads.

(5) - Bureau (3 - 100-3-116)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-438794)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (1 - 100-151548)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-149194)(SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6520A)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-5718)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Baltimore
TM:dfm
(12)

3 SEP 18 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/5/79 BY 9803 RDD/dp

66 SEP 24 1964

INV. SEC.

C C - WICR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794-101

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 84 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI HAS NO EVIDENCE REDS LED CITY RIOTS

C.I.R.M

ORIGINAL FILED IN 152-6-A

100-442529-A

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 22 1964

67 SEP 25 1964

THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN
New York, New York
September 22, 1964
Page 1

1 Xerox 808 MB

EXCLUSIVE

By ERWIN SAVELSON

Of the World-Telegram Staff

An intensive investigation by the FBI has thus far failed to turn up any evidence that Communists played important roles in fomenting last month's riots in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant or New Jersey, it was learned today.

The disclosures came as President Johnson announced he had asked the bureau for a comprehensive report on its investigation of the riots and other disturbances to determine if they fit a common pattern.

Johnson told a news conference in Washington that the report might form the basis for federal action—possibly including legislation—wherever violations of federal law are involved.

The FBI office here refused to discuss its findings. But an unimpeachable, highly-placed source disclosed that facts amassed so far indicate the riots were not the result of an organized Red plot.

The source further revealed that FBI agents have been and are continuing to check thoroughly on reports that:

WELL-TRAINED paid agitators were used to organize the riots here and in Jersey City, Elizabeth and Paterson. No solid leads in this direction have been uncovered, but the FBI is still working on this angle.

LARGE SUMS of money were parceled out to hoodlums and punks in the troubled areas to provoke or extend the disturbances.

Who Were the Angels?

The FBI has been unable to substantiate reports that tens of thousands of dollars were poured into the riot zones and distributed by agitators.

And the FBI has been unable to come up with evidence identifying the "angels" to show whether they were well-heeled right-wingers or leftists.

The FBI did find that several known Communists attended meetings in the areas during the riot periods. But there were no signs that they played any role in starting the trouble or extending it.

"We just know they were around," said the source.

There were other signs that now prompt the FBI to view

with suspicion the assertion that the riots here were exclusively an outgrowth of anger over the shooting of a 15-year-old Negro boy by Police Lt. Thomas Gilligan.

Agitators on Scene

"Known agitators appeared on the scene so rapidly as soon as the riots started that it looks very suspicious," the source said.

"They seemed to be around at the right spot at the right time. They seemed to have their own communications system to keep themselves and their accomplices informed of what was doing around the neighborhoods."

It is common gossip in Harlem and other spots hit by the riots that known hoodlums and neighborhood punks, who seldom had more than a few dollars in their pockets, have been walking around flashing big rolls of bills.

Flashy Cars, Cash

Some have been riding around in flashy cars and spending freely in bars and night spots. The FBI and police are digging in trying to track down the source of their new found funds.

One widely heard report says that the "agitators" came to Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant in limousines which they used to transport their hirelings back and forth between riot-torn streets.

The FBI also checked out reports which tried to pin the blame for the riots on Black Nationalists and Black Muslims. No evidence was found ascribing any important roles in the disturbances to these groups.

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

CIRM

FBI Report Links Reds, Race Riots

By VICTOR RIESEL
New York Journal-American Columnist

Washington sources say that the FBI report on race rioting last Summer, which will be on President Johnson's desk tomorrow, reveals Communist involvement in disturbances in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Philadelphia.

The report also says that while Communist groups were quick to jump in once trouble started in these communities, it could find no evidence of a nation-wide Red network involving all cities where rioting occurred, not of Communist groups sparking the Harlem riots.

The Communist groups involved are aligned with the Chinese branch of the divided Red world, and are the products of pro-Chinese Communist acitivities in the Afro-Asian world.

AFRICAN TIES

Since a Chinese Communist on the streets of Harlem would stand out like a red flag, the Chinese operate through Algerians and Ghanaians whose nations are as close to Peking as to Cuba's Castro, whose adherents even the Chinese feel are too irrational to trust with delicate operations.

The report is said to name a mid-Harlem bookstore as the "cover" for encouraging trouble and violence on the streets.

The store is where the payoffs take place, it is said, and Algerians and Ghanaians have been seen entering and leaving the store.

ADDICTS HELP

The violence-provokers work with narcotics addicts desperate for money and are said to receive $50 to $75 every few days to finance their operations.

The FBI probe was initiated by President Johnson after a plea was sent by Roy Wilkins, president of the National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People, last Aug. 30.

Mr. Wilkins wired then-Attorney General Robert F. eKnnedy, asking for an investigation of the riots "because the suspicion is widespread that they have been planned, and that persons have been paid to start and to keep them going."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American 32
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 11

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-4

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 24 1964
SEP 20 1964
66 SEP 24 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

U.S.A.

Re WFO letter to the Bureau dated 8/11/64 regarding efforts to identity ANNE FARNSWORTH who was reported by an Atlanta informant in June, 1964, to have donated $10,000 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Efforts by Pittsburgh, Phoenix, Jackson and New York Offices to identify FARNSWORTH have been negative. Atlanta has received no further information from confidential sources regarding her. No further information has been received which would aid in the identification of FARNSWORTH.

Atlanta will remain alert for additional information in this regard and advise interested offices.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 LP/PLJ
ON AUG 1 1985
GAnaw/scic

3 - Bureau (RM)
(2- 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794)
2 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1- 100-5718)
RRN:cb
(5)

EX-105 REC- 65 100-442529-88

22

25 SEP 21 1964

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 lpl/rm/bj
REASON - FCIM 1.1-2, 4, 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 9/18/84
4/24/80

61 SEP 25 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

PROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF class. bj DATE 4/24/80

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 87 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 86 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : SAC, Jackson (100-56) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~Bufile 100-3-116~~
AT file 100-6520-A
WFO file 100-42116
OO: New York

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
AT file 100-5718
WFO file 100-42300
OO: Atlanta

ReWFOlet to the Bureau August 11, 1964.

Files of the Jackson Office contain no information whatsoever concerning any of the persons mentioned in referenced letter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-30-80 BY SP1 GSK-DB-SAR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-438794-1

2 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta
2 - New York
2 - Washington Field
1 - 100-56
1 - Jackson
PRA/ves
(10)

REC 61 100-442529-89

EX 101

NOT RECORDED
10 SEP 21 1964

XEROX

SEP 23 1964

60 SEP 24 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-25-2014

[redacted]-36

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL

~~10/3/84~~
~~Classified by SP8 BTJ/AJD~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
24985

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADDENDUM STATING
SERIAL(S)
DATE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-357847)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-91911)

SUBJECT: CIRM
JESSE WILLIARDGRAY
SM-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

ReBuairtel dated 8/14/64 and NYairtel 7/31/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM in above case. Information set forth in this LHM incorporates information previously set forth in referenced NY airtel plus additional information supplied by confidential sources, file review of pertinent NYO files and investigation conducted by NYO.

[redacted] was recontacted 8/26/64 by SA [redacted] and stated that he had received no additional information which identified the church in Harlem through which the grant to JESSE GRAY was made.

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

Confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

SUT AS

REC-3 100-442529-90

3 SEP 23 1964

4 - Bureau (100-442529)(Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-357847)
1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION)(#42)
1 - New York (100-152081) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF HOUSING)(#41)
1 - New York (100-[redacted]) (#45)
1 - New York (100-128457)
1 - New York (100-113842) (SAMUEL RUBIN) (#45)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (100-91911)

b6
b7C

10 ENCLOSURE

Copy to: ENG AAG's Yeagley & MARSHALL ENT. SEC.
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 9-15-64
by ERS/cam

VJA:mgs
(12)

SEP 25 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735
100-91911

Confidential Source #1 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(Conceal at his request)

Confidential Source #2 NY 694-S*

Confidential Source #3 CG 5824-S*

Confidential Source #4 [redacted] b7D

Confidential Source #5

Confidential Source #6

Confidential Source #7 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source #8 [redacted] b7D

Confidential Source #9

Confidential Source #10

[redacted], furnished b6 b7C
information herein to SA [redacted]

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of [redacted] Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by above informants might impair their effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests. (S) (U) b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAMUEL RUBIN is on the Reserve Index A, NYO.

The friend from whom [redacted] secured information concerning JESSE GRAY's appearance before the HCUA is Congressman DONALD G. BROTZMAN of Colo. With reference to the information obtained from Internal Revenue Service, NYC, it should be noted that no information was available as to disbursements from Samuel Rubin Foundation, Inc. for the year 1964. This information is not due for filing purposes until May, 1965. b6 b7C

NYO indices reflect no pertinent information concerning [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 2, 1964

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)
Internal Security - C

Jesse WilliardGray
Security Matter - C

A confidential source who was in a position to furnish reliable information furnished the following information July 29, 1964 and August 26, 1964:

Samuel Rubin, 9 East 64th Street, New York City, NY, former owner of Faberge, Incorporated (perfumes), 5 West 54th Street, sold this business sometime ago and set up a tax-exempt foundation, namely the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, at his residence address. Disbursements of funds from the foundation are made with the approval of Samuel Rubin, although [redacted] and an attorney not identified, apparently have a voice in determining to whom contributions should be made.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified by 65179 DMH/KAT
Declassify on: OADR
24985

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~~SECRET~~

100-442529-90

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CIRM

Jesse WilliardGray

This source related that his attention was called to Jesse Gray and his work in behalf of the Negro tenants in Harlem through newspaper accounts. As an altruistic gesture, he met with Jesse Gray in January, 1964, in New York City, and was impressed with the account given by Jesse Gray of his endeavors to relieve slum conditions in Harlem.

Jesse Gray related that he received small contributions from Negro residents, but nothing higher than $10.00. Gray indicated that he needed a sound truck. Source was inclined to arrange a financial contribution for Gray, and accordingly, summoned some of his wealthy friends and clients for a meeting with Gray. This meeting was arranged the following week and according to the source, Gray gave a good account of himself and his work. However, subsequent to this meeting, source learned through a friend that Jesse Gray had been subpoenaed as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and was an uncooperative witness, in that he invoked the Fifth Amendment a number of times to withhold information. This led the source to discourage his clients from contributing to Jesse Gray. All his clients accordingly declined to contribute to Gray, with the exception of the Samuel Rubin Foundation. About February, 1964, he learned from Cora Rubin Weiss that she was disposed to contribute a sum of money to Jesse Gray and his group. It should be noted that Jesse Gray is leader of the Harlem Community Council on Housing.

Source continued that it was mainly through the intervention of Cora Rubin Weiss that a grant in the amount of $2700.00 was made from the Samuel Rubin Foundation to Jesse Gray.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Source did not know the use to which this sum was expended by Gray, but presumed it was allocated to a sound truck. Source stated the contribution was made directly to a Negro church in Harlem, New York City, possibly Presbyterian and then turned over to Jesse Gray.

It should be noted that the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, West 122nd Street and Mt. Morris Park West, Harlem, New York City, is situated a short distance from Jesse Gray's Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City.

The "New York Times", July 20, 1964, page 16, in an article entitled "Guerrilla War Urged in Harlem", indicated that Jesse Gray was speaker at a rally held at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, mentioned above. An audience of approximately 500 individuals attended this rally.

A second confidential source advised

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (S) (U)

In an interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 22, 1954, Samuel Rubin admitted, during World War II, he donated money to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). Samuel Rubin stated that he has contributed to numerous organizations and might possibly have also contributed to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP)

CONFIDENTIAL

and to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF).

The JAFRC, the CDFEP and the NCASF have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised in September, 1957, that one [redacted] (S) (U) b7D

A fourth confidential source advised in March, 1956, that on March 26, 1956 (S) (U) [redacted] was present at a public meeting sponsored by the [redacted] chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL). b6 b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the Organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position terminated during November, 1958. (S) (U)

A sixth confidential source advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (S) (U)

[redacted]

Confidential source number 7 furnished the following information August 28, 1964: (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The above information is not to be made public except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, addressed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

An eighth confidential source on March 9, 1964, advised that Jesse Gray contacted [redacted] informed him that he (Gray) knows a woman from whom he could (U)

b6
b7C

get $1000, but he needed a letter okayed by James Baldwin well-known Negro author and playwright. Gray asked [redacted] to prepare the letter. [redacted] promised to have it ready for Baldwin the next day. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] according to confidential source number 2. (C) (U)

On July 31, 1964, confidential source number 9 advised that Edward Pearlstein on July 26, 1964, discussed attending a meeting on July 30, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C

Pearlstein stated that this was a meeting to help raise money in support of Jesse Gray. Pearlstein stated that [redacted] was in the advertising field and connected with the "Saturday Review". Pearlstein further stated that approximately $30 was raised at a meeting at Pearlstein's home on the preceding Friday, July 24, 1964.

Edward Pearlstein was considered a member of the New York Local, Correspondence Group, as of February 8, 1962. The Correspondence Group is a faction which broke away from the Johnson Forest Group. Pearlstein as of May, 1962, was a "Johnsonite" and as such was not a member of a formal organization.

Confidential Source Number 9 (U) (C)
February and May, 1962

The Johnson Forest Group, also known as Johnsonites, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 18, 1964, confidential source number 10 advised that [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIRM

~~SECRET~~

Jesse WilliardGray

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, July, 1964, lists [redacted] b6 b7C

All confidential sources referred to herein, unless otherwise indicated, have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-26-2014

FBI

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) (157-1658)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31597) (157-651)

CIRM

Classified by [redacted] (U)
Declassify on: OADR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York airtel to Bureau, captioned as above, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and receiving offices are appropriate copies of LHM regarding [redacted] b6 b7C
and [redacted]

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

DE T-1 is [redacted] (U) b7D
DE T-2 is [redacted]
DE T-3 is anonymous.
DE T-4 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
DE T-5 is [redacted]
DE T-6 is NY 694-S*. (U) b7D
DE T-7 is [redacted] (U)
DE T-8 is CG 5824-S*. (U)
DE T-9 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

CLASS. & EXT. [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/3/84
#206,928

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
4 - Jackson (157-100) (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - New York (100-151548 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-1175 (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
4 - Detroit (157-651)
(1 - 100-31597 CIRM)
(1 - 100-1632
(1 - 100-26523 [redacted]

REC- 15 100-442529-91
17 SEP. 7 1964

b6 b7C [redacted] b6 b7C

WJW/pjb
(16)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: AGSI, CNI, OSI, SAC, CNR
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 9/4/64
HOW FORW: WFS:cg
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Referral/Consult

DE T-10 is [redacted]

DE T-11 is [redacted] (U) b7D
DE T-12 is [redacted] (U)
DE T-13 is [redacted] (U)
DE T-14 is [redacted] (U)
DE T-15 is [redacted]

DE T-16 is [redacted] (U) b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI Agents who participated in the physical surveillance on 11/13/57 were SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

Records of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 1/4/63.

For information of the Bureau and receiving offices, [redacted] is a Security Index Subject of the Detroit Office, Bureau file 100-81351, and [redacted] is a Reserve Index A Subject of the Detroit Office, Bureau file 100-428053. b6 b7C

This LHM is being classified confidential inasmuch as data reported by sources concerning individuals mentioned in this LHM could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10-30-84
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
TJ CW 100 ARB
4/2/87
SP8BG/rte 10/31/88
#28,012

(U) Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

[redacted] Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

N.Y.

On August 27, 1964, [redacted] Office of Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 11 West 81st Street, New York City, advised that several individuals connected with the MCHR will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964. Included in this list were [redacted] and Dr. Robert Axe[redacted] 24-101 Seneca Street, Oak Park, Michigan.

b6
b7C

DOB [redacted] Re.: Dr. Eugene Maurice Shafarman AFGHANISTAN BRONX N.Y.

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists [redacted] as currently residing at [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

DE T-1 advised on October 27, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was a member of the John Reed Communist Party Club, Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, from 1928 to 1931. (U) DOB 12/1/1904 BRONX, N.Y.

DE T-2 advised on October 11, 1950, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was included on a list of students at the summer session of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, in 1934.

b6
b7C

[redacted] Texas, who was a member of the Communist Party, USA, Michigan District #7, in 1936, advised on June 16, 1953, that he recalls Eugene Shafarman as a Communist Party member in the Detroit, Michigan area during 1936.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 24492
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4
DATE OF REVIEW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group I~~
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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-91

Re: CRIM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MICH.

[redacted] a self-admitted former Communist Party member and who publicly testified in behalf of the United States Government in matters affecting national security, advised on June 26, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was known to him to be a member of the Professional Group within Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, during 1937 and 1938. [redacted] advised Dr. Shafarman examined volunteers for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) free of charge. b6 b7C

The VALB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dr. Shafarman during 1938 examined recruits for the Spanish Loyalists Army and was arrested on February 6, 1940, on an indictment charging enlistment for foreign service, Section 88, Title 18, United States Code. Following dismissal of this indictment he was released February 16, 1940.

DE T-3 on March 18, 1944, advised that Dr. Shafarman attended various classes of the Detroit Labor School, a school sponsored by Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, and that Dr. Shafarman was enrolled in a Marxism-Leninism class, attending classes during November and December, 1943. (U)

[redacted] a self-admitted Communist Party member from 1943 to 1956 who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the Detroit Smith Act Trial in 1953, advised on June 27, 1945, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman at this time was active as a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association. b6 b7C

The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(W) DE T-4 on November 15, 1963, advised that a letterhead stationery of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, listed the name Eugene Maurice Shafarman, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A characterization of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-5 on May 7, 1964, identified Dr. Eugene Shafarman as present at an affair honoring and addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Detroit on May 2, 1964. (U)

DE T-6 on January 13, 1964, identified Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as Communist Party, USA National Chairman.

The following is a description of Dr. Shafarman obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Division and the Detroit Police Department, Subversive Squad:

Name	Eugene Maurice Shafarman
Date of Birth	December 1, 1904
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Race	White
Height	6' 1"
Weight	198
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Green (wears glasses)
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium Heavy
Scars and Marks	2" scar palm, right hand; circular scar lower left shin; 3" scar lower right shin; ½" scar, upper left lip; surgical scar, hermiorohophy
Relatives	
Mother	ANN (WOLINSKI) SHAFARMAN, Bronx New York
Father	MRS. ABRAHAM SHAFARMAN (deceased)
Brother	[redacted]
Sister	
Sister	
FBI Number	1 938 482

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Re: [redacted] b6 b7C

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists [redacted] as currently residing at [redacted] and [redacted]

During the evening of March 7, 1961, [redacted] were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a meeting of Communist Party members and other individuals, including [redacted] at 12745 Broadstreet, Detroit, Michigan. b6 b7C

DE T-7 on March 13, 1961, advised that at a meeting of the Organization-Education Committee, Michigan District Communist Party, held at 7843 Archdale, Detroit, Michigan, on March 6, 1961, Eve Neidelman mentioned that her Communist Party Club would meet on Tuesday, March 7, 1961. (C) (U)

DE T-7 advised on March 7, 1961, that [redacted] was present at the Organization-Education meeting on March 6, 1961, as a representative from the Northwest Section, Michigan District Communist Party. (C) (U) b6 b7C

On November 13, 1957, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] and his wife departing the residence of [redacted] five minutes after Carl Winter departed that residence. b6 b7C

CP MEMBER

DE T-8 advised as of April 5, 1964, Carl Winter is Chairman of the Michigan District Communist Party and a member of the National Board, Communist Party, USA. (C) (U)

(W)(C) DE T-9 advised on February 2, 1949, that [redacted] and his wife [redacted] were on the current mailing list of the "USSR Information Bulletin", a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Referral/Consult

DE T-10 advised that [redacted] (U)

DE T-11 advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 20, 1961, the name [redacted] appeared on a list of persons to be contacted for donations for the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (NADR) to finance the bus trip from Michigan to the NADR in New York City, September 23 and 24, 1961. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-7 advised on February 19, 1962, that as of February 16, 1962, the name [redacted] appeared on the mailing list of the Global Books Forum. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the Global Books Forum appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-12 on March 17, 1962, advised that as of that date [redacted] was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth". (U)

A characterization of "New Horizons for Youth", which is characterized under Youth Publications, Incorporated, appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-13 advised on July 19, 1962, that on May 24, 1962, a meeting of the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee, (William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center), was held at 2901 West Chicago, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting Conrad Komorowski stated that [redacted] had indicated he would get together $100.00 to assist in operation of the Mc Kie Library. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center appears in the appendix hereto.

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE T-14 on February 9, 1962, stated that Conrad Komorowski was a member of the Polish-American Communist Party Club. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

MICHIGAN

DE T-13 advised on September 10, 1962, that on September 1, 1962, a discussion sponsored by the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee was held at 18433 Prairie, Detroit, residence of [redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] read a paper he wrote on morals and ethics. The points he made were that there are no God-given morals, but rather that morals and ethics change with society. He said that when we reach the ultimate Socialist society, there will be no morals and ethics. At that time he stated people will automatically be moral. After [redacted] talk there was a question and answer period. (C) (U)

DE T-16 advised on July 5, 1961, that [redacted] was a current member of the Local 155 Communist Party Club, Michigan District Communist Party. (C) (U)

(WCC) DE T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 8, 1963, that on January 7, 1963 [redacted] and his family departed Oak Park, Michigan, to go to New York enroute Afghanistan (X) DE T-15 stated [redacted] stated they would fly the entire trip via jet. (U)

On page 12A, Final 4 Star Edition, January 7, 1963, issue of the "Detroit News", Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Family of Doctors Leaves Here for Service in Afghan Hospital", and this article states in part as follows:

AFGHANISTAN

An Oak Park family of physicians begins a trip halfway around the world today to become a part of Medico, the volunteer medical service founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley. [redacted], of [redacted] and his wife [redacted]

ENG. N.Y. I. ...

DOB [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] APPROX. [redacted]

are headed for Kabul, Afghanistan, with their children, [redacted] Neighbors feel the Axelrods are making a great sacrifice by spending one and one-half years teaching other doctors in an Afghan hospital. The two doctors had hoped to go to Ghana several years ago on another medical mission. When plans failed, they contacted Medico, which is a service of CARE, the International Relief Agency. N.Y. ENG. IRAN b6 b7C [redacted]

[redacted] said he agreed with the principles and approach taken by Medico and that joining it was very easy. "Their cooperation was more than we could have hoped", he said. [redacted] b6 b7C

Today (January 7, 1963) they arrive in New York for a two or three day briefing, then a stopover in London where they can visit relatives for a few days, arriving in Afghanistan January 16, 1963, after a stopover in Teheran.

Their job will be to train Afghan physicians in modern procedures of internal medicine and then phase themselves out.

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DE T-13 on March 12, 1964, advised that on March 7, 1964, [redacted] and his wife attended a meeting sponsored by the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center held at the residence of Al Millstein, 18957 Prairie, Detroit. (C) (U)

[redacted] and his wife brought films on "Medico" and their stay in Afghanistan. According to DE T-13, the [redacted] showed films and answered questions regarding their stay in Afghanistan and spoke mostly of the primitive and horrible conditions of that country. [redacted] stated it would be necessary to keep "Medico" in that country for at least 20 years before it would be possible to take care of the people completely. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DE T-7 on January 9, 1964, advised that [redacted] is a representative of the West Joy Club, Michigan District Communist Party. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

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1 APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GLOBAL BOOKS, also known as
Global Books and Publications,
Global Books Forum, Global Forum

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate Number 104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the Communist Party, USA, (CP), Michigan District (MD).

A second source advised on October 9, 1960, that CARL WINTER had stated on that date that the CP had created Global Books.

A third source advised on March 18, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman of the CP, MD.

A fourth source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate Number 134523, January 11, 1961, by [redacted]. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she as owner of Global Books consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and [redacted] is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] who advised that he was a member of the CP from 1919-1934, having been Anglo-American Representative to the Comintern while attending the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, 1927-1930, stated on February 19, 1945, that [redacted] was an old-time Communist. According to [redacted] was one of the more respected members of the CP, though not an open member.

b6
b7C

A fifth source advised on May 25, 1964, that Global Books continues in operation at 201 Hayward Building, 4829 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Assembly for Democratic Rights:

"On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties', are Communist fronts. Created, dominated and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objective of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

The National Assembly for Democratic Rights "met September 23 and 24, 1961, at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part I, October 2 and 3, 1961, p. 137).

1. APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

Records in the office of the Clerk, New York State Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, reflect that The Physicians' Forum, Inc., (PF) was issued a Certificate of Incorporation on April 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of New York, to operate as a non-profit, membership organization principally in the United States. The PF, under the name of the New York Physicians' Forum, had been in existence as an unincorporated association since about 1939.

A source, on September 13, 1954, furnished a folder of PF entitled "What is the Physicians' Forum?" which stated in part that to maintain freedom of thought and expression in medicine, the Forum opposes the imposition of "loyalty oaths" as a prerequisite for licensure, for hospital appointments or privileges, in medical schools, or hospital staffs and against patients; to re-establish the freedom of the medical press, the Forum urges medical society publications to open their volumes to diverse views on controversial subjects; and to provide a forum wherein socially liberal doctors may express their views in opposition to the policies of organized medicine.

The report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952 on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process" on page 37 sets out the testimony of BELLA DODD, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that the PF was established primarily by the Communist Party (CP) and although not all members of the PF were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the PF came from the CP, came from the ninth floor (35 East 12th Street, New York City), where the National Committee of the CP existed."

On April 24, 1963, the above source advised that the PF is opposed to the resumption of nuclear testing and is against compulsory membership for physicians in the American Medical Association (AMA). It continues to be active in a program of supporting legislation which would provide medical care for the recipients of Social Security benefits, and provide for Social Security benefits for physicians.

2. APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

The Physicians' Forum is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

WILLIAM MC KIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, also known as William McKie Memorial Library, McKie Memorial Library

A source advised during October, 1960, that the late WILLIAM MC KIE had given his personal library to the Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District.

[redacted], an admitted CP member 1943-1951, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Detroit, Michigan, February 9, 1952, that WILLIAM MC KIE was a Charter Member of the CP. WILLIAM MC KIE died at Detroit February 9, 1959. b6 b7C

A second source advised on March 24, 1961, that Room 207, Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit, was rented to CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, March 15, 1961, to house the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

A third source advised on December 10, 1962, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish Club, CP, Michigan District.

A fourth source advised on February 14, 1963, that the WMMLEC is supervised by HELEN WINTER. This source reported that the aim and purpose of the library is to make available Communist and pro-Communist literature for CP members and sympathizers and for anyone else interested in it.

A fifth source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the CP, Michigan District.

The fourth source advised on May 25, 1964, that the WMMLEC continues to be located at 207 Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit.

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP,USA), endorsed a project presented by [redacted] National Youth Director, CP, USA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons". Rubin stated that this publication will deal with youth questions, and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will be a Marxist analysis on all issues. (U) b6 b7C

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth".

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, show that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that this paper will be published monthly by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Volume 2, Number 7, April - May, 1962, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that [redacted] was Editor and [redacted] Associate Editor. The publication is now using a magazine rather than newspaper format, which it had used prior to the March, 1962, issue. b6 b7C

A source advised on January 23, 1962, that [redacted] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and his duties were that of fund raiser for the Club.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 4, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title ~~[redacted]~~ CIRM (U)

Mississippi Summer Project

Character Racial Matters

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at Detroit.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-15-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10-30-84 SP2 TAP/LEW
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
77 Civ 999 CLB
4/2/87 SP6 by atty
#261171

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~(U)~~ (U)

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

On August 27, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D advised that several individuals connected with the MCHR will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964. Included in this list were Dr. Eugene Shafarman, 53-20 John R. Street, Detroit, Michigan, and [redacted]

Re: Dr. Eugene Maurice Shafarman b6 b7C

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists Dr. Eugene M. Shafarman as currently residing at 2045 Edison Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and a medical doctor with offices at 5320 John R. Street, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-1 advised on October 27, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was a member of the John Reed Communist Party Club, Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, from 1928 to 1931. (C) (U)

(U) DE T-2 advised on October 11, 1950, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was included on a list of students at the summer session of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, in 1934.

[redacted] who was a member of the Communist Party, USA, Michigan District #7, in 1936, advised on June 16, 1953, that he recalls Eugene Shafarman as a Communist Party member in the Detroit, Michigan area during 1936. b6 b7C

1/27/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP7 MAK/LEW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/3/84
#206,928

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~ (U)

9/16/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47735)

SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
IS - C
(OO:San Francisco)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy each of LHM is enclosed for information of New York and San Francisco.

The source utilized in this communication is NK 2418-S.

One copy of this communication is designated for Bureau and NK CIRM files, inasmuch as the rally is being held in a predominantly Negro neighborhood with a large concentration of Negroes in housing projects nearby.

One copy of this communication is being furnished to the 108th INTC at Newark. Newark Police and State Police have been advised.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "confidential" since information, if disclosed, might result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value.

5-Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-3-116)
1-New York (100-151987) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-San Francisco (100-52664) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Newark
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-42847TT)
DRS:DM
(11)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
154 SEP 23 1964

b7D

ENCLOSURE

60 SEP 29 1964

CIRM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (157-1221) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1964
RM

CIRM

Re Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum both dated 9/8/64.

b7D

On 9/11/64, [redacted] advised that FRED FRY, a former contact of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) in Philadelphia, lost interest in the LNVC over two years ago and has had nothing to do with the organization since. The LNVC has no other contact in Philadelphia and informant has received no information indicating LNVC or CLARENCE COGGINS plans to hold a rally in Philadelphia on 9/12/64.

5 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-436462 (LNVC)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
4 - Newark (RM)
2 - 157-1250
1 - 100-48052 (CIRM)
1 - 100-46365 (LNVC)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1221
1 - 100-46107 (LNVC)
1 - 100-47106 (CIRM)
1 - 100-44520 (FRED FRY)
1 - [redacted]

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 24 1964

b7D

FJC:mbr
(14)

CARBON

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1221-530

Other logical informants have been contacted and all advised they have no information indicating LNVC or CLARENCE COGGINS plans to hold a rally in Philadelphia on 9/12/64. All logical informants have been alerted to advise this office in the event they should receive any information regarding such a rally.

On 9/11/64, [redacted] Philadelphia PD, advised his squad had received no information regarding any rally planned by the LNVC or CLARENCE COGGINS for 9/12/64 and no permit has been issued granting permission to hold such a rally. b6 b7C

Lead

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1. Will maintain contact with logical sources and Intelligence Squad, PHPD, regarding possible rally of LNVC on 9/12/64.

2. Will advise Bureau and Newark in the event any additional information is received regarding above rally.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

ReNYtel, 9/20/64.

Enclosed are seven copies of LHM setting forth information received by SA [redacted] from [redacted] on 9/20/64.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD / IS
SEP 22 1964
Date Forw. .....
How Forw. [redacted]
By ..... [redacted]
/-Room 828 RB

b6
b7C

4-Bureau (Encl. 7)
1-New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
2-New York

JVW:mbj
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 100-442529-92

17 SEP 21 1964

EX 110

C C- Wick

69 SEP 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-18-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 SEP 29 1964

File Number 100-442529-94

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/11/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 93 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

September 24, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. Coakley

To: SAC, New York (100-153735) (157-892)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-35)

CIRM
INTERNAL SECURITY -C

POWDEM

Reurtel 9/19/64. Investigation by Newark, Philadelphia, Washington Field Office, as well as that conducted by New York to date tends to refute allegations of Rustin concerning his suspicions that Mabrey, Maynard and Neff were instigators or promoters of racial strife during the recent riots in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Expedite reinterview with Grady O'Cummings so that this matter can be brought to logical conclusion. Note that allegations of Rustin bear great similarity to the information provided by Thomas Johnson of "Newsday" which Johnson attributed to O'Cummings. The possibility exists that O'Cummings was Rustin's source as well as Johnson's.

NOTE:

Extensive investigation has been conducted based on allegation by Bayard Rustin regarding individuals mentioned above in connection with recent riots. There is considerable doubt as to the credibility of O'Cummings. New York by retel stated reinterview with O'Cummings set for September 21. Results not received at Bureau to date.

GDC:ssh
(6)

REC-1 100-442529-95

EX-117

MAILED 8
SEP 24 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 24 1964

SEP 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

RECORDED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 2, 1964

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)
Internal Security - C

Jesse WilliardGray
Security Matter - C

A confidential source who was in a position to furnish reliable information furnished the following information July 29, 1964 and August 26, 1964:

Samuel Rubin, 9 East 64th Street, New York City, NY, former owner of Faberge, Incorporated (perfumes), 5 West 54th Street, sold this business sometime ago and set up a tax-exempt foundation, namely the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, at his residence address. Disbursements of funds from the foundation are made with the approval of Samuel Rubin, although [redacted] and an attorney not identified, apparently have a voice in determining to whom contributions should be made.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified by 65179 DMH/KAT
Declassify on: OADR
24985

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

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R209 DEC 23 1970

~~SECRET~~

100-442529-90

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CIRM

Jesse WilliardGray

This source related that his attention was called to Jesse Gray and his work in behalf of the Negro tenants in Harlem through newspaper accounts. As an altruistic gesture, he met with Jesse Gray in January, 1964, in New York City, and was impressed with the account given by Jesse Gray of his endeavors to relieve slum conditions in Harlem.

Jesse Gray related that he received small contributions from Negro residents, but nothing higher than $10.00. Gray indicated that he needed a sound truck. Source was inclined to arrange a financial contribution for Gray, and accordingly, summoned some of his wealthy friends and clients for a meeting with Gray. This meeting was arranged the following week and according to the source, Gray gave a good account of himself and his work. However, subsequent to this meeting, source learned through a friend that Jesse Gray had been subpoenaed as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and was an uncooperative witness, in that he invoked the Fifth Amendment a number of times to withhold information. This led the source to discourage his clients from contributing to Jesse Gray. All his clients accordingly declined to contribute to Gray, with the exception of the Samuel Rubin Foundation. About February, 1964, he learned from Cora Rubin Weiss that she was disposed to contribute a sum of money to Jesse Gray and his group. It should be noted that Jesse Gray is leader of the Harlem Community Council on Housing.

Source continued that it was mainly through the intervention of Cora Rubin Weiss that a grant in the amount of $2700.00 was made from the Samuel Rubin Foundation to Jesse Gray.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Source did not know the use to which this sum was expended by Gray, but presumed it was allocated to a sound truck. Source stated the contribution was made directly to a Negro church in Harlem, New York City, possibly Presbyterian and then turned over to Jesse Gray.

It should be noted that the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, West 122nd Street and Mt. Morris Park West, Harlem, New York City, is situated a short distance from Jesse Gray's Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City.

The "New York Times", July 20, 1964, page 16, in an article entitled "Guerrilla War Urged in Harlem", indicated that Jesse Gray was speaker at a rally held at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, mentioned above. An audience of approximately 500 individuals attended this rally.

A second confidential source advised

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (S) (U)

In an interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 22, 1954, Samuel Rubin admitted, during World War II, he donated money to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). Samuel Rubin stated that he has contributed to numerous organizations and might possibly have also contributed to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP)

CONFIDENTIAL

and to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF).

The JAFRC, the CDFEP and the NCASF have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source advised in September, 1957, that one [redacted] (S) (U) b7D

A fourth confidential source advised in March, 1956, that on March 26, 1956 (S) (U) [redacted] was present at a public meeting sponsored by the [redacted] chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL). b6 b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fifth confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the Organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position terminated during November, 1958. (S) (U)

A sixth confidential source advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (S) (U)

CIRM

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Jesse WilliardGray

Charles Klein, Records Management and Service Section, Internal Revenue Service, 120 Church Street, New York City, furnished the following information August 26, 1964:

The Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, 9 East 64th Street, New York City, filed tax exempt organization form in September, 1951 and showed its net worth as $11,337,000. The foundation was formed in 1949. No information as to contributions from this fund for the current year, 1964, was available.

Confidential source number 7 furnished the following information August 28, 1964: (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The above information is not to be made public except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum addressed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

An eighth confidential source on March 9, 1964, advised that Jesse Gray contacted [redacted] informed him that he (Gray) knows a woman from whom he could (U)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

get $1000, but he needed a letter okayed by James Baldwin well-known Negro author and playwright. Gray asked [redacted] to prepare the letter. [redacted] promised to have it ready for Baldwin the next day. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] according to confidential source number 2. (C) (U)

On July 31, 1964, confidential source number 9 advised that Edward Pearlstein on July 26, 1964, discussed attending a meeting on July 30, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C

Pearlstein stated that this was a meeting to help raise money in support of Jesse Gray. Pearlstein stated that [redacted] was in the advertising field and connected with the "Saturday Review". Pearlstein further stated that approximately $30 was raised at a meeting at Pearlstein's home on the preceding Friday, July 24, 1964.

Edward Pearlstein was considered a member of the New York Local, Correspondence Group, as of February 8, 1962. The Correspondence Group is a faction which broke away from the Johnson Forest Group. Pearlstein as of May, 1962, was a "Johnsonite" and as such was not a member of a formal organization.

Confidential Source Number 9 (U) (C)
February and May, 1962

The Johnson Forest Group, also known as Johnsonites, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 18, 1964, confidential source number 10 advised that [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIRM

~~SECRET~~

Jesse WilliardGray

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, July, 1964, lists [redacted] b6 b7C

All confidential sources referred to herein, unless otherwise indicated, have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 14 ~ Duplicate;

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DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 04-26-2014

FBI

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) (157-1658)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31597) (157-651)

CIRM

Classified by [redacted] (U)
Declassify on: OADR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York airtel to Bureau, captioned as above, dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and receiving offices are appropriate copies of LHM regarding [redacted] b6 b7C
and [redacted]

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

DE T-1 is [redacted] (U) b7D
DE T-2 is [redacted]
DE T-3 is anonymous.
DE T-4 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
DE T-5 is [redacted]
DE T-6 is NY 694-S*. (U) b7D
DE T-7 is [redacted] (U)
DE T-8 is CG 5824-S*. (U)
DE T-9 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

CLASS. & EXT. [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/3/84
#206,928

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
4 - Jackson (157-100) (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - New York (100-151548 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-1175 (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
4 - Detroit (157-651)
(1 - 100-31597 CIRM)
(1 - 100-1632
(1 - 100-26523 [redacted]

REC- 15 100-442529-91
17 SEP. 7 1964

b6 b7C [redacted] b6 b7C

WJW/pjb
(16)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: AGSI, CNI, OSI, SAC, CNR
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 9/4/64
HOW FORW: WFS:cg
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DE T-10 is [redacted]

DE T-11 is [redacted] (U) b7D
DE T-12 is (U)
DE T-13 is (U)
DE T-14 is (U)
DE T-15 is [redacted]

DE T-16 is [redacted] (U) b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI Agents who participated in the physical surveillance on 11/13/57 were SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

Records of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 1/4/63.

For information of the Bureau and receiving offices, [redacted] is a Security Index Subject of the Detroit Office, Bureau file 100-81351, and [redacted] is a Reserve Index A Subject of the Detroit Office, Bureau file 100-428053. b6 b7C

This LHM is being classified confidential inasmuch as data reported by sources concerning individuals mentioned in this LHM could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10-30-84
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
TJ CW 100 ARB
4/2/87
SP8BG/rte 10/31/88
#28,012

(U) Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question, Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

[redacted] Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

N.Y.

On August 27, 1964, [redacted] Office of Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 11 West 81st Street, New York City, advised that several individuals connected with the MCHR will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964. Included in this list were [redacted] and Dr. Robert Axe[redacted] 24-101 Seneca Street, Oak Park, Michigan.

b6
b7C

DOB [redacted] Re.: Dr. Eugene Maurice Shafarman AFGHANISTAN BRONX N.Y.

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists [redacted] as currently residing at [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

DE T-1 advised on October 27, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was a member of the John Reed Communist Party Club, Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, from 1928 to 1931. (U) DOB 12/1/1904 BRONX, N.Y.

DE T-2 advised on October 11, 1950, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was included on a list of students at the summer session of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, in 1934.

b6
b7C

[redacted] Texas, who was a member of the Communist Party, USA, Michigan District #7, in 1936, advised on June 16, 1953, that he recalls Eugene Shafarman as a Communist Party member in the Detroit, Michigan area during 1936.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 24492
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4
DATE OF REVIEW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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R209 DEC 23 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-91

Re: CRIM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MICH.

[redacted] a self-admitted former Communist Party member and who publicly testified in behalf of the United States Government in matters affecting national security, advised on June 26, 1954, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman was known to him to be a member of the Professional Group within Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, during 1937 and 1938. [redacted] advised Dr. Shafarman examined volunteers for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) free of charge. b6 b7C

The VALB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dr. Shafarman during 1938 examined recruits for the Spanish Loyalists Army and was arrested on February 6, 1940, on an indictment charging enlistment for foreign service, Section 88, Title 18, United States Code. Following dismissal of this indictment he was released February 16, 1940.

DE T-3 on March 18, 1944, advised that Dr. Shafarman attended various classes of the Detroit Labor School, a school sponsored by Michigan District #7, Communist Party, USA, and that Dr. Shafarman was enrolled in a Marxism-Leninism class, attending classes during November and December, 1943. (U)

[redacted] a self-admitted Communist Party member from 1943 to 1956 who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and at the Detroit Smith Act Trial in 1953, advised on June 27, 1945, that Dr. Eugene Shafarman at this time was active as a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association. b6 b7C

The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(W) DE T-4 on November 15, 1963, advised that a letterhead stationery of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, listed the name Eugene Maurice Shafarman, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A characterization of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-5 on May 7, 1964, identified Dr. Eugene Shafarman as present at an affair honoring and addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Detroit on May 2, 1964. (U)

DE T-6 on January 13, 1964, identified Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as Communist Party, USA National Chairman.

The following is a description of Dr. Shafarman obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Division and the Detroit Police Department, Subversive Squad:

Name	Eugene Maurice Shafarman
Date of Birth	December 1, 1904
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Race	White
Height	6' 1"
Weight	198
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Green (wears glasses)
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium Heavy
Scars and Marks	2" scar palm, right hand; circular scar lower left shin; 3" scar lower right shin; ½" scar, upper left lip; surgical scar, hermiorohophy
Relatives	
Mother	ANN (WOLINSKI) SHAFARMAN, Bronx New York
Father	MRS. ABRAHAM SHAFARMAN (deceased)
Brother	[redacted]
Sister	
Sister	
FBI Number	1 938 482

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Re: [redacted] b6 b7C

The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists [redacted] as currently residing at [redacted] and [redacted]

During the evening of March 7, 1961, [redacted] were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a meeting of Communist Party members and other individuals, including [redacted] at 12745 Broadstreet, Detroit, Michigan. b6 b7C

DE T-7 on March 13, 1961, advised that at a meeting of the Organization-Education Committee, Michigan District Communist Party, held at 7843 Archdale, Detroit, Michigan, on March 6, 1961, Eve Neidelman mentioned that her Communist Party Club would meet on Tuesday, March 7, 1961. (C) (U)

DE T-7 advised on March 7, 1961, that [redacted] was present at the Organization-Education meeting on March 6, 1961, as a representative from the Northwest Section, Michigan District Communist Party. (C) (U) b6 b7C

On November 13, 1957, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] and his wife departing the residence of [redacted] five minutes after Carl Winter departed that residence. b6 b7C

CP MEMBER

DE T-8 advised as of April 5, 1964, Carl Winter is Chairman of the Michigan District Communist Party and a member of the National Board, Communist Party, USA. (C) (U)

(W)(C) DE T-9 advised on February 2, 1949, that [redacted] and his wife [redacted] were on the current mailing list of the "USSR Information Bulletin", a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Referral/Consult

DE T-10 advised that [redacted] (U)

DE T-11 advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 20, 1961, the name [redacted] appeared on a list of persons to be contacted for donations for the National Assembly for Democratic Rights (NADR) to finance the bus trip from Michigan to the NADR in New York City, September 23 and 24, 1961. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the National Assembly for Democratic Rights appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-7 advised on February 19, 1962, that as of February 16, 1962, the name [redacted] appeared on the mailing list of the Global Books Forum. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the Global Books Forum appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-12 on March 17, 1962, advised that as of that date [redacted] was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth". (U)

A characterization of "New Horizons for Youth", which is characterized under Youth Publications, Incorporated, appears in the appendix hereto.

DE T-13 advised on July 19, 1962, that on May 24, 1962, a meeting of the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee, (William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center), was held at 2901 West Chicago, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting Conrad Komorowski stated that [redacted] had indicated he would get together $100.00 to assist in operation of the Mc Kie Library. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center appears in the appendix hereto.

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE T-14 on February 9, 1962, stated that Conrad Komorowski was a member of the Polish-American Communist Party Club. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

MICHIGAN

DE T-13 advised on September 10, 1962, that on September 1, 1962, a discussion sponsored by the Mc Kie Memorial Library Committee was held at 18433 Prairie, Detroit, residence of [redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] read a paper he wrote on morals and ethics. The points he made were that there are no God-given morals, but rather that morals and ethics change with society. He said that when we reach the ultimate Socialist society, there will be no morals and ethics. At that time he stated people will automatically be moral. After [redacted] talk there was a question and answer period. (C) (U)

DE T-16 advised on July 5, 1961, that [redacted] was a current member of the Local 155 Communist Party Club, Michigan District Communist Party. (C) (U)

(WCC) DE T-15, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 8, 1963, that on January 7, 1963 [redacted] and his family departed Oak Park, Michigan, to go to New York enroute Afghanistan (X) DE T-15 stated [redacted] stated they would fly the entire trip via jet. (U)

On page 12A, Final 4 Star Edition, January 7, 1963, issue of the "Detroit News", Detroit, Michigan Metropolitan newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Family of Doctors Leaves Here for Service in Afghan Hospital", and this article states in part as follows:

AFGHANISTAN

An Oak Park family of physicians begins a trip halfway around the world today to become a part of Medico, the volunteer medical service founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley. [redacted], of [redacted] and his wife [redacted]

ENG. N.Y. I. ...

DOB [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] 2. APPROX. [redacted] are headed for Kabul, Afghanistan, with their children, [redacted] Neighbors feel the Axelrods are making a great sacrifice by spending one and one-half years teaching other doctors in an Afghan hospital. The two doctors had hoped to go to Ghana several years ago on another medical mission. When plans failed, they contacted Medico, which is a service of CARE, the International Relief Agency. N.Y. ENG. IRAN b6 b7C

[redacted] said he agreed with the principles and approach taken by Medico and that joining it was very easy. [redacted] "Their cooperation was more than we could have hoped", he said. b6 b7C

Today (January 7, 1963) they arrive in New York for a two or three day briefing, then a stopover in London where they can visit relatives for a few days, arriving in Afghanistan January 16, 1963, after a stopover in Teheran.

Their job will be to train Afghan physicians in modern procedures of internal medicine and then phase themselves out.

The file maintained for [redacted] at the Passport Office, United States Department of State, was reviewed on January 4, 1963, and contained the following information:

[redacted] was issued to [redacted] on October 12, 1962. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control.

The application for this passport was dated October 9, 1962, at Detroit, Michigan, and contained the following:

[redacted] was born [redacted] at Cleveland, Ohio. His permanent residence was [redacted] Michigan.

His parents were shown as:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Father: [redacted] born [redacted] at New York, New York. His residence was not shown [redacted]

Mother: [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] at Cleveland, Ohio. Her residence was not shown [redacted]

He indicated he was last married on Decemb[redacted] 1943, to [redacted] who was born on [redacted] This marriage has not been terminated and his spouse is residing with him at the above address.

He indicated that he intended to depart from the Port of New York via air during January, 1963, for a stay abroad of two years. The proposed itinerary was shown as Afghanistan.

The purpose of the trip was shown as "Physician in Medico, a service of CARE".

He was described as follows:

Height [redacted]
Hair
Eyes
Marks
Occupation

DE T-13 on March 12, 1964, advised that on March 7, 1964 [redacted] and his wife attended a meeting sponsored by the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center held at the residence of Al Millstein, 18957 Prairie, Detroit. (C) (U)

[redacted] and his wife brought films on "Medico" and their stay in Afghanistan. According to DE T-13, the [redacted] showed films and answered questions regarding their stay in Afghanistan and spoke mostly of the primitive and horrible conditions of that country. [redacted] stated it would be necessary to keep "Medico" in that country for at least 20 years before it would be possible to take care of the people completely. (C) (U)

Re: CIRM
Mississippi Summer Project

DE T-7 on January 9, 1964, advised that [redacted] is a representative of the West Joy Club, Michigan District Communist Party. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GLOBAL BOOKS, also known as
Global Books and Publications,
Global Books Forum, Global Forum

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate Number 104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the Communist Party, USA, (CP), Michigan District (MD).

A second source advised on October 9, 1960, that CARL WINTER had stated on that date that the CP had created Global Books.

A third source advised on March 18, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman of the CP, MD.

A fourth source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate Number 134523, January 11, 1961, by [redacted]. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she as owner of Global Books consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and [redacted] is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] who advised that he was a member of the CP from 1919-1934, having been Anglo-American Representative to the Comintern while attending the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, 1927-1930, stated on February 19, 1945, that [redacted] was an old-time Communist. According to [redacted] was one of the more respected members of the CP, though not an open member.

b6
b7C

A fifth source advised on May 25, 1964, that Global Books continues in operation at 201 Hayward Building, 4829 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Assembly for Democratic Rights:

"On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties', are Communist fronts. Created, dominated and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objective of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

The National Assembly for Democratic Rights "met September 23 and 24, 1961, at St. Nicholas Arena in New York City".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part I, October 2 and 3, 1961, p. 137).

1. APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL (U)

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

Records in the office of the Clerk, New York State Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, reflect that The Physicians' Forum, Inc., (PF) was issued a Certificate of Incorporation on April 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of New York, to operate as a non-profit, membership organization principally in the United States. The PF, under the name of the New York Physicians' Forum, had been in existence as an unincorporated association since about 1939.

A source, on September 13, 1954, furnished a folder of PF entitled "What is the Physicians' Forum?" which stated in part that to maintain freedom of thought and expression in medicine, the Forum opposes the imposition of "loyalty oaths" as a prerequisite for licensure, for hospital appointments or privileges, in medical schools, or hospital staffs and against patients; to re-establish the freedom of the medical press, the Forum urges medical society publications to open their volumes to diverse views on controversial subjects; and to provide a forum wherein socially liberal doctors may express their views in opposition to the policies of organized medicine.

The report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952 on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process" on page 37 sets out the testimony of BELLA DODD, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that the PF was established primarily by the Communist Party (CP) and although not all members of the PF were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the PF came from the CP, came from the ninth floor (35 East 12th Street, New York City), where the National Committee of the CP existed."

On April 24, 1963, the above source advised that the PF is opposed to the resumption of nuclear testing and is against compulsory membership for physicians in the American Medical Association (AMA). It continues to be active in a program of supporting legislation which would provide medical care for the recipients of Social Security benefits, and provide for Social Security benefits for physicians.

2. APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

The Physicians' Forum is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

WILLIAM MC KIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, also known as William McKie Memorial Library, McKie Memorial Library

A source advised during October, 1960, that the late WILLIAM MC KIE had given his personal library to the Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District.

[redacted], an admitted CP member 1943-1951, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Detroit, Michigan, February 9, 1952, that WILLIAM MC KIE was a Charter Member of the CP. WILLIAM MC KIE died at Detroit February 9, 1959. b6 b7C

A second source advised on March 24, 1961, that Room 207, Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit, was rented to CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, March 15, 1961, to house the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

A third source advised on December 10, 1962, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish Club, CP, Michigan District.

A fourth source advised on February 14, 1963, that the WMMLEC is supervised by HELEN WINTER. This source reported that the aim and purpose of the library is to make available Communist and pro-Communist literature for CP members and sympathizers and for anyone else interested in it.

A fifth source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the CP, Michigan District.

The fourth source advised on May 25, 1964, that the WMMLEC continues to be located at 207 Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit.

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP,USA), endorsed a project presented by [redacted] National Youth Director, CP, USA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons". Rubin stated that this publication will deal with youth questions, and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will be a Marxist analysis on all issues. (U) b6 b7C

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth".

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, show that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that this paper will be published monthly by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Volume 2, Number 7, April - May, 1962, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that [redacted] was Editor and [redacted] Associate Editor. The publication is now using a magazine rather than newspaper format, which it had used prior to the March, 1962, issue. b6 b7C

A source advised on January 23, 1962, that [redacted] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and his duties were that of fund raiser for the Club.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 4, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title ~~[redacted]~~ CIRM (U)

Mississippi Summer Project

Character Racial Matters

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at Detroit.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-11-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 28, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internal Security - C

Sources used in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

A confidential source advised on August 28, 1964, that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] on that date after failing to contact Nat Schwerner. [redacted] told [redacted] that he was editor of "American Dialogue", a magazine. [redacted] indicated that she was in sympathy with the magazine, but because of her situation at this time she should not be connected with the magazine. She said she is a school teacher and intends to go back to school. She also said that there has been red-baiting of the whole Civil Rights Movement, and she does not want the movement hurt. [redacted] tells [redacted] she feels his magazine would give her feelings and her thoughts and "our" ideology the proper play. N.Y.

b6
b7C

[redacted] told [redacted] that "American Dialogue" was having a special article on civil rights in the forthcoming issue. [redacted] said that she could help [redacted] by getting information on what Mickey, her son, had been doing. She also suggested that he get in touch with Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and they might be able to help him. [redacted] told [redacted] that she had been in Atlantic City on Monday, August 24, 1964, and had met most of the Freedom Democratic Party Delegation.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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100-442529-76

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper, dated August 30, 1964, carries [redacted] of the Editorial Staff. b6 b7C

Nat and [redacted]

"The New York Times", June 24, 1964, page 21, column 4, identified Mr. [redacted] Nathan Schwerner of Pelham, New York, as the parents of Michael Schwerner, a member of the Congress of Racial Equality, and one of the three civil rights workers who were missing in Mississippi.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 5, 1957, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available a credit record dated September 26, 1946, which showed that Nathan Schwerner, [redacted] resided at 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, since 1937. He was employed as a partner in the Schwerner-Oppenheim Company, 12 East 22nd Street, New York City. b6 b7C

A confidential source advised in April, 1944, that one Nat Schwerne, 1679 Popham Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a member of the University Club, 8th Assembly District, Bronx County Communist Party (CP).

Communist Party United States
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

The same source advised in March, and April, 1944,

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

This source advised in December, 1947,

[redacted]

The "Daily Worker", January 13, 1944, page 8, column 5, reflects that [redacted] 8th Assembly District, Bronx, New York, sent congratulations to the "Daily Worker" on its 20th anniversary.

b6
b7C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

A representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, 90 Church Street, New York City, made available on January 7, 1957, a copy of page 3073 of a CP nominating petition for Israel Amter dated August 12, 1942, for Bronx County, New York. Appearing on line two of this petition is the name Nathan H. Schwerner, [redacted] Bronx, New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 47
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 58 ~ Duplicate;
Page 59 ~ Duplicate;
Page 60 ~ Duplicate;
Page 61 ~ Duplicate;
Page 62 ~ Duplicate;
Page 63 ~ Duplicate;
Page 64 ~ Duplicate;
Page 69 ~ Duplicate;
Page 70 ~ Duplicate;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;
Page 109 ~ Duplicate;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 119 ~ Duplicate;
Page 124 ~ Duplicate;
Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
Page 127 ~ Duplicate;
Page 128 ~ Duplicate;
Page 129 ~ Duplicate;
Page 130 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 135 ~ Duplicate;
Page 136 ~ Duplicate;
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September 23, 1964

RA

REC-33 100-442529-98

ST-103

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

SEP 23 2 21 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

b6
b7C

Your letter of September 17th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot furnish the specific information you are seeking. I am, however, enclosing some material on communism I hope you will find of interest. Your particular attention is directed to my remarks beginning on page 40 of "FBI 1965 Appropriation" concerning communist interest in Negro activities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
SEP 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
FBI 1965 Appropriation
Communism--The Incredible Swindle
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
What Young People Should Know About Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:asf
(3)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

September 17, 1964

O CIRM

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am making a study of the extent of communist influence and participation in the civil rights demonstrations for school. I would appreciate it greatly if you could provide me with some information concerning this subject.

ignored

It would also be helpful if you could suggest other sources I can get in touch with quickly.

Thank you very much for any assistance you can give me.

Very sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack: 9-23-64
C 55/ap

REC-33 100-442529-98

EX 101

25 SEP 24 1964

SEP 15 11 12 PM '64

FBI

CORRESPONDENCE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 97 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 96 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/21/64

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5933) (RUC)

SUBJECT:
CIRM
Bufile ~~(100-3-116)~~
AT file 100-6520-A
WFO file 100-42116
OO: NY

COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
At file 100-5718
WFO file 100-42300

Re WFO letter to Bureau 8/11/64.

b6
b7C

On page 3 of relet the name [redacted] was listed and a review of the Phoenix Office indices did not list any identifiable references on this individual.

b6
b7C

On page 8 of relet the name of [redacted] daughter of Dr. S. F. FARNSWORTH was listed.

An examination of the Phoenix Office indices reflected only one reference not on [redacted] but on Dr. STANFORD F. FARNSWORTH (Phoenix file 100-0-6056). In this regard, on 8/25/60 one MARY MONTAGUE LARKIN, an admitted active member of the JOHN BIRCH Society called in person at the Phoenix FBI Office and brought with her a large number of newspaper clippings which related chiefly to recent personnel changes and acquisitions at Arizona State University. One clipping concerned the fact that Dr. STANFORD F. FARNSWORTH, Director of the Maricopa County Health Department (Arizona), would teach part time at the School of Nursing, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. The article stated Dr. FARNSWORTH was Medical Director of the World Health Organization from 1951-59 under the UN and as such was stationed in Guatemala, Switzerland and Egypt.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
1 - Phoenix

FAB/ebt

1 XEROX

SEP 25 1964

REC 61 100-442519-99

24

3 SEP 28 1964

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794-152

32

PX 100-5933

The complainant MARY LARKIN opined that the background/Dr. FARNSWORTH was highly suspicious and she thought he should be investigated.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

9-19 PM URGENT 9-22-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -8 100-442529 157-6-34

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 157-892

CIRM., MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE, IS- C.

I

RENYTEL DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR. b7D

ON SEPT. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY FOUR, [redacted] RELIABLE IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT AT TEN AM THIS DATE, THIRTY FIVE MINUTE SERVICE FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE AT BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, FIVE TWO WEST ONE HUNDRED THIRTY SECOND STREET, NYC, PRESIDED OVER BY REVEREND A. HILDEBRAND, PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK BRANCH OF NAACP.

SLIGHTLY OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT SERVICES WITH NO DISTURBANCES OF ANY KIND.

FINAL SERVICES FOR RITCHIE SCHEDULED AT WILLIAM BROWN FUNERAL HOME, FOUR ZERO ZERO NINE WHITE PLAINS ROAD, BRONX, NY, AT TEN AM, SEPT. TWENTY THREE, SIXTY FOUR, WITH BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERY AT FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND.

EX-112 REC 67 100-442529-100

END AND PLS HOLD.....

18 SEP 24 1964

1 XEROX

64 SEP 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 20 1964

SENT BY CODE/TELETYPE

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

12-00 PM URGENT 9-20-64 VAF

TO DIRECTOR /3/ /100-442529 AND 157-6-34A/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735 AND 157-892/ 3P.

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b7C

CIRM

IS - C

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, SIXTYFOUR.

b7D

[redacted] HAS REPORTED ON SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH SIXTYFOUR, TO SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] THAT

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DURING EARLY MORNING SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, SIXTY FOUR, NEGRO MALE WAS AT BAR IN HARLEM AREA OF NEW YORK CITY AND REQUESTED EMPTY WHISKEY BOTTLES, BUT THESE REFUSED BECAUSE SUCH USE IS VIOLATION OF LAW. THIS MAN EXPLAINED BOTTLES WANTED FOR PREPARATION OF

END OF PAGE ONE

1 XEROX REC- 53 100-442529-101

SEP 25 1964

6 SEP 24 1964

64 SEP 30 1964

1-WH Folder

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

MOLOTOV COCKTAILS /BOTTLES FILLED WITH INFLAMMABLE SUBSTANCE AND USED AS MISSLES/ TO BE USED AT PLANNED DISTURBANCE AT CHURCH OF REVEREND DUKE ON WEST ONE HUNDRED TWENTY SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND LENOX AVENUES, IN HARLEM AREA, CHURCH BEING USED FOR FUNERAL AT EIGHT PM, SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, SIXTYFOUR, OF CLARENCE RICHIE WHO WAS SHOT BY RETIRED NEW YORK CITY POLICEMAN [redacted] IN TIMES SQUARE AREA ON SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH, SIXTYFOUR, IN ALTERCATION OVER SIDEWALK SELLING BY RICHIE OF PAPER DOLLS. b6 b7C

[redacted] BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED OF ABOVE MORNING SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, SIXTYFOUR. NEGRO MALE WHO HAS BEEN SEEN BY INFORMANT AT TWO FUNCTIONS OF PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, DESCRIBED AS AGE TWENTY, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, MEDIUM BUILD, MEDIUM BROWN COMPLEXION, MOUSTACHE AND WEARING TAN JACKET. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. b6 b7C

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU TEN THIRTY AM INSTANT.

INQUIRY AT FOUNTAIN SPRINGS CHURCH, ONE FIVE EIGHT ONE HUNDRED TWENTY SIXTH STREET /REVEREND DUKKE-S CHURCH/ AND BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, REFLECTS THAT FUNERAL

OF RICHIE POSTPONED UNTIL SEPTEMBER TWENTY SECOND OR TWENTY THIRD, SIXTYFOUR. /NEW YORK DAILY NEWS/ OF SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH, SIXTYFOUR, REPORTS FUNERAL POSTPONED PENDING ARRIVAL OF RICHIE-S SON FROM VIET NAM WHERE HE IS SERVING WITH UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY [redacted] TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1222 AM URGENT 9-18-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- /100-442529/ /157-6-34/, BALTIMORE, NEWARK,
PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON FIELD

---WFO VIA WASHINGTON---

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

CIRM., POWDEM, IS - C.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN SIXTY FOUR.

EXPEDITE COVERAGE OF LEAD AND SUTEL.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH. DC

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b7C

REC-33 100-442529-102

6 SEP 24 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 25 1964

TWO COPIES WFO

58 OCT 2 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

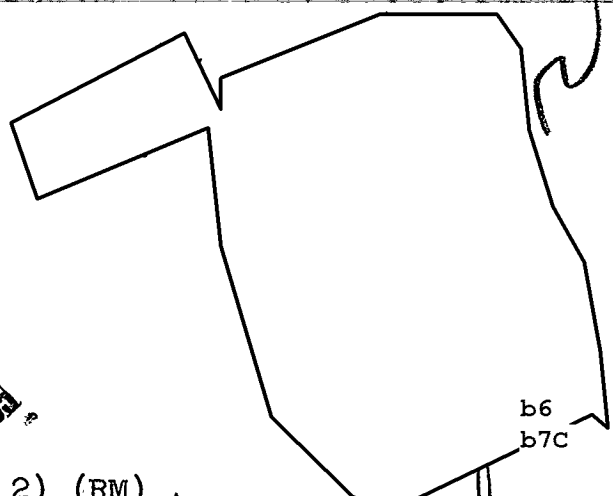
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/16/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNYlet 8/13/64, (Bufile 100-3-116) referring to efforts of NYO to comply with Bureau request for two copies of transcripts of speeches by WILLIAM EPTON as recorded by NYCPD.

Enclosed are two copies of a transcript of remarks of EPTON and others on the occasion of a rally of the Progressive Labor Movement on 7/18/64, recorded by the NYCPD. The material was furnished the NYO by the Bureau of Special Services of the Police Department. A copy is retained by the NYO.



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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-442529-103

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-432251) (EPTON)
1-New York (100-138651) (EPTON) (44)
1-New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1-New York (100-153735)
JVW:rmv
(6)

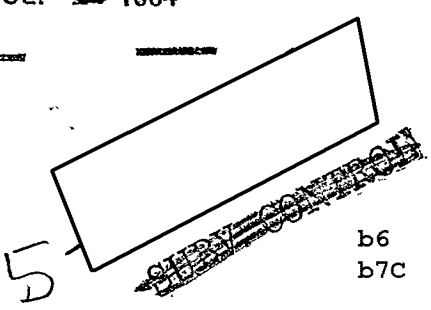
REC-53 100-442529-103

17 SEP 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

56 SEP 30 1964



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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (2)
BUFILE 100-442529
NY 100-158735

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-103

MRS. DANIEL HAMM

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. I am Mrs. Daniel Hamm, the mother of Daniel Hamm. I am here today to tell you what happened to our son in prison, and why we are continuing to have this Mothers' Defense Committee. We have the Mothers' Defense Committee in order to try to raise money for the lawyers so the lawyers can free our sons. My son, Daniel Hamm, has been accused of two first degree murders. The first, first degree murder was Miss Sugar on 125th Street. The other first degree murder was, uh, the person, excuse me, a murder of Eileen Johnson on 131st Street and 7th Avenue. My son has been in isolation for 45 days. His son, excuse me, his friend, was beaten by a guard in prison. He asked the guard why did they beat his friend. They put him in solitary confinement for 45 days. They told him he was going to stay there until the trial was over. But some way or other they only gave him 45 days and let him out. Now he is in observation until the trial is over. They say he is crazy, and I am going to tell you why they say he is crazy. They say he is crazy because he speaks up for himself, and as long as we speaks up for ourselves "Whitey" is going to say we are crazy. And I am fighting with him every step of the way. I am fighting with him until he dies or until I die ... (inaudible) ... I'm not fighting for the six sons that have been indicted for the first degree murder, but I'm fighting for every black man, child and woman that's in the United States, and it is time for all of us to fight. We have to fight like hell because ... (inaudible) ... is a tough battle and you will not get a damn thing lying down in the street and saying beat me daddy. That will not get you ... (inaudible) ... I believe in freedom and freedom now. We got to get freedom now, now. Our sons have been beaten ... (inaudible) ... . There will have to be blood spilled so get ready to die because you going to die lying down on your knees anyway so what the hell. Why not die fighting? You know what I mean? Do you know what I mean? .... (inaudible) ... Fight now. Freedom now. Because the singing ain't going to help us. They don't give a damn about Negroes. They don't give a damn and we shouldn't give a damn about them. I don't. I don't give a tinker's damn, and I'm going to fight for my son, and all the rest of these children who I do not know, that's going to be involved before the summer's over. It's time to fight. It's no time to lie in the street and start praying .... (inaudible) ... you got to be ready to die because you going to die anyway, because they're going to whip the hell out of you. If you don't believe it, you get arrested and put in a precinct. Come out just like my son. When my son was indicted, excuse me, when my son was arrested they took him to a precinct and they told him you are going to confess for the murder of Elaine Johnson, the woman who was killed at 131st Street and 7th Avenue. So he told me he told them I didn't do it. They said you damn nigger you did do it. They handcuffed him with his hands behind his back. They took him

up on the roof and pointed a gun at his head, and they said if you don't confess we will kill you. You have no choice .... (inaudible)... So they start beating him up. He said I didn't kill her.. So another detective put a gun to the other side of his head and he said you're a damn liar. You did kill her. If you don't confess, we're going to blow your brains out anyway and say we killed you because you tried to escape. So he said Mom I didn't have any choice. I confessed. So now you see the same thing can happen to you as long as you're a Negro. Understand what I mean? I hope you do because this is very important. You are not supposed to beat a confession out of a child. And another thing his lawyer was waiting downstairs. They told us ... (inaudible) .... .

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WILLIAM EPTON:

Thank you Mrs. Hamm. As you can see brothers and sisters that these mothers, these mothers might have been just ordinary housewives trying to raise their children in this ghetto, but after this incident, and this is my experience, that we know black women can have and that black women have..(inaudible).. not only for these kids' freedom but freedom for...(inaudible) not only here in Harlem, but in Mississippi and St. Augustine and Jacksonville and Jackson, because it's all the same where-ever black people are there's oppression. Some of these black cops are under the impression that in following their dictates of their white masters that they are going to be spared. Many Jews in Germany who supported Hitler also thought they were going to be spared. When Hitler came into power..when Hitler came into power he destroyed six million Jews. The same thing will happen to all of you black cops when these white fascists take over the government. That little tin badge that you have, and you can tell them I'm your brother, I'm like you, I have a blue uniform on. That blue uniform that you have on will show your red blood be-cause they'll turn on you just like they turn on your brothers and sisters on the street. This one to my right, the policeman on my right in his plain clothes. To my left is a Puerto Rican po-liceman in plain clothes. I'm talking to him too. If he don't know the history of Puerto Rico and how the American imperialism killed and brutalized his people in Puerto Rico just like they did the black men in Africa, then he had better wake up because they will turn on him when they come into power and kill him and brutalize him just like they did Alberto Campos (phonetic) the great Puerto Rican leader, just like they're doing to all black people, and he's not safe. So I tell him now and I tell my black brother on my right that they had better choose their sides. Because when the deal goes down, when the deal is finished sister he will have to go too unless he chooses the right side. There is only one right side. That's our side. That's the cause of the people and what we demand and what we will get. What we will take. We will take our freedom. We will take it by any means necessary and any means necessary as we know the beast that we are dealing with is that we have to create a revolution in this country and we will create a new government that is run by the people...that is run by the black people and some of the poor white people who are catching hell too. Because there are a lot of poor white people who are catching hell and they don't know it yet but if they don't join with us when the deal goes down we don't have time to wait for them. We are going to roll on, we are going to roll on to freedom and independence and liberation. Those who are ready to come with us and stand with us and join the Harlem Defense Council to help protect the mothers and protect our streets and our neighborhoods they will give their money to these mothers who have joined together to save their sons. They will go back into their blocks and organize their blocks into defense committees so when the deal goes through they will be able to be in the street tens of thousands strong ready to face that man. And

we know how to use weapons just like they know how to use weapons. And when the deal goes down we have to be ready to confront them and beat them. I tell you brothers and sisters the message that we are carrying they will carry around Harlem on every corner every Saturday 3:00 to 6:00 P.M. to enlighten our people, to organize our people and to make our people aware of the fact of what is happening with these six youngsters and to make our people aware of the fact that in order for us to achieve our freedom and independence we must organize and fight this beast and destroy him. Next week we will probably be on 114th Street and Eighth Avenue and from there we will go down Eighth Avenue and up Seventh Avenue and on and on until all of our people get the message. In order to be prepared for this demonstration that we are going to organize follow it in Challenge Newspaper because we will give you the details in the newspaper. We will tell you where we will be, how we will be, when we will be, and what methods we are going to use to stop these cops. That should be our slogan - Stop the cops. Our second slogan should be - Free the Harlem six - because they are the product of these corrupt policemen. Stop the cops and free the Harlem six. That should be our slogan. We should get into everybody's mind, into everybody's heart in our community, that we have to stop the cops and there'll be no more Harlem sixes. We also have, brothers and sisters, who just walked up, the picture I showed you here earlier, Billie Brazier, who, what happened to him in the 32nd Pct. I don't know if Billie could say a few words, say a few words to you and tell you what happened to him in the 32nd Precinct. Billie Brazier.

TRANSCRIPTION OF SPEECH BY BILL EPTON OF PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT ON JULY 18, 1964 AT 4:00 P.M., ON LENOX AVENUE AT 115TH STREET.

"Thank you Brother Les...(inaudible) will begin a campaign to organize a mass demonstration against the cops somewhere in this city. As it stands now, many organizations are talking and planning of where this demonstration is going to take place and we're not saying it's going to be a peaceful demonstration.

I see a couple of stooges in the audience. A couple of them came up to see me at my headquarters one day but I'll tell you about that some other time. But I see them in the audience and I'll tell them right now that we're going to have a demonstration and we don't say that it is going to be peaceful because the cops have declared war on the people of Harlem and...(inaudible) no country or peoples in the world that have had war declared on them have not declared war on their enemy. They declared war on us and we should declare war on them and every time they kill one of us damn it, we'll kill one of them and we should start thinking that way right now...(inaudible) preaching vi..ence because we had better stop talking about violence as a dirty word. There's two...(inaudible) I'll tell you all a couple more facts of what happened to the so-called Blood Brothers.

The New York Times gave us that name...(Inaudible) anyone of my black brothers or sisters. I am a Blood Brother and I don't use that as a dirty name. This "handkerchief-head" correspondent, Junius Griffin, for the New York Times came to Harlem and wrote the story of four-hundred youths organized to kill white people. I say at least four-hundred is pretty poor if they are organized, because if they can only account for two murders in the whole year, then that's a very poor organization. At any rate, Junius Griffin said that this organization, that this group is organized..(inaudible) this blood, this so-called Blood Brothers and where did he get this information, and where did he go to get this information? He went to the corrupt 32nd Precinct to those corrupt cops and captain to get the source of information. They told him about the Blood Brothers and all of us know that there ain't one cop that ever told the truth in his damn life. They are all gangsters and crooks and thieves and murderers. They never told the truth and no reason for us to believe that they're going to start telling the truth now. Even their own children. All of these children of all of these cops. You read about them in Long Island who are committing burglaries, who are committing crime because their more...(inaudible) fathers, are nothing but gangsters, and they are just like their gangster fathers. They commit crimes, they're corrupt and they are little gangsters. They're gonna follow in the footsteps of the big gangsters, their fathers, these corrupt policemen.

These youngsters have been beaten..the six youngsters that these mothers had, have been beaten down in the House of Detention. The mothers sent a letter to Anna Kross, the Commissioner, and told her that their....(inaudible) that they protest the fact

that their children are being beaten and they are protesting the fact that their children are asking for medical attention, that they don't receive it. By the way, the doctor in the House of Detention is a "junkie." That's right, he is a "junkie." The doctor in the House of Detention is a "junkie," and that is who supposed to be treating these kids. Anna Kross sent back a letter to these mothers and said it's not her responsibility... (inaudible) each individual born has the responsibility for his cousin. So why does she have a job? What is she doing there? Sounds just like Mayor Wagner. He said he is not responsible for police crime. He is not responsible for police corruption. He is not responsible for the murders of policemen...(inaudible). He is not responsible for these run down tenements...(inaudible) He is not responsible...(inaudible) for bad traffic conditions. Not responsible for those mothers being beaten on 131st Street and Fifth Avenue, protesting for a street light. He is not responsible for anything that happens in this city. If he is not responsible, let's get him out of office and put someone there who is responsible.

By the way brothers and sisters, on 131st Street and Fifth Avenue, where the mothers were protesting for a street light, in the basement of that school building there were one hundred cops armed in the basement of that school building and who were they armed for? They must have been armed to attack those little babies and the mothers who were demonstrating in the street. That's what they were armed for. That's the police who are out here to protect us. Our reporter for the "Challenge" newspaper went and asked the principal, how did he allow these cops to be in the basement of this school armed? He told him, he told the reporter that....(inaudible) to let the cops down there. The reporter asked him don't you think it will have a bad effect on the children in the school to see cops armed in the basement of a school house, and he just shrugged his shoulders.

That shows you how this system is so interwoven, because you must understand...(inaudible) When they set up a state, they set up all the apparatus to protect and save that state. They set up the courts; they set up the police; they set up the army; they set up an educational system; they set up the newspaper; they set up all the apparatuses to brainwash, and to keep up the subjugation. If we're going to be free, and we will not be fully free until we smash this state completely and totally. Destroy and set up a new state of our own choosing and our own liking.

And in that process of smashing this state, we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and we'll have to go up against their army. We'll organize our own militia and our own army. If we don't do it brothers, you'll be subjugated; we'll be kept in chains for another two or three hundred years. Think about it because no people in this world have ever achieved

independence and freedom through the ballot or having it legislated to them. All people in this world who are free got their freedom through struggle and through revolution. That's the only way to gain freedom.

The next speaker this afternoon will be the treasurer of the Mothers Defense Committee, who will tell you about the Mothers Defense Committee and will also tell you about her son, Mrs. Daniel Hamm."

lm

TRANSCRIPTION OF SPEECH BY FEMALE (NOT IDENTIFIED) MADE ON JULY 18, 1964, AT 4:00 P.M., ON LENOX AVENUE AT 115TH STREET, N.Y.C.

Female voice (not identified) ... (inaudible) ... "they took him to a precinct ... (inaudible) until 5:30 in the morning and they still didn't tell me what they were charging my son for. At 5:30 that morning they told me ... (inaudible) the children were denied ... (inaudible) our own lawyer. They gave a court appointed lawyer. These lawyers we don't want, we are fighting to get the lawyers we want.... (inaudible). My son has wrote two letters which I never received and when I questioned the mail clerk as to what happened to them ... (inaudible). We mothers want to thank you very much for your support of this Mothers' Defense Committee. We are not only fighting for our children, we are fighting for all the children of our community because you will never know when this sort of thing will happen to anyone of you who have children and relatives. We need more support and we urge each and everyone of you, please help us in this long fight. Thank you."

Bill Epton - "Thank you very much Mrs... (inaudible) Thomas. Our next speaker this afternoon brothers and sisters, is from the Freedom Now Party - Brother Glen Epton".

NOTE: - Glen Epton is known to be the alias of Les Edmunds.

Les Edmunds (also known as Glen Epton) - "I am going to start out by trying to make everything a little easier here so they can't say you are different from anybody else. They call us a group of racists and all these things and in today's paper, I am going to quote directly from the paper, "the nominee for the Republican Party, Goldwater, was asked what he thinks of extremism and his reply was extremism is no sin if you are engaged in the defense of freedom and he also went on to say he should remind you that extremism in defense of liberty is no virtue", which means that he's telling you that whatever you do in defense of freedom is right. Too long we have been waiting for someone else to defend us. Whenever we go and demonstrate, they put up some barricades and we demonstrate behind those barricades. That is no way to hold a demonstration. When you go to demonstrate, you don't announce a month in advance that you are going to demonstrate. You go there and raise all hell possible. That is the way you are going to demonstrate. When you go to demonstrate, people are supposed to die. Somebody supposed to die. You are not to be standing up and singing, We Are Going to Overcome. Overcome what? What are you going to overcome? You are not dealing with no one you can stand up and talk to man to man, and they are going to listen to you. They say that we are equal. Anyone who thinks we are equal is a fool. The only way you are going to prove that you are equal, you will have to go out and kill a few of them. You have got to let them knowthat you can fight as well for yourselves as you fought for them to defend the system. You must remember that you are living

under a system of oppression. This entire system is designed especially to hold back non-white people. Regardless of where they are from, as long as you are white is fine. Within my lifetime, my relatives have fought Nazi Germany. Nazi Germany is one of the largest countries in the world. Is this by accident? A German can come here and call you any name possible but yet you are not able to go to his countyy. You better not, they'll hit you around also. One of your top scientists in the United States is guilty of killing millions of people and I am talking about Von Braun, but yet this man holds one of the top positions in the United States today. Yet, when we go around with someone that the man downtown don't like, he says you are around racing. You are going around extreming. We should tell him, hell we learned from you. You have never ... (inaudible) in your life. How do you think they have all these things they got today? How do you think Rockefeller's father made all the money he has? By being a nice fellow? By singing I shall overcome? He went out and hired bands of men to kill people. He took land. He built a big railroad. The Du Pont family did the same thing. They killed millions of people. But how do you think that you are going to, sing, we shall overcome, that you are going to get these people to have a change of heart towards you? When they spend millions of dollars to keep things running the way they want them to be run. You must realize that you are fighting a system that is specifically designed to keep you in the state you are in. However, I must point out that there are some things that we must do on our own. One of them is that we'verbeen having a lot of trouble with people being shot by policemen. I think that we should clarify this. The paper said that they were killed or they were shot in the line of duty. Don't repeat what the papers say because we are saying what they want us to say. Now the boy downtown was lynched. Let's call it like it is. He was lynched; New York language is that he was shot. He was lynched. The boy was not attacking the policeman, the policeman was not even in the vicinity, he was an observer. He had decided to kill him, an Afro-American, that's all that it was.

We had another incident a few days ago. These fellows went in and threatened a storekeeper and he pulled his gun and the boys ran and he shot one of them. So they said, "Well this is all right; he murdered one of them. Now he didn't murder, they said he killed the boy because the boy had threatened him. Yet, he was pulling his gun and telling you how fast that he could draw. He was happy that he did this and yet we go in these same stores, support these same people, and spend all of our money with them and yet we say everything is going to be all right. How the hell do you expect everything to be all right, when you keep telling the man that everything is all right. You got to let him know that you don't like it, and when are you going to start telling him that you don't like it, till he kill you? It is too late when he kill you. You're supposed to be angry. When they killed our children last year, we say murder. That wasn't murder, that was another form of lynching. When they

bombed our children in church, and you go around, well that wasn't anybody I know, so it didn't bother me. As long as I can see what you are and you can see what I am five miles away, we got to get a little closer together. We better forget our differences that I may not like the same drink that you like or I may not like the same things you eat for dinner that you. We are gonna have to submerge all our differences and I would like to illustrate to you this way. How does a snake lose its life? A snake, well I'll tell you. If one snake came out here now, we would all jump on him and beath the hell out of him. Wouldn't we? Well, we'll say a snake came around and we killed him. However, if about a thousand snakes came or ten thousand, we would all run like hell, there would be too many of them. But this is what causes us to lose, we don't get together. The same thing that caused that snake to lose its life, caused us not to get together. We always try to be a loner. Everybody want to be the leader. All of them, they always telling us we got too many leaders. Who is your leader? That is a game, nothing but a game. You're supposed to have so many leaders until you are not supposed to know all your leaders. You are supposed to have all these for specific things. There is no one or two people know everything. Get you a lot of leaders if the man wants to show you leaders, I could show you leaders all month. You wouldn't know any of them. But yet I can tell you they're leaders. But if you show him over three people, well he'll say that is what's wrong with all of you, you got no leaders. I am telling you brothers and sisters, we are faced with a serious situation. You are not going to overcome this situation by wishing it out, by hoping it out, or by saying that we have a couple of organizations here who are doing a good job. The organization that we have that we think are supposed to be doing these jobs is like shooting at a jet plane with a shot-gun. Now you know what's going to happen.

I am not saying a shot-gun is not a good weapon but that is a close range weapon. You need something that will shoot a little further out when you shoot at a jet plane. You need one of those missiles or something to shoot at and this is what they've been using on us. They tell us that one of our prominent organizations is a powerful organization. Now how is that organization going to be powerful when the man is telling that man what to tell us. Now you can't do that. I haven't seen one of these responsible groups come to the defense of any one of these people that were killed. The Police Department is supposed to and it was designed to protect all of us. The Police do not protect black people. The Police, who won't police us, they come around and annoy us, harass us, beat us up, it is kind of tough staying around these people. You know what I mean. It is, it is, a system uh! uh! it is tough being a black man, and if you're gonna be arrested, you a black man, it is even tougher and it is only a question of time if you are a black man that you are going to be arrested and another thing the Police

Department, I should dare to say, that most of them don't think a black man is arrested unless he's bleeding and if you still have all your teeth in your mouth, they say that you are resisting arrest. But all these things brothers and sisters, we got to understand because we are fighting a system that is a very tough system and when I say this is a tough system, instead of spending your money on that new suit of clothes we better go buy ourselves something to protect outselves with. Somebody comes knocking down your door, that's a burglar. You're supposed to blow his head off through the door, that's a burglar, The Judge, the D.A., the Police, is all one, they work together. The Legal Aid Society is all one. They're all paid by the same man downtown. They're all hired by the same man, they all belong to the same political clubs. They have decided on our fate before they even come to court that day. You know that. If you have ever beeh to court, the man could tell you what you're going to get before you even get there. That means they got together on it.

Now, what I would like to say about that is let's take something that all of us know. We all around here know the number man. Now let's find out about these pads. We call them pads. That's the protection racket. The Police run down on it. If you have a pad, you pay the Police so much a month. Now this is why....(inaudible) it is not by accident that the Police have a "nut" going on. When I was a kid, there was no such thing as a "nut". The white boy boy brought the "nut" up here. He needed the police to protect him from us. That's where I come from. You understand. Now if the police busts you for doing something among and he feels that....(inaudible)...freedom is something you have got to live. You got to sleep it, you got to eat it, you got to be a part of it. We got to believe in it. We got to believe you die for it, if necessary. This is what freedom is. This is what real freedom is. Freedom is what you feel like doing. Not what someone tells you to do. You have never been able to do anything that you felt like doing because you always thought you were in bondage. Look down on your legs. There is no chains around your legs. You khow where the chains are at? In your heads. That's where it is. The man's got the chains on our heads. He's got us saying, we can't do nothing. We can't even talk decently among ourselves. If we hold a meeting and we don't see any of the man in there, we got to run outside and get us a couple of them to make sure everything is alright. Now you know that. Somebody tell you something, where did you read it at? If you tell them you read it in the Daily News or the New York Times, it's got to be true, but if he tells you he knows it for a fact and he's a brother or a sister, you don't want to believe it. Now, we got to get rid of all these things. We're telling you that the chains ain't around our legs, its in our heads and we got to get our brains to working properly and I am

telling you that the only way you're going to get our brains properly is to run this man's game down on him. Play the same game that he plays on you. I see a couple of these fellow looking at me. They know I am telling them the truth . The man run all of them games down on us. Every year, the Police Department puts thousand and thousands of new men on the Police Force. Now, crime on this corner has been going up. So what does this mean? The policemen must be bringing some of this crime along with him.

I was making a turn down on 125th Street, between some hours that you aren't supposed to be making a turn at those signs that are up and no less than three cops ran out in front of my car to give me a ticket. Yet, he can't bust that white boy that brings all those drugs uptown. He's above the law... (inaudible)....like me. I said, well I can't tell you what I really said, I can't tell you that but I can tell you this. If he's so smart, why didn't he bust that cat before he brought it up in here. Look at that, why didn't he bust him? You see, the Police Department works this way. When he lock us up for all these things we are doing, that means he could cut this white boy loose. See, when they say they made so many arrests, they don't know what color they are.

Do you think that the white men gamble any less than we do? They gamble more than we do. Go down there on "100" Street and you will think we are the only people living in New York. You will think that there are no white people living here. Go down there and pick up on the game they're running down on us. I am not telling you to change all your habibs, I am saying dig what the man is running down on you. If you are going to do all these things, damn't run it yourselves. You don't need no white man up here to tell you how to do wrong. You have been doing wrong all your life. You understand. Now, why don't you pick up on some of this action if you are going to do all these things, do it up by yourselves. Don't let some big, old, fat, greasy slob, make all the money and you go to jail. If you want somebody to knock in the head, then knock him in the head. He's the man that deserves knocking in the head. Now, another thing we must do. I must go into the political end of this. In the political end we have really neglected but I think that we have a big job and we can do it and we can do it among ourselves. One of them is, we need to get rid of Mayor Wagner. Now, the reason why we need to get rid of Mayor Wagner because Mayor Wagner hires the head of the Police Department. Don't think its impossible for us to elect a black man. Don't think its impossible because you know, there are more of us living in the city of New York than there are of anybody else, because they are all living out on the Island or upstate somewhere's, trying to get out from us. Now, what we must do, is start controlling everything here. We got to take over. I mean, I not going to say that I know some black man (inaudible) who's going to steal my money. I can't tell you that. But at least, let someone else steal the money for a while. I mean you understand. Let some of us get on down, you

know how we talk to each other. Now, I don't have no job, why don't you give me a job? Now, just call up the man downtown and tell him you want a job. The only way you're going to do that is to put one of us downtown. See now, this is what we need to be doing.

Freedom is a twenty-four hour job. We got to talk it, we got to live it, you got to eat it, you got to feel it, and when you start doing all this, you got to be ready. The man's not going to bother with you then. For he's going to know you are ready. Every-time they bring a new policeman up in Harlem, it will ge t worse. That's another gun for us. That's another gun for us. This is how Chiang-Kai-Shek got ran out of China. United States sent ship-loads of guns over to him, they took them all away from him and ran him out. See what I mean, so let's not get too excited over China, just remember one thing, there's a lot of people coming up here beating up your sisters and brothers. Don't stand around and say its a shame. Make believe they are beating up you. What would you do? That's what I want you to do. What would you do? I mean, what are you going to do? Stand around and let the man put you in a concentration camp?....(inaudible) and locks you up. So you got to get mad before he locks you up. Now Goldwater has told you his stand. He told those so-called respectable Negro leaders, that aren't Negroes, because if they were Negroes, they wouldn't be out there with that man. If they are black, they wouldn't be out there, because they would know that he's the man running down on them. Now they are supposed to come back to New York and tell us that he is not as bad as he is daimed to be. He is white, he's got to be bad. They say he's not bad, he may not be bad to Mayor Wagner because he's a Democrat because Wagner always hires Irishmen to be policemen. What is this thing? After they're beaten our heads in and everything, giving us all kinds of tickets and you go downtown, you mad when you go downtown, but you don't get mad when they doing something uptown. Don't you know that they can't do nothing uptown unless you let them. There is more of you than anybody else.

There ain't nobody can come in Harlem and do nothing unless you let them do it. There is more of you than there is of anybody else. There is nobody that can come in Harlem and do anything that you don't want them to do and as long as you remember this and live this and sleep it and eat it, you won't have them coming uptown and doing anything. And if they try to send some of these old so-called Negro leaders to try and bring these men uptown, you should run them out. What have they done for you? Where have they de-fended you at? Have they gotten any of you jobs? Have they done anything for you? But yet they always send their little "flunkies" around telling you something. They come by, riding in the air-conditioned Cadillacs and say that they made a tour of Harlem and They're and they're an expert on Harlem. They don't know how you

feel. They don't know how I feel. Because we were always taught to say "yes sir" and "no sir" to get away from them. See, we know him better than he knows us and he always talking about we non-violent, we love the white people. You know that he told us that. Now, I don't know about you but I know, no white man is my brother. I know one of them girls is not my sister. I don't even want to be associated with them.

It annoys me when I see someone that is my sister or old enough to be my mother and one of them white woman talking to her neighbor, telling her, my girl is taking care of my children. Her girl now, this girl is old enough to be her mother ....(inaudible) Not that we are all on the street together, but we all want the same thing, we will agree on that. We want freedom. Anytime you get members, you gonna get what you want and I'll say, I don't want to catch you on any of these demonstration lines standing behind some police barriers with the man telling you to get back. And another thing, he should be around the corner worrying. That is the kind of demonstration I want to see. Alright, thank you and I'll turn you back over to Bill Epton.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-15-2014

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/3/64

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (100-4379-116)

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
b6
b7C

Re Bureau airtel, 8/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Atlanta, and New York are appropriate copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated as above but captioned "Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)."

The attention of the Atlanta and New York Offices is directed to Buffalo airtel, 8/12/64, captioned [redacted] IS - C," office of origin New York. The information appearing therein has been set forth in the enclosed LHM pursuant to Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, Buffalo's investigation did not uncover any information relating to [redacted] hence, Buffalo's airtel of 8/12/64 contained no mention whatsoever of [redacted] Instant LHM likewise does not mention [redacted] since there is no, locally obtained positive information to report connecting him with the Rochester appearance of the SCLC representatives or establishing that [redacted] has made any appearance in Rochester.

AGENCY Yeagley, [redacted]
REQ. REC'D OSI Air Sec. Sec.
DATE FORW. 9/8/64 RED
HOW FORW. Air
BY [redacted]

ICC airtel & memo 8/8/64

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (AM-RM)
3 - Atlanta (Encs. 3) (AM-RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (AM-RM)
5 - Buffalo
(1 - 157-222, RACIAL DISORDER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]

MHT:cas
(14)

17 SEP 5

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) DATED 9-22-64

b6
b7C
b7D

68 OCT 2 1964

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the additional information of the Bureau, there was no information in myairtel, 8/12/64 which was in any way a conclusion of this office and no information attributable to office personnel. It is felt the enclosed LHM is now self-explanatory.

Buffalo Office indices contain no information of a subversive nature regarding [redacted] or [redacted]

The first source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] The second source is [redacted] These sources were both contacted by SA [redacted] The fact that [redacted] were used in the LHM is not a reason to classify the memorandum. The fact that [redacted] were used does not affect the national defense; the classifying of the document is not necessary to conceal the identity of the sources. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C
b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
September 3, 1964

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE (SCLC)

On August 10, 1964, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished the following:

Six members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have been in Rochester during the past few days attempting to restore order following the recent racial disturbance in this city. The group was headed by the Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the SCLC. Rev. YOUNG delivered a sermon on August 9, 1964 at the Central Presbyterian Church in Rochester at which time YOUNG indicated that the riots in Rochester were an expression of poverty, need and frustration; that rioting was not the way to change things; that violence only disrupts a community; that it was his impression that Negro families had come from the South too fast for Rochester to deal with them but that this was a challenge for Rochester to meet; that he thought Negro resentment of police in Rochester was a reaction to humiliation rather than brutality as it is known in the

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-24-79 BY SP3 TEMP 2 Ways

100-442529-104

ENCLOSURE

South. Rev. YOUNG departed Rochester August 9, 1964 and the remaining SCLC contingent consisting of five individuals is headed by JAMES BEVEL. They will remain in Rochester for another week. SCLC field workers will speak at a mass meeting of all "interested" Rochesterians at the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church in Rochester August 10, 1964.

[redacted] is the Supervisor of the Third Ward in Rochester and the only elected Negro woman Supervisor in this city. She is the wife of [redacted] and resides at [redacted] The Third Ward was the scene of racial disorder beginning July 25, 1964 and continuing for the next few days. b6 b7C

[redacted] is the only elected Negro male Supervisor in this city. He is the Supervisor of the Seventh Ward, the scene of the beginning of the racial disorder on July 24, 1964.

[redacted] is the [redacted] His religious denomination is referred to as "Penecostal." He is married and has three children. He has been in Rochester for approximately five years and is a member of the board of the Rochester Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). b6 b7C

There is not at this time any reason to believe that MARTIN LUTHER KING will make an appearance in Rochester. When it was first learned a few days following the riot eruption that KING planned to visit Rochester while in Harlem, word

was sent to his headquarters by some prominent Rochester Negroes including [redacted] that KING's presence in Rochester was not desired because the racial disorder here was a "local situation" and could be handled by the people in this city. However, it is now felt that the presence of the SCLC field workers has contributed much towards rehabilitation in the Third and Seventh Wards and the presence of the SCLC field workers is greatly appreciated. There is no reason, however, to believe that the presence of Dr. KING would at this point contribute materially to the rehabilitation methods presently being employed in the area.

b6
b7C

On August 31, 1964, the source mentioned above was recontacted and the following information furnished:

The SCLC field workers, under the direction of JAMES BEVEL, remained in Rochester until on or about August 17, 1964, at which time they departed as a group for Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the SCLC. The identity of those field workers operating under the direction of JAMES BEVEL is unknown. All of the five field workers did speak at the mass meeting on August 10, 1964, supra, pointing out to those in attendance that violence only disrupts a community and that present concentration should be in the direction of "forgive and forget." The field workers pointed out that both the Negroes and the whites would have to try to understand each other so that tensions can be lessened. They felt that a "beloved community" is still possible in Rochester provided the people were willing to dig in, to see what was happening and to learn from experience.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE (SCLC)

On September 2, 1964, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The SCLC field workers who were in Rochester for approximately a two week period following the racial disorder were:

Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING

JAMES BEVEL, who succeeded Rev. YOUNG following the latter's departure on August 9, 1964 - G.A.

[redacted]

JAMES ORANGE

[redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

Return To Bureau

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, ATLANTA (Your file 100-~~6520~~ 6670) DATE: 9/25/64 30

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~808 R.B.~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

100-6670

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ~~Reurairtel 8/12/64~~

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 26 1964
FBI—ATLANTA

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☒ letterhead memo ☐ submitted ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Re BLACKWELL

Reporting employee ____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted ____

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by ____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

LHM will be submitted 9-30-64

GPO 867-82

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (Your file) DATE: 9/25/64

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. 808 R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM - 100-5/50

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX ReATairtel 8/12/64

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted FD 128 10/1/64

Re Blackwell

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 26 1964
FBI — BIRMINGHAM

b6 b7C

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

ATLANTA FURNISHED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES BY TELETYPE DATED 9/4/64.

GPO 867-820

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS
Newark File 157-1250

CIRM
Newark File 100-48052
Bureau File 100-442529

Re Newark teletype to Bureau dated 9/12/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for Philadelphia is one copy of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above in view of Philadelphia's interest in this matter.

7 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - 100-436462 (LNVC)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
12- Newark
1 - 100-46365 (LNVC)
1 - 100-32471 (CLARENCE COGGINS)
1 - 100-32535 [redacted]
1 - 100-33146 [redacted]
1 - 100- [redacted]
1 - 100- [redacted]
1 - 100- [redacted]
1 - 157-1611
RSB/jtm
(20)

6-1, NY, 10/11/64
let. wpf ack. 10/15/64
157

b6
b7C

CARBON COPY

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
174 SEP 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-5-54

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 OCT 1 1964

NK 157-1250
100-48052

In view of information received from [redacted] b6 b7C that COGGINS and his party intend to apply for a permit for a loud speaker, and to attempt to hold a rally in Camden, New Jersey, on 9/19/64, this matter is being maintained in a pending status in the Newark Division.

The information in the attached letterhead memorandum was furnished to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Information in attached letterhead memorandum pertaining to activity of COGGINS and his party en route to Philadelphia, Pa., was furnished to the Philadelphia Division by telephone on 9/12/64.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, N.J.

The New Jersey State Police has been advised.

Newark sources have been alerted and have been furnished specific assignments to ascertain any information concerning proposed rally to be held in Camden, N.J., on 9/19/64.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because sources utilized in the characterization of the LNVC might possibly be jeopardized and disclosure of such information would compromise future effectiveness of these sources.

Newark will keep Bureau advised of developments in this matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-07-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 16, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On September 12, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] New Jersey, advised that at approximately 5:00 p.m. on September 12, 1964, a 1961 light green Dodge Station Wagon, known to be registered to [redacted], appeared at the intersection of Sixth Street and Kaighns Avenue, Camden, New Jersey. Occupants at that time were tentatively identified by police as Clarence Coggins and [redacted] as well as an unidentified man and woman.

[redacted] advised that police authorities b6 b7C requested Coggins and his party to move from their location to the intersection of Seventh Street and Kaighns Avenue. According to [redacted] Coggins and his party stated that they did not wish to hold a rally at that location and added that they would return to Camden on September 19, 1964, at which time they would request permission to hold a rally at Sixth Street and Kaighns Avenue and would apply for a permit to use a loud speaker.

According to [redacted] no rally or b6 b7C demonstration was held in view of these facts.

[redacted] advised that Coggins and his party left the area and that units of the Camden, New Jersey, Police Department determined that they traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were last observed in the vicinity of 22nd Street and Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~ (U)
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On September 15, 1964, [redacted] advised b6 b7C
that as of this date, no request for a permit or other information had been received from Clarence Coggins or any member of his party.

On this date, [redacted] advised that he had determined that Clarence Coggins had been accompanied on September 12, 1964, by one (first name unknown) [redacted] (first name unknown) [redacted] and (first name unknown) [redacted]

A characterization of Clarence Coggins and [redacted] b6 b7C
is included in the characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference which is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

September 16, 1964

Title RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1964;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/26/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441162-31)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47735)

SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
(NEWARK DIVISION)
IS - C
(OO:EF)

Re Newark airtel to Bureau and letterhead memorandum dated 9/10/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are nine copies of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy of letterhead memorandum furnished to New York and San Francisco for information.

Letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ as information tends to identify [redacted] source used, who advised SA [redacted] orally. b6 b7C b7D

One carbon copy is designated for Bureau file on CIRM as rally was planned for predominantly Negro neighborhood. One carbon copy for Bureau file on Cointelpro for information.

1 ENCLOSURE

One carbon copy of letterhead memorandum being furnished to INTC, Newark. Newark Police Department and State Police advised.

100-442329-
NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 30 1964

442329-

5 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-43052) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-104-31) (COINTELPRO)
1 - New York (100-151987) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-52664) (Info) (Enc.1) (RM)
4 - Newark
(1 - [redacted]) b7D
(1 - 100-43052) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-42359) (COINTELPRO)
ENC:ES
(11)

6 OCT 1 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441162-31-1-35

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

September 26, 1964

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF AMERICA

On September 25, 1964, a source advised that the New Jersey Chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (NJDBA) had cancelled its plans to hold an anti-Goldwater rally in the area of West Kinney Street in Newark, New Jersey, at 1 p.m. on September 26, 1964.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~ (U)
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529-

~~ENCLOSURE~~

FD-328 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

September 20, 1954

Title U.S.S.R. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: SEP 16 1964

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: CHANGED
PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 9/12/64
RM
(Phila. File 157-1255)

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
SM - C
(Bureau File 100-436462)
(Phila. File 100-46107)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(Bureau File 100-442529)
(Phila. File 100-47106)

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(4) - Bureau (Encl-6)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - 157- (PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION, PHILA., PA., 9/12/64)(Encl-4)
1 - 100-436462 (LNVC)(Encl-1)
(1) - 100-442529 (CIRM)(Encl-1)
5 - Newark (Encl-5)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 100-46365 (LNVC)(Encl-1)
1 - 100-48052 (CIRM)(Encl-1)
1 - 100-32471 (CLARENCE COGGINS)(Encl-1)
1 - 100-32535 [redacted] Encl-1)
1 - 157-1250 (RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK, 9/7/64)(Encl-1)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1255 (PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION, PHILA.,PA., 9/12/64)
1 - 157-1233 (RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, PHILA.)
1 - 100-46107 (LNVC)
1 - 100-47106 (CIRM)
1 - 100-44520 [redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

EAS:LRB
(14)

100-442529 -
NOT RECORDED
201 SEP 18 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

396

56 OCT 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1255-82

PH 157-1255; 100-46107; 100-47106

The title of this case is being changed from "Racial Demonstration, Newark Division, 9/7/64" to "Proposed Demonstration, Philadelphia, 9/12/64," since original information concerning Philadelphia demonstration was forwarded under Newark title.

Re Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum 9/8/64; Philadelphia airtel 9/11/64, both captioned "Racial Demonstration, Newark Division, 9/7/64;" Newark teletypes to Director 9/4,5/64 captioned "Racial Demonstrations, Newark and Philadelphia Divisions, and CIRM;" Newark teletypes 9/4,5,11/64 and Philadelphia teletype to Director and Newark 9/13/64 captioned "Racial Demonstration, Philadelphia, 9/12/64, CIRM."

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because of information furnished by the first source [redacted] and the second source [redacted] whose disclosure would tend to jeopardize informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

X (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SEP 16 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1964;

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE;

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On September 4, 1964, a confidential source advised that CLARENCE COGGINS, a Negro male, who is National Chairman of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC); and [redacted] a Negro male, who is State Chairman of the LNVC, were going to Philadelphia on September 5, 1964, to look for a site to hold an LNVC rally in the near future.

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A characterization of the LNVC is attached hereto.

On September 11, 1964, a second confidential source advised that [redacted] a former contact of the LNVC in Philadelphia, lost interest in that organization over two years ago and has had nothing to do with it since. According to the source, the LNVC has no other contact in Philadelphia, and the source received no information indicating LNVC or CLARENCE COGGINS would hold a rally in Philadelphia.

On September 11, 1964, the first confidential source advised that CLARENCE COGGINS of LNVC would hold an LNVC rally in Philadelphia on September 12, 1964, at 7 p.m. at 17th and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-447529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1964;
LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On September 12, 1964, [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, advised that CLARENCE COGGINS, National Chairman, LNVC, called the Philadelphia Police Department radio room at 6:20 p.m., asking permission to conduct a rally at 15th Street and Columbia Avenue. [redacted] met COGGINS on the street and advised him that because of the recent tense racial situation in Philadelphia in that area, his meeting could possibly be the source of a further outbreak of violence. COGGINS left the area without holding a meeting and was followed to Pennsauken, N. J., by the Philadelphia Police Department.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1964;
LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor Negro
Vanguard Party

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the Labor Negro Vanguard Party (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the Communist Party (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include [redacted] b6 b7C

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, [redacted] and [redacted] were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of

the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CPUSA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the LNVP are working closely in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SEP 16 1964

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Title PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1964;
LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in SEP 10

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442447)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153557)

SUBJECT: HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL
IS- PLM

ReNYtel to Bureau 9/5/64 captioned "CIRM; POWDEM".

Attached hereto for the Bureau is 10 copies of LHM reflecting rally held 9/5/64 at Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, NYC.

The first source mentioned is [redacted] The second source is [redacted] The third source is [redacted] and the fourth source is [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

This communication is being classified as "~~Confidential~~" in that the disclosure of data from the first, second and fourth sources mentioned herein, could possibly lead to the identification of these sources of continuing value and impair their future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense.

7- Bureau (ENCS. 10) (RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
1- Detroit (100-31457) [redacted] (RM) (ENC. 1)
1- Los Angeles (100-60089) [redacted] (RM) (ENC. 1)
6- New York
(1- 100-138656) (BILL EPTON) (44)
(1- 100-146275) [redacted] (43)
(1- 100-151715) (FREEDOM NOW PARTY) (43)
(1- 100-147372) (PROGRESSIVE LABOR) (44)
(1- 100-150205) (SCTC) (44)
(1- 100-153557) (HDC) (44)
1- Supervisor (#44)
GCM:gr
(16)

b6 b7C

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
136 SEP 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

68 SEP 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442447-

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEWARK

6:40 PM EDST 9/19/64 URGENT E.J.C.

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK (157-1250) 1P

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION NEWARK DIVISION, NINE NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, RM-; CIRM

b6
b7C

RE NK TEL NINE TWELVE LAST.

[redacted] CAMDEN, N.J.

ADVISED THIS DATE NO RALLY OR DEMONSTRATION HELD IN CAMDEN NINE NINETEEN INSTANT. POLICE DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANY ACTIVITY RE THIS MATTER.

b6
b7C

ACCORDING TO [redacted] CLARENCE COGGINS, [redacted]

AND INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY DID NOT APPEAR. CONTACT WITH SOURCES NEGATIVE. NEWARK TAKING NO ADDITIONAL ACTION. LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

END...

WA...G

~~WA ARE YOU THERE~~

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

157-6-31-533

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-WH Section

SEP 24 1964

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 SEP 25 1964

61 SEP 30 1964

9/21/64

AIRTEL Registered Mail

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
9/19/64
RACIAL MATTERS
Newark 157-1250

CIRM
Bureau 100-442529
Newark 100-48052

Re Newark teletype to Bureau dated 9/19/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Information and attached letterhead memorandum were furnished to SA [redacted]

Two Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being disseminated locally to 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, New Jersey. New Jersey State Police have been advised. b6 b7C

Newark sources contacted and advised that they were unable to furnish any information concerning proposed demonstration. Review of information received from [redacted] Camden, New Jersey,

ENCL [redacted]

4-Bureau
(1-100-436462) (LNVC) (Encs. 10)
6-Newark
(1-157-1250)
(1-100-48052)
(1-100-40365) (LNVC)
(1-100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
(1-100-32535) [redacted]
(1-57-1611)

RSB:lmc
(10)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED 174 SEP 25 1964 b6 b7C

SEP 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1-31-533

reflected that no additional efforts by this group to hold demonstrations in Camden are anticipated nor is additional action being taken by the Newark Division.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because sources utilized in the characterization of the LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE are informants of continuing value and disclosure of the information furnished by these sources might jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
September 21, 1964

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
September 19, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On September 19, 1964, [redacted] New Jersey, advised that no rally or demonstration was held in Camden, New Jersey, on September 19. He advised that no application to hold such a rally or application for permission to use a loudspeaker was received by Camden authorities from either Clarence Coggins or [redacted] or any other member of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference. [redacted] advised that neither of these individuals or any other member of that group appeared in Camden on September 19 to the knowledge of the Camden Police Department. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that no additional action is being taken in this regard by the Camden Police at this time.

A characterization of Clarence Coggins and [redacted] is included in the characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference which is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Group 1~~ (U)
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9-10-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
BUfile: 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies and for Jackson three (3) copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter.

Source one is [redacted]
Source two is [redacted]
Source three is [redacted]
Source four is [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by the above informants could reasonably lead to the identification of sources of continuing value, impair future effectiveness thereof and thereby possibly adversely affect the national security.

4-Bureau (ENCL-9)(REG.)
3-Jackson (ENCL-3)(AM-REG)
6-Seattle
cc:
100-27267
157-348
100-25706
100-23869
100-14241
[redacted]

100-442527

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 28 1964

b6
b7C

DMW:ldk
(13)

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

b7D

Approved: OCT 1 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1211

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 10,1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 10, 1964 that she had received information indicating that [redacted] had spent the night of August 30, 1964 at Moody's Motel and Cottage, U.S. Highway 90, Gulfport, Mississippi, telephone number UN. 4-1381. Source advised that [redacted] had indicated this party of three had arrived in Jackson, Mississippi on August 29, 1964 and were assigned to the Gulfport, Mississippi area. [redacted] further advised that they may move from Moody's Motel within the near future. This source was unable to furnish any additional data concerning the current location of these three individuals. b6 b7C

On March 11, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] was, at that time, District Youth Director of the Northwest District Communist Party. b6 b7C

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 21, 1964 that [redacted] Tacoma, Washington, is a leading member of the Tacoma Communist Party.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 14, 1964 that [redacted] of Seattle, Washington was a member of the On-Campus Club of the Communist Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~ 100-442829
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

CARBON COPY

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
Bufile: 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies and for Jackson three (3) copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter.

b7D

The source mentioned in letterhead memo is [redacted]

The letterhead memo is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) because information furnished by the above informant could reasonably lead to the identification of a source of continuing value, impair future effectiveness thereof, and thereby possibly adversely affect the national security.

4 - Bureau (AM)(REG)(Enc. 9)
3 - Jackson (AM)(REG)(Enc. 3)
(157-100)
5 - Seattle (1 - 157-348)
(1 - 100-27267 CIRM)
(1 - 100-25706
(1 - 100-23869
(1 - 100-14241
OWL:kt
(12)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

100-442529

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1210

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 OCT 1

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-17-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
September 11, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 10, 1964 that he had received information that [redacted] is working in a clinic for children under six in Mississippi. This source also mentioned that [redacted] is supposed to take her State Boards for a Washington State license as a registered nurse in October of 1964. b6 b7C

This source indicated that [redacted] and [redacted] are living with a woman and her three children and a grandmother in a three-room house. The source added that [redacted] who drove to Mississippi with [redacted] and [redacted] is staying elsewhere. b6 b7C b7D

Background information concerning [redacted] a Communist Party member, was furnished by this office on August 21, 1964. Background information concerning [redacted] a Communist Party member, was furnished on August 25, 1964. Background information concerning [redacted] a leading Communist Party member in the Northwest, was furnished by this office on August 26, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~ (U)
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/4/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-17-2014

F B I

Date: 9/25/64 (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA - ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NY)

There are transmitted herewith 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a meeting of the CPUSA National Board and invited guests held 9/18/64, at the Hotel Martinique, NYC, and the remaining sessions 9/19-21/64, at CP Headquarters, NYC.

CIRM

9-Bureau (100-3-69) (Encl. 11) (RM)
(1-100-3-81) (CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1-100-3-72) (CPUSA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
(1-100-3-83) (CPUSA - DOMESTIC ADM. ISSUES)
(1-100-3-116) (CPUSA - NEGRO QUESTION; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS) C (U)
(1-100-3-104-34) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(1-100-3-88) (CPUSA-FACTIONALISM) C (U)
2-Baltimore (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1-100-12676) [redacted] C (U)
3-Chicago (Encl. 3) (Info) (RM)
(1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1-100-) (GIL GREEN)
(1-100-) [redacted] C (U)
2-Cleveland (Encl. 2)(Info) (RM)
(1-100-11941) [redacted] C (U)
4-Detroit (Encl. 4) (Info) (RM)
(1-100-13420) (CARL WINTER)
(1-100-) (HELEN WINTER)
(1-100-) (TOM DENNIS) C (U)
1-Las Vegas (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE
1-New York (100-80641) (42)
HCO:rmv
(53)

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLP/DP
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 3/6/85
Per Communication Cover Page Release

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 7 1964

87 OCT 8 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10226

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The first confidential source utilized was CG 5824-S* (U)

The second confidential source utilized was [redacted] (U) b7D

COPIES CONTINUED
2-Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1-100-4486) (DOROTHY HEALEY) (U)
1-Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-) (THOMAS NABRIED) (U)
1-Portland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2-San Francisco (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1-65-1242) (MICKEY LIMA) (U)
1-Seattle (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-86624) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
1-New York (100-79717) (CPUSA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
1-New York (100-89691) (CPUSA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES) (42)
1-New York (100-151548) (CPUSA-CIRM) (42)
1-New York (100-129802) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (42)
1-New York (100-87211) (CPUSA-FACTIONALISM) (42)
1-New York (100-1696) (ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN) (42)
1-New York (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON) (42)
1-New York (100-105078) (HY LUMER) (42)
1-New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
1-New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
1-New York (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (42)
1-New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW) (42)
1-New York (100-128255) (DANNY RUBIN) (42)
1-New York (100-139834) (COMINFIL NALC) (41)
1-New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1-New York (100-56579) (PHIL BART) (42)
1-New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (42)
1-New York (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL) (42)
1-New York (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY) (46)
1-New York (100-25623) (ERICK BERT) (42)
1-New York (100-84275) (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) (42)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This memorandum has been classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-17-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to Bu 100-3-69
File No.

New York, New York
September 25, 1964

(U) ~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the first day's session of the meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) National Board and invited guests, was held on September 18, 1964, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. (U)

The meeting was opened by Claude Lightfoot, who called for a few moments of silence as a mark of respect for the late Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Hyman Lumer was then elected Chairman of the meeting. (U)

Before there was any discussion, the Chairman announced that the September 19th session of the instant National Board meeting would be held at CPUSA Headquarters, and that Arnold Johnson would make a report concerning the coming national elections. (U)

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316185

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

100-442529-

Re: Communist Party,
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The first speaker was Gus Hall who discussed the meeting of International Communist Parties scheduled for 1965, and the preparatory meeting in connection therewith, scheduled to be held in Moscow on December 15, 1964. Hall discussed the Soviet-Chinese dispute and the disastrous effect of the dispute on the International Communist Movement. He stated that the split had resulted in confusion and disunity in the CP movement, and that it was impossible to conceal the damage caused by the split. S (U)

Hall said also that the imperialists, particularly USA imperialists, are exploiting the split and that the Central Intelligence Agency is spending millions of dollars to publicize the split. If the split had not occurred, the USA probably would not have dared to participate in military action against North Viet Nam. There is, however, possibility that the USA has not correctly evaluated the split- that the USA has miscalculated the situation - and that as a result, the world could be headed for disaster. S (U)

Hall pointed out that the Soviet position in the dispute is correct, and that the CPUSA must support the Soviets. He stated that the CPUSA and other Communist Parties had been too slow in opposing the Chinese position in the dispute and that a firm stand now must be taken to support the Soviets with respect to all important issues. S (U)

The CPUSA must work for unity in the International Communist movement, must support "The Collective Conference" and must attempt to strengthen its ties with other Communist Parties. S (U)

When Hall completed his report, Hy Lumer read a statement, to be later incorporated in a resolution, endorsing Hall's report with respect to the necessity of rejecting the Chinese position in the dispute, of making no compromise with the opposition and upholding the scheduled conference of the International Communist Parties in 1965, and the preparatory meeting in connection therewith, scheduled to be held in December, 1964. S (U)

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There followed a discussion of Hall's report, the following individuals completely endorsing the report: S (U)

Carl Winter, William Patterson, James Jackson, Jack Stachel, Arnold Johnson, George Meyers and James West. S (U)

The only one opposing the Hall report was Robert Thompson who expressed the opinion that the scheduled International Conference of Communist Parties would result in "the excommunication of the Chinese" which would have a disastrous effect upon the International Communist Movement. S (U)

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the remaining sessions of the CPUSA National Board and invited guests meeting was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. S (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Second Day's Session,
September 19, 1964,
At Communist Party Headquarters,
New York City

C (U)

This session opened at 9:45 AM, and was devoted to a discussion of Gus Hall's report on the meeting of World Communist Parties in 1965, with a preparatory meeting to be held in Moscow on December 15, 1964, in connection with the dispute between the Communist Parties of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and China. C (U)

Albert "Mickie" Lima commented that his reaction to the report was that it was a great improvement; however, he said he was a little furious at the resolution as it now stands. He said if he were to estimate the attitude of our people, he would say it was a very positive response to the leadership, but he does not feel that the leading cadre has the same attitude when it comes to our dealing with the international situation, our relations with international movements. There is a lack of confidence on this question. A look at the self-critical remarks made yesterday will show that we have not dealt with this since the 1960 conference or since the adverse developments became apparent after the 1960 conference. We have not been given leadership on this question and that is the basis for the lack of confidence. C (U)

We have had a policy in this Party that we would not participate in international gatherings or international bodies.....somewhere along the line this policy has been changed. I do not know why it has been changed or who changed it but find it difficult to explain to the leadership why the policy has been changed. We had the national meeting called at the time of the break between India and China. It was expected that there would be a major point on the agenda of that meeting, but instead a release was made to the press, which I did not think explained the situation and at the national meeting it was announced we would go on to other questions. There a motion was made that we support the idea

of an international conference for the purpose of reuniting the world movement without any explanation or discussion. I find myself in a position of not being able to explain the reasons for it. My main impression would be that: (U)

1. We are pressing for the reestablishment of a Comintern.

2. The main answer to the international movement is the condemnation of China. (U)

With regard to the International Center, I think it would cause all kinds of problems for us here in this country and would cause problems for the international movement. There are other ways of handling what is indicated in the report as the principal need for the international movement without some sort of international organization being set up. (U)

I think it is important for us to understand what the split has caused.....but I did not see it as a big problem in our Party. They did not understand that this split has caused very serious damage, but rather they are concerned and appalled by it. There are four general areas we are concerned ourselves with: (U)

1. Give more attention to why the split took place.

2. Go into much more detail as to the nature of the split.

3. Estimate what the damage has meant.

4. We should concern ourselves with a way out.

This is most important to us and the world movement. (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Lima then discussed Palmiro Togliatti's statement which he said dealt with the new level of the world movement. It has arrived at a point where it needs a world policy and this has given rise to the very sharp differences. There are 100 Parties, 100 countries which represent all levels of development and there are two main countries - one which has been developing since 1917, when the revolution took place and the other big nation which is just on the dawn of socialism. C (U)

There must be greater insight into the nature of the split. Gus' (Hall) article in the "Marxist-Leninist Review" was a much better way to do this than his report. We cannot brand the Chinese position as petty bourgeoise nationalism. We should examine each question closely. With regard to a way out of this, Togliatti's article made a ~~very great contribution. In my opinion, the Italian Party~~ has made a greater contribution in this than any other Party in a capitalist country. C (U)

What is presented in this document, as I understand it, is that there is an objective situation that raises the basis for the need for a unification of the socialist world. As for Gus' report, what I can get out of it is that we should begin to seek out and understand the objective reality of today's world that presents and lays a basis for a reunification of the socialist world. C (U)

Lima concluded his comments by again stating that there was a need for unity and that was what they should concern themselves with. C (U)

Phil Bart stated that the big problem in "our Party" is how to participate in international discussions. He said that when they speak of international gatherings, "I am in favor of it", no question about it. He said the important question is the relationship and role of the advanced Parties in the anti-imperialist struggle, not just concerned with fighting the Chinese but concerned with the basic principle of fighting the imperialists. C (U)

An individual believed by the informant to be Gil Green stated that he cannot vote for the main line of the report. He commented that there is an atmosphere in which differences can be discussed but that those who tend to disagree are branded as opportunists. He said that is not the intent. He also pointed out the terrible consequences that can flow from an incorrect evaluation, adding that "we" are dealing with great powers and great masses in the world. He saw no possibility of ideological unity. He said that they must keep the door open for negotiations. He noted that there now has been created a break in the international movement. He said we are calling them traitors and we have created a break in the international movement as great as the break that occurred in social democracy. C (U)

This individual stated that the Soviets have fallen for the provocations of the Red Chinese. He noted that Khrushchev has done more than any other individual in the international arena in the face of difficult tasks. C (U)

He said that they must come to grips with the fact that there are conflicts within the socialist states..... and these contradictions should be recognized. He said that all the problems must be discussed in a comradely way and noted that socialism is the only means through which people can arrive at the correct answers. He said "we" should be careful that we do not get "boxed to the wall..... ideologically.....". C (U)

This individual believed to be GIL GREEN stated that if they go into the question of the Togliatti report they will have to convene a conference whether they like it or not. C (U)

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Claude Lightfoot stated that there was a feeling that the leadership does not have the backing of the membership. He said that he has felt for some time that the membership and leadership are out of touch but today he feels that this is not the case. He said the United States Party has made important decisions and contributions to the international movement and was proud recently to read of the contributions to Marxism-Leninism made by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) leaders in Russia at international meetings. He said that the funeral of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Moscow reflects the great respect the CPUSA holds in Russia. (U)

Lightfoot stated that he disagreed with Gil (Green) on the Chinese situation. He commented that Green magnified the faults of the Soviet Union with not one word of praise for the Soviet Union in its earlier policy of not answering Chinese criticism. He said that Gil had not taken issue with the numerous illogical positions of the Chinese, especially with regard to racism and the war policy. (U)

Lightfoot stated that the Soviet Party is the one which has done the most to liberate the working man. The Chinese Party has degenerated into a name-calling Party. He said the workers are not interested in this but rather want to know about the facts of the program. He said Khrushchev has proven that he is ready to deal with any nation, even under trying circumstances, such as his pacts with Algeria and Egypt where the Communist Parties have been banned. He described this as an open policy where the pursuit of peace is the overriding situation. The Chinese policy can only lead to war. (U)

Lightfoot stated that he was getting sick and tired of hearing everyone in the Party come up with opinions and conclusions "off the top of their heads". He complained that they were not exercising teamwork. (U)

Irving Potash stated that in his opinion, the Togliatti paper was in the nature of a criticism. He said that in a way, it was a necessity for the possible return of the Chinese Party

to the international Communist movement. He recalled that Premier Khrushchev had himself said that the Chinese Party will have to go through numerous experiences and corrective situations before they will truly be an international Party. Potash said that there is a note of agreement between this and the Togliatti statement. He said it is a necessity that the Soviet patience be encouraged to continue and not yield to provocations which they have done on occasion in the past. ~~C~~ (U)

Potash felt that the Togliatti statement was not as critical of the Soviets as some people seem to think. He noted that this is always the problem when one deals with a man's notes. He said "we" must not be too fast in our judgment and position if we deal with the Chinese in these terms. He said that if he thought there was a danger that the coming conference (in Moscow) would do the same thing to China as was done to Yugoslavia, then he would object. He said he did not believe this danger exists as the situation exists with Albania. He said there are certain unique problems here which involve nationalities and population. He said Albania is a pawn in this dispute and we should overlook the deep problems being presented by it for there are deeper motives involved. The conference is a necessity to find a way out of this problem, this impasse and disunity. He is confident that this will help and not destroy the unity. He said the conference will lessen tensions in the world and thus justify the fears that some people believe. ~~C~~ (U)

Potash concluded his remark by saying that "our Party" is not uncritical of the Soviet Party and policy. The record shows this, but it is a healthy, open criticism which is both helpful and understood. ~~C~~ (U)

Dorothy Healey stated that she came to the meeting with no opinion one way or the other. She said she could argue both sides with equal vigor. She questioned whether an international conference would mean a strengthening of the World Communist Movement or our own Party. She said it was her opinion that the membership feel that they have nothing to say, they have no vote on the matter concerning the question

of an international conference. She felt that none of those present are qualified to discuss differences between socialist Governments and felt that "our Party" should not put itself in the position of labeling China as the main danger today. (U)

Healey commented that they should think about an approach to follow after an international conference is called. She said that they should start now to consider their approach and not wait until the last minute. She said they should urge discussion and get collective thoughts and the Party would benefit from an exchange of opinion with other Parties. (U)

Healey felt that they should be objective in the approach to the problems of the fourteen Parties rather than approaching a problem through a country as such. She noted that China is poor and that Poland is Catholic, and that these are individual problems. (U)

Healey commented that in her opinion, they do not have the unity that is present in other international Parties. She said that everyone is not told the full story on matters which are of importance to every single CP member. She complained that there have not been enough political discussions on vital issues and felt that in the future there must be more unity and discussion. (U)

Henry Winston stated that he agreed with the report and believes that it is wrong to think that the struggle going on is just between two Parties. He said the problems in this dispute are present throughout the Communist world. They affect all Parties and every member throughout the world. He said that he disagreed with Gil (Green) that the problems between the Communist Parties of Russia and China are the result of new problems that have sprung up. He felt the problems are the same ones that existed after World War II, but that they should be bringing about unity rather than a split. (U)

(U)

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Winston stated the problem is that you have two lines of policy and two lines of development. One is Marxism-Leninism, whereas the other says it is Marxism-Leninism, but in reality is nationalism and racism. He said the Chinese are developing a narrow type of nationalism. He said peaceful co-existence can be attained without compromising our position on anti-imperialism. He said the thinking of the CPUSA has to be brought to the world movement. He noted that the only revolutionary forces in the United States are the Negro people. He said the struggle of the Negro people must be united with the struggle throughout the world against white minority. This is the only hope for the Negro people. He said he disagreed completely with Gil (Green), who he said has missed the point completely. He said a world socialist system was being made. They must discover the path of unity and take a broader view and that American Communists are not the only ones interested in these things. He said that with regard to international conferences, one should not predetermine what the Parties will decide. He indicated that he was in support of an international conference. (U)

Anton Krchmarek stated that he was in favor of an international conference and thinks that it is necessary, but as to where or how soon he is not sure. He thinks there should now be an organized authoritative body in international Communism to give guidance to the new Parties and the new problems arising. He said the problems need a collective approach and solution from all Parties. (U)

Hy Lumer said it was important to understand that they must discuss differences. They must understand the nature of the positions taken by the Chinese Party, the departure from Marxism-Leninism. He said that they did this once before and found that compromise was not the answer. He said they had learned from bitter experience that there is no middle ground. There is no such thing as ideological co-existence. He said that from his point of view, differences in ideological lines are impossible and now they can discuss different procedures. He said the Chinese -

line is incorrect whereas the Soviet line is correct. He admitted errors on the part of the Soviets in the past, such as the Jewish question and people, but that these errors are within the context of honest contribution to society and not chauvinism. He said the Chinese have made errors and have developed an anti-Soviet position. He said there was a need to get together to discuss these problems and the question is when and where the conference will take place and not whether it should or should not take place. C (U)

He said the conference should prepare a basis for unity among those Parties who are prepared to come together and arrive at a common line. He said no unity on the basis of compromise, but only unity on a correct ideological line. He said that diversity of positions among Parties points up the necessity of getting together in a common line. He noted that regional conferences will only compound the situation and will themselves lay seeds of controversy. He concluded that our greatest fight is against United States imperialism. C (U)

Thomas Nabried felt that it would be good to have an international conference to reassess and reevaluate rather than expel anyone. He said he did not want any conference which would weaken the Communist movement. He was of the opinion that the American Negro has rejected the Chinese position and the American white man has also rejected the Chinese position on nuclear war. He noted that the Party in the past has made errors but that the positive achievements far outweigh these errors. Nabried concluded by saying that he was in full accord with Hall's report. He felt that it was in the best interest of the movement and would tend to strengthen and advance the cause of mankind. C (U)

James Tormey commented with regard to the Togliatti document that in their explanations to it they should not appear to be overbearing. He said the appearance of a Democratic disagreement within Communist ideology is an important contribution to the CP image. He said the (Togliatti) document makes a good point in its demand for clarity for the masses. C (U)

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He said Togliatti's concern over a unity of thinking among the leaders of the socialist countries was especially important. He said he disagreed with Togliatti's evaluation of the Goldwater situation and what it means to the nations of Europe. He said he was not as pessimistic in the long range view. C (U)

Tormey commented with regard to the Moscow conference that he does not believe the question is whether there should be a conference but rather what kind should there be. He said "we" must not appear to be over-organized against the Chinese position for that will only confirm what they accuse us of. C (U)

Michael Davidow indicated that he agreed with the main line of Hall's report. He indicated agreement with some of the comments made by Gil (Green) and asked how a Party could progress without talking amongst themselves. He said he also agreed with Gil's position that the problem is not ideological. He said no Party in any part of the world is ready to give up its independence. He indicated that no one could reconstitute the "thing" (into one Party) if he tried. He noted that diversity could be a virtue if it consolidates ideas. He said the Soviet Union and China could come to no such agreement - this kind of diversity is a calamity. He concluded his comments by saying that an international meeting will be helpful and sees no other alternative. C (U)

An individual believed to be Eric Bert commented that the big problem is "our" attitude towards the coming conference. He said they must study and recognize their own problems before they could go and advise others on their problems. C (U)

Carl Winter indicated an agreement with Hall's report. He said they cannot oversimplify preparations for the world conference. It must be explored in depth with a thorough study of approaches. He said there must be a full discussion for an editorial policy and this must be done by having preliminary meetings. He concluded by commenting that in the world today "we" cannot perform our function of leading the working class out of capitalism with reaffirming their past heritage. C (U)

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(U) ~~SECRET~~

Gus Hall commented that his report was sharp in order to point up realities. He said there was a reluctance on the part of some Comrades to face realities. He said the greatest problem in trying to effect unity is the policy of drifting, which he said was the most dangerous thing facing the Party today. He noted that the Party is drifting into a national shell while the Chinese are building their own international organization. He said that they should discuss Togliatti's pronouncements as "notes" and not pronouncements. Hall said that Gil's (Green) criticism was unjust. (U)

Hall expressed the opinion that many in Communist China are not aware of the developments of this split. Hall said that with regard to the international conference, he has always assumed that they were never against having such conferences. (U)

An individual whose identity was unknown to the informant took issue with Hall by commenting that they were not informed and had no chance for prior discussion, as to what was being proposed. Hall remarked that he would not trade his political freedom and liberty for being anti-Soviet. Hall said the lessons emerging seems to him to be that when ideological struggles exist, they must never give up but must fight. He said the question is, is the world movement readyfor a Congress, and he replied, "I think it is ready". He said he disagreed with Khrushchev and that is not a question of war between socialist nations. He said Khrushchev put the wrong connotation on the issue. Hall concluded by saying that he would like some ideas expressed on the delegation, whether it should be public or private. He said the sharpness of the discussion should not bother "us" as they were not going to settle all the problems in this discussion. (U)

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SECRET (U)

Third Day's Session
September 20, 1964 (U)

This session opened 9:32 a.m., with comments made regarding memorial service for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. It was stated service should not be "dragged out" because overdoing it will defeat its purpose; additional service for Flynn scheduled to be held in Chicago (no date mentioned). The Comrades were told they should also consider holding additional services for Flynn in their respective districts. (U)

A committee of Gil (Green), Jim (Jackson) and Hy (Lumer) was appointed to meet on the night of September 20, 1964, to draw up proposals on the "Draft Statement and Resolution" on Hall's report. Discussion ensued as to whether Hall's report is to be published, but no conclusion reached pending committee report scheduled for September 21, 1964. (U)

Informant advised that with regard to the election policy of the Party, a Platform Committee will be set up consisting of Dot (Healey), Jim West, Carl (Winter), [redacted] Krch (Anton Krchmarek), Arnold (Johnson), Bob (Thompson), Mike (Davidow) and Danny (Rubin). (U)

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Arnold Johnson gave the election report and commented that steps must be taken in the remaining days of the campaign to guarantee a smashing defeat to Senator Goldwater. He said there must be no let up because the ultra-right will pull out all stops. Johnson noted that Goldwater is attempting to pose as a peace candidate. He said there is no necessity for any new analysis of the present political situation as it was correctly assessed by Gus Hall and published under the title of "The Eleventh Hour." (U)

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Johnson said "we" take pride in the fact that "our line" has been correct as proved by events that have developed. He said there was a potential for a broad Negro Democratic upsurge that can bring about a smashing defeat for the ultra-right. Johnson noted again that there could be no let up in the campaign because "the votes are not yet counted."

~~C~~ (U)

Johnson noted that there has developed in the country a further polarization and political realignment of forces citing as an example Senator Strom Thurmond's leaving the Democratic Party. He said this polarization has significance for the election and post election. He said the Republican Party is now transformed and it can become the instrument of fascism. According to Johnson, this realignment of forces requires special attention be given to the independent mass movement. Johnson noted that while the Communist Party sharply disagrees with much of the Democratic platform especially those declarations on foreign policy which expresses the agressor, the more important fact is Goldwater's threat of nuclear war.

~~C~~ (U)

Johnson stated that there is an independent movement within the Democratic Party and the role of labor is of major importance in this new alignment of forces. He said the most brilliant opposition to Goldwater is the Negro and the racists in the country are attempting to take advantage of it. Johnson noted that Malcolm X (Little) (President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated) has announced his support for Goldwater, but that most of Goldwater's audiences have been "lily white." He said the Johnson Administration's foreign policy cannot be equated with support for Goldwater. He stated the people cannot rely entirely on the Democratic Party

to defeat Goldwater and that independent voluntary organizations, reform clubs and the like will play a vital role. Johnson said "we" have the responsibility of participating in the election, and the unity of the left can play a responsible role. He noted that the political role is not limited to "ourselves," it can include labor and the Negro Freedom Movement and said "we" can help mobilize the left in this election and give organization to the left movement after the election. (U)

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, is included in the Appendix.

Johnson stated that 250,000 copies of "our literature" has been distributed in the last several months and requests for "our literature" have come in from all over the country. (U)

Johnson stated that there is to be a special issue of "The Worker" for the week end of October 24 and 25, 1964. He said there will be a number of mass meetings in Washington, California, Oregon, Nevada, Illinois and Ohio and Gus Hall will spend much time in the West, Hy Lumer will spend at least one week in Ohio and each of the National Comrades will have special election assignments. Johnson said special efforts must be made for television and radio "as these avenues are not closed to the Party." Johnson concluded his remarks by stating that each district will work out a special district plan for the campaign with the goal being the overwhelming defeat of Goldwater and the ultra-right. (U)

[redacted] spoke on the electoral situation in Illinois which he described as an unusual state as far as the election is concerned. He noted that there was little enthusiasm so far by the Democratic Party there, who he felt are probably waiting until the registration drive closes on October 7, 1964, to get active. He said the Liberal

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Democrats in the State are concerned over the independence movements. He commented that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) is active and that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has launched a massive voter registration drive to register one hundred and fifty thousand on the south side (of Chicago). (U)

[redacted] said independent Democratic clubs are being set up in Illinois to aid President Johnson, their approach is anti-Goldwater, but feel they must also "slap down the machine." He stated that 80 per cent of Communist Party members in the industrial areas are involved in the campaign and 40,000 pieces of Party material will be distributed by the end of next week. He noted that following the last National meeting, 100 Party members responded to a meeting regarding what transpired at the National meeting. He said they rallied around the policies expressed and pledged $3,000. (U)

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An individual believed by informant to be Anton Krchmarek reported on the election situation in Ohio. He said the guiding force there was the Labor Movement who are united in the campaign as never before. He said everyone is behind President Johnson and there has been a sharp rise in voter registration among Negroes. He noted, however, that in the Negro community there are some who will boycott the National elections. (U)

[redacted] spoke briefly on the situation in Maryland and the south. He noted that the labor movement was getting a door to door campaign moving in the south and that Democratic leaders there are being forced to back President Johnson because they have no other choice. He said that Labor was taking "one beating after another" and is floundering. He urged the Party to give them some help. Meyers stated,

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however, that Negro youths and Negro leaders were doing a fine job on voter registration and according to [redacted] 15,000 Democrats in Alabama have left the Wallace camp. (U) b6 b7C

Gus Hall stated that the comments should be directed towards what they intend to do in the next few weeks looking towards the elections. (U)

Robert Thompson reported on the electoral situation in New York State. He said the Republican Party in New York is sharply divided and some powerful groupings in New York are concerned at the possible outcome of the elections wherein the Labor-Negro Alliance would be in a position of considerable influence in relation to the Administration. He said the alignment in New York is based on fundamental agreement with respect to the basic problems in American political life. He said the senatorial race in New York was a complex situation. He noted that (Robert) Kennedy has the backing of the AFL-CIO, but that Senator Keating's campaign is developing. (U)

Dorothy Healey said the 1964 Democratic Convention was a disappointment in comparison with the 1960 convention, particularly with respect to civil rights and the labor movement. She said that a new concept of left unity must develop in this country. Meeting concluded 5:02 p.m., to reconvene 1:00 p.m., September 21, 1964. (U)

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

Fourth Days Session
September 21, 1964 (U)

This session convened at 1:15 PM with George Meyers acting as chairman. (U)

Albert "Mickie" Lima commented on the civil rights movement which he said had a great impact on the recent Democratic Convention and felt that it will have its effects felt on the various state campaigns. He said "we" must maintain independence as far as the Johnson Administration is concerned and still maintain an overall view of the "big picture". (U)

William L. Patterson stated that the Negro vote will have a great effect on the coming national conventions. He noted that a national conference of Negro leaders will take place September 24-27, 1964. He said it should deal not only with domestic issues but also with American foreign policy. He noted that on October 16 and 17, 1964, the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) is going to have a meeting which will contain a further study and broadening of the question. Patterson added "we" should see if any of "our people" are involved in this meeting. He noted that in Georgia there will be a conference on September 29 - October 2, 1964 under the sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He concluded his comments by stating that a report should be made on all the activity taking place by all the Negro civil rights forces. (U)

Gilbert Green stated that there has never been a greater coordination in "our" party over an election campaign. He said that even those who have

dropped from the Party are concerned with our point of view. He said that the support of the people is not so much for (President) Johnson as it is for an anti-Goldwater feeling and because of this, he feels the role of the independent political action groups will be felt. He said the Party should be thinking about the post-election period and "our" role in isolating the extremists. He said that perhaps the Democratic freedom groups might be an instrument to carry out "our" ideas. He said "we" should think about the labor democratic clubs as well. He concluded his comments by remarking that a Party statement should be issued following the elections to project the Party's thoughts for the future. (U)

Mike Davidow stated that they have to give some thought regarding the new forms of organization, new progressive thinking in all fields. He said "we" have to think about how to coordinate the development of progressive forces and how "we" can play an aggressive part in this development. He said there was a great deal of respect for these organizations and noted that Goldwater was organizing at the grass roots level, such as student groups, disgruntled voters and others undecided. He said that is where "we" must work. (U)

Claude Lightfoot stated that following the national conventions there would be the sharpest kind of struggle in and around the Democratic Party and "our" Party as well as the Progressive movement has to be geared for participation in that struggle. (U)

Gus Hall remarked that "we" are slow, sluggish, talkative but not initiators. He asked what are the forms (of independent political action) that "we" are going to

try to crystallize. Hall said "we" are waiting and analyzing what someone else does but have not worked out a plan on the basis of the relationship of forces and created independent forces of left organizations. Hall said this was a serious shortcoming, the reason being that in his opinion they have not appreciated what has come to the surface. He said their needs to be a different kind of imagination and a different kind of initiative. Hall remarked that after the November 3rd elections, they would not be able to discuss on the same basis what the forms of independent and left organizations would be. He said that what follows the election must be decided now and decided on the basis of what the Party has to do now. Hall said that he had the feeling that they have to sit down with the districts following this meeting (National Board) in order to take a critical look so that they can take advantage of this historical moment with regard to the realignment that is taking place. (U)

Hy Lumer said that the (sub) committee had a session this morning and will present their views. He said that paragraph one should be a rebuttal in some respects so that it will minimize the fears of some comrades that what we are doing is "foreclosing" the situation. At the same time, it is highly correct for us to state that it is a defense of Marxism - Leninism against an opportunism by the Asian comrades and that in such a struggle we should not seek to achieve unity on the basis of compromise and conciliation, but only through "status" of determined defense of Marxist - Leninist principles.

He said "we have no specific recommendations" and should not make concrete proposals but outline

positively the path to follow. (U)

James Jackson stated that he got the impression in their exchange (subcommittee) that their position was not as diversive as it might seem. He said "we" felt that we have not taken in to account the historical achievements of the Communist Party in China in the revolution which took that part of the world out of the hands of capitalistic imperialism. He said, however, that the leadership of the Communist Party (CP) of China is responsible for the deterioration of the unity and direction of all Marxist groups. He said "we" cannot give comfort in a statement which in any way would give equality of responsibility for the crises that has been fashioned in the world Marxist movement. The responsibility for that falls on the head of the CP of China. He said he would suggest that they follow the line that was laid down in Gus' (Hall) report. He said they should reaffirm the position of "our" Party in a statement issued by the Party on April 19, 1964. (U)

Gil Green stated that they have to take in to consideration the departure from Marxism by leaders of the CP of China as well as historical greatness of the Chinese Revolution. He said he was not going to write off the Chinese Revolution because regardless of the differences of ideology, the country is still a socialist country. There is a theoretical question now which needs a great deal of thought. He said if they were not careful in their statement, they might create a kind of action that would close the door.... He said they should be careful of the method and the approach. He said the debate must not and cannot be to accept the line of the Chinese Party as it will be a disaster for world socialism because, if anything, the world needs further creative advancement in Marxist - Leninist theory. The

struggle against the Chinese CP should be conducted in such a way that it will not create insurmountable impediments. He said it was extremely important that these differences do not result in strained relations because this would only be an aid to imperialism. He said that because the situation in the world has changed considerably in recent years, we favor a world conference of Communist Parties to discuss the new development in the world and the basis for the split in Communist ranks. (U)

He said that achievements of these objectives should be a guide to the Party in preparatory meetings leading to the decision as to how such a world conference could be held. (U)

Hy Lumer stated that he would not defend the statement word for word, but that he does defend the line of the statement which he considers to be the line of the report. He said, however, that they should take steps for redrafting the statement which would incorporate the line of the report. He said that the question of responsibility for these differences lie overwhelming with the Chinese CP. He said he would read the proposals because they were for a maximum effort for reunification in the world Communist movement. He read the proposals as follows: (U)

A. We will take up the editorial conference on December 15.

B. We are for the establishment of some better system of relations between the workers of the CP. (U)

C. We are for the editorial conference. We are for a series of world conferences prepared around specific areas of developments. (U)

Gus Hall in commenting on his report, said it was delivered as a clinical report against wrong concepts or weaknesses within our own Party or within the world movement. He said he had not prepared the report with any idea for publication and if it were to be published it would have to be rounded out. He suggested that they did not vote for or against the report because that was not its purpose. He said there were differences but in his opinion they were not, as sharp as they appear in debate. Hall said he was trying to find out whether there was a coming together of thoughts and minds. (U)

Gil Green stated that they have to remember that a prime objective of "our Party" in this country must be the achievement, the existence of a legal Party in the United States. He said "we" did not intend to affiliate. We are not affiliated with any organization today. We always have to emphasize that, not that we wouldn't like to be affiliated, but because we cannot be affiliated. (U)

Irving Potash said that we should make it clear that they did not have in mind any so-called monolithic form of organization. He said "we" should carefully work out a wording that the enemy will not be able to distort. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that the question of the legality of the Party is coming up at the next meeting of the National Executive Board. (U)

Henry Winston stated that the subcommittee, established by the Board, has achieved quite a bit of progress. He said he thought there was the possibility of an excellent representative viewpoint of our Party. He said that what was needed was a subcommittee to take up all the suggestions and incorporate them in to one statement. (U)

Jack Stachel said that he would propose that they adopt the main line of the report and summary. Secondly, they set up a committee to redraft a final statement on the basis of the statements made as well as a report by Hy (Lumer), for the committee as a whole. (U)

Albert (Mickie) Lima asked how a motion of that kind could be made. He said the ideological differences in "our" Party are as to the assessment of the differences. He said that what they are confronted with here was an effort to determine a position of an approach to this conference and that he would have to vote against the main line of the report and the main line of this document. He said he hoped that the changes discussed would take place and that there would be further discussion about a final document adding "this is not only your document, it is also my document...." He said he would be horrified to have to go back to the district if this document ever fell into the hands of "my comrades". He said that in his opinion, this Party sometimes is not even in touch with reality. He asked how they could take this kind of a hard and fast position when the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

whole world ; movement was at stake. He said that you have something more to say adding "you must say who is at fault and what the damage is". C (U)

Dorothy Healey stated that the proposals Gus (Hall) has made are specific and they should move on these proposals. She said they should stick to specific votes on specific motions so that there could be no ambiguities or differences of interpretation. C (U)

Gus Hall stated that they were not forced to vote for or against Togliatti's approach. He said he did not think this was an issue in the report or here. C (U)

Mickey Lima interrupted to ask the chairman what they were discussing. [redacted] stated that they were discussing the adoption of the main line of Gus Hall's report and the summary as well as a statement to be drawn up by a subcommittee to be sent to all members of the national committee. A vote was taken on the above and was carried without opposition. C (U)

b6
b7C

Henry Winston proposed that the secretariat prepare a discussion on a series of questions raised in the report of Hy Lumer in preparation for a delegation that would be going to the Soviet Union. This motion was passed. C (U)

Hy Lumer moved that the proposal made by Gus Hall be approved and referred to the secretariat. C (U)

Lima commented that he was opposed to the document in its present form. He said it was too complicated in its legal form and it has nothing to

do with our international responsibilities. He said they could find ways of getting around this adding that he did not think "we" should propose some new form of organization. Gus Hall immediately denied that he made such a proposal. Lima stated that he was confused in his mind as to what people were proposing and that is why he has such a big reservation. (U)

Gil Green asked Lima why he objected to leave the question open to discussion and new ideas. He said that all Lima wants to do is "close" the book and that is not what we want. (U)

[redacted] then asked for a vote on the question. Lima said that he will vote for the motion with the exception of that one point. The chairman stated that his exception would be noted. The motion was carried. (U)

b6
b7C

Carl Winter then gave a report on the automobile industry. He pointed out that although a settlement had been reached at both the Chrysler and Ford plants, no written contract had been signed. He said the unions have not kept the Rank and File advised as to what has been going on in the negotiations. He noted that the main benefits of the settlement have been a lower retirement age and a more liberal pension benefit. He said these benefits were forced on the union by the retired workers who pay no dues but have a vote. (U)

Winter commented that the cost of the agreement has been that the productive workers have been forced to forego a 7 cents to 10 cents an hour increase for one year. He said this more than pays for the increase in pension benefits. Winter stated

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

that there is nothing in the settlement about plant working conditions, automation or overtime. He said, however, that it would be wrong to see only the backward steps and limitations in the settlement. He said they should not denounce, out of hand, this contract. He said that both the union and industry should be called upon to explain the contract. He said that at this point they could not ignore the fact that the bulk of the workers have been deprived of any immediate remuneration. (U)

Following Winter's report, there was a brief discussion. Jack Stachel and Irving Potash stated that they disagreed with Winter's assessment in that the contract represented a great victory for the Rank and File which was achieved without a fight. Hy Lumer expressed the opinion that Winter overstated the negative aspects of the agreement. Anton Krchmarek agreed with Winter's statement and stated that the gains in the contract are not what they are reported to be. He was of the opinion that the General Motors workers would not accept the same contract. Meeting adjourned at 6:15 PM. (U)

9/23/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

ST

C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
Buffile 157-1676

CIRM
Buffile 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies and for Jackson three (3) copies of a letterhead memo in captioned matter. b7D

The source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The LHM is classified confidential because information furnished by above informant could reasonably lead to the identification of a source of continuing value, impair future effectiveness thereof, and thereby possibly adversely affect the national security.

This office will advise the Bureau and Jackson of any further details learned concerning [redacted] departure and if possible the date of departure of [redacted] b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (157-1676)(Enc. 9)(REG)
(2 - 100-442529)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 3)(REG)
3 - Seattle
(1 - 100-27267)
OWL/sam
(9)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
167 OCT 5 1964

66 OCT 8 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
September 23, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATIONS
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 23, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C left the State of Washington on September 18, 1964, to return to the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. This source was unable to furnish additional details.

By memorandum July 2, 1964, this office furnished background information concerning [redacted] b6 b7C Washington.

This source advised also on September 23, 1964, that [redacted] will return to Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project on an unknown future date.

By memorandum August 17, 1964, this office furnished background information concerning [redacted] Tacoma, Washington.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Enc. [redacted] (U)

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

11-39 PM URGENT 9-26-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /100-16/ /100-442529/ - ENCODED ---5--- b6 b7C

FROM NEW YORK /100-4013/ /100-153735/ 1P

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, IS - SWP

CIRM, IS - C.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE OF THE NYO FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING REGARDING A SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY ELECTION RALLY AT ONE TWO FIVE STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE, NYC ON SEPTEMBER TWO SIX INSTANT. THE SPEAKERS USED A STEP LADDER. THERE WAS NO LOUD SPEAKER. THE AUDIENCE NUMBERED ABOUT TWENTY. [redacted] MEMBER OF NEW YORK SWP, TRUE NAME [redacted] WAS CRITICAL OF JOHNSON AND GOLDWATER. HE WAS PRECEDED BY [redacted] OF THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY WHO CALLED FOR BLACK UNITY. [redacted] WAS CRITICAL OF THE WHITES IN GENERAL ON ACCOUNT OF THE RACIAL SITUATION. THERE WAS NO DISTURBANCE AND NO ARRESTS. b6 b7C

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
128 OCT 1 1964

SEP 30 1964

INT SEC

b6
b7C

cc Bamgardner

Re 113

64 OCT 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-16-2025

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/29/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36a (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438725)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-148729)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM
CIRM
IS - C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a LHM reflecting the following information:

On 9/29/64 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that on 9/27/64, an open meeting was held by the Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF), formerly known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum. This meeting was held at Bermuda Hall, 402 W. 146th St., NYC. Approximately 20 individuals were in attendance. One of the speakers was [redacted] a Negro newspaper man who regularly contributes articles to the official Nation of Islam (NOI) publication "Muhammad Speaks" and who is known to have frequent contacts with NOI officials and with MALCOLM X. b6 b7C b7D

According to the informant, [redacted] in speaking of the shooting of a young Negro boy recently by a white New York City policeman, indicated that if it had been his son that had been shot, he, [redacted] would have got a rifle, shot the policeman and then gone to the policeman's home where he would have killed the policeman's children and then shot himself. [redacted] further b6 b7C

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 9-30-64
HOW FORW: Rec
BY: TPR:jcy

4 Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
1-New York (100-146655)
1-New York (100-148729)
1-New York (100-153735)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
SEP 30 1964
20 OCT 5 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

JFD:jmk
(9)

Memo Baumgardner to Sullivan
9/30/64 TPR:jcy

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

30 OCT 8 1964

Doc Rec'd to NFO 9/30/64 - Insert Leaflet

100-442529-17
FILED IN CRM

stated that he was against arming the Negroes as he felt that one pound of potash would do more good. Informant stated that this was apparently a reference to the fact that potash is a poison and that many Negroes are cooks and therefore are in a position to poison food.

Informant stated that the temper of the audience was definitely against the remarks made by [redacted] Source stated that only one individual applauded [redacted] remarks and that many of those present criticized [redacted] for his statements. b6 b7C

Enclosed LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from [redacted] who is currently furnishing information of value in the internal security field. The unauthorized disclosure of this informant would hamper the investigation in this field and would be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States. b7D

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/28/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

As instructed in referenced Buairtel, the NYO has recontacted the original source of questioned information, who advised he was unable to furnish any additional or clarifying information; therefore, no changes are being submitted.

In view of the ambiguity of the questioned information the Bureau might consider deleting the last three sentences in the second paragraph of the first page of LHM. However, the information, as reported, is exact and correct.

REC-31 100-442529-105

14 SEP 25 1964

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK: gmd
(5)

b6
b7C

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 2

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 9/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above. (U)

The sources who furnished the information in the letterhead were: [redacted] and [redacted] in that order. (U)

The sources who characterized HARRY WACHTEL were:

(1) Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50. (U)

(2) [redacted] (U)

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were:

[redacted] (U)

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(2- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encls. 1)
5-New York
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
(1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1- 100-73250) [redacted] (42)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)

JMK:tms
(11)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. CIA;
DEPT: ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 9/23/64
HOW FORW:
BY: TPR:cf
Sent _____ M Per _____

1 CC AT & 1 xerox

64 OCT 2 1964

Classified by SP4E/WKFA #253760
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 pwf/mjs ON 10/26/88

DECLASSIFIED BY 4 Inco ON 2/5/86 #253760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC- 31 100-442529-106

14 SEP 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-136585-

b6 b7C b7D

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NY 100-153735

The source characterizing BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., was [redacted] (U) b7D

The characterization of [redacted] was furnished by [redacted], in 1954. (U) b6 b7C b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] and [redacted] These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature. (U) b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) b6 b7C

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/82 BY Sp-8 Btj/bcw

Re Atlanta teletype dated 9/21/64, regarding return of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., from Europe.

On 9/22/64, SAS of the NYO observed MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. and RALPH ABERNATHY departing from BOAC, flight number 501, at 2:05 PM, Kennedy International Airport, NYC.

Following their clearance through Immigration and Naturalization Service and Customs, KING and ABERNATHY were observed to meet [redacted] former director of the SCLC and now head of the New York office of the SCLC, in front of the Immigration office. From there, they went to a press room which ajoins the restricted area inside of the Immigration office. They entered and remained from 2:45 PM until 3:15 PM. In view of the sensitivity of the investigation of KING, no effort was made to ascertain what transpired in the room. b6 b7C

REC-15 100-442529-107

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-6520) (CIRM) (RM)
(1- 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
4-New York
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
(1- 100-73250) [redacted] (42)
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)

18 SEP 24 1964

b6 b7C

JMK:tms
(10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

30 SEP 30 1964

After leaving the press room, all three of the men got into a 1963 Oldsmobile, hardtop, which was parked at the side of the arrival building. The car, bearing NY license 8V 318 was observed leaving the immediate area. The records of the NY State Motor Vehicle Department reflect car to be registered to Educational Heritage, Incorporated, 735 Yonkers Avenue, Yonkers, NY. [redacted] b6 b7C

A check with sources at the Americana and Hilton Hotels, NYC, hotels where KING often stays while in NYC, failed to reflect a registration as of 10:15 PM, 9/22/64.

On 9/22/64, [redacted] a source close to [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON on that date and agreed to meet with LEVISON at 9:30 PM, at the home of LEVISON. b6 b7C b7D

SAS of NYO conducted a fisure in the vicinity of LEVISON's home, 585 West End Avenue, NYC, on the night of 9/22/64, to ascertain whether [redacted] appeared. Neither [redacted] or LEVISON was observed during the night. b6 b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-18-2014

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/22/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ReBulet 6/5/64. 1496

Re letter granted authority to New York to obtain, through the confidential mail box of the NYO, literature being sent out by CORE, the NAACP, the SCLC and the SNCC. This letter further instructs that when literature was received from these organizations, the identities of all officers should be furnished to the Bureau and interested officers so that appropriate checks of Bureau files can be made. (U)

With respect to the information thus far received, the NYO has not received literature indicating the identities of all officers of the SCLC and the SNCC. Therefore, Atlanta, as office of origin in these cases, is requested to furnish the identities of all officers of these organizations to the Bureau.

It is recognized by the NYO, that Atlanta may already have furnished this information to the Bureau, in which case Atlanta can advise the Bureau of the dates on which this was done.

Identities of the officers of CORE and the NAACP will be furnished by New York by separate letter.

35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/14/87 BY SP-1 AG/RW

Classified by SP-1 AG/RW
Declassify on: OADR 1/14/87

REC- 15 100-442529-109

25 SEP 24 1964

2-Bureau (RM)
4-Atlanta (RM)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-100-6488) (SNCC)
1-New York

EX-117

JFO:pml
(6)

OCT 1 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 108 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 9-22-64

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-4976) -RUC-

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta letter to Director 8-12-64, captioned CRIM and "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C."

The files of the Oklahoma City Office reflect that on 6-17-63, LOUIS KILGORE, Sheriff, Tillman County, Oklahoma, advised that [redacted] Frederick, Oklahoma, represented the responsible Negro leadership in Tillman County with regard to the integration movement. b6 b7C

In August, 1964, [redacted], news reporter for "The Oklahoma City Times," an Oklahoma City, Oklahoma newspaper, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] is President of the NAACP chapter in Frederick, Oklahoma.

The files of the Oklahoma City Office contain no additional pertinent information concerning [redacted] b6 b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6520-A) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
2 - Oklahoma City (100-4976)
(1 - 157-237) [redacted]
JAG:TK
(6)

b6 b7C

EC-31 100-442529-110

1 SEP ~~23~~ 1964

EX 110

b6 b7C

[redacted] INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 SEP 30 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 22, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In
Racial Matters

On September 21, 1964, [redacted] New York, advised that the anticipated funeral services for Clarence Ritchie, on September 20, 1964, at the Church of [redacted] were abruptly cancelled by the Ritchie family due to their fears of possible racial disturbances in connection with the services. According to [redacted] the Ritchie family felt that [redacted] was using the funeral services to incite the Negro community. [redacted] stated he obtained this information from a sister-in-law of Ritchie, otherwise unidentified, on September 20, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the remains of Clarence Ritchie had been moved to the William Brown Funeral Home, 4009 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York, for viewing as of 6:00 PM, September 21, 1964. He stated that funeral services were scheduled for 10:00 AM, September 22, 1964, at the Bethel A.M.E. Church, 52 West 132nd Street, New York City, New York. the Church of the [redacted] New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). b6 b7C N.Y.

According to [redacted] had a meeting at Dukes' Church on September 20, 1964, which was attended by about 35 people. At this meeting, [redacted] eulogized Clarence Ritchie.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442521—111

XEROX
SEP 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

and afterwards collected about $50.00 from those in attendance. Included in this group were about ten black nationalists, including [redacted] The latter gave a talk in which he stated that, "Any time a Negro is killed, we should go and kill the Mayor, the Governor, the Police Commissioner, and particularly the family of the policeman who killed the Negro". b6 b7C

NH

v. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE
IS-C

Re New York teletype, 9/21/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information received by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] from [redacted] Panel Source, on 9/21/64.

b6
b7C
b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 25 1964

Date Forw.....

How Forw. hand

By.....

1 - Room 828 RB
1 - Secret Service
1 - Int. Sec. Div.

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C
b7D

(4) - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York (157-892)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-1 100-442529-111

JGF:gmd
(9)

EX-110

14 SEP 23 1964

NOT TO BE MADE FOR DISSEMINATION.

C. C. Wick

58 OCT 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SEPT. TWENTY SIXTY FOUR ATTENDED BY ABOUT THIRTY FIVE PEOPLE. [redacted] EULOGIZED CLARENCE RITCHIE AND COLLECTED ABOUT FIFTY DOLLARS FROM THOSE IN ATTENDANCE. INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP WERE ABOUT TEN BLACK NATIONALISTS INCLUDING [redacted] THE LATTER GAVE A TALK IN WHICH HE STATED THAT "ANYTIME A NEGRO IS KILLED, WE SHOULD GO AND KILL THE MAYOR, THE GOVERNOR, THE POLICE COMMISSIONER AND PARTICULARLY THE FAMILY OF THE POLICEMAN WHO KILLED THE NEGRO". NYCPD ADVISED.

b6
b7C

N.Y.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 22 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1226 AM URGENT 9-22-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- /100-442529/ /157-6-34/ --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 2P

CIRM., MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE, IS-C.

RENYTEL SEPT. TWENTY SIXTY FOUR.

ON SEPT. TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE ANTICIPATED FUNERAL SERVICES FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE OF SEPT. TWENTY SIXTY FOUR AT THE CHURCH OF [redacted] WERE ABRUPTLY CANCELLED BY THE RITCHIE FAMILY DUE TO THEIR FEARS OF POSSIBLE RACIAL DISTURBANCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SERVICES. ACCORDING TO [redacted] THE RITCHIE FAMILY FELT [redacted] WAS USING THE FUNERAL SERVICES TO INCITE THE NEGRO COMMUNITY. THE REMAINS HAVE BEEN MOVED TO THE WILLIAM BROWN FUNERAL HOME, FOUR ZERO ZERO NINE WHITE PLAINS ROAD, BRONX, NEW YORK AND MAY BE VIEWED AT SIX PM, SEPT. TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR. FUNERAL SERVICES ARE SCHEDULED FOR TEN AM, SEPT. TWENTY TWO SIXTY FOUR AT THE BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH, FIFTY TWO WEST ONE HUNDRED THIRTY SECOND ST., NYC, NY, /CHURCH OF [redacted] NEW YORK BRANCH NAACP/.

[redacted] SAID THAT [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-1 100-442529-112
SEP 28 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 29 1964

64 OCT 5 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
b6
b7C

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 25, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
CIRM

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Casper
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This memorandum recommends a letter to all offices directing the field to broaden its efforts relating to communist influences in the racial field so that the Bureau will be better able to keep pace with the stepped-up efforts of the communists to penetrate and influence the racial movement. We are also directing the opening of a new case file, both at the Seat of Government and in the field, which will serve as a repository for all intelligence relating to this matter and provide for the submission of quarterly investigative reports to the Bureau. Heretofore, this intelligence was included in the quarterly reports submitted concerning the Communist Party, USA, and in reports covering various of the allied groups and individuals active in the racial movement.

Coincident with the increased racial activities occurring throughout the country the past two years, the Communist Party, USA, has expanded its efforts to gain control of the racial movement. This has resulted in greater investigative effort on our part in the security field. We have been regularly gathering extensive data depicting in many ways the communist influence and participation in the racial movement. We must, however, increase these efforts to keep ahead of the communists' plans to infiltrate the racial picture. Our proposed instructions to the field are directed toward a broadening of our procedures which in turn will more fully and precisely provide us with the facts relating to the extent of communist influence.

RECOMMENDATION:

In line with the above, there is attached for approval a proposed letter to all offices, original on Plastiplate. After approval, return to Room 808 RB for preparation of the necessary copies to send to the field. The necessary Manual changes will be submitted separately.

Enc.
100-3-116

SFP:kmj
(7)

REC-17 100-442529-113

SEP 28 1964

EX-114

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-01 BY 60267 NISEPTM

64 OCT 5 1964

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Appeal # 82-1652 CN 87,013 (U)
3/13/91 8123 INCH HQS 8/6/91
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN 80-513
6972 EEP/DMS 12/26/89 Secret (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/23/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 3060 PUT
Declassify on: OADR

Re Chicago letter to Director dated 8/4/64, captioned as above.

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING AND REPORTING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SINCE ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY A SENSITIVE AND HIGHLY PLACED INFORMANT.

The following concerning STANLEY LEVISON's relationship with the Communist Party and MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., was derived from NY 694-S* on 9/18/64. His information was received from LEM HARRIS on that date, who stated that he talked to LEVISON shortly before he went to Russia on August 4, 1964:

LEVISON, in relating why he left MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., said that when the article by columnist JOSEPH ALSOP, exposing his relationship with KING, appeared in the press, KING told him that he was of no value to him as he had been in the past, and said if he was to remain with him, his association would have to be open and above board. Furthermore, KING said

b6
b7C

4-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1-100-392452) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-7658) (LEM HARRIS) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

Secret

JMK:rmv
(9)

REC-7

100-442529-14

30 SEP 10 1964

51 OCT 23 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/MLSEPTLF
ON 9-24-01

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452-39, 100-106670-72

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

he wanted LEVISON to be an ardent and honest follower, and stipulated that for LEVISON to remain as an adviser, he (LEVISON) would have to make a public repudiation of Communism and be a "non-Communist", which he refused to do. His refusal, LEVISON said, resulted in his dismissal by KING. XW

With respect to the fact that LEVISON has kept away from the Party, LEVISON said he had done so to improve his position of influence and strength in the Negro movement. LEVISON continues to be critical of the Party, HARRIS said. This criticism arises over the Party's failure to aid in the Negro movement. XW

In reply to a question of HARRIS as to why he did not see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (alluding to DAVIS' position as intermediary between LEVISON and the Party), LEVISON gave no answer, but commented instead, that he felt the Party was not doing enough in the racial field. XW

With reference to his working back into the racial field following his dismissal by KING, LEVISON said he went to the National Jewish Committee and sold them on the idea of a small businessmen's committee. The Committee, LEVISON said, is composed of whites and Negroes whose purpose is to aid Negro people to get into small businesses. The Committee is headed by LEVISON and has an appropriation of $100,000.

According to NY 694-S*, HARRIS opined that LEVISON is not anti-Party, and feels that LEVISON should be given an opportunity to try to regain his position of strength in the Negro field. XW

NY 694-S* is of the opinion that if LEVISON desired to "count himself out" (to completely disassociate himself), he would have refused to see HARRIS; furthermore, he would not have spent approximately two hours with him. NY 694-S* is of the opinion that LEVISON is hanging on because he has no influence as an individual, but must have an organization behind him to give him strength. XW

Furthermore, the source said, "I do not think LEVISON should be dismissed (discounted completely) although it is positive that he has not given any money in the recent past." X W

Referenced Chicago letter reported information derived from CG 5824-S* on 7/29/64, concerning a discussion with [redacted] She told of a recent contact with [redacted] and [redacted] during which time they considered Party finances. She was told by [redacted] and [redacted] that STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were not contributing to the Party, but instead, might be contributing to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., or some other civil rights movement. [redacted] said, "The LEVISONS are farr removed from the Party." X W b6 b7C

In view of the patent ambiguities in the information received from CG 5824-S* and NY 694-S* no effort is being made at this time to update the characterization of LEVISON. X W

Secret

100-442529-115

CHANGED TO

100-357847-65X

SEP 30 1965

mt-mm

331

1 - Mr. Rosack

SAC, New York (100-153735) September 24, 1964

REC-23
Director, FBI (100-442529) - 116

CIRM

EX-102

ReBuairtel 9/11/64 captioned as above.

Attached for your information and appropriate action are copies of fingerprints of five separate individuals who may be identical with the [redacted] (phonetic) mentioned in reairtel. You should continue your efforts to identify this individual. b6 b7C

Enc. (5)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TPR:kr [redacted]
(4)

MAILED 25
SEP 2 4 1964
COMM-FBI

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

116 OCT 5

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)
(WFOfile 100-43710) (P)

POWDEM
RACIAL MATTERS
(Bufile ~~157-6-35~~)
(NYfile 157-892)
(WFOfile 157-)

ReWFOtel, 9/4/64; NY airtel, 9/8/64 and Buairtel, 9/11/64, all of which refer to info re remarks overheard by [redacted] to effect one [redacted] did a good job of organizing in connection with recent riots in New York City. b6 b7C b7D

On 9/17/64, [redacted] exhibited photo of [redacted] (NY file 43-2112). Informant could not positively identify as individual he met 9/4/64, but stated it vaguely resembled him. Noted photo taken twenty years ago.

Source identified five photographs taken 9/3/64 by WFO of students in vicinity of Old House Office Building,

EX-102

b6
b7C

4 - Bureau
5 - New York (Encl.6) (RM)
(1-105- [redacted]
(1-100- [redacted]
3 - WFO
(1-105-59935) [redacted]

100-442529-11

REC-23

3 SEP 29 1964

FBG:sch
(12)

Ltr to NY (enc 5)

b6
b7C

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 15-7-6-34

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

where Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) hearings were held, as good likenesses of [redacted] These photos marked and enclosed herewith for NY.

b6
b7C
b7D

In addition [redacted] identified photographs of [redacted] as individual who made remarks re [redacted] connection with NY riots. NY origin in [redacted] case.

Photo of [redacted] enclosed for NY.

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9-25-64

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (157-115)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
ATfile 100-5718

REC-35

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau 9-18-64, captioned as above.

On 9-22-64, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D (keep confidential) advised SA(A) [redacted] that [redacted]

The directory of University of Alabama personnel reflects the listing of [redacted] b6 b7C

4 - Bureau (RM)
(2- 100-442529)
(2- 100-438794)
4 - Atlanta (RM)
(1- 100-6563)
(1- 100-6670)
(1- 100-5718)
(1- 100-6670-A)
2 - Birmingham
PAP:mfl
(10)

REC-35 100-442529-117

RECORDED

EX-117 14 SEP 28 1964

29

INFO.

64 OCT 5 1964

100-442529-117 ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

CIRM
IS-C

ReNYairtel 9/10/64, re "State of the Race Conference" scheduled at Howard University 10/16-17/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are six and two copies respectively, of an LHM containing information about postponement of the conference.

[redacted] furnished the information to SA [redacted] He received the information through his sources at Howard University on 9/24/64.

6 ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-4672) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1 - WFO

CEG:meh
(7)

REC 20

100-442529-121

8 SEP 30 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #253,760
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/87 BY SP4ELW/KFA

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

OCT 5 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CID, PAO
DATE FORW: 9-28-64
HOW FORW:
BY: [redacted]

1 - CC AIRTEL
1 - XEROX LHM b6 b7C RM 808 RB

5

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-121

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
September 28, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

On September 24, 1964, [redacted] Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised that the "State of the Race Conference," scheduled at Howard University, Washington, D.C., on October 16-17, 1964, had been postponed until after the elections, on a date not yet specified. The conference was to have been sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council, A. Philip Randolph, President. Mr. Randolph wrote to Howard University on September 23, 1964, cancelling the conference until a future date.

USP

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

#253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLAS
DATE 5/14/87 [redacted]
b6
b7C

XEROX
OCT 1 1964

100-442529-121

ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial /20 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 119 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 118 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-26-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 OCT 6 1964

File Number 100-442529-124

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-28-64.

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 OCT 6 1964

File Number 100-442529-123

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 122 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

305 PM URGENT 9-28-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /1/ - ENCODED 100-442529, 157-6-34

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 , 157-892 1P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM., POWDEM., IS - C

RE NEW YORK TEL SEPT TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFOUR, REGARDING DYNAMITE IN HARLEM DURING RIOTS AS REPORTED BY BAYARD RUSTIN.

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER WALTER ARM, NYCPD, ADVISED THAT DETECTIVES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO INVESIGATE ACCURACY OF RUSTIN-S STATEMENT TO PRESS THAT DYNAMITE WAS DISPOSED OF BY HIM DURING HARLEM RIOTS. ARM SAID INVESTIGATION SO FAR REFLECTS THAT RUSTIN CONTACTED ACTING MAYOR SCREVANE DURING RIOTS AND ADVISED THAT "HE HAS UNCOVERED ENOUGH DYNAMITE TO BLOW UP ENTIRE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ARM SAID POLICE VERY ANXIOUS TO LOCATE DYNAMITE REPORTEDLY DISPOSED OF BECAUSE DYNAMITE CONTINUES AS GREAT HAZARD.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT APPRISED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

EOCC LAST WD L 7 "INVESTIGATIN/// INVESTIGATION"

PUT END QUOTES AFTER YORK ON L 11

END

M

WA SXC

I WASH DC

100-442529-125

REC-58

1 OCT 1 1964

I wouldn't believe Rustin understood.

1 XEROX

OCT 2 1964

31 OCT 6 1964

346

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/28/64

Attached relates to "NY Times" article 9/22/64 indicating Bayard Rustin joined forces with NYC Acting Mayor Screvane to stop 2 Negroes from exploding dynamite during Harlem riots. Article quoted Rustin as indicating, after persuading the individuals to talk with Screvane he was able to eventually obtain the 3 cases of dynamite, pour oil on it and throw it in unnamed river.

As noted in attached, NYC PD investigating to determine accuracy of Rustin statement noting dynamite would continue to be of danger.

Pertinent information re article disseminated to Justice, Military Agencies and Secret Service.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-11-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL - Martin Luther King, Jr.

Removed By per Mr. Blalock

File Number 100-442529-126

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-18-2014

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing) REGISTERED MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Garrow/SCLC/King

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RPP/cm
ON AUG 8 1985

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)(100-438794)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (105-16238)

CIRM

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/IRA/bty
REASON - FCIM II, 1-3.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/29/84

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau 9/9/64.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, who was previously alerted to the Atlanta request to determine whether RALPH HELSTEIN, International President of United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, planned to attend the SCLC conference in Savannah, Georgia, in late September, 1964, advised on 9/24/64 that RALPH HELSTEIN is

b7D

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASS DATE 6/4/80

b6
b7C

(4) - Bureau (RM)
1-100-438794 (SCLC)
6 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1-100-6670A
1-100-5718 (SCLC)
1-100-5586 (M. L. KING, JR)
1-100-6563 [redacted]
4 - New York (100-148289) (RM)
1-100- [redacted]
1-100-149194 (SCLC)
2 - Savannah (100-5077) (RM)
1-100-5027 (SCLC)
4 - Chicago
1-100-15797 (RALPH HELSTEIN)
1-100-8009 (UPFAW)

REC-28 100-442529-127

DET:mec
(20)

1 SEP 30 1964

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

SOLIS

58 OCT 7 1964

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

presently engaged in negotiating a new contract with Swift and Company and there are no present indications that he plans a trip to Savannah, Georgia, to speak at the SCLC conference. Source advised that conversations with other executives of the union have also failed to indicate that HELSTEIN has such plans.

[redacted] will remain alert for any information indicating HELSTEIN's plans in this regard and the Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised.

b7D

In view of the fact that no positive information has been developed, no letterhead memorandum is being submitted as requested by re Atlanta airtel.

Additional sources who were contacted in the Chicago Division regarding HELSTEIN's possible travel plans and who could furnish no information in this regard were as follows:

[redacted] 9/21/64
9/22/64
9/22/64
9/24/64

b7D

It is to be noted that the aforementioned informants are in a position to know of Communist Party of Illinois Negro activities and could possibly gain knowledge of HELSTEIN's travel plans in these circumstances.

In the event positive information is developed, interested offices will be advised.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-18-2014 EPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: (U) 9/25/64
PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
POWDEM
IS - C

ReNYTel, 9/21/64.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted] b7D

The sources who furnished the characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN were [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

The source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. was [redacted] (C) (U) b7D

The files of the NYO failed to reflect sufficient information to identify [redacted] b6 b7C

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on:~~ (U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

5-Bureau (Encls. 7)
(1-157-6-34)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
3-New York
(1-100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1-157-6-34)

100-442529-128

EX 109

21 SEP 25 1964

JMK: dbr
(9)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD RAO
DATE FORW: 9-28-64
HOW FORW: R/C
BY: WES: tkh

7 ENCLOSURES

1 - CC + 1 Hdqtrs AIRTEL LHM 808 RR.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 OCT 8 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-190-100-158790

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from [redacted] a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-18-2014

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above. b7D

furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum.

The source who furnished the documentation of was b6 b7C b7D (U)

characterized (U)

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" (U) because it contains information from a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the race question in the NY area, and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is believed necessary that this classification be utilized to protect the source. b7D

REC 10 100-442529-128

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM) b6 b7C
(1-100-407018)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2-Savannah (100-5077) (CIRM) (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5027) (SCLC)
1-New York (100-73250) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(10)

6 - ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 bs K Eng/Lepm (U)
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-29-84

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 7 1964

b6 b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, Sec. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAG
DATE FORW: 9-30-64
HOW FORW: BSS
BY: TPR:Tak

1-CC AIRTEL
1-CC LHM RM 808 RB

4010 18 - 1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 22, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-Mr.DeLoach
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

The "New York Journal American" of 9/19/64 contained an article (attached) by columnist Victor Riesel captioned "Reds in Rioting--FBI." This article in part alleged that a film was secretly taken by several agencies with undercover cameras of the rioting revolving around a "mid-Harlem bookstore which is used as a cover for provoking turbulence on our streets." With respect to this part of the column, the Director asked, "What about this?"

The New York Office has advised that it has no information whatsoever regarding a film allegedly taken secretly by several agencies with undercover cameras of the rioting. The Harlem bookstore referred to in the article undoubtedly refers to the National Memorial African Bookstore located at 2107 7th Avenue, New York City, N.Y., operated by Louis H. Micheaux. Micheaux is the leader of a back-to-Africa Black Nationalist movement who conducts street meetings in that area. New York City Police Department has no knowledge of this film.

The article written by Riesel contains a rehash of an article appearing in the "New York Daily News" 7/22/64 written by reporters Jack Mallon, William Federici and Henry Lee captioned "Reds, White Racists Ignite Harlem." In the article the above-mentioned reporters related that professional, well-financed agitators by the hundreds representing both the extreme left and the extreme right were "whipping up" violence in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of New York City. According to the article, funds from white racist groups who desire to give New York a taste of Negro violence have been pouring into Harlem. The article also reported that "Muslims" have bragged of receiving money from a Texas millionaire and that up to 50 paid communist agitators were receiving pay envelopes at a store located near 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

Enc. 5 BI

100-442529

TPR:kmj
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC-47 100-442529-130

EX 109

CONTINUED OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-82195

b6
b7C

58 OCT 9 1964

XEROX OCT 9 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442529

With the appearance of the article in the "New York Daily News" we immediately launched an exhaustive investigation to determine whether the article was based on fact. The three authors were interviewed and it was determined that their story was based on rumor, hearsay and hastily drawn conclusions rather than on fact. No information was developed to support the allegations contained in the article. Information regarding this investigation was furnished to the White House by letter dated 7/25/64.

Inasmuch as we have already determined that the statements in Riesel's column are not factual, no further action is deemed necessary. It appears desirable, however, to have someone in Mr. DeLoach's office contact Riesel to determine what specific information he may have in his possession regarding the film.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. DeLoach in order that Riesel may be contacted to determine further details in his possession regarding the existence of the film.

Suggest we do not contact Riesel

I concur.

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reds In Rioting—FBI

Harlem Report To White House: What It Reveals

By VICTOR RIESEL
New York Journal-American Columnist

Washington sources revealed today that the FBI report on the Harlem riots will be on President Johnson's desk within 48 hours, sometime on Monday morning.

The report clearly shows:

• That there was Communist involvement in the riots.

• That although the FBI investigation does show definite Communist links between the rioting in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Philadelphia, the FBI could not establish any nation-wide Red network involving all areas where riots occurred.

• That there was a link between Communist groups and narcotics addicts in Harlem. These Communist groups stemmed from pro-Chinese Communist activities in the Afro-Asian world. But the FBI found the Communist groups did not spark the Harlem riots although they moved in quickly once the trouble started.

The Federal investigation was ordered by President Johnson after a plea by Roy Wilkins, president of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, on Aug. 30.

Mr. Wilkins wired then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy asking a Federal probe of the riots, "because the suspicion is widespread that they have been planned, and that persons have been paid to start and to keep them going."

Few movie scripts are packed with more melodrama than the inside story of the guerilla

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-42195-

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-130

XEROX
OCT 9 1964

SEP 9 1964

TO OCT 5 1964

ENCLOSURE

bands which really touched off the summertime rioting in our town.

Fact is that much of this grim, real-life drama is already on film, secretly taken by several agencies with undercover cameras. The central set is actually a mid-Harlem bookstore which is used as a cover for provoking turbulence on our streets.

The store is the payoff center. The provocateurs, who work with junkies (dope addicts), get $50 to $75 every few days. But where do the dollars come from?

It would be difficult for Communist Chinese themselves to appear on the streets. So they operate through Algerians and Ghanaians whose home countries are as close to Peking as to Castro, whose followers the Chinese believe to be too irratio nal to trust with really delicate maneuvers.

LEAVE MONEY

The Algerians and Ghanaians have been observed driving their cars into Harlem and parking them near the bookstore. Then they walk in, leave money and instructions and get back "downtown." The money buys street corner speakers, Nationalists, demonstrations and flash picketing of police.

There is no doubt, for example, that Malcolm X is close to the Ghanaians. He lived with them in Cairo, worked with them and used them to make contact with the delegations to the African heads of state conferences las July.

The Ghanaians know Harlem well. Their chief, Dr. Kwame Nkrumh, lived and agitated there for 11 years. He has made his capital, Accra, the center of the most blatant, distasteful anti - American propaganda in all Africa.

Why doesn't somebody call for a showdown?

What about this?

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 25 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

1218PM SS URGENT 9-25-64 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /3/ /100-442529/ /157-6-34/ ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

CIRM., POWDEM., INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

RE AIRTEL AND LHM DATED SEPT. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYFOUR, CONTAINING INFORMATION THAT BAYARD RUSTIN DISPOSED OF DYNAMITE DURING THE HARLEM RIOTS.

ON SEPT. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted] BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NYCPD, ADVISED THAT BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES COMMENCED INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE ACCURACY OF RUSTIN-S STORY WHICH APPEARED IN "THE NEW YORK TIMES" ON SEPT. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR., HOWEVER, THIS INVESTIGATION WAS STOPPED PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR [redacted] NYCPD, WHO SAID THAT ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE MATTER WILL BE HANDLED BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS, WALTER ARM.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

REC-22 100-442529-131

3 OCT 2 1964

THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECEIVED CONCERNING THE MATTER.

END

WA SML

FBI WASH D C

66 OCT 14 1964

66 OCT 6 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information received by SAS [redacted] from [redacted] on 9/21/64.

Source utilized to characterize JESSE GRAY is [redacted]

b7D

b6
b7C

REC- 22 100-442529-132

ST-112

4 - BUREAU (100-442529) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
1 - [redacted]
1 - NY 157-892
1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

b7D

RCP:gmd:rvs
(8)

6-ENCLOSURES

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 8 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; Sec. Serv.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 9-30-64
HOW FORW: RCS
BY: TPR

1 CC 157-6-34 & Enc. 8 0 8 4 3

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 23, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

b6
b7C

On September 21, 1964, [redacted], New York, furnished a one page throwaway leaflet which he obtained in the Harlem, New York City area, sometime during the month of September, 1964. Copy of said leaflet is attached hereto. The leaflet refers to Jesse Gray. Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, USA according to information furnished on November 28, 1960 by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-132

ENCLOSURE

JESSE GRAY TO MAYOR

TELL COPS, "LEAVE GUNS HOME"

JESSE GRAY, DIRECTOR OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING CALLED ON MAYOR WAGNER AND COMMISSIONER MURPHY TO KEEP PEACE IN HARLEM BY ORDERING THAT ALL POLICEMEN OUT OF UNIFORM AND OFF DUTY TO LEAVE THEIR GUNS AT HOME. HE ALSO DEMANDED THAT ORDERS BE SENT TO ALL POLICEMEN TO STOP ACTING AS PROSECUTORS, JURY, JUDGE AND EXECUTIONERS AND TO ORDER ALL POLICEMEN TO STOP USING MORE FORCE THAN WHAT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE OR TO MAKE AN ARREST.

JESSE GRAY IS CALLING ON EVERY LEADER, CHURCH AND ORGANIZATION TO JOIN IN THIS DEMAND TO STOP THE KILLING BY OFF DUTY POLICEMEN. THESE OFF DUTY COPS HAVE NO MORE RIGHT NOR REASON TO WALK WITH A GUN THAN ANY OTHER CITIZEN OF THE COMMUNITY.

SINCE JAMES POWELL'S MURDERER LT. GILLEGAN WAS SET FREE THREE MEN WERE SHOT BY OFF DUTY COPS. THESE MURDERS AND PARTICULARLY THE ONE IN TIMES SQUARE OF CLARENCE RITCHIE A NEGRO SALESMAN OF DANCING DOLLS, IS EVIDENCE OF THE SADISTIC, BRUTAL MENTALITY OF CERTAIN MEMBER OF THE POLICE FORCE, WHO FEEL FREE TO KILL NEGROES AT WILL.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR CLARENCE RITCHIE WILL BE HELD SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 20th, 196[illegible] AT

100-442529-132

FOUNTAIN SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH 158 W. 126th ST. at 7 P.M.

Issued by: Community Council On Housing 6 E. 117th St. Jesse Gray Dir. FI 8-9100

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-18-2014

F B I

Date: 9/16/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-354)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM; POWDEM
IS-C

5/4/87 Classified by SOUELNTKCA
#253,760 Declassify on: OADR

(U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

ReNYteletype dated 9/16/64.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

With regard to "Vanguard" as reported in the letterhead memorandum, the NYO has not been able to identify it with the publication"Vanguard," the official organ of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC), neither has the office been able to establish whether the information pertained to a publication or club. It could possibly be a reference to the Village Vanguard, a local club.

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-157-6-354) (POWDEM)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Baltimore (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Newark (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Washington Field (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (157-940) (PROCEPT FOR PEACE)
1-New York (157-892) (POWDEM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(18)

b6
b7C

REC-49 100-442529-133

ST-108

1 SEP 17 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

CC - NEW YORK

1 XEROX

64 OCT 8 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI/DOJ

The source who furnished the information about the press meeting on the latter part of 1963, held by PROCEPT, was a member of the NYCPD.

(C) (U) [redacted] was the source who characterized PROCEPT.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were: b7D

(C) (U) [redacted] and [redacted]

(C) (U) [redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr.

Indices of the NYO contain no reference to MARJORIE PENNY.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would impair the future effectiveness of these sources and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country. They are [redacted] (U) b7D

LEADS

Baltimore, Newark, Philadelphia and Washington Field

Check sources to determine if subjects mentioned in letterhead memorandum are in respective areas or operated there to stir up trouble as reported.

New York

Will interview individuals mentioned to determine their activities and/or knowledge of riots in Harlem.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bu 100-442529
In Reply, Please Refer to 157-6-35
File No.

New York, New York
September 16, 1964

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

On September 15, 1964, Bayard Rustin, who identified himself as the organizer of the March on Washington, telephonically communicated with the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He said he desired to furnish the following information:

During the Harlem riots, he was in Harlem to do what he could to stop the difficulties and while there, he noticed two things which disturbed him greatly: the appearance on the street of a red sports car, followed by a black Cadillac driven by a white male and occupied by several Negro males. He said he, along with others, saw the cars cruising several times during the height of the riots. He said the occupants of the cars were observed by him and others to be distributing literature, one piece of which branded Lt. Thomas Gilligan of the New York City Police Department as a murderer.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ 6058
~~ON~~ 2-23-77 6058

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [illegible]
[illegible]
SLIP( ) declassification
DATE 3-14-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

b6
b7C

#253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASS
DATE 5/14/87 BY

b6
b7C

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 23 1970

100-442529-133
ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

It is to be noted that on July 16, 1964, Lt. Thomas Gilligan shot Negro youth, James Powell on a New York City street.

Rustin advised that he was unable to identify the occupants of the cars, but had learned through sources of his, whom he refused to divulge, that the sports car bore New York license NV-NY and the Cadillac NY T 321.

Rustin said he had been told that one [redacted] was an occupant of the Cadillac, that a [redacted] and Jeff Neff were seen in the sports car. Neff, Rustin said, is the son of the owner of "Vanguard." b6 b7C

Rustin further stated that with regard to the cars, that he understood they had been observed in other cities, namely Philadelphia and cities in New Jersey.

James Bevel, who works for Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) reportedly informed Marjorie Penny, the head of the "Fellowship House" in Philadelphia, that these same people are now working in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., their efforts being to stir up trouble there.

On September 15, 1964, a check of Motor Vehicle Department records, New York State, failed to reflect the issuance of license plate NV-NY. Furthermore, an official of the Department advised that license plates with the prefix NY T are issued to the New York Telephone Company and to the New York Institute of Technology only, and that they run only as high as 15.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

NY, NK, B, md, DC

On August 23, 1963, the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department, advised that several members of Procept, which is located at 230 East 52nd Street, New York City, were arrested at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on August 1, 1963, and were charged with felonious assault against a member of the New York City Police Department. b6 b7C
These men were identified as [redacted] who is white, indicated that he is a free-lance illustrator. [redacted] a Negro, was described as an automobile racing driver, and it was reported that [redacted] was arrested on March 8, 1956, in Brooklyn, on charges of bigamy and perjury and was sentenced to one to two years in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York. Anthony Maynard, a Negro, was described as an actor.

NY

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a press meeting was held in the latter part of 1963, by Procept, and it was noted that the organization's members wore white shirts with sleeves rolled up. Also at this meeting, it was announced that Procept means "for thinking" and their slogan is "White Shirts for Thinking, White Shirts for Action."

This source further stated that members of Procept are called by numbers and Procept reportedly has 35 members, who may be of any race and religion and who work for $1.00 for any cause.

At the press meeting, it was announced that Procept will "act as mediator to help bring peace, harmony and understanding among all mankind, regardless of color and creed." Mabrey stated that Procept does not believe in

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

violence or any type of picketing demonstrations. He stated members of Procept hold such occupations as advertising executives, manufacturers, and actors and that Procept is financed entirely through membership contributions. b6 b7C

On August 26, 1963, both Neff and [redacted] voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

Procept, Incorporated, 230 East 52nd Street, was established in March, 1963, as a business venture dealing primarily with sales promotion for various clients.

In the past few months, Neff stated he and [redacted] felt that they should offer their services to any individual or group which requested it in order that Procept can assist in providing solutions in cases where various actions cannot come to a peaceful settlement, citing as an example the case of those who are for and against integration. b6 b7C

Neff stated that although the organization was originally known as Procept, a name developed by Neff meaning "for thinking," it will henceforth be known as Procept For Peace, to distinguish it from Procept Corporation, the latter concerning itself with sales promotion.

Neff further stated that Procept For Peace is not a membership organization since everyone, whether he knows it or not, is a member, for in order to be a good American and member of the human race, one must believe in what Procept stands for: fair treatment for all mankind and peace and harmony among all mankind.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

On August 16, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Procept For Peace is an organization which gives the appearance it is for integration and civil rights, but it is clear that the true aim is to disrupt civil rights and integration. According to the source, it is believed that Procept For Peace advocates violence.

According to the source, on August 13, 1963, some 30 members of Procept For Peace attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality and physically broke up the meeting.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page one, column two, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party of United States of America (CPUSA), February 9-12, 1957, held in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly --openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to whom Rustin was to speak.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence
in New York City Following
Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column four, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

DATE: 9/18/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Coakley

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
RACIAL MATTERS

POWELL DEMONSTRATION

CIRM

The 9/16/64 issue of the "New York Post" contained an article which quoted Bayard Rustin as stating that a black Cadillac driven by a white man accompained by three Negroes, and a red sportscar believed to have been driven by a Negro, were observed in the Negro communities of Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia prior to the outbreak of the recent riots in those areas. Rustin also alleged that the same cars were seen in the Washington, D. C., and Baltimore areas in the past two weeks. Article continued that Rustin did not know the identities of the occupants of these cars but that he had furnished the license numbers to the FBI. Rustin inferred that he felt the occupants of these cars were trying to stir up racial violence possibly on behalf of segregationist groups. The Director noted "have we checked this out?"

9/15-16/64

Rustin interviewed by New York Office and alleged that [redacted] and Jeffry Neff were some of the individuals observed in the above-mentioned cars in the riot areas. Rustin refused to disclose his source of information.

b6
b7C

The license numbers furnished by Rustin when checked out were found to be nonexistent. Our files show that [redacted] and Neff were connected with an organization known as "Procept for Peace," which was the subject of a Bureau investigation in 1963. This was a self-styled public relations organization which claimed the ability to solve all of the world's problems. Investigation based on allegation that "Procept for Peace" possibly working on behalf of segregationist groups but investigation did not uncover any information to support this allegation.

100-158790-
15-7-6-34-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-158790 (Rustin)
1 - 157-6-34 (POWDEM)

CONTINUED - OVER

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
OCT 6 1964

100-442529-134

ENCLOSURE

REC-48 157-6-34-

GDC:mlf
(10)

61 OCT 8 1964

135

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Extensive inquiries being conducted in order to verify or refute Rustin's allegations. On 9/17/64, [redacted] a reporter for "Newsday," a Long Island newspaper, furnished New York Office with information substantially the same as that provided by Rustin. [redacted] stated his source of this information was [redacted] b6 b7C b7D New York City Police Department considers [redacted] to be of questionable reliability.

New York City Police Department has not received or developed any information which would support Rustin's allegations. b6 b7C b7D

Extensive investigation being conducted in order to locate and interview [redacted] and Neff. Investigation to date discloses that they are drifters and have no fixed address. [redacted] will be interviewed by New York Office as soon as possible.

OBSERVATION:

Rustin, a self-admitted member of the Young Communist League from 1938 to 1941 and continued association with various Communist Party leaders over the years, while he claims to be a "pacifist" and denies any current affiliation or sympathies with the Communist Party, [redacted] and all of the above factors reveal that we should be most circumspect in giving information provided by him any credibility. This matter is receiving continuous and preferred attention and the results will be brought to the Director's attention promptly. b6 b7C

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

0-19 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI Probing Report 5 Had Role in 3 Riots

By LAEL SCOTT and TED POSTON

The FBI today was investigating reports that five men, one white, toured the Negro communities in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia in two conspicuous cars just one day before rioting broke out in each city.

The agency is also checking reports that the same two cars—a black Cadillac driven by a white man with three Negro passengers in the back, followed by a red sportscar believed driven by a Negro—were spotted in Baltimore and Washington during recent riot scares in those communities.

Several civil rights leaders, with whom Bayard Rustin worked on the March on Washington, have expressed suspicions that segregationists might have sent money and agents into several of the cities to help spark or expand the rioting as a means of gaining "white backlash" votes for Sen. Goldwater the Republican Presidential candidate.

Information on the cars—along with the license number of each—was turned over to the FBI last week by Rustin, organizer of last year's march and director of the first public school boycott here last February.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date

100-442529

SEP 16 1964

OCT 6 1964

Eye-Witness Report

Rustin, who said he obtained his information from contacts and eye-witnesses in the cities involved, acted after President Johnson requested the FBI to compile all reports to see if there was a "pattern" in the racial outbreaks which also occurred in Paterson, Elizabeth and Jersey City.

Rustin told The New York Post that he did not know the identity of the men in the cars.

"I did not try to learn their identities," he said, "I thought that was not my job but that of a proper agency. I did, however, furnish the license numbers, which were identical in each case.

"It is not up to me to speculate on something that could be quite serious," he said, "but I felt that a coincidence of this more magnitude might have some bearing on any investigation of the outbreaks."

The two cars were reported seen in Baltimore shortly after the Philadelphia rioting and looting.

Reports of an impending outbreak there during the Labor Day weekend became so widespread that Mayor McKeldin went on radio and TV to outline the steps he planned—including use of the National Guard—to prevent race rioting.

Associates of Rustin reported that the same cars were seen within the last two weeks in Washington, D. C., the only major city in the country where Negro residents outnumber whites. There have been reports of impending riots there.

Rustin said that the FBI seemed "quite pleased" to receive his information, and that he believed the agency would "check it out."

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-21-2014

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM: POWDEM
IS-C

5/4/87 Classified by SP4EL/TER
Declassify on: OADR
#253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

ReNYtel dated 9/18/64, captioned as above.

Enclosed are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

The sources who furnished the information reported in the LHM were [redacted] and [redacted] in that order. b7D

Hereafter follows a list of sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM:

ENCLOSURE

10 Bureau ; ENCLS 12 (RM)
(1 - 157-6-35) (POWDEM)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-357847) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - 100-432251) (WILLIAM EPTON)
(1 - 100-408985) (MILTON ROSEN)
(1 - 100-437071) (PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT)
(1 - 100-441513) (HARLEM COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING)
1 - Washington Field (100-) (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-138656) (WILLIAM EPTON) (44)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1 - New York (100-118174) (MILTON ROSEN (44)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (44)
1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-147372) (PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT) (44)
1 - New York (100-152081) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (157-892)

b6
b7C

REC-16 100-442529-135

1 XEROX

AGENCY: ACSI, CIA, OSI, [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CIA, R&D

14 SEP 23 1964

OCT 6 1964 JMK:tcs
(21)

DATE FORW: 9/24/64
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 OCT 1

1 cc AT & Wash Fields.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) b7D

(U) and [redacted] BAYARD RUSTIN
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] JESSE GRAY and WILLIAM PATTERSON
WILLIAM EPTON
WILLIAM EPTON b7D
MILTON ROSEN

The source who characterized the Harlem Defense Council was [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] and [redacted] These sources b7D have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 22, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) 12-17-87

Bufile 100-442529
157-6-34

(U) ~~Classified by~~ SP6BAW/MR
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
C.N. 96,025

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters ~~World War III~~ RM-ASC
Internal Security - C

Demonstration and Violence In New York City
Following Shooting of James Powell,
July 17-31, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KEA
ON 5/14/87 #253,760

On September 17, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington) and unidentified male were in conference on that date. Rustin inquired of the man if he had heard [redacted] "sound off" about him (Rustin) furnishing the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). b6 b7C

It should be noted that on September 15, Rustin telephonically furnished the FBI information concerning the Harlem, New York riots of July 17-31, 1964. In that regard, he said he had seen two cars, the occupants of which were distributing inflamatory literature during the height of the riots.

"The Worker", issue of April 14, 1957, page 16, column 1, described A.J. Muste as the dean of the Socialist Pacifists. U.S.A.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [illegible]
ADV[illegible]ING
SHIP[illegible]
DATE 2-14-17 declassification 10D/MR

3 XEROX

OCT 6 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KEA
ON 2-28-17 10D/MR

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-135

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

In continuing his conference with the male, Rustin said in reply to what [redacted] had remarked, "where you are sincerely of the opinion that people are about to go to Washington, D.C., and blow up the place and create a real racial crisis, do you think I was wrong." The man said he did not know all the particulars and asked who was in the group. Rustin replied that he had not said anything about who they were, but had suspicions as to their identities, which he preferred not to reveal to anyone. He added that he "just reported the cars and what they were doing" (to the FBI). b6 b7C

On September 17, 1964, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on September 18, 1964, that the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, petitioned the Supreme Court of New York on September 17, 1964 to dissolve the injunction against Milton Rosen, William Epton, Jesse Gray and the members of the Progressive Labor Movement, the Harlem Defense Council, and the Community Council on Housing which was granted on July 24, 1964. The injunction prohibited them from demonstrating in a specified area of New York City. b6 b7C

[redacted] said the Corporation Counsel's petition was based on fact that racial tensions in the City have lessened. The date for the hearing on the petition is set for September 22, 1964.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly". (X)(U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA (X)(U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 28, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CPUSA.

N.Y.

On January 24, 1964, the same source advised that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (X)(U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 4, 1961, that as of November 1961, William Epton was a member of the Harlem Regional Committee of the New York State CP.

According to the same source, who advised on November 16, 1962, William Epton ceased to be an active participant in the CP during the winter of 1961-1962. He then became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in September, 1963, that William Epton was the PLM candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

A characterization of PLM is attached hereto.

"The Worker", issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP from the CPUSA.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in November, 1963, that Milton Rosen was National Chairman of the PLM as of that time.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

With regard to the Harlem Defense Council which was mentioned earlier in the letterhead memorandum, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 29, 1964, the Harlem Defense Council was a front organization of the PIM.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI ATLANTA

2:49 PM EST URGENT 9-18-64 WS

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND

NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

FROM ATLANTA (100-6670) 1-PG

CIRM, POWDEM; IS-C.

RE NEW YORK TEL TODAY.

JAMES BEVEL, FIELD SECRETARY OF SCLC, ATLANTA, GA., STATED TODAY THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE GROUP CALLED PROCEPT AND HAD NEVER HEARD OF [redacted] OR [redacted]

BEVEL STATED THAT WHEN HE WAS WORKING IN ROCHESTER, N.Y., TO TRY TO HOLD DOWN RIOTS IN THAT CITY, HE HAD RECEIVED RUMORS AMONG VARIOUS MEMBERS OF STREET GANGS THAT THE NEXT RIOTS WOULD BE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. BEVEL THEN PROCEEDED TO PHILADELPHIA WHERE HE ADVISED PEOPLE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF RIOTS IN THAT CITY AND HE WORKED TO STOP THE RIOTS AFTER THEY BROKE OUT THERE. BEVEL SAID HE HEARD RUMORS FROM THE SAME TYPE OF SOURCES IN PHILADELPHIA SUCH AS MEMBERS OF STREET GANGS THAT THE NEXT CITIES ON THE LIST WOULD BE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

100-442529-136

REC-32 EX-102 4 OCT 5 1964

BEVEL HAS NO FURTHER INFORMATION TO SUBSTANTIATE THESE RUMORS.

W YLW [redacted]

FBI WASH DC

NY 0 OCT 1964 XEROX

FBI NEW YORK OCT 5 1964

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b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 53 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 76 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 77 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 105 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 106 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0#5$64

3 8
4-240 RZT

FBI PHILA

504 PM URGENT 9-18-64 JTA

TO DIRECTOR \100-442529\ ~~\157-6-35\~~ AND

NEW YORK \100-153735\ \157-892\

FROM PHILADELPHIA \100-47106\ 1P

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

CIRM\ POWDEN\ IS - C.

b6
b7C

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT RECORDS AND INTELLIGENCE UNIT HAVE NO INFORMATION ON [redacted] OR NEFF. RIOT CONTROL UNIT RECORDS HAVE NO INFORMATION INDICATING SUBJECT-S CAR HAS BEEN IN RIOT AREA.

b7D

[redacted] ESTABLISHED SOURCE, ADVISED REVEREND JAMES BEVEL GAVE HER NO INFORMATION ABOUT [redacted] OR NEFF. SHE HAS NEVER HEARD OF THEM AND

b6
b7C

AS HAD NO CONTACT WITH BEVEL SINCE HE DEPARTED PHILADELPHIA ~~FEW DAYS AGO. SHE HOLDS BAYARD RUSTIN IN LOW ESTEEM AND~~ HAD NO CONTACT WITH HIM FOR A LONG TIME.

REC 61 100-442529

AIRMAIL COPIES SENT TO BALTIMORE, NEWARK AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

[redacted]

FOR RELAY

535 RB

XEROX

OCT 5 1964

4 OCT 5 1964

b6
b7C

RELAYED TO NY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

108 AM URGENT 9-18-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -2- /100-442529/ /157-6-34/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 3P

CIRM., POWDEM., IS-C.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN SIXTY FOUR CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED BY BAYARD RUSTIN, ORGANIZER OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

RUSTIN REINTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN SIXTY FOUR AND REITERATED HIS REFUSAL TO DIVULGE SOURCE OF HIS INFO.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN SIXTY FOUR AT HIS REQUEST.

[redacted] HAS SPOKEN WITH [redacted] ON SEVERAL OCCASSIONS SINCE HARLEM RIOTS. [redacted] FURNISHED SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL INFO AS RUSTIN AND REVEALED SOURCE OF INFO AS BEING [redacted] PRESENT IN HARLEM DURING RIOTS BUT UNABLE TO VERIFY INFO FURNISHED BY [redacted] APPARENTLY FURNISHES INFO TO A VARIETY OF INDIVIDUALS. BSS, NYCPD, CONSIDERS HIM TO BE OF QUESTIONED RELIABILITY.

REC-16 100-442529-138
11 OCT 5 1964

b6
b7C

BSS, NYCPD CONTACTED TO DETERMINE IF IT HAD RECEIVED SUCH REPORT OF ACTIVITY BY [redacted] AND NEFFAS FURNISHED TO NYO BY RUSTIN.

PAGE ONE

XEROX [redacted]
OCT 6 1964

b6
b7C

BSS HAS CONDUCTED NO INVESTIGATION OF THESE INDIVIDUALS OR THEIR ORGANIZATION "PROCEPT" IN OVER A YEAR. BSS HAS RECEIVED NO INFO WHICH SUPPORTS INFO FURNISHED BY RUSTIN.

NYO ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT [redacted] WHO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW LATE NIGHT SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN SIXTY FOUR. b6 b7C b7D

JEFFREY NEFF MOVED FROM SEVERAL ADDRESSES WHICH HAVE BEEN CHECKED OUT AND CONTINUED ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO LOCATE AS WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

BSS, NYCPD ALSO LISTED RESIDENCE FOR NEFF AND [redacted] AT SIX SEVEN FIVE WEST END AVE., NYC, APT. FOURTEEN B IN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. b6 b7C INQUIRY AT THIS ADDRESS SHOWED NEFF AND [redacted] EVICTED ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO FROM SIX SEVEN FIVE WEST END AVE., NYC FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT. NO FORWARDING ADDRESS. BSS, NYCPD FILES SHOW [redacted] ALSO CAN BE CONTAC C/O MAX ROACH, WELL-KNOWN JAZZ MUSICIAN. INQUIRY AT ROACH-S RESIDENCE, SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT COLUMBUS AVE., NYC, DETERMINED [redacted] FREQUENT VISITOR IN ROACH-S APARTMENT BUT DOES NOT LIVE THERE. ROACH UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT AS REPORTEDLY IN MIAMI AT PRESENT ON CLUB ENGAGEMENT. NO INFO DEVELOPED AS TO [redacted] CURRENT WHEREABOUTS. NYO WILL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO LOCATE.

SND PAGE TWO

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] ADVISED BSS THAT [redacted] IN JAIL AT RIKER-S ISLAND DURING AUGUST SIXTY FOUR FOR STEALING GUNS. NYCPD RECORDS FAIL TO REFLECT ANY CHARGE OF STEALING GUNS. [redacted] NOT NOW AT RIKER-S ISLAND. RECORDS OF PRIOR INCARCERATION IF ANY WILL BE AVAILABLE SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN INSTANT. NYO ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] AT LAST KNOWN ADDRESS [redacted] NYC.

THIS INQUIRY IS BEING HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY AND BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED.

WA PLS ~~HEKDEOR~~ MY NUMBER 2 LRA

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1145 AM URGENT 9-18-64 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /7/ /100-442529/ /157-6-34/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 2P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM., POWDEM., IS-C.

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

[redacted] A SOURCE CLOSE TO BAYARD RUSTIN, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, RUSTIN AND UNIDENTIFIED MALE IN CONVERSATION ON THAT DATE. RUSTIN ASKED MALE IF HE HAD HEARD A. J. /A. J. MUSTE, DESCRIBED BY "THE WORKER" AS A PACIFIST/ SOUND OFF ABOUT RUSTIN GIVING THE INFORMATION TO THE FBI. RUSTIN SAID, "WHERE YOU ARE SINCERELY OF THE OPINION THAT PEOPLE ARE ABOUT TO GO INTO WASHINGTON, D. C., AND BLOW UP THE PLACE AND CREATE A REAL RACIAL CRISIS, DO YOU THINK I WAS WRONG?" QUES[redacted] UNIDENTIFIED MALE REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW ALL THE PARTICULARS AND ASKED WHO WAS IN THE GROUP. RUSTIN SAID

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE

REC 10 100-442529-139
RECEIVED
OCT 5 1964

1 XEROX
OCT 6 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

4 OCT 8 1964

1 XEROX RM 808 R.B.

157-6-34

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

9/18/64

This is a follow-up of information previously reported by Bayard Rustin concerning possible identities of persons he believed to be instigators of riots in New York. In a discussion between Rustin and an unidentified male, the unidentified male asked if Rustin was aware of any criticism by A. J. Muste regarding Rustin's having given information to the FBI. In defense Rustin stated "Where you are sincerely of the opinion that people are about to go into Washington, D. C., and blow up the place and create a real racial crisis ... do you think I was wrong?" It appears that the term "blow up the place" may have been a figure of speech. Rustin did not identify the people. Rustin previously reported to us information regarding individuals and cars of persons he believed involved in inciting riots but did not furnish any information indicating they were about to "blow up the place." New York has been instructed to recontact Rustin regarding this entire matter.

[redacted] made the statement the City will dissolve injunctions against "them." This probably refers to injunctions outstanding against Jesse Gray, Milton Rosen, William Epton and organizations they represent, by City authorities, against demonstrating. New York City Police Department records indicate corporation counsel petitioned court to dissolve injunctions because racial tensions have eased.

b6
b7C

WTF

6

HE HAD NOT SAID ANYTHING ABOUT WHO THEY WERE, BUT THAT HE HAD SUSPICIONS WHICH HE PREFERRED NOT TO REVEAL TO ANYONE WHO THEY WERE, ADDING THAT HE JUST REPORTED THE CARS AND WHAT THEY WERE DOING /TO THE FBI/. b7D

ON SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted] [redacted] A SOURCE CLOSE TO [redacted] [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE LEARNED ON THAT DATE THAT [redacted] SAID CITY OF NEW YORK PLANS TO DISSOLVE THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM /APPARENTLY JESSE GRAY, MILTON ROSEN, WILLIAM EPTON AND THE ORGANIZATIONS THEY REPRESENT/, ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR. [redacted] SAID HE WAS OF OPINION THAT POLITICAL PRESSURE WAS EXERTED ON CITY BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. b6 b7C

RECORDS OF BSS, NYCPD, REFLECT THAT ON SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CORPORATION COUNSEL, NEW YORK CITY, PETITIONED COURT TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION IN ABOVE MATTER BECAUSE RACIAL TENSIONS HAVE EASED IN CITY. HEARING SCHEDULED SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFOUR. Letterhead Memo LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

SULLIVAN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 140 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 141 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1964

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1247 PM URGENT 9-16-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /5/ 100-442529WO AND ~~157-6-35~~

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 AND 157-892 2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

CIRM., POWDEM., IS - C. (NEW YORK RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

ON SEPT. FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, BAYARD RUSTIN, ORGANIZER OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NEW YORK OFFICE AND ADVISED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION CONCERNING THE HARLEM RIOTING WHICH HE DESIRED TO FURNISH THE FBI. RUSTIN ADVISED THAT DURING THE RIOTING, HE OBSERVED ON THREE DIFFERENT TIMES, THE PRESENCE OF A SPORTS CAR, FOLLOWED BY A CADILLAC WHICH WAS DRIVEN BY A WHITE MALE AND CONTAINED NEGROES. THEY WERE DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE ABOUT LT. GILLIGAN. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN DISTURBED BY THIS, THEREFORE, HAD CONTACTED SOURCES TO ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE IDENTITIES OF THE OCCUPANTS. HIS SOURCES, RUSTIN SAID, HAD FURNISHED LICENSE NUMBERS NV - NY AND NY T THREE TWO ONE FOR THE SPORTS CAR AND THE CADILLAC, RESPECTIVELY. HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE CARS HAD APPEARED IN OTHER CITIES, NAMELY PHILADELPHIA AND CITIES IN NEW JERSEY. RUSTIN SAID ONE [redacted] WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE CADILLAC MENTIONED HERETOFORE, AND [redacted] WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE CADILLAC AND ONE JEFF NEFF WAS REPORTEDLY IN THE SPORTS CAR. NEFF IS THE SON OF THE OWNER OF "VANGUARD".

EX-130 REC-6 100-442529-142

SEP 16 1964

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

OCT 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CONTINUING, RUSTIN SAID THAT JAMES BEVEL, AN ASSOCIATE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE INFORMED MARJORIE PENNY OF PHILADELPHIA, THE HEAD OF "FELLOWSHIP HOUSE", THAT SEVERAL GROUPS WERE SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA AND THESE SAME ONES ARE NOW WORKING IN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, AND THEIR EFFORTS ARE TO STIR UP TROUBLE.

RUSTIN SAID NO ONE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO ENTER AND INTERFERE IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY AND CAUSE TROUBLE, THEREFORE, FOR THAT REASON HE DESIRED TO CALL IT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI.

RECORDS OF NEW YORK BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES REFLECT THAT NUMBERS COMMENCING WITH NY T ARE ISSUED TO NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY AND NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND RUN ONLY AS HIGH AS FIFTEEN., RECORDS FAILED TO REFLECT NUMBER NV - NY. IT APPEARS THAT NEITHER OF THESE NUMBERS IS ACCURATE.

THE NYO IS ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED HEREIN AND WILL FURNISH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM INCORPORATING INFORMATION.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

C--MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI NEWARK

408 PM EDST URGENT 9/18/64 M A B

TO DIRECTOR \100-442529\ ~~\157-6-35\~~ & NEW YORK \100-153735\ \157-892\

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM NEWARK \100-48052\ \1 PAGE\

CIRM\ POWDEN\ IS-C

RE NY TEL NINE EIGHTEEN INSTANT.

NK SOURCES ARE IN POSSESSION OF NO INFORMATION THAT SUBJECTS MENTIONED IN NY LHM OF NINE SIXTEEN PAST ARE NOW IN OR HAVE OPERATED IN THIS AREA TO STIR UP TROUBLE.

END.

WA FOR RELAY -

SXC OK FOR RELAY

FBI WASH DC

\5

REC-7 100-442529-143

1 OCT 5 1964

EX-130

b6
b7C

1 XEROX
Oct 6 1964

OCT 12 1964

RELAYED TO NY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tave
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

131 AM URGENT 9-18-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -3-, ATLANTA AND PHILADELPHIA

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /167-892/ 2P

b6
b7C

CIRM., POWDEM., IS-C.

ON SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN AND SIXTEEN SIXTY FOUR, BAYARD RUSTIN, ORGANZER OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, ADVISED THE NYO THAT [redacted] JEFF NEFF AND OTHERS WERE OCCUPANTS OF AUTOMOBILES b6 b7C NY PA MD D.C. DISTRIBUTING INFLAMATORY LITERATURE DURING HARLEM RIOTS. RUSTIN UNDERSTANDS THEY WERE OBSERVED IN PHILADELPHIA AND CITIES IN NEW JERSEY. JAMES BEVEL, FIELD SECRETARY, SCLC ATLANTA REPORTEDLY INFORMED MARJORIE PENNY, FELLOWSHIP HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA THAT THESE SAME PEOPLE ARE NOW WORKING IN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C., THEIR EFFORTS BEING TO STIR UP TROUBLE THERE.

REC 37 100-442529 EX-102

11 OCT 5 1964

ATLANTA INTERVIEW BEVEL AND PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW PENNY TO DETERMINE WHAT KNOWLEDGE THEY HAVE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ALLEGED TO BE STIRRING UP TROUBLE IN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOR INFO OF ATLANTA, NEFF, [redacted] ARE MEMBERS OF A b6 b7C

END/PAGE ONE

56 OCT 12 1964

cc [redacted]

83 SBB

XEROX
OCT 16 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-

PAGE TWO

GROUP CALLED "PROCEPT" WHOSE SLOGAN IS "WHITE SHIRTS FOR THINKING, WHITE SHIRTS FOR ACTION". PROCEPT CLAIMS NOT TO BELIEVE IN VIOLENCE AND HOPES TO BRING PEACE, HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALL MANKIND.

EXPEDITE.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC X

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/18/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (157-449)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTURBANCES AND VIOLENCE,
RACIAL MATTERS

ReButeletype 9/10/64, re program of interviewing leaders of Progressive Labor, Provisional Organizing Committee and any dissident Black Nationalist Group known to have participated in rioters demonstrations.

WFO has no individuals in the above categories to interview at this time.

WFO is following this matter very closely and will institute the program in the organizational file involved in the event riotous action is planned or imminent in this area with the participation of such groups.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-53-

39

CIRM

b6
b7C

REC- 44

EX 109

100-442529-145

17 10-6

25 SEP 21 1964

(3) - Bureau
(100-442529)
2 - WFO
(100-43710) (CIRM)

CEG:feh
(5)

SUBV. CONTROL

b6
b7C

XEROX

SEP 21 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE
FBI NEW YORK

1232 AM URGENT 9-22-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -2- /100-442529/ /157-6-34/ --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 2P

CIRM., POWDEM., IS-C.

ON SEPT. TWENTY ONE SIXTY FOUR, [redacted] b7D U SOURCE CLOSE TO BAYARD RUSTIN, ADVISED THAT RUSTIN IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE WITH ONE [redacted] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A REPORTER FOR "THE NEW YORK TIMES". [redacted] REFERS TO AN INCIDENT WHICH CONCERNED RUSTIN ON JULY NINETEEN, SIXTY FOUR, DURING THE HARLEM RIOTS. [redacted] TOLD RUSTIN HE HAD LEARNED OF HIS EPISODE FROM A JUDGE WATSON, WHO RELATED AS FOLLOWS..

b6 b7C

b6 b7C

WATSON WAS AT A POLICE PRECINCT STATION AT ABOUT TEN PM, JULY NINETEEN LAST, AND SAW RUSTIN ARRIVE IN A POLICE CAR, ACCOMPANIED BY A CAPTAIN AND TWO NEGRO MALES. RUSTIN APPROACHED WATSON AND SAID ACTION WAS REQUIRED IN THE GILLIGAN MATTER /LT. THOMAS GILLIGAN, NYC, WHO SHOT JAMES POWELL/ AND THAT HE DESIRED TO SPEAK TO [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] AT THE TIME/. WATSON SAID RUSTIN TALKED

REC-57 100-442529-1960

OCT 5 1964

END PAGE ONE OCT 6 1964

cc - 80 SRB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PAGE TWO

TO [redacted] AFTER HE, WATSON, CALLED [redacted] WATSON DID NOT HEAR THE CONVERSATION, BUT WAS LATER TOLD BY RUSTIN THAT THE TWO MEN SEEN IN THE POLICE CAR, HAD THREE CASES OF DYNAMITE IN THEIR APARTMENT HOUSE. THE MEN, RUSTIN TOLD WATSON, WERE PERSUADED BY HIM TO GO TO THE POLICE PRECINCT AND PRESENT THEIR GRIEVANCES, AND AFTER TALKING TO [redacted] HE /RUSTIN/ WAS ABLE TO PERSUADE THEM TO TAKE HIM TO THE DYNAMITE, WHERE THEY POURED OIL OVER IT AND THEN DUMPED IT INTO THE RIVER. FOLLOWING [redacted] UNDERSTANDING OF THE STORY, RUSTIN CONCURRED AS TO THE AUTHSNTICITY OF IT, BUT DECLINED TO NAME THE MEN OR TO TELL THE RIVER IN WHICH THE DYNAMITE WAS DUMPED. b6 b7C

RUSTIN TOLD [redacted] THAT ANY STORY MUST BE WRITTEN WITHOUT ATTRIBUTING IT TO HIM., SO THAT IT WOULD NOT APPEAR AS THOUGH IT ORIGINATED WITH HIM. THIS, RUSTIN SAID, WOULD PROTECT HIS SOURCES. b6 b7C

RECORDS BSS, NYCPD FAILED TO REFLECT INFO AS TO INCIDENT RELATED BY RUSTIN.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA ACK FOR TWO PLS LRA 2MSG

FBI WASH DC

cc: Baumgardner

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710)

POWDEM
IS - C

O C,IRM

ReNYairtel 9/16/64, and NYteletype 9/18/64, requesting check of WFO sources.

The following racial sources were checked and had no information that procept members are in Washington, D. C.:

[redacted] contacted 9/21/64, by SA [redacted]

[redacted] contacted 9/21/64, by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The following sources familiar with certain CP and related activities in the Washington, D. C. area were contacted and had no information about members of Procept being in the Washington, D. C. area:

[redacted] contacted 9/18/64, by SA [redacted]
contacted 9/18/64, by SA
contacted 9/18/64, by SA
contacted 9/18/64, by SA

b6
b7C
b7D

4 - Bureau
(1 - 157-6-35)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - 157-892) (POWDEM)
(1 - 157-940) (PROCEPT FOR PEACE)
2 - WFO
(1 - 157-285) (PROCEPT FOR PEACE) REC- 44

b6
b7C

CEG:flm
(9)

cc [redacted]

100-442529

EX 101 OCT 5 1964

AIRTEL C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Special Agent

Sent _____ M Per _____

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Also [redacted] Metropolitan Police Department, advised SA [redacted] on 9/21/64, that he had no information that members of Procept for Peace were in Washington, or were contemplating coming.

All the above sources were alerted to the allegations about Procept for Peace and were requested to immediately advise WFO of any information received about Procept for Peace.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 148 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 148 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

6 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Date: 9/30/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 GSK/KG
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-80

10/17/80

b6
b7C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

b7D

The source furnishing the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted]

The source who characterized [redacted] was [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The source who furnished the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON was NY 694-S*

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed LEVISON and [redacted] enter 1841 Broadway, New York City. b6 b7C

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-392452) (STANLEY LEVISON)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

DECLASSIFIED BY 275 WEW/DMS ON 8/30/89 82-1652 b6 b7C

C C - WFO (ENCLOSURE)

JMK:gmd
(10)

REC-44 EX-117

100-442529

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC~~, ~~SER~~.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~ APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES 3 OCT 1 1964
DATE FORW: 10-2-64
HOW FORW: R/C
BY: [redacted]

ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP DATED 10-17-80

1-CC AIRTEL DATE
1-CC XEROX LHM Rm. 808 RB.

b6 b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 OCT 8 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-392452

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735 b7D

This letterhead memorandum is ~~classified "Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from [redacted] a source who has furnished reliable information of a sensitive nature about the race situation in the New York area, and the Communist infiltration thereof. In light of this, it is felt that this classification is necessary to protect the source.

This letterhead memorandum is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains a characterization of STANLEY LEVISON as furnished by NY 694-S*. This characterization contains a large amount of concentrated information from NY 694-S*, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order to protect this valuable information. L u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-24-2014

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
September 30, 1964

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 29, 1964, that b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

10/17/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] (U)
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2,4,B
DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-80

b6 b7C

100-442529-149

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On September 22, 1964, the same confidential source mentioned heretofore, advised that Stanley Levison had moved his office from 6 East 39th Street to 1841 Broadway, New York, New York.

On September 29, 1964, at 12:55 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison enter the office building located at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York.

b6
b7C

At 1:57 PM, these Agents saw [redacted] enter the building at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York, and take the elevator to the 11th floor, the floor on which Levison occupies room 1106.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). C (U)

b6
b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the Communist Party, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. C (U)

q

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DATE: October 1, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTEREI MAIL

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23140)

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUFILE ~~100-3-116~~
NEW YORK FILE 100-151548
ATLANTA FILE 100-6520A

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BUFILE 100-438794
NEW YORK FILE 100-149194
ATLANTA FILE 100-5718

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated August 21, 1964, and Baltimore airtels to the Bureau dated August 27, 1964, and September 17, 1964.

On September 30, 1964, [redacted] advised that a thorough search of alphabetical listings and room designations for the period August 20-25, 1964, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

5 - Bureau (3 - ~~100-3-116~~)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-438794)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (1 - 100-151548)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-149194)(SCLC)
2 - Richmond (REGISTERED MAIL) (ENCLOSURE 1)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6520A)(CIRM)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-5718)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Baltimore

REC-44 100-442529-150
EX-116
8 OCT 2 1964

C C - Wick

TM:dfm
(14)

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/6/79 BY [redacted]

INT. SEC.

64 OCT 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-[illegible]
100-442529-[illegible]

b6
b7C
b7D

Richmond requested to check folios for Holiday Inn (Downtown)Baltimore, at Roanoke headquarters of American Motor Inns. A copy of referenced Baltimore airtel dated August 27, 1964, is forwarded to Richmond for information.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 157 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

8-00 PM URGENT 9-18-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -13-AX 100-442529 157-6-35 - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 157-892

CIRM., POWDEM.

[redacted] FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTY FOUR [redacted] " NEWSDAY" WILL PUBLISH A SERIES OF ARTICLE DEALING WITH RECENT RACIAL RIOTS IN HARLEM, NYC, AND OTHER CITIES, REFLECTING INFORMATION GATHERED BY THEIR REPORTERS, WHO ALLEGEDLY CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS TO DETERMINE IF THERE WAS A PATTERN TO THE RECENT RACIAL RIOTS.

[redacted] STATED THAT NO CONSPIRACY IS EVIDENT [redacted] THE ARTICLES ALLEGEDLY WOULD DEPICT A " CITY BY CITY RUN DOWN" OF THE RIOTS, THE LEADING INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED. THE ARTICLES WOULD ALSO DEVOTE SPACE TO PROCEPT FOR PEACE, AS A DISRUPTIVE ORGANIZATION, WHICH MIGHT HAVE PLAYED A PART IN RECENT RACIAL DISTURBANCES IN THE NY AREA.

END PAGE ONE.....

REC-49 100-442529-152

EX-103

1 XEROX OCT 1964

NO OCT 6 1964 XEROX

66 OCT 1 [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35

b6 b7C b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

PAGE TWO.....

[redacted] FURTHER DESCRIBED PROCEPT FOR PEACE AS THE " WHITE SHIRTS". HE STATED THEY WERE ACTIVE IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN IN AUGUST SIXTY THREE, WHICH CENTERED ABOUT THE DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER, BROOKLYN, NY. ONE OF THE " WHITE SHIRTS" [redacted] NEGRO MALE, TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THESE DEMONSTRATIONS AND ALSO ATTEMPTED TO STAGE A SIT- IN AT A NEARBY RESTAURANT DURING THE DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER DEMONSTRATIONS, CLAIMING HE HAD NOT BEEN SERVED COURTEOUSLY.

[redacted] CONCERNING PROCEPT FOR PEACE AND INDIVIDUALS ALLEGEDLY CONNECTED WITH IT, WAS [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] HE DID NOT PUT COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN [redacted] RELIABILITY, UND WAS UNABLE TO CHECK OUT ALL OF THE INFO FURNISHED.

ACCORDING TO [redacted] THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ARE CONNECTED WITH PROCEPT FOR PEACE /PFP/. b6 b7C b7D

JEFFERSON NEFF, YOUNG NEGRO MALE, ALLEGED TO BE WEALTHY.

[redacted] NEGRO MALE.

[redacted] NEGRO MALE.

PROCEPT FOR PEACE ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED MONEY FROM THE " COMMUNIST END" THROUGH JESUS COLON, DESCRIBED BY [redacted] AS " AN OLD- TIME CP NEGRO PUERTO RICAN". PFP ALSO ALLEGEDLY RECEIVED MONEY FROM ONE [redacted] /FNU/ DESCRIBED MERELY AS NEGRO MALE, WHICH MONEY WAS SUPPOSED TO BE COMING FROM A TEXAS MILLIONAIRE BY THE NAME OF HUNT. b6 b7C b7D

END PAGE TWO.....

100-442529-152

PAGE THREE.....

MEMBERS OF PFP, OR THE " WHITE SHIRTS" DRESS SIMILARLY, NAMELY WHITE SHIRTS, TIGHT BLACK TROUSERS, COWBOY OR " CHUCKER" BOOTS. THEY TRAVELLED IN A CHAUFFERED CADILLAC LIMOUSINE AND ALSO IN A RED SPORTS CAR. THESE CARS ALLEGEDLY WERE SEEN IN HARLEM DURING THE RIOTS. b6 b7C b7D

THE BUREAU IS AWARE OF INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS OF NYO IN REGARD TO INFO ATTRIBUTED TO [redacted] AS REGARDS THE ALLEGED TIE- UP BETWEEN JESUS COLON AND PROCEPT, INVESTIGATION OF COLON AND OF THE COMMUNIT PARTY FUNDS HAVE NEVER SHOWN ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE COMMUNIT PARTY OR COLON WITH MEMBERS OF PROCEPT. COLON- S PRIMARY ASSIGNEMTNS FOR THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN WITH PUERTO RICAN GOURPS.

END AND PLS HOLD.....

10/2/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C

CIRM
Buffile 100-442529
Savannah file 100-5131

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29/64 - 10/2/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the activities of the captioned convention on 10/1/64.

111th INTC Group, Savannah, Ga., advised on 10/2/64.

(4) Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(2- 100-438794)
(2- 100-442529)
2- Atlanta (100-5718) (Encs. 2) (RM)
3- Savannah
(1- 100-5027)
(1- 100-5131)
(1- 66-1296)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 9 1964

SAS:elh
(9)

ENCLOSURE

68 OCT 12 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

9/21 - 10/2/64 - 91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 2, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1964 - OCTOBER 2, 1964

October 1, 1964

Chief of Police Leo B. Ryan, Savannah, Georgia, advised on October 2, 1964, that on October 1, 1964, the Eighth Annual Convention of the SCLC continued at Savannah, Georgia.

The SCLC activities during the day commenced with panel discussions and workshops at the St. Paul CME Church, 1601 Barnard Street, Savannah, Georgia. These discussions concerned "new directions in SCLC programing", which included talks of possible demonstrations, if necessary, at courthouses, city halls, and those places where the center of government is located.

Harry Golden, Editor, "Carolina Israelite", Charlotte, North Carolina, addressed the group, pointing out the importance and the influence of voting and political action.

According to Chief of Police Love, Chatham County Police Department, Savannah, Georgia, a barbecue was held by the SCLC at Sportsmen's Park, Chatham County, and that there were no incidents, violence, demonstrations or arrests.

Chief of Police Leo B. Ryan advised that the city-wide mass meeting scheduled to be held at Grayson Stadium at 8:00 PM

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-
~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-438794-

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE,
SEPTEMBER 29, 1964 - OCTOBER 2, 1964

was relocated from Grayson Stadium to the St. Paul CME Church, Savannah, Georgia, due to rain, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the SCLC, spoke at this meeting.

The "Savannah Morning News", a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Georgia, in its edition of October 2, 1964, carried an article which related that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., speaking at the St. Paul CME Church during the evening of October 1, 1964, contended that the election of Senator Barry Goldwater to the presidency would ultimately move the nation "down a dangerous, dark Fascistic path". He went on to say that it is "too risky to put a man in office... who talks so lightly and irresponsibly about war". King claimed that Goldwater does not understand the plight of poverty-stricken Americans. "Goldwaterism", Dr. King said, "passes by every day looking at people but failing to see them". The article related that Dr. King spoke to an overflow audience at St. Paul CME Church.

King noted that "approximately 40,000 (Negro) votes were added in the state of Georgia. Perhaps the two most outstanding efforts in the South were held in Atlanta and Savannah". He noted that "the Georgia registration of Negro voters now stands near the 300,000 mark, and this has removed Georgia from the Dixiecrat camp".

Dr. King, according to the article, repeated again and again his theme that the key to the Civil Rights Movement is non-violence, noting a warning that this past year the first serious threat to non-violence was the tempers and frustrations of northern ghettos.

He defined SCLC's Operation Breadbasket as a "program which calls for support of those businesses that will give a fair share of the jobs and economic withdrawal from those businesses that have discriminatory policies". King stressed that "when it is appropriate we will encourage sit-ins, pray-ins, boycotts, picket lines, marches, civil disobedience and any form of protest and demonstrations that are non-violently conceived and executed. At the same time we recognize that the right of assembly and protest is a relative right subject

to regulations to protect the rights of others", and he added that "no citizen has the right to engage in rioting, civil disorder, or hooliganism in a democracy, no matter how grave his grievances".

Chief of Police Leo B. Ryan advised that the meeting broke up at approximately 11:45 PM and there were no incidents, violence, demonstrations or arrests reported to the Savannah, Georgia, Police Department concerning the day's activites at Savannah relating to the SCLC Convention.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067) 10/5/64

SAC, WFO (100-37379) (RUC)

COMINFIL
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C

Re NYairtel, 9/23/64, in captioned matter advising of "State of the Race" Conference to be held in Washington, D.C., on 10/16-17/64 at Howard University.

Re WFOairtel, 9/28/64, captioned "CIRM, IS-C," advising that "State of the Race" Conference has been postponed until after the elections at an unspecified future date.

[redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, advised SA [redacted] on 9/28/64 and 10/5/64 that he has received no additional information concerning the conference. b6 b7C

For info, NY.

(3) - Bureau
(1-100-442529)
3 - New York (RM)
(1-100-139834)
(1-100-153735)
2 - WFO
(1-100-43710) (CIRM)

CAF:sch
(8)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 6 1964

56 OCT 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-432067-17

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

b6
b7C

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 10/1/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for the Louisville and Atlanta Offices are two copies each of the above letterhead memorandum.

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated October 1, 1964, captioned as above, at Savannah, Georgia. In the first sentence of letterhead memorandum, please correct date to reflect September 30, 1964, instead of September 29, 1964.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529)
(2 - 100-438794)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(2 - 100-5718)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Louisville (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-3346) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
3 - Savannah
(1 - 100-5027)
(1 - 100-4950) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
(1 - 100-5131) (CIRM)

ENCLOSURE

cc - Wick

WPF:ecw
(13)

13 OCT 5 1964

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
182 OCT 8 1964

F. W. W.
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

66 OCT 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529 - 173

Confidential Source 1, mentioned in letterhead memorandum dated October 2, 1964, is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 2, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/2/64

On October 1, 1964, Carl Braden remained close to the Manger Hotel, the headquarters of the Eighth Annual Convention of the SCLC. During the afternoon of October 1, 1964, he remained in or near his room confering with other individuals, the identities of whom are not known.

About 12:20 AM on October 2, 1964, Braden was observed to drive up in front of the Manger Hotel in a late model Ford Galaxie, faded light gray or light blue in color, bearing Jefferson County, Kentucky, license plates, J92-994, and after alighting therefrom, entered the Hotel.

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden, identified Braden as having been known to her as a member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that Carl Braden had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charges arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of Braden.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that Carl Braden had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2,1962, reported that Carl Braden had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. Braden inidcated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

Confidential Source 1 advised that Carl Braden continues to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and is still employed as Field Secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached hereto.

1.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, of the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered [redacted] of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles. b6 b7C

2

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 2, 1964

Title	NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 9/29 - 10/2/64
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated October 2, 1964, at Savannah, Georgia, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-24-2014

FBI

Date: 10/1/64

Transmit the following in Plain
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 9/30/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for the Louisville and Atlanta Offices are two copies each of the above letterhead memorandum.

The identities of the sources utilized in the above letterhead memorandum are as follows:

CARBON COPY

Confidential Source 1 - [redacted]

Confidential Source 2 - [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529)
(2 - 100-438794)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(2 - 100-5718)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Louisville (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-3346) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
5 - Savannah (1 - 100-5027) (1 - 66-1296) (Dissem. Info)
(1 - 100-4950) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
WPF:ecw (1 - 100-3744) [redacted] b6 b7C
(15) (1 - 100-5131) (CIRM)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 7 1964

(U) Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/17/11

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Sent M
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 12 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 3/5/98 DBJ

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-442529-171

Appropriate FD-302's regarding the contents of the letterhead memorandum will be forwarded to the Louisville Office in the near future.

A copy of the letterhead memorandum has been forwarded to Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, O-5, 51st SW 1st Avenue, Miami, Fla., and [redacted] Captain of the Port, U. S. Coast Guard, Savannah, Ga., has been advised.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 1, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/2/64

On September 29, 1964, at about 1:15 PM, Carl Braden was observed in the coffee shop of the Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georgia, in company with another white male approximately of the same age and height. At the time Braden was observed to have a stack of letters and mail on the table and he appeared to be writing something on a pad of paper. During the time of the observations, Braden was wearing on the left lapel of his suit coat an SCLC button to which was attached a red ribbon bearing the word "Press", running vertical on the ribbon. At about 2:30 PM, Braden, accompanied by the other individual, paid the check and they were observed to enter the elevator in the Manger Hotel. From the automatic floor indicator above the elevator, it was ascertained that they stopped on the fourth floor.

About 3 PM, Braden and the other unidentified individual were observed to leave the elevator, walk through the lobby of the Manger Hotel and request a vehicle. During the time they were waiting for the vehicle to be delivered, Martin Luther King, accompanied by other unidentified individuals, stopped in front of the Hotel and departed from the car. Braden was observed to shake hands with King [redacted] b6 b7C

Shortly thereafter, a late model Ford Galaxie, faded light gray or light blue in color was observed to pull up in front of the Manger Hotel and Braden was observed to enter the car as the driver. The other unidentified individual climbed in the front seat along side of Braden. Upon departing from the hotel, the above vehicle was observed to bear Jefferson County, Kentucky, license J92-994.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

The presence of Braden in the coffee shop in the Manger Hotel was noted by Confidential Source 1.

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden, identified Braden as having been known to her as a member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that Carl Braden had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charges arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of Braden.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that Carl Braden had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that Carl Braden had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. Braden indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SCLC,
SAVANNAH, GA., 9/29 - 10/2/64

Confidential Source 2 advised that Carl Braden continues to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and is still employed as Field Secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 1, 1964

Title NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 9/29 - 10/2/64

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated October 1, 1964, at Savannah, Ga., captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI BALTO

\1-XXX12-28 PM EDST URGENT 9-18-64 MWK

TO DIRECTOR \100-442529\ 157-6-35\ AND SAC, N.Y. \100-153736\ 157-892\

N.Y. VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, BALTIMORE \100-23443\

CIRM\ POWDEM, IS-C\ RM.

[redacted] b6 b7C

RE NY TEL THIS DATE , AND NY AT NINE SIXTEEN, SIXTY FOUR.

BALTO. INDICES CONTAIN NO REFERENCE TO SUBJS IN REF. AT. BALTO. INFORMANTS AND SOURCES IN CAPTION MATTERS WITH WHOM CLOSE AND CONTINUOUS CONTACT IS BEING MAINTAIN BY BALTO. OFFICE ADVISED THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THESE SUBJS BEING IN

BALTO. AT THIS TIME, NOR DO THEY KNOW THAT THESE SUBJS HAVE EVER OPERATED IN THE BALTO. AREA.LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES ADVISED BY BA OFFICE OF SUBJECTS POSSIBLY BEING IN BA. BALTO. IS MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH SOURCES AS WELL AS LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES IN CAPTIONEDMATTER , SO THAT ANY PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISTURBANCES AT ANY TIME WILL BE PROMTLY FURNISHED TO BALTO. OFFICE. INFO PERTINENT TO CAPTIONED MATTERS WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED BUREAU.

100-442529-153

REC-28

END

\MSL FOR F RELAY

FBI WASH DC

66 OCT 8 1964

XEROX

OCT 7 1964

RELAYED TO NY

[redacted] b6 b7C

REC-108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-3

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 154 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

515 AM URGENT 9-19-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -7- /100-442529/ /157-6-35/ --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 7 P

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RACIAL MATTERS - POWELL DEMONSTRATION - NY
-CIRM., POWDEM.

TELETYPE CIRM

RE NEW YORK TEL SEPT. SEVENTEEN SIXTY FOUR CONCERNING INTERVIEW

WITH BAYARD RUSTIN.

RUSTIN IDENTIFIED THREE INDIVIDUALS, JEFF NEFF, [redacted]

AND [redacted] AS OCCUPANTS OF TWO AUTOMOBILES DURING NYC RIOTS JULY

EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY SIX SIXTY FOUR, WHO WERE DISTRIBUTING INFLAMATORY

LITERATURE. RUSTIN FURNISHED LICENSE PLATE NUMBERS OF THESE CARS. HE

STATED JAMES BEVEL, FIELD SECRETARY, SCLC, ATLANTA, GA., AND MARJORIE

PENNY, FELLOWSHIP HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, HAD INFORMATION THAT THESE IN-

DIVIDUALS ARE NOW WORKING IN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, DC, THEIR EFFORTS

BEING TO STIR UP TROUBLE THERE.

FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

LICENSE PLATE NUMBERS REPORTED AS OBSERVED ON TWO AUTOMOBILES

USED BY THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS DURING RIOTS WHILE DISTRIBUTING LITER-

XEROX
OCT 6 1964

FBI
SENT FROM DIRECTOR
SEP 19 1964

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 23 1970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35

5-1-13 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-19-64

Attached concerns Jeff Neff, [redacted] and [redacted] suspected by Bayard Rustin of instigating Harlem riots. Neff denies any connection with Harlem or any other riots. [redacted] in jail at time. Efforts continuing to locate [redacted] Allegations similar to Rustins made by [redacted] of questionable reliability. [redacted] claims [redacted] and Neff observed at riots in Jersey City, Paterson, Rochester and Harlem. [redacted] source, [redacted] being reinterviewed 9-21-64 as considerable doubt as to credibility.

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b7C
b7D

GDC

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SEP 23 10 37 AM '64 FBI

SEP 21 10 42 AM '64 FBI

SEP 21 12 33 PM '64 FBI

RECEIVED-TOLSON

SEP 21 10 08 AM '64 FBI

RECEIVED-TOLSON

SEP 21 9 48 AM '64 FBI

SEP 19 2 36 PM '64 FBI

RECEIVED-TOLSON'S OFFICE

SEP 18 3 05 PM '64 FBI

SEP 23 10 18 AM '64 FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

ATURE DETERMINED NEVER TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED. b6 b7C

[redacted] FORMER ASSOCIATE NEFF AND [redacted] HAS FBI NUMBER [redacted] AND IS IDENT WITH [redacted] WHO WAS IN JAIL, NYC, FROM JULY TEN THROUGH AUGUST SEVEN SIXTY FOUR. [redacted] COULD NOT HAVE PARTICIPATED IN NYC RIOTS WHICH EXTENDED FROM JULY EIGHTEEN THROUGH TWENTY SIX SIXTY FOUR.

JEFF NEFF INTERVIEWED SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR. NEFF STATED HE HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN ANY CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. HE HAS SEEN [redacted] AND [redacted] ON ONLY A FEW OCCASSIONS THIS YEAR BUT NOT RECENTLY. NEFF DENIED HE WAS IN HARLEM DURING RECENT RIOTS AND DENIED DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS. HE CLAIMS HE DOES NOT KNOW PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] AND [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] NOT LOCATED IN NYC TO DATE. EFFORTS CONTINUING. b6 b7C

ATLANTA Teletype TEL OF SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR REFLECTS JAMES BEVEL, FIELD SECRETARY, SCLC, ON SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR STATED HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF [redacted] AND NEFF. BEVEL FURNISHED NO INFO TO SUBSTANTIATE RUSTIN-S CHARGE THAT THESE SAME PEOPLE ARE NOW WORKING IN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, DC, THEIR EFFORTS BEING TO STIR UP TROUBLE THERE. b6 b7C

PHILADELPHIA TEL OF SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR SET FORTH THAT

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PAGE THREE

PHILADELPHIA PD HAD NO INFO CONCERNING [redacted] OR NEFF OR THEIR CAR-S PRESENCE IN RIOT AREA.

MARJORIE PENNEY, ESTABLISHED SOURCE OF PHILADELPHIA ADVISED SHE RECEIVED NO INFO FROM REV. JAMES BEVEL RE [redacted] OR NEFF, HAD NEVER HEARD OF THEM AND HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH BEVEL SINCE HE LEFT PHILADELPHIA A FEW DAYS AGO. PENNEY SAID SHE HOLDS RUSTIN IN LOW REGARD AND HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH HIM FOR LONG TIME.

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BAYARD RUSTIN INTERVIEWED AT SEVEN PM, SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR AND WAS INFORMED THAT LARGE PERCENTAGE OF INFO HE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED COULD NOT BE VERIFIED. RUSTIN STATED HIS INFO HAD COME FROM SEVERAL SOURCES WHOSE IDENTITIES HE WOULD NOT DISCLOSE, BUT WHOM HE SAID HE WOULD RECONTACT IN ORDER TO RESOLVE THE INFO HE HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED. RUSTIN STATED HE HAD NO IDEA OF THE PURPOSE OF INDIVIDUALS GOING TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE AS HE HAD PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SINCE HIS SOURCE HAD MERELY OVERHEARD THIS IN A CONVERSATION BY THESE INDIVIDUALS IN A RESTAURANT. IT SHOULD BE NOTED RUSTIN ORIGINALLY STATED THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE GOING TO STIR UP TROUBLE.

END PAGE THREE

REGARDING [redacted] RUSTIN ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW [redacted] PERSONALLY BUT THAT HE UNDERSTANDS THAT HE IS THE BROTHER OF [redacted] BUT DID NOT KNOW WHERE [redacted] IS PRESENTLY RESIDING. RUSTIN STATED HE WAS EMBARRASSED OVER THE POSSIBILITY THAT INFO FURNISHED BY HIS SOURCES MAY BE QUESTIONABLE. RUSTIN STATED HE WOULD FURNISH NYO ANY ADDITIONAL INFO HE RECEIVES AND WOULD BE IN CONTACT WITH THE NYO THE FIRST PART OF THIS COMING WEEK.

New York Office

NYO HAS DETERMINED ROACH IS REPORTEDLY IN MIAMI ON A PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT.

NEW YORK TELETYPE DATED SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR SET FORTH INFO FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH IN SUBSTANCE WAS THE SAME AS THAT FURNISHED NYO BY [redacted] DIVULGED THE SOURCE OF HIS INFO AS [redacted] DESCRIBED BY [redacted] STATED HE DID NOT PUT COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN [redacted] RELIABILITY AND STATED HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO CHECK OUT ALL THE INFO FURNSIHED BY [redacted]

[redacted]

b6 b7C b7D

PMBENFIVE

[redacted] AND DESCRIBED BY NYCPD AS OF QUESTIONED RELIABILITY, INTERVIEWED SEPT. EIGHTEEN SIXTY FOUR, ADVISED [redacted] AND /FNU/ [redacted] (First Name Unknown) ALL NEGROES AND MEMBERS OF THE "WHITE SHIRTS" WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT MEETING AT MOUNT MORRIS CHURCH, HARLEM, NYC, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, WHEN JESSE GRAY CALLED FOR "ONE HUNDRED GUERILLAS" WILLING TO SHED THEIR BLOOD. [redacted] STATED THAT GRAY WAS REFERRING TO ABOVE INDIVIDUALS FROM THE "WHITE SHIRTS" AND ABOUT TWENTY FIVE OTHER YOUNG NEGRO HOODLUMS WHO SEEMED TO BE THERE WITH [redacted]

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[redacted] SAID HE SAW [redacted] IN THE BEDFOR - STUYVESANT AREA OF BROOKLYN, NY, ABOUT TWO NIGHTS AFTER THE INCIDENT IN HARLEM AND THIS TIME SAW JEFF NEFF, WHITE MALE MEMBER OF THE "WHITE SHIRTS" WITH THEM. HE SAID THIS WAS THE ONLY TIME HE SAW NEFF AT ANY SCENE OF RECENT RIOTS.

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[redacted] STATED HE SAW [redacted] DURING THE DISTURBANCES IN JERSEY CITY, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, AND ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, AND EACH TIME,

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END PAGE FIVE

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PAGE SIX

[redacted] WAS IN A CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN CADILLAC LIMOUSINE WITH NY LICENSE NYP - /NUMBERS UNKNOWN/. THIS LIMOUSINE WAS CHAUFFEURED BY A WHITE MALE WHO SPOKE WITH A FOREIGN ACCENT. [redacted] STATED HE BELIEVES THE LIMOUSINE IS OWNED BY JEFF NEFF-S FATHER WHO HE BELIEVES IS A WEALTHY NEWSPAPER-MAN.

[redacted] STATED IN HARLEM HE SAW [redacted] [redacted] AND [redacted] IN LIMOUSINE DESCRIBED ABOVE., IN BROOKLYN HE SAY [redacted] [redacted] AND NEFF IN LIMOUSINE., IN ROCHESTER [redacted] WAS IN LIMOUSINE ALONE., IN JERSEY CITY, [redacted], [redacted] AND UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO WERE IN LIMOUSINE. IN ADDITION, [redacted] SAID HE OBSERVED A SMALL RED CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN SPORTS CAR WITH "WHITE SHIRTS" GROUP ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. [redacted] [redacted] SAID THIS SPORTS CAR HAD NY LICENSE NV - EIGHT /AND TWO OTHER NUMBERS HE CANNOT RECALL/.

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b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] STATED HE LEARNED FROM A SOURCE HE WOULD NOT DIVULGE THAT DURING RACIAL DISTURNBANCES IN PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, [redacted] DISTRIBUTED LIQUOR TO THE NEGROES IN THE NEGRO SECTION OF PATERSON TOGETHER WITH LEAFLETS ANNOUNCING THAT ROBERT WILLIAMS WOULD SPEAK ON RADIO THAT EVENING FROM CUBA ABOUT THE RIOTS IN NYC AND NEW JERSEY.

[redacted] FURTHER STATED THAT WHEN BAYARD RUSTIN WAS ORGANIZING

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END PAGE SIX

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON DURING SUMMER OF SIXTY THREE HE SAW [redacted] IN CONFERENCE WITH RUSTIN SEVERAL TIMES BUT HAD NO IDEA WHAT THEIR CONVERSATION CONCERNED. b6 b7C

IT IS NOTED THAT [redacted] HAD PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED INFO CONCERNING THE RACIAL RIOTS TO [redacted] HE THEREUPON REQUESTED THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS TO LEND HIM SOME MONEY. b6 b7C b7D

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO REINTERVIEW [redacted] IN THE NYO ON MONDAY, SEPT. TWENTY ONE NEXT WHEN HE WILL HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS MORE DETAILED INFO. b6 b7C b7D

UPON CONCLUSION OF THIS INTERVIEW, APPROPRIATE LEADS WILL BE SET FORTH.

END

WA GGA CC--MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-44

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 9/30/64

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

New York airtel to Director dated September 10, 1964, enclosed a Letterhead Memorandum stating that BAYARD RUSTIN had been invited by the National Council of Churches to accompany [redacted] to Cleveland on September 17, 1964. RUSTIN said he would talk to church leaders in Cleveland. b6 b7C

An article in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer", issue of September 16, 1964, stated that the first National Strategy Conference on Religion and Race, sponsored by the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, would be held in Cleveland on September 17, and 18, 1964, and that the "conference leaders are hoping that BAYARD RUSTIN, a leading New York Negro civil rights leader, will attend." The article states that this meeting is to be attended by 31 Presbyterian ministers and laymen from California to New York, and that attendance is by invitation only.

Subsequent Cleveland newspapers contained no information indicating that BAYARD RUSTIN had attended this conference. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (PROTECT), [redacted] advised on September 25, 1964, that so far as he has been able to determine, BAYARD RUSTIN was not in Cleveland during the period September 17, and 18, 1964.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1-100-158790-BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - New York (RM)
(1-100-153735-CIRM)
(1-100-46729-BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Cleveland

REK:kmg
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT 253,760
DATE 5/14/87 BY [redacted] b6 b7C

REC-44
100-442529-156

16 OCT 1964

ST-117

56 OCT 12 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-158790-32

(Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ b6
(Priority) b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
POWDEM

ReBuairtel to NY and WFO dated 9/11/64, and WFO airtel to Bureau, 9/18/64. b6 b7C b7D

On 9/24/64, PSI [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, was contacted by SA [redacted] and was shown photographs of students in the vicinity of Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C., where the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) hearings were being held. The source advised that he could identify one of the students as [redacted] (It is to be noted that the individual whom the source identified was the same individual who was identified on the photographs as [redacted]

The source stated that [redacted] had been introduced to him at one time by [redacted] of Progressive Labor Movement in NYC, and the source advised that he thought b6 b7C

4-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-157-6-35) (POWDEM)
3-Washington Field (100-43710) (RM)
(1-100- [redacted])
1-New York (100-147372) (PLM) (44)
1-New York (100- [redacted]) (44)
1-New York (157-892) (POWDEM) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
JCS:rmv
(12)

EC-51 100-442529-157

6 OCT 3 1964

OCT 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge b6 b7C

66 OCT 14 10C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-35

his name was [redacted] (ph). [redacted] mentioned to [redacted] that [redacted] had been in charge of the defense guard at the SCTC 1963 rally held at Town Hall, NYC. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] would be in charge of the defense guard HCUA hearings in Washington, D.C.

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[redacted] mentioned that he feels that [redacted] is associated with Progressive Labor Movement.

It is to be noted that [redacted] who furnished the original information to the effect that one [redacted] did a good job of organizing in connection with recent riots in NYC, also identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person with a good likeness to [redacted]

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b7D

In view of the foregoing information, the possibility exists that [redacted] and [redacted] are identical. [redacted] is reportedly associated with the Progressive Labor Movement which is an organization that played a prominent role in the NYC riots.

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Rosack

SAC, New York (100-153735) October 7, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

0-1 to New York
10-14-64
SF Ltr & Bureau 9-11-64 & Reported Bureau airtel will be submitted 10-2-64

CIRM

There is attached a copy of [redacted]

New York should carefully review [redacted] in the attached and submit to the Bureau pertinent information relating to [redacted] Where no information is available, the Bureau should be so advised. b7D b7E

This matter should be handled as soon as possible in order that the reply may be handled at the Bureau in the immediate future.

Enclosure

NOTE:

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D b7E

REC-32 100-442529-158

EX-108

19 OCT 7 1964

FBI - NEW YORK
REC'D - BUFFALO

MAILED 25
OCT 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TPR:kmj
6(4) OCT 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : [redacted] SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany and all Offices, dated 8/28/64.

No information has been developed either through sources contacted, file review, or other investigation indicating any communist influence in racial matters either by the Communist Party, USA, or other organizations or individuals in the Las Vegas Division.

In the event any positive information becomes available or is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions set forth in referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (R.M.)
1 - Las Vegas

DMH:nph
(3)

1-cc to New York By Routing Slip 10-12-64
1-XEROX Rm 508 R-B.

REC-32 100-442529-159

EX-117

4 OCT 7 1964

INT. SEC.

64 OCT 13 1964

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-9-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL @IRm

Removed By 65 OCT 12 1964

File Number 100-442529-160

Permanent Serial Charge Out

SAC, New York (100-153735)

September 24, 1964

EX-117

REC 81

Director, FBI (100-442529) -161

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Rosack

CIRM

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letter from the Department dated 9/16/64 concerning individuals involved in the New York City riots. The letter renders a prosecutive opinion concerning these individuals and is self-explanatory.

As is noted in paragraph two, page two, of the enclosed letter, the Department requests that investigation be continued, especially with regard to the activities of William Epton. You should be guided accordingly and make every effort during your investigation to obtain the evidence needed upon which to base prosecution.

Enc. (2)

FBI - JUSTICE
RECD - SUITLAND

OCT 1 11 57 AM '64

100-442560-
100-433888-
62-95798-
100-432251-
100-357847-

MAILED 5
SEP 2 4 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - 100-357847 (Jesse Williard Gray)
1 - (Edward Mills Davis)
1 - 100-432251 (William Epton)
1 - 62-95798 (Conrad Lynn)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-433888 [redacted]
1 - (James Shabazz)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TPR:
(13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/30/82 B

C222663

D OCT 6 1964

b6
b7C

62 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-357847-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: September 16, 1964

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Acting Attorney General

SUBJECT: Communist Party, USA
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

This is in reply to your memoranda of July 25 and September 11, 1964, in which you requested advice as to whether the information which you have furnished indicates a violation of Federal law on the part of Jesse Williard Gray, [redacted] William Epton, Conrad Lynn, [redacted] and James Shabazz.

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We note from the investigative reports that these men, who represent four different organizations, have made statements which reflect their sanction of acts of violence committed against legally constituted authority. [redacted] and Shabazz have commented with approval on the recent riots in New York City and have suggested, inter alia, that Negroes should arm themselves, that force should be used against the New York City police and that additional incidents should be created to enlist more adherents to their ranks. The statements made by Gray are more positive in appealing for violence while Epton has on one occasion specifically commented on the necessity to overthrow the government by force.

b6
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However, the results of the investigation conducted thus far have failed to disclose so immediate and direct a call for overt action to be taken in an effort to accomplish the overthrow of the Government as to fall under the relevant statutes as construed. The evidence so far available does not sufficiently disclose a concerted plan advocating that action be taken to attain the overthrow of the Government as soon as circumstances will permit. Although some of the statements made advocate violence, they could reasonably be construed as being more in the nature of inciting local disorder rather than as exhortations to revolution. Nor does the evidence disclose a conspiratorial nexus among these men or the organization to which some belong.

100-432884-2

XEROX
OCT 7 1964

REC-82 100-432884-2
9-24-64

[redacted]

OCT 6 1964

b6
b7C

EX-PROG.
SEP 16 1964 30

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-432884

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
SEP 16 6 16 PM '64

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
SEP 16 2 48 PM '64

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV
SEP 30 3 40 PM '64

SEP 16 3 47 PM '64

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV
SEP 21 12 04 PM '64

SEP 16 4 15 PM '64

RECEIVED - TOLSON
FBI

REC'D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

REC'D - MOHR
FBI
SEP 16 5 37 PM '64

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
SEP 16 6 59 PM '64

F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
SEP 16 9 39 AM '64

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI
SEP 17 8 49 AM '64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 21 12 43 PM '64
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

SEP 30 4 36 PM '64

As you know, Section 2384 of Title 18 makes it an offense for persons to conspire to "overthrow . . . or to destroy by force the Government of the United States . . ." while Section 2385 of Title 18 prohibits advocating or teaching the overthrow of "the Government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or Possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein by force or violence . . ."

Viewing the evidence in light of these criteria, it is our opinion that it is currently insufficient to warrant undertaking prosecutive action for a violation of these sections. However, in light of the existence of statements indicating a predilection to violence and the call for the overthrow of the Government, it is requested that your investigation be continued, especially with respect to the activities of William Epton.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-08-2014

Secret (U)

SAC, New York (100-153735)

October 7, 1964

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classifications (U) DATE 2/23/78 pss

100-442529-114

Re New York 1et 9/23/64 captioned "CIRM, IS-C," copy to Atlanta, which advised of information obtained from NY 694-S* to the effect that Martin Luther King, Jr., had dropped Stanley David Levison as an advisor as a result of an exposure of their relationship by columnist Joseph Alsop. It was also reported that Levison had informed Party functionary Lem Harris that he, Levison, went to the National Jewish Committee (NJC) in an effort to work his way back into the racial field following his dismissal by King. Levison is reported as having sold the NJC on the idea of a small businessmen's committee which is composed of whites and Negroes whose purpose is to aid Negro people to get into small businesses. The NJC is headed by Levison and has an appropriation of $100,000. (S) (U)

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It appears obvious, on the basis of the information furnished by NY 694-S*, that King's action to dismiss Levison as an advisor was done not because Levison is a communist, but only because King found it expedient to do so on the basis of the Alsop exposure. It may therefore be expected that Levison will again find his way to furnishing advice to King and such advice will be received and even sought by King. Receiving offices should therefore be extremely alert in the investigation not only of captioned matter, but of King and Levison, as well as their frequent intermediary, Clarence Jones, to any available information developed bearing upon the King-Levison relationship. (S) The Bureau must be promptly advised of all pertinent information obtained. (S) (U)

100-442529-163

REC-66

On the basis of the information contained in relet, the NJC is not identifiable in Bufiles. New York is instructed to furnish the Bureau any further information available concerning the NJC, Levison's activities therein, and so forth.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - 100-106670 (King)
1 - 100-392452 (Levison)

SFP:kmj
(9)

b6
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. [redacted] (U)
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-84

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 10-12-80

Secret (U)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 OCT 13 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
OCT 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Declassify on: OADR 10/3/88

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 8/6/91 Appeal 87-0002 CN 86,513 8/23 Mcm/bns 8/6/91 Appeal 82-1652 CN 87,063

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~Secret~~ (U)

Include the results of an appropriate discreet inquiry to determine the activities of the NJC and any communist influences therein. Results should be furnished the Bureau under instant caption until such time as a broader investigation under the NJC caption is indicated.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

DATE: 8/13/64

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4655) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

OCIRM

Re Louisville airtel to Bureau 6/29/64.

The following individuals were contacted by SA [redacted] b6 b7C on the dates indicated and all advised they had received no specific informatinn concerning a COFO training site at Hazard, Kentucky. They related that if such a site had been set up, they would have been aware of its existence:

[redacted] Hazard, Kentucky, Police Department, was contacted July 28, 1964.

[redacted] Kentucky State Police, Hazard, Kentucky, was contacted July 28, 1964 b6 b7C

[redacted] Louisville and Nashville Railroad Police, Hazard, Kentucky, was contacted July 28, 1964

[redacted] Kentucky State Police, Hazard, Kentucky, was contacted July 28, 1964 b6 b7C

[redacted] (NA), Kentucky State Police, Hazard, Kentucky, contacted July 28, 1964

(2) - Bureau
1 - Cincinnati (Info)
1 - Memphis (Info)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
3 - Louisville (1 - 100-4655)
(1 - 160-52)
(1 - 100-4699)

REC-6 100-442529-164

EX-102

10 AUG 17 1964

ALC/mrc
(9)

[redacted] INT. SEC.

b6 b7C

OCT 13 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

cc & Xerox Richmond

LS 100-4655

On August 10, 1964, all of the above law enforcement officers were recontacted and advised they had received no information concerning a COFO training site at Hazard, Kentucky.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

FD [illegible] (Rev. 12-17-56)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/5/64

1-26-87 Classified by [redacted] (U)
Declassify on: OADR
11/25/86 per Bradley #261121

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing) 1/29/82

CLASS. & EXT. BY sp/mmc/tcc
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/5/84
#206,928

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-26674)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

BNC

ReSEairtel and LHM, 7/8/64, captioned "Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Situation, State of Mississippi, Racial Matters," and BUairtel, 8/3/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a LHM relating to the captioned topic.

Enclosed herewith to Memphis and New Orleans are two (2) copies of above LHM and to New York, one (1) copy.

The first source in the LHM is [redacted]
The second source in the LHM is [redacted]
The third source in the LHM is [redacted]

b7D

This LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) because the information furnished could lead to the identification of sources of continuing value, impair their effectiveness, and thereby adversely affect the nationality security.

ENCLOSURE

EX-103
REC-26 100-442-21-165

3 AUG 7 1964

(3) - Bureau (REG)(Enc. 8)(AM)
2 - Memphis (REG)(Enc. 2)(AM)
2 - New Orleans (REG)(Enc. 2)(AM)
1 - New York (REG)(Enc. 1)(AM)(100-151548)(Info)
4 - Seattle
(1 - 100-26674)
(1 - 157-348)
(1 - 100-0-41066)
(1 - [redacted])

FGC:irg
(12)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

INT. SEC.

AGENCY Bradley [redacted]
REQ. REC'D ONI, OSI, 6-3, sec. sd.
DATE FORW. 8-25-64
HOW FORW. n/a
BY WFS:lbf

b6
b7C
b7D

AUG 17 1964

64 OCT 15 1964

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] M

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

Although not set forth in the LHM for security reasons, the information furnished by [redacted] the first source, on July 2, 1964, was obtained during the course of a private discussion on July 2, 1964, with King County Youth Club of Communist Party (KCYC) members [redacted] and ANNE FOGARTY. The remarks attributed to the CP on this date were made by ANNE FOGARTY. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

The information furnished by [redacted] on July 15, 1964, was obtained at a meeting of the North West District Communist Party (NWDCP) Youth Commission on July 7, 1964. This report was made by [redacted] member of the NWDCP Youth Commission. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C b7D

Information concerning [redacted] son of [redacted], has been previously set forth in LHM dated July 9, 1964, captioned, "Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Situation, State of Mississippi, Racial Matters." b6 b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

1015 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington - 98104
August 5, 1964

10-31-84

Classified by [redacted] (U)
Declassify on: OADR
7

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1/29/82 SP7 MAC/bcc

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-FCIM II, 1-3 A 2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 8/5/87

#206,928

7/23/86 Sp6 bja Ltr #261191

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT,
RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI.
RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised, on July 2, 1964, that there had been discussion by Seattle Communist Party (CP) members of the Mississippi Summer Project. It was stated that a parents organization had been created in the campus area. This organization was made up of the parents and spouses of persons who have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project. Most of these people had not been involved in any mass activities previously. It was stated these people were confining their efforts to writing letters to congressmen and other means of publicity. It was stated they hope to establish a news letter in which they would print letters sent from their relatives in the south. This organization was reported to have been created by [redacted] a professor at the University of Washington. [redacted] was named as a person who was giving support to this organization. [redacted] (U)

WASH.

(W) (X) During July, 1964, the first source described [redacted] one of the Mississippi Summer Project workers from Seattle and a former member of the CP in Seattle during 1961.

MISS.

b6
b7C

A second source advised, on July 7, 1964, that [redacted] (X) (W) of the University of Washington, had been doing organizing work among adults in Seattle in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-165

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

This office has previously advised that [redacted] Seattle, Washington, Acting Executive, History Department, University of Washington, is the father of [redacted] same address, who is in Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. b6 b7C

WASH.

(4)(X) A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 27, 1963, advised that [redacted] Professor of History, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, was one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House of Un-American Activities Committee. b6 b7C

The name [redacted] History Department, University of Washington, was among those appearing in the April 16, 1964 issue of the Seattle Times, a daily newspaper, as being against the McCarren Act. b6 b7C

The Seattle Post Intelligencer, a daily newspaper, of July 9, 1964, carried an article on page 1, accompanied by a photograph of parents of civil rights workers from the Seattle area. The article stated in part, "Several of the parents met here with [redacted], a co-ordinator for the Mississippi project, sponsored by the National Council of Churches and the Council of Federated Organizations." b6 b7C

CALIF.

WASH.

[redacted] of the University of Washington, was shown in a photograph of the Washington State parents accompanying this article. The caption to the photograph stated that [redacted] has a son who will go to Mississippi at the end of the current month. b6 b7C

A similar article appeared in the Seattle Times, a daily newspaper, of July 9, 1964, which stated that parents of four Washington State student volunteers participating in the Mississippi Summer Project met in Seattle the previous day. [redacted] was quoted as saying his son, [redacted] was on his way to Mississippi for the Summer Project. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

No reference was made in either article to the formation of a formal organization by the parents of the Mississippi Summer Project volunteers.

On July 15, 1964, the first source advised that at a recent CP meeting in Seattle, a report was given on the Mississippi Summer Project. This report contained the following:

It was noted a parents committee made up of relatives of persons engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project had been formed. The group had not formed a formal organization. There was fear that [redacted] would persuade the group to be controlled by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The parents committee was stated to have six regular participating members, including [redacted] and [redacted] and ANNE FOGARTY were mentioned as being connected with this group.

b6
b7C

During July, 1964, the second source identified [redacted] husband of [redacted] a Mississippi Summer Project worker] as being closely associated with [redacted] a member of the Seattle CP.

WFO 44

b6
b7C

During July, 1964, the first source identified [redacted] and ANNE FOGARTY as members of the CP in Seattle.

WFO 44

On August 5, 1964, the first source advised that the parents and relatives of the Mississippi Summer Project volunteers, noted above, are not known to have formed an organization up to this time. Source advised they meet informally, and that they have no national ties with any organization, so far as is known. No further mention has been made of a news letter to be distributed by the group. It was stated that [redacted] has been taking credit for any activity by parents or others in behalf of the Mississippi Summer Project. The first source stated that the Seattle CP members feel that [redacted] is opposed to their program and therefore, they do not attempt to cooperate with her.

b6
b7C

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition," Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 6, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Communication dated 8/6/64 at Seattle, Washington, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)
RACIAL MATTERS
(WFO 157-427)

CIRM
IS - C
(OO:NY)
(Bufile ~~100-3-116~~)
(WFO 100-42116)

Enclosed herewith for Bureau, New York, and Jackson are ten, one and one copies, respectively, of LHM concerning meeting held Washington, D. C., 8/11/64, re MFDP.

Informants used in this LHM are:

First Source: [redacted] b7D

Second Source: [redacted] b7D

Third Source: [redacted] b7D

Fourth Source: [redacted] b7D

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Jackson (MFDP)(Enc. 1)(RM)(Info)
1 - New York (100-151548)(CIRM)(Enc. 1)(RM)(Info)
2 - WFO

2 ENCLOSURE

FBG:llr
(8)

10 ENCLOSURE

[redacted] b6 b7C

AIRTEL

AUG 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b7D

Fifth Source: [redacted]

Sixth Source: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Local dissemination being made to MDW-Intelligence, ONI and OSI.

LHM classified "~~Confidential~~" as data from the first and fifth sources could logically identify confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON ~~25~~, D. C. 20535

August 12, 1964

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Informants utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 12, 1964, a source advised [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

The source continued that [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Attachment - 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

RE: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The source continued that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

Informant advised that a leaflet concerning the MFDP was distributed at this meeting. A reproduction of this leaflet is attached hereto.

The source stated [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

RE: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

This same informant in February, 1953, identified Helen Winik as a CP member.

On March 20, 1953, a second source identified Ethel Weisser as a CP member.

On May 19, 1954, the second source advised he was of the opinion that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, an admitted former CP member in Washington, D. C., from 1943 to 1949 advised on August 9, 1950, that [redacted] was known to her as a member of the CP as of 1949.

A third source advised in June, 1945, that [redacted] then Ruth Paull, was a member of the CP Community Club in New York City at that time. b6 b7C

In September, 1947, a fourth source identified [redacted] as a very successful communist who was an active member of the CP in 1935.

Mrs. Markward, mentioned above, advised in 1948 that on August 7, 1948, the membership secretary of the CP in Washington, D. C., stated she had received a CP transfer from New York for [redacted] Mrs. Markward subsequently advised that [redacted] was transferred to Washington, D. C., from the CP in New York, and that she and her husband [redacted] would be assigned to a local Community Club of the CP. b6 b7C

RE: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On May 17, 1963, a fifth source advised

[redacted]

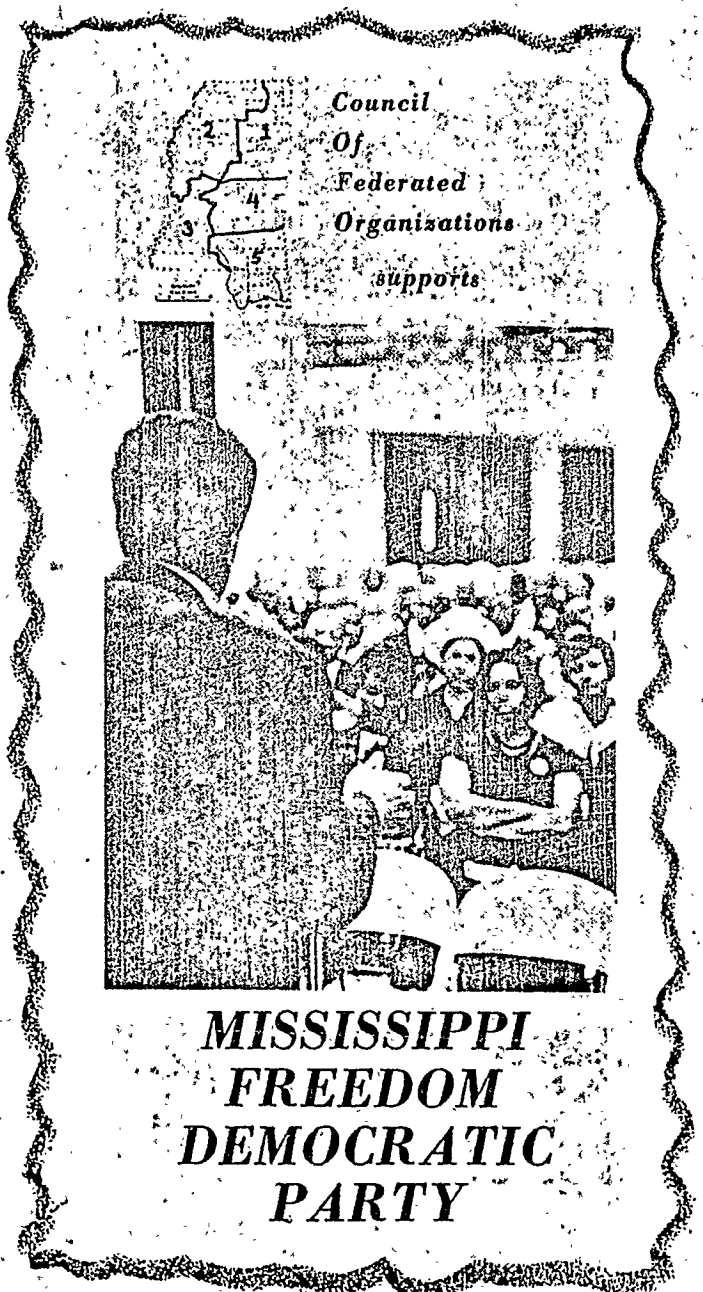
b6
b7C
b7D

Clarence Gurewitz was identified by a sixth source on June 19, 1963, as a current CP member.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mississippi Faces Challenge

"Freedom Democrats" to challenge Mississippi Delegation at National Convention



The colorful Boardwalk in Atlantic City will be crowded this August with more than two thousand delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention. Newsmen, tourists, and politicians of all shapes and sizes will pack into the massive Convention Hall for the quadrennial rite of picking a Presidential ticket and writing a party platform.

Among the throng in Atlantic City will be a small but determined band of whites and Negroes from the troubled state of Mississippi. Under the banner of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, they will try to unseat the all-white delegation from Mississippi picked in meetings from which Negroes have been excluded.

There is an element of drama in this struggle, for the Freedom Democrats face heavy odds in their fight for recognition as the official delegation from Mississippi. Who are the Freedom Democrats, and why will they go to Atlantic City with their appeal to the convention?

Mississippi has not always been the scene of bitter-end struggles and politics built on racism. One of the stalwarts of Roosevelt's New Deal bloc in Congress was Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and until 1960 the liberal Frank Smith was a respected member of Congress. But Mississippi lost a Congresional seat that year, and the powers-that-be defeated Smith, who now serves on the board of the TVA.

Negroes have not been welcome at the polls in Mississippi for many years, and a combination of poll taxes, fear, and discriminatory voting tests have kept them from voting. As a consequence, less than 7 percent of the eligible Negroes in the state are registered to vote.

In 1962, although they were shut out of both parties, Negroes and a handful of sympathetic whites decided to set up their own political structure. On an unofficial "Freedom Ballot" held in churches and stores, 83,000 Negroes voted for Aaron Henry for Governor and Edwin King for Lieutenant Governor. Henry, a Negro pharmacist and state president of the NAACP, and King, a young white minister who is chaplain of Tougaloo College compaigned through Mississippi on a civil rights and anti-poverty platform.

Last April 26, under the direction of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), a committee of all the civil rights groups in the state, 200 delegates met in Jackson to establish the Freedom Democratic Party. They contended that Mississippi had no real Democratic Party, since the state Democrats had repudiated the national party *(see excerpt from the platform shown here)*, and decided to register voters and run candidates on their own.

Four Freedom Democratic candidates ran in the recent Democratic primaries in Mississippi. The four, three running for the House and one for the Senate, all lost, but they intend to run in the general election under the Freedom Democratic banner. One candidate, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville—home of Sen. James Eastland—told a meeting in Washington last month that the day after she tried to register to vote, her husband was fired from his job in retaliation.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

Sitting in the hot, bustling office of the Freedom Democrats in Washington, one leader told the **Washington Report** that progress is being made in the national convention challenge. He pointed to a resolution of the Democratic National Committee that delegates must be "bona fide Democrats who have the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party at heart," and argued that this disqualifies the present Mississippi delegates. In his 1963 campaign, Gov. Paul Johnson said that his party "long ago separated itself from the National Democratic Party. . . ."

The Freedom Democrats are busily rounding up support for their convention challenge. Buttonholing delegates from Northern states and attending state Democratic conventions, they have already been assured of support from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, California, and Massachusetts.

But the tough fight will be in the credentials committee at the convention, on which each state has two members. They hope to get the needed backing of at least 10 percent on the credentials committee, and the support of 8 or more states for a roll-call on the credentials challenge on the floor.

Rev. John Cameron, young Hattiesburg minister, is Freedom Democratic candidate in 4th district of Mississippi.

Negroes in Mississippi are slowly making progress toward racial equality, but as the headlines show almost every day, they face bitter resistance from many quarters. Most of all, they want political equality; the right to register, vote and take part in the political process. The Freedom Democrats want to support national candidates and goals.

Atlantic City will be crowded this August, and the eyes of the nation will be focused on Convention Hall. In the Hall and up and down the boardwalk, serious Negroes and whites from Mississippi will be collaring delegates from other states, arguing that their color or support of civil rights not bar them from the convention in place of a delegation determined to oppose civil rights. The time has come, they will say, for Mississippi to rejoin the union of states. They are determined, and the convention will have to listen to them.

PLATFORM
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI
STATE DEMOCRATIC
PARTY

Adopted In Convention In the City of Jackson, August 16, 1960 (After the 1960 National Convention in Los Angeles)

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF MISSISSIPPI

(1) That we reject and oppose the platforms of both National Parties and their candidates.

Wayne County Demos Train Guns On Lyndon

Paper Reports Call for "Complete Defeat" of President Johnson

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

Friday, June 26, 1964

WAYNESBORO, Miss. (Special) — The Wayne County Democratic convention was held here at the Court House and delegates elected to represent Wayne County in the District and State Convention were James Mashburn, Henry W. Odom, S. C. Kennedy, and Rab Sanderson.

The Convention adopted a resolution that the delegates to the District and State Convention would be instructed to vote for and support only those persons were pledged to bring about the complete defeat of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

The States Speak Out

Wisconsin . . .

Whereas: the Democratic Party of Wisconsin is firmly committed to the principle of one man, one vote; and, . . .

Whereas: in certain states, such as Mississippi, delegates are elected by a non-representative white minority; . . .

Be it . . . resolved: that the Wisconsin delegation to the Democratic National Convention be urged to support the accreditation of the Freedom Delegation as an expression of our support for the principle of one man, one vote and to encourage those who are working for voter registration of a disfranchised Negro minority.

Michigan . . .

Whereas: the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi is undemocratically constituted in that it discriminates against large numbers of citizens; and . . .

Whereas: a Freedom Democratic Party is being established in the state of Mississippi which is open to all citizens regardless of race and which will support the national platform and candidates; . . . now, therefore, be it

Resolved: that this Convention instructs the Michigan delegation at the forthcoming national convention to take all appropriate action to seat the delegates from the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi. . . .

Minnesota . . .

Whereas: the traditional Democratic Party of Mississippi is a totally segregated party which does not permit hundreds of thousands of Negro citizens in Mississippi to vote or otherwise participate in its affairs; . . .

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention instructs the Minnesota delegation to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention . . . to consider the request to seat the delegates of the Freedom Democratic Party with sympathy. . . .

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

F B I

DATE: 8/6/64

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (U)
(type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
(157-1676)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DE class DATE 12/19/87

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548)
(157-1175)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for Bureau, New Orleans and Memphis are copies of a LHM in above case.

Confidential source utilized is (C) (U)

The LHM is classified "Confidential" since unauthorized disclosure of information reported herein by (U) might impair the future effectiveness of this informant and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country. (S)

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1-157-1676)
2- Memphis (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-8529) (42)
1-New York (100-151548)
1-New York (157-1175)
2-New Orleans (Encls. 2) (RM)
VJA:mkp
(12)

REC 14 100-442529-162

16 AUG 1964

EX-103

AGENCY Yeagley, OWI 057, 6-2
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 8-19-64
HOW FORW. H/D
BY WFS:lat

C.C. Wick 1 xerox airtel + 1 cc memo SOS RB

XEROX OCT 7 1964

56 OCT 14 1964

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) Class
DATE 12-17-87

INT-SEC

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 6, 1964

New York 100-151548
New York 157-1175

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Party, USA Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 3, 1964, furnished the following information: (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

The same source could not state whether in fact [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

12/10/81

[redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM 1-1, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8/16/84
CAF 776209

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification (U)

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b6
b7C

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
10/20/88
1-12-84
12188
[redacted] 012 (U)
#284

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 23 1970

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-166

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, September 24, 1961, page 11, refers to William L. Patterson as chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" issue for March-April, 1962, self-described as the publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) sets forth the names of the officers and members of the National Executive Board of the NLG who were elected at the 25th anniversary convention of the NLG held in Detroit, Michigan, in February, 1962.

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A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix hereto.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-427226) DATE: 9/30/64

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-57253)

SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
IS-SWP

OO: NEW YORK

On 9/14/64, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to SA [redacted] by mail mimeographed document received by source through the mails directly from SWP National Headquarters, New York City. This document was copied by Xerox and the original returned to informant: The document is described as follows (with the xerox copy filed as indicated):

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[redacted] [redacted] b7D

1 811 RB

2 - Bureau - REGISTERED

9 - New York - REGISTERED
100-141153 [redacted]
100-137560
100-146356
100-152024
100- (JAW LNU)
100- (DICK LNU)
100-147905 [redacted]
100-133479 (YSA)

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b7C

3 - Chicago - REGISTERED
100-38874 [redacted]
100-38884
100-36519 (YSA)

b6
b7C

cc: [redacted] b7D

EPP/mkd
(16)

2 ENCLOSURE
2 811 RB
1 ENCLOSURE

EX 109

REC-51 100-427226-734

1 OCT 9 1964

64 OCT 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-427226-734

100-44529

NOT RECORDED
150 OCT 29 1964

CC/100-HQ-XYZ

INT. SEC.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9-28-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 04-30-2014

FBI

Date: SEP 23 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTORS A. ROSEN
AND W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-100) (P)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP7 Mac/GG
REASON FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/23/84 (U)

The Jackson Office has substantially completed an analysis involving the degree of communist infiltration into the Mississippi Summer Project. Of the reported 700 volunteer workers who came into Mississippi during the summer of 1964, a total of 189 have been found to have subversive references.

It is pointed out that many of the alleged 700 people who came to Mississippi during the summer of 1964 as of this time have not been completely identified. It can be anticipated that a number of others with subversive backgrounds are in the State and will eventually be fully identified.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
102 OCT 29 1964

3 - Bureau (Encl. 169) (RM)
3 - Jackson
(2 - 157-100)
(1 - 100-47)
EMC:lla
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

Classified by 3571
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Sent _____ M Per _____
DATE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Approved: C. C. Wick
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 6 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-[illegible]

Set forth hereinafter is an alphabetical list of persons identified as having subversive backgrounds together with a brief sketch of their prior involvement in Communist Party, front groups or splinter group activities. Attached also in alphabetical order, unless otherwise indicated, are appropriate letterhead memoranda and cover communications fully characterizing each of these individuals.

[redacted] - This individual came to Mississippi to render legal service to the civil rights workers [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that [redacted] made a contribution at Madison, Wis., to the National Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information enclosed herewith reflecting this individual's close association with known Communist Party (CP) members. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Source advised that in 1963, [redacted] was the treasurer of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights and had been in a policy-making position of that organization since 1960. Another source advised that as of September, 1963, [redacted] was legal counsel for the Afro-American Heritage Association in Chicago, Ill. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that the name [redacted] was maintained by the Contemporary Book Shop, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1942. In 1943, another source made available a copy of a letter of the Pittsburgh Council of (U)

American-Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943. Among the board members appearing thereon was one [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] - In December, 1952, information was received that the CP in San Francisco was maintaining a record for a [redacted] He was described as a young teacher and she as a lawyer from "New York to Modesto." In 1956, she denied to FBI Agents of ever having been a member of the CP and also denied attending any CP front group meetings or contributing to any of them. (U)

[redacted] - In 1957, this individual was observed departing the residence where CP members were in attendance. In 1949, it was determined that [redacted] were on the current mailing list of the "USSR Information Bulletin," a publication of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. As of 9/20/61, the name [redacted] appeared on a list of persons to be contacted for donations for the National Assembly for Democratic Rights. As of 2/16/62, the name [redacted] appeared on the mailing list of the Global Books Forum. As of 3/17/62, [redacted] was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth." On 5/24/62, at a meeting of the McKie Memorial Library Committee, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI stated that [redacted] had indicated that he would get together $100 to assist in operations of the above library. (Source stated that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI in 1962 was a member of the Polish American CP Club.) Other information set forth indicating his contact with CP members. (U)

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[redacted] - A source in November, 1953, made available information which indicated that [redacted] was on a mailing list maintained by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. [redacted] allegedly came to the State of Mississippi to participate in the defense of civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Mich., Chapter. The characterization of this individual is contained under the name [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source in 1951 provided information indicating that [redacted] was then a member of the South End Club of the Young Progressives of Massachusetts. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] aka - Sources have advised that [redacted] has been associated with an unnamed Marxist-orientated youth group in Los Angeles, and attending a socialist-orientated youth conference in San Francisco during March, 1964. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] aka - A source advised in 1954 that he had known [redacted] by her maiden name and recalled that she had worked with Bronx County American Youth for Democracy and knew her to be a member of the AYD in 1947 and 1948. Another source advised that [redacted] was a member of the 7th Assembly District, Labor Youth League Club (LYL) as of April, 1948. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information received that this individual went to Russia as part of the American delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival. b6 b7C

She is the daughter of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - In April, 1961, a source identified [redacted] as a secret member of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - In May, 1957, a source advised that membership of [redacted] mother) in the CP was then in the process of being transferred from the Chelsea section of the CP to the Village Section of the CP, New York City, as of May, 1957. A source made available information which indicated that in 1949, [redacted] renewed his subscription to "The Worker." (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1948 that he, along with another individual, brought [redacted] into the Young Progressives of America (YPA) probably in about 1949. Source further stated he brought [redacted] into the Midwood Club of the LYL in about 1949, but [redacted] got out of the LYL in either 1951 or 1952. A source advised that [redacted] attended the annual meeting of the Physicians Forum held on April 24, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] - In March, 1959, a source advised that [redacted] was a member and paid regular dues to Teens Ahead as of that time. (U) In 1960, a source advised that this individual was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) Club of Philadelphia. b6 b7C

In 1961 - 1962, a source advised that [redacted] was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth." In December, 1963, a source advised that [redacted] received an invitation to an Action for Youth New Year's Eve party. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - In December, 1960, a source advised that the name and address of this individual appeared on a card of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as either an SWP sympathizer or contact. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual wrote an article entitled "Nonviolence: An Interpretation," which was published in the magazine "Freedom Ways." A source advised that "Freedom Ways" was set up for the CP-USA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CP-USA. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual in 1940 was the Vice President of the Chicago Division of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. In 1941, [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Conference held in Tuskegee, Ala. b6 b7C

[redacted] in 1962, a petition was circulated by the Committee for Constitutional Liberties, San Francisco, Calif. The name [redacted] appeared as a signer of the above petition. b6 b7C

[redacted] closely associated with an individual whose father was described by a source as a "strong CP man in his thinking." [redacted] was described as being a conscientious objector and a "pacifist." [redacted] was one of 17 (U) b6 b7C

students who spent two weeks in Cuba. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D [redacted] In 1964, he was attempting to organize high school and college students for a trip to Cuba in July of 1964. This trip was being sponsored by the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba. In July of 1964, he was in Clarksdale, Miss., in connection with activities of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). For additional information, refer to Bufile 105-124646; Philadelphia, Office of Origin, file 105-9742.

[redacted] - A source made available information to the effect that [redacted] contributed $26.00 to the Physicians Forum, Inc., on 3/8/61. b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual spent time in the State of Mississippi during the summer of 1964, defending civil rights demonstrators. He was here under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit Chapter. b6 b7C

[redacted] identified himself as a former member of the CP from 1938 until 1942. In 1956, [redacted] advised she attended meetings of a small group of people who were engaged in CP activities. She stated she was not excluded from any activities of this group. She was not a member of the CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] - In 1954, a source who is a self-admitted former CP member from 1945 to 1952, advised that [redacted] was recruited into the CP at Columbia University in approximately 1946. b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker" in the issue of December 23, 1946, reported that 310 delegates of Youth and fraternal groups from New York State attended the state convention of the American Youth for Democracy and elected [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual spent time in Mississippi defending the civil rights demonstrators under the sponsorship of the NLG. For the characterization of this individual see the letterhead memorandum for [redacted] b6 b7C

CARMICHAEL, STOKELEY - Information received in 1963 that in recent years this individual seemed to be unusually devoted to "left wing" activities. This individual was a close friend of [redacted] of the CP-USA. b6 b7C

[redacted] - An article entitled "Panel to Discuss Youth Problems Next Friday," appeared on Page 3, "Peoples World" February 22, 1964. According to this article, a discussion was to be held at the next forum sponsored by Discussion Unlimited. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - [redacted] admitted being a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in San Francisco. A source reported in 1962 that [redacted] had a yearly, weekend subscription to the "Peoples World." Another source reported in 1964 that [redacted] was contacted by two members of the Santa Clara County CP for the purpose of determining whether he should join the CP. Another source advised in 1964 that [redacted] had mailed letters of (U) b6 b7C

invitation to individuals in the San Jose area to attend the first meeting of the W. E. B. DuBoiseClub. (U)

[redacted] - A source advised in 1961 and 1962 that [redacted] attended five meetings of the Wisconsin Socialist Club, Madison, and was on the mailing list of that organization in October, 1961, and January, 1962. During February, 1954, [redacted] advised that he belonged to the Young Communist League for eight months in 1937. [redacted]

[redacted] A source in 1960 made available a current mailing list of [redacted] the NLG, which list included the name [redacted] "New York Guild Lawyers," Volume 18, #7, September 60, set forth [redacted] is listed as [redacted] NLG. A source in 1963 advised that [redacted] is listed as [redacted] NLG. Another source advised that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] who is [redacted] CP (U) [redacted] was to come to Mississippi to defend civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG. Characterization of the above information is in the letterhead memorandum under [redacted]

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[redacted] - A source advised during 1963 that [redacted] NLG. [redacted] was to come to the State of Mississippi to assist in the trials of civil rights workers under the sponsorship of

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] NLG. Characterization of the above is contained in a letterhead memorandum under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Information set forth in this letterhead memorandum indicating that [redacted] was associated with individuals who were members or connected with communist front organizations. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised that [redacted] is listed as [redacted] NLG. His name is listed [redacted] came to Mississippi to aid in defending the civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] - This individual spent time in the State of Mississippi defending the civil rights demonstrators under the sponsorship of the NLG. The letterhead memorandum characterizing this individual is set forth under the name of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1961 that [redacted] was on the registration list for a class in American History held in the New York School for Marxist Studies. Another source advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of Advance at Advance Headquarters, New York City on March 17, 1963. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on March 12, 1964, that on March 1, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Action Committee, West Los Angeles Du Bois Club, in Los Angeles, Calif. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] This individual is contained in the security index of the Charlotte Office because of her reported attendance at a CP recruiting class at Berkeley, Calif., in October of 1962. Both of her parents have been identified as CP members. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1961 that a [redacted] was on the mailing list of the FPCC. Another source furnished information in 1962 that [redacted] was among signers of a petition to the President of the United States asking for executive clemency for CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON. BRADEN was a member of the CP. WILKINSON was executive director of the National Committee to abolish the House Committee on Unamerican Activities (HCUA). Another source advised in 1964 that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that [redacted] was in contact with officials of "Freedom Ways." (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] has supported CP front organizations during the period 1951 - 1956, and 1958, was reported to be out of the CP but maintained friendly relations with the Party and was a communist sympathizer. In 1961, he attended a meeting to protest a lecture series sponsored by the Berkeley Evening School on Facts about Communism. b6 b7C

[redacted] of the NLG, was to come to Mississippi to render legal assistance in defending civil rights workers. Information set forth in the enclosed b6 b7C

letterhead memorandum reflecting that he is the attorney representing the Nation of Islam Muhammad Mosque of Flint, Mich.

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[redacted] She admitted being a member of the YPA for a period of two years and an officer for 1½ years. She also admitted that she had been a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League at Oberlin College for one year period. She further admitted that she had been affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, Portland, Ore., and the California Labor School, San Francisco, Calif.

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[redacted] This individual came to Mississippi to defend the civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. Information regarding him will be found in the letterhead memorandum under [redacted]

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[redacted] A source advised in April of 1964, that this individual had [redacted] He indicated that he opposes the HCUA, the McCarran Act, and the "SCAB." [redacted] made the statement that he is proud to say that he has talked to, associated with, learned from and personally enjoyed "subversive people." (U)

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[redacted] of the Milwaukee County CP. In January, 1964, a source advised that in March, 1956, [redacted] was an LYL member. Information set forth reflecting his association with individuals who are connected with CP and CP front activities.

[redacted] - A source advised in 1963 b6 b7C b7D
that [redacted]
[redacted] Another source advised in July of
1961 that [redacted]
[redacted] a meeting of a CP of
Illinois Peace Committee. This source advised
that during a previous meeting, [redacted] remarked
in course of a discussion that he had been a CP
member 24 years. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C
was in Mississippi to aid in defending the
civil rights demonstrators under the sponsorship
of the NLG. Information regarding him will be
found in the letterhead memorandum under
[redacted]

[redacted] - In June, 1944, information b6 b7C b7D
was received to the effect that [redacted]
[redacted] in August, 1943, was a member of the
11th Assembly District Club of the CP under
the name of [redacted] and in October, 1943, was
active in distributing CP literature for the
11th Assembly District Club of the CP. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] A source advised that in
July, 1964, that on July 21, 1964, at a meeting
of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] commented that he was going
to Jackson, Miss., to offer his services to the
civil rights workers there. ~~(C)~~ (U) [redacted] is listed
as [redacted]
[redacted] of the NLG.

[redacted] - Information received from sources indicating that [redacted] was a member of the LYL as of 1954. b6 b7C

[redacted] - In 1962, a source advised that [redacted] was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth." b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual came to Mississippi to defend the civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. Information regarding him is contained in the letterhead memorandum filed under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] aka - A source advised that the name of [redacted] was in the possession of the FPCC, New York City. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source reported during April and May, 1964, that [redacted] attended meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, in Berkeley, Calif. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1961 that [redacted] in March of 1961, contributed to the Physicians Forum. Another source on various dates in 1954, advised that [redacted] attended five meetings of the Political Action Branch of the Tri-County Branch of the CP, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D affiliations. It should be noted that [redacted] ~~C~~ (U)

[redacted] was a member of the CP in Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco, Calif., areas ~~C~~ (U) b6 b7C

from approximately 1946 & 1954. He was formerly [redacted] of the CP in Santa Clara County, Calif., in1954, and subsequent to that time, attended CP sponsored meetings. He was active in CP front group in November, 1961. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised during July, 1964, that [redacted] was closely associated with [redacted] a member of the Seattle CP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - On January 30, 1964, a source advised that at a Youth for Progressive Action meeting on January 29, 1964 [redacted] was [redacted] of that organization. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on March 1, 1964, that as of 2/20/64 [redacted] was considered by him a member of the YPA in Minneapolis, Minn. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Sources advised that during the period of 1963 through June of 1964, [redacted] has attended Marxist classes, meetings and social functions sponsored by the Youth Action Union. He also attended a May Day celebration on May 1, 1964; he attended a fund raising party sponsored by the West Adams Club, Southern California District, CP, on May 20, 1964, and DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of SCDCP was collecting funds for [redacted] trip to Mississippi. [redacted] attended a National Youth Organization pre-convention in San Francisco, March 21-22, 1964, and was expected to attend the NYO convention on June 20-21, 1964, in San Francisco, which, according to the source, was sponsored by the CP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A self-admitted former member of the CP advised in April, 1954, that [redacted] b6 b7C

who is [redacted] was a member of the Americans for Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. b6 b7C

[redacted] - In June, 1954, a source advised that [redacted] was a member of the L&L at Brooklyn College prior to December, 1953. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1954 that one [redacted] was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" and/or "The Worker." Another source advised in 1962 that [redacted] issued a check for $57.00 payable to the United States Festival Committee. Another source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] - A source advised in 1952 that [redacted] during the Spring semester of 1948, was listed as a member of the "Wallace Progressives." Information is set forth reflecting his association with CP members. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information furnished indicated that [redacted] was reported as having been in the socialist movement since he was 12 years old; and as of November, 1958, he had been affiliated with the Los Angeles local of the News and Letter Committee. In 1962, [redacted] held the position [redacted] to the LAL-NLC. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth reveals that [redacted] declined to answer questions pertaining to membership in or association with the CP or the International Workers Order (IWO) on his part or the part of any member of his family. A source advised that in 1952, [redacted] was a member of the IWO and had been a member since June, 1940. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth in attached letterhead memorandum indicating that [redacted] was associated with JULIUS ROSENBERG until the latter part of 1947. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in 1961 of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. They were legally executed on June 19, 1953. Information set forth reflecting [redacted] registered with ALP in 1938 and 1939, 1943 and 1946 - 1950. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth reflecting that one [redacted] participated in a demonstration sponsored by the Industrial Workers of the World on May 1, 1964, in Chicago, Ill. b6 b7C

[redacted] is the subject of security investigation in the Los Angeles Office, [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised that [redacted] was [redacted] (U) During a speech, [redacted] declined to answer the question asking if she were [redacted] who in 1960 did "not care" to deny to the HCUA that she was a member of the CP. Other information set forth reflecting her association with individuals who are connected with CP front organizations. b6 b7C

[redacted] In late 1950, the source advised that [redacted] attended four classes in the development of Marxist Philosophy during October and November of that year. A source advised in 1959 that [redacted] attended a conference to found a Marxist-Leninist youth organization in New York City. One of the sponsors was a former member of the CP. [redacted] b6 b7C

has been employed in the past at Camp Kinderland, New York, which is owned and operated by CP members.

[redacted] b6 b7C was one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA. Information set forth indicating he was also against the McCarran Act.

[redacted] Information set forth indicating that [redacted] b6 b7C was one whose name appeared on a petition presented to the President of the United States seeking a new trial or clemency for MORTON SOBELL, then serving 30 year-sentence for conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage.

[redacted] A source reported in October of 1963, that [redacted] contacted FRANK WILKINSON on behalf of Towards an Active Student Committee for the purpose of obtaining him as a speaker. Another source has advised b6 b7C that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms in Los Angeles, Calif., in August, 1958. Another source reported that [redacted] were members of the CP as late as 1958. [redacted] was formerly [redacted] of the CP. Another source has reported that [redacted] attended parties to raise funds for the "Peoples World" in January and February 1959, and January of 1962. (U)

[redacted] aka - Information set forth b6 b7C reflecting his parents as [redacted] and [redacted] A source related that as of January 8, 1963, [redacted] was a "current" member of the Centinela CP Club, Central Section, Southern District. (U)

Los Angeles County, CP. Source advised in April, 1957, that as of March, 1957, [redacted] was a "current active" member of the CP assigned to the South Bay Club. As of December, 1956, [redacted] was a member of the teenage division of the LYL. (C) (U)

Another source reported on May 13, 1964, that as of May, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley. Another source reported that [redacted] had a subscription to the "Peoples World," which would expire on August 23, 1964. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] Sources have advised [redacted] made application for CP membership in 1948; was a member of the CP in May, 1950; was described as a communist in 1951; and in January, 1954. In December, 1960, he traveled to Cuba with a Fair Play for Cuba sponsored Christmas tour. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in 1964 that [redacted] had a speaking engagement at the Night Socialist Forum in Detroit, Mich. During this speech, [redacted] urged violent resistance as the only possible solution for the Negro problem. There were many SWP members in attendance at this forum. Source advised that [redacted] came to the State of Mississippi to aid in the defense of civil rights workers. For a characterization of the above information, see the letterhead memorandum under [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] aka - Information set forth that [redacted] was a member of the CP from 1958 to 1963, at which time he resigned to allow himself to advance in his union. He continues to participate in CP front activities in San Jose, Calif. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth in attached letterhead memorandum indicating [redacted] association with an individual who was a member of the YCL. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Sources furnished information that [redacted] the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County. Another source advised in May, 1964, that [redacted] was on the mailing list of the Utah Council for Constitutional Liberties. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information received from Las Vegas by teletype, copy enclosed, which indicates [redacted] is a narcotics addict and is closely aligned and in sympathy with the CP movement in the United States. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source has described [redacted] as a member of the YPA; [redacted] has stated that during the 1930's her parents had been members of the CP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] came to Mississippi to aid in the defense of civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. A source advised that [redacted] A characterization of the above individual appears under [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] On April 8, 1964, a source advised that [redacted] was a member of the SWP, New York local, as of April, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in February, 1964, of information reflecting that an eastern regional conference of members of a new youth group to be formed by the CP-USA was scheduled to be held on March 8, 1964, at the apartment of [redacted] Another source advised in July, 1964, that at the founding convention of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco, Calif., during June of 1964, [redacted] was chairman of the convention work shop on "civil rights in the north." b6 b7C

[redacted] has admitted that he was a member of the YCL. He was also a former member of the CP. His wife, [redacted] joined the CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in July, 1962, that some members of the CP-USA attended a party at the residence of [redacted] At the party, one of the CP members stated that [redacted] was not a member of the CP at that time but it was planned to try and get him back to the CP in the near future. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that on numerous occasions since September, 1963, [redacted] has attended numerous functions of the SWP during 1963 and 1964, at Seattle, Wash., and she lives with [redacted] is known to be a member of the Workers World Party. b6 b7C

[redacted] - In 1953, a self-admitted member of the CP from 1939 until 1948 advised that after World War II, he knew [redacted] to be a member of the Al Suer b6 b7C

Club, Professional Section, CP, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1942, [redacted] was interviewed and stated that he had never been affiliated with the CP but did admit being a member of the American Peace Mobilization in 1940. His name appeared on a registration card at an anniversary dinner of the National Guardian on November 16, 1962. b6 b7C

[redacted] aka - She was one of a group of persons engaged in a walk from Quebec, Canada, to Cuba, as members of the Committee for Nonviolent Action who were walking "for peace."

[redacted] - A source advised in 1950 that [redacted] New Mexico, maintained the name of [redacted] on their Christmas card mailing list in 1950. [redacted] is [redacted] b6 b7C Another source advised in January, 1950, that [redacted] as of that time, was a strong CP man in his thinking and was by far the most politically advanced of any CP member in the Dewey Davis Professional Club of the CP. Source believed that [redacted] held a position as [redacted] of the CP. Another source advised in 1956 that [redacted] sometime prior, had loaned $100 to the CP, was paid back, and then gave $25 to the CP. Another source advised in 1960 that [redacted] contributed a monthly sustainer to the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. Another source advised that [redacted] had contributed to the "Peoples World." (U)

[redacted] - A source advised during July, 1964, that at a meeting sponsored by the [redacted] b6 b7C (U)

American Friends Services Committee of the Friends Peace Committee held at Philadelphia, Pa., [redacted] announced a garden party sponsored by the friends of the National Guardian as a tribute to the fighting south would be held June 29, 1963. (U) Information set forth reflecting [redacted] (U)

[redacted] - Information set forth indicating by actions and remarks that [redacted] is in sympathy with the communist form of government.

[redacted] came to the State of Mississippi to render legal assistance to the civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG, Detroit Chapter. See the characterization listed under [redacted]

[redacted] former CP member from 1960 to April, 1964, advised that [redacted] full name [redacted] was, during the above period, a member of the Clallam County CP in the State of Washington.

[redacted] - A self-admitted member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the Spring of 1952, he met [redacted] at a CP social affair at which [redacted] was introduced as a CP member Source stated that as of February, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[redacted] - On May 23 and July 1, 1957, [redacted] self-admitted

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member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the spring of 1952 he met [redacted] at a CP social affair at which she was introduced to him as a CP member. b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth that [redacted] attended the 7th World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria. A Source advised in April, 1951, that [redacted] was among those present at a concert sponsored by the Los Angeles Preparatory Committee for the 7th World Youth Festival. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth that she is married to [redacted] who in October, 1960, was an active member of the YSA, of Boston. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in October, 1960, that [redacted] was an active member of the YSA of Boston. Another source advised in 1961 that [redacted] was a member of the YSA. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source reported in 1946 that in 1944 [redacted] donated $500 to the CP and in 1945 donated $250 to the CP. Another source reported that [redacted] were members of the American Russian Institute of San Francisco as of January, 1947. Another source reported that as of May, 1947, [redacted] (U) had a subscription to the "Daily Peoples World." [redacted] was interviewed in 1952 and denied ever having been a member of the CP or having attended any CP meetings. [redacted] is the father of [redacted] b6 b7C

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[redacted] Sources have advised that [redacted] had spoken at four functions and attended seven functions of the Washington Pension Union and Idaho Pension Union between August 11, 1954, and August 25, 1957. Another source has advised that he donated $50 to and spoke at a civil rights congress meeting in August, 1954, at Spokane, Wash. Another source advised that [redacted] subscribed to the "Peoples World." A source advised that [redacted] attended a "Peoples World" meeting in Seattle, Wash., on February 10, 1962. Another source advised that although [redacted] is not a CP member, he is friendly with many of the CP members in Spokane, Wash., and he is sympathetic toward their cause. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - During July, 1944, a source described [redacted] as the wife of [redacted] from Seattle and a former member of the CP in Seattle during 1961. Information set forth that [redacted] is the son of [redacted] according to a source, was, in 1961, a member of the University of Washington CP Club, Seattle, Wash. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that [redacted] Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., was one of the students in the northwest area who in August, 1962, was considered to be sympathetic to the Midwest Student Civil Liberty Co-ordinating Committee. A second source in 1962 advised that [redacted] had been in contact with the CP-USA at New York City and had requested that a complimentary subscription to the communist "Viewpoint" be sent to the "Challenge," Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on March 10, 1961, that a flyer reflected that [redacted] was chairman of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee sponsored lecture scheduled to be held in the Berkeley, Calif., Little Theater on March 10, 1961. A source advised that [redacted] he would be traveling in Europe at that particular time. b6 b7C

[redacted] was in Mississippi during the summer of 1964 to assist the civil rights demonstrators. He was sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of the NLG. Information is set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum reflecting contact with a known CP member by [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A self-admitted member of the CP has furnished information to the effect that [redacted] and [redacted] were former members of the CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth that [redacted] is the wife of [redacted] Refer to the resume regarding [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in 1964 that [redacted] resided in Portland and had as his roommate an individual who was a reported member of the Reed College CP Youth Club. Another source indicated on March 18, 1964, that [redacted] attended a west coast "youth conference" on January 4 - 5, 1964, at San Francisco, Calif., attended by members of the San Francisco Bay area W. E. B. DuBois Club and other west coast organizations. A source placed (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] at a meeting of the Political Affairs Club on April 14, 1963, at Portland, Ore., when the speaker was HYMAN LUMER, National Educational Director of the CP-USA. Information set forth that [redacted] is publicly known to oppose many of the policies of the Federal Government regarding Russia and Red China. The source advised in 1957 that [redacted] resigned his membership of many years from the CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] - During February, 1954, [redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP, advised that [redacted] was then a member of the CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised on February 15, 1952, that [redacted] was a speaker at the Washington Pension Union meeting on February 7, 1952. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that on October 8, 1942, this individual attended a meeting of the Workers Alliance in Washington, D. C., in November, 1936. Source further advised that [redacted] served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. [redacted] admitted that he has signed CP Nominating Petitions however, he could not recall the specific dates. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that as of January 20, 1957, and May 3, 1957, he knew [redacted] to be members of the CP in New Briton, Conn. He stated he has known them both to have been active in all phases of CP activity in New Briton, Conn., from at least 1952 to 1957. On June 29, 1964, source advised (U) b6 b7C

that [redacted] is the daughter of [redacted] and [redacted] Source further stated he knows of no activities on her part but stated he believes this due to her youth. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that [redacted] who returned to the University of California for graduate work in 1960, was a member of the University of California Student Forum on Cuba, formerly known as the Student Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in 1961. Another source advised that at a meeting of the SWP on May 31, 1961, it was announced that [redacted] would be chairman of the FPCC meeting to be held on June 3, 1961. Another source advised on October 14, 1961, [redacted] attended a meeting co-sponsored by the SWP and the University Young Socialist Alliance at Wesley Student Foundation Center, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. b6 b7C

[redacted] aka - A source advised that in September, 1961, the name [redacted] was among the names and addresses of individuals maintained on addressograph plates at the headquarters of the FPCC, New York City. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Source advised this individual has been in contact with an individual who is a secret member of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] spent time in Mississippi to render legal aid to the civil rights workers, under the sponsorship of the NLG. Information is set forth to the effect that his wife is attending Nation of Islam meetings. The letterhead memorandum setting forth the above information is filed under [redacted] b6 b7C

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[redacted] - A source advised in 1961 that [redacted] a member of the National Committee of the CP-USA, was scheduled to speak at the residence of [redacted] on April 21, 1961. (U)

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[redacted] came to Mississippi under the sponsorship of the NLG to aid in rendering legal services to the civil rights demonstrators. The letterhead memorandum setting forth the above information is filed under [redacted]

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[redacted] wrote an article wherein he was very critical of the film "Operation Abolition" as well as the activities of the HCUA. Information set forth that he has entertained CP members in his home.

[redacted] Information set forth that she is the daughter of [redacted] A source advised that [redacted] was a member of the Willow Run Club of the CP in Detroit, Mich., from 1946 through 1948. He was a member of the American Youth for Democracy in 1946; in the National Lawyers Guild in 1948. [redacted] was a CP member in 1939. From 1942 - 1944, she held offices in the YCL, both on the national and state levels. [redacted]

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[redacted] Ben Davis CP Club in 1945 and was a member of the Willow Run CP Club, District 7, in 1947 - 1948. (U)

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[redacted] - On March 30, 1953, a source advised that [redacted] was then a member of the CP

in Cleveland, Ohio, since 1951, had been active in the LYL.

[redacted] Information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum to the effect that [redacted] is the mother of [redacted] A source advised that sometime prior to November, 1949, [redacted] applied for re-admission to the CP in Los Angeles County, California, and on seeking this re-admission stated she had been a CP member 12 years while residing in New York. At the time of application for admission [redacted] was [redacted] in the Los Angeles County CP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] Information in the attached letterhead memorandum reflects his attendance at a meeting of the Wisconsin Socialist Club and his association with individuals who are active in front organizations. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that on January 11, 1963, [redacted] participated in the picketing of the Milwaukee Federal Building in December, 1962, in a demonstration organized by the Citizens for Peace and Disarmament, (CPD). [redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents in Milwaukee in 1964. He stated that three other members of the CPD group, his friends, were classified as communists. The source advised in February, 1964, that [redacted] was currently a subscriber to "The Worker." b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1958 that [redacted] was admitted into the Minnesota - Dakotas District of the CP in February, 1957, and was a CP member in 1958. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1958 that [redacted] was then currently a member of the St. Paul section of the CP and that [redacted] had been a CP member as of July, 1955. Information set forth that [redacted] Another source advised on May 1, 1964, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the YPA on April 30, 1964. (C) (U)

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[redacted] Information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum to the effect that [redacted] was to come to Mississippi to help register Negroes and instruct them in their civil rights. Another source advised on April 29, 1948, that [redacted] was [redacted] Another source advised during the latter part of 1950 that [redacted] was a contact of the CRC in Los Angeles. He is [redacted] of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Another source advised that he was, as of January, 1964, a member in good standing of the Hollywood - Beverly Hills chapter of the NLG.

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[redacted] was reported as a member of the CP from 1929 to 1962. She is a close friend of GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP-USA. She traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1962 and has been a correspondent of the "Peoples World" and "Soviet Woman." (C) (U)

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[redacted] A source advised that [redacted] was scheduled to come to Mississippi where he was to do medical work under the sponsorship of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). [redacted] joined the Los Angeles County CP in October, 1946, and was a member of the John Reed Club, LACCP, in 1947 and possibly as late as 1949. [redacted] was an AYD delegate for a hearing at Sacramento, Calif., in 1947. [redacted] has been active in a number of CP front organizations uover the years and since 1956 to the present time has been active in the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. (U)

[redacted] - A source advised in 1956 that the CP in Illinois - Indiana was in possession of registration form. This form did not bear any names for security reasons, however, it reflected that a male, 26 years of age, of the white race, whose national origin was Jewish, was a new member of the CP, was employed as an M.D., was a regular reader of the "Daily Worker," and "The Worker"; attended meetings regularly and had no club or division position, and had been registered in this district. The source advised that the above CP district was composed of professional men such as medical doctors. Another source advised that [redacted] is a white male, whose natural origin is Jewish, and who is a medical doctor. During an LYL meeting in March, 1956, Chicago, Ill., the announcement was made that the next meeting would be held at the home of [redacted] Information set forth reflecting that [redacted] had been instrumental in recruiting other students in the Bayonne, N. J., High School, into the American Youth for Democracy. [redacted] had openly boasted of being a member of the CP. (U)

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[redacted]

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came to Mississippi to defend the civil rights demonstrators under the sponsorship of the NLG. The Letterhead memorandum setting forth the above information is filed under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of the NLG and was to come to Mississippi to render legal services to civil rights workers, [redacted] are current active members of the Scientist and Engineers Club, Professional - Cultural Section, Southern California District CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in MAY, 1950, that he knew [redacted] to be a member of the CP from 1938 to 1944. In 1951, source advised that [redacted] had recently refused to contribute to the CP. Source knew him to be still active as a CP member at that time. (C) Another source advised that [redacted] name was on the mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress, Philadelphia, Pa. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that [redacted] is the son of [redacted] WAS a CP member in the later 1930's and attended meetings of the Wall Street Branch of the CP. Information set forth in attached letterhead memorandum reflecting [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

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[redacted] - a source advised during February and March, 1964, that [redacted] was a subscriber to "The Worker." (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum indicating that [redacted] was in close contact with GUS HALL, the General Secretary of the CP. (U) Information set forth reflecting that [redacted] was listed as [redacted] of the National Council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. In 1963, [redacted] was [redacted] the FPCC. In 1963, he was [redacted] of the NLG. An admitted former CP member advised in May of 1953 that [redacted] was a member of the CP and the NLG. A source advised that [redacted] in 1944 was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP. (U) In October, 1957, she contributed $25 to American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on August 21, 1964, that [redacted] Tacoma, Wash., is a leading member of the Tacoma CP. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] She is the daughter of [redacted] New York. A source advised on May 23, 1962, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Physicians Forum, Inc., in May, 1962. Information set forth that [redacted] contributed $100 b6 b7C

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to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in 1962 and was then listed as a [redacted] He was accused by the Dies Committee of having literature of the American Peace Mobilization on his desk in the Department of Interior, Washington, D.C., in 1941. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum indicating that this individual with his girl friend has spent the nights of November 23 and 24, 1961, in the home of ALBERT "MICKEY" LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - a source advised that the name Chicago, Ill., was included on a list maintained by [redacted] youth commission, CP of Illinois, as one to be invited to a function sponsored by "New Horizons," which was to be held in Chicago, Ill. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source made available in the latter part of 1949 and early part of 1950 an application for membership for this individual to the "United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc." The membership card reflected that he paid "$3.00" on August 25, 1946. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

a member of the CP from late 1939 until August, 1950, advised in 1949 that this individual was an active

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member of the Peoples Party of Connecticut. He stated that at that time the Peoples Party of Connecticut was infiltrated and controlled by the CP. Another source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C as of 1951, was an active member of the NLG. Other information set forth reflecting that she was a CP sympathizer and was associating with individuals who were members or sympathizers with the CP.

[redacted] - Sources advised in January, 1964, that this individual had a one year subscription to the "Peoples World" which expires in January, 1965. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in 1943 that [redacted] had at an unknown time been a member of the IWO Lodge 114. Another source on March 20, 1954, advised that [redacted] had attended the meeting of the Boston Jewish Peoples Forum, who commented that they knew WILLIAM PATTERSON well. WILLIAM PATTERSON admitted that he was a member of the CP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on August 14, 1964, that this individual was a member of the On Campus Club of the CP, Seattle, Wash. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised that [redacted] of Seattle, Wash., was a member of the CP in Seattle. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth indicating that [redacted] while attending school in Philadelphia, Pa., listed the following on-campus organizations: Socialist Discussion (C) (U) b6 b7C

Club, and attended meetings of the FPCC, among others. Information set forth indicating that [redacted] went to Cuba under FPCC auspices. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on April 3, 1962, that [redacted] had a one year subscription to "The Worker" during the year 1962. During an investigation conducted by another Government agency, it was brought out that [redacted] was "ultra-liberal" and an avowed socialist, immature and possessing poor judgment. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - Sources advised in December, 1961, that a regular meeting of the Seattle Branch SWP, after consideration of his application for membership in the SWP, and the YSA, [redacted] was accepted unanimously for membership in the Seattle Branch SWP. According to the source, [redacted] was also accepted for membership in the YSA. Information set forth that he was affiliated with the FPCC. Other information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum showing his affiliation with individuals connected with the CP or front groups. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum reflecting [redacted] association with a member of the CP. It was reported that [redacted] paid the rent for the apartment of [redacted] described as the Director of student activities on the new CP Youth Commission. b6 b7C

[redacted] - On November 2, 1962, a source advised that approximately six months prior to that date, he was informed that [redacted] was a communist. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C was reported by sources to have been active in the CP during 1937 - 1938 and was a known member of the CP from 1940 - 1944. He subscribed to the "Daily Worker," for one year on 1/15/50. Prior to 1952, he was observed slipping the "Daily Worker" under doors of apartments in buildings where he resided. He is also reported to contribute to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was a member of the IWO from 1946 to 1949. (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C - reported by sources to have joined the CP in Brooklyn, New York, in 1937. From 1939 - 1946, he was inactive. From 1946 to 1949, he was assigned a CP community club in the Bronx, New York. Information set forth indicating his activities in the CP. It was reported that [redacted] was in disagreement with CP leadership, however, she retains sympathies with the communist movement. It was reported she was active in the CP at New York City and Buffalo, New York, from approximately 1937 to 1957; (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C - A source advised on October 27, 1954, that [redacted] was a member of the John Reed CP Club, Michigan District #7, CP-USA from 1928 to 1931. (C) (U) Another source, a self-admitted CP member, advised that he recalls [redacted] as a CP member in the Michigan area during 1936. Another source, a former CP member, advised that [redacted] was known to be a member of the professional group within the Michigan District, CP, and examined volunteers

for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Another source advised that [redacted] was active as a member of the professional group of the Communist Political Association. He was also listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Physicians Forum, Inc. b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised that an individual had contacted the National Guardian and furnished information as follows: "Following are membership lists of Forum for Civil Liberties, Fair Play and Part of student peace union who ought to be most interested in the paper:" the name [redacted] was contained on a list of individuals interested in the above paper. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that in 1964, [redacted] had expressed interest in journeying to Cuba with the Students Committee for Travel to Cuba. A source also advised in 1963 that [redacted] is a sexually promiscuous and "sleeps with anyone who came along" and that she had bragged about sleeping with an individual who is a member of the CP. Source stated that she was not a member of the CP because she was not then (October, 1963) 18 years of age. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in 1955 that [redacted] was a member of the professional unit of the CP in New York City during the period from 1949 to 1951. b6 b7C

[redacted] Information set forth indicating that [redacted] is the mother of [redacted] Sources advised that during the latter part of 1953 (U) ~~(C)~~ b6 b7C

[redacted] was considered a CP prospect by members of the New Center Section, Western Division, Los Angeles County CP, and was constantly being contacted by the organizational secretary of that section. Source noted that [redacted] had a good knowledge of Marxism and was strongly pro-Russian (X) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised that the name of [redacted] appeared on a list representing an up to date portion of part of a current CP mailing list. Source indicated that while this list was called a CP mailing list, many of the people appearing thereon were not aware that they were on such a CP mailing list. (X) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in November, 1958, that during the years 1957 - 1958 [redacted] was [redacted] of the NLG, and was a member of [redacted] of the NLG. Another source advised that [redacted] as of June, 1962, was included on a "sustainer list" of the regular monthly contributors to the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. He also attended a special meeting [redacted] of the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. (X) Another source advised that [redacted] was [redacted] of the IWO during August, 1946. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] Information reflects that this individual, an attorney, was on the mailing list of the NLG [redacted] Information set forth to the effect that he came to Mississippi to aid in defending the civil rights workers. The above information is b6 b7C

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contained in the letterhead memorandum filed under [redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the CP from 1937 - 1944, in Washington, D. C., and in 1946, in New York and New Jersey. In 1950, he was considered a member of the Union County CP. In 1952, he was considered, within CP circles, as a lawyer who was a real leader and a good speaker who always knew "all the answers." Information set forth to the effect that he has been active in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and from 1954 to 1962, he was listed on the Executive Board. (U)

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[redacted] A source advised in May, 1963, that a functionary of the CP had recommended [redacted] as one of a group of fine youths who leaned toward a left progressive or socialist outlook. Source advised that [redacted] was going to attend the 8th World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, Finland, in 1962. Information set forth indicating his association with an individual who was employed at the CP-USA headquarters in New York City. (U)

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[redacted] - His parents' names appeared on a 1941 CP Nominating Petition in New York City. In 1947, a petition was sent to Senators of the State of New York from the Vanguard Youth Club, CP, Bronx, New York, protesting the increasingly aggressive policy that is being followed by our government in relation to sending millions of dollars to arm the Fascists, Greek and Turkish governments. Appearing as signers of the above petition were [redacted] Bronx, New York.

[redacted] - Sources advised in March, 1964, that [redacted] was at that time District Youth Director of the Midwest District CP. (C) (U)

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[redacted] A source advised during May of 1964, that [redacted] had dinner with individuals identified as CP members and her association with individuals who were members of the CP. (C) (U)

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[redacted] Source advised that in January, 1964 [redacted] of [redacted] of the Minnesota - Dakotas District of the CP, was a member of the Minnesota - Dakotas District of the CP-USA. (C) (U)

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[redacted] A source advised on September 28, 1960, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the SWP on September 27, 1960. Information set forth that [redacted] was listed as [redacted] New Haven Chapter of the FPCC. Another source indicated that on August 25, 1961, [redacted] was sent a copy of "Workers World." Information set forth that [redacted] had made a trip to Cuba. (C) (U)

[redacted] - This individual was to come to the State of Mississippi during the summer of 1964 to render legal services to the civil rights demonstrators under the sponsorship of the NLG. Information reflecting the above appears in the letterhead memorandum under [redacted]

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[redacted] - A source advised this individual's name is contained on the regular membership list

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of the NLG. He was to come to the State of Mississippi to aid in defending civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. The information reflecting the above is contained in the letterhead memorandum filed under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised this individual was a member of the IWO in March, 1947. According to sources, [redacted] b6 b7C was a CP member from the middle 1930's to the late 1944. [redacted] signed a CPNP in 1950.

[redacted] A source advised in 1963 that this individual has been observed in attendance at the Berkeley Chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Youth Club. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] New York airtel to Jackson, 8/18/64, copy enclosed, contains information to the effect that [redacted] is the father of [redacted] A source reported in 1952 that he assumed [redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the CP because of his association with CP members in the vicinity of his residence. [redacted] was identified in 1943 as having received a box of stationery bearing secret writing from her sister-in-law, and of subsequently passing the box to a third party. These letters were circulated by a ring, which was attempting to effect the escape of FRANK JACSON, incarcerated in Mexico for the murder of LEON TROTSKY.

[redacted] This individual came to Mississippi to aid in defending the civil rights b6 b7C

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demonstrators under the sponsorship of the NLG. The above information is contained in the letterhead memorandum filed under [redacted]

[redacted] Information contained herein indicating that [redacted] has been the secretary of the Denver Chapter, FPCC.

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[redacted] - Information set forth reflecting [redacted] contact with GUS HALL, the General Secretary of the CP-USA. A source advised that [redacted] addressed a meeting of the Wisconsin Socialist Club in Madison on April 25, 1963.

[redacted] - In 1946, [redacted] was reported to be handling housing problems for veterans for the New York State CP Veterans Director. He was reported to be an active member of the Roselle-Linden Club of the CP, Union County, N. J., from 1948 to January, 1950. He attended CP meetings and had meetings in his home during that period. In June of 1949 [redacted] sent a telegram to CP leaders in prison, in which he supported their causes and in June of 1949, sent a telegram to Judge HAROLD MEDINA protesting the trial of CP leaders.

b6
b7C

[redacted] - An informant on March 12, 1956, mentioned that [redacted] attended an LYL meeting on March 2, 1956. A source advised in June, 1964, that [redacted] was planning to be married and individuals invited to the wedding were identified as members of the CP.

b6
b7C

[redacted] - This individual, an attorney, was scheduled to come to Mississippi to render legal aid to civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. The above information is contained in the letterhead memorandum filed under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] - This individual, an attorney, was in Mississippi to render legal aid to civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG. The above information is contained in the letterhead memorandum under [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a former self-admitted member of the YCL and the Los Angeles County CP. She appeared before the HCUA in 1951, wherein she admitted CP membership during the period 1938 - 1947. b6 b7C

[redacted] - On September 15, 1960, a source furnished a list of names contained at the headquarters of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL. Included on this list was the name [redacted] American Friends Services Committee, Des Moines, Iowa. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised on January 31, 1964, that as of January, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois. Another source advised in January, 1963, that [redacted] attended an affair in December, 1962, sponsored by the Chicago Sobell Committee. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - A source advised in 1963, that the name and address of [redacted] b6 b7C

Brooklyn, N. Y., was included in a list of names which was maintained at the SWP headquarters, New York City. b6 b7C

[redacted] A source advised in 1961 that [redacted] was on the mailing list of "National Guardian."

[redacted] A source advised in 1963 that as of June, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, New York City. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C came to Mississippi to aid in defending the civil rights workers under the sponsorship of the NLG, Detroit Chapter.

As the Bureau is aware, the parent organization of the Mississippi Summer Project was the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and included such other organizations as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and to a lesser extent, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Other groups which participated on a cooperative basis were Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), and Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC). As will be noted from a review of the enclosed material, many of the persons coming to Mississippi under the sponsorship of the latter two organizations were hard core communists.

COFO, together with SNCC and CORE, continue to maintain headquarters in various areas of the State and have advised that a program which started as the Mississippi Summer Project will continue indefinitely. Undoubtedly some of the hard core communists will remain in the

State in an effort to influence the program of these organizations and lay the groundwork for an even greater participation by CP influenced groups in the future.

Jackson has noted that the operations of COFO, CORE and SNCC appeared to be somewhat disorganized, and that many of the persons with subversive backgrounds were able to work themselves into key positions, particularly communications officers at the various headquarters where they would be in a position to keep themselves informed of all activities. Complaints of alleged violations within the FBI jurisdiction were normally received from the various communications officers, many of which were determined to be unfounded, resulting in a loss of manpower which could have been otherwise occupied.

Although information available to Jackson reflects that the New York Office is possibly conducting an investigation titled Communist Infiltration of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Atlanta is conducting a similar investigation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Jackson has no pertinent information concerning these investigations of the Bureau's instructions relating thereto.

In order to adequately discharge our responsibilities in the internal security field, it appears necessary for this office to develop sources in a position to furnish information as to the degree of communist infiltration in the Mississippi Summer Porject as well as the continued racial activity in this State. It is anticipated that this project will be handled under the CIRM caption but will require development of sources within such organizations as COFO, CORE and SNCC, including consideration of confidential investigative techniques, there being no known communist organizations or communist front organizations operating within the State of Mississippi.

Since Jackson must work from the ground up on this project, separate security files are being opened on each person having subversive background for the purpose of ascertaining their degree of involvement in the racial movement within the State of Mississippi, and whether they have remained in Mississippi or returned to their homes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9-24-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-5-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 OCT 11 1964 FSL

File Number 100-442529-167

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-~~8-116~~) 442529 DATE: 9/30/64

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

The Knoxville Office has reviewed all pertinent files, pending and closed, for information desired as indicated by outline in referenced communication. This review discloses no information to report and this letter is being submitted in lieu of an initial report.

This matter will be carefully followed and any positive information obtained in the future will be submitted in quarterly reports or, in the absence of such information, a letter will be submitted to the Bureau quarterly.

cc-808RD

(2) - Bureau (Registered Mail)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/epm
(3)

Records Sec. 100-442529-168

REC-55 100-442529-

30 OCT 2 1964

EX-101

cc-NY-for info.
by R/S 10/8/64

O-17 to Knoxville
Copy to
Date 10-6-64
By
Remarks INCORRECT TITLE

INT. SEC.

b6
b7C

68 OCT 14 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

New York
100-151548
157-1175

August 11, 1964

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

Sp 8B3 date 10/26/88 #281,012
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-26-84 BY
9/4/86
#281171

Information has been developed indicating that Sally Belfrage is or has been working in the Mississippi Summer Project. The following information concerning Sally Belfrage, age 27, of New York City, is set forth.

b6
b7C

Sally Belfrage was interviewed by Mike Wallace on Channel 13, WNTA - TV on Thursday, April 9, 1959, 10:30 a.m., to 11:00 p.m. at which time he stated in his interview, "You went to Russia as part of the American Delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival" to which Belfrage concurred. Wallace also stated ,"You have been exposed to certain extremes. You were the American-born daughter of Cedric Belfrage, a British subject who edited the left-wing 'National Guardian' magazine here in America, and who was deported -- your father was deported in 1955, after refusing to tell a Senate Subcommittee whether he was or had been a Communist Party member".

Characterizations of the Moscow Youth Festival (under caption "Sixth World Youth Festival") and of the "National Guardian" are attached hereto.

The "New York Times", issue of August 15, 1957, listed Sally Belfrage as one of 41 Americans who left for China from Moscow on August 14, 1957.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 XEROX
OCT 12 1964

100-442529-169
ENCLOSURE

Communist Party, United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

APPENDIX

SIXTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

The April 29, 1957 issue of "The New Leader", a weekly publication of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, pages eight and nine, carried an article entitled "Moscow's Youth Festival". The article stated that communist parties and fronts throughout the world were trying to bring 30,000 young people to Moscow for the Sixth Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, a biennial communist charivari which has taken place in Iron Curtain cities since 1947. The article stated that during the two weeks of the Festival, the Kremlin would under-take to prove to thousands of young people from the free world that the future belongs to Soviet Communism. The article concluded by stating that the few million dollars which the Kremlin and its satellite countries were raising for this festival would probably be one of their cheapest investments in terms of political dividends.

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, issue of May 3, 1957, page two, carried an article concerning the Moscow Sixth International Youth Festival, which stated that the Festival is scheduled to be held in Moscow from July 28, 1957, to August 11, 1957, and that the Russians expect some 35,000 visitors from 120 nations to attend.

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

> "National Guardian
>
> "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

F B I

Date: 8/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) (157-~~1656~~ 1676)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) (157-1175)

CIRM;

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Jackson airtel to the Director, captioned as above, dated 8/7/64, re [redacted] and SALLY BELLFRAGE.

b6
b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and offices indicated are copies of LHM in above case.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)
2 - Jackson (Encls. 8)(RM)
2 - Memphis (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - New York (100-133216)(SALLY BELLFRAGE
1 - New York (157-1175)
1 - New York (100-151548)

REC- 62 100-442529-169
EX 109

AGENCY 1 Jackson
REQ. REC'D 8/11/64 2:26 PM
DATE FORW. 8-12-64
HOW FORW. n/m
BY WES 1 AT

1 AUG 12 1964

FJM:bca
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent #281,012 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

56 OCT 20 1964 XEROX

CC - WICR OCT 12 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED SP2 TAPLEY
DATE 11-26-01 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-169 AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-1676-

NY 100-151548
NY 157-1175

The indices of the NYO reflect no information identifiable with the following individuals:

[redacted] or
subject's parentys
[redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 25 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

REC-6

FBI NEW YORK

10-04 PM URGENT 9-25-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -8- 100-442529-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

OCIRM., IS- C.

ON SEPT TWENTY FIVE, SIXTY FOUR, [redacted] b7D

/A SOURCE CLOSE TO BAYARD RUSTIN/, ADVISED THAT RUSTIN WAS IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, DURING WHICH THEY DISCUSSED A RECENT MEETING HE HAD AT THE A. PHILIP RANDOLPH INSTITUTE / A. PHILIP RANDOLPH , PRESIDENT, BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS/. HE SAID HE MET TWO MEN FROM OFFICE OF GEORGE MEANY / PRESIDENT OF THE AFL- CIO/., WHO ADVISED OF MEANY- S INTEREST IN THE INSTITUTE. RUSTIN SAID " THEY" WANT HIM TO PROCEED VIGOROUSLY TO TRY TO GET THE TAX EXEMPTION, / FOR THE INSTITUTE/ BECAUSE " THEY" SAID THAT AT PRESENT TIME RUSTIN IS VERY HIGH ON BOTH PRESIDENT JOHNSON- S AND SENATOR HUMPHREY- S LIST AS A REULT OF HIS WORK AT ATLANTIC CITY. RUSTIN SAID HE HAD SPOKEN TO JOSEPH RAUH / VICE PRESIDENT OF ADA AND COUNSEL TO UAW/, WHO IS PREPARED TO PUSH THE TAX EXEMPTION THROUGH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

END AND PLS HOLD.....

100-442529-1770

REC-6 EX 109

1 OCT 9 1964

H.M. received Public Info aboard - Disseminated

56 OCT 16 1964

C-80812A

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 171 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

9/30/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

(O) CIMI
Buffile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/3/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the activities of the captioned convention on 9/29/64.

111th INTC Group, Savannah, Ga., is being furnished a copy of this letterhead memorandum.

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(2 - 100-438794)
(2 - 100-442529)
2 - Atlanta (100-5710) (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - Savannah
(1 - 100-5027)
(1 - 100-5131)
(1 - 66-1295) (Misc. of Info.)

SAS/tcm
(9)

/ENCLOSURE

100-442,529-

NOT RECORDED
182 OCT 8 1964

212

64 OCT 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN (62) - 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 30, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
9/29 - 10/2/64

September 29, 1964

Chief of Police Leo B. Ryan, Savannah, Ga., on September 29, 1964, advised that the Eighth Annual Convention of the SCLC began that day at Savannah, Ga. Registration of members was held at the Butler Presbyterian Church at Savannah, Ga. A city-wide mass meeting was held at the First African Baptist Church with Wyatt Tee Walker, Vice President, Educational Heritage, Inc., New York, presiding. It was announced at this meeting that registration would continue and the headquarters for the convention would be St. Paul CME Church, 1601 Barnard St., Savannah, Ga. Chief Ryan advised that the city-wide mass meeting broke up at approximately 11:45 PM and there were no incidents, arrests, violence or demonstrations at this time in Savannah, Ga. He advised, however, that [redacted] at the DeSoto Hotel, Savannah, Ga., where the annual banquet will be held on September 30, 1964, and [redacted] at the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah, Ga., both received warnings not to serve Negroes. b6 b7C

The "Savannah Morning News", a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Ga., carried an article in its edition of September 30, 1964, which reported that the Savannah, Ga. Police Department received two complaints concerning telephone warnings, advising that [redacted] at the DeSoto Hotel, reported that a caller had told him around 9:30 PM, Monday, September 28, 1964, that he would "get him" if he served Negroes. [redacted] b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declas DATE 2/8/78 DPW/EAJ

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 11/14/77

ENCLOSURE ~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529-

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
9/29 - 10/2/64

[redacted] at the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah, Ga., advised the Police Department that at about 11:00 AM. September 29, 1964, he received a call that if he helped [redacted] serve at the banquet of the SCLC at the Hotel DeSoto, he [redacted] would get "busted up". According to the article, both men said the caller sounded either like a white female or a man with a feminine voice. b6 b7C

Dr. Martin Luther King, President, SCLC, held a press conference at Savannah, Ga., September 29, 1964, stating that the Negro vote in the south and in the nation could provide a "margin of victory" for President Johnson in November. He announced that leaders of national Negro organizations will actively participate in the campaign.

Dr. King announced that plans are being made for an "all out effort" during October to promote a larger Negro vote "than ever before" throughout the nation. He pointed out that in the south the number of registered Negroes has doubled from about 1,000,000 to over 2,000,000 since 1960, and this addition will be "the turning point" in the general election on "whether Goldwater or the President will carry the south".

Dr. King labeled Repbulicans under their banner of Barry Goldwater a "lilly white party" filled with "reactionaries and malcontents". He stated that the nomination of Goldwater has turned the Democratic Party more toward liberalism. King advised that the Eighth Annual Convention of the SCLC at Savannah will concern the vital issues facing the nation in general and the Civil Rights movement in particular, including an analysis of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. He announced that future moves will be toward dropping racial barriers in the areas of housing, "defacto desegregation of schools", and job discrimination.

Dr. King said the "problem states" of Mississippi and Alabama will be the scenes of "concentrated work" by Negro organizations. He said he hopes difficulties can be solved in the courts rather than on the streets, but charged that in some

instances Federal judges have "entered into a conspiracy" with local leadership to delay Civil Rights procedures, thereby abusing the judicial process", and making way for possible "massive demonstrations".

He stated that Savannah has in integration matters "moved in a very reasonable manner" and is "one of the most desegregated cities in the deep south". He said Savannah's compliance with the Civil Rights Law is "very encouraging".

He further announced that the greatest obstacle to the Civil Rights movement today is "economic deprivation" through many forces such as automation and discrimination, causing joblessness and "hard core poverty".

He said there would be a push toward a minimum wage law in Georgia and throughout the nation, and that this will be "very important in the next few years to the Civil Rights movement".

He said the Negro organizations will move toward a greater alliance with the labor movement to combat joblessness among both Negroes and whites with a "dual united thrust".

He stated that the President's war on poverty (economic opportunity law) is the "first step in a thousand mile journey" and it would take a ten-year fifty-billion dollar program "to make a dent in ridding the nation" of the problems of poverty.

On recent rioting and looting in the northern cities, Dr. King stated that he believes they were "spontaneous" and grew out of conditions of poverty and hopelessness. He condemned the "violence and looting", but said it points up the vital need to "rid the nation of these social conditions".

He stated the convention's theme is "new directions" and during the four days of workshops to be held, topics will be an assessment of the Civil Rights movement since passage of the Civil Rights Law.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
9/29 - 10/2/64

At the city-wide mass meeting held at the First African Baptist Church, AFL-CIO President, A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH and JAMES FARMER, Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), were featured speakers who traced the history of the Civil Rights movement and highlighted the necessity of Negro unity and education in the political and labor fields.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 9/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD DATE FORW: 10-2-64 HOW FORW: R/S BY: TEK/jbl

1 - cc AIRTEL
1 - cc LHM Re: S.C.L.C.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

CIRM
Buffile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for Louisville and Atlanta are two copies each of the above letterhead memorandum.

The identities of the sources utilized in the above letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Confidential Source 1 - [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

1 - Louisville
0-17 to SAVANNAH
1 - Copy to ATLANTA
Date 10-5-64
By [redacted]

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
(2 - 100-442529) ENCLOSURE
(2 - 100-438794) 100-442529 NOT RECORDED
4 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM) 78 OCT 6 1964
(2 - 100-5718)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Louisville (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-3346) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
5 - Savannah
(1 - 100-5027) (1 - 100-5131) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-4950) (CARL JAMES BRADEN)
(1 - 100-3744) (FRANK W. SPENCER)
(1 - 66-1296) (Dissemination of Info.)

b6 b7C

4 OCT 2 1964

INT. SEC.

C C- WICR

WPF/kcm 2 42
(15)

66 OCT 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-1 - Memorandum Entitled Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Source 2 - [redacted]

Confidential Source 3 - Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO, re "NLG; IS-C". b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source 4 - [redacted]

Confidential Source 5 - [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source 6 [redacted]

A copy of the letterhead memorandum has been forwarded to Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, O-5, 51st SW 1st Avenue, Miami, Fla., and [redacted] Captain of the Port, U. S. Coast Guard, Savannah, Ga., has been advised. b6 b7C

Louisville is requested to search indices for information re Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN and advise Savannah results thereof.

DECLASSIFIED BY C24W16B80
ON 05-08-2014

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 30, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 9/29 - 10/2/64

Confidential Source 1 made available on September 28, 1964, a letter, which is set forth as follows:

"Mr. Carl Braden
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
4403 Virginia Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40211

Dear Carl:

I have reserved a double room (twin beds) for you and Rev. Maurice McCrackin 29 September to 2 October at the Manger Hotel - - Phone 232-6121. Please call the hotel if you will not arrive before 6:00 PM so that they may know just when you will reach the hotel.

I regret to advise that we will be in Atlanta on 29 September for the Georgia Democratic Campaign Money Raising Dinner at which my good friend Hubert Humphrey will be the speaker.

Trust that your attendance will prove fruitful at the SCLC Conference.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank W. Spencer

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/2/64

Copy to -
Manger Hotel Reservations

Mr. Braden and Rev. McCrackin will be my guests at the Manger. Please bill me accordingly. Thanks.

Frank W. Spencer
Phone 232-8103
P. O. Box 136"

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1964, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charges arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

Confidential Source 3 advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANN BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached hereto.

In the December 17, 1942 issue of the Savannah Evening Press, a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Ga., an article therein stated that Captain FRANK W. SPENCER, Master Pilot of the Port of Savannah, had been sworn into the U. S. Coast Guard, Reserve on that date as a Lieutenant Commander.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/2/64

Confidential Source 5 made available on August 18, 1961, a copy of a Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. letter dated July 19, 1961, which set forth a list of officers, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Advisory Committee, and the Medical Advisory Committee. Under the list of the Advisory Committee the name of FRANK W. SPENCER was listed under the state of Georgia.

On August 6, 1954, Confidential Source 6 made available records of the Civil Rights Congress, which included a card reflecting the name of Com. FRANK SPENCER, Box 136, Savannah, Ga.

> The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 29, 1964, Confidential Source 1 advised that HARRY WACHTEL and his wife, LEONORA, would arrive on that date in Savannah, Ga., to be in attendance at the SCLC convention.

According to the pamphlet for the convention of the SCLC, HARRY WACTHELL is scheduled to give the citation for the Rosa Parks Freedom Aware on Thursday, October 1, 1964, at the city-wide mass meeting at Grayson Stadium.

> HARRY H. WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President for the Ghandi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Port, Long Island, New York.
>
> Confidential Source 3 furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

On March 5, 1944, Confidential Source 4 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that Source 4 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 30, 1964

Title NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, (SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 9/29 - 10/2/64

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated September 30, 1964, at Savannah, Ga., captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

September 11, 1964

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

S.T

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

We have just learned that Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his advisors, including Bayard Rustin and Clarence Jones, are working on an article which is to be submitted over King's name for publication in "The Saturday Evening Post." The article would deal with such matters as the poverty bill, elections, riots and the so-called "backlash" that is cropping up in political circles. The only publication known to be considered for this article to date is "The Saturday Evening Post." We do not as yet know specifically what line King will take in the article or what its specific stands will be. The matter of this article is scheduled for further discussion by King and his advisors on 9/22/64 in New York City. This information is classified "Secret."

OBSERVATIONS:

Because of the communist influences on King it would be well to prevent any publication of his views. It is noted that earlier this year we had some advance information on the possibility of a King article being published by "The Saturday Evening Post." On that occasion Assistant Director DeLoach's office was able to take appropriate action to forestall the publication of the article. This was handled by Supervisor William Stapleton, who has an appropriate contact at "The Saturday Evening Post."

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4J RM/LL
ON 12-3-80

ACTION:

We have separately made appropriate dissemination of the information concerning King's intentions to have an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" and have also written the Atlanta and New York Offices to remain on top of the situation so that the Bureau will be promptly furnished further developments in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

SEP 11 8 58 AM '64

This memorandum be routed to Assistant Director DeLoach for appropriate action in accordance with the observations set out above.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

100-106670

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 13 1964

SFP:kmj
(9)

58 OCT 19 1964

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 9/11/64 SFP:KMJ

More recent information has just been received to the effect that a John Hunt of "The Saturday Evening Post" has already been in contact with King concerning material being prepared for the "Post." Also, King and some of his advisors are to meet briefly on the late afternoon of 9/11/64 while King is waiting at the airport in New York City for a flight overseas. They are to further discuss the article in question.

In light of the latest information, it is suggested that if any action is taken by Mr. DeLoach, it be done as soon as possible so that it would be less difficult for "Post" people to take the action desired.

10/1/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
9/29 - 10/2/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the activities of the captioned convention on 9/30/64.

111th INTC Group, Savannah, Ga., is being furnished a copy of this letterhead memorandum.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8 (RM)
(2 - 100-438794)
(2 - 100-442529)
2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Savannah
(1 - 100-5027)
(1 - 100-5131)
(1 - 66-1296) (Dissem. of Info.)

SAS:ecw
(9)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 8 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

242

67 OCT 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-5027-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 1, 1964

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
9/29 - 10/2/64

September 30, 1964

Chief of Police Leo B. Ryan, Savannah, Georgia, on October 1, 1964, advised that on September 30, 1964, the Eighth Annual Convention of the SCLC continued at Savannah, Georgia.

Concerning telephone threats that had been reported by [redacted] at the DeSoto Hotel, on September 28, 1964, and [redacted] at the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah, Georgia, on September 29, 1964, concerning their serving Negroes at the SCLC banquet held at the Hotel DeSoto on September 30, 1964, Chief Ryan advised as follows: b6 b7C

On September 30, 1964, [redacted] at the Hotel DeSoto, advised the Savannah Police Department that on September 29, 1964, at approximately 11:30 PM, he finished work at the Hotel DeSoto and left in his white cook's uniform and while walking to his vehicle on Harris Street to the rear of the Hotel DeSoto at Savannah, Georgia, three young white boys standing across the street were overheard to say "there is the chef", and as they approached him, he became alarmed and struck one with a metal box which he carries his supplies in and knocked this individual to the ground, after which he ran to his car and left the area. [redacted] stated that he could not describe all three of the white males, but believed

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529

that they were in their early twenties, dressed in sport shirts and slacks. The one that he struck he described as a white male, with brown hair and a blue checked sport shirt. None were wearing hats. He stated that he noted that this had not been reported to the Police Department until the following day after the incident had occurred.

Chief Ryan advised that the Savannah Police Department, on the evening of September 30, 1964, upon the completion of the SCLC banquet, escorted all chefs to their cars, without incident.

At approximately 7:20 PM on September 30, 1964, the telephone operator at the Hotel DeSoto, Savannah, Georgia, received an anonymous call stating that a bomb would go off at the Hotel at 8 o'clock and after a search by the Savannah Police Department and the Fire Department failed to locate any bomb, the banquet was held as scheduled without incident. Chief Ryan advised that during September 30, 1964, at Savannah, Georgia, no violence, arrests, incidents or demonstrations occurred at Savannah, Georgia, during the SCLC convention.

The SCLC activities during the day commenced at 8 AM with a breakfast and meeting of board members at the Hotel Manger, Savannah, Georgia. Reports from affiliates of the SCLC were heard during the day along with panel and workshop discussions concerning "New Directions in the Non-Violent Movement." At 8 PM the SCLC annual Freedom Banquet was held at the Hotel Desoto. Jackie Robinson, Chairman of the Board, Freedom National Bank, New York, was the principal speaker.

The Savannah Morning News, a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Georgia, in its edition of October 1, 1964, carried an article which related that Jackie Robinson had criticized Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York during his speach at the SCLC banquet for not taking a more active stand on Civil Rights in Congress during recent years.

Robinson called Powell's alleged non-action the "real tragedy of our day" and added that a forthright stance by the Negro congressman would have meant that "many of the struggles that you face today wouldn't be as difficult as they are."

According to the article a capacity crowd of approximately 650 attended the banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel DeSoto. The article went on to state that Robinson declared that white Americans are "waiting for this dedicated leadership" from members of Congress. Robinson implored the nation's Negroes to defeat the Republican Presidential Candidate "in such a manner that we are through with Barry Goldwater from now on" and "every time a Negro stays home and says 'I can't vote for either candidate', it is a vote for Barry Goldwater." Robinson called Goldwater "just a small potato compared to Bill Miller." Robinson added that it scared him to think that Miller could conceivably be a heartbeat from the Presidency. Robinson praised Savannah's welcome and said "I can only hope that friendliness that we found in this area is an indication" of what will evolve on a national level. He said the "people here in Savannah are deserving of tremendous credit."

10/3/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439794)

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5027)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE
IS - C

CIRM
Buffile 100-442529
Savannah file 100-5131

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
(SCLC), SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
9/29/64 - 10/2/64

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau 10/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the activities of the captioned convention on 10/2/64.

111th INTC Group, Savannah, Georgia, advised.

(4) - Bureau (Encls-8)(RM)
(2 - 100-439794)
(2 - 100-442529)
2 - Atlanta (100-5716)(Encls-2)(RM)
2 - Savannah (100-5027)
(1 - 100-5131)

SAS/bah
(8)

67 OCT 14 1964

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 OCT 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

F B I

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 Pub/Forms ON 10/26/88 Garrabrant King

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised classificati

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

DATE 9-20-79

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DECLASSIFICATION.

Re New York teletype dated 9/25/64 (U)

5/4/87 Classified by SEE ELWK EBF
Declassify on: OADR 25760

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. (U)

b7D

[redacted] was the source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were: [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

b6 b7C b7D

The source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was [redacted] (U)

b7D

The source who characterized LEON DAVIS was [redacted] (U)

b7D

1 ENCLOSURE

b6 b7C

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Savannah (100-) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Newark (100-) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-126713) (COMINFIL, LOCAL 1199) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

1-CC AIRTEL RM 808 R.B.
1-CC LHM
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 10-1-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [redacted]

b6 b7C

100-442529-193

JMK: gmd
(14)

1-CC AAG TAX DIVISION by [redacted] 10-6-64

EX-103

SEP 30 1964

b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 6080 Sent M Per
Declassify on: Indefinite

INT. SEC.

66 OCT 20 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 RDP ON 11-29-94

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Rhoda Evans

CC TO: Internal Revenue
REQ. REC'D 7-9-70
JUL 20 1970
ANS
BY [redacted]

OCT 12 1964
SEP 30 12 48 PM '64

b6
b7C

A. Philip Randolph Institute

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~"Secret"~~ This letterhead memorandum has been classified because it contains information from [redacted] b7D a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order to prevent the source from being jeopardized. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
September 29, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Retained 12/5/79 CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 REA ICM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/29/54

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KFR
ON 5/14/87 #25210
3042 Auth 10 USC to 12/68

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1964, that Bayard Rustin (the organizer of the March on Washington, August, 1963) was in contact on that date with an unidentified woman. According to the source, they discussed a youth conference which was recently held in Washington, D.C. Rustin said the conference went off very well. (W) N.J.

Rustin told the woman that he also had a meeting at the A. Philip Randolph Institute (A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO). In that regard, he said he spoke with two men from the office of George Meany (President, AFL-CIO), who were very interested in the A. Philip Randolph Institute (Washington, D.C.). In view of Meany's interest, and the fact that he (Meany) was prepared to say that the AFL-CIO was willing to give $10,000, many other unions would fall into line, Rustin said. (W) U.S.A.

Continuing, Rustin said "they" wanted him to proceed vigorously to try to get the tax exemption (for the A. Philip Randolph Institute) because "they" said at the "present time"

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

b6
b7C

3 XEROX
OCT 13 1964

100-442529-173

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Rustin was very high on both President Johnson's and Humphrey's list as a result of his work at Atlantic City, (during the National Democratic Convention). In view of that, Rustin said, he spoke to Joseph Rauh (Vice President of the Americans for Democratic Action, ADA, and General Counsel to the United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO), who said he was prepared to push the tax exemption through the Department of Justice. (U)

U.S.A.-

The same confidential source advised on September 25, 1964, that Bayard Rustin was in contact with Martin Luther King, Jr. (President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), on that date. Among the matters considered was a speaking engagement to which King is committed for Sunday, November 11, 1964, in Newark, New Jersey. In that regard, King said Don Newcombe (ex-major league baseball player) had contacted him about the engagement. He said he did not desire that his speech at the affair be a major speech because he had to speak in Brooklyn, New York, on the same date. (U)

U.S.A.-

Rustin told King of a request he had received from Leon Davis (President, Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees Union, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, RWDSU, AFL-CIO), that King also speak in Newark on the same day. This speech, Rustin said, would be in behalf of hospital workers in Newark who Rustin said were having a hard time with an organizing drive. (U)

Leon J. Davis

U.N.J.

D.C.

Rustin said that in addition to King's speech, that he (Rustin), A. Philip Randolph and others would be speaking as well. (U)

According to the source, King got an assurance from Rustin that he would not be speaking before a political gathering, but the affair would be concerned solely with the Negro struggle. Rustin promised to furnish King with additional details when he "arrived down there next week" (to attend the SCLC conference in Savannah, beginning on September 29, 1964). (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On September 26, 1964, the same source advised that Rustin was in contact with an unidentified woman on that date. Rustin related that he had recently talked with Dr. Logan (Dr. Arthur Logan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Haryou-Act), who informed him that he (Rustin) was being considered for an appointment to the Board of Directors of Haryou-Act. (U) U.S.A.

It should be noted that Haryou-Act is a combination of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited and Associated Community Teams, whose purpose is to fight juvenile delinquency in Harlem.

The same source advised on September 27, 1964, that Bayard Rustin was in contact with an unidentified male on that date. Rustin said he was leaving New York City, on Tuesday, September 29, 1964, and would be gone for four days. But before he leaves the city, Rustin said he would write a statement endorsing Johnson (President Lyndon B. Johnson), which King would use under his own name. (U) Wash., D.C.

Rustin then talked about the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and in this regard, listed the names of the following, who he said would be advisors: Roy Wilkins (Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP); Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the SCLC); Whitney Young (Executive Secretary, National Urban League), as well as others. Rustin said it was very important that the public see these civil rights leaders were aligned with the Institute. (U) U.S.A.

In continuing his concern for the Institute, Rustin said he was going to open an office in Harlem to handle the affairs of the Institute. He said the office would be opened in his name, not in the name of the Institute. (U)

During their contact, Rustin told of his recent appearance before a youth conference in Washington, D.C. He said he had learned in that regard that he had made a very favorable impression on representatives of the Labor Department (apparently referring to representatives attending the conference). (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. X (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. X (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 30, 1946, that Leon J. Davis was a member of the North Shore Section of the Communist Party in 1946, in Queens, New York.

On August 4, 1948, Davis testified before the House of Representatives, Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor at Washington, D.C. At that time, Davis refused to answer when asked if he was then or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. In his testimony, he stated that the Communist Party was helpful to the labor movement in the United States.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 172 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

NOT RECORDED

4 OCT 13 1964

100-442529-

E 24

56 OCT 14 1964

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 5-4-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

- ☐ Albany
- ☐ Albuquerque
- ☐ Anchorage
- ☐ Atlanta
- ☐ Baltimore
- ☐ Birmingham
- ☐ Boston
- ☐ Buffalo
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Charlotte
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Cincinnati
- ☐ Cleveland
- ☐ Dallas
- ☐ Denver
- ☐ Detroit
- ☐ El Paso
- ☐ Honolulu
- ☐ Houston
- ☐ Indianapolis
- ☐ Jacksonville
- ☐ Kansas City
- ☐ Knoxville
- ☐ Las Vegas
- ☐ Little Rock
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Louisville
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Miami
- ☐ Milwaukee
- ☐ Minneapolis
- ☐ Mobile
- ☐ Newark
- ☐ New Haven
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Norfolk
- ☐ Oklahoma City
- ☐ Omaha
- ☐ Philadelphia
- ☐ Phoenix
- ☐ Pittsburgh
- ☐ Portland
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ St. Louis
- ☐ Salt Lake City
- ☐ San Antonio
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ San Juan
- ☐ Savannah
- ☐ Seattle
- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- ☐ Bern
- ☐ Bonn
- ☐ London
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico, D.F.
- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Rio de Janeiro
- ☐ Tokyo

Date 10/9/64

RE: O CIRM

1cc to each 7.0. 10/9/64

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

ReBulet 8/28/64 concerning the submission of report in captioned matter by 11/1/64.

Local dissemination of initial report due by 11/1/64 is not to be made to outside agencies. Necessary dissemination will be handled by Seat of Government. New York Office, as origin, should be furnished one copy of all reports. It will not be necessary for the New York Office to furnish copies of its report to auxiliary offices.

Enc.

Bufile 100-442529

Urfile

S. Phillips

File 100-442529

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 10/1/64

To

[X] Director

FILE # Bf 100-442529

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....

[ ] ASAC .....

[ ] Supv. .....

[ ] Agent .....

[ ] SE .....

[ ] CC .....

[ ] Steno .....

[ ] Clerk .....

Title .....

O C I R M

.....

.....

.....

.....

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline.....	[ ] Return file
[ ] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials.....
[ ] File	to .....
[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Submit report by .....
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Type

Reply mailed in R/S
to all offices
10/9/64
S.J.P.

file

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re C I R M rpt due 11/1/64

Dissemination of rpt.

INV. SEC.

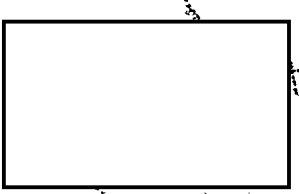
SAC .....

X See reverse side

Office .....

apparently NYO is origin -
should we send a cc of ltr
to all offices - bearing in mind
we will run over 1,000 pages.
If not to all offices should we
send cc to any major offices
and surrounding offices such
as Albany, Buffalo, Newark,
Philadelphia, Chicago and
possibly L.A. and S.F. ?

Should S. advise field
to send 1 cc to NYO of their
ltrs. ?



b6
b7C

18 OCT 2 1984

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
25 OCT 13 1964

242
56 OCT 14 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 174 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/8/64

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

12-3-80 Phillips
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-3-80 BY SP4 JRM/ik

Re New York airtel to Bureau 10/6/64.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, a pretext telephone call on 10/8/64 to office of "The Leaguers," a local organization which helps high school students, obtained information that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., well known civil rights leader, was scheduled to speak twice in Newark, N.J., on 10/11/64.

First speech will be at 4:30 p.m. at Military Park Hotel to a meeting of hospital workers sponsored by Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees Union, AFL-CIO.

Second speech will be at 6 p.m. at Mosque Theater at fund-raising affair for The Leaguers.

Call made by SA [redacted] who gave no identity and did not use any specific pretext.

b6
b7C
[redacted]

CC-808 RB

REC-42

100-442529-178

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Newark
(1 - 100-47520) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
EWC:aas
(10)

18 OCT 9 1964

DATE SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

64 OCT 15 1964

100-106670 - 179

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 176 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

10-9-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Decker

TO SAC ATLANTA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CIRM

RESLTEL OCTOBER NINE INSTANT.

IMMEDIATELY FURNISH ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH PERTINENT INFORMATION IN RETEL.

AJD:CHS
(4)

REC-57 100-442529-177

19 OCT 12 1964

EX-117

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1964

TELETYPE

1225 PM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 24 1970

OCT 10 15 52 WH '64

OCT 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-06-2014

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

October 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel Appeal #82-1052

3/13/91 8123 MCN/DMS 8/6/91 CW87-03

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89~~ CV 80-513

6972 tep/DMS-12/26/89 (81-0802)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1CSK/bg 10/17/89
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-9-89

To: SACs New York (100-153735)
Atlanta (100-6670)

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF~~ Declassification DATE: 2/23/78

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
(BUDED 10/14/64)

ReBulet 10/7/64 which referred to recently developed information that Martin Luther King, Jr., allegedly dropped Stanley David Levison as an advisor after an April, 1964, exposure of their relationship by columnist Joseph Alsop. Inasmuch as it appeared obvious that such action on the part of King would have been taken only because it would have been expedient to do so and not necessarily because of Levison's communist background, receiving offices were instructed to be extremely alert in the investigation not only of captioned matter, but of King and Levison, as well as their frequent intermediary, [redacted] b6 b7C to any available information developed bearing upon the King-Levison relationship. (U)

82-1652 Levison

New York airtel 9/30/64, copies to Atlanta, reported information obtained which revealed that as of 9/29/64 Levison was being consulted by [redacted] concerning matters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which King heads. There was also an indication that [redacted] b6 b7C of the SCLC was contacting Levison on a matter pertaining to the SCLC. The evidence obtained on 9/29/64 would seem to indicate that Levison is still being used as annadvisor to King even if only indirectly. (U)

Classified by 3442 Putnam OADR 4/13/88 Declassify on: Cannot KING 81-0802

EX-

REC-42 100-442529-178

OCT 12 1964

Atlanta airtel 10/7/64, copy to New York, reports that King is to arrive in New York City 8:44 p.m., 10/10/64, and will remain there until departure for St. Louis, Missouri, 10/12/64. He may stay at either the Savoy Hilton or the Astor Summit Hotel. (U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - 100-106670 (King)
1 - 100-392452 (Levison)

SFP:kmj
(9)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 10-7-64

MAILED 30
DATE OCT 9 - 1964

OCT 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
2/24/78

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1 100-392452-1

Airtel to New York
Atlanta

RE: CIRM
100-442529

~~Classified~~ (U) (U)

~~SECRET~~

In respect to King's visit to New York City 10/10-12/64, New York is instructed to discreetly establish appropriate physical surveillance coverage of the principals involved and such other coverage believed desirable and feasible which would uncover any contacts made to reveal a continuing King-Levison relationship, either directly or indirectly, such as through [redacted] This instruction is also applicable to any future visits by King to New York City. b6 b7C

Receiving offices are instructed to immediately review their files concerning King, Levison [redacted] and captioned matter, plus any other appropriate files, for references to any contacts between the individuals involved since 4/15/64 which would indicate a continued association between Levison and King, either directly or through [redacted] who has been their usual intermediary. Submit Bureau by 10/14/64 dates and captions of all communications reporting such contacts and if not previously reported, furnish full details at this time. b6 b7C

~~Classified~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F B I

Date: 10/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in Plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT (81-0802 [redacted] King) 10-3-88
ON 10/3/88

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5 pg Memo
REASON FOR EXTENSION 3
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 1x1.5.4
6076

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

5/14/87
Classified by: SPYELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted] b7D

b6
b7C

(U) The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN are: (S) [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b7D

(S) [redacted] (U) was the source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-133062) [redacted]
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

REC-42 100-442529-179

JMK:rmv
(13)

EX-111

OCT 7 1964

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: AOSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 10-7-64
HOW FORW: R/C SEP: tm
BY: [redacted]

67 OCT 1964

1-CC AIRTEL + 1X enc FLHM
808 RB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C
b7D

The sources who characterized [redacted] were: Former [redacted] Former [redacted] and Former [redacted] (U)

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from [redacted] a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area, and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order to prevent the source from being jeopardized. b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 6, 1964

~~Confidential~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification DATE 2/23/78 KSS

Re: Communist Influence
In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 2, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington, August, 1963), was in contact on that date with [redacted] (a confidante of Rustin's). Rustin informed [redacted] that he had just returned to New York, and said the conference was excellent (the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Convention (SCLC) held in Savannah, Georgia, from September 29 until October 2, 1964). In that regard, Rustin said he wrote the economics section (of the program of the SCLC) and said it was excellent. It includes "everything" such as the shorter work week, shorter hours, social security until one gets a job, advanced coverage, general dental plan and others, Rustin remarked. (U)

b6
b7C

Rustin, in remarking about accomodations in Savannah, Georgia, said "they" were all received well by the public establishments, therefore, "they" had no problems whatsoever. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 6054
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

342 PWT GAT Kwg [redacted] 81-0000

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KSF #253,760
ON 5/14/87

b6
b7C

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES~~
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
~~ADVISED BY ROUTING~~
SLIP declassification
DATE 3-14-78 KSS

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~
10/3/88

DECLASSIFIED BY 6054
ON 2-23-78 KSS

~~Confidential~~ (U)

2 XEROX
OCT 13 1964

100-442529-179
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence
In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~Confidential~~ (U)

According to the source, Rustin said that he and Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the SCLC) will speak next Sunday (October 10, 1964) in Newark, New Jersey, in behalf of hospital workers who are conducting an organizing campaign in that city. In that regard, Rustin said there might be problems if King sits on the platform with the white Democratic candidate while the Negro Republican candidate is not present. Rustin said, however, that the problem could be resolved by not seating either candidate alongside King. (U)

~~Secret~~ (U)

~~Confidential~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bu 100-442529

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 6, 1964

[redacted] (U)

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] (U)

DATE: October 7, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-71811)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-15662)

SUBJECT: HYMAN LUMER
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated September 30, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "HYMAN LUMER." Three copies of this letterhead memorandum are being forwarded with this airtel to New York. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by the Baltimore Office. b7D

The source used in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~"confidential"~~ because the informant furnishing the information is of continuing value in the communist field.

5 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529)

3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - CIRM)

4 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted] b7D
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)
(1 - 100-23413; CIRM)

RCN:dfm
(12)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
128 OCT 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

70 OCT 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-71811-428

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-06-2014

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
October 7, 1964

HYMAN LUMER

A confidential source advised October 5, 1964, that HYMAN LUMER, who is known to the source as the Communist Party (CP) National Educational Director, was in Baltimore, Maryland, from the late afternoon of October 1, 1964, through the evening of October 2, 1964, at which time he took a train back to New York, New York. LUMER stayed at the home of GEORGE MEYERS, 1002 Beaumont Avenue, Baltimore, Marylan d, during the night of October 1, 1964. MEYERS is known to the source as the Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia and North Carolina.

The purpose of LUMER's visit, according to the source, was to check into the operation of the New Era Book Shop, 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and make suggestions with regard to the operation of the book shop.

The source further advised that during the evening of October 1, 1964, LUMER attended a meeting of the New Era Book Shop Committee. Seven of the nine persons present were known to the source as CP members. During the meeting it was brought out that the New Era Book Shop was not showing a profit and may have to close in a month or two because of financial losses. LUMER told the group that Baltimore was not the only book shop of this type which was having problems and that much the same condition obtained throughout the United States. LUMER recommended that they not put so much emphasis on pamphlets but rather concentrate on books. LUMER recommended that they stress books dealing with the Negro struggle and stated that in the Mid-West a book store similar to the New Era Book Shop had obtained books from Africa as well as books written by Negro authors in the United States, all of which dealt with the struggle of the Negro people who were trying to improve their condition. LUMER said that the Mid-Western book store with this type of literature had proven successful.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: HYMAN LUMER

LUMER also advised the group that they obtain and try to sell books which were in opposition to Senator BARRY GOLDWATER presently running for the Presidency of the United States.

The source further advised that during the evening of October 2, 1964, LUMER attended a CP meeting during which meeting he talked for approximately an hour on the importance of seeing to it that America became a socialist state. During this talk LUMER said that the CP, USA, was in full agreement with the Soviet Union in its position on the necessity of having a world that was at peace. LUMER stated that Red China which did not support the concept of peaceful coexistence was taking a wrong position and by warlike action might eventually end world civilization.

Re: HYMAN LUMER

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INC.

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Inc., 101 West 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 26, 1964, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Inc. has been located at 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. [redacted] Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
October 7, 1964

Title HYMAN LUMER

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated October 7, 1964, at Baltimore captioned "HYMAN LUMER"

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10-19-63)

FBI

Date: 10/1/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)(157-6-~~35~~ 34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM; IS-C
POWDEM

ReBuairtel 9/24/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The source who furnished the information about the press meeting in the latter part of 1963, held by Procept, is a member of the NYCPD.

[redacted] is the source used to characterize PROCEPT.

Sources used to characterize RUSTIN are [redacted] and [redacted]

Source used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. is [redacted]

Source used to characterize JESSE GRAY and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1cc LHM-Mrs. Smith-4730JB

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (157-892)

JDB:rcb
(8)

REC 8

100-442529-184

10 OCT 2 1964

cc - Wick

XEROX

OCT 13 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, ~~GRD, RAO~~
Sent _____ M
DATE FORW: 10-2-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP:ter

Per _____

Copy to one Gary Police Department by routing slip for Civil action
Info ☐
date 10/6/64
by [redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from [redacted] a highly confidential source, disclosure of which might reasonably divulge his identity and thereby have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Contacts of BAYARD RUSTIN, reflected in enclosed LHM, were made by SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Interview of [redacted] on 9/17/64, was conducted by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

Information attributed to [redacted] set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished to SA [redacted]

Interview of JEFF NEFF on 9/18/64, was conducted by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

On 9/18/64, and 9/21/64, [redacted] b7D was interviewed by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] and SAS [redacted] AND [redacted] respectively.

Contact with [redacted] on 9/21/64 was had b6 b7C by SA [redacted]

FBI Identification Division records disclose [redacted] b6 [redacted] b7C thereby making it impossible for him to have participated in the NYC riots as RUSTIN claimed in information furnished by him on 9/15/64.

A detailed account of the efforts of NYO to locate [redacted] and NEFF is not being set forth inasmuch as NYO has discontinued its efforts to locate and interview all these individuals. This discontinuance of effort by NYO to locate and interview [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C b7D is due to the fact that the information furnished by RUSTIN appears to have [redacted] as its source and though several different people have reported this same information substantially, all efforts to substantiate or corroborate it has been unsuccessful and point to the sole source of this information as being [redacted]

4-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

REC-64

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 10-9-64
TO DIRECTOR, CINCINNATI, AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 091756

CIRM.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., REV. RALPH ABERNATHY AND BERNARD LEE HAD MADE RESERVATIONS ON DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT 82 FOR DEPARTURE FROM ATLANTA GEORGIA, AT 6:30 A.M. OCTOBER 10, NEXT, WHICH FLIGHT WAS TO ARRIVE AT 7:30 A.M. IN CINCINNATI, OHIO. PURPOSE OF TRAVEL GIVEN AS TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF MRS. OTIS MOSS. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED LEE AND KING PROCEEDING ON DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT 988 TO NEW YORK CITY DEPARTING CINCINNATI AT 5:35 PM OCTOBER 10 NEXT, ARRIVING NEW YORK CITY AT 8:10 P.M. ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK.

RECEIVED: 3:03PM MF

[redacted] b6 b7C

REC-64

100-442527-181

CC-108RP

EX 109

OCT 13 1964

182-184

OCT 8 3 00 PM '64

FBI - NEW YORK

34

OCT 20 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-8-64.

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Clerks

Removed By 65 OCT 19 1964

File Number 100-442529-182

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-6-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By [illegible] U.S. OCT 19 1964

File Number 100-442529

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-5-64.

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

65 OCT 19 1964

Removed By

File Number 100-442529

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-6-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By [signature] 65 OCT 19 1964

File Number 100-442529-183

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-6-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By [illegible] OCT 21 1964

File Number 100-442529-184

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-80 BY SP4 AmLu
6076

Re Newark airtel, dated 10/8/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above at Newark, New Jersey.

Two copies each of the above letterhead memorandum are being enclosed for the Atlanta and New York offices.

b6
b7C

O-1 MM 10-16-64
lhm WIBS 10-27-64
347

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (ENc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Newark
(1 - 100-47520) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

EWC:ilm
(10)

REC 29 100-442529-185

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: OCT 13 1964
HOW FORW:
BY:

21 OCT 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

1-CC 1-CCLHM

Rm. 808 R.B.

INV. SEC.

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b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 OCT 16 1964

C - WICR

1 - CC 1 - CCLHM ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
October 12, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

"The Star-Ledger", daily newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, stated in the issue dated October 12, 1964, that Reverend Martin Luther King, national civil rights leader, addressed two groups in Newark, New Jersey, on October 11, 1964.

"The Star-Ledger" stated that in a speech to about five hundred members of the New Jersey Division of Local 1199, Hospital and Drug Workers Union, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO, King abandoned a long-time political neutralism and urged the members to vote against the Goldwater-Miller ticket on November Third.

According to the article, King was also the featured speaker before one thousand one hundred persons at a dedicatory dinner of Leaguers, Incorporated, a Newark organization that has financed educational scholarships for Newark children.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-80 BY [redacted]

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6076

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-185

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-12-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 OCT 19 1964

File Number 100-442529-186

Permanent Serial Charge Out

(Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

CIRM
Bufile: 100-~~44529~~ 44252

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for Jackson two copies of a LHM on captioned matter.

T-1 is [redacted] (by request). b6 b7C b7D

T-2 is [redacted] contacted telephonically under suitable pretext.

T-3 is [redacted] b7D

T-4 is [redacted] (by request). b6 b7C b7D

T-5 is [redacted] b7D

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (REG) (Enc. 8)
2 - Jackson (REG) (Enc. 3) (157-100)
4 - Seattle
1 - 100-25416 [redacted]
1 - 100-27267 (CIRM)

OWL:mls
(9)

157-1676-2

OCT 13 1964 b6 b7C

100-44252-

NOT RECORDED
182 OCT 14 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: OCT 12 1964
HOW FORW:
BY: W.F.S. ZEA

67 OCT 20 1964 ENCLOSURE

C. Wier

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - [illegible] (2) - LHM [illegible] 808 R. B.

CIRCULAR MAILED 157-1676-2

b7D

T-6 is [redacted]

T-7 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

T-8 is [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by above informants could conceivably lead to the identification of sources of continuing value, impair future effectiveness thereof and thereby possibly adversely effect the national security.

A photograph of [redacted] is being enclosed for the Jackson office. The Bureau and the Jackson office will be advised immediately of any other pertinent information received by this office concerning [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-06-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 5, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

SE T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised today that he had learned that [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] former students at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington had reportedly departed for the State of Mississippi some days ago in connection with Civil Rights work.

SE T-2, with whom contact has not been sufficient to determine the reliability of the information, advised today that [redacted] resides at [redacted] b6 b7C
Seattle, Washington. T-2 advised that [redacted] also uses the name [redacted] and that he is presently in Jackson, Mississippi and that his address there is c/o The Council of Federated Organizations and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. He advised that [redacted] left Seattle on September 19, 1964 and had driven to Mississippi together with a female University of Washington student and [redacted] Washington (background information concerning [redacted], Washington was previously furnished by this office by memorandum dated July 2, 1964 and this office later advised that [redacted] departed for Mississippi on September 18, 1964).

SE T-2 advised also that [redacted] and the other University of Washington student [redacted] were to travel to Mississippi via Berkeley, California, where they would pick up another individual going to Mississippi. This source advised that [redacted] was formerly a student at the University of Washington but was no longer attending and had more recently been attending the Edison Technical School, Seattle, Washington, studying "printing." b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

SE T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 18, 1961 and June 29, 1961 that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at the SWP Headquarters, Seattle, Washington on May 16, 1961. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 1050. This source advised on October 18, 1961 that [redacted] was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance as of October 6, 1961. b6 b7C

SE T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished on December 13, 1961 a copy of an application which had been submitted by the Student Council Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SC-FPCC) to the University of Washington dated May 19, 1961 requesting official campus recognition of the council as a student organization of the University. This application listed the names of 15 members of the SC-FPCC and included in these names was that of [redacted] b6 b7C

SE T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 22, 1961 that [redacted] was [redacted] SC-FPCC. b6 b7C

SE T-5 advised on October 2, 1961 and on other dates that [redacted] Seattle, Washington had left in July, 1961 to travel to Cuba, via Mexico. He advised that they returned to Seattle in September of 1961 as they were unable to go to Cuba due to a lack of funds (SE T-3, above, advised on November 30, 1960 that [redacted] joined the Seattle Branch SWP on November 13, 1960). b6 b7C

SE T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 9, 1963 that [redacted] application for membership in the SWP, New York Local, was accepted in April, 1963, at which time [redacted] was residing in New York City, New York. SE T-5 advised on July b6 b7C

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9, 1964 that [redacted] of the SWP Weekly Branch meeting, Seattle, Washington July 7, 1964; he has advised on other previous occasions of numerous SWP meetings attended by [redacted] b6 b7C

SE T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on September 30, 1963 that a source of his had stated that [redacted] had been trained as an agitator and organizer by the SWP and would soon be assigned to the Berkeley, California area for agitation and organizational purposes on the college campus. SE T-7 said that the source also had advised that [redacted] has referred to himself as a "Marxist-Lenninist-Bolshevik-Trotskyite-Socialist-Proletarian-Revolutionary" and other similar terms. b6 b7C

SE T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 14, 1963 that [redacted] was a user of narcotics and was believed to be an addict. b6 b7C

The files of this office contain information indicating that [redacted] was born [redacted] at Seattle, Washington, that he most recently resided at [redacted] Washington, the home of his parents, [redacted] He entered the University of Washington on September 30, 1959 in the College of Arts and Sciences, majoring in Philosophy. He was graduated June 3, 1959 from Lincoln High School, Seattle, Washington. [redacted] has worked part time as [redacted] at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington and part time as [redacted] at [redacted] Seattle, Washington, which firm is owned by his father. His Social Security Number is [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] University of Washington, Seattle, Washington advised on this date that [redacted] born [redacted] Seattle, Washington, residence [redacted] was a graduate of [redacted] Seattle, Washington in the class of 1963 and that she had enrolled in the University of Washington for the Fall Term, 1964, majoring in Drama, but

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

that she withdrew on September 18, 1964. He stated that [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] same address, is listed as her father. No information concerning [redacted] is contained in the files of the Seattle FBI office.

No information concerning [redacted] or [redacted] b6 b7B is contained in the files of the Credit Bureau, the Police Department, or the King County Sheriff's Office, all Seattle, Washington.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont ✓
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OCIRM

ASAC Eugene Stewart, Atlanta, called at noon today and said that through a confidential source, Atlanta had learned of a conversation between Martin Luther King and Walter Fauntroy, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) representative in Washington. This conversation disclosed a meeting which is to be held on Thursday afternoon, 10/8/64, with Cardinal Spellman at the Cardinal's Chancellery in New York. The meeting is scheduled to include several church leaders and the names of Rabbi Eisenrode (phonetic) and Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of the Presbyterian Church were mentioned. The purpose of this meeting is to obtain the concurrence of Cardinal Spellman to a statement which is being drawn up urging all church members to participate in the coming elections. King expressed some concern concerning what he referred to as Cardinal Spellman's conservatism and whether he would join in the statement.

This is for information.

JAS:bgc
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 15 1963

6 OCT 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-1

Jane Malone
and the Cardinal.

12:10 PM 10-7-64
Malone out. ASAC
Stewart gives full text
memo and will give
to me for contact
with Spellman.
ecb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-01 BY 60267 MSEPTW

Record
cc-100-106670
cc-100-442529

61 OCT 12 1964

XEROX

OCT 15 1964

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Sep 28 64

[redacted]

San Francisco 14, Calif

Mr. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Dept. of Justice Bldg

mrs M O'Shea

CI Rm

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to send you the enclosed leaflet since you are evidently not aware of what is going on behind the scenes in this country.

I always had the highest respect for your and your staff's acumen but if you can say that Communists had hardly an influence in the recent riots or in the Civil Right Movement, - if you can declare that Lee Oswald committed the murder on his own and not as a Tool of the Red conspiracy then I feel sorry for you and I fear for us all!

Any wholesale onslaught on law and order nowadays will prove to be inspired by communists for this is their first

1 ENCLOSURE

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EX 109 CORRESPONDENCE

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objectives. Both, racial feelings and agitation are the cause of these riots for the Reds know how to incite hatred for the police which is the main obstacle to desired chaos.

Either you fail to discern the facts as many citizens do from their own observations or you are muzzled by our present administration which is easing our country into accommodation with Moscow and into ultimate sovietization.

In any case this is a very sad, disappointing and alarming state of affairs. The Communists can relax.

I hope you forgive my frankness. Very sincerely,

Mr. Hoover, yours

[redacted] b6 b7C

P. S. The motive for the murder? Kennedy was not considered co-operative, accommodating enough by the Soviets. They had studied Johnson thoroughly and had become convinced that he was their man. So he is. Very obliging. —
Pardon my presumptiousness.

P. S. 2. The FBI agents are certainly entitled to a pay raise like everybody else at least. But it will hardly lower the increase in crime. It is rather the incredible leniency of the courts which takes the fear of punishment out of wrong doing.

EXP. DEPT.
OCT 22 1964
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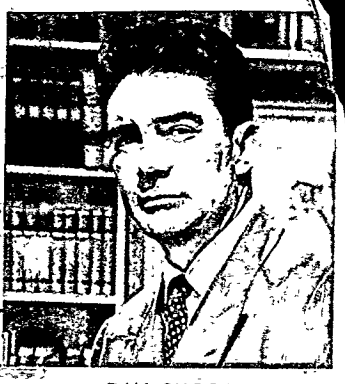
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 22 (Broadcast 458) June 1, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

COMMUNISM IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

On May 20, 1964, Leo Pfeffer (general counsel of the American Jewish Congress) announced in New York that civil rights and religious organizations have arranged for 60 volunteer lawyers to spend at least two weeks without pay in southern states this summer, to defend civil rights demonstrators who may be charged with violations of local and state laws. The other "civil rights and religious organizations" joining the American Jewish Congress are the National Council of Churches, the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.(1)

What motivates these people who stir cauldrons of violence and issue calls for lawless insurrection? Some of them, no doubt, think they are doing what is right, though it is difficult to understand how anyone could think so. It is obvious, however, that some are being manipulated by sinister forces to do the job of the communist party: to tear American society apart and destroy constitutional government.

On August 25, 1963, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, denied that there is significant communist influence in the civil rights movement. He said FBI investigations had produced "no evidence that any . . . leaders of major civil rights groups are communists or communist-controlled."(2) On January 29, 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, said that communist influence in the civil rights movement is "vitally important."(3) Who is telling the truth: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, or Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy? One of them is bound to be wrong, since they contradict each other.

Most of Mr. Hoover's important testimony — in which, obviously, he gave names and other specifics about communists who control, or manipulate, civil rights groups — was "off the record," and may never be made public, certainly not as long as Robert F. Kennedy or anyone like him is

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100-442529-187

ENCLOSURE

ttorney General (the Attorney General being above Mr. Hoover in the chain of command). There is enough evidence from other sources, however, to prove that the major civil rights groups are virtually controlled by communists or by persons so closely associated with communist activities and so thoroughly sympathetic with the objectives of communism, that their non-membership in the communist party is of no importance.

NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the primary civil rights group — connected with all the others through interlocking directorates. The NAACP was founded in New York City, May 30, 1909, at a meeting of 55 prominent "liberals and socialists," mostly white.[4] The first five top officials of the NAACP were well-known socialists: Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary Ovington White, William English Walling, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. DuBois was the only negro in the group.[5,6] He later became a militant communist, but remained an official of the NAACP until his death (when he was mourned by communists everywhere).[38]

In 1920, the New York State Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, branded the NAACP a subversive organization, interlocked with several other socialist organizations, including the socialist party.[6]

In 1922, several communists (William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, Clarina Michelson) participated with socialists (Norman M. Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Morris L. Ernst, Freda Kirchwey, Lewis S. Gannett) in founding and staffing the American Fund for Public Service (commonly called the Garland Fund).[7,8] This tax-exempt foundation was a major source of money for communist organizations, publications, and fronts.[9] Throughout the [illegible]d 1930's, the Garland Fund gave and [illegible]ms of money to the NAACP;[7,8] but [illegible]d not initiate efforts to infiltrate and control the NAACP until 1936.[8] By 1956, at least 77 top officials of the NAACP were known to agencies of the federal government as persons who participated in communist or pro-communist activities.[10] Here are a few NAACP officials known to have communist-front records:

Roy Wilkins (national administrator of NAACP)

Arthur B. Spingarn (president of NAACP)

Allan Knight Chalmers (listed in 1956 as national treasurer of NAACP)

Channing Tobias (head of the department of international justice and goodwill of the National Council of Churches)

A. Philip Randolph (vice president of the AFL-CIO, leader of the August, 1963, March on Washington)

Eric Johnston (deceased, former motion picture Czar, member of the Council on Foreign Relations)

Dr. Robert C. Weaver (vice president of NAACP, now Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Lewis S. Gannett (retired editor of *The New York Herald-Tribune)*

Norman Cousins (editor of *The Saturday Review,* member of the Council on Foreign Relations)

Dr. Ralph Bunche (Under Secretary General of the United Nations)

Alfred Baker Lewis (insurance executive, former official of the socialist party, Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO)

Earl B. Dickerson (founder of the American Legion, past president of the American Bar Association and of the National Lawyers Guild)

Lloyd K. Garrison (vice-chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, past president of the National Urban League, various government positions in the Roosevelt administration)

Morris L. Ernst (member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, various positions in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations)

Thurgood Marshall (chief counsel of NAACP

until appointed a federal ju[redacted]y President Kennedy)[10]

For many years, Walter White held the top position in the NAACP that Roy Wilkins now holds. White (who had a communist-front record)[8] often made anti-communist statements, for public relations purposes. Manning Johnson (a negro who was for years a communist party official) testified in 1957 concerning Walter White and the NAACP. Johnson said:

"Basically, Walter White was never against the Communists, because he joined with them in numerous Communist front movements . . . . while at the same time the Communists were actively infiltrating the organization from below . . . .

"Let us examine . . . some of these people who have been in the driver's seat in the NAACP. You have this peculiar combination. You have Negroes. You have white philanthropists. You have Communists, fellow-travelers, some egg-heads, and idealists, and people who do not know what they want, combined with Socialists, and Trotskyites. The people most influential are the Socialistic elements inside the Executive Board of the NAACP. They are the ones who are screaming against the Communists, because they want to control the Negro movement for themselves . . . . So, it is a family quarrel between the Socialists, the Social-Democrats, the Trotskyites and the Communists — all of whom are concentrated in the organization itself . . . .

"But there is one thing they all have in common, and that is that their programs and policies are based upon the teachings of Karl Marx. The only difference between the Social-Democrats, the Communists and the Trotskyites, basically, is the question of strategy and tactics. The Socialists believe it can be done one way; the Communists believe it can be done another. So there is a conflict, and all of them are fighting over the poor Negro. They want to use him in their political plans . . . .

"I don't care whether it's the Socialism of the Socialists or the Social-Democrats, or the Socialism of the Trotskyites, or the Socialism of the Communists—they are all anti-American. They are basically anti-capitalism; they all seek in one form or another the destruction of the government of the United States . . . ."[8]

[redacted]ersonalities

The foremost personality in the civil rights movement is Dr. Martin Luther King. King is pastor of a Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. He frequently speaks at important meetings of the National Council of Churches (of which he is a member), and at Protestant churches affiliated with the National Council. His associations with communists, communist-fronters, communist organizations, and moral degenerates are, however, notorious.

For about five years (approximately 1955 to 1960) Bayard Rustin was Martin Luther King's secretary. Bayard Rustin joined the Young Communist League at the City College of New York in 1936.[11] In the early 1940's, he was field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was race relations director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation[11] (an extremist pacifist organization). During World War II, Bayard Rustin was arrested, tried, and convicted as a draft-dodger. For this offense, he was sent to federal prison on March 7, 1944; discharged, June 11, 1946.[12]

On January 21, 1953, Rustin spoke to the American Association of University Women in Pasadena, California, on the subject of world peace. He was scheduled to speak on the same subject that evening to a group at the First Methodist Church in Pasadena, but went to jail instead. That night, Pasadena police arrested Rustin in a car with two other men, and charged him with "sex perversion" and "lewd vagrancy."[13] The next day (January 22, 1953), Rustin pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 60 days in the Los Angeles County jail.[14]

In February, 1957, Rustin was one of 11 "impartial observers" invited by communists to attend the 16th national convention of the communist party, USA. At the conclusion of the convention (February 12, 1957), Rustin joined communist officials in a communist-party policy statement which condemned the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for subpoenaing Eugene Dennis (then communist party national secretary) to testify.[15]

In early 1958, Rustin went to the Soviet Union.[12] Shortly after his return, he organized Martin Luther King's 1958 "march on Washington"—which *The Worker* (communist party newspaper) called a communist party project.[12] Rustin was second in command of the bigger March on Washington, August 28, 1963, which Martin Luther King helped organize and direct.[11]

This ex-convict, bed-fellow of communists, and moral degenerate was Martin Luther King's right-hand man for about five years during the late 1950's, helping King organize, during that time, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference — which King has used as a front for staging many notorious activities, including the infamous boycotts and demonstrations in Alabama.

When King and Rustin separated (about 1960), King replaced Rustin with Hunter Pitts O'Dell, alias Jack H. O'Dell. As recently as June, 1963, O'Dell was in charge of Martin Luther King's SCLC office in New York. In 1961, O'Dell was elected to the national committee of the communist party, USA — a position given only to important communists who have served the party a long time.[16, 17]

Martin Luther King is a close friend, supporter, and associate of Anne Braden,[18] Carl Braden,[18] Aubrey W. Williams,[19] and Dr. James A. Dombrowski[19]— all identified members of the communist party;[18, 19] all serve (or have served) as officials of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.[19, 20] Concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund (and Martin Luther King's connection with it), the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana concluded (in a report published April 13, 1964):

"The evidence presented to us in the two hearings recorded in this report solidly confirms our prior findings that the Southern Conference Educational Fund is in fact a Communist Front and a Subversive Organization. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is managed and operated by Communists and has obvious multiple connections with other Communist Front organizations. It has openly supported many well-identified Communists and Communist causes. It has published and distributed Communist political propaganda written by and about well-identified Communists setting forth the Communist propaganda line. We reaffirm our previous findings regarding the Southern Conference Educational Fund and our conclusion that James A. Dombrowski, Executive Director of the SCEF, is and has long been, a 'concealed Communist.'

"The infiltration of the Communist Party into the so-called 'civil rights' movement through the SCEF is shocking and highly dangerous to this State and the nation. We do not suggest, nor do we believe, that everyone connected with the civil rights movement is a Communist. There are many sincere and well-meaning people involved in this cause. We do suggest and the evidence before us is quite conclusive, that the civil rights movement has been grossly and solidly infiltrated by the Communist Party . . . .

"The evidence before us shows clearly that Martin Luther King has very closely connected his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, with the SCEF and the Communist personalities managing the SCEF. This has been going on for some four and a half years. By thus connecting himself with the Communists, Martin Luther King has cynically betrayed his responsibilities as a Christian Minister and the political leader of a large number of people . . . .

"The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee . . . is substantially under the influence of the Communist Party through the support and management given it by the Communists in the SCEF . . . . [and] is now getting strong financial aid from the SCEF . . . .

"The . . . Southern Christian Leadership Conference [Martin Luther King's organization] and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee are substantially under the control of the Communist Party through the influence of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Communists who manage it . . . ."[20]

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., also contributes money, and other support to (and has overlapping membership with) the Fair Play For Cuba Committee — the communist-front organization to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged.[20] The Fair Play For Cuba Committee has similar interlocking connections with CORE (Congress of Racial Equality),[20, 21] which, in turn, has an interlock with NAACP.[22]

Martin Luther King is closely connected with

the notorious Highlander Fo[illegible]hool (now called Highlander Center). Myles Horton and Don West (district director of the communist party in North Carolina)[23] founded the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee.[20] In 1943, Horton and communist James Dombrowski incorporated the school under the laws of Tennessee.[20] The school served as an important meeting place and training ground for communist leaders. One significant communist meeting at Highlander Folk School was held on Labor Day, 1957. Five persons organized and directed the meeting: Myles Horton, Don West, Abner W. Berry, James Dombrowski (all, except Myles Horton officials of the communist party), and Martin Luther King.[24] The purpose of the meeting was to recruit new members for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (of which Martin Luther King is a life member[39]) and to lay plans for racial agitation and violent demonstrations throughout the South.[24]

After investigation by a committee of the Tennessee Legislature, the State of Tennessee (in 1961) revoked Highlander Folk School's charter of incorporation.[25] Communists changed the name to Highlander Center, and continued to operate the school as before (though now not incorporated), under management of Myles Horton.[26]

In March, 1963, the Internal Revenue Service gave this communist center federal tax exemption as an educational institution.[26] About the same time, it was revealed that the American Association of University Women had given a $3000.00 fellowship to Mrs. Myles Horton to complete her study on the Highlander Folk School as a "regional adult education center in the South."[26] The complex interlock between the communist party, church groups, unions, the American Civil Liberties Union, major civil rights agitation groups, and others is indicated by the following list of names of persons who are connected with the communist Highlander Center:

James L. Adams, Roger N. Baldwin, Dr. Viola W. Vernard, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Lloyd K. Garrison, Martin Luther King, Freda Kirchwey, Max Lerner, [illegible]nhold Neibuhr, A. Philip Randolph, Jackie Robinson.[27]

Other Organizations

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has, perhaps, directly instigated more racial violence and civil disobedience than any other civil rights group. Martin Luther King and his communist friends who held the Labor Day, 1957, meeting at the Highlander Folk School originated the idea of "freedom riders" — busloads of agitators traveling through southern states to violate local laws and provoke violence. Martin Luther King first tested the idea in Alabama; but the Congress of Racial Equality was in the forefront of the freedom riders' lawlessness and violence which plagued southern states during 1961. Many of the demonstrators whom CORE recruited for freedom-rider operations were arrested, and identified as communists.[21] Many were recruited from the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (Lee Harvey Oswald's outfit).[21] CORE was the leading agitation group which organized the riots that led to the death of a white Presbyterian minister in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964 (and to a great deal more bloodshed and violence).[28] CORE also tried to organize a "stall-in" to cripple New York City on the opening day of the World's Fair this year.[29]

On May 25, 1961, United States Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi), Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Internal Security Subcommittee, presented impressive documentation concerning the communist conspiracy and its relationship to the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His documentation was from files of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.[22] Senator Eastland concluded:

"From investigation and examination of the facts and records there can be little doubt, in my judgment, but that this group [CORE] is an arm of the Communist conspiracy. They are agents of worldwide communism, who sow strife and discord in this country . . . ."[22]

The interlock between communism, CORE, and

NAACP is indicated by the f[illegible]ving list of names. All persons listed below are official members of CORE and of NAACP and also have communist-front records:

Roger N. Baldwin, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Allan Knight Chalmers, Earl B. Dickerson, Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn, Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Professor Ira DeA. Reid, Walter P. Reuther, Lillian Smith, Charles S. Zimmerman.[22, 40]

The National Council of Churches has become one of the most militant racial-agitation groups in the United States. Officials (or prominent members) of the National Council of Churches have been identified with most violent race riots and demonstrations in recent years. Officials of the National Council have been arrested for law violation in connection with racial demonstrations. The National Council of Churches lobbies for the pending Civil Rights Act of 1964 (in violation of federal tax laws which prohibit tax-exempt organizations from trying "to influence legislation") It even urges organized churches and individual church members to boycott business firms whose employment practices displease the National Council.[30]

At least 658 officials of the National Council of Churches have communist-front records — according to a 310-page book (listing names and records) published by Circuit Riders, Inc., 110 Government Place, Cincinnati 2, Ohio ($4.00). The interlock between communism, the National Council of Churches, and all other groups active in the civil rights movement can be seen in overlapping memberships. Some officials, or prominent members, of the National Council of Churches who have communist-front records, are also members of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Regional Council, or the Urban League. The interlock is intricate and multiple, but it is obvious.

The National[illegible]an League was founded in 1910, incorporated in the State of New York in 1913. Among officials of the Urban League who are also officials of the NAACP with communist front records are Lloyd K. Garrison, Ira DeA. Reid, Walter P. Reuther, and Charles S. Zimmerman.[10, 22]

The American Civil Liberties Union (very influential in the civil rights movement) was founded in 1920 by Felix Frankfurter (member of the Council on Foreign Relations), by Dr. Harry F. Ward (notorious communist-fronter),[31] by Roger Baldwin (socialist with a communist-front record,[31] and by two well-known communists: William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.[32] Aubrey Williams, presently an official of the ACLU, has been identified as a communist.[19] Among other present ACLU officials whose names have been linked with communist-fronts or communist activities are:

Morris L. Ernst,[10] Lloyd K. Garrison,[10] Roger N. Baldwin,[31] Allan Knight Chalmers,[10] Melvyn Douglas,[31] Harry Emerson Fosdick,[31] J. Robert Oppenheimer,[33] A. Philip Randolph.[10]

I have no list of members and officials of the American Jewish Congress (another powerful force in the civil rights movement). Hence, I cannot say whether it is infiltrated by communists. The record shows, however, that Rabbi Stephen Wise was head of the American Jewish Congress for years. Before his death, he was associated with approximately 40 communist-fronts.[34] Israel Goldstein (head of the AJC for a brief period after Wise) had a communist-front record.[34] Rabbi Joachim Prinz,[34] present head of the AJC, has a communist-front record, and so does Will Maslow,[31] executive director of the American Jewish Congress. Maslow is also an official of CORE.[40]

Financing The Civil Rights Movement

All organizations participating in racial agitation which is called the civil rights movement

rely on contributions. In late [redacted] Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller gave $10,0[redacted].00 to Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.[35] The Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Garland Fund, and many other tax-exempt foundations pour money into the racial-agitation groups. For example, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions of the Fund for the Republic (founded on a multi-million dollar grant by the Ford Foundation) has given more than 2 million dollars to the NAACP, the National Urban League, the National Council of Churches, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Southern Regional Council — for work in the field of "race relations."[36]

On May 14, 1964, the NAACP raised an estimated one million dollars in contributions, through a closed-circuit television program broadcast to theaters across the nation. Among Hollywood and TV personalities contributing their talents to the show:

Ed Sullivan, Sammy Davis, Jr., Lena Horn, Steve Allen, Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Duke Ellington, Harry Belafonte, Fredric March, Burt Lancaster, Gene Kelly, Edward G. Robinson, Agnes Moorehead, Nat "King" Cole, Richard Widmark, Tony Bennett.[37]

[redacted]hat To Do

Propaganda and pressures for civil rights legislation which will destroy constitutional government (while protecting no civil rights for anyone) can be offset by counterpressures on Congress. Before the people can take action which will sway Congress to save the Republic, they must know the truth about the so-called civil rights movement. This *Report* of last week ("Discrimination in Reverse") and others mentioned therein would be useful in the public education job that must be done.

With whatever tools you choose, by whatever means available, do your utmost to inform and activate other Americans. Otherwise, there is no hope.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News,* May 21, 1964, Section 1, p. 12

(2) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 25, 1963, p. 6A

(3) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* April 22, 1964, Section 1, p. 2; *Strom Thurmond Reports to the People,* Vol. X, No. 15, April 27, 1964

(4) *The Negro People in American History,* by William Z. Foster, International Publishers, New York City, 1948, pp. 422-9

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

(5) "The Ugly Truth About The NAACP," speech by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, 19[redacted]

(6) "Chapter V: Propaganda Among Negroes," *Revolutionary Radicalism, Part One: Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Commitee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, 1920, pp. 1476-1522

(7) *The American Fund for Public Service, Inc., Report for Four Years,* 1930-1934, *Summary of Twelve Years,* November, 1934

(8) *Subversion In Racial Unrest,* Public Hearings of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Louisiana, March, 1957, 370 pp., including testimony by former communist officials Joseph Z. Kornfeder, Manning Johnson, and Leonard Patterson

(9) *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,* U. S. House of Representatives Document No. 398, 1962, pp. 21-2

(10) *Congressional Record,* February 23, 1956, pp. 2796-2849 (daily), containing House Committee on Un-American Activities documents on NAACP officials

(11) Article by Susanna McBee, *The Washington Post,* August 11, 1963

(12) Series of syndicated articles by Frank van der Linden, *The Nashville Banner,* July 26, 27, 28, 1963

(13) *The Los Angeles Times,* January 22, 1953

(14) *The Los Angeles Times,* January 23, 1953

(15) "Statement of Observers," *Proceedings (abridged) of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A.,* 1957, pp. 349-50

(16) "Dr. King's United Front," *The Richmond News Leader,* September 27, 1963

(17) *Structure and Organization of the Communist Party of the United States: Part I,* U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1962, pp. 575-6

(18) *The National Program Letter,* National Education Program, Searcy, Ark., February, 1955

(19) *Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.,* Hearings and Report, U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, March, 1954, 168 pp.

(20) *Report No. 4* and *Report No. 5,* "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana," The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, November, 1963, and April, 1964

(21) "Communists Identified Among Freedom Riders," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *Human Events,* September 22, 1961, p. 633

(22) "Activities in the Southern States," speech by U. S. Senator James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.) containing official documents from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and House Committee on Un-American Activities, *Congressional Record,* May 25, 1961, pp. 8349-63 (daily) 8956-70 (bound)

(23) *Testimony of Paul Crouch,* Hearings before the U. S. House Committee on U[redacted]ican Activities, May 6, 1949, pp. 181-220

(24) *Highlander Folk School,* Georgia Commission on Education, Governor Marvin Griffin, chairman, 1957

(25) Special from Washington, *The News and Courier,* Charleston, S.C., October 10, 1961, p. 7A

(26) "US Labels Highlander Tax Exempt," *The Knoxville Journal,* April 2, 1963, p. 11

(27) List of officials from letterhead of Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville 15, Tenn., dated May 15, 1963

(28) UPI story from Cleveland, *The Dallas Times Herald,* April 21, 1964, p. 4A; UPI story from Cleveland, *The Dallas Morning News,* April 8, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(29) "Five Angry Men Speak Their Minds," by Gertrude Samuels, *The New York Times Magazine,* May 17, 1964, pp. 14, 110-1

(30) For a discussion of the National Council of Churches, see this *Report,* "National Council of Churches," January 13, 1964.

(31) *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States: Appendix—Part IX: Communist Front Organizations, Special House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.* This old HCUA 3-volume, 1895-page publication is now reprinted and available from Poor Richard's Book Shop, 5403 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027, price: $29.90.

(32) *Revolutionary Radicalism, Part One: Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, 1920, pp. 1083-1102, 1979-90

(33) "The Oppenheimer Security Case of 1954 and the Oppenheimer Fermi Award of 1963," speech by U. S. Representative Craig Hosmer (Rep., Calif.), including findings of the Gray Board and Atomic Energy Commission, *Congressional Record,* July 11, 1963, pp. A4346-7 (daily)

(34) *42% of the Unitarian Clergymen and 450 Rabbis, A Compilation of Public Records,* Circuit Riders, Inc., 110 Government Place, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, January, 1961, 310 pp., price: $5.00

(35) "We're Ready to Build," by Jackie Robinson, *SCLC Newsletter,* Vol. 1, No. 8, December, 1962, pp. 1, 3

(36) "The Record, the Program, and the Prospects of the Fund for the Republic and its Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions," *Bulletin, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions,* November, 1963

(37) *The Dallas Times Herald,* May 15, 1964, p. 3C

(38) "Senator Hails Communist," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *The Shreveport Journal,* March 4, 1964; *The Worker,* February 16, 1964, p. 12

(39) "Fighting Pastor, Martin Luther King," by Ted Poston, *The New York Post,* April 10, 1957, pp. 4, 65

(40) Letterhead, Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York, signed by Harry Belafonte, circa 1961

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THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 6, 1964

FROM : D. C. Morrell

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
C.I.R.M.

[redacted]
b6
b7C

By letter dated September 28th captioned individual enclosed a copy of the "Dan Smoot Report" and stated that the Director is evidently not aware of what is going on behind the scenes in this country. She states that, while she has always had the highest respect for the Director and his staff, she can only feel sympathy for him if he can say that the communists did not influence the recent riots or the civil rights movement, and if he can declare that Oswald was not a tool of the Red conspiracy in the assassination of the President.

Captioned individual states further that either the Director failed to discern the facts or is being muzzled by an administration which is easing the country into accomodation with Moscow and into ultimate "sovietisation." She furnished her conclusion that President Kennedy was murdered because he was not considered cooperative enough in this accomodation with the Soviets and that Johnson was considered by the Soviets to be their man.

OBSERVATION:

Correspondent's letter is a diatribe of an extreme right-wing thinker with a closed mind, and it is not felt that any purpose would be served in responding to her communication.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned individual's letter not be acknowledged.

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

REC- 58 00-442529-188

DFC:mc
(3)

EX 109

16 OCT 15 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

67 OCT 22 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/14/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta letter to Bureau, dated 9/16/64, captioned, "CIRM; COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C".

b6
b7C

On 9/30/64, [redacted] New York Telephone Company, furnished information that telephone number YU 2-4616 is subscribed to by [redacted]

Indices of the NYO contain no information concerning [redacted] There was no information identifiable with [redacted] who was in contact with [redacted] on 9/11/64.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/6/99 BY SP-2 AB/bly

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1 - 157-698) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JCS:gmd
(8)

REC 37 100-442529-189

16

18 OCT 1964

EX-102

394

6 OCT 21 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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ON 06-03-2014

5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/13/64

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated 9/22/64 requesting Atlanta Office to furnish the identities of all officers of SCLC and the SNCC to the Bureau.

Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated 6/23/64 captioned COMINFIL OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, IS-C and the Atlanta report of SA [redacted] dated 9/28/64 captioned COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, IS-C, contained the identities of the officers of these organizations. b6 b7C

2- Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- New York (100-153735) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3- Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-100-6488) (SNCC)
RRN:elt
(6)

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ON 1/16/89
CH 252108

(U) REC-64 100-442529-192

EX-108

21 OCT 15 1964

16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE BY

CONFIDENTIAL (U) [redacted] b6 b7C

297

61 OCT 21 1964

SA. [redacted]
St. Louis
10-9-64

b6
b7C

SL 100-4843

October 9, 1964

NEGRO QUESTION-COMMUNIST
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(Buffile 100-3-116)

A local CP leader told other members at a meeting in July, 1964, that it is the special task of "white progressives" and Communists to build a base of white support directed toward the expansion of Negro-White unity.

(SL T-6 July 10, 1964)

The interest of the Missouri District CP leadership in exercising influence within the St. Louis Chapter, Negro American Labor Council, appears to have waned. Although two CP members have been assigned to work in this chapter, the CP has not been successful in achieving any measure of influence. This organization has concentrated on achieving better job opportunities for Negroes. CP leaders have transferred their interest to the St. Louis Chapter of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) apparently because it is a more militant organization. Members have been urged to become active in that organization.

(SL T-3 July 14, 1964)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-43

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
200 OCT 21 1964

64 OCT 23 1964

100-442529-191	10 encl. 2 copy	10/8/64

SAC AT CIRM

ENCLOSED HEREWITH for the bureau are ten (10) copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination concerning RANDOLPH TALMADGE BLACKWELL AS requested of all SCLC Officers (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/28/80 BY sp2tcp/rm/bjs

FD-247
(REV. 3-27-58) * U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976—200-243

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ON 06-03-2014

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/8/64

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Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

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REASON FOR EXTENSION [illegible]
REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-8-84

DECLASSIFIED BY 3048 PUT/CAT
ON 10/3/88

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information used in the LHM was [redacted]

The source who characterized [redacted] was [redacted]

[redacted] characterized RANDOLPH BLACKWELL. The second source characterizing BLACKWELL was [redacted]

Files of the NYO contain insufficient subversive information to characterize [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from [redacted]

OTHER COURT ORDER

4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-New York (100-73250) [redacted] (#42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (#42)
1-New York

JMK:ms
(10)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~R&O~~
DATE FORW: 10-9-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SFP:tes

1-CC+1-XEROX LHM
Rm 808 R.B.

REC-64

14 OCT 9 1964

XEROX OCT 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-07-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 8, 1964

Bu 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

OTHER COURT ORDER

OTHER COURT ORDER

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100-442529-193

ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

OCT 16 1964

[redacted] OTHER COURT ORDER

[redacted] OTHER COURT ORDER

[redacted] OTHER COURT ORDER

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1953, that Randolph Blackwell had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Randolph Blackwell attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 14, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayettville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-07-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
October 7, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. New York 100-153735
100-91911

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Security Matter - C

Reference is made to previous memorandum submitted in the above case on September 2, 1964.

The original confidential source, ulitized in this matter, furnished the following additional information on September 24, 1964.

This source stated that he could not specifically recall the amount of the grant made to [redacted] from the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, 9 East 64th Street, New York City. It is noted that [redacted] Source believed that the grant to [redacted] was in round figures between the sums of $2500.00 and $2900.00. He stated Samuel Rubin set up the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, from the proceeds of his business interest in Faberge, Incorporated (perfumes), 5 West 54th Street, New York City. In addition, Samuel Rubin set up several trusts for his children and grandchildren, naming himself as trustee. The Samuel Rubin Foundation and the various trusts are all controlled by Samuel Rubin and are located at his premises, 9 East 64th Street, New York City.

This source related that although he originally advised that the grant to [redacted] came from the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, it was conceivable that the money originated in one of the trusts set up by Samuel Rubin, which as indicated, are under his control.

~~10/2/84~~ ~~Classified by 58 BTJ/UA~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 249851 (U)

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100-442529-194

ENCLOSURE (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A second confidential source furnished the following information on September 3, 1964 [redacted] Peter Weiss (U)

The Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, 9 East 64th Street, New York City, is a non-profit philanthropic organization formed in 1949. The officers of the Foundation are Samuel Rubin, President; Cora Weiss, Secretary; and Jay Levy, Treasurer. A financial statement of the Foundation dated December 31, 1960 showed current assets of $9,513,329.00. The property located at 9 East 64th Street, New York City, was purchased in August, 1963 in the name of the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated. Contributions from the Foundation include scholarship grants in medicine, research in the field of mental health, special training in anthropological, inter-cultural relations and mental health agencies. see Rubin

A third confidential source on September 22, 1964, (U) (c) made information available concerning [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The above information is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum addressed to [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U) (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIRM

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A fourth confidential source advised on September 28, 1964 that [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

V.g.

The above information is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum addressed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

A fifth confidential source advised in 1953 and 1954, that Samuel Rubin was described as a "Party angel" in that he contributed substantial sums of money to the Communist Party (CP) between 1945 and 1948. (X) (S) (U)

In an interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 22, 1954, Samuel Rubin admitted, during World War II, he donated money to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC). Samuel Rubin stated that he has contributed to numerous organizations and might possibly have also contributed to the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy (CDFEP)

b6
b7C

and to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF).

The JAFRC, the CDFEP and the NCASF have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A sixth confidential source advised in September, 1957, that one Rubin, owner of a perfume business, was a contributor to the CP up until approximately 1955. (U)

A seventh confidential source advised in March, 1956, that on March 26, 1956 [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An eighth confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

A ninth confidential source advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, [redacted] is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (U)

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 7, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
New York 100-153735
100-91911

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title CIRM

[redacted] b6 b7C

Character Internal Security - C

Security Matter - C

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential Sources 1, 3 and 4 were in a position to furnish reliable information. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5 ~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-15-2014

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Date: 10/7/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(priority)

(U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-357847)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-91911)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

[redacted]
SM-C

b6
b7C

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 9/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM on above case. Sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Confidential Source #1 [redacted] (Conceal at his request)

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Source #2 [redacted]

b7D (U)

Confidential Source #3 [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(100-357847)
1 - New York (100-152881) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF HOUSING) (#41)
1 - New York (100-128457) [redacted] (#45)
1 - New York (100-113842) (SAMUEL RUBIN) (#45)
1 - New York (157-) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING) (#42)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (100-91911)

REC-64 100-442529-194

OCT 8 1964

b6
b7C

VJA:amb
(11) 10 ENCLOSURES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

60 OCT 21 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 10/13/64

Copy to [redacted] by routing slip for ☒ info ☐ action date 10-13-64 by [redacted]

1 XEROX OCT 19 1964

UNLESS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-194

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735
100-91911

Confidential Source #4 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source #5 NY 694-S*

Confidential Source #6 CG 5824-S*

Confidential Source #7 [redacted] b7D

Confidential Source #8 [redacted]

Confidential Source #9 [redacted]

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) to protect the identities of [redacted] who furnished information concerning the Samuel Rubin Foundation and Samuel Rubin Trusts. It is believed that unauthorized disclosure of this information might jeopardize the security of these sources and result in possible embarrassment to the Bureau. (S) b6 b7C b7D

NYO indices reflect no information identifiable with [redacted] Fund for Tomorrow, Incorporated, Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised on 9/24/64 that SAMUEL RUBIN and [redacted] were fully informed concerning [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on 9/30/64. that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] It is felt that dissemination of information concerning [redacted] would unnecessarily expose the source of this information.

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-6

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/8/64

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (C)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (U) OF Classification DATE 9-25-78

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to IP dated 9/16/64, captioned above, which enclosed an article from Page 6 of the 9/6/64 issue of "The Worker" entitled "Freedom School," datelined Indiana and signed with initials, "R.F."

On 9/29/64 [redacted] b6 b7C at his request was contacted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] and furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised he has written several articles which were published in "The Worker," his latest being an article entitled "Freedom School" to which he signed the initials, "R.F." In this article [redacted] mentioned he had sent $25 and a new typewriter to The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Jackson, Mississippi. He also mentioned his work with [redacted] He also spoke of discrimination in off-campus housing at Ball State Teachers College where he is enrolled as a senior. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised he has written articles for "The Worker" in order to interest the publishers of the paper in him so that he could possibly be in a better position to furnish information to the FBI. He stated he is an American Democrat in his political beliefs and believes in the electoral processes; he definitely is not a Communist, nor has he ever belonged to the Communist Party.

He continued that his work with the Inter-Relations Committee at Muncie, Indiana, is sincere, and he feels the work of the committee is beneficial to both white and colored people. He stated there is absolutely no subversive involvement with reference to the work of this committee.

2 cc-608RB
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Indianapolis
(1 cc. IP 100-14047)

MHB/swm (4)

XEROX

OCT 19 1964

EX-145 11 03 MH 9/100-442529-195

REC-6

OCT 12 1964

INT. SEC.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

DATE CLASSIFIED

394 Records 65-13345

OCT 21 1964

For the information of the Bureau, there are four organizations in Muncie interested in and active in the civil rights movement which are as follows: (U)

IND

The Mayor's Human Relations Committee
The Muncie Chapter of the NAACP
The Muncie Inter-Relations Committee
People's Economic Progress Group

The People's Economic Progress Group is the only one of the above organizations which has held demonstrations and picketed certain companies in Muncie in an effort to persuade the companies to hire more Negro employees. (U)

Informants and sources have furnished no information indicating any subversive involvement in any of the above organizations. (U)

Bureau letter dated 8/19/64 re [redacted] instructed this office to discontinue contacts with [redacted] relative to any information he may be able to obtain for this office and that his development as a PSI was not warranted in view of derogatory information contained in Indianapolis report of SA [redacted] dated 7/23/64. No encouragement has been given [redacted] to furnish information for this office. (U) b6 b7C

FF-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-90)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS-C

CIRM

Bufile 100-442529
SV 100-5131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/bw

Re Savannah airtel 9/30/64 requesting indices search of Louisville concerning Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN.

An article in the January 1963 issue of the "Cardinal," a student publication of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, urging current contributions to the Organization termed "Operation Freedom" and described as a national civil rights organization providing economic assistance to persons deprived of their living from reprisals against their participation in civil rights activities be sent in care of Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKLIN, 932 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
154 OCT 1 1964

2-Bureau (1 - 100-438794) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
2-Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
3-Savannah (1 - 100-5027)
(1 - 100-5131) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-4950) (CARL BRADEN)
1-Louisville (157-90)

14 OCT 15 1964

WLW/rar
(8)

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-001

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LS 157-90

In connection with the investigations of CARL JAMES BRADEN and his wife ANNE MC CARTY BRADEN, Louisville during 1963 determined confidentially from [redacted] b7D

By letter of 2/26/64, Cincinnati advised that Cincinnati phone 621-3784 is listed to the Community Church of Cincinnati, 932 Dayton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, Pastor MAURICE F. MC CRACKIN. With respect to the above, Cincinnati observed that Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN is a prominent integrationist and a friend of the Rev. FRED LEE SHUTTLESWORTH who is pastor of the Revelation Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. With respect to Rev. SHUTTLESWORTH, Cincinnati noted he is publically known as an officer of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., a prominent integrationist, and a person who has worked closely with Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/15/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIV.)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY
10/10/64
RM
(Bufile 157-)
(NK 157-1250)

CINAL

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
(NEWARK DIVISION)
IS - C
(Bufile 100-441164-31)
(NK 100-47735)

Re Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum 10/12/64 captioned "RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, CLIFTON, N.J., 10/10/64, RM".

Enclosed are ten copies of letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, reflecting additional information, including possibility of New Jersey Chapter of W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA involving itself in this matter.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
5 - Newark

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 23 1964

EWC:mm
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

88 OCT 27 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 157-1250

Newark will follow this matter and keep Bureau advised.

INTC, Newark, advised. New Jersey State Police advised. Clifton and Nutley, N.J., Police Departments advised.

Letterhead memo classified ~~confidential~~ U to protect source concealed, [redacted] source of present and future value, whom information tends to identify. (Original location [redacted]

b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-15-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
October 15, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY
OCTOBER 10, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
NEW JERSEY CHAPTER

The "Newark Evening News", daily newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, in the issue dated October 12, 1964, stated that members of the Newark-Essex Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) had conducted picketing on Route 3 at the plant of the drug firm Hoffman-La Roche on October 10, 1964, over job discrimination. The article quoted Raymond Proctor, CORE chairman, as stating that members of the Newark-Essex Chapter of CORE would consider on October 12, 1964, what further programs could be undertaken besides picketing. Proctor was quoted as saying such new programs will be novel.

The gate to Hoffman-La Roche on Route 3 is located in Clifton, New Jersey. The main entrance to Hoffman-La Roche is located in Nutley, New Jersey.

On October 15, 1964, a source advised that a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (NJDBA) had stated that the NJDBA considered the possibility of the NJDBA participating in the CORE demonstration against Hoffman-La Roche. During the discussion it was stated that unless more Negroes were employed by the firm, there would be picketing of the homes of the top officials of the firm. This would include the President, Vice-President and Managers of Hoffman La-Roche.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NK 157-1250
NK 100-48052
NK 100-47735

Newark, New Jersey
October 15, 1964

Title

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK DIVISION
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY
OCTOBER 10, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
NEW JERSEY CHAPTER

Character — RACIAL MATTERS

Reference — Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6 (Rev. 12-17-56)

FBI

Date: 10/15/64

nsmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 RMH
ON 12-4-80

b 5468
7351
8051

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination. Enclosed for Indianapolis and New York are one and two copies respectively of the Letterhead Memorandum.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

4-Bureau (3-100-438794) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1- Indianapolis (100-CIRM) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2- New York (1-100-149194) (SCLC) (Enc.2) (RM)
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
3- Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM) 100-442529-
(1-100-6670-A)

RRN:elt
(10)

NOT RECORDED
98 OCT 21 1964

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-189

1 ENCLOSURE

66 OCT 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 15, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY -C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-445529-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 15, 1964

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated October 15, 1964, captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

"CHANGED"
SUBJECT: NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka
The Newark Full Employment Project
Newark 157-1608
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM; IS-C
CO: NEWARK
Bufile 100-442429
Newark 100-48052

Re Newark tel and LHM 7/28/64 and Newark letter to New York 9/25/64 captioned "The Newark Full Employment Project".

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the current name of the organization. The new name appears on throwaway handbills being distributed by the organization.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- (1 - 100-436224) [redacted] b6 b7C
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Detroit (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
8 - Newark
(1 - 100-47808) (CARL WITTMAN)
(1 - 100-) [redacted] b6 b7C
(1 - 100-46920) [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
OAC/raz
(19)

100-442529 -

b7D

NOT RECORDED
20 OCT 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 OCT 29 1964

CRIMINAL FILED IN 157-1850-5

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to Atlanta, Detroit and New York offices for information. Chicago letter to Newark, 10/6/64, captioned "THE NEWARK FULL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT", furnished information concerning [redacted] and advised that [redacted] is known to the Atlanta, Detroit and New York offices. Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to advise Newark of the office of origin of this case captioned [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan. In order that Newark may obtain all pertinent info on [redacted]

b6
b7C

Newark has been attempting to locate and interview Mrs. MAMIE HAYES the complainant in the assault case against [redacted]. These efforts will be continued. Newark will follow and report on the disposition of [redacted] case in Municipal Court, Newark.

b6
b7C

This communication is classified ~~confidential~~ since information from NK T-1, T-2 and T-4 could result in identification of informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness and because of NK T-3's official position.

One copy of this LHM is being furnished to Secret Service locally.

The following sources were used in LHM:

NK T-1
NK T-2
NK T-3 [redacted] (by request)

b6
b7C
b7D

NK T-4
NK T-5 [redacted] (by request)

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

October 16, 1964

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT,
also known as The Newark Full
Employment Project
RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 14, 1964, [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, Police Department headquarters, advised that Newark Police on October 14, 1964, arrested one [redacted] New Jersey, white male, at Detroit, Michigan. According to the Newark Police report, Central Complaint Number [redacted] dated October 14, 1964, [redacted] was arrested on a complaint filed by Mamie Hayes, 105 Shanley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, charging [redacted] with Assault and Battery. Complainant stated she had been physically assaulted about the head, arms, and shoulders and her thumb and hand were injured during the assault. The Newark Police arrest report noted that complainant claimed that she had been constantly harassed by [redacted]

b6
b7C

The police report further stated that complainant claimed she was forced to sign a notarized agreement under threat of violence to her and under threat of picketing her property at [redacted] and her residence at 105 Shanley Avenue, Newark. The agreement was signed by [redacted] and one Carl Wittman. Complainant stated these two men told her that if she did not comply with their wishes, they would spread her name all over the city and disgrace her.

b6
b7C

On October 16, 1964, [redacted] Fifth Precinct, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, made available a copy of the following agreement:

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NK T-1 advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] born [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, can be characterized as a "crusader" who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. The source believed that [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States. b6 b7C

NK T-2 advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] then an undergraduate at [redacted] of Michigan, was a campus leader and news editor during the Fall semester of 1960. This source stated that [redacted] was a member [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NK T-2 described [redacted] as a responsible, aggressive, student leader whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. NK T-2 said that [redacted] work was crusading, and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to leadership capacity. This source said [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NK T-5 advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NK T-3 advised on February 27, 1964, that several days previously one Carl Wittman of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, had stated that he was planning to hold a seminar on Marxism in the Spring of

1964 at Swarthmore College. Wittman felt he was competent to lead the seminar. Wittman identified himself with the orthodox pro-Soviet position regarding Marxism and stated that he is from the background and tradition of old line Marxists. Wittman stated he was respectful of the thinking of Lenin during his generation and of Mao Tse Tung in the present generation.

The Newark Police report also noted that complainant had stated that the assault by [redacted] was caused when he sought to retrieve the copy of the agreement which complainant had in her possession. When she refused, she said that [redacted] assaulted her. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he learned from Mamie Hayes, the complainant, that [redacted] had threatened to kill her. It was the intention of Newark Police Department to arrest [redacted] on October 16, 1964 (following his court appearance) on a charge of "Threatening to Kill". [redacted] advised that this charge would require that this matter be brought before the Grand Jury. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was free on bail awaiting court appearance on October 16, 1964, in Municipal Court, Newark, New Jersey. b6 b7C b7D

According to [redacted] and [redacted] who were contacted October 16, 1964, [redacted] failed to appear as scheduled in Municipal Court, Newark, on October 16, 1964. [redacted] advised that the case will be carried over and in the event [redacted] does not appear in court in the next several days, a warrant for his arrest will be obtained. b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C

NK T-4 advised on October 15, 1964, that a group of nine Negroes, seven men and two women, met with Newark City Councilman [redacted] on the evening of October 14, 1964, to discuss the details of [redacted] arrest, and to determine how [redacted] could be released from jail. NK T-4 said that the group was very critical of [redacted] was very sympathetic to [redacted] and was infuriated by the failure of city authorities to honor [redacted] counter-complaint against Mamie Hayes, which [redacted] tried to file at the time of his arrest. This source said that the group told [redacted] they would hire a lawyer for [redacted] defense. b6 b7C b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

October 16, 1964

TITLE NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER RACIAL MATTERS

REFERENCE Letterhead memo dated and captioned abovabove at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-5 with whom contacts have been insufficient to judge their reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 191 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 10/13/64, requesting registration of New Jersey license OWD 739.

IC [redacted] ascertained on 10/15/64, through the New Jersey State Police teletype that New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicle records at Trenton, New Jersey, reflect New Jersey license OWD 739 is registered to [redacted]

b6
b7C

Current Newark telephone directory lists [redacted]

b6
b7C

Newark indices negative on [redacted] regarding information available.

b6
b7C

SP4ELW/KFA 5/19/87 253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #80,513
DATE 11/8/84 BY SP6BSA/tcl

REC-64 100-442529-192

EX-103

18 OCT 17 1964

CC-808RB

3-Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670-A (P)) (RM)
(1 - 100-5118) (SCLC)
3 - New York (100-153735) (42) (RM)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - Newark
EWC:jgs
(9)

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

394
OCT 21 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 196 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 198 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

(1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-9-64

King resides in Atlanta. Atlanta Office advised by teletype 10-9-64 to immediately furnish pertinent information in attached St. Louis teletype to Atlanta Police Department.

AJD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

640PM URGENT 10/9/64 TED

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/, SPRINGFIELD, AND ATLANTA /100-6670A//CIRM/

FROM ST. LOUIS /100-17801/

~~CIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] ST. LOUIS PD, ADVISED THAT LET RECEIVED THIS DATE FROM CAIRO, ILL. PD ADVISING THAT [redacted] NEGRO, [redacted] HAS MADE THREAT AGAINST LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. [redacted] REPORTEDLY CONSULTED ATTORNEY [redacted] IN CAIRO AS TO WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO HIM IF HE KILLED KING. [redacted] WAS RELEASED FROM [redacted] MENARD, ILL., NOVEMBER, SIXTYTWO. HE MADE REFERENCE TO KING BEING ON TV PANEL PROGRAM, DATE AND PLACE UNKNOWN. ST. LOUIS INDICES NEGATIVE ON PINKSTON. ST. LOUIS PD ALERTED AND COVERING SITUATION. [redacted] LAST REPORTED TO BE IN SIKESTON, MO. ON OCT. SIX LAST. KING SCHEDULED FOR TWO PUBLIC APPEARANCES ST. LOUIS OCT. TWELFTH NEXT.

ST. LOUIS HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF TV PANEL ON WHICH KING IS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR.

NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY ST. LOUIS.

EX-111 REC-3 100-442529-199

~~CORRECTIONS LINE FIVE WORD THREE SHOULD BE DAVID RPT DAVID;~~ OCT 19 1964

~~LINE IEGHT WORD THREE SHOULD BE TV RPT TV AND NOT TY; THIRD LINE FROM END OF MESSAGE WORD SEVEN SHOULD BE TV RPT TV AND NOT TY.~~

END

WA..OMS

FBI WASH DC

SI...CEK

FBI SPRNGFLD

AT...TDS

FBI ATLANTA

CLR@

XEROX

OCT 20 1964

Records
CC-100-106670

OCT 8 3 39 PM '64

FOSRB

NOW INDEXED

RECORDED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 10 1964

TELETYPE

1-18 PM EST URGENT 10-10-64 JWR

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)

FROM ATLANTA (100-6670A)

CIRM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RE ST. LOUIS TEL OCTOBER NINE AND BUREAU TEL OCTOBER TEN CONCERNING THREAT AGAINST LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

IN VIEW OF BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN SAC LETTER SIX FOUR DASH FOUR NINE D, BUREAU MAY WISH TO INSTRUCT NEW YORK OR ST. LOUIS TO ADVISE KING OF THREAT.

END

WA RDR

FBI WASH DC

P

100-442529-200

REC-3

18 OCT 19 1964

EX-108

Memo Smith - Sullivan
FAT:pa 10-11-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-3-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld 6076

Records
CR-100-106670

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-106670-

OCT 10 3 38 PM

Original filed Belmont
cc Sullivan
Bracamontes
R.W. Smith
P. Kilgo

1 XEROX

OCT 20 1964

58 OCT 22 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 201 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

11-49 PM URGENT 10-10-64 PW

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ /100-437071/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /100-147372/ -----9-----

CIRM, IS - C., IS - PLM.

NYO SOURCES ADVISED ON TEN TEN SIXTYFOUR THAT A MEETING SPONSORED BY THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT /PLM/ WAS HELD TEN TEN SIXTYFOUR AT ONE TWO SIX STREET AND LENOX AVENUE, NYC, NY BETWEEN FOUR FORTYFIVE PM AND SIX PM. ATTENDANCE APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE AT ANY ONE TIME. THEME WAS "FREE HARLEM SIX", A REFERENCE TO SIX HARLEM INDIVIDUALS RECENTLY ARRESTED BY NYCPD FOR MURDER. SPEAKERS AT THIS RALLY WERE WILLIAM EPTON, PLM CHAIRMAN., [redacted] AND [redacted] PLM MEMBERS AND LEZ EDMONDS OF THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY. b6 b7C

BILL EPTON STATED HE WANTED EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT HE BELIEVED IN REVOLUTION AND THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT. EPTON SPOKE OF THE HARLEM SIX AS HAVING BEEN DEPRIVED OF DEFENSE COUNSEL. STATED A RENT STRIKE COMMITTEE WOULD BE STARTED TO WAGE WAR AGAINST SLUM LANDLORDS. EPTON SAID HIS OWN ARREST WAS ILLEGAL. [redacted] SPOKE ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT AND THAT [redacted] JOBS WOULD CAUSE PEOPLE TO GO b6 b7C

END PAGE ONE

VLR NY

XEROX

OCT 19 1964

100-442529-202

3 EX-12

REC-64

11 OCT 16 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5 - Bureau (100-442529)

MAD AND TURN TO DRINK AND DRUGS. [redacted] STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT KNEW OF A MEDICINE TO CURE THE DRUG HABIT BUT WON-T LET IT BE USED. [redacted] SAID THE U. S. WAS WRONG IN CUBA AND VIETNAM. [redacted] SAID THE ARRESTS OF THE HARLEM SIX AND EPTON WERE ILLEGAL AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF HARLEM WERE UPRISING AND FIGHTING THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE. ALSO THAT HARLEM SHOULD BE UNDER BLACK CONTROL.

b6
b7C

ALL OF THE SPEAKERS MAINTAINED THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON, BARRY GOLDWATER, ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND THE LATE PRESIDENT WERE FASCISTS, THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON-S GRANDFATHER WAS A SLAVE OWNER AND THERE WAS NO CLEAR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT. BSS, NYCPD AND NYO INFORMANTS REPORT NO DISTURBANCES. LHM FOLLOWS.

SND

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-15-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 203 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 204 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-20-2014 C24W16B80

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

October 20, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable William D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

100-442529

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

REC 51 100-442529-206

OCT 21 1964

NOTE: This letter is classified "Secret" since it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

TPR:bgc
(13)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

9 OCT 22 1964

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE:

the racial situation, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be extremely detrimental to the defense interests of the Nation.

This information is contained in Atlanta airtel 10/15/64 with LHM attached. ~~The LHM is being disseminated to the Armed Forces intelligence agencies.~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 18 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

3-30 PM URGENT 10-18-64 MHM

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/

FROM SAC NEW YORK /100-153735/ 1P

CIRM /OO..NEW YORK/

[redacted] b6 b7C

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] b7D

[redacted] ON OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR..

HARRY WACHTEL ADVISED BAYARD RUSTIN THAT HE HAD MADE PLANE RESERVATIONS FOR HIMSELF AND RUSTIN FOR ATLANTA, GEORGIA ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR TO MEET MARTIN LUTHER KING IN THAT CITY. WACHTEL AND RUSTIN WILL LEAVE NEW YORK CITY AT FOUR FIFTEEN P.M. AND WILL ARRIVE ATLANTA FIVE THIRTY P.M. OCTOBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR. THIS IS BEING FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION.

END AND ACKA I Y

CORRECTION MESSAGE NUMBER IS /3/

JRL

FBI WASH DC

REC-65
EX-102

100-442529-207

OCT 20 1964

64 OCT 23 1964

LIAISON SECTION, FBI

OCT 12 5 24 PM '64
LIAISON SECTION, FBI

REC-3 100-442529-208
SI-110

NOT RECORDED
9 OCT. 20 1964

5 Jm 2

67 OCT 22 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-15-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-14-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-14-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-30 BY SP4 J Mahler 6076

ASSOCIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Declassification
DATE 2/1/78 ES

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

REC'D--READING ROOM
OCT 20 3 26 PM '64
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
47 OCT 21
COMM-FBI

This information is also being furnished to officials in the Department of Justice.

100-442529-209

Sincerely yours,

REC-3 EX-114

J. Edgar Hoover

25 OCT 21 1964

100-442529

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TPR:bgc/kmj
(10)

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

67 OCT 26 1964

XEROX
OCT 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 11/29/77

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable William D. Moyers

NOTE:

This letter is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) since it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be extremely detrimental to the defense interests of the Nation.

This information is contained in Atlanta airtel 10/15/64 with LHM attached.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-3

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

DATE: 10/16/64

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1460)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Mobile 8/4/64, and MOlet to Bureau 9/3/64.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] on 10/12/64, informed that he had determined that [redacted] He reported that this individual is a white man [redacted] has met this individual and informed that he has a foreign sounding accent and had recently come to the campus of [redacted] He gained the impression that [redacted] previously was [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

While it cannot be determined definitely that this is the individual referred to, the foregoing is furnished to the Bureau for informational purposes.

cc-608 R.B.
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6520)(RM)
2 - Mobile
CBC/gjk
(5)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-3 100-442[illegible]

21

3 OCT 19 1964

DIT. SEC.

30 OCT 64

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 211 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/13/64

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO:NY

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64.

The files of the SJO contain no pertinent information re the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 2/1/65.

REC-3

100-442529-212

EX-117

16 OCT 22 1964

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - San Juan

CAD:mar
(3)

61 OCT 27 1964

b6
b7C

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 RMLA
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-16-84
60 6

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

The sources who furnished the characterization of RUSTIN were [redacted] and [redacted] in that order. (U) b7D

[redacted] was the source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

1 ENCLOSURE

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM) REC-3
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) 100-442529-213
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM) EX 109
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(11)

4 OCT 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/BAT ON 10/5/88 (81-0862) Gerrow/King
5/19/97 SP4 ELW/KFA
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR #253,260

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SUBJ: STATE, CIA
1-KEROX
DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: OCT 19 1964
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

100-106670-
100-158790-

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-15-2014

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 16, 1964

~~Confidential~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

NK

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 30142 PWT/GAT SP4ELW/KFA
ON 5/19/87 #253,760

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~Classified by~~ tcs
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~ 11/6/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 9/30/78

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES~~
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
~~ADVISED BY ROUTING~~
~~SLIP(S) OF~~ declassification slip
DATE 3-14-77

1-2-88
~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ SP4JRM/LW
~~EXTENDED BY~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ 2
~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~ 10-16-84
DECLASSIFIED BY GAS 6076
ON 2-12-77 GAS/MC

ENCLOSURE

~~Confidential~~

1 XEROX
OCT 21 1964

100-442527-213

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~Confidential~~ (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

The April 14, 1957 issue of "The Worker," an east coast Communist publication, page 16, column 1, described A.J. Muste as the dean of the Socialist pacifists.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~Confidential~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

~~Confidential~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-19-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113e(1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-16-64

Rustin, former Young Communist League member and sexual deviate who has been very close to King. We will disseminate to the Department and to the military intelligence agencies.

AJD

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 16 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

5-41 PM URGENT 10-16-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -9- 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CIRM; IS- C;~~ 00.... NY.

REATTEL OCT. FIFTEEN, SIXTY FOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, RE BAYARD RUSTIN.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

REC 2 100-442529-311

~~LHM~~ Letter Lead Memo FOLLOWS....

END AND PLS HOLD....

CORR LINE 12 WORD 1 A SHD BE "~~NON-~~ VIOLENCE"

cc: FBI

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

RELAYED TO AT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 215 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

October 21, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

This information is being furnished to the Honorable William D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLSEPTNF
ON 4-24-01

100-442529

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

OCT 21 1 46 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

MAILED 7
OCT 22 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan 10/20/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist." SFP:kmj.

[redacted]

REC 30 100-442529-216

EX-105

~~SECRET~~ (U)

5 OCT 23 1964

SFP:kmj
(14)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

61 OCT 23 1964

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland

October 21, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UNIT/SP/NA ON 10-28-94

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

100-442529

SEE NOTE PAGE 4

SFP:kmj
(14)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

Martin Luther King, Jr.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

Observations by Agents or this

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Bureau revealed that at 12:55 p.m., September 29, 1964, Levison entered the building where his office is located at 1841 Broadway, New York City. At 1:57 p.m. on the same date Jones was seen to enter the same building and take an elevator to the eleventh floor, where Levison occupies Room 1106.

NOTE:

See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 10/20/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj.

Classified "~~Secret~~" because much of the information is from highly sensitive sources, such as NY 694-S* and [redacted], relating to the racial situation. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could imperil the security of these sources of continuing value and thus do injury to the national defense.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

(1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-17-64

Attached information concerning a possible tour of country by Negro civil rights leaders for the purpose of encouraging voting is being disseminated to White House, Department and military intelligence agencies.

SFP

WCS

Filed in "Current Racial Developments" 105-82555-1

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1964

TELETYPE

GOING OFF LINEAI

JAGA QEMC

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

5-20 PM URGENT 10/17/64 RGF

TO DIRECTOR -10- /100-442529/ ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 3 P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CIRM~~ ~~/00~~-NY/
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

END PAGE ONE

61 OCT 27 1964

cc-Sullivan

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

END PG TWO

[redacted]

L H M FOLLOWS

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

CC: MR SULLIVAN

(Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/17/80 BY SP1 CSK

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(8)

OCT 14 1964

REC- 34

XEROX EX- 108

OCT 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

At 1:57 PM, on 9/29/64, Special Agents observed [redacted] enter the building in which LEVISON has his office. It is noted that LEVISON was observed to enter the building at 12:55 PM.

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 10/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

RE: CIRM
BUDED 10/14/64

Re Bureau airtel to New York and Atlanta dated 10/9/64.

A review of Atlanta files disclosed that all the information from Atlanta sources pertaining to any association between STANLEY DAVID LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., subsequent to 4/15/64 either directly or through [redacted] has been reported in the Atlanta report of SA [redacted] dated 5/26/64 captioned MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C, pages 11-13. All information which pertains to this matter was received through New York sources and it is presumed New York will set forth this information in their reply to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

3- Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
ARRN:elt
(5)

REC- 62 100-442529-219

EX- 117

16 OCT 22 1964

C. C. Wick

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF class DATE 11/30/81 OR

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

"The New York Times", August 13, 1964, page 26, column 2, contains an article datelined August 12, 1964, at Jackson, Mississippi, in which it stated that "a group of parents called yesterday for more Federal protection for their children who are participating in the drive to register Negro voters in Mississippi". The article continues that Willard Fraser, national chairman of the Mississippi Project Parents Committee and other members of the Committee had told a news conference their children had reported they were "harassed" and "threatened" while in Mississippi.

The article concluded that Fraser said "parents of about 1,000 participants in the Mississippi Project were members of the committee".

On July 8, 1964, Mr. Willard Fraser, 5 Second Road, Great Neck, New York, telephonically contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to report that his 18 year old son, [redacted] a member of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had been arrested that date in Columbus, Mississippi, where he was working in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. b6 b7C 7-8-81

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U) 5/15/89 Classified by [illegible] Declassify on: OADR #281,012 (U) CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 BH/dlw REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2 DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-84 58,094

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 24 1970

~~Group 1~~ ~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-220

ENCLOSURE

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

The June 19, 1964, issue of "Newsday", a daily newspaper of Long Island, carried an article which related that [redacted] of Great Neck, was then undergoing training for the Mississippi Summer Project at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. b6 b7C

The March 21, 1963, issued of "Newsday" carried an article which related that Steven Clark Fraser, 18, 5 Second Road, Great Neck, was one of ten persons arrested on March 20, 1963, by the Long Beach Police Department on charges of disorderly conduct, unlawful intrusion and resisting arrest while participating in a protest to integrate an apartment house in Long Beach, New York. The article relates that members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) were active in this demonstration.

MR & MRS Gold

On January 24, 1958, at 10:02 PM, a 1955 Ford bearing 1957 New York license NC 2238 was observed parked in the driveway of the residence of [redacted] Long Island, New York. At 1:12 AM on January 25, 1958, this same automobile was observed leaving the [redacted] residence and travelling to 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck, at which address a man and woman alighted from the car and entered the house situated at that address. 100-427928 100-427681 b6 b7C

On February 6, 1958, [redacted] Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Mineola, New York, advised that New York license NC 2238 was registered to Willard Fraser, 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck, business address 244 Madison Avenue, New York City. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

On September 24, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C Credit Bureau Nassau and Suffolk County, Incorporated, Rockville Centre, New York, advised his records indicate that Willard and Lillian Fraser, currently residing at 5 Second Road, Great Neck, New York, previously resided at 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck, New York. The records further indicated that Willard Fraser is self-employed in his own advertising agency located at 244 Madison Avenue, New York City. [redacted] stated the earliest record in his possession b6 b7C concerning Willard Fraser is dated 1952 and his residence then was 3 Lodge Road, Great Neck, New York.

In January, 1963, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, described [redacted] as having been a moving factor b6 b7C behind the Communist Party (CP) in Great Neck, New York. (62)

On April 13, 1961, NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised (62) that the names, [redacted] New York, were known to [redacted] as of that date.

"The Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, in an issue dated December 11, 1961, page 12, columns 4 and 5, contained an article captioned "State Communists Map Stronger Mass Work" which article noted that in the process of streamlining the New York State organization of the CP, official action resulted in designating a full time staff. Among those so designated was Betty Gannett as Organizational and Education Director of the New York State CP.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

On May 7, 1962, NY T-1 advised James Tormey was then a member of the National Committee of the CP, United States of America. (U)

On June 15, 1953, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a petition, circulated by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB) addressed to the Attorney General of the United States protesting "the attempt to deport legally-resident non-citizens because of their labor and political activities". Among the signers of this petition was: (U)

Willard Fraser, 300 Ocean Parkway
ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 9, 1949, Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, Southern District of New York, United STates Court House, Foley Square, New York City, made available two undated communications protesting the proceedings in the arrest and/or trial of the 12 members of the National Committee of the CP, USA. These communications were sent by one, Willard Fraser, 300 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

In August, 1964, NY T-4 learned that [redacted] the murdered Mississippi Summer Project worker, Michael Schwerner, had been in contact with a person whom [redacted] referred to as [redacted] This person told [redacted] that they would have a steering committee meeting at [redacted] that night and wanted someone to call her at [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

[redacted] b6 b7C

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as made available by [redacted] on June 5, 1957, reflect that in 1946, [redacted] was [redacted] New York, where they had resided since 1937. b6 b7C

NY T-5 advised in March and April 1944, that [redacted] was [redacted] University Club, 8th Assembly District, Southern Section, Bronx, County, CP. (U)

This source also advised in December, 1947, that [redacted] self identified as a member of the Bronx County, CP, Mount Eden Section, East University Club, sold at least one subscription to "The Worker". (U) b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper, which ceased publication on January 13, 1958 and "The Worker" was its Sunday edition.

[redacted] is listed to [redacted] Mississippi Summer Project, 243 West 12th Street, New York City. Also listed as living at this address is [redacted] is known as [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

first floor at 243 West 12th Street, New York City and that bills were to be made out in the name of the committee. The record further shows that the number was disconnected on August 25, 1964 and that calls should be transferred to YU 9-1313. This information can only be made available through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

YU 9-1313 is listed to the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Leo Orris

NY T-6 advised [redacted] that [redacted]

b7D

The source no longer has custody of the check upon which the above information is based and this information is not to be made available except in the usual proceedings involving the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. [redacted]

A characterization of the Physicians Forum is set forth in the appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

Mrs. Leo Orris also known as
Trudy Orris, Trudy Weston

NY T-7 advised on May 17, 1947, that Trudy Weston had been transferred from the Brooklyn Club of the Los Angeles County CP to New York, in April, 1947. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

Records in the office of the Clerk, New York State Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, reflect that The Physicians' Forum, Inc., (PF) was issued a Certificate of Incorporation on April 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of New York, to operate as a non-profit, membership organization principally in the United States. The PF, under the name of the New York Physicians' Forum, had been in existence as an unincorporated association since about 1939.

A source, on September 13, 1954, furnished a folder of PF entitled "What is the Physicians' Forum?" which stated in part that to maintain freedom of thought and expression in medicine, the Forum opposes the imposition of "loyalty oaths" as a prerequisite for licensure, for hospital appointments or privileges, in medical schools, or hospital staffs and against patients; to re-establish the freedom of the medical press, the Forum urges medical society publications to open their volumes to diverse views on controversial subjects; and to provide a forum wherein socially liberal doctors may express their views in opposition to the policies of organized medicine.

The report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952 on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process" on page 37 sets out the testimony of BELLA DODD, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that the PF was established primarily by the Communist Party (CP) and although not all members of the PF were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the PF came from the CP, came from the ninth floor (35 East 12th Street, New York City), where the National Committee of the CP existed."

On April 24, 1963, the above source advised that the PF is opposed to the resumption of nuclear testing and is against compulsory membership for physicians in the American Medical Association (AMA). It continues to be active in a program of supporting legislation which would provide medical care for the recipients of Social Security benefits, and provide for Social Security benefits for physicians.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

The Physicians' Forum is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

X ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

September 30,1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Mississippi Summer Project

Character Racial Matters

Reference is made to the New York memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-20-2014

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date: 9/30/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUfile (100-442529)
NYfile (100-153735)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM
BUfile (157-1676)
NYfile (157-1175)

Re Bulet 9/4/64, NY let, 8/17/64, captioned "CIRM" and Butel, 8/1/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information relating to WILLARD FRASER and the Parents Committee for the Mississippi Summer Project.

The confidential sources mentioned in enclosed LHM are:

b7D

(U) NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4

NY 694-S*

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1- 157-1676)
2-Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
7-New York
(1- 157-1175) (42)
(1- 100-68879) (MARCIA RABINOWITZ) (47)
(1- 44-1019) (MIBURN) (25)
(1- 100-74251) (ANNE SCHWERNER)
(1-
(1-

REC-1 100-442529-220

14 OCT 1964

b6
b7C

JDB:tms
(11)

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~FAO~~
DATE FORW: OCT 14 1964
HOW FORW:
BY:

58 OCT 28 1964

1 XEROX

OCT 22 1964

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-1175

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY T-5
NY T-6

NY T-7

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

Enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" (U) because it contains information furnished by the above sources, disclosure of which might divulge their identities, compromise their future effectiveness and have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The Special Agents of the FBI who observed the car bearing [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

Records of the Credit Bureau NS Inc., mentioned in enclosed LHM, were made available to SA [redacted].

A review of the log furnished by [redacted] b6 b7C b7D on 8/3/64, revealed that [redacted] conferred with MARCIA (LNU) (probably MARCIA RABINOWITZ, NY 100-68879) on that date. During their conversation, MARCIA stated that they would have a steering committee of the parents that might and would like (blank) [redacted] to call her at [redacted] b6 b7C

It is believed that [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning LEO ORRIS, [redacted] on 1/29/64, made available notes and documents maintained at the residence of LEMENT HARRIS, 116 Thompson Street, NYC. Included was a portion of a sheet of note paper bearing the penciled handwriting of HARRIS. Portions of the handwriting were barely legible. It contained a list of names, one of whom was LEO ORRIS, and it is believed that this list is a list of doctors. (U) b7D

[redacted] it should be noted was one of the persons connected with the Medical Committee for Human Rights, who was to go to Jackson, Mississippi in August, 1964. (U) b6 b7C

As the Bureau is aware LEMENT HARRIS is a long time Communist Party (CP) functionary, who specializes in CP financial matters. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b7D

As the Bureau is aware SNCC is a leading organization in the Mississippi Summer Project.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10/13/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR
SM - C
(Bufile 100-426415)
(NK 100-39931)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of an LHM reflecting the results of an interview with [redacted] Pa., which was conducted by SA [redacted] at Camden, N.J., on 10/12,13/64. b6 b7C

The source utilized to characterize THEODORE TAYLOR is [redacted] b7D

This LHM is being classified Confidential inasmuch as the disclosure of information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof. b7D

Investigation is being conducted in an effort to substantiate the information furnished by [redacted] and the Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments. b6 b7C

One copy of the LHM has been disseminated to Secret Service locally.

4 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Newark
CWT:aas
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 29 1964

60 NOV 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-20-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
October 13, 1964

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On October 12, 1964, [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Pennsylvania, b6 b7C was interviewed and furnished the following information:

He is employed as [redacted] Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 333 Arch Street, Camden, New Jersey.

[redacted] stated that prior to obtaining employment with this department he was employed [redacted] Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Passaic County. At this time he resided in Paterson, New Jersey. In connection with his association with the CORE group in Passaic County, he was associated with one Ed Carter, who was chairman of the CORE group in Passaic County. He stated that it is his understanding that Ed Carter has since left CORE and has joined the "Black Muslim group," present location unknown. b6 b7C

Early in August, 1963, [redacted] and Carter drove to Franklin Township, New Jersey, in the vicinity of New Brunswick for the purpose of contacting one Ted Taylor to obtain some literature to be distributed at the March on Washington held on August 28, 1963. [redacted] recalled that they drove for several hours attempting to locate the residence of Taylor but that they eventually arrived at Taylor's residence at approximately 6 a.m. on that day. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he recalled that Taylor furnished some literature to Carter and himself for distribution in Washington at the March on Washington and that Carter and b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Taylor engaged in a conversation for approximately 45 minutes. During this time [redacted] listened to the conversation but did not partake in any fashion. [redacted] advised that Taylor and Carter discussed their activities in the civil rights movement, and Ted Taylor stated at this time that he was the founder and leader of an organization known as "Peoples Organization." It was this organization which published the literature which Carter and [redacted] were to distribute in Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he looked over the literature which was received from Taylor, and in his estimation it appeared to be very socialistic in nature. He stated he cannot recall all details of this literature but stated that he does recall that it spoke of "oppressed workers." [redacted] continued that he is familiar with the general tenor of socialist newspapers and that he definitely classified this literature as socialistic in nature. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that Taylor indicated there were two chapters of the Peoples Organization in existence at that time and indicated that these chapters were established in New Brunswick and Freehold, New Jersey. He stated that the organization is made up of low class Negroes which he described as "mad Negroes." Taylor did not indicate the number of members of the organization, the date that the organization was founded, or the identity of any officers. He indicated that the organization had published some literature and was anxious to distribute this literature wherever possible.

[redacted] advised that to the best of his recollection Carter did not appear to be a member of the "Peoples Organization." b6 b7C

[redacted] continued that during this conversation Taylor indicated that he had put an advertisement in a paper for persons to join a rifle club. He stated that the ostensible purpose of this group would be for sportsmanship. [redacted] indicated that Taylor never did state the exact purpose of the so-called rifle clubs but that he attempted to convey the idea that he wished to have a select group under his command. He stated that Taylor also indicated that he was thinking of putting a want advertisement in a paper requesting an application from a construction worker who had previous Army experience in explosives and detonators. [redacted] recalled that Taylor adopted the same attitude in regard to this individual indicating that he wished to have such a person at his disposal but did not detail any purpose in mind for such an individual. b6 b7C

INTERVIEW THOMAS TAYLOR

[redacted] stated that Taylor further indicated the People's Organization with Taylor as its spokesman had recently negotiated for a period of one day with a large bakery firm in the Franklin Township and New Brunswick, New Jersey, area, but which was not further identified. Taylor indicated at this time that the purpose of negotiation with this firm was to obtain more jobs for Negroes with the baking firm. Taylor indicated this had taken place sometime before the conversation with Carter and [redacted] and stated that he had no success in negotiating with the company during this period. Taylor then indicated that the night of the same date on which he had negotiated with the firm, this baking company suffered some damage to their property and that a portion of the building in which the baking firm was housed was burned. Taylor indicated that when he approached the company again for a negotiation on the matter of increased number of jobs for Negroes, the firm met all his demands without difficulty. Taylor spoke in general terms regarding this incident and at no time did he state who had been responsible for any damage to the property of this firm. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the whole tenor of conversation between Carter and Taylor was in very general terms and they attempted to establish most of their information by innuendo. He stated that they would discuss several aspects of a particular situation and then would cease conversation on that topic with the expectation that each one understood the meaning of the conversation. For this reason he was hesitant to state that any of the incidents described by Taylor and Carter actually took place since the conversation was very vague and non-specific with regard to detail. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he had never seen Taylor since the date of this conversation and has had no association with him in any fashion. b6 b7C

[redacted] furnished the following physical description of Tod Taylor at this time:

Name	Tod Taylor
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Age	Approximately 35
Height	5'9" or 5'7"

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR

Height	160 to 170 lbs.
Complexion	Medium to dark brown
Eyes	Light brown
Hair	Unknown
Build	Stocky, muscular frame, slightly fat
Characteristics	Had noticeable paunch

[redacted] advised that he did not know if Taylor was employed nor could he describe the residence to any detail since it was several hours during the period that they attempted to find the residence and he was not familiar with the territory in which they were attempting to locate Taylor. b6 b7C

On October 13, 1964, [redacted] identified a photograph of Theodore Thomas Taylor who resided at 90 Churchill Avenue, Franklin Township, New Jersey, as identical with the individual with whom he visited in August, 1963.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 17, 1957, that Theodore Taylor was then serving on the Middlesex County, New Jersey, Communist Party Committee as well as the New Jersey State Communist Party Committee. This source advised on May 1, 1955, that Taylor had been replaced as a member of the New Jersey State Committee because he had not functioned as a committee member.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/19/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka
Newark File 157-1608
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEWARK)
BUFILE: ~~100-442429~~ 100-442529
Newark File 100-48052

Re Newark airtel to Bureau 10/16/64 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to Atlanta, Detroit and New York for information.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to Secret Service locally.

6 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-436224) [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - Atlanta (Enc.1) (RM)
1 - Detroit (Enc.1) (RM)
2 - New York (Encs.3) (RM)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 -) (National Committee on Full Employment)
6 - Newark
(1 - 100-47717) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-48095) [redacted] b6 b7C
DRS:lgd
(16)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
OCT 27 1964

CARBON COPY ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

157-1330

ALL APPROPRIATE OFFICES AND AGENCIES NOTIFIED OF DECLASSIFICATION VIA R/S 7/7/76, GT Timp

NK 157-1608
NK 100-48052

This communication is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since information from NK T-1 and NK T-2 could result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

There is no characterization for the STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY available to Newark.

The following sources were used in the letterhead memorandum.

NK T-1 [redacted]

NK T-2 [redacted]

NK T-3 [redacted]

(by request)

b7D

DECLASSIFIED 6/30/76 4477 GTT:mp

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

[redacted] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
October 19, 1964

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT,
Also Known As The Newark Full
Employment Project
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 19, 1964, [redacted] Newark Fifth Precinct Detectives, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised Special Agent [redacted] that on October 16, 1964, [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, appeared in Municipal Court, City of Newark, on a charge of assault and battery, on a complaint made by Mrs. Mamie Hayes, 105 Shanley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. [redacted] advised that as a result of a threat made by [redacted] at the time of the alleged assault, that he would kill Mrs. Hayes. A second complaint was made charging [redacted] with threatening to kill. When the matter came up in court October 16, 1964, Complainant Hayes testified that [redacted] had threatened to kill her, and the case was referred to the Grand Jury.

b6
b7C

NK T-1 advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, can be characterized as a "crusader" who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. The source believed that [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States.

b6
b7C

NK T-2 advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] then an undergraduate at the University of Michigan, was a campus leader and news editor during the Fall semester of 1960. This source stated that [redacted] was a member of the Student Government Council of the University of Michigan, was a University of Michigan delegate to the National Student Congress, and during the Summer of 1960, visited campuses throughout the United States regarding National Student Association affairs.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NK T-2 described [redacted] as a responsible, agressive, student leader whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. NK T-2 said that [redacted] work was crusading, and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to leadership capacity. This source said [redacted] supported the Studen Government Council's endorsement of "sit in " demonstrations in the South and he has worked on integration matters. NK T-2 said that [redacted] activities were based on sincere personal conviction, and the source said he has never known [redacted] to be a member of, or sponsor of, any student organization at Michigan University known to the source as containing communists or communist sympathizers. b6 b7C

NK T-3 advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become the main leader of the Newark Community Union Project, formerly known as the Newark Full Employment Project. b6 b7C

The "Newark Evening News" edition of October 17, 1964, in a news article on Page 2, captioned "Slum Fighter Held For Jury", reflects that [redacted] New Jersey, the organizer of an anti-slum campaign in the lower Clinton Hill section of Newark, was ordered held for Grand Jury on charges of assaulting and threatening to kill a woman rooming house operator. The article reflects that [redacted] pled not guilty to charges of punching and kicking and threatening to kill Mrs. Mamie Hayes. [redacted] was released in custody of his lawyer, [redacted] New Jersey. The article identified [redacted] as former president and now a full time staff member of the STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, a national organization. The article further reflects that Mrs. Hayes was treated at Beth Israel Hospital for body and arm injuries. b6 b7C

Mrs. Mamie Hayes was interviewed at her residence at 105 Shanley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on October 19, 1964, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] She advised of the details of the assault upon her person b6 b7C

[redacted] (U)

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

October 14, 1964, by [redacted] and stated that [redacted] and his group of followers from [redacted] first contacted her on or about October 7, 1964, and gave the impression they represented "the housing people" from City Hall, Newark, and in fact they have no legal status. She stated that [redacted] assaulted her when she threatened to go to City Hall and to the police to disclose the nature of his activities with regard to her property at [redacted] [redacted] had objected to the state of repairs of this property and caused Hayes to execute a notarized agreement to do certain repairs to eliminate certain hazardous conditions. b6 b7C

The "Newark Evening News" edition of October 19, 1964, on Page 16, contains an article captioned "Shift Seen in Politics" which gave some details of the address by Bayard Rustin, October 18, 1964, before the stewards convention of the Retail Union of New Jersey, Local 108, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. The article reflects that Rustin will be in Newark again tomorrow (October 20, 1964), to make a tour of housing in the Clinton Hill area. He will speak at a rally at 5 PM at the Community Union, 155 Ridgewood Avenue, which is sponsoring his visit.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of the eight non-communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
October 16, 1964

TITLE NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-3 with whom contacts have been insufficient to judge their reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10/21/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6670) PERSONAL ATTENTION
New York (100-153735) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

The Bureau must be promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

Atlanta should take note of information contained in referenced letterhead memorandum

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

MAILED 30
OCT 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:lat
(7)

REC-62 100-442529-221

EX-107 OCT 21 5 33 PM '64

OCT 22 1964

OCT 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #80,573
DATE 11/8/84 BY SP6 BJTA/GCL

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

In the future when information is obtained concerning such important matters as bearing upon the President, the election, and actions being deliberated in the White House, it should be immediately furnished the Bureau, which was not done in this instance, as the advice to the Bureau was by communication dated four days subsequent to the receipt of the information. The Bureau cannot overemphasize the extreme importance of keeping the Bureau promptly advised of all major matters of importance so that the Bureau's dissemination responsibilities may be met without delay.

5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/20/64

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated August 28, 1964, in the case captioned, "CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS - C", Bureau file 100-3-116.

The El Paso Office has no information to initially report regarding Communist influence in racial matters. Therefore, no report is being submitted at this time.

An information copy of this letter is being designated for the New York Office in view of the fact that it is the office of origin in this matter.

CC-80820

2- Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- El Paso

DJR/gc
(4)

REC- 62 100-442529-222

23

18 OCT 1964

EX-102

INT. SEC.

b6
b7C

53 OCT 28 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 223 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735)

October 23, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBulet 9/11/64 which instructed that certain investigation be conducted to identify one [redacted] (phonetic) and specifics as to his alleged involvement in the New York City riots of July, 1964.

Reurairtel 10/20/64 "CIRM, POWDEM" which closed with a statement that efforts are continuing to locate [redacted] (who investigation reveals is probably the individual in question) and to determine the extent of his activities relative to the riots. It was stated that all further communications concerning [redacted] will be handled under his individual caption. b6 b7C

While the Bureau has no objection to information concerning [redacted] being reported in his individual caption, it is imperative that all facts developed pertaining to the alleged involvement of [redacted] in the New York City riots be reported to the Bureau in the "CIRM" caption. Insure that this is done.

REC- 31 100-442529-224

EX 109

25 OCT 23 1964

MAILED 25
OCT 22 1964
COMM-FBI

SFP:kmj
(5)

OCT 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 225 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 226 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-23-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Claims

Removed By 65 NOV 2 1964

File Number 100-442529-227

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-21-2014

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TO: SAC, New York (100-136535) October 26, 1964

~~SECRET~~

Director, FBI (100-106670)

1 - D.F.X.Callahan
1 - Mr. Phillips

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 8/17/78 ESY

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

(C) (U)

Re [WFO] airtel, copies to New York, 10/20/64, [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7E

For information of Atlanta, origin concerning King, reairtel reported [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

(S) (U)

Recipients of instant letter should be extremely alert to all [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

2 - Atlanta (100-5536)
2 - Washington Field (C) (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN 80-513 6972 EEP/DMS 12/26/89 (81-0802) (U)

Classified by 3042 PNT/GAT
Declassify on: OADR 10/4/88

100-4/25294-

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 26 1964

b6
b7C
b7E

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] (U)

SFP:kmj
(11)

Classified by 1680
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/29/77

69 OCT 29 1964

~~Confidential~~
~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U) ~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-442529-490

FBI

Date: 10/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-~~44229~~) 100-442529 REC-57
(~~157-6-34~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
ANTI-GOLDWATER RALLY
UNION SQUARE, NYC
10/25/64
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNY teletype to Bureau 10/25/64. Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies of LHM.

The confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Source #1 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Source #2

Source #3 b7D

4-Bureau (RM) (ENCS. 10) ENCLOS[redacted]
1-[redacted] b7D
1-New York (100-95014)
1-New York (100-141170) [redacted] (45) b6 b7C
1-New York (100-151987) (DU BOIS CLUBS) (42)
1-New York
1-New York

REC-57 100-442529-228
EX-117
14 OCT 27 1964

VJA:dcr
(11)

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL

CC-Wick

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 NOV 9 1964

The LHM is not classified ~~confidential~~ since it is not believed that [redacted] identity is jeopardized through dissemination of this information. It is pointed out that a large number of people attended the rally in question any one of whom could have furnished identical information. b6 b7C

Information from BSS, NYCPD, was obtained by SA [redacted]

The above rally is reported under Racial Matters for the reason that although the theme of the rally was not predominantly racial, several of the participating organizations were primarily involved in the racial field.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-35)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
POWDEM

ReNYairtel 10/2/64; and Bureau airtel 9/11/64.

On [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he had no further information regarding [redacted] whereabouts or activities. [redacted] had been introduced to the source by a name which source felt sounded like [redacted] (phonetic).

[redacted] stated that at a rally held 10/15/64, in New York City by the Ad Hoc Committee to Fight Fascism, a Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) front, he [redacted] was part of the defense guard for this function and he did not observe [redacted] at this affair. [redacted] had been specifically alerted to the possibility of [redacted] presence at this rally since, as set out in re New York airtel, [redacted] had previously been in charge of the defense guard at Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) and PLM functions.

b6
b7C
b7D

CC-808RB

Ltr to NY 10/23/64 REC 28 100-442529-2

14 OCT 21 1964

(4) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-157-6-35)
1 - New York (100-[redacted] (#44)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (157-892)

EX-103

ADL:mrm
(9)

Approved: C. C. Wick Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

89 OCT 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-3

INT. SEC.

NY 100-153735
157-892

On 10/20/64, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that the files of this agency contain no record of [redacted]

b6
b7C

Efforts are continuing to locate [redacted] and to determine the extent of his activities relative to racial riots in New York City. All further communications concerning [redacted] will be handled under his individual caption.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES G[redacted]NT

Memora[redacted]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/21/64

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

A review of all pertinent files, as well as continuing contact with various security, criminal, and racial informants and sources of information indicates that racial activities, as such, are practically non-existent in the Butte Division and that there are no communist activities to influence the racial movement. In those few instances, where there has been some racial activity, it constituted of a legitimate effort and was in no way influenced by any communist organization, group, or individual.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted at this time.

30

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC- 44

100-442529-230

EX-102

10 OCT 26 1964

b6
b7C

64 OCT 29 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-198)

RACIAL SITUATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reports
Formats
Tn Typer

On [redacted] advised that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. will arrive in CV on 10/23/64, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Churches. He stated that local civil rights groups, including the NAACP, will also welcome Rev. KING. [redacted] did not have KING's itinerary for the day but would furnish it before his arrival. He stated no mass rallies are planned and KING will depart the same day. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] asked if the Bureau would provide security protection for Rev. KING and he was advised the FBI does not, but any pertinent info received bearing on his security would be immediately furnished appropriate authorities. [redacted] stated the CVPD was being requested to furnish a protective detail.

On 10/20/64, [redacted] Bureau of Special Investigations, CVPD, advised that a special detail of detectives would be assigned to Rev. KING. b6 b7C

LHM will be submitted.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
29 OCT 27 1964

OCT 31 1964

CC [illegible]

3 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (100-5586)(Info)RM)
1 - Cleveland
RSB/mtc
(5)

Records
CC 100-106670
100-442529

SUBV/WM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-245

66 OCT 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-436106) 10/22/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-146999) (RUC)

b6
b7C

[redacted] aka

SM-C;RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b6
b7C

Re WFO let to Director dated 9/14/64.

New York indices negative re [redacted]

1960-1964 Queens Address Telephone Directory contain no listing for [redacted] or [redacted] New York.

b6
b7C

On 10/19/64, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were checked with negative results by IC [redacted]

The following informants who are familiar with Communist Party activities in the New York area were contacted during the months of September-October 1964, with negative results:

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D (C) (U)

Class. & Ext. By SP2 TAP/ei/alp 10-22-84
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 10-22-84

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Jackson (Info.) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info.) (RM)
1 - Norfolk (100-5602) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (100-43710) (RM)
1 - [redacted] (100-39429)
1 - New York

GAJ:rm
(9)

100-442529-7
1
NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 26 1964

69 NOV 2 1964

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

10/27/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Denz
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, St. Louis

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

b6
b7C

Reference is made to quarterly report of SA [redacted] dated 10/9/64 at St. Louis "CP-USA, Missouri District, St. Louis Division, IS-C." Page 10 of rerep contains a section entitled "NEGRO QUESTION-COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS," Bufile 100-3-116.

Attention is directed to Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64 in the "CIRM" caption. At the bottom of page 2 and top of page 3 are set forth specific instructions as to the discontinuance of reporting CIRM matters in quarterly Party reports and the closing of subfiles pertaining to the "Negro Question-Communist Influence in Racial Matters."

Insure that Bureau instructions are strictly adhered to and that the information on page 10 of rerep is included in the CIRM report due at Bureau by 11/1/64. In the future do not include such information in quarterly Party reports.

MAILED 5
OCT 27 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-44

100-442529-231

SFP:fhd
(6)

19 OCT 27 1964

EX 109

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 NOV 2 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 232 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-24-01 BY 60267 NSEPTLF

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 20, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Mohr
1-DeLoach
1-Mr.Evans
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is to recommend furnishing to the White House and the Acting Attorney General recently developed information indicating a claim by Stanley Levison that he is no longer advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as a recapitulation of information revealing that Levison is, in fact, still being consulted relative to affairs of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which King heads. Levison is the long-time member and "angel" of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA).

NY 694-S* has advised that he recently obtained the following information concerning the King-Levison relationship from Lem Harris, who is highly placed in the CPUSA relative to funds operations of the Party. Harris's information was obtained during a meeting between Harris and Levison.

Levison told Harris that when the article by columnist Joseph Alsop exposing Levison's relationship with King appeared in the press (4/15/64), King told Levison that Levison was no longer of any value to him. King said that if Levison was to remain with him, his association would have to be open and above board. King said that he wanted Levison to be an ardent and honest follower and stipulated that for Levison to remain as an advisor it would be necessary for Levison to make a public repudiation of communism and be a "noncommunist." This Levison refused to do, thus resulting in his dismissal by King.

With respect to the fact that Levison has kept away from the Party, Levison said that he had done so to improve his position of influence and strength in the Negro movement. According to Harris, Levison continues to be critical of the Party, his criticism stemming from what he believes to be the Party's failure to aid in the Negro movement.

According to NY 694-S*, Harris opined that Levison is not anti-Party and feels that Levison should be given an opportunity to try to regain his position of strength in the Negro field. Our informant is of the opinion that if Levison desired to "count himself out," that is completely disassociate himself, Levison would have refused to see

Enc. sent 10-22-64

REC-44 100-442529-233

11 OCT 27 1964

100-442529

CONTINUED - OVER

SFP:kmj

79 NOV 4 1964

EX-102

INT. SEC.

Harris and, furthermore, would not have spent approximately two hours with Harris. NY 694-S* is of the opinion that Levison is "hanging on" because he has no influence as an individual but must have an organization behind him to give him strength. The informant concluded by stating, "I do not think Levison should be dismissed (discounted completely) although it is positive that he has not given any money in the recent past."

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

OBSERVATIONS:

It is believed that we should furnish to the White House and the Acting Attorney General the claim of Levison that he had been dropped as an advisor by King but to put this claim in its proper perspective we should also enumerate the specifics which point up the falsity of Levison's claim.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached letters to the Honorable William D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, and the Acting Attorney General, copies to other Department officials, summarizing the foregoing go forward.

10/27/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Reurairtel 10/26/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date both captioned "Communist Influence In Racial Matters; Anti-Goldwater Rally, Union Square, New York City, 10/25/64, Racial Matters."

b7D

Reairtel states that the LHM is not classified because it is believed that the identity of source for the basic information is not jeopardized through dissemination of the information. The Bureau notes, however, that [redacted] and [redacted] are utilized in characterizing individuals mentioned in the LHM. In addition, several symbol informants are utilized in the characterization contained in the appendix which is a part of the LHM. It would, therefore, appear that the LHM should be classified.

Reconsider matter of classification and by return airtel advise as to your further judgment in this matter.

Reliability of sources utilized in appendix not accounted for as required. Include advice as to statement which should be added to last page of the LHM. It is also noted that reairtel contained an incorrect Bureau file number for CIRM; note correct number as set out in instant airtel.

Score form errors against responsible personnel. Expedite handling as dissemination being held in abeyance.

100-442529-234

SFP:gem
(6)

REC 4

EX-103

19 OCT 28 1964

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MAILED 5
OCT 27 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 NOV 2 1964

ED-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) (157-198)

RE: CIRM
IC - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

CLASSIFIED AND COPY
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-3-80 10 2584 4070

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau, 10/21/64, captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO," concerning the visit of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to the Cleveland area.

Enclosed are 9 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Two copies are being furnished Atlanta for information. One copy is being furnished Cincinnati for information.

The source used to characterize Bayard Rustin is [redacted] b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified confidential since it contains information from a confidential source of continuing value, the disclosure of which could compromise his future effectiveness.

The LHM is being furnished for the information of the Bureau, Cincinnati, and Atlanta. No action was taken in connection with KING's visit in accordance with instructions in Atlanta airtel, 10/19/64.

ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670-A) (157-400) (RM) (Enc.2)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Cleveland

RSB/klg
(11)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
DATE FORW: 10/26/64
HOW FORW: 145
BY: SFP:C 9

100-442529-235
REC-48
10 OCT 26 1964

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 2 1964

1cc AT + LHM 808/83.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUT/SAT 10/5/88 (87-0822 Garrison/King)

Q-17 to _____
Copy to 10-26-64
Date SFP:C 9.
By _____
Remarks: Wire "Cond. Smith Hqtrs. 11/7 Hqtrs. Cincinnati Wire Cincinnati Cincinnati Wire Cleveland"

DUPES COPIED AND SCANNED FILED IN 60-0-106670-71

INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
October 23, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

An article in "The Plain Dealer", daily Cleveland newspaper, issue of October 23, 1964, reflected that Reverend King would help publicize "Get Out the Vote Sunday" which will be observed in churches November 1, 1964, during his talks in Cleveland on October 23, 1964.

The article reflected that Reverend King arrived at the Cleveland airport at 10:30 AM on October 22, 1964, and proceeded to Oberlin, Ohio. According to the article, he was accompanied by the Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, described as a close associate in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); the Reverend Andrew J. Young, executive director of the SCLC; Jack Pratt, Chief Legal Counsel for the National Council of Churches; James L. Farmer, Executive Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Bayard Rustin, described as the organizer of the civil rights march on Washington in August, 1963.

According to the article, Reverend King spoke to students and faculty at Oberlin College during the afternoon of October 22, 1964.

The article also reflected that Reverend King and his group will leave Cleveland airport at 7:40 PM for Cincinnati, Ohio. The article noted that Cincinnati is the second stop in a six city coast-to-coast tour.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUT/GAT
ON 11/5/98 (81-0002 Gen/King)

100-442529-235
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned, "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 11, 1957, Page one, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Registers League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA), held February 9-12, 1957 in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis, now deceased, then a member of that board, remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly - openly."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 236 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 25 1964

TELETYPE

65

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

0 9-14 PMURGENT 10-25-64 R RDB

TO DIRECTOR FBI /100-442529/

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 /1/ 2 PAGES

CIRM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

ON OCTOBER TWENTY FIVE, SIXTY FOUR, NY SOURCES AND BSS, NYCPD, ADVISED APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE TO THREE HUNDRED PERSONS ATTENDED A DEMONSTRATION HELD THREE PM TO FOUR FIFTEEN PM THIS DATE AT UNION SQUARE, NYC, SPONSORED BY SEVER CORE CHAPTERS., UNITED COMMITTEE FOR ANTI-GOLDWATER., NAACP., CCNY STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY., CCNY STUDENTS PEACE UION., COLUMBUS ACTION, NY., W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS., AND YOUTH OF LOWER EAST SIDE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

END PGE ONE

REC- 65 100-442529-237

11 OCT 27 1964

60 NOV 2 1964

ST-11

THE GENERAL THEME OF RALLY WAS COMPLAINTS ABOUT EDUCATION, POOR HOUSING COUPLED WITH ANTI-GOLDWATER STATEMENTS AND SPEECHES. THESE STATEMENTS INCLUDED ALLUSIONS TO THE FACT THAT GOLDWATER, IF ELECTED WOULD USE ATOMIC WEAPONS, THAT GOLDWATER OPPOSED PUBLIC HOUSING AND NOT IN FAVOR OF FREE HIGHER EDUCATION. ANTI-GOLDWATER SIGNS IN EVIDENCE CONTAINED SUCH THINGS AS PICTURES OF GOLDWATER TOGETHER WITH A SWASTIKA, "YOU KNOW IN YOUR HEART ~~HIS~~ HE IS A BUM"., "YOU KNOW IN YOUR HEART HE IS A NUT"., AND "GOLDWATER IS COLDWATER." THE DEMONSTRATION APPEARED ORDERLY, NO DISTURBANCES, NO ARRESTS REPORTED.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

~~CORR - PAGE ONE, LINE 5 WD 2 SHD BE SEVERAL~~

~~LINE 7 WD 4 SHD BE UNION~~

~~PAGE TWO, LINE 7. WD 1 SH BE SUCH~~

~~LINE 8 WD 6 SHD BE HE~~

END

WBS

FBI WASHDC

SECRET

October 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTNF
ON 4-24-01

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

Dear Mr. Moyers:

[redacted]

This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

REC- 65 100-442529

19 OCT 27 1964

EX 109

FBI
OCT 21 2 00 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

239

OCIRM

Enclosure

NOTE: See memo Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan 10/20/64 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:kmj. Classified ~~"Secret"~~ as enclosure is so classified and because most of our information concerning the King-Levison relationship is from highly sensitive sources of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would jeopardize the security of these sources and thus do injury to the national defense.

100-442529

SFP:kmj
(10)

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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NOV 2 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 238 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

October 28, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS -
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OCIRM

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable William D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

100-442529

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

OCT 29 1964

SFP:gem
(14)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 2
OCT 28 1964
COMM-FBI

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Holmes

REC-39 100-442529-24

OCT 29 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ because source is a highly sensitive one relative to the racial situation and one of continuing value. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the source's identity and do possible injury to the national defense. Information obtained from Atlanta tel 10/26/64. We have instructed Mobile to alert appropriate local authorities relative to a possible demonstration at the Alabama State Capitol. Separate dissemination of this information being made to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-14-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 NOV 2 1964

File Number 100-442529-241

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FD-36 (Rev. 12-1-47)

FBI

Date: 10/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) (100-432067)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40624) (100-36644)

CP, [redacted] - NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

FINAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies, for New York 4 copies, and for the remainder of the designated offices 2 copies each of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

Chicago T-1 utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] 2-C

7-Bureau (Enc. 11)(RM)
2-Cleveland (Enc. 2)(RM)
2-Detroit (Enc. 2)(RM)
2-Indianapolis (Enc. 2)(RM)
4-New York (Enc. 4)(RM)
(2 - 100-151548)(CIRM)
(2 - 100-139834)(Comimfil-NALC)
2-St. Louis (Enc. 2)(RM)
2-WFO (Enc. 2)(RM)
4-Chicago
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-382207)(CIRM)

EX-102 b7D

REC-52 100-442529-242

18 OCT 23 1964

b7D

EEM:mfm
(25)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC.~~ ~~SER.~~; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 10-23-64
HOW FORW: RLS
TPRitz

ENCLOSURE

1-CC + 1-CCL HM
1-CC 828 R.B. JAB-med Pm. 8 - 8 R.B.

66 NOV 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

1 Copy of Enclosure detached pursuant to Destroy 10/83

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

b6
b7C

CG 100-40624
100-36644

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was purposely paraphrased in order to further protect the source who learned of the information during the course of a meeting held on 10/20/64 in Chicago, Illinois, at which only HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, RALPH TURNER, and the source were present.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since data received from the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to alert their confidential informants regarding the information set forth in the letterhead memorandum. In turn, any further developments in this matter are to be brought to the attention of the New York Office, which office is office of origin in the case "Cominfil-NALC; IS-C."

b7D

For the information of the Indianapolis Office, [redacted] further advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the Midwest Regional NALC Conference is to be held in Gary, Indiana, sometime during the week end of 10/24-25/64.

For the information of the New York Office, [redacted] further advised that in connection with a possible CP program to be IMPLEMENTED at the Summit Conference in Washington, D.C., HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, along with other national CP leaders, are to discuss this matter at a meeting in New York on or about Wednesday, 10/28/64.

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 21, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTION,
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO
AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

On October 21, 1964, Chicago T-1 advised that he recently learned that the Summit Conference of Civil Rights Groups initially called for October 10-12, 1964, in Washington, D.C., and later postponed to November 10-12, 1964, has now again been postponed to December 11-13, 1964.

Chicago T-1 further advised that the Conference is to be held at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Chicago T-1 further stated that the Summit Conference was initially called by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of the Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO, New York City, as well as National President of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). According to Chicago T-1, participants at the Conference are to be made up of various civil rights groups in the country including some of the following:

NALC
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)
Urban League

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 24 1970

100-442529-242

ENCLOSURE

According to Chicago T-1, the Conference theme will be "State of the Race," and it is the purpose of the Conference to discuss a 1965 outlook for the civil rights movement in the country.

In connection with the Summit Conference, Chicago T-1 stated that he further learned that certain of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) leadership desire that as many delegates as possible from the civil rights groups attend as well as Party people, even though A. Philip Randolph stated that he wants no communists present. It was further learned that CP, USA leaders in the near future plan to discuss a possible role which the Party can play in preparing a program in the 1965 civil rights movement.

In further connection with the Summit Conference, Chicago T-1 stated that he also learned that there will be held in the near future a Midwest Regional NALC Conference with Chapter NALC representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Indianapolis expected to attend. CP leaders further suggested that at this Midwest Regional NALC Conference, NALC CP members present discuss a possible program which could be adopted at the forthcoming Summit Conference of Civil Rights Groups to be held in Washington, D.C.

The source utilized above has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 10/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT : OCIRM

Bec

A report on this matter is due at the Bureau on 11/1/64. For the information of the Bureau, the Agent to whom this case is assigned has been in the hospital for surgery, and is presently recuperating. He is expected to return to work on 11/2/64.

Efforts will be made to submit this report at the earliest possible moment.

(3) - Bureau RM

1 - Atlanta

CSH:mel
(4)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
16 OCT 29 1964

INTL. SEC'S

O C WICK 6 OCT

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-21-2014

FBI

Date: October 22, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information used in the LHM was [redacted] b7D

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were [redacted] and [redacted] in that order. b7D

ENCLOSURE

4- Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1- 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2- Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 2.) (Info) (RM)
(1- 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1- Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- San Francisco (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- New York (100-73250) [redacted]
1- New York (100-130250) [redacted]
1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1- New York (100-136585) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1- New York (100-153735)

Classified by: SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR

JMK:mvl
(15)

EX-102

REC-58 100-442529-24

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

14 OCT 23 1964

DATE FORW: 10-27-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP. Tel

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

C.C. Wick 1-XEROX AIRTEL 1-cc LHM for S.F.R.B.

DECLASSIFIED BY 275 WEW/1 GAT (187-0546)
ON 5/15/89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Garrow King

6 OCT 30 1964

[redacted] (U) b7D

The source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., was [redacted] (4) u b6 b7C

The source who characterized [redacted] was a record of the Selective Service, January, 1961.

ALBERT BROWN, Chairman of the Columbia University LYL in 1954, characterized [redacted] b6 b7C

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is felt necessary to classify the douument "Secret". b7D

The characterization of HARRY WACHTEL was furnished by:

1. An anonymous source of the WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50; WFO re "NLG; IS-C". b6 b7C b7D
2. [redacted] (4) u

[redacted] (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-21-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 22, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

12 18 84
Classified by SP6BTW/142
Declassify on: OADR
C.N. 96,025

DECLASSIFIED BY 275 WEW/GAT
SP4ELW/KFA
ON 5/19/87 #253,768
5/15/89 (87-0546)

On October 20, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (Deputy Director of the March on Washington) was in contact on that date with an individual whom the source identified as Ralph (last name unknown). Rustin told Ralph that he planned to leave New York, New York, Thursday (October 22, 1964) for the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, where he would attempt to raise money for the A. Philip Randolph Institute (A. Philip Randolph is President of the Negro American Labor Council, NALC).

Rustin said this weekend would be the only opportunity he would have to get to those cities before going to Oslo, Norway, with Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) where King will receive the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1964.

Later during the day of October 20, 1964, the same confidential source advised that Rustin was in conference on that date with Tom Kahn and others who were unknown to the source. Among the things considered during the conference, the source said, was the proposed trip of civil rights leaders to various cities in the country for the purpose of enlisting people to get out to vote on November 3, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

OCT 28 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-24

With regard to the proposed tour, the same source advised on October 17, 1964, that Rustin had remarked on that date. that Martin Luther King had proposed a trip to various cities by the leaders of the various civil rights organizations who had agreed to have a moratorium on demonstrations until after the Presidential election. The source said the leaders would urge people to vote on November 3, 1964.

Rustin told those in the conference that he had been requested to organize the tour, but said he was not very enthusiastic about the proposal. He said this was due to his heavy schedule for the coming weeks. Furthermore, Rustin said his reluctance was due to the fact that other rights leaders appeared to shirk away from the responsibility incidential to the tour.

During the same conference Rustin apprised those in attendance about an article which is scheduled to appear in the "Saturday Evening Post", attributed to Martin Luther King, Jr. In this regard, Rustin said the article would deal with the "white backlash". Rustin said the article was,in fact,written by [redacted]. The article as it stands at the present time,will conclude with a statement by King that irresponsible leaders took over the civil rights movement following the March on Washington (August, 1963). b6 b7C

According to Rustin, King did not read the article prior to approving it, but instead, gave his permission to the "Saturday Evening Post" to go ahead with the publication of the article. With regard to the present content of the article, Rustin said that he and Harry Wachtel would meet on the afternoon of October 20, 1964, to discuss ways of changing certain statements in the article. Following their revisions,the changes would be presented to the magazine in an effort to dissuade them from printing the article as it stands. This, Rustin said, would be hard to do,because there was no legal recourse open to them (King and his advisers) to require the magazine to make the changes.

Rustin concluded his remarks about the article by remarking that if it should be printed in its present form, there would be serious trouble in the civil rights movement.

In ending their conference, Rustin told those in attendance that he did not desire to be associated with Martin Luther King at the present time. According to the source, Rustin did not elaborate.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (X) (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (X)(U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET (U)

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1961, that Thomas David Kahn admitted being a member of the Young People's Socialist League YPSL) from 1957 to 1961, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL during the same period.

Tom Kahn
U.S.

For a characterization of the YPSL see attached.

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Right, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York, and resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished reliable information in December, 1949, that Harry Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (X) (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached.

SECRET (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (X)(U)

[redacted] Ghandi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. (X)(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] according to a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The confidential source referred to in paragraph one of this page also advised on March 5, 1944 that the name of [redacted] and her address, were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (X)(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (SYL)

A confidential informant has advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affiliated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "...Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life...Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America."

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. The new organization was named the YSL.

Another confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-27-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

ZXLY

GOING OFF LINE

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1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 21 1964

TELETYPE

REC 48

FBI NEW YORK

1247 PM URGENT 10-21-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 - ENCODED /6/

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

CIRM., IS - C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Phillips
Mohr
Belmont

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

END PAGE ONE

69 NOV 2 1964

100 - 442529 - 244

REC- 48 ST-109

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

OCT 28 1964

10/28/64 re American Committee on Africa, IS-Africa for dissem. Exp

/PH/. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

Separate 449 Marshall Jackson yes/no

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 10-22-64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. Room 808 RB

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

b6
b7C

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 10-7-64.

100-153735

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 23 1964
FBI — NEW YORK

11/2/64

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ sub
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ wil[illegible]

Reporting employee [redacted]

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☒ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

re National Jewish Committee and involvement of Stanley Levison?

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter ☐ report ☐ letterhead memo by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

GPO 867-820

10/27/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
Birmingham
Mobile

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

All recipients instant airtel should furnish Bureau any information available identifying [redacted] b6 b7C

For guidance of Atlanta it is noted that retel did not specify the source furnishing the information. Neither was advice included as to classification necessary. Both items required. Insure such information included in future similar communications.

Atlanta expedite submission of LHM by return airtel if not already submitted.

100-442529-245

REC 5

EX-117 19 OCT 28 1964

NOTE:

Dissemination of the report of a possible demonstration at Montgomery, Alabama, being disseminated to the White House, Department and military intelligence agencies.

SFP:fhd (9)

MAILED 10
OCT 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 NOV 2

FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
KANSAS CITY	NEW YORK	10/27/64	10/1/64 - 10/19/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

OO: C/RM

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: nks

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, with copies to all offices.

-RUC-

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location of Information
KC T-1 (Anonymous)	
KC T-2, is [redacted]	[redacted]

0.174 KC 11/9/64 (filed)

b7D

A*
(COVER PAGE)

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made: 1

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-247 REC-26

30 OCT 29 1964

9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
3-New York (RM)
2-Kansas City (100-11934)

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 24 1970

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11/9/64
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: SEP: SJ

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66 NOV 19 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: KANSAS CITY
Date: 10/27/64

Field Office File No.: 100-11934 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS. CORE, Kansas City, Kansas, Chapter, CARL D. RANDOLPH, Chairman; Northwest District Citizens Committee, Inc., Kansas City, Kansas; CARL D. RANDOLPH, President. KC T-1, advised letter dated 11/21/46, emanating from CP Headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri, stated, in part, that the Packinghouse Workers Club of the Communist Party would hold a special registration meeting on 11/25/46. Letter ended with the typed closing "Comradely, CARL RANDOLPH, President". Confidential Informant KC T-2, advised that RANDOLPH known to Communist leaders in Kansas City area from 1946-1958. Informant of the opinion RANDOLPH was CP Member at that time. Received "Daily Worker" and other Communist publications. RANDOLPH requested informant and other Communist Party members to stay away from him and the Northwest District Citizens Committee in order that it would not be stigmatized as a Communist organization. The Kansas City Communist Party Group has taken no action in efforts of Negroes to effect integration.

-RUC- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DETAILS:

At Kansas City, Missouri

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

No information developed.

II. - COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Missouri

Cor. Randolph
940 Greeley
Kansas City, Kansas

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE),
Kansas City, Kansas.
CARL D. RANDOLPH, Chairman of
Membership - Approximately 127

NORTHWEST DISTRICT CITIZENS COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED,
Kansas City, Kansas

CARL D. RANDOLPH, President
WALLACE LEON DOWNS, Vice President of
BEATRICE L. GORDON, Secretary

Membership - Approximately 90

On May 23, 1963, Mrs. BEATRICE L. GORDON, 926 Haskell, Kansas City, Kansas, advised she held the position of Secretary, and that CARL D. RANDOLPH and WALLACE LEON DOWNS held the positions of President and Vice President respectively in the Northwest District Citizens Committee, Incorporated. Mrs. GORDON informed the Committee is incorporated in the State of Kansas and was formed in 1960 to help the minority peoples obtain first class citizenship. The members must be adults and the majority reside in the Northwest section of Kansas City, Kansas. No dues are collected and the organization consists of approximately 90 individuals.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CARL D. RANDOLPH

On May 2, 1947, KC T-1, informed that the following letter emanated from the Communist Party Headquarters, Kansas City, Missouri:

"November 21, 1946
1428 Grand Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

"Dear Comrade:

"The Packinghouse Workers Club of the Communist Party will hold a special registration meeting Monday, Nov. 25th, at 8 o'clock at our Hall at 1428 Grand Ave.

"The Registration Committee of the Party will attend this meeting. As you know, each member of the Party registers as a member once a year, and receives his new Party membership book for the coming year.

"Registration is a political act, for each member reaffirms his desire to be a Party member and to carry out the duties that membership entails. This is a meeting of great importance, and each member of the Packinghouse Club must attend. Bring your 1946 membership card with you.

"Comradely,

"CARL RANDOLPH
President"

The Kansas City Star, a daily newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, carried a full column ariticle in the March 30, 1947, issue identifying 1428 Grand, Kansas City, Missouri, as the headquarters of the Communist Party of Kansas City, Missouri, and referred to a telephone directory listing in 1947 under "Organizations" for the "Communist Party of Kansas City, 1428 Grand--------GR 1-1259."

The only listing of a CARL RANDOLPH in the City Directories of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas and for the years 1947-1948, appears in the Kansas City, Kansas Directories of those years, namely - 1962 CARL D. RANDOLPH (wife DELORES M.) residence 940 Greeley, Kansas City, Kansas, occupation cattleman, Swift and Company, (meat packers);

1947-1948, CARL RANDOLPH (DELORES), residence 940 Greeley, Kansas City, Kansas, occupation - laborer, Swift and Company.

On October 20, 1964, KC T-2, who is familiar with Communist activities in the Kansas City area furnished the following information concerning RANDOLPH:

CARL D. RANDOLPH was known to the communist leaders in the Kansas City area during the period from 1946 through 1958. During that time, RANDOLPH received the "Daily Worker" and other Communist publications from Communist Party members in the Kansas City area. Informant said that he could not say that RANDOLPH was definitely a Communist Party Member, but was under the impression that he was. The informant stated that RANDOLPH specifically cautioned both him and other Communist Party members to stay away from him and his organization, Northwest District Citizens Committee, Incorporated, so that it will not be stigmatized as a Communist infiltrated group. The informant could furnish no other information relative to RANDOLPH's activities. He also said that the Kansas City Communist Party Group has taken no active part whatsoever in the efforts on the part of the Negro Community to effect integration in the Kansas City area.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

IV. - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/27/64, b6
At Kansas City, Missour b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 246 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-21-2014

FBI

Date: October 20, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 10/4/88 (81-0802 Garrow/King)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Priority)

5/19/87
Classified by 84ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

REC 5

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
ECIM, H, 1-2-82
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION
12-3-80

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReNYtels dated 10/17 and 18/64 captioned as above.

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above.

[redacted] was the source who furnished the information used in the LHM.

b7D

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were [redacted] and [redacted] in that order.

[redacted] was the source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

The characterization of HARRY WACHTEL was furnished by [redacted] b6 b7C b7D 1) an anonymous source of the WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50; WFO re: "NLG; IS-C", 2) [redacted]

The files of the NYO contain insufficient information of a subversive nature to identify or characterize [redacted] b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Baltimore (Encls. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
COPIES CONTINUED
1 - New York

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

JMK:mmc
(18)

DATE FORW: 10-21-64
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: SEPulas

60 NOV 2 1964

1-cc + 1-xerox Pan 807 R.R. LHM

EX-112 Info. re Town Rec. Disc. to Hdqtrs. 100-442529-218

CONFIDENTIAL 1964

INV. SEC.

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1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from [redacted] a source, who has furnished information of a highly sensitive nature concerning the racial situation in the NY area, and the Communist infiltration thereof. In light of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-21-2014

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
Bufile 100-442529

New York, New York
October 20, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 ELW/KFA 3042 FWT/GAT
ON 5/19/87 #253,760 10/4/88
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [illegible] OFFICES
ANY [illegible] ITING
SHIP(S) C[illegible]
DATE 3-14-77 declassification
King/Garrow
81-0802

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ SP4 ELW
~~EXTENDED BY~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ 2
~~FCIM M, 1-2.4.~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~ 10-22-84
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 4050
ON 2-25-77 6-D IMR

2 XEROX
OCT 29 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529 - 248
ENCLOSURE

With regard to the moratorium mentioned heretofore, it is noted that in "The New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 1, column 1, it was reported that major civil rights leaders conferred in New York City on July 29, 1964, and agreed to recommend to their members to observe a "broad curtailment, if not total moratorium" on all mass demonstrations until after the November 3, 1964 Presidential election.

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. K (W)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

HARRY H. WACHTEL

Harry H. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ C.A.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OO: New York
BUDED: 11/1/64

ReBuLet to Albany, 10/28/64, copies to all offices.

Review of all logical files in the Phoenix Office has revealed no pertinent data which might properly be incorporated into a report in this matter. Pursuant to Bureau instructions, this situation will be followed and appropriate communications submitted on a quarterly basis.

5 - Phila
INTERNAL SECURITY

cc 1808RD

2 - Bureau RM
1 - New York RM
1 - Phoenix

PGT/rfb
(4)

REC- 55

100-442529-249

8 OCT 29 1964

EX-102

SUBV. CONTROL

NOV 5 1964

Rev. 5-1-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	10/28/64	10/10-23/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] MHE

TYPED BY b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter 8/28/64, entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTION - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS - C."

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified Confidential since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG. AM)
1 - New York (Info) (REG.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

COPIES DESTROYED 1209 DEC 24 1970

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-250 REC-16

11-2

OCT 30 1964

E-11

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11-2-64

HOW FORW: P/E

BY: 2 [illegible] Postes

Notations

INT SEC.

1-cc Report Re 80 S.R.B.

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D SU 100-9845-22,3,5 SU 100-3482-605 SU 100-9260-162 Instant report, pages 2, 3, 7
SU T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D Instant report, pages 2,3,7 SU 100-9260-162 SU 157-43-5 SU 100-3482-605 SU 100-9845-3,5 157-50-5
SU T-3 [redacted]	b7D
SU T-4 [redacted]	SU 100-9845-5

SU 100-9845

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-21-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 5-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: SALT LAKE CITY b6 b7C
Date: 10/28/64

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Persons reported to be Communist Party (CP) members have stated the Negro cannot achieve equality in the U. S. under the capitalistic form of government. Reported CP members have participated in National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) demonstrations and activities in Salt Lake City, Utah, area. NAACP, Salt Lake City, seeks to discourage such participation. Some reported CP members are present members of Salt Lake City Branch of NAACP but do not hold office in NAACP.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party of Utah

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and ROBERT ARCHULETA were present at a meeting of the Discussion Group Meeting At Residence Of [redacted] in the Salt Lake City, Utah, area on May 7, 1964. DI SANTI and ARCHULETA stated b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

that ROY WILKINS of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) was thinking "idealistically" when he stated that the Civil Rights Bill is a first step toward solving the Negro problem in the United States. They said that the Negro can never achieve full equality in the United States under a capitalistic form of government.

(SU T-1, 5/12/64)

A characterization of the [redacted] is included in the appendix hereto. b6 b7C

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and ROBERT ARCHULETA were current members of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah in the early part of July, 1963. ROBERT ARCHULETA was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah at that time, and ARCHULETA and DI SANTI were both members of the Utah State Board of the CP at that time.

(SU T-3)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has from time to time sponsored demonstrations and other activities designed to further the rights of Negroes. Officers and members of this branch of the NAACP are aware of the fact that CP members and sympathizers could use such demonstrations and other activities for their own purposes. Every effort has been made to discourage the participation of CP members and sympathizers in all activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City.

(SU T-1, 10/21/64
SU T-2, 10/22/64)

A. Picketing of F. W. Woolworth Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 8, 1963.

The NAACP, Salt Lake City, held a planning meeting to picket the F. W. Woolworth Store in Salt Lake City on June 7, 1963. It was reported at this meeting that [redacted] had offered to help in connection with the picketing. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 6/7/63
SU T-2, 6/7/63)

[redacted] was a member of the CP in June, 1963. b6 b7C

(SU T-3)

The downtown store of the F. W. Woolworth Company, Salt Lake City, was picketed on June 8, 1963, in order to protest the treatment of Negroes in F. W. Woolworth Company Stores in the southern part of the United States. [redacted] was not observed participating in the picketing.

(SU T-1, 6/8/63
SU T-2, 6/8/63)

B. March On Washington, August 28, 1963.

The NAACP, Salt Lake City, had a delegation of sixteen participants who went from Utah to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

(SU T-1, 10/21/64
SU T-2, 10/22/64)

The [redacted] held a meeting in Salt Lake City on July 26, 1963. At this meeting it was mentioned that the Salt Lake City NAACP was considering participation in the March On Washington, August 28, 1963. [redacted] mentioned that she would like to go along and drive the bus or do something else to help. She did not say, however, that she would go. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 8/1/63
SU T-4, 8/1/63)

The Salt Lake City NAACP held a dinner at the YWCA, Salt Lake City, on August 18, 1963, for the purpose of raising funds for the March On Washington. ROBERT ARCHULETA was among those present.

(SU T-1, 8/19/63
SU T-2, 8/19/63)

The DGREH held a meeting in Salt Lake City on August 30, 1963. [redacted] suggested at this meeting that the participants in the [redacted] meet the Salt Lake City delegation to the March On Washington at the railroad station on its return to Salt Lake City. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 9/3/63)

On the night of August 31, 1963, the Salt Lake City delegation to the March On Washington arrived in Salt Lake City at the Denver & Rio Grande Depot. [redacted] was one of those present to welcome them back to Salt Lake City. b6 b7C

(SU T-4, 9/3/63)

Nine of the sixteen members of the March On Washington delegation from Salt Lake City arrived back in Salt Lake City at the Denver & Rio Grande Depot at 12:30 a.m. on September 1, 1963, on their return from Washington. [redacted] was one of those present to meet the delegates. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 9/11/63)

C. Memorial March For The Birmingham, Alabama, Bombing Victims, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 22, 1963.

The Salt Lake City NAACP is sponsoring a memorial march for the Birmingham, Alabama, bombing victims in Salt Lake City on September 22, 1963.

(SU T-1, 9/21/63
SU T-2, 9/21/63)

The memorial march for the Birmingham, Alabama, bombing victims took place in Salt Lake City on the afternoon of September 22, 1963. There were between 150 and 200 participants. Most of these were Caucasians but some were Negroes and there were a few orientals. There were no incidents. One of those participating in the memorial march was [redacted] b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 9/22/63
SU T-2, 9/22/63)

[redacted] was a member of the CP of Utah and a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah in the early part of July, 1963.

(SU T-3)

D. Picketing of Governor George Dewey Clyde of the State of Utah During a Visit of Governor George Romney of the State of Michigan, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 17, 1964.

The Salt Lake City NAACP plans to picket Governor GEORGE DEWEY CLYDE of the State of Utah on January 17, 1964, in connection with the appearance of Governor GEORGE ROMNEY of the State of Michigan in Utah unless difficulties between Governor CLYDE and the NAACP can be resolved prior thereto. The difficulties involve CLYDE's unwillingness to push a Civil Rights Bill in Utah.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, President of the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL), stated on January 15, 1964, that he was sympathetic to the purposes of the NAACP in planning to picket Governor CLYDE on January 17, 1964, and desired to participate in this picketing. DI SANTI stated that the UCCL would make a donation to the NAACP to assist in these activities.

(SU T-1, 1/16/64)

A characterization of the UCCL is included in the appendix hereto.

The NAACP picketed Governor CLYDE on January 17, 1964, in Salt Lake City in front of The Terrace, 464 South Main Street. [redacted] participated in this picketing. There were between eighty-five and 130 pickets. There were no incidents. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 1/17/64
SU T-2, 1/17/64
[redacted]
1/17/64) b6 b7C b7D

E. Lincoln Day Commemoration By The NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1964.

On February 16, 1964, the Salt Lake City NAACP held a special meeting to commemorate ABRAHAM LINCOLN and Brotherhood Week. [redacted] and JOSEPH DI SANTI were present at this meeting. It was held in the rotunda of the Utah State Capitol Building. There were between 150 and 200 people present. There were no incidents. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 2/25/64
SU T-2, 2/17/64)

F. Picketing of Home Buyers Seminar, Salt Lake County, Utah, By Salt Lake City NAACP, May 27, 1964.

The Salt Lake City NAACP picketed the Home Buyers Seminar sponsored by the "Salt Lake Tribune" and Salt Lake Real Estate Board on the evening of May 27, 1964. About thirty-five people took part in the picketing. There were no incidents. The purpose of the picketing was to protest the housing policy of the Salt Lake Real Estate Board.

[redacted] 5/28/64) b6 b7C

Among the persons who engaged in the above picketing were [redacted] ROBERT ARCHULETA and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 6/4/64
SU T-2, 5/28/64)

G. Medgar Evers Memorial Banquet, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 13, 1964, and Medgar Evers Memorial Service, Salt Lake City, June 14, 1964, Both Sponsored By Salt Lake City NAACP.

The Salt Lake City NAACP sponsored a MEDGAR EVERS memorial banquet in Salt Lake City, June 13, 1964, and a MEDGAR EVERS Memorial Service in Salt Lake City on June 14, 1964. These were in memory of MEDGAR EVERS, who was killed in Mississippi in June, 1963. JOSEPH A. CURTIS, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and UDA HANSON were present at the banquet. JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and [redacted] were present at the memorial service. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 6/22/64
SU T-2, 6/23/64)

JOSEPH A. CURTIS and UDA HANSON were members of the CP of Utah in the early part of July, 1963. JOSEPH CURTIS was at the same time a member of the Utah State Board of the CP.

(SU T-3)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has approximately 275 paid-up members. Its President is ALBERT B. FRITZ, who is a known anti-Communist.

Among the members at the present time are BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH A. CURTIS, ROBERT ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI. [redacted] and [redacted] have been members in the past but are not at the present time. b6 b7C

JOSEPH A. CURTIS attends meetings infrequently and ROBERT ARCHULETA has attended one or two meetings within the past two years. The others have not been in attendance at meetings of the NAACP within the past two years.

None of the above have any influence in the policies of the organization, and none are officers, nor have they ever been officers.

The NAACP on a national basis is opposed to Communism and known Communists are not supposed to be accepted as members. It is difficult, however, to challenge a person on this basis, since CP membership is almost impossible to prove. For this reason, membership is seldom challenged on the basis of Communism, but care is taken wherever possible to keep persons suspected of being Communists from getting in policy-making positions. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, considers that it has been successful in this respect.

The organization has also been able to avoid the distribution or use of what it considers to be Communist propaganda.

The Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) and the UCCL are considered by NAACP officers to be Communist front organizations. Mr. FRITZ periodically receives invitations to speak before these groups. He has made it a policy not to accept speaking invitations from the UCCL, since it is located in Salt Lake County, but about once a year accepts an invitation to speak before the PAFUC, since he considers that presenting the NAACP program to that organization might be of some value to the persons who attend. He has made it a point to be careful so that he will not be placed in the position of advocating Communist viewpoints. He considers that he has been able to avoid this pitfall in the past.

(SU T-1, 10/21/64
SU T-2, 10/22/64)

A characterization of the PAFUC is included in the appendix hereto.

DISCUSSION GROUP MEETING
AT RESIDENCE OF [redacted] b6 b7C

A source advised that a discussion group began meeting at the residence of [redacted] in October, 1959, and thereafter held biweekly meetings until April, 1960.

A second source advised this discussion group resumed biweekly meetings in October, 1962. While the purpose of the group is not defined, it attempts to discuss and to keep informed on matters of local, national and international interest. In May, 1964, this source advised that during these discussions the position of the U. S. Government is usually criticized, while the position of the Soviet Government on the same issue is upheld.

A third source advised in July, 1963, that [redacted] b6 b7C and two other members of the discussion group are currently members of the Communist Party of Utah.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

[redacted] admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah. b6 b7C

A source in July, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1964, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

UTAH COUNCIL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

[redacted] Utah, in May, 1955, stated he was associated with the Communist Party (CP) of Utah as a member and leader from 1948 to April, 1955. In April, 1955, [redacted] reported the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) was organized at the specific instructions of the Rocky Mountain Regional leaders of the CP for the purpose of fighting Smith Act prosecutions. [redacted] stated that WAYNE HOLLEY, Utah State Chairman of the CP, organized the UCCL in April, 1955. [redacted] also reported that the majority of officers and members of the UCCL are known to him as being members of the CP, State of Utah.

b6
b7C

A source, who is affiliated with the UCCL, in July, 1963, reported that the UCCL continues to support programs of the CP and other organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, and many members of the UCCL are known members of the CP of Utah.

A second source advised in May, 1964, that UCCL continues to promote programs of the CP.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
October 28, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 28, 1964, at Salt Lake City, Utah

b6
b7C

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1-Mr.Belmont
1-Mr.Sullivan
1-Mr.Wannall
1-Mr.Branigan
1-Mr.Bland
1-Mr.Baumgardner
1-Mr.Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Information has been received from the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), United States Army, indicating that Czechoslovakia and East Germany would allegedly send specialist teams to Cuba in the near future. These teams would instruct leading members of extreme anti-American Negro organizations in the conduct of "partisan, ideological warfare." This is considered to be the first step in Moscow's program designed to popularize communism among the Negro population of the United States. According to ACSI, this information was obtained from a source with access to the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This information is particularly interesting in view of information recently developed regarding the existence of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) within the United States. By memorandum 9/23/64 information was set forth indicating that RAM is a highly militant secretive organization following the Chinese-oriented Marxist-Leninist line that believes in replacing the capitalistic system with socialism. The organization follows or believes in the writings of Robert Franklin Williams, a Bureau fugitive currently residing in Cuba. Williams has in the past visited Red China. Two individuals who are allegedly members of RAM recently returned to the United States after visiting Cuba with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. Although it is not known at this time whether they were, in fact, in contact with Williams, this possibility is certainly not being overlooked.

The Moscow based communists could very well be attempting to make inroads among Negro civil rights organizations, particularly those that are extremely militant. This matter is being followed very closely and every effort is being made to determine the backing of Negro civil rights organizations within the United States.

ACTION:

For information.

100-442529

TPR:kmj
(8)

EX-103

58 OCT 22 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-15-2014

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Date: 10/7/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(priority)

(U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-357847)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-91911)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

[redacted]
SM-C

b6
b7C

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 9/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM on above case. Sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Confidential Source #1 [redacted] (Conceal at his request)

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Source #2 [redacted]

b7D (U)

Confidential Source #3 [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(100-357847)
1 - New York (100-152881) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF HOUSING) (#41)
1 - New York (100-128457) [redacted] (#45)
1 - New York (100-113842) (SAMUEL RUBIN) (#45)
1 - New York (157-) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING) (#42)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (100-91911)

REC-64 100-442529-194

OCT 8 1964

b6
b7C

VJA:amb
(11) 10 ENCLOSURES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

60 OCT 21 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 10/13/64

Copy to [redacted] by routing slip for ☒ info ☐ action date 10-13-64 by [redacted]

1 XEROX OCT 19 1964

UNLESS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-194

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735
100-91911

Confidential Source #4 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Confidential Source #5 NY 694-S*

Confidential Source #6 CG 5824-S*

Confidential Source #7 [redacted] b7D

Confidential Source #8 [redacted]

Confidential Source #9 [redacted]

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) to protect the identities of [redacted] who furnished information concerning the Samuel Rubin Foundation and Samuel Rubin Trusts. It is believed that unauthorized disclosure of this information might jeopardize the security of these sources and result in possible embarrassment to the Bureau. (S) b6 b7C b7D

NYO indices reflect no information identifiable with [redacted] Fund for Tomorrow, Incorporated, Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised on 9/24/64 that SAMUEL RUBIN and [redacted] were fully informed concerning [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

NY 100-153735
100-91911

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on 9/30/64. that [redacted]

[redacted] It is felt that dissemination of information concerning [redacted] would unnecessarily expose the source of this information.

For the information of the Bureau, it is pointed out that the Samuel Rubin Foundation, Incorporated, registered as a tax exempt organization with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), United States Treasury Department, is required to file a return once a year with the IRS, listing contributions made from the Foundation during the preceding year. Accordingly, contributions from the Foundation for the current year 1964, would be filed by May, 1965, and would be available for review at that time at the Records Management and Service Section, IRS, 120 Church Street, New York City.

An annual report concerning [redacted] is due by the NYO 2/5/65. UACB, a lead will be set forth at that time to review IRS records, New York City, for any information reflecting upon the grant to [redacted] or information of assistance in tracing this contribution.

[redacted] (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9
Page 23 ~ OTHER - SEALED COURT ORDER;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 35 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 36 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 37 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 39 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 221 ~ Duplicate;

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X For this Page X
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DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

SAC, Atlanta (-6670)

October 29, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Rosack
1 - Mr. Phillips

CONFIDENTIAL

CIRM

Re Richmond airtel 10/22/64, copies to Baltimore, Atlanta and New York, above caption as well as "Cominfil of SCLC, IS - C."

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

For the information of Baltimore and Richmond, note that correct Bufile number concerning CIRM is 100-442529 and not 100-3-116 as set out in the Richmond airtel 10/22/64 and the Baltimore airtel of 10/1/64, same dual caption as previously referred to.

EX-102 REC- 53 100-442529 2511

2 - Baltimore
1 - Richmond
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - 100-438794 (Cominfil of SCLC)

MAILED 6
OCT 28 1964
COMM-FBI

SFP:kmj
(10)

DECLASSIFIED BY 36 UAT/AG
ON 1-31-83

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/18/

CONFIDENTIAL

2 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(WEB)

SAC, New York (100-153735)

October 30, 1964

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Floyd
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

MAILED 2
OCT 29 1964
COMM-FBI

100-442529-253

In line with the foregoing, New York is advised that certain additions were recently made to communications submitted by that Office. Refer to your airtel and LHM

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

REC-53 100-442529-253

SFP:kmj (7)

EX-103

19 OCT 29 1964

NOV 5 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

10/23/64, copies to Atlanta

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/11/64

FROM : R. W. Smith

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Baumgardner
1 - R.W.Smith
1 - Phillips

SUBJECT: THREAT AGAINST LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Cirmo

In connection with Atlanta teletype 10/10/64 suggesting that New York or St. Louis advise King of the threat against his life, Special Agent [redacted] Duty Supervisor, called SAC Joseph K. Ponder, Atlanta, at 7:40 p.m. 10/10/64. b6 b7C

Upon instructions of Assistant Director Sullivan, it was determined from Ponder that the Atlanta Police Department (APD) was advised of the threat. Security Supervisor Charles S. Harding of the Atlanta Office notified Detective [redacted] Assistant to Captain [redacted] head of the Racial Squad, APD, on the evening of 10/9/64. b6 b7C Ponder stated the APD has taken no action in this matter. Ponder was instructed that it is up to APD to see that King is notified of the threat and Ponder should not have the FBI notify King or his family directly.

ACTION:

For information.

FAT:pa
(6)

6 OCT 28 1964

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 29 1964

100-106670

68 NOV 4 1964

CC-100-442529

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-Sub

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI

Date: 10/22/64

AIRTEL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

RE: NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka.
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: Newark
(Newark file 157-1608) (U)

5/19/87
Classified by SP1 ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR
6-16-87 ELW
#253760

CIRM
IS - C
CO: Newark
(Newark file 100-48052)
(Bureau file ~~100-442429~~)

(U)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
~~OTHERWISE~~

Re Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum, 10/19/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning BAYARD RUSTIN's visit to Newark, New Jersey, on 10/20/64.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are furnished to offices receiving copies of this airtel.

6 - Bureau (enc.-10) RM
(1 - 100-436224) [redacted] b6 b7C
3 - New York (enc.-3) RM
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
5 - Newark
(1 - 157-1608) (1 - 100-48052)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-47717) (BAYARD RUSTIN)

OAC: MJ [redacted] (U) b7D
(14)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
29 OCT 29 1964

CARBON COPY

NOV 3 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1850-8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NK 157-1608
NK 100-48052

b6
b7C
b7D

The first source used in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted], who furnished the information orally to SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX. (U)

The second source is [redacted] b7D

The third source is [redacted]

The fourth source is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(by request.)

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because data reported by [redacted] could result in identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. (U) b7D

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished to Secret Service locally.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

October 22, 1964

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT,
Also known as The Newark
Full Employment Project
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on October 21, 1964, that Mrs. Louise Patterson of 721 Hunterdon Street, Newark, New Jersey, a Negro woman active in neighborhood improvement work in the Clinton Hill area of Newark, had recently stated that the students of the Newark Community Union Project (NCUP) had invited Bayard Rustin to visit them in Newark on October 20, 1964. Mrs. Patterson said that Rustin arrived in Newark, New Jersey, about 4:00 PM, October 20, 1964, and went straight to the NCUP offices at 155 Ridgewood Avenue, where he met some of the students who then took Rustin to the home of Mrs. Patterson.

Following his visit to Mrs. Patterson, Rustin was escorted by the students through parts of Clinton Hill and was shown various slum areas there. After this tour Rustin returned to Mrs. Patterson's home for supper and an open meeting for the public. The source did not know what transpired at the meeting.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March." The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/86 BY SP1 mad LMT
5/19/87 SP 9 CLW KFA
6-16-87 CW

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

In addition, the source said Louise Patterson spoke of the recent arrest of [redacted] of the NCUP. According to Patterson, a Negro landlady in Newark was found to have violations of city regulations in an apartment that this landlady rented to a 72-year-old Negro woman. [redacted] and some of his group spoke to the landlady about these violations, but the landlady refused to correct these conditions, so the NCUP reported the landlady to the City of Newark. Also, [redacted] and one or more friends went to see the landlady who agreed to repair the premises she was renting to the elderly woman. The agreement was made in a formal statement and signed by those concerned. Thereafter, one day about 2:00 in the morning, the landlady appeared at the apartment rented to the old lady and told her to vacate the apartment by 8:00 AM the same day. The old lady went to the NCUP and complained. [redacted] then went to the landlady to show her the terms of the agreement. The landlady said she would not honor the agreement and asked for [redacted] copy. [redacted] refused to give it to her, whereupon the landlady attempted to take it from [redacted] striking him and hurting her hand in the process. Louise Patterson claimed that [redacted] only raised his hands to protect himself. [redacted] went to file a complaint against the landlady, but in the process met the landlady, who had just filed a complaint against him. The landlady pointed [redacted] out as her assailant, whereupon the police arrested [redacted] Patterson said a lawyer has been obtained to defend [redacted]

b6
b7C

The source said that Louise Patterson did not mention the names of the landlady, her elderly tenant, or the lawyer obtained to defend [redacted] b6 b7C

A second source advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, can be characterized as a "crusader" who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. The source believed that [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States.

A third source advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] then an undergraduate at the University of Michigan, was a campus leader during the fall semester of 1960. This source stated that [redacted] was a member of the Student Government Council of the University of Michigan; was a University of Michigan delegate to the National Student Congress, and during the summer of 1960, visited campuses throughout the United States regarding National Student Association affairs. This source described [redacted] as a responsible, aggressive, student leader whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. This source said that [redacted] work was crusading, and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to leadership capacity. This source said that [redacted] supported the Student Government Council's endorsement of "sit in" demonstrations in the South and he has worked on integration matters. This source said that [redacted] activities were based on sincere personal conviction, and the source said he has never known [redacted] to be a member of, or sponsor of, any student organization at the University of Michigan known to the source as containing communists or communist sympathizers. b6 b7C

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A fourth source advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become the main leader of the NCUP, formerly known as The Newark Full Employment Project. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 22, 1964

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735 DATE: 10/28/64

FROM Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. 808 R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX Reurtel 10/16/64 which made reference to an AT teletype 10/15/64. Advise date and caption of LHM which was to be submitted.

☒ 2. DATE ☒ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☒ letterhead memo ☒ submitted 10/16/64 ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED OCT 29 1964 FBI — NEW YORK by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

GPO 867-820

[redacted]E IN ENVE[redacted]

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

F. J. Baumgardner

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

THREATS AGAINST

10/22/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Forsyth
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Rachner
1 - Mr. Phillips

As you know, from time to time we have received information concerning threats against the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. As King more and more becomes a controversial figure, coupled with the controversial nature of the civil rights movement in which he is engaged, we can expect the continued receipt of information pertaining to such type threats. Our usual procedure has been to notify the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department (PD) due to King's residence in that city, as well as to notify an appropriate local law enforcement agency covering the area where the violence is threatened if such locale is known. We have not been notifying King himself.

The most recent such threat made was covered by memorandum from R. W. Smith to you 10/11/64 (original attached) which noted that upon your instructions it was determined that the Atlanta PD had been advised of the threat but that the Atlanta Office should not have the FBI notify King or his family directly. The Atlanta Office was instructed that it was up to the Atlanta PD to see that King is notified.

We intend to follow the practice outlined above of advising the Atlanta PD of information pertaining to threats against King. We will not advise King. We will also advise any other local agency if we know of locale of threat.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

100-106670

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SFP:fhd
(13)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 29 1964

66 NOV 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-4960

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 252 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date Oct. 27, 1964

Information herein will be furnished Civil Rights Division of Department.

Congress of Racial Equality is a civil rights group. The National Renaissance Party is an anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, neo-Facist group. W.E.B. DuBois Club of America is new Communist Party youth group.

BCR:cwb

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 27 1964
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

103 AM URGENT 10-27-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- /100-442529/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 2 P

C COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

FROM SIX THIRTY PM TO NINE THIRTY PM ON OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, SIXTY FOUR, A PEAK NUMBER OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY INDIVIDUALS DEMONSTRATED ON EIGHTH AVE. BETWEEN FIFTY AND FIFTY ONE STS., NYC, IN PROTEST OF SEN. BARRY M. GOLDWATER-S RALLY HELD AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FIFTY ST. AND EIGHTH AVE., NYC.

PICKETS CARRIED SIGNS IDENTIFYING THEM AS AFFILIATED WITH DOWNTOWN, QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK, BRONX AND NEW YORK CITY CHAPTERS OF CORE (CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY). IN ADDITION, PICKETS DISTRIBUTED LITERATURE AND CARRIED SIGNS SHOWING AFFILIATION WITH W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA AND YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.

FROM SEVEN FORTY FIVE PM TO EIGHT FIFTEEN PM, OCTOBER TWENTY SIX, JAMES H. MADOLE, LEADER OF NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY /NRP/ WITH SIX OTHER INDIVIDUALS DISTRIBUTED PRO-GOLDWATER LITERATURE AT THE CORNER

END PAGE ONE

cc: Mr. Sullivan

EX-108 REC 20 100-442529-254
4 OCT 29 1964
68 NOV 4 1964

OF FOUR NINE ST. AND EIGHTH AVE.

THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS.

WHEN THE CORE PICKETING CONCLUDED AT NINE THIRTY PM, PICKETS FROM THE GROUP PROCEEDED SOUTH ON EIGHTH AVE. TO FOUR NINE ST. WHERE A LARGE NUMBER OF GOLDWATER PEOPLE WERE ASSEMBLED OUTSIDE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH AVES., LISTENING TO SEN. GOLDWATER-S ADDRESS ON LOUD SPEAKERS. THE CORE PICKETS ATTEMPTED TO MINGLE IN THE CROWD OF GOLDWATER PEOPLE ASSEMBLED ON FOUR NINE ST. BUT WERE DISPERSED ~~DISBURSED~~ BY THE ~~NYCPD~~. NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

GOLDWATER-S SPEECH BEFORE A CAPACITY CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCLUDED AT TEN PM, OCTOBER TWENTY SIX SIXTY FOUR.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F B I

Date: 10/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3410 PLT 1 GAT
ON 10/6/88 (81-0802 Garrow/King)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNY teletype dated 10/23/64.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted]. b7D

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were [redacted], in that order.

ENCLOSURE

5/20/87
Classified by SP4-ELW/KFA/GAT
Declassify on: OADR
253760 ORIGINAL NOT LOCATED, NOTATION SERIAL CHARGED OUT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Baltimore (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Chicago (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Detroit (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-255

JMK:rmv
(18)

C. C. Wick

EX-103

REC-19 14 OCT 29 1964

7 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 10-26-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SFP: Tek

1-XEROX AIRTEL & 1-CC LHM Re BOB R.B.

65 NOV 4 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-15790-

[redacted] was the source used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. b7D

The sources who characterized HARRY WACHTEL were: b6 b7C

1. An anonymous source of the WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50.

2. [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 06-03-2014

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 23, 1964

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(81-0802 Garrow/King)
3042 PWT/GAT 10/6/88
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-17 60 T/12

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR declassification
DATE 3-14-17 GM TM

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-255

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." f u

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York, and resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in December, 1949, advised that Harry Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York City, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

A characterization of the NLG is attached.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the confidential source referred to immediately above furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (100-10241) - RUC -

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~BUFILE 100-3-116~~
NEW YORK FILE 100-151548
ATLANTA FILE 100-6520A

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BUFILE 100-438794
NEW YORK FILE 100-149194
ATLANTA FILE 100-5718

Re Baltimore airtels to Bureau, 8/27/64 and 10/1/64. b6 b7C

On 10/22/64, [redacted] and [redacted], American Motor Inn, Roanoke, Va., had their records searched for a folio for Room 712 of the Holiday Inn (Downtown), Baltimore, Md.,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/3/80 12/15/88 BY SP4 JRM/ew/GAT

5-Bureau (RM)
(3) - ~~100-3-116~~ (CIRM)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
1 - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-New York (RM)
1 - 100-151548 (CIRM)
1 - 100-149194 (SCLC)
3-Atlanta (RM)
1 - 100-6520A (CIRM)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Baltimore (100-23140) (RM)
1-Richmond
IAH/jeh
(13)

100-438794-2529-256

REC-19 100-106670-1041

OCT 26 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 NOV 4 1964

b6 b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

for the period of August 20-25, 1964, and advised SA [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

LEADS:

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Recontact [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will, if possible, inform

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 22 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

10-22PM EDT URGENT 10-22-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /100-442529/ /16/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ TWO PAGES

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CIRM. IS DASH C~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

OCIRM

RE NY TELETYPE DATED OCTOBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED OCTOBER TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

RE COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED A PROPOSED TOUR AROUND COUNTRY BY CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WOULD BE TO ENCOURAGE CITIZENS TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER THREE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

END PAGE ONE

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

letter to Moyers, White House #6 dtd 10/26/64 advising of contents

REC-28 100-442529-257

ENCLOSURE

69 NOV 4 1964

DIR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI

ST-101

OCT 30 1964

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

FOLLOWS.

ND AND HOLD PLS

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-23-64

Dissemination being made to White House and Attorney General.

BCR

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-257

F B I

Date: 10/23/64

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Rosen
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Mr. Tavel
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Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-18-88 BY SP6 Baer #266,188

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination. b7D

The source furnishing this information is [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ in order to protect this source, of continuing value, inasmuch as this information might tend to disclose the source and have an adverse effect on the defense interests of the country.

R/S to NY 10/24/64 submit info of this nature under SWP caption in the future

2cc + 2 cc'd 808RB

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-16) (SWP) (Enc. 1)
1 - [redacted] b7D
1 - NY 100-4013 (SWP) (44)
1 - NY 100-145486 (JAMES SHABAZZ) (43)
1 - NY 100-152759 (MMI) (43)
1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

1 ENCLOSURE

AJG:msb
(12)

C. C. Wick

REC-53 100-442529-260 EX-102

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

3 OCT 30 1964

AGENCY RAO-DSD(6B), ONI, OSI, ACSI, Secret Service
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10-27 r/s

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

New York, New York

October 23, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-442529

DECLASSIFIED BY sp8uty.jsb
ON 3-18-88
#2661'88

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On October 23, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on October 22, 1964, James Shabazz spoke at a closed New York Local, Socialist Workers Party (NYL, SWP) membership meeting held at 116 University Place, New York City.

Shabazz was presented as a representative of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) in New York City and spoke before members of the SWP, together with a few selected Party contacts.

According to the source, Shabazz related in regard to the current efforts to secure equal rights for the Negroes, that the printed word is of utmost importance, and that a secret publication to "educate Negroes in the right kind of education" should be forthcoming. Source advised that Shabazz inferred that this type of education would be toward revolt. Shabazz further advised that an organization must be formed "in darkness" by the Negro people which could work in an underground fashion. Shabazz stated that "the lord," referring to the Government, would let an organization exist as long as it does not threaten the power structure. He added that the

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100-442529-260

ENCLOSURE

present Government and its power structure must be done away with in order to enhance the Negroes' opportunity for civil rights. Shabazz related that at this time the printed word must be utilized to change the minds of the Negroes.

Shabazz added that he believes the Negroes should be bombing those schools which refuse to integrate, rather than attempt to gain entrance on a select basis. He related that it was his opinion that narcotics have been brought to Harlem to "keep Negroes nodding" rather than doing positive things.

According to the source, Shabazz did not indicate if the aforementioned secret publication or underground organization were being created by any particular group; however, he merely related that these activities should be brought into existence.

The source stated that the SWP members in attendance at this talk appeared enthusiastic over the outlook expressed by Shabazz in relation to civil rights.

Characterizations of the NYL, SWP, the MMI, the Nation of Islam (NOI) and the NOI Mosque No. 7 are contained herein.

Sources utilized in the Appendix section have furnished reliable information in the past.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on April 8, 1964, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

1. APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

1. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD'S organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD'S teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

2. APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 259 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	10/29/64	10/1 - 23/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REF:

TYPED BY: mak

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

-P-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York as office of origin in this matter is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau routing slip captioned "CIRM" dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report in this matter to reach the Bureau by 2/1/65.

b6
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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

100-442529-261

REC-16

11-2

17 OCT 30 1964

REC-38

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	~~AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;~~ DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
~~Request Recd.~~	DATE FORW: 11-18-64
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
How Fwd.	BY: SEP 1 1965
By	79 DEC 23 1964

Notations

b6
b7C

1 - cc report for S.E.B.

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BU T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
BU T-4 [redacted] (deemed advisable)	100-17733-1A-38 b6 100-16691-157 - 163 b7C
BU T-5 [redacted]	b7D
BU T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
BU T-7 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BU T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]
BU T-9 [redacted]	b7D
BU T-10 [redacted] (by request)	100-16691 b6 100-16691-1B b7C

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS (continued)

Identity of Source	Location
[redacted] (deemed advisable)	100-16691 100-17733 157-121 100-11950 157-153
BU T-12 [redacted]	
BU T-13 [redacted]	100-11950
BU T-14 [redacted] (by request)	157-162
BU T-15 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
BU T-16 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

b6
b7C
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bb6

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS (continued)

Identity of Source	Location
BU T-17 [redacted] b7D	Used to characterize [redacted] b6 b7C
BU T-18 [redacted]	Used to characterize WILLIAM EPTON
BU T-19 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted] b6 b7C
BU T-20 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
BU T-21 [redacted] b7D	Used to characterize [redacted] b6 b7C
BU T-22 [redacted] (by request)	100-11950

ADMINISTRATIVE

Certain pages of the details reflect observations made by Special Agents of the Buffalo Office of the FBI as the result of fisurs during racial demonstrations, and so forth. The Agents involved are identified in the substantive files of the Buffalo Office.

This report is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) because the information provided by BU T-1, BU T-2, BU T-3, and BU T-8 reflects information provided by informants of present value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would

ADMINISTRATIVE (continued)

be prejudicial to the national interests; and because information provided by such sources as BU T-5, BU T-9, and BU T-12 represents that from highly confidential investigative techniques, the disclosure of which could adversely affect the national interests.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 05-22-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 10/29/64

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Since January, 1963, [redacted] three subversive groups at Buffalo, N. Y., the Communist Party (CP), the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and the Workers World Party (WWP) have exhibited interest in racial matters, racial demonstrations, and so forth. Statements of PLM set forth re support of separate nation for Negroes, for creation of "people's police" and for disarming of police in South. Only racial activity dominated and controlled by three groups mentioned is that re WILLIE MAE MALLORY case, done in name of WWP and through an adjunct known as the Mothers Alliance (MA). Approximately 60 individual members and/or associates of CP, PLM or WWP have been involved in one or more racial demonstrations at Buffalo since January, 1963.

-P-

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BU 100-18520

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BU 100-18520

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The purpose of this report is to combine in one document all known, substantial, communist involvement in racial matters, the integration movement, racial demonstrations, and so forth since January of 1963.

There are three communist groups at Buffalo: the Communist Party (CP) itself; the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and the Workers World Party (WWP). The last two mentioned groups are described both nationally and locally in the appendix pages to this report.

This report will contain the names of approximately 60 individuals who have present membership or close association with one of the three mentioned groups or who have been members of one of the three in the past. The communist affiliation of these individuals is set forth in alphabetic order in the appendix to this report.

Occasionally, the narrative required the use of names which are not contained in the alphabetized appendix. When this occurs, the reader is advised that the Buffalo Office of the FBI has not had investigative interest in these individuals.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Plans and Discussions by Local Leaders and Rank-And-File Members

On January 9, 1963, during a meeting of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) Executive Board, JOHN MC KENZIE discussed the Buffalo Negro community and the possibility of starting a Communist movement there. JOHN MC KENZIE was not optimistic. He pointed out that the average Negro wants to be a good citizen and that he is making more progress in the social scale. This fact together with his awareness of Federal laws against the Communist Party (CP) makes it extremely difficult for anyone to sell the CP to him. It also makes it difficult for a CP member to make any inroads into the Buffalo Negro community.

Source: BU T-1
January 10, 1963

On April 24, 1964, TONY MASSA stated he wanted the Party to initiate something in the Negro community in Buffalo. TONY felt that the Negro people in Buffalo had a number of potential CP members among them. TONY expressed the belief that there was no reason why the CP could not recruit in Buffalo 12 Negroes a year.

Source: BU T-1
April 25, 1963

On June 23, 1963, SEYMOUR RUDNER mentioned he participated in a Mourning March and memorial service for MEDGAR WILEY EVERS, the slain Field Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Jackson, Mississippi, which was held in Buffalo, New York, that afternoon. RUDNER stated that he desired that certain CP members meet to discuss the issue of racial integration as a Party matter. RUDNER stated that he was against TONY MASSA working alone on the issue of racial integration and insisted that MASSA work as a Party member with CP approval.

RUDNER stated that as the leader of the ECCP, he does not believe in pushing people. He feels that if a Party member does not wish to come to a meeting or get active, he, RUDNER, will do nothing about it. RUDNER remarked that he wished to deal only with those people who want to be active. RUDNER discussed the fact that one of the ECCP members had made contact with the local Nation of Islam (NOI).

A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix of this report.

RUDNER stressed the fact that any decision to meet with the NOI group must be made by the ECCP and not by individual Party members. RUDNER then commented about the few Party meetings held during the past several months and mentioned that the last meeting of any consequence was the one held May 5, 1963.

Source: BU T-1
June 24, 1963

A meeting of the ECCP was held in Buffalo, New York, on July 12, 1963. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss methods whereby the Party might be able to participate more effectively in the demonstrations in Buffalo supporting Negro integration. They agreed to make plans for influencing Party people in this Negro movement and also secure the help of former Party members who have remained sympathetic to the aims of the CP.

Source: BU T-1
July 15, 1963

On July 26, 1963, a meeting of the ECCP was held in Buffalo, New York. The principal topic of discussion was the racial situation. SEYMOUR RUDNER stated that he had been in touch with a former CP member who is now very active in the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP and is trying to influence him in this Negro movement.

Source: BU T-1
July 27, 1963

On the evening of October 23, 1963, at a meeting of the ECCP, SEYMOUR RUDNER discussed an article contained in a current issue of a magazine which appeared to be "Political Affairs." The article dealt with the Negro today in America. It criticized a statement of a U.S. Senator who claimed that the Negro movement was not revolutionary. According to RUDNER, HERBERT APTHEKER had written that this Negro movement in truth is revolutionary. APTHEKER stressed that the Negro will not wait for equality. APTHEKER claimed that this revolutionary movement is deeply rooted and is growing deeper. APTHEKER regarded the revolution as presently being an ideological struggle without fighting, but that it could turn into a bloody revolution.

During the discussion period that followed, the various Party members voiced their support of the Negro revolutionary movement in the United States. Some of the members told of their participation in activities sponsored by such organizations as the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP.

Source: BU T-1
October 24, 1963

The masthead of "Political Affairs" identifies this publication as the "theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA."

As of December, 1963, the ECCP has expressed interest in racial matters. However, due to the general lethargy in the local Party, the ECCP is not truly active in the racial field. The local Party has an active member in the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP who keeps the Party abreast of matters in that group. The ECCP has no program actually to be influential in racial matters.

Source: BU T-1
December 20, 1963

On February 18, 1964, an inquiry was made of SEYMOUR RUDNER to learn if the ECCP was going to hold a special meeting of the Executive Board for the purpose of formulating the Party program regarding its struggle for civil rights and racial integration. This question irritated SEYMOUR RUDNER who said that he is no longer planning to call a special meeting and that this topic could be discussed at the regular membership meeting of the ECCP held the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Source: BU T-1
February 20, 1964

B. PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) is located in the appendix to this report.

Wrote article for "Spectrum" (a student publication of the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB)) in its March 29, 1963 issue contained an article under the by-line of STEVE HARRIS detailing anti-United States foreign policy protest demonstrations held in Buffalo by two groups which HARRIS described as representing the "political left." The article identified one of these groups as the Progressive Labor party and it quoted an interview which HARRIS had had with MORTIMER SCHEER, described as a regional leader of the Progressive Labor group. In this article, SCHEER was quoted as saying "equality for the Negro" can be attained only within the framework of Marxist-Leninist doctrines.

The April, 1963 issue of the publication "Progressive Labor" ("PL") contains on Pages 10 - 12, an article by MORTIMER SCHEER captioned "Negro Freedom: A Comment," written based upon a court action in Rochester, New York between the black Muslims and the Rochester, New York Police Department. The article began by excoriating the treatment of Negroes in the United States. On Page 11 SCHEER's own article states "the rapidly growing Muslim movement, officially estimated to be 100,000 to 200,000 strong, has become one of the most significant developments in recent history. Consider the following features of the movement:

"1. The mass base of the movement is working-class and youth.

"2. They militantly oppose all forms of gradualism and tokenism.

"3. They champion the dignity and history of the Negro people and militantly attack all forms of white supremacy.

"4. They identify their struggle with the oppressed peoples throughout the world and expose Kennedy's hypocritical cold war slogans of defending freedom from the threat of communism.

"5. They urge a united front of all Negroes regardless of differences.

"6. They are subjected to some of the most brutal attacks by the white ruling class.

"Progressive workers should vigorously defend the Muslims from the brutal attacks upon them."

Later in his article on this Muslim movement, SCHEER, after maintaining that Negroes could only be free if the capitalistic system is smashed, said "..... the Muslim demand for a separate state can never be achieved within the frame of the United States system of Jim Crow capitalism and in this regard it should be understood as a revolutionary demand. It's unthinkable that the white ruling class would voluntarily give up a large tract of its land, natural resorces and factories to turn them over to the Negro people. Self-determination for oppressed peoples within a country can only be achieved by smashing the state power of the oppressors. If a significant section of the Negro people still want a separate state, after the workers, Negro and white, have established their own State powers, have outlawed all Jim Crow, and run the economy for the general welfare, then a socialist state must guarantee this basic right of oppressed peoples for self-determination, including the right to a separate state."

The black Muslim movement, which is also known as the Nation of Islam (NOI), is characterized in the appendix to this report.

In a mimeographed throwaway captioned "An Open Letter to the White Worker of Buffalo," the PLM issued a leaflet dealing with the series of demonstrations then being conducted in various parts of the country concerning racial problems. The leaflet urged that the following demands be made in trade unions, community clubs or in letters to public officials:

"1. Immediate mass labor demonstrations locally and nationally of support for Negro equality in Birmingham, Alabama and throughout the United States.

"2. End all racist practices in industry, Government and labor.

"3. Long jail sentences for violators of the Negro People's Rights. The death penalty for all persons convicted of lynching.

"4. The right of the Negro people to demonstrate freely, without terror or arrest, and the right to bear arms in their self-defense.

"5. Organize white and black workers in the South to end the low wage system and to oust the Dixiecrats from political power."

Source: [redacted] b7D

June 11, 1964

MORTIMER SCHEER on June 25, 1963 stated that racial demonstrations being conducted by Negroes will not lead to their obtaining equal rights and opportunities as long as the United States is controlled by capitalism which

prevents the Negro from reaching the economic level where full integration can be achieved.

Source: BU T-2
July 5, 1963

MORTIMER SCHEER prepared an eight page report for delivery to a special Buffalo PLM conference to be held on December 15, 1963. Principal emphasis in the report was given to two PLM members, EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN and GERTRUDE ALEXANDER, who had recently been distributing a news sheet called "The Spirit and the Sword." Publication by these two PLM members of this leaflet, which dealt with the problem of integration nationally, had not been authorized by SCHEER or any of the other PLM leaders and its appearance had infuriated him. At one point in SCHEER's eight page report, he criticized the WOLKENSTEIN-ALEXANDER line as set forth in "The Spirit and the Sword" by describing it as representing "a petty bourgeois liberal humanitarian outlook." SCHEER also said that the line of this unauthorized publication did not expose the source of oppression of the Negro people, that it adopted an one-sided uncritical approach of full support to the reformist leadership and organizations, that it offered no program to advance the level of the integration movement, and they advanced no perspective for the necessity of smashing the political power of the ruling class and establishing working class power.

Source: BU T-3
December 13, 1963

On September 16, 1963, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) picketed the offices of the General Motors Corporation, Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York, for alleged racial job discrimination in the Buffalo area. (This demonstration is dealt with separately later in this report.) MORTIMER SCHEER joined the picket line and attempted to distribute handbills, but was denied permission by an NAACP official

who was present. SCHEER then dumped his leaflets into a nearby trash can. These leaflets, captioned "Murder in Birmingham - Job Discrimination in Buffalo," are dated September 16, 1963 and are shown as issued by Progressive Labor, Post Office Box 81, Buffalo, New York. This leaflet attacked recent racial violence in Alabama and made several demands. Two of the demands are: that Alabama State troopers and Birmingham, Alabama police must be disarmed and that an armed militia of Negroes and whites opposed to racism must be created to really enforce the law and maintain order.

Source: BU T-4
September 16, 1963.

On September 24, 1963, MORTIMER SCHEER stated, during an argument concerning recent racial disturbances in Birmingham, Alabama, that he saw nothing wrong in disarming the police in the South and in forming a "people's police."

Source: BU T-5
September, 1963

On December 18, 1963, MORTIMER SCHEER spoke of the newspaper "Freedom" which had been begun by PLM in Monroe, North Carolina expressly for the Southern Negro since, in SCHEER's words, the Negro in the South is faced with the problem of being in a "nation within a nation." SCHEER explained that PLM would necessarily adopt a different approach to racial problems in the North from that pursued in the South. In the North, the PLM fight for the Negro revolves around labor, while in the South it will deal with Negro nationalism.

Source: BU T-2
December 18, 1963

On February 24, 1964, at a PLM meeting in Buffalo, invitations were passed out announcing a social activity and lecture "On and Around Negro History" to be held on

February 29, 1964. The guest speaker was listed as Mr. BILL EPTON, who was described in the invitation as a national leader of the Progressive Labor Movement. The topic of discussion was set forth as follows: "How can we build a revolutionary movement for the upgrading and complete freedom for working people, especially Negro people? Self-determination - along with a feeling of all-or nothing in achieving equality - is our goal."

Source: BU T-3
February 24, 1964

The PLM Negro History party was held on February 29, 1964 at the residence of WALTER ZVALEKO. Twenty-one people were present. The featured speaker was BILL EPTON who spoke at length of PLM involvement in the housing rental strikes in New York City in which he said he had been very active. EPTON's talk concerned the method of organizing and conducting such a strike.

Source: BU T-3
March 6, 1964

The "Buffalo Evening News" (a newspaper of general circulation published daily except Sunday at Buffalo, New York) in its complete financial edition of April 14, 1964 on Page 19 carried a statement issued by MORTIMER SCHEER predicting that his organization, PLM, would be "attacked" during the Buffalo, New York hearing of the House Committee On Un-American Activities (HCUA) scheduled to begin on April 29, 1964. In a portion of the news release which had dealt with the Negro movement for greater civil rights, SCHEER's statement said: "Old conversative tactics, such as reliance on the courts and Federal Government, is being replaced with new tactics of mass direct action and armed self-defense; old conservative demands for total integration are being replaced by demands for political power to achieve decent jobs, homes, schools and full equality; old conservative leaders are being replaced by new young revolutionary leadership."

C. WORKERS WORLD PARTY

There is at Buffalo, New York a third subversive group, the Buffalo Branch (BB), Workers World Party (WWP), which is described in the appendix to this report. General plans and strategy of the BB, WWP has not been sufficiently significant to be included in this section of this report. The activity of this group in specific racial matters is dealt with later.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

This section will include the specific activities of the three subversive groups at Buffalo, New York related to particular racial matters.

THE WILLIE MAE MALLORY CASE -
JANUARY, 1963 - OCTOBER, 1964

During the period January, 1963 to October, 1964 the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (BB, WWP) engaged in frequent activities on behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. These activities consisted of participating in picketing demonstrations, preparing leaflets for distribution, raising funds, issuing statements, and so forth. Developments in connection with the MALLORY case were frequently discussed at local branch meetings.

The WWP nationally, as well as the BB, WWP, is characterized in the appendix to this report. Similarly described is WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

Source: BU T-6,7,8,9
January, 1963 -
October 15, 1964

On September 26, 1963, information was received which indicated that the New York City Branch of the WWP had requested MARY ANN WEISSMAN to leave the Buffalo area for Cleveland, Ohio to assist in activity involving the WILLIE MAE MALLORY case.

Source: BU T-9
September 26, 1963

As a result of the request mentioned in the preceding paragraph, MARY ANN WEISSMAN, at a BB, WWP meeting held September 27, 1963, was granted a month's leave of absence to visit Cleveland, Ohio.

Source: BU T-6
October 8, 1963

At a BB, WWP meeting held November 1, 1963, MARY ANN WEISSMAN reported on the activity in which she had been engaged while in Cleveland, Ohio in behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

Source: BU T-7
November 15, 1963

As of December, 1963, the BB, WWP periodically solicited funds from local branch members, ostensibly to cover expenses incurred by a group known as the Mothers Alliance.

The Mothers Alliance will be described in the appendix to this report.

Actually the money was used to cover expenses the BB, WWP incurred in connection with its activities involving WILLIE MAE MALLORY in the State of Ohio.

Source: BU T-7
December 19, 1963

During the early part of December, 1963, individuals connected with the WILLIE MAE MALLORY case in Cleveland, Ohio requested officials of the BB, WWP to furnish 500 leaflets publicizing MALLORY no later than December 6, 1963 so that the Cleveland group would have these leaflets on December 7, 1963 when they planned to picket the mansion of the Governor of Ohio at Columbus, Ohio. BB, WWP officials advised that the requested leaflets would be mimeographed in Buffalo on December 4, 1963 and would be sent to Cleveland on the evening of December 5, 1963.

Source: BU T-9
December 4, 1963

A copy of the master stencil of the leaflet mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as prepared by MARY ANN WEISSMAN, was furnished. The leaflet was captioned "Another Political Football" and it depicted a football player labeled as "Rhodes Rats" (an apparent reference to Ohio Governor JAMES RHODES) preparing to pass a football, the football depicting WILLIE MAE MALLORY, across a football field divided by the Mason-Dixon line, to hooded figures representing the Monroe, North Carolina White Citizens Committee.

Source: BU T-10
December 5, 1963

A second master stencil of a leaflet prepared at the request of EDWARD MERRILL concerning the MALLORY case was also furnished. This stencil was captioned "An Appeal to Conscience ..... Are You Satisfied with Governor Rhodes' Refusal to Save Mae Mallory?" This leaflet asked the recipient to register protests with the Governor of Ohio, to demonstrate, and so forth. The stencil indicates that it was prepared by the committee working to assist WILLIE MAE MALLORY in Cleveland, Ohio.

Source: BU T-10
December 5, 1963

During January, 1964, information was received which indicated that WILLIE MAE MALLORY had been extradited from the State of Ohio to Monroe, North Carolina. The New York City WWP at that time was attempting to raise money in order to obtain MALLORY's release on bail from imprisonment in North Carolina. It was determined as of January 15, 1964 that the New York City WWP had raised $5,000.00 in cash and hoped that the remainder of the bail fund could be raised by other WWP branches in the United States. As of January 17, 1964, it was determined that MILTON and ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG would contribute $1,000.00 to the bail fund and that MARY ANN and ERNEST WEISSMAN planned to contribute $2,000.00.

Local WWP officials were instructed to send a certified check for the amount of the bail contributions to the WWP headquarters in New York City.

Source: BU T-9
January 15 - 17, 1964

On March 22, 1964, JEANETTE MERRILL met with ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG and told her that a civil rights group at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) was interested in having WILLIE MAE MALLORY speak to students on the campus. MERRILL discussed a letter which she was preparing to send to MALLORY and she mentioned that she was also going to tell MALLORY that a student group at the State University College at Buffalo (SUCAB) was also interested in hearing MALLORY speak.

Source: BU T-9
March, 1964

On the evening of April 22, 1964, a delegation consisting of ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG, EDWARD MERRILL and HELEN RICHARDSON, together with several unidentified individuals, greeted WILLIE MAE MALLORY at approximately 10:00 p.m. as she arrived at the Greater Buffalo International Airport.

Source: Special Agent of
the Federal Bureau
of Investigation
April 22, 1964

The April 22, 1964 edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express" (a newspaper of general circulation published at Buffalo, New York) on Page 12 contained an article entitled "Civil Rights Group Formed at College." This article reflected that a new civil rights organization described as "Students Together Against Negro Discrimination" had been formed on the campus of SUCAB. According to the article, this group was to sponsor a talk by Mrs. MAE MALLORY, who was described in the article as a "North Carolina civil rights leader."

The April 22, 1964 edition of "Record" (a student publication of SUCAB) contained an article entitled "Mallory to Speak Tomorrow." This article also pointed out that MALLORY, upon the invitation of Students Together Against Negro Discrimination, was to be a guest speaker on April 23, 1964.

During the early evening of April 23, 1964, the BB, WWP organizer expressed an interest in the MALLORY appearance on the SUCAB campus and other WWP members who had attended that particular gathering told him that it had been successful and that over 100 students had been in attendance.

Source: BU T-9
April 23, 1964

On April 23, 1964, it was determined that the multi-purpose room of Norton Union on the campus of SUNYAB had been reserved by the "Civil Rights Group," described as a student group at SUNYAB. The reservation was for April 24, 1964 and it was indicated that MAE MALLORY would be the principal speaker. A slinger advertising the meeting had also been distributed on SUNYAB campus on the afternoon of April 23, 1964.

Source: BU T-11
April 23, 1964

During the evening of April 24, 1964, MILTON NEIDENBERG was informed by EDWARD MERRILL and ROBERT STERLING of the results of the student gathering held earlier on SUNYAB campus at which MALLORY had been the principal speaker. The gathering was described as a success since it was estimated that between 100 and 120 students had been present. MERRILL mentioned that ERNEST and MARY ANN WEISSMAN had also been in attendance.

Source: BU T-9
April 24, 1964

On April 26, 1964, MILTON NEIDENBERG revealed that SAM BALLAN had expressed a desire to have WILLIE MAE MALLORY speak at a gathering in Buffalo, New York on April 27, 1964 in connection with the planned appearance at Buffalo on April 29, 1964 of the HCUA. NEIDENBERG further revealed that he was attempting to persuade MALLORY to speak at the April 27, 1964 rally which was to be a protest against the HCUA and that he was also trying to obtain the approval of the groups sponsoring the protest rally so that MALLORY could appear.

Source: BU T-9
April 26, 1964

The April 28, 1964 edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express" on Page 15 contained an article entitled "Speaker Opposing HUAC Applauded." This article gave an account of a rally held on April 27, 1964 at the Pilgrim Baptist Church at which 10 speakers had opposed the forthcoming appearance of the HCUA in Buffalo. The article outlined statements by the various speakers, all of whom had expressed sentiments against the HCUA. According to the article, a surprise speaker who had been greeted with a standing ovation was Mrs. MAE MALLORY, described as a Southern civil rights leader who had advocated self-defense measures by Negroes when non-violent methods were ineffective. MALLORY was quoted as saying "HUAC will not investigate the bombing of children in Alabama or the plight of white workers in Harlan County, Kentucky." She also made a brief comment concerning self-defense for Negroes, pointing out that "..... black people will have freedom now."

MALLORY left the Buffalo area on April 28, 1964 after having stayed from April 24 - 27, 1964 overnight at the homes of EDWARD and JEANETTE MERRILL and ERNEST and MARY ANN WEISSMAN.

Source: BU T-9
April 24 - 28, 1964

Also concerning the case of WILLIE MAE MALLORY, there was interest expressed in this matter by a publication known as "Buffalo Labor Action." For example, the May, 1963 issue of "Buffalo Labor Action" contained an interview with Mrs. VERA SPRUILL, described as the President of the Mothers Alliance. In this issue SPRUILL reviewed developments in the MALLORY case and stated that her organization, the Mothers Alliance, was trying to help MALLORY and at that time was obtaining petitions to send to Governor RHODES of Ohio asking him to prevent MALLORY's extradition to North Carolina.

The "Buffalo Labor Action," VERA SPRUILL and the Mothers Alliance are described in the appendix to this report.

MEDGAR WILEY EVERS - SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION, JUNE 23, 1963

On June 20, 1963, source advised that the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP had requested permission of the Buffalo, N. Y. Police Department to conduct a memorial service on June 23, 1963 for MEDGAR WILEY EVERS, the slain field secretary for the NAACP at Jackson, Mississippi. RAPHAEL DU BARD, Regional Director for the NAACP in Western New York advised the Police Department that this demonstration would consist of a march involving approximately 200 people, several automobiles and a musical unit.

Source: BU T-11
June 20, 1963

The "Buffalo Courier Express" in its June 22, 1963 issue on Page 18 reported that the Mayor of Buffalo had proclaimed June 23, 1963 as "Medgar Wiley Evers Day" and had announced that a mourning march was scheduled for the afternoon of that day.

On June 22, 1963, PAUL SPORN occupied himself in attempting to enlist the services of various individuals in the demonstration mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

On June 23, 1963, SPORN's wife, JOSEPHINE SPORN, informed him that several members of the faculty of SUNYAB, where PAUL SPORN was employed, including LESLIE and DONALD SILBERMAN, would participate with the SPORNs in the memorial service.

Source: BU T-12
June 22 and 23, 1963

A source advised that after reviewing photographs of the MEDGAR WILEY EVERS memorial march taken by a photographer from the "Buffalo Evening News" on June 23, 1963, he had identified the following participants through photographs:

SEYMOUR RUDNER
ROSE TOURALCHUK
HELEN SCHWARTZ
MORTIMER SCHEER
PHYLLIS SCHEER
EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN
TOBIAS SCHWARTZ
RICHARD ALEXANDER
LESLIE SILBERMAN
DONALD SILBERMAN
JAMES JOHNSON
JOSEPHINE SPORN

This same source reported that he had observed the June 23, 1963 demonstration and that several hundred persons had participated in the demonstration which had been conducted in a peaceful manner. No violence had occurred and no arrests had been necessary.

Source: BU T-11
July 2, 1963

With further reference to the MEDGAR WILEY EVERS demonstration on June 23, 1963, the following individuals participated:

BEVERLY LEVINE
MILDRED CHAZIN
JULIAN CHAZIN

Source: BU T-1
June 24, 1963

After the June 23, 1963 memorial march had been concluded, SY RUDNER mentioned that he had participated in it. He also mentioned that RUFUS FRASIER had been a marcher and that he had observed a number of people from the PLM who had also participated.

Source: BU T-1
June 24, 1963

The July, 1963 issue of "Buffalo Labor Action" carried an article concerning a march by 500 people held to honor the memory of MEDGAR WILEY EVERS in June of 1964 at Buffalo. This article praised EVERS for his work in the civil rights movement.

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MARCH FOR FREEDOM - JUNE 30, 1963 TO AUGUST 4, 1963

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On June 24, 1963, a group of members of the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP met to devise a program to raise $10,000 for a Freedom Fund for the South. The Chairman of this program was DONALD ~~K~~LEE, a member of the NAACP Executive Board. The program agreed upon called for Negro marches through the Negro districts of Buffalo to alert the Negroes of this city to the existence of this group, its program and its purposes. LEE announced that white people would not be encouraged to participate in these marches.

Source: BU T-1
June 25, 1963

On June 28, 1963, the "Buffalo Evening News" reported on Page 42 that a drive to raise funds for integration work in the South would begin on June 30, 1963 and extend to August 4, 1963. The kickoff was to be a march in the Negro section of Buffalo on the first mentioned date, to be followed by a door-to-door and letter campaign.

Approximately 800 persons took part in a March for Freedom on June 30, 1963 at Buffalo, but only about $36.00 was raised when contributions were requested. The Executive Board of the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP met on July 1, 1963 to consider the program of the March for Freedom campaign. It was the consensus of the Executive Board that the original June 30, 1963 march had not been brought to the attention of the Board for approval and therefore it announced marches connected with this campaign were not to be sanctioned by the Executive Board of the NAACP. It was agreed at this meeting that officers of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP would have to consult with its Executive Board before planning and undertaking further activity in connection with the March for Freedom.

Source: BU T-13
July 2, 1963

On June 30, 1963, approximately 800 persons participated in a March for Freedom in the Negro section of Buffalo. There were no acts of violence and no arrests were necessary.

Source: BU T-11
July 1, 1963

TONY MASSA brought a group of several persons from North Tonawanda, New York to participate in the June 30, 1963 demonstration. MASSA described this group as the North Tonawanda Christians Against Discrimination. According to source, there was no reason to think that this group had subversive connections, but rather that it consisted of persons interested in civil rights and racial integration for the Negro.

Source: BU T-1
July 1, 1963

A source advised that a publicized August 4, 1963 march for the "Freedom Fund Campaign" had not been authorized by the Executive Board of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP. The "Freedom Fund Committee" which had requested police permission to make this march was composed of some of the more militant members of the NAACP and the Executive Board of the NAACP decided that in an effort to avoid dissension in the ranks of local membership it would not oppose this demonstration although it did not approve of it.

Source: BU T-13
July 24, 1963

On August 4, 1963, approximately 200 persons took part in a parade from the Negro section of Buffalo to City Hall. The marchers carried signs indicating that this demonstration was sponsored by the NAACP and the banners carried generally demanded "Why Wait?" and "We Want Freedom Now." No violence occurred and no arrests were made by the Buffalo Police Department. Observed as participants in this demonstration, but taking no leadership part in it, were the following individuals:

SEYMOUR RUDNER
ROSE TOURALCHUK
MARIA ZELMAN

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DOROTHY ZELMAN
MIROSLAW ZELMAN
NORMAN ROGGOW (who was seen distributing NAACP leaflets)
EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN
RICHARD ALEXANDER
MILTON NEIDENBERG
JAMES JOHNSON
HELEN RICHARDSON
FAYETTE RICHARDSON

Source: Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation August 4, 1963

On July 27, 1963, JOSEPH EASLEY, President of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP saw a leaflet captioned "Civil Rights Rally" supposedly put out by the NAACP. EASLEY said that this leaflet was the work of RUFUS FRASIER and that FRASIER had not had the authority of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP for the preparation of it. EASLEY stated that he would take steps to see to it that this leaflet was not distributed at the August 4, 1963 NAACP demonstration.

Source: BU T-1 July 27, 1963

At a meeting of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) in Buffalo, New York, on July 26, 1963, SEYMOUR RUDNER brought up the topic of the NAACP March for Freedom rally scheduled for August 4, 1963. RUDNER said that he had been in contact with RUFUS FRASIER recently and the latter had complained to him that he had not been able to get any help while he was trying to prepare a leaflet captioned "Civil Rights Rally." RUDNER went on to say that he had gone over to FRASIER's house to help him and noted

that FRASIER seemed afraid to talk with him in front of Mrs. FRASIER, especially since RUDNER had identified himself as the Head of the CP in Buffalo. RUDNER mentioned that he had invited RUFUS FRASIER to attend this July 26, 1963 meeting, but FRASIER did not attend.

Source: BU T-1
July 27, 1963

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963

A national demonstration at Washington, D. C. was held on August 28, 1963 for the purpose of pressing for the passage of President JOHN F. KENNEDY's civil rights program. Almost the entire delegation to this affair from the Western New York area traveled to and from Washington, D. C. in buses chartered by the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP and by the Rochester, New York Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), arriving in and departing from Washington, D. C. on the same day. Total participants from the Western New York area consisted of an estimated 525 individuals.

Source: BU T-1
August 28, 1963

In August of 1963, prior to the March on Washington, at meetings of the ECCP it was decided that the ECCP should have at least a small delegation proceed to Washington, D. C. to observe what transpired so that the ECCP could say that it had done its share. Those who finally made the trip to Washington, D. C., traveling as paying passengers on buses chartered by the NAACP, were the following and they were given no instructions by the ECCP except to observe what transpired:

ROSE TOURALCHUK
IVORY MC KENZIE

ANTHONY MASSA
GLORIA MASSA
MARIA ZELMAN

Source: BU T-1
August, 1963

During August of 1963, NORMAN ROGGOW, a member of the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP, was extremely active for several weeks prior to the March on Washington in publicizing the march, making arrangements for chartered buses in the name of the NAACP to transport participants to Washington, D. C. and in soliciting commitments from NAACP members to attend the March on Washington. Further, ROGGOW journeyed to Washington, D. C. for the August 28, 1963 demonstration.

Source: BU T-1
August, 1963

NORMAN ROGGOW is described in the attached appendix pages to this report.

In August of 1963, prior to the August 28, 1963 March on Washington, MILTON NEIDENBERG, the Buffalo Branch WWP organizer, had discussed with members of this branch the desirability of a group of members proceeding to Washington to participate. NEIDENBERG conveyed the feeling of SAM BALLAN, the National Chairman of the WWP, that no conclusion had been reached as to precisely what the WWP members could do in Washington, D. C. and that it had been BALLAN's thought that those WWP members who were able to attend should "just fish for themselves." The following members of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP attended the August 28, 1963 demonstration in Washington, D. C., traveling as paying passengers on buses chartered by the NAACP, except for EDWARD MERRILL and his wife, JEANETTE, who were at that time in the Boston, Massachusetts area on vacation and who traveled to Washington, D. C. from Boston:

ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG
MARY ANN WEISSMAN
VERA SPRUILL
WILFRED BAINES
ROBERT STERLING, JR.
ELAINE HOWARD
EDWARD MERRILL
JEANETTE MERRILL
HELEN RICHARDSON
FAYETTE RICHARDSON

Source: BU T-9
August, 1963

An article in the August 23, 1963 edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express" reflected that JOSEPH SCIOLI, an international representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, would lead a small delegation from Local 593 of this union in participating in the August 28, 1963 demonstration in Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH SCIOLI is described in the attached appendix pages to this report.

NAACP PICKET DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1963 - APRIL 21, 1964

There were 18 picket demonstrations conducted by the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP against the General Motors (GM) Corporation in the Buffalo, New York area between the period September 16, 1963 to April 21, 1964. The announced purpose of these demonstrations was a protest against the alleged "Jim Crow" employment policies of this company and a demand for more and better jobs for Negroes in GM plants. The number of these demonstrators varied on each occasion, from as few as 5 participants to as many as 85 participants. However, the

average number of participants was approximately 25 people. In no instances during these 18 demonstrations was it necessary for the police to quell any violence or to make any arrests. Most of these demonstrations were held in front of a number of GM automobile dealers' showrooms during the early evening hours. Several were held in the heart of the business district of Buffalo at the Liberty Bank Building wherein is located a small public relations office of GM. Five of these demonstrations were staged at the 1964 Automobile Show at the Masten Avenue National Guard Armory in Buffalo and one of the picket demonstrations was conducted in front of the River Road plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company in the Town of Tonawanda, New York. A number of persons were observed during these 18 demonstrations who are either members of or closely associated with the ECCP, PLM or the Buffalo Branch of the WWP. None of the persons identified with the three groups just mentioned were observed to take any leadership role in these 18 demonstrations nor did they appear to be wielding any influence on those who were directing the picket activity.

Source: Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, plus
[redacted]
BU T-4 and
BU T-11
September 16, 1963 - April 21, 1964

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There are set forth below details concerning the 18 picket demonstrations referred to above, including the dates, locations and approximate size of each activity. Listed below each event are the identities of the individuals participating therein who are members of or closely associated with the ECCP, PLM or WWP. Opposite each individual's name is bracketed the subversive organization with which that person is affiliated, this abbreviation not necessarily indicative of membership.

(More detailed characterizations of these persons are set forth in the appendix pages attached to this report.) The bracketed organizational affiliation is inserted here to reflect that there were representaiives of three subversive groups taking part. The sources for these individual observations are those set forth in the preceding main paragraph of this section.

Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
9/16/63	Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York	25
Participating:	ANTHONY MASSA (ECCP) GLORIA MASSA (ECCP) MARIA ZELMAN (ECCP) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) MORTIMER SCHEER (PLM) GERTRUDE ALEXANDER (PLM) JOSEPHINE SPORN (PLM) HELEN SCHWARTZ (PLM) DONALD SILBERMAN (PLM) LESLIE SILBERMAN (PLM) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) JEANETTE MERRILL (WWP) ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP)	
9/26/63	Chevrolet Motor Company, River Road plant, Town of Tonawanda, New York	20
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP) HELEN RICHARDSON (WWP)	

Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
10/1/63	Hunt Chevrolet Company, 2300 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York	20
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) MILDRED CHAZIN (ECCP) MAX BERMAN (PLM) BEATRICE BERMAN (PLM) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) HELEN RICHARDSON (WWP) FAYETTE RICHARDSON (WWP) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	
10/2/63	Don Allen Chevrolet Company, 2585 Main Street, Buffalo, New York	18
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	
10/7/63	Ray Weil Chevrolet, Inc., 1220 Main Street, Buffalo, New York	30
Participating:	JOHN MC KENZIE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) MAX BERMAN (PLM) BEATRICE BERMAN (PLM)	

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Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
10/8/63	Ray Weil Chevrolet, Inc., 1220 Main Street, Buffalo, New York	25
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) MAX BERMAN (PLM) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	
10/9/63	Ray Weil Chevrolet, Inc., 1220 Main Street, Buffalo, New York	25
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) MAX BERMAN (PLM) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) DONALD SILBERMAN (PLM) LESLIE SILBERMAN (PLM) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	
10/10/63	Ray Weil Chevrolet, Inc., 1220 Main Street, Buffalo, New York	15
Participating:	BEVERLY LEVINE (ECCP) NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) MAX BERMAN (PLM) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	

Date of Activity	Location		Number of Pickets
10/14/63	Tinney Cadillac Corporation, 1421 Main Street, Buffalo, New York		14
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW	(ECCP)	
	MAX BERMAN	(PLM)	
	EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN	(PLM)	
	ERNEST WEISSMAN	(WWP)	
10/15/63	Tinney Cadillac Corporation, 1421 Main Street, Buffalo, New York		24
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW	(ECCP)	
	MAX BERMAN	(PLM)	
	EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN	(PLM)	
	ERNEST WEISSMAN	(WWP)	
10/16/63	Tinney Cadillac Corporation, 1421 Main Street, Buffalo, New York		20
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW	(ECCP)	
	MAX BERMAN	(PLM)	
	ERNEST WEISSMAN	(WWP)	
	MILTON NEIDENBERG	(WWP)	
10/17/63	Tinney Cadillac Corporation, 1421 Main Street, Buffalo, New York		25

BU 100-18520

Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) RICHARD ALEXANDER (PLM) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) MILTON NEIDENBERG (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP) HELEN RICHARDSON (WWP)	
1/8/64	Masten Avenue National Guard Armory, Buffalo, New York	85
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) MAX BERMAN (PLM) JOAN MOOS (PLM) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP) WILFRED BAINES (WWP) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP)	
1/9/64	Masten Avenue National Guard Armory, Buffalo, New York	25
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) JEANETTE MERRILL (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP) WILFRED BAINES (WWP) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP)	

Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
1/10/64	Masten Avenue National Guard Armory, Buffalo, New York	No picketing due to extreme cold weather
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) JEANETTE MERRILL (WWP) ROBERT STERLING (WWP) WILFRED BAINES (WWP)	

The above four individuals showed up prepared to picket, but left when they realized that no picketing was to be held.

1/11/64	Masten Avenue National Guard Armory, Buffalo, New York	11
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) ROBERT STERLING (WWP) JEANETTE MERRILL (WWP)	
1/12/64	Masten Avenue National Guard Armory, Buffalo, New York	35
Participating:	NORMAN ROGGOW (ECCP) ANTHONY MASSA (ECCP) ERNEST WEISSMAN (WWP) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP) JEANETTE MERRILL (WWP) WILFRED BAINES (WWP)	

BU 100-18520

Date of Activity	Location	Number of Pickets
4/21/64	Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York	25
Participating:	EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN (PLM) EDWARD MERRILL (WWP)	

The January, 1964 issue of "Buffalo Labor Action" contained an article concerning the planned picket demonstrations organized by the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP scheduled to be held during the 1964 Buffalo Automobile Show, January 8 - 12, 1964 to protest racial discrimination at GM plants. This article stated that "Buffalo Labor Action" fully supported the NAACP picketing.

NAACP DEMONSTRATION
REGARDING WOODLAWN
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
MARCH 25, 1964

The "Buffalo Evening News" in its March 14, 1964 edition on Page B-14 carried an article captioned "Rights Group Plan March to Support School Integration." The article announced that the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP was planning a march on Buffalo City Hall scheduled for 9:30 a.m. on March 25, 1964. It was announced that the marchers would hear speakers and would conduct a peaceful demonstration in which they would call for the complete integration of the Woodlawn Junior High School, a new school scheduled to be opened in September of 1964.

On March 25, 1964, approximately 125 persons marched from William Street and Michigan Avenue to the McKinley Monument in front of Buffalo's City Hall at about

10:00 a.m. carrying placards calling for the end of segregation in the schools of Buffalo. The march was led by officials of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP and there was a short program of speeches and songs in front of the City Hall, the program ending earlier than scheduled since there was a driving rainfall in progress. No violence occurred during this demonstration and no arrests were necessitated. Among the estimated 125 persons participating, the following individuals were observed who did not appear to be exercising any authority, but who were merely among those present:

NORMAN ROGGOW
EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN
GERTRUDE ALEXANDER
JOAN MOOS
CARL MOOS
EDWARD MERRILL
ROBERT STERLING
HELEN RICHARDSON

Source: Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation March 25, 1964

LEROI JONES MEETING
AUGUST 4, 1964

On July 24, 1964, leading members of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP were making plans for the appearance of one LEROI JONES (an individual who is not characterized in the appendix hereto) to appear at a public gathering to be held at Buffalo Branch WWP headquarters, 831 Main Street in the near future. The source advised that JONES was teaching for the summer months on the campus of SUNYAB. This same source advised from July 29, 1964 through August 4, 1964 that BB, WWP members were actively engaged

NY

in promoting the appearance of JONES, finally set for the evening of August 4, 1964. These WWP members prepared a leaflet advertising the appearance of JONES, were instrumental in distributing these leaflets on the SUNYAB campus during that period and also mailed leaflets to close contacts in the Buffalo area. During this period it was decided that EDWARD MERRILL would serve as the Chairman of the Leroi Jones meeting.

Source: BU T-9
July 24, 1964 -
August 4, 1964

On August 3, 1964, a copy of one of the leaflets distributed in connection with the JONES appearance was provided. This leaflet was captioned "Harlem, USA --- Riot or Rebellion?" and contained a photograph of an individual identified as LEROI JONES. The leaflet described JONES as a poet, playwright, critic and educator and pointed out that he was a graduate of Howard and Columbia Universities. JONES, according to this leaflet, was a visiting lecturer in modern poetry for the summer at SUNYAB. The leaflet listed several books authored by JONES and pointed out that his play "Dutchman" had recently received an award as the best American play in 1963 - 1964. The leaflet informed the reader that JONES had just returned from Harlem and would make an analysis of the racial conflict in Harlem and Rochester, New York, as well as a prognosis for the future. This leaflet reflected that JONES' appearance was being sponsored by the "Buffalo Labor Forum."

Source: BU T-10
August 3, 1964

Buffalo Labor Forum is described in the attached appendix pages to this report.

The August 5, 1964 edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express" on Page 4 contained an article entitled "Negro Poet Flails U.S. in Forum." The article gave an account of JONES' appearance at 531 Main Street on the preceding evening and identified him as a Negro poet and playwright who had just completed a term as a summer lecturer at SUNYAB. According to the article JONES in his talk urged Negroes to disassociate themselves from "the American way of life," quit their jobs, stop voting, and steal food to live. He asserted, according to the article, that "the American way of life" had done nothing for the Negro; and predicted that racial strife in the nation would grow increasingly worse and that most large cities would be under martial law. This article quoted JONES as saying "I am in trouble because I'd tell any son of mine not to fight in any of these silly wars going on and I'd tell my children to despise everything this country stands for."

JONES was further described in this "Buffalo Courier Express" article as being married to a white woman and as the father of children. The article pointed out that he had addressed an estimated 200 people, many of them college students at this meeting which had been sponsored by the Buffalo Labor Forum. This article also set forth that EDWARD W. MERRILL "..... a white man who is Chairman of the Forum," early in the meeting had said "we must support the black rebellion against poverty and oppression - that is the significance of this meeting." MERRILL was also quoted as having called the recent racial riots in the United States "justified" and as condemning police for "brutality."

The August 5, 1964 edition of the "Buffalo Evening News" on Page 28 contained an article captioned "Poet Jones Says There's One Way to Help Cause." This article, which also gave an account of JONES' appearance on the preceding evening quoted JONES' position as being that Negroes' chances for full equality, at their worst

possible depth in 1964, could not be further hurt by big city riots or even by organized revolt. This article, which estimated JONES' audience as consisting of approximately 120 people, quoted JONES as follows: "There is no solution to the Negro question. One weapon the Negro has but has not yet properly exploited is to refuse to go to work. Now is the time to stop it and to walk off these jobs. Negroes should refuse to take part in the white man's system."

The "Buffalo Evening News" article also reflected that during his lecture JONES had verbally assaulted President JOHNSON, the press, all civil rights organizations and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. JONES had disparaged voter registration drives with the following statement: "Who would want to vote for Lyndon Johnson? He has a worse civil rights voting record than Barry Goldwater. Who can the Negro vote for in this country - nobody."

The August 12, 1964 edition of the "Buffalo Evening News" on Page 4 contained an article entitled "U.B. Answers Critics of Lecture Series By Poet Jones." This article indicated that there had been criticism received concerning the recent summer school lecture series given by LEROI JONES and that a spokesman for the University of Buffalo, Dr. A. WESTLEY ROWLAND, Assistant to the President, in answering these criticisms cited the "necessity of exposing students to diverse opinions --- one of the duties of a university." This article made reference to a lecture delivered by JONES off campus on August 4, 1964, at a meeting sponsored by the Buffalo Labor Forum. NY

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

An organizational meeting was held on October 18, 1963 to form a Buffalo, New York Chapter of CORE.

Source: BU T-4
October 18, 1963

14 This source advised that he had been in contact with the national office of CORE during the summer months of 1963 concerning the desirability of establishing a Buffalo, New York Chapter of this organization. A number of meetings were held in the homes of various individuals interested in the aims and purposes of CORE during that period of time. The source said that he realized before long that there was a considerable amount of maneuvering going on behind the scenes and he feared that control of this embryonic organization might be taken out of his hands. This source who stated that he had been authorized by the national office of CORE to assume the temporary chairmanship of the Buffalo Chapter identified himself as a film editor for WBEN-TV, which is an affiliate of the newspaper "Buffalo Evening News." He stated that due to his employment he had access to background information from the files of this newspaper and he determined that some of those who were seemingly active behind the scenes in helping to form CORE were "subversive." He thereupon decided to send a telegram to a number of individuals advising them that they were "controversial" and that their membership in CORE was being disallowed. He stated that he had dispatched these telegrams to the following individuals on October 22, 1963:

b6
b7C

NORMAN ROGGOW
BEVERLY LEVINE
MAX BERMAN
HELEN SCHWARTZ
EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN
EMIT COLLIER
ERNEST WEISSMAN

The source concluded that at the CORE meeting following the sending of the telegrams, three of those to whom he had dispatched the wires showed up anyhow. These three were MAX BERMAN, ERNEST WEISSMAN and EMIT COLLIER. Despite their protestation, the source was

adamant against admitting them into the chapter.

Source: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

October 29, 1963

On April 27, 1964, this source advised that approximately two months before the Buffalo Chapter of CORE had held an election of officers for the first time. This meeting had been attended by a regional representative of CORE. The slate of officers, presented by the source, was elected with the source himself elected as Chairman of the Action Committee. Immediately after the announcement of the election results, two individuals named GUITTA BLAU and ISADORE ZILLER met with the regional representative of CORE and the three drove away in a car. The trio returned in about one hour and the CORE regional representative announced that the elections had not been properly conducted and that new elections would have to be held in the future. The source stated that he had taken his own followers out of the Buffalo Chapter of CORE at this point, but that he has since heard rumors that a new Buffalo Chapter of CORE was to be constituted in the Buffalo area.

Source: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

April 27, 1964

GUITTA BLAU and ISADORE ZILLER are described in the attached appendix to this report.

Source advised on August 12, 1964 that a new chapter of CORE has been started in Buffalo presently consisting of 18 members under the chairmanship of LUTHER BURNETTE of 91 Hedley Place, Buffalo, New York.

member of Congress of Racial Equality

Source: BU T-14
August 12, 1964

BU 100-18520

The "Buffalo Evening News" in its complete financial edition of August 18, 1964 on Page 26 carried an article captioned "CORE Chapter Urges Boycott of Woodlawn School." In this article a man named SQUARE PARTEE was identified as a member of the CORE Education Committee. NY Congress of Racial Equality

Source advised that as of September 8, 1964 the Treasurer of the Buffalo Chapter of CORE is Dr. GEORGE BLACKMAN. Source advised that there is no present Communist Party influence or control of the new chapter of CORE.

Source: BU T-1
September 8, 1964

On September 9, 1964, a small group of pickets carrying CORE placards demonstrated in front of the newly opened Woodlawn Junior High School in Buffalo, New York. The signs carried indicated that those who were picketing represented the Buffalo Chapter of CORE and the text of the signs generally protested the opening of this new school on a segregated basis. The source advised that SEYMOUR RUDNER was one of those walking in the picket line.

Source: BU T-11
September 9, 1964

In a televised statement on September 10, 1964, Mrs. CLARKE EATON, a member of what was described as the Woodlawn Committee, announced that the Woodlawn Junior High School boycott was being called off. At the same time the Rev. JOHN H. MONROE, Chairman of the Clergymen's Civic Action Council of Buffalo stated that the boycott of this school had been sponsored only by the Buffalo Chapter of CORE. NY NY

BU 100-18520

On December 11, 1963, at a membership meeting of the ECCP, SEYMOUR RUDNER stated that he has attended a few meetings of the newly formed chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). RUDNER said that he heard that several people in the chapter received telegrams advising them that because they were undesirable they should stay away from future CORE meetings.

Source: BU T-1
December 12, 1963

On January 22, 1964, during a membership meeting of the ECCP, held in Buffalo, New York, SEYMOUR RUDNER pointed out that there is a lack of communication among Party people in various organizations. He gave as an example the fact that he and two other Party people recently attended the same CORE meeting and apparently none of the comrades knew that the others were going to be there.

Source: BU T-1
January 25, 1964

On September 9, 1964, an ECCP membership meeting took place in Buffalo, New York. This was the first Party membership meeting held since the early summer. SEYMOUR RUDNER delivered a report on the boycott of the Woodlawn Junior High School in Buffalo. The purpose of the boycott was to protest the alleged racial imbalance existing in this public school. RUDNER said that he attended the rally of CORE held on the preceding Sunday to spark a boycott. RUDNER concluded from the treatment he received at this CORE rally that CORE was excluding white people from it. RUDNER reported that it was obvious to him that CORE was trying to keep white people from being active in the school boycott. RUDNER said that on the opening day of school he entered the picket line in front of the Woodlawn Junior High School and carried a placard for several hours.

JOHN MC KENZIE at this ECCP membership meeting talked about a recent CORE meeting he attended. MC KENZIE said he noticed a certain amount of redbaiting taking place. MC KENZIE remarked that he received the impression the local CORE leaders were afraid that the Communists might take over the branch.

Source: BU T-1
September 10, 1964

BU 100-18520

On October 11, 1963, ERNEST WEISSMAN contacted leading officials of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP to furnish them results of an organizational meeting of CORE which he had attended on October 10, 1963. On this occasion MILTON NEIDENBERG instructed WEISSMAN to become involved in CORE work through EMIT COLLIER, who was already connected with that organization. NEIDENBERG suggested that WEISSMAN publicize the WILLIE MAE MALLORY matter and pointed out that there was a possibility that several local CORE members might be persuaded to travel to Cleveland, Ohio on October 12, 1963 with members of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and others to participate in a demonstration concerning WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

Source: BU T-9
October 11, 1963

Several individuals associated with the Buffalo Branch of the WWP as of October 23, 1963 had received telegrams telling them that their membership in this group was not desired.

Source: BU T-9
October 23, 1963

At a Buffalo Branch, WWP meeting on November 1, 1963, ROBERT STERLING announced that he had recently attended the first meeting of a small group affiliated with CORE at the State University of New York at Buffalo. STERLING mentioned that there had been approximately 13 individuals in attendance, both Negro and white, and that he had been shocked to discover that most of them were anti-communist. STERLING report that a resolution had been passed at this meeting which would bar anyone affiliated with a "left-wing student group" from membership.

Source: BU T-8
November 5, 1963

BU 100-18520

ACTIVITIES OF THE MOTHERS ALLIANCE (MA) RE WILLIE MAE MALLORY

On February 13, 1963, a source advised that the MA in Buffalo was preparing to distribute mimeographed copies of a letter addressed to the Governor of the State of Ohio, JAMES A. RHODES, the letter allegedly written and signed by MAE MALLORY, whose address was shown as the Cuyahoga County Jail, Cleveland, Ohio. In the letter, which was dated February 7, 1963, MALLORY set forth a brief resume of her case and asked the Governor to prevent her extradition from Cleveland to North Carolina. The notation on the bottom of this letter indicated that it was being distributed in Buffalo, New York by the Mothers Alliance, Post Office Box 497, Buffalo 5, New York.

Source: BU T-10
February 13, 1963

On February 21, 1963, local branch WWP members were advised that the branch meeting scheduled for February 22, 1963 had been cancelled due to the fact that the MA group in Buffalo was sponsoring a dinner on that evening, the proceeds of which would be sent to Cleveland, Ohio for the benefit of WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

Source: BU T-8
February 21, 1963

On April 3, 1963, VERA SPRUILL embarked upon a campaign to circulate petitions door to door in Buffalo. These petitions, showing the MA as the source, were to be sent to the Governor of Ohio asking him to intervene in the MALLORY case.

Source: BU T-9
March 29, 1963,
April 2 and 3, 1963

On April 10, 1963, a mimeographed slinger published by the MA concerning the MALLORY case was being prepared for distribution in Buffalo. This slinger included a photograph and an article which had been reprinted from a Cleveland newspaper identified as "The Cleveland Record" of April 1, 1963. The photograph showed several demonstrators holding signs publicizing the MALLORY case. The reprinted article was captioned "Visitors Back Plea For Mae Mallory." This article began by asking why people from Buffalo would come to Cleveland, Ohio to demonstrate on behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. Following this, ROBERT W. STERLING, JR., described as a junior at the University of Buffalo, was quoted as saying "I think a terrible injustice has been made against her." VERA SPRUILL, described in the article as the Chairman of the Mothers Alliance in Buffalo, was also quoted as saying "I want to see that Mrs. Mallory receives the justice she desires."

Source: BU T-10
April 10, 1963

At a local branch WWP meeting held April 12, 1963, VERA SPRUILL read excerpts from a letter from WILLIE MAE MALLORY thanking the MA group for its help. SPRUILL stated that during the week she had talked to MALLORY by telephone and that MALLORY was happy that she had been released from jail again.

Source: BU T-6
April 26, 1963

On April 25, 1963, plans were made to have certain local branch WWP members participate in a drive on the following evening for signatures on petitions for the benefit of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. It was planned that after the signatures had been gathered, VERA SPRUILL would immediately leave by bus for Columbus, Ohio and deliver these petitions to interested parties in that city.

Source: BU T-9
April 25, 1963

During the evening of April 26, 1963, several local branch WWP members were contacting residents of the Talbert Mall Housing Project in Buffalo in an effort to obtain signatures on petitions on behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. These petitions asked the Governor of Ohio to prevent MALLORY's extradition to North Carolina.

Source: BU T-11
April 26, 1963

At a local branch WWP meeting held on May 3, 1963 JEANETTE MERRILL in the absence of VERA SPRUILL gave the MA report. MERRILL said that on the previous weekend various comrades had solicited signatures on petitions in behalf of MALLORY. According to MERRILL, VERA SPRUILL had then traveled to Columbus, Ohio with these petitions.

Source: BU T-9
May 13, 1963

From May 10, 1963 through May 15, 1963, Buffalo Branch members of the WWP were mimeographing and distributing a slinger which announced a public meeting to be sponsored by the MA for the benefit of MALLORY on May 17, 1963.

Source: BU T-9
May 10, 1963 -
May 15, 1963

The slinger referred to in the preceding paragraph was captioned "Stop the Lynching of Mae Mallory" and it pointed out that a public meeting would be held at Glenwood Hall, 292 Glenwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York on May 17, 1963, at which the principal speaker would be CLARENCE SENIORS, whose topic would be "the struggle to save Mae Mallory."

Source: BU T-8
May 16, 1963

A public meeting sponsored by the MA was held on May 17, 1963 at 292 Glenwood Avenue. The purpose was to publicize the case involving WILLIE MAE MALLORY. Approximately 40 persons were in attendance at this gathering at which VERA SPRUILL was Chairman and at which CLARENCE SENIORS was the principal speaker. Among thoe present were the following:

WILFRED BAINES
JAMES JOHNSON
RITA JOHNSON
EDWARD MERRILL
JEANETTE MERRILL
LEON ROTHMAN
MILTON NEIDENBERG
ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG
ERNEST WEISSMAN
MARY ANN WEISSMAN
SHIRLEY COLLIER
FAYETTE RICHARDSON
HELEN RICHARDSON
ROBERT STERLING, JR.

Source: BU T-6
May 27, 1963

At a local branch WWP meeting held on May 24, 1963, the public meeting referred to in the preceding paragraph was reviewed. It was mentioned that $50.00 had been collected at the May 17, 1963 gathering and therefore it was felt to have been a success.

Source: BU T-7
June 13, 1963

During the first week of July, 1963, Buffalo Branch WWP members were contacting numerous individuals locally in an effort to interest them in purchasing tickets to a commercial play which was to be held in the Richford Hotel on July 11, 1963. JEANETTE MERRILL had

made contact with the management of the theater involved and had worked out an agreement whereby she, MERRILL, and the group she represented would obtain a certain percentage of the money for each ticket sold. The play was entitled "Purlie Victorious," described as a satirical drama-comedy concerned with incidents of Negro segregation over the years in the United States. The MA group in Buffalo publicly sponsored the sale of tickets to this play and told various individuals contacted locally that it would be a fund raising affair for the benefit of WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

Source: BU T-9
July 1 - 6, 1963

At a local branch WWP meeting held on July 19, 1963, JEANETTE MERRILL reported on the performance of "Purlie Victorious" at the Richford Hotel on July 11, 1963. She said that the local branch WWP had sold 117 tickets and had received $117.00. The entire receipts were sent to the committee in Cleveland, Ohio handling the defense of MAE MALLORY. MERRILL also mentioned that there would be an article concerning the play printed in a Negro newspaper locally.

Source: BU T-7
July 26, 1963

The July 17, 1963 edition of the "Buffalo, New York Challenger" (now defunct, but formerly a weekly newspaper published for the Negro area of Buffalo) on Page 6 contained an article entitled "Mae Mallory Benefit - A 'Purlie Victorious' Triumph." This article gave an account of the MALLORY benefit performance at the Richford Hotel on July 11, 1963, termed the gathering a big success and gave credit to several individuals who had promoted it, including JEANETTE MERRILL and ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG.

OTHER MA ACTIVITY

On June 20, 1963, JEANETTE MERRILL and MILTON and ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG discussed recent proposals made by the Buffalo Board of Education to integrate Buffalo schools more completely. These individuals felt that the MA should become involved in this issue and should object to the plan espoused by the Board of Education, which was that Buffalo was to be divided into four school zones to facilitate racial integration. The three decided that the MA should take the position that freedom for the Negroes cannot be zoned and that any Negro in the area has the right to enroll in any school he desired. It was planned that a representative of the MA should attend a forthcoming meeting of the Buffalo Board of Education at which time the position of the MA would be set forth.

Source: BU T-9
June 20, 1963

On June 25, 1963, JEANETTE MERRILL prepared a press release concerning the appearance of RITA JOHNSON at the Buffalo Board of Education meeting that day. RITA JOHNSON had represented the MA at that meeting and had outlined the MA group's feeling concerning the four zone proposals by the Board of Education.

Source: BU T-9
June 25, 1963

At a local branch WWP meeting held on June 28, 1963, RITA JOHNSON spoke concerning the recent public meeting held by the Buffalo Board of Education which she had attended. JOHNSON said that it had been the position of the Superintendent of Schools that students should attend schools in the district in which they resided. She said that she had spoken before the Board of Education and had disagreed with the Superintendent, pointing out that it was

her opinion that Negro students should be allowed to attend any school of their choice in the Buffalo area, even though the school was located outside the student's immediate residence. JOHNSON also mentioned that she had proposed that the School Board hire more Negro teachers.

Source: BU T-8
July 2, 1963

The July 17, 1963 edition of the "Buffalo, New York Challenger" under the caption "Letters" contained a letter addressed to the editor. This letter pointed out the position of the MA in connection with the registration of Negro students in Buffalo and was signed by Mrs. RITA JOHNSON, Vice President, Mothers Alliance.

BUFFALO BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

A source in a position to know on October 7, 1964 advised that the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP has headquarters located at 268 East Ferry Street, Buffalo, New York, and that the branch has a membership of approximately 900 persons. This source stated that the policy of the branch is to attempt to prevent members of any subversive group, if known, from becoming members of the NAACP. This source stated that RUFUS FRASIER, as of October, 1964, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP.

Source: BU T-13
October 7, 1964

As of October, 1964, NORMAN ROGGOW and JOHN MC KENZIE are current members of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP.

Source: BU T-1
October 7, 1964

As of September, 1963, the organization in Buffalo in which the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) was most interested in having its members become active was the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP. The reason for this was that the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP was the most active group in waging the fight for Negroes' rights and local integration and the local CP desired to become involved in this movement.

Source: BU T-1
September 25, 1963

At a meeting of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP held September 6, 1963, JEANETTE MERRILL mentioned that although the branch cannot approve the actions of the NAACP leadership one hundred per cent, the members should continue to go to NAACP affairs and go along with NAACP policy.

Source: BU T-8
September 10, 1963

On September 11, 1963, a group of Buffalo Branch WWP members met to discuss contemplated activity. The suggestion was advanced that WWP members should try to enter into NAACP activity locally although from a organizational viewpoint it was not correct to try to push the WWP line on the NAACP. The biggest problem confronting the WWP was the question of how it might be able to work within the NAACP.

Source: BU T-9
September 11, 1963

BU 100-18520

ROCHESTER BRANCH,
NAACP

As of October, 1964, the Rochester Branch of the NAACP maintains headquarters at 16 State Street, Rochester, New York, and has a current membership of approximately 600 persons. The policy of the Rochester Branch is to oppose membership in the group by subversives when that information is known.

As of October, 1964, the following individuals are rank and file members of the Rochester Branch of the NAACP:

GERTRUDE KOWAL
JEROME BALTER
RUTH BALTER
LESTER ROXIN
MARIAN ROXIN
SAMUEL ESSMAN

Source: BU T-22
October 9, 1964

"SUPPORT"

On January 26, 1964, TONY and GLORIA MASSA and JOHN MC KENZIE attended a small meeting of a bi-racial group called "Support." These three individuals did not attend as a result of any CP directive. As a metter of fact, the source is of the belief that the leadership of the ECCP had no knowledge whatsoever of the existence of this organization.

Source: BU T-1
February 3, 1964

As of May 30, 1964, the small organization known as "Support" had become dormant and there was no indication that it would become active in the future. It had never consisted of more than eight members and during its existence its members had met only a few times. The general purpose of "Support" had been to aid the Negro in his fight for racial integration and civil rights. During the time of its existence, among its eight members had been the following:

ANTHONY MASSA
GLORIA MASSA
JOHN MC KENZIE
CHESTER CZYRNY

Source: BU T-1
May 30, 1964

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

BUFFALO LABOR FORUM

The name "Buffalo Labor Forum" has been used in the past by the Buffalo Branch, Workers World Party to designate sponsorship of various public functions held at Buffalo, New York, which were actually under the direction of the Buffalo Branch, Workers World Party.

Source: BU T-7
December, 1963

"BUFFALO LABOR ACTION"

Beginning in the fall of 1962, FAYETTE RICHARDSON was instrumental in bringing into existence a mimeographed publication known as "Buffalo Labor Action." This paper contained articles of local interest, was slanted to reflect the Workers World Party line, and was usually prepared and mimeographed at the residence of Buffalo Branch, Workers World Party Organizer MILTON NEIDENBERG. It was distributed on a monthly basis.

Source: BU T-9
December, 1963

BU 100-20

APPENDIX

THE MOTHERS ALLIANCE, FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE MOTHERS ALLIANCE TO STOP SCHOOL SEGREGATION

A confidential source advised during May, 1963, that the Buffalo Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), during September, 1958, formed a group known as the Mothers Alliance to Stop School Segregation, originally to exploit racial situations in the Southern United States. Since that time, the group abbreviated its name to "The Mothers Alliance" (MA), and other matters of current interest, such as free food and lunches for underprivileged school children, issues adversely affecting welfare recipients, and alleged incidents of discrimination against minority groups have been championed by the MA.

According to the source, the Buffalo Branch, SWP, on February 12, 1959, officially left the National SWP organization It is presently known as the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP). The source further stated that all activity of the MA is presently directed and controlled by Buffalo Branch, WWP members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In December, 1963, the source advised that the MA had been relatively inactive for the previous few months but that there was no indication that it had actually been disbanded.

In May, 1964, another source advised that although the MA has not engaged in any particular activity during the preceding several months, it has not been disbanded as a local organization to his knowledge.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid 1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan, MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM (Continued)

prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #23, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #23

A source advised on September 4, 1957, that a short time previously supporters of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD had established a group in the Buffalo area and were meeting in the homes of members of this group.

Sources advised in early July, 1958, that as of that time Muhammad's Temple of Islam in Buffalo, New York, was assigned number 23, and was affiliated with the Nation of Islam under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

On June 15, 1960, a source advised that the aims and purposes of Muhammad's Temple of Islam #23 was the unification of the black race through the establishment of an independent black nation economically independent of the white race.

Sources advised in May, 1963, that the aims and purposes of Muhammad's Temple of Islam #23 remained the same as of that time.

The same sources advised in May, 1963, that the official name Muhammad's Temple of Islam #23 was changed in February, 1962, to Muhammad's Mosque #23.

In May, 1964, the sources advised that Muhammad's Mosque #23 continued to be an affiliate of the Nation of Islam led by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY; PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT; "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The functions of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page 10, Column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist Party had not yet been organized on a formal basis but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

The "Amsterdam News," a daily New York City newspaper, dated July 27, 1963, Page 22, set forth that the "Progressive Labor Party is a new political formation based on Progressive Labor Movement, a Socialist organization with groups in all parts of the United States. The organization publishes a monthly magazine called Progressive Labor."

The July-August, 1963, issue of "Progressive Labor" set forth that it is published monthly by Progressive Labor Company, G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

A source advised in May, 1964, that the Buffalo, New York clubs of Progressive Labor are close and direct affiliates of the Progressive Labor Movement which has formed groups in several localities in the United States in line with proposals by MILTON ROSEN.

On October 31, 1962, MORTIMER SCHEER, of Buffalo, New York, in a public television appearance at Buffalo, identified himself as the National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Movement.

The same source advised in May, 1964, that until the fall of 1961, MORTIMER SCHEER had been the Organizer of the Erie County Communist Party (CP), but that in December of that year he had been expelled from the CP for participating in a factional group with MILTON ROSEN, the former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP, for opposing New York State and National CP leadership.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty - bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 6, 1963, a second confidential source stated that the headquarters of the Workers World Party were located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

A source advised in May, 1964, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP) established during May, 1959, is a part of the National WWP, which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the national organization.

APPENDIX

GERTRUDE ALEXANDER NY

A former member of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) Board, who in the fall of 1961, along with other leaders of the ECCP, participated in a factional dispute with National and New York District CP leadership, which resulted in a split from the CP in late 1961. Since then she has been active in the planning and formation of a new Marxist-Leninist party known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

Source: BU T-5
January, 1964

A member of the PLM at Buffalo as of March, 1964.

Source: BU T-3
March, 1964

RICHARD ALEXANDER NY

Erie County CP

A former member of the ECCP Board, who in the fall of 1961, along with other leaders of the ECCP, participated in a factional dispute with National and New York District CP leadership, which resulted in a split from the CP in late 1961. Since then he has been active in the planning and formation of a new marxist-Leninist party known as the PLM.

Source: BU T-5
January, 1964

A member of the PLM at Buffalo as of March, 1964.

Source: BU T-3
March, 1964

APPENDIX

HERBERT APTHEKER NO 10C

On December 13, 1959, APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10 - 13, 1959.

Source: BU T-15
December, 1959

The October, 1962 issue of "Political Affairs," which is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CP, USA, listed HERBERT APTHEKER as its editor.

WILFRED BAINES NY

As of September, 1963, BAINES was an active member of the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP).

Source: BU T-6
September, 1963

JEROME BALTER NY

JEROME BALTER was a CP member in late 1956 or early 1957.

Source: BU T-16
February, 1960

RUTH BALTER NY

RUTH BALTER was a CP member in 1957.

Source: BU T-16
February, 1960

APPENDIX

SAM BALLAN

As of April, 1964, SAM BALLAN of New York City, New York was the National Organizer of the WWP.

Source: BU T-8
April, 1964

BEATRICE BERMAN

BEATRICE BERMAN had been an active member of the CP prior to January of 1962, but as of July, 1963 she was not a member thereof.

Source: BU T-1
July, 1963

After having left the CP and prior to June, 1964, BEATRICE BERMAN had frequent contacts with individuals in the PLM.

Source: BU T-5
June, 1964

MAX BERMAN

MAX BERMAN had been an active member of the Erie County CP, NY ECCP prior to January of 1962, but as of July, 1963, he was not in the CP.

Source: BU T-1
July, 1963

As of September, 1963, MAX BERMAN was a member of the Progressive Labor Movement of the PLM in Buffalo, New York.

Source: BU T-5
September, 1963

APPENDIX

GUITTA BLAU NY

In September of 1960, it was ascertained that GUITTA BLAU has never actually been a member of the CP, but that she had been friendly to the CP for many years.

Source: BU T-17
September, 1960

From March of 1961 to May of 1964, GUITTA BLAU was a regular social contact with numerous members of the CP and/or PLM.

Source: BU T-12
March, 1961 -
May, 1964

JULIAN CHAZIN

JULIAN CHAZIN had been a CP member in the Buffalo, New York area from the time of his arrival in Buffalo in approximately 1954 until at least 1960. As of mid-February of 1962, however, CHAZIN was no longer a member of the CP.

Source: BU T-17
February 13, 1962

MILDRED CHAZIN

MILDRED CHAZIN as of September, 1963, was an active member of the ECCP. Erie County CP NY

Source: BU T-1
September, 1963

EMIT COLLIER NY

COLLIER was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party WWP during 1961 and 1962. As of December, 1963, however, COLLIER was no longer considered to be a member of this organization.

Source: BU T-7
December, 1963

APPENDIX

SHIRLEY COLLIER NY

As of May, 1963, SHIRLEY COLLIER was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been for a number of years.

Source: BU T-7
May, 1963

CHESTER CZYRNY NY

Until November of 1961, CZYRNY was a member of the Professional Club of the ECCP, but in the mentioned month he left the CP to join the PLM then being formed in Buffalo, NY

Source: BU T-17
December 11, 1962

CZYRNY was a member of the PLM as of March, 1964.

Source: BU T-3
March, 1964

WILLIAM EPTON NY

As of November, 1961, EPTON was a member of the Harlem Regional Committee of the New York State CP. He ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962 and became active in the PLM.

Source: BU T-18
November, 1961
and 1962

WILLIAM EPTON was the PLM candidate for City Councilman-At-Large in the New York City 1963 elections.

SAMUEL ESSMAN

ESSMAN was a CP member in 1962 at Rochester, New York.

Source: BU T-16
March, 1963

APPENDIX

RUFUS ~~FRASIER~~ Mass

On June 25, 1958 in the United States District Court, Boston, Mass., a jury returned a verdict of guilty against FRASIER on a charge that he violated Title 18, Section 1001, United States Code, in that on August 6, 1952 while in the United States Army and stationed at Fort Devons, Mass. he signed Army Loyalty Forms DD 98 and 98A in which he denied past and present membership in the CP.

On May 22, 1959, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, Boston, Mass., rendered a decision wherein a judgment was entered vacating the judgment of the United States District Court at Boston, Mass. and remanded the case against FRASIER for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion.

The United States Court of Appeals decided that the District Court had committed error in refusing to inquire as to the existence of any bias or prejudice on the part of the jurors, because the defendant was a Negro, which would preclude them from rendering a fair judgment.

ELAINE ~~HOWARD~~ NY

As of August, 1963, ELAINE HOWARD was not then considered a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP, but she was very closely associated with most of its members of the Buff. Branch of the Workers World Party.

Source: BU T-7
August, 1963

JAMES ~~JOHNSON~~ NY.

JOHNSON, as of May, 1963, was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been for many years. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-7
May, 1963

APPENDIX

RITA JOHNSON NY

As of July, 1963, RITA JOHNSON was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been a member for many years. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-7
July, 1963

GERTRUDE KOWAL NY

As of March, 1964, KOWAL was a member of the CP at Rochester, New York.

Source: BU T-16
March, 1964

BEVERLY LEVINE NY

BEVERLY LEVINE was an active member of the Erie County CP ECCP prior to January of 1962, but as of July of 1963 was not a member. In the spring of 1963 she was on a leave of absence from the CP for personal reasons.

Source: BU T-1
July, 1963

N.C. Ohio

Mae Mallory
WILLIE MAE MALLORY CP member

On February 11, 1959, JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the CP at New York City, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a CP member. (BU T-20 on March 6, 1959 advised that JIM MALLOY was the Organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP.) NY

Source: BU T-19
February 17, 1959

APPENDIX

WILLIE MAE MALLORY (continued)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was found guilty of kidnaping in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964 and was sentenced to 16 - 20 years in prison. She appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in 1964 was released on bond.

ANTHONY MASSA NY

As of October, 1964, ANTHONY MASSA was an active member of the ECCP.

Source: BU T-1
October, 1964

GLORIA MASSA NY

As of 1963, GLORIA MASSA was an active member of the ECCP.

Source: BU T-1
Throughout 1963

IVORY MC KENZIE NY

A member of the ECCP as of January, 1964.

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

JOHN MC KENZIE NY

A member of the ECCP as of January, 1964.

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

BU 100-18520

APPENDIX

Edward M. Merrill

EDWARD MERRILL NY

As of April, 1964, a member of the Executive Committee of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and a member of the National Committee of the WWP. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-9
April, 1964

JEANETTE MERRILL NY

As of March, 1964, JEANETTE MERRILL was an active member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-8
March, 1964

CARL MOOS NY

In December, 1962 and March of 1963, leaders of the PLM at Buffalo discussed finances of this organization. It was mentioned at these meetings that CARL MOOS had paid dues and made contributions to the Sustaining Fund of PLM for the last half of 1962 and the forepart of 1963. the Progressive Labor Movement

Source: BU T-5
December, 1962 and
March, 1963

JOAN MOOS NY

As of December, 1962 and March, 1963, JOAN MOOS had paid dues and contributed to the Sustaining Fund of the PLM. In the last mentioned month she had indicated a willingness to be assigned to a PLM club.

Progressive Labor Movement

Source: BU T-5
December 1962 and
March, 1963

APPENDIX

MILTON NEIDENBERG NY

As of October, 1964, MILTON NEIDENBERG was the Organizer of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP, a member of the Executive Committee of the Branch and a member of the National Committee of the WWP.

Source: BU T-9
October, 1964

ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG NY

As of October, 1964, ROSEMARY NEIDENBERG was Secretary to the local branch of the WWP Executive Committee and had been a member of the Branch for many years.

Source: BU T-9
October, 1964

FAYETTE RICHARDSON

As of December, 1963, FAYETTE RICHARDSON was the husband of HELEN RICHARDSON, the latter a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP. As of that time, however, FAYETTE RICHARDSON did not attend regular meetings of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP for fear of jeopardizing his employment in the Buffalo NY Public School System.

Source: BU T-7
December, 1963

As of August of 1964, FAYETTE RICHARDSON maintained a close contact with MILTON NEIDENBERG, the Buffalo Branch, WWP Organizer.

Source: BU T-9
August, 1964

APPENDIX

Mrs. Fayette Richardson

HELEN ~~RICHARDSON~~ NY

As of April, 1964, HELEN RICHARDSON was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-8
April, 1964

NORMAN ~~ROGGOW~~ NY

NORMAN ROGGOW sought to become a CP member in 1962, but was not accepted at that time because he was regarded by CP leaders as a possible FBI spy.

During 1963, he was closely associated with several members of the ECCP. Erie County CP

Source: BU T-1
Periodically
1962 - 1963

LEON ~~ROTHMAN~~ NY

As of May, 1963, ROTHMAN was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and has been for many years. Workers World Party

Source: BU T-7
May, 1963

LESTER ~~ROXIN~~

LESTER ROXIN was a CP member at Rochester, New York in late 1956 or early 1957.

Source: BU T-16
February, 1960

APPENDIX

MARIAN ROXIN NY

MARIAN ROXIN was a CP member at Rochester, New York in the late 1940s.

Source: BU T-16
March, 1958

SEYMOUR RUDNER, also known as Sy NY

Erie County CP

RUDNER was the Chairman of the ECCP as of January, 1964.

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

MORTIMER SCHEER NY, Calif

Erie County CP

MORTIMER SCHEER was the ECCP Organizer until the late fall of 1961, when he was expelled from the CP for factional activity. Thereafter until his departure from Buffalo, New York in June of 1964, SCHEER served as Chairman of the PLM in Buffalo. At the time of his departure he was slated to become the PLM Organizer for the San Francisco, California area.

Progressive Labor movement

Source: BU T-5
1961 - June, 1964

In October of 1962, SCHEER publicly identified himself as the National Vice Chairman of the PLM.

Mrs. Mortimer Scheer
PHYLLIS SCHEER NY

Erie County CP

PHYLLIS SCHEER was in early 1961 a member of the West Side Club of the ECCP and had been a CP member for many years. She discontinued all CP affiliation in November of 1961 when her husband, MORTIMER SCHEER, was expelled from the CP for factional activity.

Source: BU T-17
January, 1962

APPENDIX

PHYLLIS SCHEER (continued)

PHYLLIS SCHEER until her departure from Buffalo in June of 1964 maintained an outside relationship with the PLM of which her husband, MORTIMER SCHEER, was the Buffalo Organizer.

Source: BU T-5
June, 1964

JOSEPH SCIOLI

JOSEPH SCIOLI was a registered member of the CP in Buffalo, New York in 1955.

Source: BU T-21
1955

During 1961, CP members at Buffalo, New York maintained contact with SCIOLI and he requested and received CP literature from them.

Source: BU T-17
1961

HELEN SCHWARTZ

ANDREW J. BERECZ, NY a self-admitted member of the Erie County CP ECCP from 1946 through October, 1962, who during that period furnished information concerning CP activities to the FBI, advised in January, 1960 that HELEN SCHWARTZ was then a member of the ECCP. Erie County CP NY

HELEN SCHWARTZ, as of 1964, maintains a close had working relationship with members of the PLM in Buffalo. Progressive Labor Movement

Source: BU T-12
October, 1964

APPENDIX

TOBIAS SCHWARTZ

TOBIAS SCHWARTZ was a member of the Erie County CP ECCP until the fall of 1961 when, along with other CP members at Buffalo, he split from the CP in a factional dispute. As of January, 1963, he was active in the affairs of the PLM. Progressive Labor Movement, Buffalo, NY.

Source: BU T-12
January, 1963

SCHWARTZ was a member of the PLM at Buffalo as of March, 1964.

Source: BU T-3
March, 1964

CLARENCE SENIORS NY

As of July, 1963, SENIORS, who originally is from Atlanta, Georgia, had been connected with the WWP Workers World Party for several years. In the recent past he has been in the Cleveland, Ohio area directing activity involving the WILLIE MAE MALLORY case.

Source: BU T-7
July, 1963

DONALD SILBERMAN NY

DONALD SILBERMAN from the latter part of 1961 to October of 1964 has been socially and politically close to PAUL SPORN. DONALD SILBERMAN has throughout that period attended several PLM meetings and has expressed an interest in learning about Marxism. Progressive Labor Movements

Source: BU T-12
1961 - October, 1964

BU 100-18520

APPENDIX

LESLIE SILBERMAN NY

From late 1961 until October of 1964, LESLIE SILBERMAN has been socially and politically close to members of Progressive PAUL SPORN and to other PLM members. She has participated Labor Movement in a number of peace demonstrations held in the Buffalo, New York area.

Source: BU T-12
1961 -
October, 1964

JOSEPHINE SPORN

In late 1959 she Mrs. was placed in an inactive status by the ECCP. As the wife of PAUL SPORN, she has from late 1961 maintained a close working relationship with members of Progressive of the PLM at Buffalo, New York.
Labor Movement

Source: BU T-12
1959 -
October, 1964

APPENDIX

PAUL SPORN NY

Erie County CP — former CP member

As of the fall of 1961, PAUL SPORN was the Educational Director of the ECCP. At the mentioned time he participated in a factional dispute with National and State CP leadership and left the CP. From 1961 until October, 1964, PAUL SPORN has been very active in PLM activities and as of October, 1964, is a member of the Executive Committee of the PLM at Buffalo, New York.

Source: BU T-12
1961 - October, 1964

VERA SPRUILL NY

As of August, 1963, VERA SPRUILL was a member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been for many years.

Workers World Party

Source: BU T-7
August, 1963

ROBERT STERLING, JR. NY
also referred to as
Robert Sterling

ROBERT STERLING, JR. as of April, 1964 was an active member of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP.

Workers World Party

Source: BU T-8
April, 1964

ROSE TOURALCHUK NY

As of January, 1964, ROSE TOURALCHUK was a member of the ECCP Executive Board.

Erie County CP

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

APPENDIX

ERNEST WEISSMAN NY

As of January, 1964, WEISSMAN was the Financial Secretary of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been a branch member for several years of the Buffalo branch of the Workers World Party

Source: BU T-8
January, 1964

Ann Weissman
MARY ANN WEISSMAN NY, Ohio

WEISSMAN, as of December, 1963, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Buffalo Branch of the WWP and had been a member of the branch for several years. World Workers Party

Source: BU T-7
December, 1963

EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN NY Erie County CP

Until late 1961, WOLKENSTEIN was a member of the Executive Board of the ECCP, but in the latter part of that year he was expelled from the CP for factional activity. WOLKENSTEIN thereafter assisted in the formation of the PLM at Buffalo and as of September, 1963, was a member of its the Executive Board of the Progressive Labor Movement.

Source: BU T-5
September, 1963

DOROTHY ZELMAN NY

As of January, 1964, DOROTHY ZELMAN was an active member of the ECCP.
Erie County CP

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

APPENDIX

MARIA ZELMAN NY

As of January, 1964, MARIA ZELMAN was an active member of the ECCP. Erie County CP

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

MIROSLAW ZELMAN NY

As of January, 1964, MIROSLAW ZELMAN was a member of the ECCP Executive Board and was responsible for local CP funds. of the Erie County CP

Source: BU T-1
January, 1964

ISADORE ZILLER NY

As of June, 1960, ZILLER was a member of the Erie County CP. ECCP, but his club assignment was not known. In March of 1962 the ECCP did not consider him a member and had not for at least one year.

Source: BU T-17
1960 and
March, 1962

WALTER ZVALEKO NY

ZVALEKO as of the fall of 1961 was a member of the Erie County CP the ECCP Board. At the mentioned time, however, along with other leaders of the ECCP, he participated in a factional dispute with National and New York District CP leadership and left the CP. Since that time up until January, 1963, ZVALEKO has been active in the formation of the PLM. Progressive Labor Movement.

Source: BU T-5
January, 1963

BU 100-18520

APPENDIX

WALTER ZVALEKO (continued)

As of July of 1964, WALTER ZVALEKO was a member of the Coordinating Committee of the PLM at Buffalo, New York.

Source: BU T-3
July, 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
October 29, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Buffalo file 100-18520)

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/64

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64.

Review of pertinent files Anchorage Division has been accomplished and there is no pertinent information to report in this matter.

1-cc-808RB
1cc's destroyed

(9) - Bureau
1 - Anchorage

DEC:jlr
(1)

Copy to NY.
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 11/3/64
by SAC

0-7 to AN 11/3/64
Don't maintain case as P unless fully justified.
SA-P.D.V

REC-26 100-442525-262

EX-102

OCT 29 1964

INT. SEC.

68 NOV 4 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
October 29, 1964

In Reply Please
Refer to File No.
NY 100-153735
NY 157-892

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Anti-Goldwater Rally, Union Square, New
York City, October 25, 1964
Racial Matters

Confidential source number 1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on October 25, 1964:

An anti-Goldwater rally was held on October 25, 1964, at Union Square, New York City, from approximately 3:00 p.m. until 4:15 p.m. attended by approximately 225 individuals mostly youths. The rally was sponsored by the United Youth Committee For an Anti-Goldwater Rally and among the participating organizations were the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, various New York City chapters and college chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality and the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is attached.

One of the speakers was Gilberto Gerena Valentin, a leader of the Puerto Rican Community in New York City who charged Goldwater with having Fascist tendencies. Gerena Valentin also spoke against what he termed poor housing conditions and poor educational facilities in New York City.

Gilberto Gerena is characterized below.

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declassification

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R209 DEC 24 1970

100-442529-263
ENCLOSURE

Other speakers at the rally alleged that Goldwater if elected, would use atomic weapons; that Goldwater opposed public housing and was not in favor of free higher education.

Ernest Russell, representing the Congress of Racial Equality, was the rally chairman.

The following signs were in evidence among the audience:

The picture of Senator Goldwater with a swastika.

"You know in your heart he is a nut."

"You know in your heart he is a bum."

"Goldwater is Coldwater."

According to information received from the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department on October 25, 1964, the above rally terminated at 4:15 p.m. No incidents occurred at the rally and no arrests were made. According to Bureau of Special Services, Al Zagarell was one of the speakers at the rally.

Aaron Cohen, a member of the Communist Party, from 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961 to October, 1963, advised on November 16, 1962, that Al Zagarell attended a meeting of the Lower East Side Communist Party Youth Club, November 15, 1962, in New York City.

The "New York Herald Tribune", February 17, 1964, page 1, in an article entitled "New March By Puerto Ricans Here" described Gilberto Gerena Valentin as Executive Secretary, National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights.

C. P. Member

GIL GERENA

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Anti-Goldwater Rally, Union Square, New
York City, October 25, 1964

Confidential source number 2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in February, 1953, that Gil Gerena, also known as Gilberto Gerena Valentin, had been in attendance at a Communist Party meeting held on January 31, 1953, in New York City. This source further advised that Gilberto Gerena Valentin was apparently an organizer for the Communist Party of New York City, but was at odds with certain members of the Communist Party because he felt they were not doing what they could to assist the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

The "New York Times", February 19, 1964, page 1, in an article concerning boycott demonstrations at New York City public schools, stated that Gilberto Gerena Valentin publicly denied a charge that he had been a Communist. He denounced this charge as "irresponsible and without foundation."

The confidential sources utilized in the appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Anti-Goldwater Rally, Union Square, New
York City, October 25, 196.

1.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

2.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was noted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

FBI

DATE: 10/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
ANTI-GOLDWATER RALLY
UNION SQUARE, NYC
10/25/64
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletype to Bureau 10/25/64; NY airtel to Bureau 10/26/64, and Bureau airtel to NY 10/27/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten corrected copies of a letterhead memorandum in above case. Instant airtel and letterhead memorandum replaces airtel and letterhead memorandum submitted by New York Office on 10/26/64.

The confidential sources utilized in attached letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

Source Number 1 [redacted] Potential Racial Informant

Source Number 2 SY 239-S*

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (encls. 10) (RM)
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York (100-95014) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-141170) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-151987) (DU BOIS CLUBS) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (157-892)
VJA:hjr
(11)

REC 100-442529-263

5 OCT 30 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 NOV 9

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
DATE FORW: 10/30/64
HOW FORW: AIRTEL
BY: SFP:c-9

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b7C
b7D

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) to protect identity of [redacted] and the sources utilized in the characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS Clubs, whose identities are known to the Bureau. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense.

[redacted] Information from BSS, NYCPD, was obtained by SA [redacted]

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The above rally is reported under Racial Matters for the reason that although the theme of the rally was not predominantly racial, several of the participating organizations were primarily involved in the racial field.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-14-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 NOV 6 1964

File Number 100-442529-264

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 07-08-2014

FD-4 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	10/30/64	1/63-10/19/64

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TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] TYPED BY tms

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY-C

7636

5-29-01
CLASSIFIED BY 60267/INSEPTN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, with copies to all offices.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

(U)

This report has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] and [redacted] These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the [redacted] area and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable positions of these informants in furnishing information of this nature. b7D

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
6-New York (100-153735)

100-442529-265

REC-29 EX-103

NOV 2 1964

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 JRM/Taylor
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-30-81
Comp # 36871

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains a characterization of STANLEY LEVISON as furnished by NY 694-S*. This characterization contains a large amount of concentrated information from NY 694-S* and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order to protect this valuable source. ~~X~~ NW

For the information of the Bureau, it is noted that due to the necessity of setting forth the identites of those individuals who participated in such demonstrations as the March on Washington and the Powell Shooting demonstrations and characterizing these individuals, a separate appendix section has been utilized in this report for such characterizations It was felt that to set forth such a large number of characterizations immediately following mention of the individual in the details of the report, would have detracted from the continuity of the report. However, in some instances where it was felt for purposes of clarity and ease in reading, the characterizations of individuals have been included immediately after the mentioning of the name. The appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

Extra copies of this report have been designated for the NYO in the event that local dissemination is desired in the future.

The riots in NYC in July, 1964, were treated as a whole rather than separating them into individual demonstrations inasmuch as they resulted basically from the Powell Shooting. The Powell Shooting and the resulting demonstrations have been covered in detail in order to present a clear overall picture of these events and the subsequent developments.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The Special Agents who observed CP members in Washington, D.C., on 8/28/63, were:

[redacted]

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The Special Agensts who observed individuals departing New York City on 8/28/63, from various locations were:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Special Agents who observed individuals departing Ridgefield, Connecticut, and Peekskill, New York,

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

on 8/28/63, were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Logs for the foregoing activity are maintained in 100-151548-Sub A.

The Special Agents who observed persons departing various locations in New Jersey on 8/28/63, were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agents who observed [redacted] entering the Central Plaza on 8/6/61, were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agents who observed [redacted] on 7/28/60, were [redacted] and [redacted]

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] on 3/4/63, was [redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] on 8/7/62, was [redacted]

The Special Agents who identified the photograph of [redacted] were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The following are the identities of the Special Agents who observed individuals at the March for Democratic Schools on 5/18/64:

Special Agent	Location	Persons Observed
[redacted]	22 West 55th St.	[redacted] MIKE DAVIDOW BAYARD RUSTIN JOHN ABT
	City Hall, NYC b6 b7C	[redacted] b6 b7C CONNIE BART PHIL BART [redacted] HAROLD COLLINS MIKE DAVIDOW [redacted] HARRY FISHMAN MOSES FISHMAN [redacted] SARAH GOULDIN [redacted] ARNOLD JOHNSON [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Special Agent	Location	Persons Observed
		[redacted] b6 b7C
		STANLEY LEVISON
		[redacted]
		MILT ROSEN
		PAUL ROBESON, JR.
		DOROTHY RUBIN
		BAYARD RUSTIN
		[redacted] b6 b7C
		WILLIAM WEINSTONE
		[redacted]

The Special Agents who observed [redacted] distributing "The Worker" at the Board of Education were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agent who obtained copies of the literature being distributed at the City Hall mass rally was [redacted]

NY 100-153735

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ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] selling copies of "Freedomways" magazine and MIKE DAVIDOW crossing Brooklyn Bridge, was [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] furnished both reliable and unreliable info in the past. b7D

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] obtained photographs of individuals entering and leaving the Chateau Gardens, meeting place of the NY State CP Convention 1/25-27/57. Photograph of [redacted] was identified by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed the demonstration at United States Steel on 11/27/63. b6 b7C

The SA's who observed the SWP picketing activities 5/23/63, were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

The SA who observed the SWP picketings on 9/20/63 and 6/1/64, was [redacted]

The SAs who observed the SWP street meeting 9/5/64, were [redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agents who observed DANNY RUBIN, [redacted] Midwest Field Secretary, CORE, and GUS HALL on 4/20/64, were [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

SA's who observed YAWF demonstration on 11/21/63, were [redacted] and [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The following are the SAS who observed individuals at the World's Fair on 4/22/64:

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] was [redacted]

b6
b7C

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] and [redacted] was [redacted]

The New York Office has reviewed CPUSA National Office statements and other available records for the years 1956 through 1961, to determine the monies allocated for Party work in the racial field. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that due to the accounting procedures used, namely, the failure to charnelize expenses for travel, literature, postage, etc., into particular fields of endeavor, a completely accurate picture cannot be presented.

For the interest of the Bureau, however, the following figures were developed:

Year	Negro Commission	Work in South
1956	$ 1,586.11	$ 500.00
1957	647.74	2,237.96
1958	292.46	1,391.95
1959	981.59	1,393.94
1960	10,288.49	382.50
1961	7,191.66	265.00
1962	355.25	

In connection with the drastic reduction of expenditures for the work of the Negro Commission from a high of $10,288.49 in 1960, to a low of $355.25 in 1962, there has been much evidence of apathy on the part of Commission members. It is noted that at a meeting of

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

leading CP functionaries on 7/24/63, in Chicago, Illinois, GUS HALL commented that the National Negro Commission (NNC) of the CPUSA is not functioning and has practically ceased to exist. HALL was asked if pressure might be put on BEN DAVIS to get the NNC to hold a meeting and he indicated that he doubted this could be done. ~~X~~ NW

[(CG 5824-S*; 7/24/63)] ~~X~~ NW

The foregoing information was not included in the report, because its inclusion might possibly jeopardize this valuable source.

The SA who received the PLM announcement on 12/7/63 was SA [redacted]. The SA who received the flyer on 8/8/63, was SA [redacted]. The agents who observed a PL street meeting on 12/7/63 and 4/18/64, were SAS [redacted] and [redacted] SAS [redacted] and [redacted] observed the PLM demonstration on 8/6/64. SA [redacted] received a flyer on 5/18/64 and SA [redacted] received the flyer on 5/1/64. b6 b7C

It is to be noted that by Bureau letter dated 10/7/63, the Bureau requested thatNY 694-S* be interviewed with a view to eliciting from him hard, firm, documented facts relating to definite, important, specific results of accomplishments which the CP, collectively or members individually, have achieved with the American Negro since 1/1/63, as contrasted to and separated from their activities, programs, planning and efforts to influence. To this end NY 694-S* was interviewed and the results furnished to the Bureau by letter dated 10/18/63. The results of the interview are not being included in this report in view of the fact that it represents in large part the opinions of NY 694-S* and the inclusion of such material might tend to jeopardize this valuable source. ~~X~~ NW

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NY 100-153735

NY 694-S* on 10/14/63, reported that ARNOLD JOHNSON, CPUSA Legislative Director, advised that before the March on Washington, JAMES JACKSON member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and editor of "The Worker" conferred for eight hours with JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, concerning the March on Washington Movement.

J

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The Special Agents who observed demonstrations are as follows:

Date	Location of Demonstration	SAS Observing
7/23/64	Vicinity of 9th Precinct	
7/2[illegible]/64	Vicinity of United Nations	
7/24/64	Vicinity of City Hall	
7/25/64	Vicinity of 73rd St., and Amsterdam Ave.	
7/28/64	Vicinity of [illegible]th Avenue and 38th Street	

b6
b7C

The Special Agent who observed [redacted] on November 13, 1959, was [redacted]

b6
b7C

CONRAD LYNN was interviewed on 3/9/54, by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

The following information is not being included in that section of the report concerning the Negro American Labor Council as it is felt that the nature of the information might tend to disclose the identities of [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

It was ascertained that on April 5, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had met with [redacted] to discuss the NALC and its present program. b6 b7C

LIGHTFOOT told [redacted] that consideration was given by the CPUSA to have a meeting of all CPUSA members who are active in the NALC prior to the NALC convention in Cleveland in May, 1964, but at the present time, no decision has been made as to whether this meeting should be held.

[redacted]
April 7, 1964 b7D

It was ascertained that on April 16, 1964, JAMES TORMEY and [redacted] discussed the election of the NYNALC. TORMEY told [redacted] not to worry about pushing the election of JOHN CUTCH [redacted] and himself for the Executive Board of the NYNALC because it was more important than the DOSWELL slate be elected. b6 b7C

[redacted]
April 16, 1964 b7D

It was ascertained that on April 21, 1964, JAMES TORMEY and [redacted] had a discussion concerning the NYNALC election and that TORMEY was advised that the NYNALC CP caucus supported the DOSWELL slate. b6 b7C

TORMEY stated that the NYNALC CP caucus should not jump into any new programs which might bring about the opposition of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and he advised that it was impossible to plan any immediate programs since the NALC convention will be held soon and that convention matters will consume most of the time of the NYNALC members. KW

TORMEY commented on the report that ARTHUR KNIGHT gave him concerning the NYNALC election indicating that it was a good report. KW

b7D

[April 21, 1964]

It was ascertained that on April 20, 1964, JAMES TORMEY discussed the NYNALC election which was held on April 17, 1964, with KW

b6
b7C

TORMEY advised that at a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus which was held at ARTHUR KNIGHT's apartment, they had discussed the election and decided that the election was a victory for them and that he, TORMEY believed that "we" had played an important part in the victory. KW

TORMEY stated that he feels that MORRIS DOSWELL did not realize his problems in the election until the group from the NYNALC CP caucus had alerted him. KW

TORMEY said that the members of the NYNALC CP caucus must attend the meeting of the NYNALC on April 22, 1964, where they should stress the need for unity and stress the point that everyone in the NYNALC should pull together behind the leadership.

KW

M

~~SECRET~~

He said members of the NYNALC CP caucus should attempt to start a membership drive and should attempt to get the NYNALC more active in trade union matters.

[April 20, 1964]

b7D

It was learned that at a meeting with [redacted] which was held at the Jefferson Book Shop, 100 East 16th Street, New York City, on May 15, 1964, they discussed the coming convention of the NALC to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 29-31, 1964.

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised that he could probably finance the trip to the convention if he could get some help to pay the difference between what the train would cost and what it costs to fly there.

[May 18, 1964]

b7D

It was ascertained that on May 27, 1964, [redacted] and JIM TORMEY discussed the coming convention of the NALC at the Horn and Hardart Automat on 14th Street near Fourth Avenue, New York City.

[redacted] said that he had financial problems in connection with his attendance at the convention and TORMEY told him that [redacted] could probably get [redacted] money to attend the convention.

b6
b7C

TORMEY said that it was very important that [redacted] attend and that he should take good notes at the convention in order that he can give TORMEY a good report on the convention, inasmuch as TORMEY cannot depend on ARTHUR KNIGHT making a good report on the convention.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] TORMEY advised [redacted] that he expects [redacted] will have to give a report to the Trade Union Commission, CPUSA, on the convention after his return from Cleveland, Ohio. XW

b6
b7C

[redacted] May 28, 1964] XW

b7D

It was ascertained that on May 27, 1964, [redacted] met with [redacted] at the Jefferson Book Shop. XW

[redacted] advised [redacted] that he had come to him at the suggestion of JIM TORMEY to discuss the possibility of getting some money to help pay his expenses to the National NALC Convention. [redacted] said he wanted to go to the convention and that TORMEY wanted him to go. XW

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he would give [redacted] about forty dollars. XW

[redacted] May 28, 1964] XW

b7D

It was ascertained that on May 28, 1964, [redacted] visited with [redacted] at the Jefferson Book Shop, 100 East 16th Street, New York City. XW

b6
b7C

[redacted] gave [redacted] forty dollars to help defray expenses for his trip to the convention. XW

[redacted] June 1, 1964] XW XW

b7D

It was ascertained that on June 4, 1964, [redacted] and JIM TORMEY had a meeting at the Horn and Hardart Automat on 14th Street near Fourth Avenue, New York City. XW

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[redacted] gave TORMEY a "run down" on what he had accomplished at the convention. [redacted] told TORMEY about being in contact with FRANK EVANS, a Vice President of the NALC and that [redacted] distributed leaflets at the convention concerning the brewery situation at the Schaefer Brewery in Brooklyn, New York. XW

b6
b7C

[redacted June 7, 1964] XW

b7D

It was ascertained that on June 5, 1964, that [redacted] met with [redacted] at the Jefferson Book Shop, 100 East 16th Street, New York City [redacted] XW

b6
b7C

[redacted] told [redacted] about his trip to the convention and [redacted] advised [redacted] that he wanted [redacted] to give a report on the convention to the Kings County CP on June 12, 1964, at the Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, which [redacted] agreed to do. XW

b7D

[redacted June 10, 1964] XW

It was ascertained that on June 9, 1964, [redacted] and JIM TORMEY met at the Horn and Hardart Automat on 14th Street near Fourth Avenue, New York City. XW

TORMEY told [redacted] that the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus would be held on June 13, 1964, and that [redacted] should make sure that [redacted] attends this meeting. XW

b6
b7C

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[redacted] showed TORMEY a letter he had received from [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, concerning [redacted] efforts to set up a meeting between the Schaefer Brewing Company officials, representatives from the NALC and a group from the hiring hall of the Brewery Local of the Teamsters Union. TORMEY told [redacted] that he should discuss this matter with [redacted] from the NALC and have him decide who would represent the NALC at this meeting. XW

[redacted] gave TORMEY a report on the National Convemtion of the NALC. He told him WILLIS had been reelected as a Vice President. He said that [redacted] and himself were the only ones from the NYNALC CP caucus who attended the convention. XW

TORMEY stated that there had been disagreements among the "State Staff" and that they had disagreed with him on the actions taken in the NYNALC. TORMEY said that WILLIS' reelection bears out his argument that he has been operating correctly in the NYNALC which he described as the defeat of the JAME SMITH forces in the NYNALC bears out what he believes is the correct method. He said the fact that the NYNALC and the Chicago Chapter are working closer also shows success of his program. XW

TORMEY said that [redacted] would make a report on the NALC Convention at the June 14, 1964, meeting of the Trade Union Commission, CPUSA. XW

TORMEY stated that the NYNALC could assist in the struggle in the brewery situation, because they can put more pressure on the unions. XW

[redacted]
June 10, 1964] XW

b6
b7C
b7D

Q

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It was ascertained that on June 16, 1964, that JIM TORMEY and [redacted] met at the Horn and Hardart Automat on 14th Street near Fourth Avenue, New York City. XW

TORMEY stated that he did not like the report that [redacted] gave at the Trade Union Commission. He said he could not understand why she stated that people in NYNALC CP caucus had gotten very little help from the Party leadership. TORMEY said that he had been working with the NYNALC CP caucus for some time. He wondered what she thought he was doing over this period of time. XW

b6
b7C

TORMEY told [redacted] that he should attempt to broaden the Schaefer boycott. That he would like to get the NYNALC into it. TORMEY stated that in any leaflets that are distributed all of the blame should be placed on the Schaefer Brewing Company and the action toned down on the union's participation. XW

TORMEY told [redacted] that he would like to have him think of how to spread this brewery struggle into the labor field as a whole. He also told [redacted] that he wants him to think of how we should take it up with the NYNALC and what methods should be used. TORMEY advised [redacted] that he should again take the brewery situation to the Executive Board of the NYNALC and if necessary write them another letter. XW

[redacted] June 17, 1964 XW

b7D

It was ascertained that on August 5, 1964, JIM TORMEY and [redacted] met at the Horn and Hardart Automat, 14th Street near Fourth Avenue, New York City. TORMEY stated that he had wanted to see [redacted] to arrange to go with him to the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus that evening. XW

b6
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It was further ascertained that on August 5, 1964, [redacted] met with [redacted] at the Jefferson Book Store, 100 East 16th Street, New York City. [redacted] told [redacted] that he should make every effort to attend the meeting of the Kings County CP Council to be held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. XW

[redacted] August 7, 1964] XW

b6
b7C
b7D

It was ascertained that on May 20, 1964, at a meeting of the NYNALC that [redacted] was voted a delegate to the NALC convention in Cleveland, Ohio. XW

Furthermore, JAMES TORMEY had advised [redacted] on May 21, 1964, that the CPUSA deems it a must that [redacted] attend the NALC Executive Board meeting that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH has scheduled in Cleveland on May 28, 1964, and the convention. XW

In addition, TORMEY advised [redacted] that he would try to obtain financial assistance for her trip. XW

[redacted] May 21, 1964] XW

b6
b7C
b7D

It was ascertained that on May 25, 1964, JAMES TORMEY had given [redacted] seventy five dollars for her expenses incurred attending the NALC Convention and had stated that he would try to obtain twenty five dollars more. XW

TORMEY in addition, it was ascertained had advised [redacted] that CPUSA officials wanted to see her prior to her departure for Cleveland, to give her instructions concerning her trip. XW

[redacted] May 27, 1964] XW

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It was ascertained that on May 27, 1964, [redacted] met with JAMES TORMEY and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, New York District CP leaders in labor and Negro matters, respectively and at that time was told that [redacted] and COLEMAN YOUNG would lead the CP caucus of the NALC at Cleveland, Ohio.

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PATTERSON and TORMEY gave [redacted] three proposals that they hoped the NALC would accept and for which the NALC CP caucus should work.

1. The Government should take the responsibility for the apprenticeship training program.

2. That delegations should be formed and sent to Washington, D.C., for the implementation of this program.

3. That a non-white membership drive campaign should be started for the NALC.

PATTERSON and TORMEY both were very critical of the lack of progress of the NYNALC CP caucus, not only as to everday work of the NYNALC, but also in offering ideas for the NALC Convention.

[redacted] replied to this criticism by stating that at no time had the CPUSA New York District Board or leadership and the NYNALC CP caucus arranged for a full discussion concerning the plans that were to be carried out at the NALC convention. [redacted] stated that she had previously spoken not only to state, but national leaders concerning the convention, but had been put off by the statement "we will discuss this at a later date".

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Both PATTERSON and TORMEY agreed with her and stated she should have secured the CPUSA line prior to this time and if there had been any questions they could have been settled before she left for the convention. They both stated they would try to remedy this situation and that they would bring this up at the CP caucus of the NALC.

[redacted] June 2, 1964] b7D

It was ascertained that on June 28, 1964, JIM TORMEY met with [redacted] at 784 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. TORMEY stated that [redacted] made a report on the NALC Executive Board meeting which was held on June 27, 1964. TORMEY said that [redacted] reported on the "State of Race Summit Conference" which is to be held in October in Washington, D. C., and she reported that [redacted] case concerning the Schaefer Brewery Company was to be taken up under the direction of [redacted] of the NALC Grievance Committee. TORMEY stated that he was very pleased with [redacted] report and the work that she is doing in the NALC. b6 b7C

[redacted] suggested according to TORMEY, that the New York District CP Negro Commission and the New York CP Trade Union Commission should get together to formulate a Party policy concerning the NALC. However, he stated, he informed her that for all intents and purposes, there was no Negro Commission.

He said that [redacted] suggested that the Party should have either a one day or two day conference on civil rights in which all members at the present time involved in mass activities concerning civil rights could meet and discuss the problems facing them. That the NALC could be discussed at this time.

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b7C

TORMEY said that he informed [redacted] that this was a good idea and that he would have it discussed at the New York District CP Staff Meeting in the immediate future. KW

[redacted] June 29, 1964] KW

b7D

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NY 100-153735

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 ✓ [redacted] b7D	NY 100-151548-1A1 b6 b7C Characterization of [redacted] b7D
NY T-2 ✓ [redacted]	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
NY T-3 ✓ [redacted]	
NY T-4 ✓ [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C LOUIS DINNERSTEIN JUNE GORDON [redacted]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source

NY T-4 Cont'd.

File Number Where Located

Characterization of:

[redacted]

ROBERT THOMPSON

[redacted]

CONNIE BART

[redacted] b6 b7C

BETTY GANNETT

[redacted]

157-892

Characterization of:
JESSE GRAY

[redacted] b6 b7C

ERDINE ANTONSEN

[redacted]

EMMA ELLSWORTH

[redacted] b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-4 Cont'd.	[redacted] b7D

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-4 Cont'd.	Characterization of: [redacted] MIKE DAVIDOW [redacted] 100-151548 b6 b7C
	Characterization of [redacted]
NY T-5 ✓ [redacted]	Characterization of:. [redacted] WILLIAM ALBERTSON b7D
NY T-6 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-7 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] (S) (U)
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	EUGENE GORDON, Sr. [redacted]
	ROSE CLINTON [redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: HARRY FISHMAN b6 MOE FISHMAN b7C
NY T-8 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	GAIL DAVIDOW [redacted]
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: WILLIAM K. MALONEY [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-10 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-151548-73 100-151548-74
NY T-11 [redacted]	100-151548-56 100-151548-57 [redacted]

b7D

Characterization of:
[redacted]
WILLIAM EPTON

b6
b7C

100-792[illegible]-1361
[redacted]

b7D

Characterization of:
JESSE GRAY

100-151548-1162
[redacted]

b7D

Characterization of:
[redacted]

b6
b7C

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-11 Cont'd.	Characterization of: ARTHUR KNIGHT [redacted] b6 b7C RAPHAEL HENDRIX
	[redacted]
NY T-12 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] 100-151548-17 100-151543-18 [redacted]
	Characterization of: ANNE FRIEDLANDER [redacted] b6 b7C
	157-892
	Characterization of: ED FONTANILLS b6 Crown Heights Forum b7C [redacted] [redacted] b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-12 Cont'd.	[redacted]

b7D

Characterization of:
DOROTHY RUBIN

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-13 ✓ [redacted] b7D	[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted]

ARTHUR EDELMAN [redacted] b6 b7C

MORRIS GOLDIN
EUGENE GORDON, Sr.

157-392

Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b7D

100-79303-1361

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

100-128815-1213

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted] b7D

E1 b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-13 Cont'd.	Characterization of: BENJAMIN JUNT FEE HARRY FISHMAN [redacted] DORETTA TARMON
NY T-14 ✓ [redacted] b7D	[redacted] 100-151548-160 100-151548-161
	Characterization of: RUTH DANIELS BEN DAVAS [redacted] 157-892
	Characterization of: GOLDIE LEVENSON [redacted] ED FONTANILLS [redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-15 [redacted] b7D Panel Source	[redacted] b7D
NY T-16 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] b7D
NY T-17 [redacted]	100-151548-274 100-151548-275 Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C 157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] 157-892-1A7 [redacted] b7D
NY T-18 [redacted] b7D	100-151548-21 100-151548-22 [redacted] 157-892 Characterization of: BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-19 CG 5824-S*	100-151548-9 Characterization of: JOSEPH BRANDT MIKE DAVIDOW [redacted] WILLIAM WEINSTONE 157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] BENJAMIN J. DAVIS VICTOR RABINOWITZ PAUL ROBESON, JR. FYMAN LUMER LENRY WINSTON
NY T-20 [redacted] b7D	100-151548-30 100-151548-31 Characterization of: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT [redacted] b7D
NY T-21 [redacted] b7D	100-151548-30 100-151548-31
NY T-22 [redacted] (S) (U) b7D	100-151548-254 100-151548-255 100-151548-316 100-151548-317

b6
b7C

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Identity of Source

NY T-22 Cont'd.

File Number Where Located

Characterization of:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

[redacted]

NY T-23 ✓

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

JEAN FRANTJIS
ARNOLD GOLDMAN

[redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-24 ✓ [redacted] PS	100-151548-47 100-151548-48
NY T-25 ✓ [redacted] b7D	100-151548-47 100-151548-48 100-151548-226 100-151548-227 Characterization of: FRANCES CABOW TOM HARRIED MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN 100-7629-Sub D-419
NY T-26 ✓ [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-27 ✓ [redacted] b7D	100-151548-176 100-151548-177 Characterization of: [redacted] MILTON GALAMISON ED FONTANILLS [redacted]
NY T-28 ✓ [redacted] b7D	100-151548-185 100-151548-186 [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-28 Cont'd.	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C ED FONTANILLS [redacted] 100-151548
NY T-29 ✓ [redacted] b7D	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C 100-151932-72
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-30 ✓ [redacted] b7D	100-151548
NY T-31 ✓ [redacted]	100-151548
NY T-32 ✓ [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D 157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-32 Cont'd.	[redacted] b7D Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C 100-147372-1B13 (11)
NY T-33 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C 157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] b7D 100-151548-1658 100-151548-1732 Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-34 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
NY T-35 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	157-892
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: BETTY GANNETT TORMEY
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: HAROLD COLLINS
	100-151548-455

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-36 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] Characterization of: DOROTHY DAILEY EMMA ELLSWORTH 157-892 Characterization of: b6 b7C WILLIAM EPTON [redacted] 100-79303-1361 b6 b7C Characterization of: [redacted] [redacted] b7D Characterization of: SARAH GOULDIN
NY T-37 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] 157-892 100-151715-15 [redacted] Characterization of: Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON
NY T-38 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] (S) (U)
NY T-39 [redacted]	100-151548

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-40 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-41 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-42 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-43 [redacted] b7D	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted] b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-44 [redacted] b7D	[redacted] 157-892
	Characterization of: WILLIAM EPTON
NY T-45 NY 694-S*	100-151548-277
	Characterization of: b6 b7C PHIL BART ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN GUS HALL JAMES E. JACKSON IRVING POTASH MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN [redacted]
	157-892
	Characterization of: [redacted] JAMES TORMEY ISIDORE FIBBY NEEDLEMAN b6 HUNTER PITTS O'DELL b7C STANLEY LEVISON JOHN ABT [redacted] LEM HARRIS
NY T-46 [redacted]	b7D

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-47 ✓ [redacted]

NY T-48 ✓ [redacted] b7D

NY T-49 ✓ [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted] b6 b7C

NY T-50 ✓ [redacted]

[redacted]

NY T-51 ✓ [redacted] b7D

NY T-52 ✓ [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted] b6 b7C

157-892

Characterization of:

[redacted]

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Identity of Source		File Number Where Located
NY T-53 ✓	b7D	100-151548
NY T-54 ~~(S)~~ (U)	b7D	100-151548
NY T-55 ✓	b7D	100-151548 Characterization of: ABE EGNAL b6 b7C
NY T-56 ✓		Characterization of:
NY T-57 ✓	b7D	100-151548
NY T-58 ✓		100-151548 b6 b7C Characterization of:
NY T-59 ✓	b7D	Characterization of: PHIL BART b6 b7C JACK STACHEL 157-892

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-59 Cont'd.	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] b7D
NY T-60 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] ED FONTANILLES [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-61 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-62 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: BILL ALBERTSON WILLIAM L. PATTERSON JAMES TORMEY

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-63 ✓	Characterization of: b6 b7C
NY T-64 ✓ b7D	Characterization of: CONNIE BART b6 b7C
NY T-65 ✓ b7D	Characterization of: b6 b7C
	b7D
	Characterization of: b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-66 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-67 [redacted]	
NY T-68 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-69 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-70 [redacted]	Characterization of: SOL BRODSKY
NY T-71 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b7D
	CLARA COLON [redacted]
	ABE FRIEDMAN [redacted] b6 b7C

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-72 [redacted] ✓	Characterization of: [redacted] SOL CHALEK
NY T-73 [redacted] ✓	Characterization of: SOL CHALEK [redacted]
NY T-74 [redacted] ✓	Characterization of: JOE CHENERY [redacted]
	100-151932-13
	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-75 [redacted] ✓	Characterization of: [redacted] IDA GRANOFSKY [redacted]
	[redacted]

b7D b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C b7D

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NY 100-153735

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-75 Cont'd.	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-76 [redacted]	Characterization of: TOMMY DENNIS
NY T-77 [redacted]	Characterization of: JOSEPH DERMER b6 b7C
NY T-78 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: FRANCES DEUTSCH ARTHUR DEUTSCH [redacted]
	100-79303-1361
NY T-79 [redacted]	Characterization of: BURTON FELTER CHARLES GIFT
b7D	
NY T-80 [redacted]	Characterization of: PEARL GER
NY T-81 [redacted]	Characterization of: MORRIS GOLDIN

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-82 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-83 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-84 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-85 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
	ROSE FUNAROFF [redacted]
NY T-86 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: GEORGE MEYERS LOUIS WEINSTOCK b6 b7C
NY T-87 Observation Plant, Central Plaza Annex, New York City, August 16, 1961	Characterization of: [redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-88 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-89 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-90 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-91 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-92 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-93 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] ZEKOR ANTONSEN [redacted] [redacted] 100-49636-230 b7D [redacted] 100-153249-4

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-94 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-95 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-96 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-97 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-98 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
	[redacted] b7D 100-7629-4971 100-7629-6173 100-7629-6231
	Characterization of: [redacted] LESTER DAVIS
NY T-99 SA [redacted] who observed [redacted] in attendance at CP meeting	Characterization of: [redacted]

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b7C

b6
b7C

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source		File Number Where Located	
NY T-100	b7D	Characterization of:	b6 b7C
NY T-101		Characterization of: BEATRICE WEISS	b7D
NY T-102 Photo surveillance		Characterization of:	
NY T-103		Characterization of:	b6 b7C
NY T-104		Characterization of:	
NY T-105	b7D		b7D
NY T-106		100-151548	
		Characterization of:	
NY T-107	(S) (U) b7D	Characterization of:	b6 b7C
NY T-108	b6 b7C b7D	Characterization of:	
(By Request)			

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-109 [redacted]	b7D Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-110 Photo surveillance By SA [redacted] August 19, 1959	b6 b7C
NY T-111 [redacted]	b7D
NY T-112 Photo surveillance New York State CP Convention January 25, 1957	Characterization of: WILLIAM K. MALONEY
NY T-113 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-114 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-115 [redacted]	b7D Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-116 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
NY T-117 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] JERRY COVICI

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	
NY T-118 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] JERRY COVICI	
NY T-119 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]	
NY T-120 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]	b7D b6 b7C
NY T-121 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]	
NY T-122 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]	
NY T-123 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]	
NY T-124 [redacted]	157-392	b6 b7C b7D
NY T-125 [redacted]	157-892	b7D
NY T-126 [redacted]		b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-127	157-892 b6 b7C b7D
NY T-128	b7D
NY T-129 (S) (U)	
NY T-130	157-892 b6 b7C b7D
Panel Source	
NY T-131	b7D
NY T-132	b7D
NY T-133	157-892 b7D
NY T-134	157-892
	Characterization of: b6 b7C ELIJAH MUHAMMAD
NY T-135 b7D	Characterization of:

D2

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-136 [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted] Reverend NELSON C. DUKES
NY T-137 [redacted]	
NY T-138 [redacted]	157-892
	Characterization of: [redacted] Harlem Defense Council
	100-147372 [redacted]

b7D b6 b7C b7D b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-139 [redacted]	
NY T-140 [redacted]	
NY T-141 [redacted]	
NY T-142 [redacted] b7D	
NY T-143 [redacted]	157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-144 [redacted]	
NY T-145 [redacted]	157-892 b6 b7C b7D
NY T-146 [redacted]	157-892 b7D

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-147	157-892 b7D Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] b7D 100-4013-1A2401 Characterization of: Militant Labor Forum [redacted] b6 b7C PAUL BOUTELLE [redacted]
NY T-148 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: [redacted] b6 b7C CARL FEINGOLD [redacted] BOB DESVERNEY
NY T-149 [redacted]	157-892
NY T-150 [redacted] b7D	157-892 Characterization of: [redacted] DOROTHY BALLAN b6 SAM BALLAN b7C [redacted] ELIZABETH COPELAND VINCENT COPELAND [redacted]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-150 (Cont'd)	
[redacted] b7D	Characterization of:
	[redacted] b6 b7C
	"Workers World"
	100-137309-1638
	[redacted]
	100-137309-1855
	100-137309-1974 b7D
	100-137309-2011
	[redacted]
	100-151548-1732
	Characterization of:
	[redacted] b6 b7C
NY T-151 [redacted]	157-892
NY T-152 [redacted]	b7D
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NY T-157 [redacted]	Characterization of MILTON GALAMISON
NY T-158 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
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NY T-160 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
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NY T-166 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] [redacted] b7D 100-97078-5112
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NY T-168 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] [redacted] b7D
NY T-169 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
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Characterization of Rev. THOMAS KILGORE, Jr.

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NY T-209 Anonymous source of WFO, as set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, WFO, re "NLG; IS-C"	Characterization of HARRY H. WACHTEL b6 b7C
NY T-210 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of: HARRY WACHTEL LEONORA WACHTEL
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NY T-241 [redacted] (By Request)	100-7629-SUB D-419	b6 b7C b7D
NY T-242 [redacted]	100-7629-SUB D-204	b7D
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NY T-275 [redacted]	100-147372 b6 b7C b7D
NY T-276 [redacted] b7D	100-147372-1517
NY T-277 [redacted] b7D	Characterization of PAUL BOUTELLE

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AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 2/1/65.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of:
Date: 10/30/64

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60276/NLSEPTLK
ON 5-29-01

Synopsis:

Plans and Communist Party (CP) line with respect to racial situation as determined from national meetings of CP, USA, as well as statements made by CP leaders, at National and District levels with respect to racial matters set forth. Information from "The Worker", "Political Affairs," and "Freedomways" reflecting CP position in racial matters set forth. Information concerning policies and activities in racial matters of PLM, SWP and WWP included. Information concerning the Communist participation in the March on Washington set out and information concerning the POWELL Shooting Demonstrations included. Information relative to Communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations set out.

- P -

Details: 100-442529-265

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix of this report.

Descriptive information tending to characterize an individual or organization has been included in the narrative where deemed advisable for clarity and ease in reading.

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line on National Level of CPUSA

On March 9, 10, 1963, a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Caucus, within the NAACP and members of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held in New York City, for the purpose of formulating CP strategy within the NAACP. The main report was given by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, whose remarks included the following:

There is unity among the Negro people as to what demands should be made to obtain full citizenship but there are differences on what tactics to pursue.

The South is still the key to the Negro problems because the basic problems are more acute in the South. A national conference of all Negro organizations is urgently needed at this time. It is his belief that a convention or conference of Negroes could unify all the currents in the Negro movement, such as the Muslim movement and the Robert Williams approach and result in a program which would contain the best principles in each of the three main areas of thought. These three areas are the integrationists whose organizations include the NAACP, the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress On Racial Equality (CORE), the separatists as represented by the Muslims, and the Williams approach which advocates the arming of Negroes for self-defense.

DAVIS offered the following proposals as possible resolutions at the 1963 National Convention of the NAACP:

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1. That the NAACP ask the Supreme Court for a more specific deadline ending discrimination and segregation.

2. A resolution requesting the President for his plan to enforce the Supreme Court decision.

3. A resolution asking for a test of Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution which guarantees a republican form of government and pointing out those Southern states where Negroes are denied the right to vote.

4. That the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment be enforced which Amendment calls for a reduction of representation in states where the voting franchise is denied.

5. That the Federal Government withhold its finances from states that sanction discrimination.

DAVIS, at the conclusion of the meeting, in his summation, stated that they should be apprised of the fact that the Party's National Committee proposed unqualified support for the NAACP labor position.

It was decided that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT would represent the National Committee at the NAACP National Convention and that LESTER DAVIS would act as the contact man for resolutions and individuals in attendance.

[NY T-98
March 12, 1963]

On February 22, 1963, a public meeting was held at the First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles, California, which featured BENJAMIN DAVIS who was billed as a spokesman for the CPUSA. Representatives from the NAACP, CORE and the Muslim movement were also on the platform and spoke. This meeting was held under the sponsorship of the First Unitarian Church, in cooperation with "Discussion Unlimited" under the title, "Alternative Paths to Negro Freedom".

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Following this meeting, DAVIS commented that it was a historic meeting in that for the first time in many years, representatives of different segments of the Negro community were present on the same platform with a representative of the CP. Although they did not fully agree on every issue, it was DAVIS' conclusion that the fact that all met together and talked over problems was a great advance. DAVIS was pleased that these representatives had agreed to support his proposal which was to call a national conference on Negro unity to work out a minimum program, in which all Negro organizations could participate.

DAVIS also appreciated the fact that, while in Los Angeles, he had the opportunity to talk with the local leader of the Muslim group. He said that this private meeting had been arranged by a leading Los Angeles Communist functionary. During this private meeting, DAVIS was able to discuss the role of the Muslims and of the CP in the Negro community. DAVIS stated that while the Muslims arrive at incorrect conclusions, their statement of the problems of the Negro people is correct. He said that this, fundamentally, is recognition of the fact that the Negro people in the United States present a special problem which cannot be resolved by any general resolution of the class struggle. He said the problems of the Negro people must be resolved by special attention and special working methods. He mentioned that this, originally, was the position of the CP, in the 1920's but that the Party lately has failed to recognize this special character. He added that, since the Party gave up the concept of self-determination, a position largely held by the Muslims, the Party has not replaced that concept with a more forceful position.

[NY T-195
February 27, 1963]

On February 7, 1963, a meeting of leading CP functionaries was held in CP Headquarters, New York City. At this meeting, BENJAMIN DAVIS made the following comments:

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He desired to pose the question as to what the image of the Party is to the Negro people as well as whether or not the Party is a militant fighting organization as regards the struggle for Negro rights. This is a serious problem and he personally feels that the concept of the CP in the Negro community today is not that of a fighting militant Party. KW

The Party should put out a pamphlet on the question of peaceful coexistence which pamphlet should go into the whole question of the relationship of the national movement of the Negro people in the struggle for peace. KW

[NY T-2
February 7, 1963] KW

An informal discussion of CP functionaries was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 9, 1963, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue. BEN DAVIS was present at this discussion and expressed the opinion that the Party leadership should be centered on the Negro Question in order to correct the lack of militancy in the field of Negro rights. KW

[NY T-196
February 9, 1963] KW

On the night of February 25, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS met with members of the Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP in Los Angeles, California. At this meeting, he led a discussion on a number of questions, among which were questions concerning the image of the CP in the Negro community, whether the Negro people come to the CP with problems, whether the CP has improved its position since the 17th National Convention, and whether the CP can say that the Negro people see the Party as the most militant in the fight for Negro rights. DAVIS said that the CP national office needs answers to these questions which can be supplied only by Party workers in the field. KW

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During the discussion which followed these questions, there was a general agreement that the CP image in the Negro community at the present time is weak, that in recent years the Negro liberation movement has moved forward but that the CP, because of prosecution, has become so intent on security that it has slipped away from being actively involved in the struggles of the Negro people.

[NY T-197 and NY T-198
February 26, 1963

NY T-199
March 1, 1963]

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on January 11, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave the initial report and his remarks included the following:

In his opinion, one of the necessary things for a major breakthrough in connection with the struggle against Jim Crow is the need for a realignment in the Democratic Party. There should be a more independent posture on the part of the Negro masses in the Democratic Party. In addition, to achieve their independence, the working class must play a certain role. "We have to work our policy for the mass movement and be leaders of the united front."

BENJAMIN DAVIS commented on LIGHTFOOT's talk and said that LIGHTFOOT had made a distinction between the NALC and the trade union movement. He said they could not abandon the NALC, that their job is to increase the effectiveness of the NALC in combatting discrimination in trade unions. He commented that it is unfortunate that they did not have a comrade assigned to the Negro labor movement and recommended for consideration, the assigning of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to the whole question of the NALC and the Negro labor alliance, but especially the NALC. He recognized that this decision would have to be made by the Party's National Board.

[NY T-2
January 11, 1963]

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On February 11, 1963, a meeting of leading functionaries of the CPUSA was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. At this meeting, IRVING POTASH noted that because of sharp differences on the matter of Negro-labor relations, at a previous meeting, the question had been referred back to the National Board and that JACK STACHEL had prepared a new draft to be read at the current meeting. &W

JACK STACHEL presented a talk on the subject, "The Growing Militance and Successful Struggles of the Negro People". STACHEL's remarks included the following: &W

The Negro people will no longer accept any substitute for their full citizenship and equality; they will not accept tokenism or gradualism. Negroes realize the inter-relationship of their struggle and the struggle of all Americans for peace, democracy and social progress. &W

Trade unions have not succeeded in obtaining a program of equal rights for Negroes. A joint struggle of Negroes and labor within the trade unions themselves and in Congress for equal rights for Negro people everywhere will help defeat new anti-labor legislation now being proposed. This is why the CP supports all proposals by the NALC, the NAACP and other Negro people's organizations for using every and all methods, including existing laws, to compel all institutions, including trade unions, to grant full and equal rights to Negro workers. "We consider the above policy as a principal guide for all Communists and we hope it will become the guide for all trade unionists". &W

STACHEL's draft was discussed and STACHEL proposed that a committee consisting of himself, JAMES JACKSON, IRVING POTASH and WILLIAM PATTERSON edit the draft. This committee was approved. &W

[NY T-2
February 11, 1963] &W

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On March 13, 1963, a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CPUSA, was held in CP Headquarters, New York City. At this meeting WILLIAM PATTERSON reported on the President's message to Congress which he said dealt with certain phases of the civil rights question, notably, the Negro vote, the Negro's right to education and the Negro's right to jobs. PATTERSON's additional comments included the following: XW

He regards the President's invoking the aid of the National Labor Relations Board on behalf of equal rights as a very important point which should be analyzed by the CPUSA, with extreme care. The Administration has failed to have the Justice Department act to implement the Supreme Court decision dealing with education for Negroes. The Administration must take positive steps to remedy the great disproportion of unemployment among Negroes. There must be the "sharpest criticism" of the President for his failure of the use of powers he possesses to end Jim Crow. XW

BENJAMIN DAVIS also spoke at this meeting and suggested that a subcommittee be formed to prepare a series of proposals. There was general agreement on this suggestion and the subcommittee was established. XW

[NY T-2
March 13, 1963] XW

During the period of May 21-23, 1963, an enlarged meeting of the NEC, CPUSA, was held in New York City. At the opening session held on May 21, 1963, at the George Washington Hotel, New York City, GUS HALL gave the main report. During this report, he made the following observations: XW

The struggle for world peace has become closely interwoven with the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the struggle for human rights. XW

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The breakthrough in Birmingham by Negro citizens is an historic, social, political and economic achievement. The struggle in the South is unifying the working class and opening the South for unionization. The end of Jim Crow in Birmingham undermines the foundations of the ultra-right Republican - Dixiecrat coalition in Congress. KW

The leadership of the movement in Birmingham has used the right tactics, but such tactics can continue only if white Americans fully realize that the Negro struggle is also their fight and support it fully. In addition, the Federal government must use its Constitutional authority to guarantee the rights of Negro citizens. An all people's mobilization is needed and united fronts should be formed in every community to act in defense of democracy. KW

The end of racism in the South would eliminate one of the two main sources of ideological contamination of the people. With proper mobilization, especially of trade unions and churches in the North, a death blow can be dealt to segregation in the North and South. It is both a task and an opportunity for "our Party". KW

Within the trade union movement, there is an improvement in the understanding of the cardinal nature of Negro labor unity. There is a growing understanding of the need for a Negro-labor coalition. Trade unions must get into the struggle of the Negro citizens in the South and North. A national conference of all labor should be called now to place the trade union movement squarely behind the Negro citizens' struggle.

At the session of May 23, 1963, which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, BENJAMIN DAVIS presented a main report on the Negro question. During this report, he made the following comments: KW

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The Communists are still affected by "routinism" while the face of America is being changed by the struggle of the Negroes. They should support the demonstrations taking place in Birmingham, should demand action against Governor WALLACE, Police Commissioner CONNOR and other ultra-right racists and should work in the broad movement of the Negro people. KW

They should have a program of immediate and long-range demands which call for the decisions of the Supreme Court being implemented and should demand that the Supreme Court rule all ordinances protecting segregation as unconstitutional. KW

"Our thesis" should be that there is a new stage in the struggle for democracy in the Negro and people's movements in the United States, that there is a revolutionary situation and, even though they cannot find all the Leninist reasoning for this situation, they will attempt to show that it is so. KW

The Negro people are on the offensive and "we" must continue to help keep this going even though "we" consider it a peaceful revolution. KW

The civil rights revolution is the number one problem in the nation and the Party has a big role to play in it. It is the only organization that sees beyond today and can point to the future. There is a need to rebuild the Party in the South and they have to get more young people to go there. There is still a Party in the South even if the organization seems to be weak. KW

They must have a long-range perspective and need a National Party Conference on Negro work. KW

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With respect to the Muslims, (The Nation of Islam) present struggle presents an opportunity for the Party to "cut them down to size". The Party cannot have ideological coexistence with the Muslims because it does not agree with the idea of separate equal rights. The Muslims are racists, are against Negro-white unity and are playing a divisive role, but they influence many people, and, therefore, "we" must try to reach their members. ~~X~~ W

GUS HALL, in summing up the three day NEC meeting, on May 22, 1963, stated that, on the question of the Party giving leadership to the mass movement, the task is to seize the main link at the present time, which is the Negro struggle for equality. He said that the Party knows and understands, because of Marxism-Leninism, the significance of seizing the main link and why the struggle will affect everything in this country. He added that they must mobilize their full resources to end Jim Crow, must win over the white workers and neutralize the Southern workers. ~~X~~ W

A motion was adopted approving HALL's report as a guide to the future work of the Party as was a motion approving DAVIS' report, which was considered to be a major contribution to the struggle of the Negro people and which will become a guide for Party work. ~~X~~ W

[NY T-19
May 21-23, 1963] ~~X~~ W

At the third day's session of the NEC, CPUSA meeting held in New York City on May 23, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS reported on Negro matters with emphasis on the activities in Birmingham. During his report, DAVIS stated that the CP should have a program to use the events in Birmingham to its advantage. He stated that the President has all the authority he needs to act under the Constitution and that the Party must develop a movement to bring pressure on the President to exercise this authority. ~~X~~ W

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In his report, DAVIS came out in favor of ROBERT WILLIAMS' ideas of the Negro arming in self-defense and of a more violent campaign as opposed to the Party-accepted methods of MARTIN LUTHER KING. This part of DAVIS' speech was criticized by those present and his report was adopted except for the section dealing with the WILLIAMS' approach. KW

[NY T-59
May 23, 1963] KW

On May 23, 1963, GUS HALL presented a summary of the three day session of the NEC, CPUSA meeting, during which he stated that, in the struggle for democracy, the most important point is the struggle of Negro Americans, which will affect every facet in the country. He also stated that they are the leaders and should attempt to lead the whole class. He called for the Party to win over white Americans to the struggle and, in speaking of Negro-white unity, stated that Communist ideology and education must make them an ideologically unified group. KW

[NY T-59
June 5, 1963] KW

On April 10, 1963, a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CPUSA was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. At this meeting, WILLIAM PATTERSON noted the need for militancy in support of the Negro people, but indicated that success would not be possible without considering an alliance with other forces. KW

[NY T-2
April 10, 1963] KW

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On May 8, 1963, a meeting of the National Board of the CPUSA was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. The agenda included a discussion on desegregation activities in Birmingham, Alabama. The main statement on Birmingham was presented by WILLIAM PATTERSON. He stated that the CPUSA should try to break down the isolation of the Muslims and other nationalist groups on this matter pointing out that this is a fight for all Negroes and all Americans. &w

JACK STACHEL commented that the Party had gotten in touch with union people and urged them to take action in this matter. He said that JAMES JACKSON had written an editorial in "The Worker" on the Birmingham situation, which gives the Party a clear view of what to do. He stated that the important thing to see is that all Party people, everywhere, participate in the Birmingham situation. &w

BENJAMIN DAVIS commented that the situation in Birmingham calls for a new type of mass action by the Party. He said the Party must involve masses of people who are not Communists. &w

[NY T-1
May 8, 1963] &w

At the meeting of May 8, 1963, held at CP Headquarters, New York City, IRVING POTASH spoke following the statement of WILLIAM PATTERSON and said that the Party should not go through a situation such as this without making a special mobilization because to do so would have a bad effect on the development of their work. He called for some initiative to be taken from the Party Headquarters and in Harlem, adding that, as yet, nothing has been done. &w

[NY T-2
May 8, 1963] &w

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On May 15, 1963, a meeting of the National Board of the CPUSA and invited guests, was held in CP Headquarters, New York City. BENJAMIN DAVIS gave a report on the situation in Birmingham describing the current struggle of the Negro people there as a new phase of the Negro people's struggle for democracy and said that everything Party leaders do or say should be within the framework of this new phase. His additional remarks included the following: XW

A revolutionary situation exists in this country today, not one in which there will be a civil war, but a revolutionary situation in which it is now possible to have a transformation of the status of the Negro people in capitalist cities. The Party must consider it as such, act accordingly, and do whatever is necessary to bring this situation to a democratic solution. A victory has been obtained in Birmingham and the Negro people want this victory cemented. The Party has the duty to encourage Negroes in every possible way and to support Negro leaders' demands that State Troopers be withdrawn and replaced by Federal troops. XW

The Party cannot have any peaceful coexistence with the Muslims who are against Negro-White unity. "I am for working with them wherever it will advance Negro unity. I will even work with their leaders on some given, restricted program. But the point I would emphasize at the present time is that there can be no peaceful coexistence with the ideology of the Muslims". The Muslims are disunited and now is the time "to hit them" since they have withdrawn while the rest of the Negro people are more unified than ever. XW

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There should be some action by the "Comrades". The President should be asked to proclaim an end to segregation and the Supreme Court should set a deadline on this. Serious attention should be given to the proposal that the Government use the right of eminent domain to acquire property and break up the Negro and Puerto Rican ghettos. In addition, no business or individual who practices discrimination should be allowed to continue in business. The Party should fight for this program in all the districts. XW

There is a need for a national conference to plan ways of doing now what has suddenly exploded into possibilities. XW

[NY T-2
May 15, 1963] XW

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 19, 1963, which meeting was opened by JAMES JACKSON, who gave a report on the importance of the Negro liberation movement and the importance of getting legislation abolishing segregation in all public places. His remarks included the following: XW

There is a need for the President to place Federal troops in the South to combat police brutality. In the absence of such a move, it will be necessary for Negroes in Mississippi and Alabama to organize effective "mob self-defense". A cooperative relationship must be established among Negro organizations. XW

BENJAMIN DAVIS also spoke, stating that everyone is calling the Negro question a revolution. He said that there is a transition of the Negro from second class to first class citizenship going on and that "we are witnessing a revolutionary movement in our country but we are just not in it...." DAVIS added that the biggest question is not disagreement or disunity among Negroes but the fact that there are not enough white allies coming into the struggle. XW

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IRVING POTASH commented that the criticism against the Party is valid, that it is correct that they are not coming forward, not writing and not giving leadership. He said the leadership of the Party should explore all means for all of them to play a bigger role in the struggle "which we have not done yet". XW

[NY T-2 / June 19, 1963] XW

On June 16, 1963, the first day's session of a National Youth Conference of the CPUSA, was held at Academy Hall, New York City. During the evening of June 16, 1963, a report was given on tasks in the Party youth program. The report proposed a new recruiting program to run from September to January with a goal of increasing membership by fifty per cent with emphasis on Negroes.

[NY T-176 June 16, 1963] XW

During the third day's session of this conference held on June 18, 1963, the current struggle of the Negro for full integration was discussed. Notice was taken of the Negro American Labor Council March on Washington, D.C., scheduled for October, and it was proposed that all in attendance should, on returning to their districts, work to obtain support for this march. Another proposal was made that a long-range plan be formulated now for demonstrations in Washington, D.C., in the event of a filibuster on civil rights.

At the fourth day's session of the conference, held on June 19, 1963, DANIEL RUBIN listed the objectives of Party youth, one of which was Negro-white unity. To accomplish these objectives, he said that they must examine certain issues, one of which was Negro and civil rights.

[NY T-177 June 18, 19, 1963] XW

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At a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois State Board on July 2, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, BEN DAVIS gave an estimate of the NAACP Convention as well as his impressions of the general struggle for Negro freedom. His remarks relating to the Convention included the following: KW

The Convention, in progress, is reflecting the great upsurge in the Negro movement. ROY WILKINS has committed the NAACP to a continuation of mass demonstrations. What is new in the Negro movement is that a solid unity has developed on the method for achieving mass, direct demonstrative action. The Convention reflects the goal of a unified approach on the part of all Negro organizations. KW

Nowhere in the Convention, thus far, has anyone come up with an analysis of the problems and the direction for the Negro movement that points clearly to the main enemy and how to develop struggles to overcome them. Unemployment, for example, is a mass problem. The Party should call for a mass solution to the problem which includes continued demonstrations against Jim Crow and ideologically answering questions as to where the jobs are to come from. KW

A meeting of the Steering Committee of the Illinois CP, active in NAACP matters, was held on July 3,1963, in Chicago, Illinois, at which BEN DAVIS spoke, discussing problems much in the same way as he had at the Illinois State Board meeting on July 2, 1963. In addition, he indicated that he would like to see the following resolutions pushed at the Convention: KW

1. A resolution asking the NAACP to initiate a suit against Southern legislatures making them illegal. KW

2. A resolution calling for the Federal Government to withhold financial aid from all states that practice Jim Crow in any form. KW

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3. A resolution calling for the Executive Branch of the government to guarantee that every Negro citizen will vote in the 1964 elections. XW

4. A resolution calling for the NAACP to declare January 1, 1964, as a deadline for the repeal and nullifying of all Jim Crow laws. XW

The source advised that the CP had no effective machinery to place their proposals in motion. However, LESTER DAVIS was on the NAACP Resolutions Committee and had been instructed to do what he could. The proposal chosen by the Party to concentrate on is the first resolution mentioned above. If this resolution was introduced at the Convention, DAVIS had been instructed to support it and if it did not pass in the Committee he had the right to issue a minority report on the floor of the Convention. XW

[NY T-20
July 3 and 5, 1963]

A CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois on July 16, 1963. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented on the NAACP Convention and made the following observations: XW

The Convention is part of the new development in the Negro field which is the development of mass direct action. The Party should have as its policy that of trying to influence the NAACP to be the quarterback of the team of Negro organizations taking part in the Negro struggle. The Party should also lend its support to the recruiting of Negro youth into the NAACP. An additional new feature coming from the Convention was the call for the NAACP to fight actively for the defeat of candidates not pledged to civil rights which means that the NAACP can become an independent force in the electoral struggle. XW

[NY T-20
July 17, 1963]

NY 100-153735

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At a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CP, United States of America (USA), held in CP Headquarters, New York City, on July 10, 1963, BEN DAVIS reported on the recent Convention of the NAACP. His remarks included the following: KW

The Convention generally was successful and constructive. Communists must be the unifying force in the integration struggle and "We must concentrate on moving our Party and the left force to develop more consciously a division or segment of the Negro movement at the grass roots level of the NAACP branches". The Party should issue a statement characterizing its fight in the integration struggle, calling on all segments of the American people to get into the struggle and calling on them to resolve the question of the democratic way of life. A copy of this statement should also be sent to the Civil Rights Commission in Washington, D.C. KW

[NY T-46
July 10, 1963] KW

WILLIAM ALBERTSON spoke on "The Worker" and its financial plight at a meeting of CP members, on July 11, 1963, in New York City. During his talk he said that many copies of "The Worker" were distributed at the recent NAACP convention. He stated that BEN DAVIS, JAMES JACKSON and WILLIAM PATTERSON were in the audience at this Convention, that their presence was known, and they were well received. KW

[NY T-12
July 12, 1963] KW

A meeting of CP members and invited guests was held at the Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, New York City, on July 11, 1963, and admission to the meeting was by invitation only. GUS HALL was the principal speaker and during his speech stated that there are three major currents in the United States today, namely: KW

1. The Negro struggle and all it involves.
2. Automation.
3. The peace struggle and its development.

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He added that all three, although separate, are related and will draw closer together as time goes on. KW

HALL also mentioned that what has started in Birmingham has led to a "people's democratic revolution", which is his term for the Negro movement today. KW

[NY T-12
July 12, 1963] KW

At the meeting of July 11, 1963, held at the Central Plaza in New York City, GUS HALL spoke on many topics including the Negro revolution. Speaking mainly on the Negro situation, HALL said that he was proud of the role "Our Party" has played in the revolution. He paid tribute to BEN DAVIS, WILLIAM PATTERSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and other Negroes who had attended various demonstrations as onlookers. KW

According to HALL, the Party will not change its tactics, but will move as the Negro revolution moves until it is ahead of this revolution. He stated further, that he sees this Negro revolution as a means of achieving Socialism in this country. KW

[NY T-14
July 16, 1963] KW

The speech that GUS HALL gave at the Central Plaza, New York City, on July 11, 1963, was entitled "A Policy for Action". From the nature of his speech, it appeared that the lower ranks of the Party are in disagreement with and unenthusiastic about the present line of the CP. HALL's speech was a defensive one in which he openly argued the correctness of the present CP position and the content of the CP line in relation to such matters as civil rights, peace and trade union matters. KW

With respect to the Negro question, he said the CP would not join groups who are against the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement or the NAACP or those which advocate a violent approach. KW

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In answer to a question as to why the CP was not experiencing an upsurge of activity among its Negro members in view of the upsurge of activity in the Negro movement in the country, HALL said that "Our people" are in the thick of the present battle by Negroes for civil rights and that "Our Negro leaders" are more respected than ever. &W

[NY T-59
July 12, 1963] &W

On July 27, 1963, a CP meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, to hear GUS HALL speak on important political and ideological issues facing the CP. HALL, during his speech, commented on the Negro question in general and the current Negro struggles and upsurge of the Negro people which are making possible the unity of the Negro and white working class, thereby removing a barrier to the further expansion of democracy and socialism. His remarks on these topics were spaced throughout his talk and included the following: &W

The role of the Party is appreciated in the Negro movement because it is a force which does not take sides among Negro factions, but rather attempts to keep splits from occurring among Negro organizations. &W

The Party must not forget that economics is the central issue of the Negro struggle. The unity of Negro organizations must first be solved and then the unity of Negro and white, followed by the unity of the Negro movement with the labor movement. The economic question will be the unifying factor which the ruling class will try to use to split the Negro and white. &W

With respect to the "miracle of Birmingham", a democratic revolution of the people is taking place and henceforth, this Negro movement will affect every election in the country. These are no miracles only processes. These new developments are strengthening democracy and socialism and weakening the ruling class. In order for Communists to adjust to these new developments, the Party must assess things with precision. The strategy and tactics of the Party must stem, not from fantasy, but from facts. &W

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At the 17th National Convention, CPUSA, the Party dropped the slogan of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt. If "We" had persisted in this policy "We" would have been in the same position as the Muslims today. However, "We" changed our approach and today we are able to be in the mainstream of the Negro movement.

Following HALL's report, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke briefly and called on the Party to do everything possible to promote Negro-white unity.

[NY T-200
July 31, 1963]

At the meeting of July 27, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, GUS HALL was introduced by the chairman of the meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. The speech that HALL was to present was the same as a speech which he had delivered previously explaining the results of a meeting of the National Board of the CP. HALL spoke of three main currents in the country today, these being the struggle for equality, the economic problems resulting from automation and the struggle for peace. HALL viewed the struggle for equality as one that is causing a unification of forces. He added that an assessment of the political situation must begin with the struggle for equality since victory here is necessary for a democratic America. He said that a class ideology would emerge with a recession of racism and the obstacle of reaction would be removed. This would remove an obstacle to Socialism and increase the possibility of a peaceful transition to Socialism.

HALL also noted that in the struggle for equality there exist the problems of segregation and automation. He listed three inter-relating problems, namely, the economic, Negro-white unity, and Negro-labor unity.

[NY T-201
July 29, 1963]

[redacted] (U)

At a meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 26, 1963, BEN DAVIS discussed the Negro problem and made the suggestion that a national conference to take up this question be held after Labor Day. He suggested that it be held in the Midwest so that comrades from the Far West could attend. He further suggested that there should be one special session with youth with the point of view of emphasizing youth participation in the Negro struggle. XW

DAVIS also spoke at the conclusion of the meeting and said that the Federal Government would have to step in and stop the terror in the South which is preventing Negroes from registering to vote. He stated that the Negro movement is a great upsurge in democratic action and that "We" must find some way to get together with Negro leaders and show them that time is "running out". XW

[NY T-2
June 25, 1963] XW

The regular bi-weekly briefing session of CP leaders and CP people active in Party press and in mass information media was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on July 12, 1963. At this meeting, JACK STACHEL gave the main report during which he spoke of the tremendous development of the civil rights program, the difficulties it has overcome and the obstacles in its path. He said that this movement has set in motion a whole segment of the American people in a new direction and that the movement presents an excellent opportunity to develop CP influence in the Negro field. XW

[NY T-59
July 17, 1963] XW

At a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CPUSA, held in CP Headquarters, New York City, on July 24, 1963, BEN DAVIS commented on the Negro situation. His remarks included the following: XW

[redacted] 23 (U)

(U)

The economic features of the struggle against Jim Crow are the dominant ones. Therefore, the Party should indicate to the masses how the economics of the country are tied to the struggle for Negro rights.

The Party should:

1. Struggle for the unity of the movement and for the continuation of direct mass action.

2. Fight to isolate the Muslims (Nation of Islam) liberation movement.

3. Agitate for a time table in the struggle.

4. Fight to increase the participation of the Negro working class in this struggle.

5. Help, in local areas, to involve masses in local action against Jim Crow.

6. Bring the issue of peace to the Negro movement.

The country faces a serious crisis as a result of the Negro struggle. The Party has not as yet organized itself and does not understand the nature of this crisis. It should seek out more definitive answers to the perspectives of the movement. The Party should issue a statement on the character of the crisis and how it sees a way out.

[NY T-20
July 3, 1963]

On July 27, 1963, a CP caucus meeting, relative to work in the NALC, was held in New York City. At this meeting, JIM TORMEY commented that the NALC represents Negro workers and that the CP places major importance on the NALC. He said that in the past, the CP has been lax in Negro work and will correct this situation.

(U)

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The most important contribution which the CPUSA can make to the Negro struggle is to bring about the development of a response from organized labor. He was certain that a response from the organized labor movement is necessary "for the fulfillment of the Negro people's revolution". KW

A manifesto of about 200 words characterizing the historic development of the Negro people's movement should be published. A full day should be devoted to developing policy and attitudes on some of the big questions in the Negro movement. "It just isn't possible that everything else in America is shaken up and our Party goes on in the same way". KW

At this same meeting, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN stated that, in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people, the CPUSA, has a glorious history and the Party should publicize a review of this history showing that the CPUSA, in fact, started the movement. She noted that the Party has always fought for the abolition of segregation and was in fact fighting for this when no one else was even thinking about it. KW

[NY 9-2 July 24, 1963] KW

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board on July 2, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, BEN DAVIS gave his impressions of the general struggle for Negro freedom. His remarks included the following: KW

The Party has concentrated too much on what is happening within the Negro movement. What it should do is begin concentrating on how to organize white support for the movement. The Party should begin writing on what this movement means to white Americans. KW

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TORMEY commented that his main job in the Party now is NALC work and that from 60 to 70 percent of his time is spent on this work. He said that both he and AGNES WILLIS are "State" Board members whose main job is the CP caucus in the NALC. XW

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] XW

At a meeting of leading functionaries at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 26, 1963, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN stated that there was a need for a Negro Commission in the CP in order to understand the problems of Negroes. She said that "We" only have a few Negro CP members and are in danger of being accused of white chauvinism. She added that a Negro Commission "could take on the Muslims in the name of the Party". She indicated that the Party had missed an opportunity in not making a real ideological contribution to the Negroes. XW

[NY T-12
June 26, 1963] XW

During a meeting which involved a leading member of the CPUSA, on July 8, 1963, it was stated by this functionary that during the recent NAACP Convention, BEN DAVIS complained that, although he had taken over the Negro Commission, he was not happy. DAVIS contended that the Party is lagging behind in its program and is doing nothing for the Negro people in their present struggle. XW

[NY T-19
July 8, 1963] XW

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries on July 24, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, GUS HALL commented that the NNC of the CPUSA is not functioning and has practically ceased to exist. HALL was asked if pressure might be put on BEN DAVIS to get the NNC to hold a meeting and he indicated that he doubted this could be done. XW

[NY T-19
July 24, 1963] XW

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The sources made available a letter dated July 11, 1963, on the letterhead of the CPUSA, addressed "To All Districts" and signed "Fraternally Yours, CPUSA". This letter enclosed a reprint of an article by JAMES JACKSON which appeared in the July 7, 1963, issue of "The Worker" entitled, "A Fighting People Forging New Unity". This letter contains the following: XW

"We want to urge that meetings and discussions of the enclosed article be held in your district. It is a major statement bearing on our policy in reference to the unfolding Negro freedom struggle. Especially to be noted is the stress on cultivating the unity of the Negro movement and the unity and action of Negro and white for securing the rights of the Negro people; and our position in reference to the sharpening danger of the counter-revolutionary role being played by the Muslim organization.

"We suggest that you order a quantity of these reprints for mailing to influential figures in the Negro people's organizations and supporting organizations, such as the trade unions, churches, fraternal orders, etc."

NY T-202
July 15, 1963

NY T-203
July 15, 1963

XW

JAMES JACKSON, in his article in the July 7, 1963, issue of "The Worker", captioned "A Fighting People Forging New Unity", comments on the growing unity among the organizations taking part in the Negro freedom movement. He states that resistance from racist reactionaries becomes more violent as progress is made, but that the main danger to the movement is the alliance of racist Dixiecrats and ultra-right Northern Republicans. The monopolists in the country also fear Negro progress in integration because they realize victory in the struggle would create the base for unity of action of Negroes and whites in the struggle against them.

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NY 100-153735

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On August 14, 1963, PHIL BART advised that he was in the process of working on a "draft" which is concerned with the Negro question and which he had discussed with BEN DAVIS. He said that the idea was to call a national conference of Negro workers, and that a month prior to the conference, they would have documents prepared for discussion and a basic one would make clear the Party's line and direction in this field. He said they would present a two front program which would be; (a) "Our" contribution and approach to the entire struggle of jobs and civil rights; (b) A crash program of spreading the Party among the Negro people which would recognize that they are not doing any mass recruiting now. He said that this crash program would include the following: KW

1. That they immediately train 25 young people to be involved in leadership on a national and district level.

2. That the Party become a movement in the South as well as in the North. KW

3. That consideration be given to forming an organization in Negro communities based on discussion and experience.

BART indicated that they may not be able to do this immediately, but that it may be possible to get a Socialist Club organized and to encourage every other form of organization along these lines. He said the conference must be held this year and that they needed months to prepare a document to discuss it. He added that the whole movement will participate and that it is even possible the document could be made public. He said they must shock the Party into realizing that this is not a normal situation. KW

[NY T-47
August 14, 1963] KW

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The ruling class can be expected to encourage and promote friction among the forces fighting for integration.

Leaders of the Negro movement should not be intimidated by anti-Communism. It has no place in the Negro movement and "can only foster divisionism in the ranks of the movement".

JACKSON also attacks the Muslim organization and MALCOLM X in particular as being disruptive to the movement, describing them as leeches on the Negro movement. He also attacks ROBERT WILLIAMS as playing into the hands of segregationists.

The sources made available a letter dated July 25, 1963, addressed "To All Districts" and signed "Comradely Yours, Organization Dept". The letter states: KW

"In connection with the Negro people's movement, we recommend that you consider the following literature, especially considering the important events during the coming weeks. We are listing some important material valuable to our movement and some of it useful for wider circulation."

This letter lists the fact that "Freedomways" had published an excellent Summer issue dealing with Harlem, that a collection of articles by JAMES JACKSON, which had appeared in "The Worker", had been published under the title of "Three Brave Men" with a selling price of 15 cents, and that "a basic article" by BEN DAVIS would be published in the August, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs".

The letter urged that extensive circulation be given to "Freedomways" and the collection of articles by JACKSON and that the districts prepare for the circulation and discussion of DAVIS's article.

NY T-202
August 5, 1963

NY T-203
August 5, 1963

KW

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NY 100-153735

SECRET (U)

DEAD

Source advised that on September 16, 1963, a telegram to President JOHN F. KENNEDY, The White House, over the signature of GUS HALL, was dispatched by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

The text of this telegram is as follows:

"Brutal murder of 6 Negro children yesterday in Birmingham demands immediate action and Federal troops to protect lives of American citizens against lawless insurrection, terror, and calls for the arrest of Wallace and others responsible for murder and bombings. Federal authorities must take power of government away from such bloody hands. Failure to act vigorously in this crisis will not be tolerated by justice loving Americans. You can no longer ignore the growing popular demands for arrest of Wallace and those who incite racist violence and defiance of United States Constitution. Action must be taken to dissolve the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils, the American Nazi Party, the National States Rights Party, and all racist terrorists. We demand executive orders and a complete program of Federal action to smash the resistance of segregationists in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and elsewhere in the south, for the full establishment of constitutional liberties immediately to all Negro Americans and the establishment of new genuinely democratic government in these states in accord with the United States Constitution. Nothing short of these minimum measures will constitute adequate response by you to the challenge of the Birmingham bombing outrages. You, President Kennedy, are held personally responsible for the lives and property of American citizens against racists terror under your authority under the constitution.

Gus Hall"

NY T-48, September 16, 1963

SECRET (U)

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A meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, USA, was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on September 16, 1963.

JAMES JACKSON reviewed the racial situation in Birmingham, Alabama, and announced that "The Worker" would carry a lead editorial on the first page demanding that Governor WALLACE of Alabama be brought to justice; demanding that the President establish federal occupational authority throughout Alabama; demanding a roundup of the membership of the American Nationalist Party, the White Citizens Councils, and the Ku Klux Klan; and demanding the immediate discharge of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, and a complete reorganization of the FBI.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

WILLIAM PATTERSON said that, immediately after hearing of the bombing in Birmingham, he reached a number of people in the Harlem area of New York City, and raised the question of sending telegrams and holding some kind of demonstration.

PATTERSON said that, while he thought JACKSON's statement concerning the FBI was correct, he would like to see a special article devoted to the FBI and "its complete failure over the years" in relation to racial matters in the United States.

ROBERT THOMPSON stated the CPUSA should try to bring about effective, immediate action by the New York City Committee on Racial Equality. He said there should be some kind of major action in New York City, either in the nature of a mass meeting or a march and the Party should undertake a campaign in New York and nationally to influence public opinion in this situation.

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IRVING POTASH said it is not enough to throw responsibility on Governor WALLACE of Alabama, but it must be stated in clear terms that the Federal Government also has a certain responsibility for what is happening in Alabama. XW

POTASH noted that President KENNEDY is scheduled to appear before the United Nations and suggested it might be advisable to set up delegations to submit petitions and demands "even before he gets to the UN," thereby precipitating a possible demonstration at the UN. XW

POTASH also suggested the possibility of taking the proposed statement for "The Worker" and reading it publicly at some federal office, "possibly at Foley Square" in order "to dramatize our feelings in this matter." XW

BEN DAVIS commented, "I feel bitterly disappointed and bitterly dissatisfied with the response of our Party". He said the Negro movement has now reached the stage which requires a sharpening up of "our attack on the Kennedy administration." DAVIS urged greater activity on the part of the CPUSA stating, "I am of the opinion that unless our Party finds a way, symbolically or personally, or in some other way, to integrate itself in some public manner, if not in its own name, then through some organization in which the Party is known to have influence, we are just going to get a setback that will take us years and years to overcome." XW

[NY T-46, September 16, 1963] XW

During the period of October 1 - 6, 1963, a meeting of the NEC, CPUSA, and invited guests was held in New York City, the first two days of which were devoted to a report on the civil rights movement. The report on the civil rights movement was delivered by BENJAMIN DAVIS and the essence of this report is as follows: XW

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The report he delivered at the NEC meeting in June, 1963, must be used as the background for the report which is a collective report and not entirely his own. KW

Following the killing of the Negro children in Birmingham, Alabama, the Negro movement entered its 4th stage. The first stage occurred when MARTIN LUTHER KING led the sit-downs in Birmingham. The second stage was reached at the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. It was a great stage in the Negro people's movement. As to whether "we" have a positive or negative attitude on the estimate of the March, even if "we" could find some negative things "our" general estimate has to be very positive. The 3rd stage was the killing of the children in Birmingham. The killing in Birmingham proved that the Government cannot protect its people or their property. The Negro people must demand that the President break the resistance of the Dixiecrats. KW

The Negro leadership is in disarray and it requires that the leadership meet and work out a more consistent policy. KW

This is a time for the sharpest demands. The more militant elements of the Negro movement are coming forward and are having an impact on the civil rights struggle. They are preparing a campaign of civil disobedience. However, these militant tactics do not break the unity between Negro and white. KW

As regards the principal organizations in the civil rights movement, ROY WILKINS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and WHITNEY YOUNG, Executive Director of the Urban League, represent the conservatives; MARTIN LUTHER KING, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and A. PHILIP RANDOLPH of the Negro KW

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American Labor Council (NALC) represent the center and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) represents the left. "We" Communists should fight for the most advanced proposals of all of these groups. There is no alternative for the CP but to support the demands and pressures from the left groups. However, "we" have to be careful not to create an image by which Communists cut themselves off from the Negro movement under the guise of "fighting dogmatism". The tasks of the left, right and the center in the Negro movement are "our" tasks but the Party has to carry on its own independent policy. &W

A group of Negroes are trying to organize a "Freedom Now Party", a party that is essentially leftist, isolationist and bears a trotskyite label but this does not mean that "we" can dismiss it. The Party position should be that if the Negro wants to use independent means, "we" will encourage them. &W

On the question of the Muslims, "we" should be for their defense as "we" are for all Negro rights. "We" will struggle along with the rank and file Muslims although opposing their separatism, their anti-Semitism and their idea of a Negro utopia. A distinction must be made between the Muslim leadership and their rank and file in order not to kill off militancy of the Negro people. "We" must urge them to fight with all who fight for the Negro people and must realize there are trends within the Muslim movement which has caused a split in that organization. &W

On the economic question, the fight for jobs is the heart and core of the Negro movement. The CP should strive to cement the economic struggle with the

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fight for democracy, and awaken in the Negro a more conscious social perspective. "We" should give special consideration to economic demands such as preferential hiring and quotas and to the matter of how to unite the Negro and white workers. KW

As for the Party, it has a perspective of sharp struggle ahead in the Negro freedom movement. The Party should prepare itself to resolve the question of the growth of the Party and its press while keeping in mind the possibilities of extending its influence in the Negro movement. The image of the Party as a militant organization among the Negro people has been dimmed. KW

The Party has credits in the Negro struggle including its participation in numbers in the March on Washington but "we" have not brought the Party forward up to now and have failed to solve the problem of how to indicate to the Negro the line of march. "We" have shown some responsibility in relation to the Negro freedom movement but still do not have a clear line on the role Communists have to play. KW

"We" must show dedication to the fight against white chauvinism, nationalism and racism as preached by the Chinese CP. KW

"We" must pay special attention to the NALC and emphasize its class position but do it in such a way as not to divide the workers from the middle and upper class Negro. KW

The Party in the South must find a center around which to rally the progressive forces there. "We" must get into the struggle in the South now and KW

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help solve some of the problems, even though there are several obstacles in "our" way, because otherwise the Party will be set back for years. KW

The Party has not played the role in the Negro movement it is capable of playing. What is needed is some kind of left center that would unite the Negro people and "we" can provide the personnel for this. The Party must do at least as much as SNCC, The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) or the Negro writers because it has the ideological means. "We" must try to get into all of these organizations. KW

Following a discussion of his report, DAVIS gave a summary during which he said that the question is how to begin a chain of events and actions which can put the Party in a position to speak to and lead this mass movement. He added that, instead of talking in generalities about the left, they should help them do things differently. He stated that the Negro movement will help them establish the Party as a Party of the left and that the Party has to find ways and means for beginning in the South. He said they have to solve the problem of how to grasp the opportunities now before them. KW

At the third session of the meeting, held on October 3, 1963, GUS HALL gave the principal report on the subject of building the Party. During his report he commented on the Negro upsurge in the United States and he made the following observations: KW

This struggle is taking place on many levels and it is the task of the Party to show that there is no need for rivalry with this movement. There has been no red-baiting; where there is a meaningful struggle it tends to ignore red-baiting. There also is a reflection of the leadership of the movement that sees "our role" not in a negative way. KW

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The question is how to involve the population in this movement. Workers can be involved. Youth are deeply involved and churches are also involved but mainly for moral and ethical reasons. This moral factor should not be underestimated because it is now important in all movements including movements for socialism. However, "we" cannot win the workers on moral and ethical reasons alone. White Americans must be shown it is in their own self-interest related to economy to participate. XW

The American working class cannot be united unless there is Negro-white unity. This class unity must be achieved; the people must unite and the class questions will fall into place. Labor is not sufficiently involved and it must begin to act. XW

The Party must concentrate on three mass currents, the struggle of the Negro people for equality, the economic struggle and the crises of automation and unemployment, and the peace movements and the regrouping of the peace forces after the test ban. These three mass currents are the makings of a people's democratic alliance against monopoly. XW

The general line of BEN DAVIS' report was approved and the report of GUS HALL was also approved. XW

[NY T-19
October 9, 1963] XW

At the October 3, 1963, session of the NEC meeting, GUS HALL, in his report on the general state of affairs of the CP, USA, pointed out that there are many opportunities for the Party on the political scene, in trade unions and in the Negro movement, but that the CP, USA, is not in a position to take advantage of these opportunities. XW

[NY T-59
October 3, 1963] XW

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The annual dinner of "The Worker" was held on October 6, 1963, at the Palm Garden, New York City, at which BEN DAVIS was one of the two guests of honor. Speaking at this dinner, DAVIS stated that the President should immediately send Federal troops to Alabama and other southern states and should remove officials in those states who have failed to uphold the oath they took to uphold the Constitution and to prosecute those responsible for the "reign of terror" in the southern states. He stated that it is very possible that their children will live under a socialist system in the United States.

[NY T-16
October 9, 1963]

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At a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CP, USA, held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on October 16, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS took up the subject of civil rights. DAVIS criticized the Attorney General for his action on the Civil Rights Bill, stating that the Attorney General was trying to "water down" this bill. He said that the CP, USA should call for no "watering down" and no compromise but should fight for the original bill. He said that the CP, USA should call on people to write, telegraph, hold meetings and denounce the efforts of the Attorney General to hold down the Civil Rights Bill. XW

At this same meeting, PHIL BART discussed a memorandum pertaining to a "Plan of Work" of the CP, USA, which had been prepared by the Party's Organizational Bureau. This memorandum notes the need for concentration among Negroes and youth. XW

[NY T-2
October 16, 1963] XW

The source made available a news release of the CP, USA, dated October 14, 1963, which was a statement of GUS HALL. In this statement, he comments that "Civil rights legislation as proposed by the House Judiciary Subcommittee which strengthened President KENNEDY's proposals is a minimum must for this session of Congress". He calls for every American to take some action such as correspondence, visits or telephone calls to their Congressmen and Senators demanding action. He also states that every mass organization including labor unions have a duty to act and white Americans have a special responsibility. He adds that Congress and the Administration must break the segregationist stranglehold on civil rights and pass the civil rights bill. XW

[NY T-233
October 21, 1963] XW

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At the regular biweekly conference of CP editors and others in the news media field, held at CP Headquarters on October 25, 1963, JACK STACHEL commented on the Civil Rights Bill then before Congress. He accused the President of retreating from a strong stand on civil rights and added that the Attorney General is willing to accept a weaker bill. He said that this, plus other factors, indicated that the Administration was giving in to the ultra-rightists and the Dixiecrats and that the CP must develop a line of propaganda to stop this weakening. XW

[NY T-59
October 25, 1963] XW

The source made available a document entitled "Draft Resolution-Break the Resistance of the Dixiecrats and Establish Constitutional Government in the South", which was prepared by BENJAMIN DAVIS and is based on the report he gave to the meeting of the NEC, CP, USA on October 1, 1963. This document contains in part the following: XW

"The increasingly savage resistance of the Dixiecrats and racist reactionaries to the peaceful civil rights revolution for human dignity and equal rights waged by the Negro people and their white supporters presents our nation with an acute crisis which will determine the fate of American democracy now, and for years to come". XW

It continues that the struggle applies to both the South and the North and involves the fight not only for equality of Negroes as citizens, but also the fight against discrimination in jobs, housing, schools and includes oppressed whites, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans. It enumerates XW

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various acts of terrorism against the Negro in the South and puts the blame for these acts on the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Council and Governor WALLACE of Alabama and Governor BARNETT of Mississippi who have rebelled against the Bill of Rights and have defied the federal courts. In the document it states that Negroes have every right to defend themselves with arms against the assault from illegal mobs. KW

The document then states, "In the midst of the seething Negro liberation movement, the question is asked: Where is the party of the Negro people, of the Negro youth and workers? We submit modestly, yet truthfully, that that party is the Communist Party of the United States. Because it is the party of the Negro Freedom Now Movement it is also the party of the white workers; because it is the party of the struggle for equality, human dignity and racial progress now, it is the party of socialism, when exploitation and national oppression will be no more in our country". KW

The CP feels that the Negro liberation movement should extend beyond the Party's own ranks and unite many organizations even those whose leaders disagree with the CP. The CP has its own contribution to make, however, it combines "the struggle for reforms with the struggle for socialism, and it pursues a scientific class approach to the problems confronting the American people while recognizing that only the broadest mobilization of labor and the people on a non-partisan basis can secure the democratic resolution of these problems." KW

The document continues, "The repeated negative experiences of the Negro people and of the working class in seeking full freedom and to improve their lot in KW

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our country during war or extreme international tension are among the principal reasons why the United States Communist Party rejects the viewpoint of the Chinese Communist Party and shares the peaceful coexistence policies of the overwhelming majority of the world Marxist parties, brilliantly demonstrated in the role of the Soviet Union."

The document pointed out the pitfalls of the Negro movement noting that it is made up of many diverse groups all believing in different approaches. This could lead to loss of initiative and the discontinuance of the offensive against the "Jim Crow System".

According to the document, Communists have made indispensable contributions to the present Negro uprising. "Thousands were in the ranks of repeated marches to Washington including August 28 --- and assisted in mobilizing their fellow shop workers, trade unionists and neighbors for the success of these demonstrations." Communists are among the fighters for "Freedom Now." In the civil rights movement, Communists have been loyal to the unity of Negro people and have rejected recklessness. "They have been motivated by one aim --- immediate and total victory".

According to the document, this action is not enough but it is also necessary that the CP, as a united independent political party, raise the level of its work for the entire freedom movement "with full realization that victory in this movement will, in the words of GUS HALL, cleanse our nation." The document then deals with the contributions the CP can make to the Negro movement and states "where the going is roughest that is, in the deep South, that's where a functioning Communist Party organization belongs - not as a self serving gesture, but to loyally contribute to the

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unity, effectiveness and perspective of the movement, to help draw into it ever larger sections of the most exploited and oppressed masses." KW

According to the document, the CP is the only Party in the United States fighting for the rights of Negro people. Yet the cry of anti-Communist is used to subvert the civil rights movement. The CP "demands of the KENNEDY administration a new 20th Century Emancipation Proclamation". KW

The CP has the responsibility of a greater mobilization of labor and white forces to the realization of their stake in the civil rights movement. The CP will join with the majority of Negro people and fight for "more militant, united and disciplined action." KW

The document concludes, "the Party's ability to contribute to the solution of the urgent problems confronting the nation today - in the first place, the civil rights crisis - will determine its role in the struggle for socialism." KW

[NY T-1
October 29, 1963] KW

A meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CP, USA was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on November 1, 1963. At this meeting, BEN DAVIS reported on civil rights and outlined various provisions of the Civil Rights Bill noting it had been "watered down" by the Administration. He said they should raise the question of strengthening this

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bill which now represents a return to "tokenism". KW

He added that his position is that, while they are for peaceful, non-violent action in the Negro movement, it is correct for the Negro people to have defense committees in the South. He said these committees should be armed and have the right to use arms "where their lives, their communities and their churches are threatened". He stated that it is correct for the Negroes to consider more militant forms of non-violence, including civil disobedience. KW

DAVIS' report was accepted. KW

[NY T-46
November 1, 1963] KW

On November 6, 1963, a meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. KW

IRVING POTASH reported on the needs of the Negro people regarding better schools, jobs, medical care and food. He said "we" need an immediate program of action and "we should as Communists become part of the Negro movement and arouse the Communists of the country." He felt that someone from "The Worker" should go down south and discover first hand what is going on and tell the story to the people. He said that history shows that when the Party raises the problems among the people the government will begin to respond and "we" will get action. He said that efforts should be made to get the trade unions to send down observers. KW

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. said that "we" should pose the Negro question "on the poverty and underprivileged theme." "We" must see that the civil rights crisis is the Negro struggle for democracy and truth. KW

[NY T-2, November 6, 1963] KW

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A meeting of the National Board, CP, USA and invited guests was held at CP Headquarters, New York City on November 13, 1963, at which, BENJAMIN DAVIS reported on a recent trip to Detroit, Michigan. DAVIS stated that at a series of meetings in Detroit, there was proposed the launching of a Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC).

It is noted that "The Worker" in its issue of November 10, 1963, contained an article datelined at Detroit, which stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., Head of the SCLC, had endorsed a meeting scheduled for November 8-10, 1963, where Negro leaders from fifteen Northern cities were to establish a NCLC.

DAVIS reported that a new important organization was formed composed of Negro preachers from Detroit and vicinity which group has announced a job getting campaign in Detroit. He further stated that the organization is aiming for a National Conference of Negro Preachers to be held on January 15, 1964, on the question of employment. DAVIS went on to describe the various conferences which were held and then said that he believed it is still possible to affect MARTIN LUTHER KING, as well as some of the young people. DAVIS also mentioned that while attending the meetings in Detroit that [redacted] had remarked that he had great respect for DAVIS and that when he met [redacted] threw his arms around him and said that MARTIN LUTHER KING often mentioned DAVIS. b6 b7C

It should be noted that [redacted] is an assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING in the leadership of the SCLC.

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At this same meeting, IRVING POTASH stated that the important thing is that there is nothing on the scene at this time of a concentrated effort by the Negro leadership to bring about maximum unity. He said that there is at the present time a disarray of Negro leadership and less unity today, as well as the absence of a united program for a new offensive. He expressed his opinion that they are not without forces that could influence a reaction among the Negro organizations and Negro leaders. He said that they need to arrange "our own forces" so that a unified approach can be made to this question and so that they can determine what kind of influence they can exert in the Negro organizations. XW

JOSEPH BRANDT also spoke stating that there has been much action in forming ideas, programs and plans by various groups engaged in the struggle, whereas "we", outside of a few articles, have not advanced or formulated ideas for coordination. He suggested that there be a national conference of one or two days devoted to the question of the struggle of the Negro people. He said that this conference should be national in character. XW

[NY T-2 . . .
November 13, 1963] XW

At a CP meeting at CP Headquarters, New York City on November 22, 1963, JACK STACHEL reported that BEN DAVIS had gone to Detroit for several days originally for a conference to organize a Negro leadership conference. He said that because "we" knew that a Reverend CLAQUE was being influenced by the Freedom Now Party, DAVIS hoped to influence him. He said that DAVIS was very well received at a meeting of the Trade Union Leadership Council, which he described as an influential organization of Negro trade union leaders in Detroit. XW

He said that there also was held a session XW

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of the NALC presided over by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. In addition, there were three conferences, one of which was a ministers conference of 100 Negro ministers who took up the question of the struggle against job discrimination, and one of the northern Negro leadership which was poorly attended. This probably was because the ministers held their own conference and because of the CLAQUE faction. He added that DAVIS attended everything except the NALC meeting. KW

STACHEL stated that DAVIS noted that Detroit has become the main center in the North of the Negro struggle and leadership. KW

STACHEL further stated that there was a split in the three groupings at Detroit and that an explanation of the failure of the conference could not be understood without taking into account the Minister's Conference, which was held at Detroit, and the fact that the NAACP was part of that. He added that there are some unsolved problems between the NAACP and MARTIN LUTHER KING's organization. He said the fear is that they will replace the old organizations in the North and the problem is how to create unity among these groups. KW

[NY T-1
November 26, 1963] KW

JAMES JACKSON conducted a class, "The Road to Negro Freedom" at the New York School for Marxist Studies on November 15, 1963. Toward the end of his discourse on Negro problems, JACKSON said that the time is ripe for the Negro labor force to have a general strike and for white sympathizers to go along with this strike.

[NY T-234
December 2, 1963] KW

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On December 4, 1963, a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, and invited guests was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, at which BEN DAVIS spoke on the civil rights struggle. His comments included the following: KW

The ultra-right should be blamed for the violence and lawlessness which was responsible for the assassination of the President. The reaction to this crime has brought forward the best instincts of the American people and among the Negro people it has created a tremendous surge forward in the struggle for Negro rights. President JOHNSON's speech, before Congress, on civil rights was outstanding. His role has been more progressive than President KENNEDY. The attitude of the Party toward President JOHNSON and his Administration should be a positive one. KW

The labor movement now is taking a new position toward the Negro movement which will put the movement on a higher level than ever before. Politically, they should not accept the rejection of preferential treatment of hiring Negroes as held by some Negro leaders and on the question of seniority rights, the Party should be in favor of it but with some modification such as where locals maintain seniority lists for whites and Negroes. KW

A "functioning apparatus" is needed in the South. The work of individual comrades has been heroic and self-sacrificing but it has reached a point where a "functioning apparatus" is needed. "Our role" in the North is to capture the support of the Negro people and this should be worked out in great detail. The job facing the Party is how it can play a role of organizing a movement of a personal character that will rally and unify forces. KW

[NY T-2
December 4, 1963] KW

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During the period of December 19-22, 1963, an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA was held in New York City. At the session of December 19, 1963, GUS HALL gave the main report. During his report he mentioned civil rights as one of the three principal areas where there should be activity at the present time. His remarks, in essence, included the following: KW

Now, the civil rights revolution is the center of the struggle for democracy. However, this civil rights struggle will not keep on renewing itself unless millions of people are reached. This is a challenge which "we" can help resolve on a city and local basis. "We" must also continue the campaign to expose racism. It will take the maximum effort by maximum numbers in order to pass civil rights legislation, to continue the drive for school integration, and continue the struggle in the South. There is a need for a national and international campaign to expose the terror in the South. KW

At the session of December 21, 1963, BEN DAVIS presented a report on civil rights. His report included, in essence, the following observations: KW

The Resident Board hopes to re-establish the National Negro Commission and that it will be made a functioning committee. At the last NEC meeting, two weaknesses were noted in the civil rights struggle, namely, insufficient participation by "our" white allies, and disarray in the national leadership of the Negro movement. The lack of participation by white allies still is the biggest weakness. The problem now is how to guarantee concrete steps for civil rights. With regard to white allies, the recent KW

"We" must find a way to link the struggle for democracy in the South with the economic demands of the North. The Negro people's movement is taking its sharpest form of struggle in three areas, Washington, the South, and in the North where economic questions are first in importance. "We" must have a positive attitude on preferential hiring, hiring quotas, and on seniority. KW

There is a need for a registration campaign throughout the country to enroll Negroes to vote. This must be done so they can use their full power. It gives "us" one way in which to associate "ourselves" with the Negro people. KW

Some steps have been taken in the South by the Party and "we" are looking forward to the day when "we" will have a functioning apparatus there. KW

[NY T-19
December 23, 1963] KW

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held on January 6, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City. KW

BILL ALBERTSON reviewed the status of New York City school integration and cited efforts of the Mayor and the Board of Education in this regard. KW

ALBERTSON stated the open enrollment and free transfer plans place the burden of integration on the Negro and Puerto Rican children and establish no responsibility in the white community to carry through integration. According to ALBERTSON, these plans maintain the segregated school as a system of education. KW

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American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) Convention gave certain directives to the fight against discrimination and for civil rights; it outlined the role of organized labor in the civil rights field. Despite the negative things connected with the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, "we" would be wrong not to acknowledge their pledges. "We" have to take advantage of the positive matters arising from the convention and develop them further. KW

The Negro leadership is no longer in disarray but are united and working for the passage of the civil rights bill. As to this bill, even though it is weaker than the original, "we" are going to fight for it and will fight to strengthen it. "We" want it passed and to kill off any filibuster. "We" must mobilize support for the bill and the Party should send a spokesman to the public hearings in January, 1964. KW

"We" should support the peaceful, Constitutional path and must also keep in touch with the forces that use extra parliamentary methods such as demonstrations on the streets and unite this wing with those who depend upon legislation. KW

"We" must also organize to fight the terror in the South and will need to demand Federal intervention. "We" must help raise the question to make it possible for every voter in the South to vote. "Our" slogan is how to bring the Negro freedom movement into the elections in the South and show that this is in the interest of all southerners. The right to vote is "our" main task. "We" should push the use of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution to reduce Southern representation in Congress on the basis of a lack of qualified voters. In addition, Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution is of importance for breaking through states' rights. KW

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ALBERTSON asserted the New York City Board of Education was not living up to its agreements and has taken the position it cannot move to integrate a particular community until the community agrees to be integrated.

ALBERTSON noted the existence of various organizations involved in efforts to promote integration and commented "We" are distributing 26,000 copies of our own plan. He described this plan as "a fighting plan for integration in the New York City public school system....a plan which is feasible, practical and which will show the way to carry out the integration program".

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated, with regard to the (school) boycott, the responsibility of the Party's forces must be to strengthen their influence in the American Jewish Congress which has been taking a splendid position.

ALBERTSON remarked the Party must push for a crash program for rehabilitation of public schools to go hand in hand with integration.

BEN DAVIS remarked "Freedom Now" means setting up a time table to achieve integration and means giving Negroes the best teachers and best schools "because we must make up for the 300 years that they have had to suffer".

[New York T-2
January 6, 1964]

At a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, and invited guests held February 5, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON reported on the February 3, 1964, boycott of New York City schools.

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THOMPSON claimed the boycott generally had wide labor support but the Party was not able to get a general approach on the part of its trade union forces that would have opened the door to a fuller understanding. He said the boycott was too largely looked at as an action narrow in scope and was not seen as an issue that fundamentally involved the future of the whole approach to public education in the city. KW

THOMPSON declared the boycott a success largely because civil rights groups were able to overcome a number of disagreements and achieve solid coordination. He attributed this to the fact that it was the feeling of not only the Party but of all civil rights groups that the boycott had to be made a success; that if it failed here, then it would be a setback to the integration movement nationally and especially in the North. KW

Without citing any specific activity of the Party in connection with the boycott, THOMPSON claimed that in this boycott action there was a Party involvement not seen in recent struggles in New York and that both quantitatively and qualitatively the Party was in the picture. It had a definite program; it had an adequate, practical, united front approach and, it was able to be a material factor. THOMPSON said he thought the CP would have some very substantial benefits from this as the base was laid for a betterment of the Party's relationship to a number of organizations. KW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON noted the unity of Negro and white in connection with the boycott and stated the Party should emphasize this unity, make it the backbone for future development and give it positive direction. KW

[New York T-2
February 5, 1964] KW

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A meeting of the NNC, CP, USA, which included members of the Communist Party's Trade Union Commission and invited guests, was held in Chicago, Illinois during the period February 22-23, 1964. BENJAMIN DAVIS opened the meeting on February 22, 1964, and praised the line that had been set forth under the leadership of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. DAVIS presented the following agenda for the meeting:

1. A main report by himself dealing with the 1964 elections and an estimate of the current struggles of the Negro people.

2. Area reports from those areas, one from New York on the rent strikes and school boycotts, one from the West Coast on jobs and Negro youth, and one from Chicago on jobs and relief struggles.

3. Sub-reports by GEORGE MEYERS on his trip to the South and another by WILLIAM PATTERSON who had been attending the trial of MAE MALLORY in North Carolina.

4. A discussion of the work of the Negro Commission.

The first part of DAVIS' report dealt with the current stage of the Negro people's movement and emphasized that the movement is being felt in the North where three issues have emerged, jobs, schools and housing. Out of this stage, DAVIS said, have developed new elements, school boycotts, a move for national coordination on schools, unity of the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the New York school boycott, and the fact that white liberals and the trade union movement are beginning to support the movement.

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DAVIS also dealt with the question of whether or not the Negro people's movement is revolutionary in character. He concluded that it has a revolutionary character but there is not a revolutionary crisis in the United States. He indicated that it is a part of the general social economic revolution. He said that how well it will succeed depends to a great extent on the role of the Communist Party. (U)

DAVIS, in his report, also made the following observations: (U)

There must be militant action to stop the filibuster of the Civil Rights Bill. The Communist Party's role is to cement Negro - White unity in this fight and the Party must wage an all - out fight for the bill both through pressure on Congress and, if necessary, by actions such as demonstrations and marches. (U)

The Party's electoral program has three objectives and the main blow should be against the ultra-right. The Negro people are an essential part of JOHNSON camps but it is necessary to develop independent activities to pressure President JOHNSON into breaking completely with the Dixiecrats. In addition, the Communist Party must concern itself with how it can help change the composition of Congress and must bring in more trade union, Negro and Puerto Rican representatives. (U)

One of the major tasks the Communist Party must assist in is the registration campaign. The other is to try and develop independent political action committees in the Negro community to improve the quality and quantity of Negro representation. This can be done by independent activities and by trying to influence both major parties to slate Negro candidates. The Communist Party, wherever possible, should seek to build Negro-labor committees. (U)

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They must also attempt to build the unity of the left during these elections and, where possible, to run Communist Party candidates.

In the South, they must demand that every qualified voter be given the protection of the government to exercise his right to vote. The South is basic to the political struggle in this country and progressives must realize that a change in the political alignment in the South is essential to progress in the country. The Supreme Court decision of 1954 to desegregate schools opened the door to all desegregation in the South and the decision to redistrict the Congressional Districts makes it possible to break the role of the minority in the South. The Communist Party must develop independent movements in support of these decisions and guarantee that the redistricting takes place.

The Communist Party is not in a position to solve the many organizational questions facing the Negro movement. The Communist Party can establish a secure base in this movement if it develops and demonstrates a sound line and policy. The Communist Party should not always be discussing how to associate with existing movements, it must take more initiative and organize independent movements around the people's needs. The Communist Party must re-establish its revolutionary traditions among the Negro people. They must develop a sound program for the poor farmers in the South and develop the ideological position of taking the profit out of the Jim Crow system.

The Communist Party must act boldly in the people's movement; the entire Communist Party must be involved in the struggle and they must win the working

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class to the Negro people's struggle. They must concentrate on a cadre training program. They must build the Communist Party by expanding their clubs and activities in the Negro community and establishing groupings of Communist Party and non-Communist Party forces to discuss action in the Civil Rights movement. The Communist Party must become a factor and can become such a factor in the Negro people's movement. KW

GEORGE MEYERS presented a report on a trip he made to the South. He said he talked with students on the campus of North Carolina A & T College and visited Atlanta where he talked with some Negro leaders. He said his general conclusion was that the question of the right to vote and of jobs are the main issues in the South. He commented on the great impact the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is having on the community in the South and said the Communist Party must find ways to rebuild the Communist Party in the South even if it means sending people to the South. KW

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in his comments stated that he felt that although there are tremendous movements going on the Communist Party, in the main, is not in a position of directing and influencing too well. KW

JAMES JACKSON stated that the Communist Party has not recruited from the cream of the crop of the Negro people's movement and that the leaders of this movement are not associating themselves with the Communist Party. He said this has to be a direction of the Communist Party's work. KW

WILLIAM PATTERSON told of how he had attended the opening of the trial of MAE MALLORY in Monroe, North Carolina, where the basic issue on trial is the right to

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defend your life. He felt the Communist Party must give its full support to this trial and the freedom of this victim.

TOM NABRIED called for the Communist Party to be more self - critical. He said that many of the proposals made at the last national meeting on the Negro question have not been carried out. He said they must decide who will be the Communist Party's spokesman, that there are only a very few individuals in the Communist Party who are willing to speak in the name of the Communist Party. He asked how they could present any program when no one knows the Communist Party exists.

At the session of February 23, 1964, [redacted] gave a report on the rent strikes in the Harlem area. He said that the Communist Party, at present, is not really in this struggle but that comrades were trying. He said there is no coordinated movement, although "The Worker" played a good role, nor is the Communist Party playing a leading role. b6 b7C

At this session, WILLIAM PATTERSON said that both the rent strikes and the school boycotts raise the question of human rights versus property rights, which is an issue being debated in the national Civil Rights Bill. The school boycott movement only recently developed into a mass movement and the struggle for unity of the movement is still a major question and should receive the attention of the Communist Party.

BEN DAVIS commented that the National Board of the Communist Party had agreed that a Steering Committee should be established for the NNC which should be made up of people in or around New York so

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they could meet regularly and coordinate the work of the overall Negro Commission. He said it has been proposed that he, DAVIS, be chairman of this committee and that the Board suggested that along with himself, WILLIAM PATTERSON, IRVING POTASH, [redacted] GEORGE MEYERS and JAMES JACKSON be members of the Steering Committee. b6 b7C

DAVIS indicated that regional commissions would be established, one in the far West which would include California, Washington and other areas, one in the Midwest to include Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri and one in the East. He said the fields of work for these committees should include the mass organizations, the trade union movement and the South. He said GEORGE MEYERS would be responsible for the South.

DAVIS in summarizing the two day meeting proposed that the Commission approve the general line of the main report and the subreports given at the meeting. He said that JAMES JACKSON had proposed, in a discussion with him, that the Party consider trying to stimulate a work stoppage if there is a filibuster in the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill. He added that the National Board of the Communist Party took the position that they must defend MAE MALLORY and the defendants at all costs in spite of the fact that there are fundamental differences between MALLORY and the Communist Party. He said the Communist Party must develop more initiative in struggles by beginning with the people's needs and developing the struggle accordingly.

[NY T-20
February 24, 1964]

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The source furnished substantially the same information as did NY T-20 concerning the above meeting of the NNC in Chicago, Illinois. KW

[NY T-98
February 24, 1964] KW

At the second day's session of the NNC meeting, February 23, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT acted as chairman and, in his speech, said the work of the Commission will be broadened so that it can deal with problems faced by people in every state in the country. He called for the Communist Party in Illinois to strengthen the youth group and to attempt to establish a Party youth group in civil rights groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), NALC, SNCC, CORE and other organizations. KW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON also spoke and his comments included the following: KW

The Party must move its members to take a leadership position in civil rights organizations. KW

Concerning the NALC, the chapter in New York is stalemated. This chapter, however, will have the largest number of delegates at the coming NALC convention and, therefore, will control the convention. The Party forces in the NALC should attempt to get legitimate delegates, who have been active throughout the year, elected as delegates to the convention. The New York chapter has participated in the school boycott there but has been ineffective in the industrial field where they should be most effective. KW

The Party press should be built by increasing the circulation of "The Worker". "The Worker" is the official Party publication and the only means of getting word to the masses especially the Negro people.

[NY T-180
February 27, 1964] KW

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The "Chicago Tribune" issue of February 29, 1964, page eight, column three, carried an article entitled "Red Leader Urges Civil Rights Strike." This article revealed that JAMES E. JACKSON of New York, the editor of "The Worker", the Communist Party newspaper, held a press conference on February 26, 1964, at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. The article stated that JACKSON, a Communist Party spokesman, urged civil rights groups to stage a nation-wide work stoppage in key industries, should a Senate filibuster break out on the proposed Civil Rights Act. According to the article, JACKSON asserted that the idea for the stoppage already was under discussion by civil rights groups and he stated the Communists merely would assist the strike if it is called.

MARTY O'CONNOR, Reporter for the "Chicago American" newspaper, 445 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on February 27, 1964, furnished a press release issued by JAMES JACKSON at a press conference held on February 27, 1964, at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

This release stated that last week there was a consultation among a number of leading Marxists on problems besetting the movement to secure "freedom now" to the Negro citizens of our country, both north and south of the Mason - Dixon Line. This meeting, which took place in Chicago with CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, leading Illinois Communist in the chair, discussed a report by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, the former member of the Council of the City of New York and a leading spokesman of the Communist Party, United States of America. The release continued that DAVIS analyzed the new developments in connection with the further unfolding in the struggle to secure the full equality of the rights of the Negro people. As a conclusion to the consultation, those present foresaw the extension of the tactics of direct mass action in the war against discrimination from withholding their children from schools, from withholding their consumer dollars from merchants and landlords to withholding their labor power from the factories. Specifically, those present from several parts of the country reported that the mood

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of the Negro workers in key industries is to participate in work stoppages, should the Dixiecrats carry out their plans to filibuster the Civil Rights Act pending before the Senate.

The release continued that should the southern Senators act to filibuster the Civil Rights Act to death, a national work stoppage by the Negro workers would open a new and decisive front of struggle against the segregation system, it would be a confrontation at the production level with the power structure itself.

The CP, USA, was in full support of the February 3, 1964 school boycott of New York City public schools. At group meetings of the Communist Party in the Harlem area of New York City, Communist Party members were urged to keep their children home on the day of the school boycott and Communist Party members were urged to participate in the boycott demonstration whether or not they had children attending school.

[NY T-10
February 25, 1964] KW

On March 18, 1964, a meeting of the National Board and invited guests of the CP, USA was held at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City. At this meeting, ROBERT THOMPSON reported on the second school boycott of the New York City public schools on March 16, 1964. His remarks included the following: KW

There was a reduction in the number of Negro children participating in the second boycott as compared with the first but the sharpest fall off was among the whites and the Puerto Ricans. In both boycotts there KW

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was a "rising tide" in the civil rights struggle but there also was a "rigid crystallization" of the anti-civil rights forces. They should consider what is happening in this area. Specifically, the parents and taxpayers groups mobilized and waged a campaign of discrimination and intimidation. There is a movement of leadership and program of developing against integration and it goes far beyond that. KW

There is a split in Negro forces in the boycott movement the most significant being the split between the Negro and Puerto Rican forces. KW

The participation by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in the second boycott was helpful and important. KW

The Party must fight for unification of the civil rights movement on a new basis with room for new leaders. A point has been reached where the Party must form a line that is firm, sharp and understandable. It must be in the direction of unity within this movement and the fight for Negro - White unity. KW

JAMES JACKSON also spoke and stated he was in substantial agreement with THOMPSON. He felt that any slogans put forth by the Party should be distinct and different from slogans put forth by the movement. He said these slogans should be supplementary and complementary to those put up by the Negro movement and should not supersede or compete with them. KW

BENJAMIN DAVIS, in his remarks, called for the leaders of the Parents and Taxpayers Association to be denounced. He described these leaders as fascists and said they must find a way for their white comrades to be instructed politically and ideologically to attack them. KW

[NY T-2
March 18, 1964] KW

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The source made available a news release of the CP, USA, dated February 3, 1964, which is captioned "Communist Leaders Call For Support to MAE MALLORY". This release concerns a statement issued by GUS HALL and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS calling for demands to be made for the immediate release of MAE MALLORY by telegrams to the Governor of North Carolina and protests to the Attorney General. It states that:

"Branding the scheduled trial of Mrs. MAE MALLORY on February 17 in Monroe, North Carolina as a 'dastardly racial frame .. up' and 'an attempted legal lynching aimed at intimidating and suppressing the militant Negro people's movement in the deep South', GUS HALL and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS today called for all - out support to Mrs. MALLORY's struggle for freedom."

This news release, continuing the statement of HALL and DAVIS also states:

" 'Whatever differences exist with Mrs. MALLORY's political philosophy they take second place to the necessity of the unity of all civil rights fighters to put an end to the vicious Jim Crow system, and to smash this dastardly racist frame - up against her and her co-defendants'".

[NY T-233
March 2, 1964]

"The New York Times", February 29, 1964, page twenty-four contains an article datelined February 28, 1964 at Monroe, North Carolina, which states that three Negroes and a white man were convicted that day of kidnapping a white couple after racial disturbance in 1961.

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It continues that Mrs. WILLIE MAE MALLORY was sentenced to 16 to 20 years in women's prison and that state's evidence indicated that she led the incident that took place in the Negro section of Monroe. It adds that attorneys for the four have filed a notice of appeal.

HYMAN LUMER was the instructor at the Marxist school held in Chelsea, Massachusetts on February 9, 1964. During the afternoon session of this school, LUMER took up the Negro question and began this talk with a history of the Negro in the United States. His additional comments included the following: KW

The oppression of the Negro resulted in the oppression of the working class in the South and discrimination against Negroes became the basis for lower wages for everyone throughout the country. This oppression of the Negro is a central question for the Party and the source of this oppression is the United States and monopoly capital. "Our"fight for equality is a fight against monopoly capital and the fight for rights for Negroes is a part of the whole anti - monopoly struggle in the United States. It also is a part of the peace movement and a struggle within the labor movement. This tends to merge all these struggles together in a movement to establish an anti - monopoly government within the United States.

It is important to see the relationship of this to the class struggle. The success of the Negro struggle depends on unifying it with the class struggle. The Negro struggle and peace struggle is a class struggle and for Marxists the class struggle is the basic question with full equality and democracy the goals.

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As Communists they should mobilize white people to help in the Negro movement. The Party's position is that they must work for Negro-white unity and against the separatism and poverty being experienced by Negroes. This struggle against poverty must be concentrated among the Negro people. The struggle for civil rights is directly related to the fight against unemployment and the labor movement is at the crossroads of this movement.

[NY T-235
February 14, 1964] KW

At a Communist Party meeting in Chicago, Illinois, held on January 29, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the Negro freedom fight must be tied in with white labor because they are ready to move on the issue of the fight on poverty, the loss of jobs to automation and civil liberties. He also said they would have to find ways of creating a united front. KW

[NY T-173
January 30, 1964] KW

On April 10, 1964, a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA, met at CP Headquarters. At this meeting GUS HALL stated the CP can maintain its vanguard leadership role even though supporting rather than leading mass organizations which are engaged in fighting for the same things desired by the Party. As an example he noted that unemployment among Negroes and youth is high and the Party should support any organization agitating to correct the situation. WILLIAM PATTERSON noted the need for militancy in support of the Negro people but indicated success would not be possible "without taking into consideration alliances with other forces." KW

[NY T-2
April 10, 1964] KW

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The sources made available a mimeographed letter dated April 29, 1964, addressed "To All Districts" from the Organization Department of the CP, USA. This letter comments on the growing support for the civil rights legislation, but adds that there is a danger that concessions will be made which will weaken the House passed bill. It states that assurance of an end to the filibuster and passage of the bill without crippling amendments requires that groups favoring the bill voice their support. "First and foremost is this necessary from the largest and most progressive organizations in our country uniting the workers, Negro and white, and the trade unions."

The letter continues:

"We urge that all our members and followers spare no effort in the next days and weeks to assure victory in this crucial struggle for all Americans.

"Through mass meetings, demonstrations, picket lines, petitions, letters and telegrams to Senators jointly with others and as individual citizens in our places of employment, neighborhoods, in the churches, peoples organizations -- let us make a full contribution towards this goal."

The letter closes with the suggestion that it would be good to work out a specific district plan of these activities.

[NY T-202 and NY T-203
May 4, 1964] KW

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On May 16 and 17, 1964, a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. The principal speeches were given by HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and GUS HALL. ~~X~~ w

[NY T-2
May 17, 1964] ~~X~~ w

The source made available a copy of the speech given by HENRY WINSTON at this meeting on May 16, 1964. In this speech, WINSTON made the following observations: ~~X~~ w

Today, life is proving an old thesis developed by the CP during the 1930's, namely, that the Negro question in the United States was the touchstone in the struggle for democracy in this country. This was not always understood by Communists or the labor and progressive movements but it is now clear that the defense of democracy for all the people is centered around the struggle for complete equality for the Negro people. ~~X~~ w

The fight for integration is in a new stage because of this. The difficulty of the struggle is clear, that is, the fighting character needed to win, the need for allies. It is impossible to win equality for the Negro people except insofar as this struggle is linked to the fight for democracy as a whole. There is a question as to what is needed from Communists to place the fight for equality on a higher plane. The main problem is to win over the white masses to the struggle and to fight in such a way as to educate and raise the level of understanding of the white masses. ~~X~~ w

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The aim of this struggle is threefold: first, to enlist in the fight the masses of progressive Americans who understand the necessity of this struggle; second, to fight in such a way as to neutralize that section which is beginning to think in opposition; and to isolate the more rabid racists among the white population and advance the struggle for Negro rights.

Communists must be able to show how to develop the fight for integration which must include the fight for the special demands of Negroes.

This meeting has been called for the purpose of seizing the main link in the fight and that is to win the white masses to the struggle, to counteract racist ideology, to place the struggle on a new and higher level, and to begin an all-out offensive against the stall-in Congress.

The furtherance of the fight for equality depends upon the degree to which solidarity between black and white is achieved in the labor movement. The Negro Commission of the Party has already issued a policy statement which called for the development of the alliance of the Negro people and the labor movement. The unity of black and white played a great role in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, and it has to be carried to a higher stage now.

The source made available a copy of the report presented by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on May 16, 1964, which was entitled "A Working Paper on Negro-White Unity." This report contained, in substance, the following:

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss one of the most challenging problems before the country today, namely, the struggle to unify Negro and white in order to achieve a better America. There are powerful

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forces at work operating among Negroes and whites in an attempt to prevent this unity. What is required is to see why unity is necessary and the possibilities for achieving it. KW

The struggle must be waged on two fronts. While the main obstacles to this unity are among white masses, there are also problems and attitudes in the Negro community which must be changed. White chauvinism and certain forms of Negro nationalism are the weapons used by certain elements to prevent the unity of these two forces. KW

Civil rights forces are losing confidence that white support can be gained. What is necessary is for Negroes and their few white supporters to keep working until the white majority is forced to make changes. One of the chief jobs for Communists is to help clarify the theories being advanced by the Negro community as to what actions to take. KW

Since the 1954 Supreme Court Decision de-segregating public schools, changes have taken place in the Negro and labor movements. The Negro movement has become more militant and the labor movement more conservative. Since 1954, the Negro movement has been advancing into a revolutionary force while the labor movement underwent changes making it into a more conservative force. Among the compositional changes causing the labor movement to lose its militancy, was the purging of Communists and the destruction of left unions in the movement. This anti-Communism resulted in the reduction of white participants in the struggle for civil rights. Another factor was the economic status of labor which, over the years, has negotiated wage increases. KW

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Today there is a crisis comparable to the Civil War which can cause the mass of white Americans to join the fight to end Jim Crow. The international situation has been the chief favorable factor under which the struggle against Jim Crow has been fought. However, this is not enough and today internal forces within the United States are going to be forced into the struggle which will create favorable conditions to achieve more than just token gains. KW

The labor movement status of the last ten years will change in the next few years and the possibility of building a Negro labor alliance, which will be the hard core of a general people's alliance, will grow. The basis for political and social changes in this country is the economic situation as well as the international. The country's economy is in serious trouble and, within the next few years, the country will face the problem of adjusting to a peace time economy. Then it will face a serious challenge from the Soviet Union in providing better living conditions and assisting backward people. An aroused public and labor movement as well as a political change in government will be needed to tackle the economic problems. Against this setting, the objective conditions for a breakthrough against Jim Crow will become favorable. KW

With regards to tactical approaches, no matter what differences exist, attempting to form unity on those issues on which agreement can be reached is essential. This does not mean that the Negro movement should restrict or water down its demands. It is necessary for those who operate in civil rights organizations to try and find those issues that can best unify the Negro and white communities. KW

The Party does not have to identify itself with every form of struggle. The criterion must be, KW

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not the particular tactic, but the tactic which will get the best results in terms of mass mobilization. The issue is an ever-widening basis of unity of Negroes, of Negro and white, and Negro and labor. This is the way to achieve a break down of the Jim Crow system.

The source also made available details of the report given by GUS HALL at the session of May 16, 1964. HALL's report contained, in part, the following comments:

They must adhere to the class basis in their approach to the solution of the problem of civil rights. Also the concept of Negro-white unity is a basic approach and they should use the term "in struggle" when speaking of Negro-white unity. It is necessary to try to raise the problem to a new level of understanding.

The main ideological influence and problem is the influence of white chauvinism; it is the main obstacle to unity of "our people" and unity of Negro and white. They must find ways of exposing the class source of white chauvinism. The special contribution Marxists can make is the class approach to the problem.

They must consider how to win white America to the struggle and better ways of doing it. It is not enough to be correct; they must be right in a way that wins over people. They should consider how they can best make a contribution in advancing the struggle by winning over people.

They have to emphasize that this struggle is central to everything in this country, to emphasize that this struggle embodies the self-interest of the entire nation.

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They must find ways of convincing America that this is so. They also have to find ways of emphasizing that the issue of civil rights is up for resolution now. The solution is to destroy the whole system of discrimination and segregation.

White youth are giving leadership to the movement for civil rights and they should take note of this. Also the increased role of the clergy must be recognized. They should not underestimate the importance of the educational campaign the churches are carrying on.

They must give a positive estimate of the role of Communists, left elements, and socialists and especially Communist youth who are playing an increasing role in actions throughout the country. They must get away from the idea that they do not openly proclaim the contributions that Communists make in the struggle for civil rights. It is true that there is an increasing participation of Communists, Negro and white, in the struggle.

New victories can be won but only through militant and mass struggle. This is true because the system of segregation and discrimination has become a mainstay of the ideology of American capitalism and in keeping reactionary blocs in city, state, and national government. The roots of the problem are deep within capitalism and the system of Jim Crow will be destroyed only when capitalism is destroyed. This has to be a basic premise of the Party approach.

The understanding of the class basis of the system of segregation is fundamental. They have not done enough as a Marxist Party on this question and to this extent have weakened the fight.

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The center of their appeal to white Americans should be that there is a critical development taking place on the civil rights issue, a drawing together of various groups to preserve the segregation system. The preservation of this system accompanied by the ideology of chauvinism and racism is becoming the unifying factor for all of the most reactionary and bigoted organizations and movements in the country. Such forces are now all joined with the Dixiecrats and White Citizens Councils in the struggle against civil rights. This coalition has the backing of Senator GOLDWATER and will have a special significance because it has him for a spokesman. There is a further crystallization of the ultra-right movement and danger based on this struggle. This is a new danger for this country.

[NY T-1
May 19, 1964]

On May 16 and 17, 1964, a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held at CP Headquarters. During the May 17, 1964 session, it was stated by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT "we" must not be scared off by the statement of some civil rights leaders that they do not want Communists to participate in the movement. He said he has credentials to participate in this movement and no one is going to tell him otherwise.

[NY T-2
May 16 - 17, 1964]

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries held in New York City on May 21, 1964, PHIL BART declared that the Party must develop a line and a policy in connection with Negro work and that work in this field should be intensified.

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It was generally agreed by all present that the Party must become involved in the mass struggle for civil rights.

[NY T-2
May 21, 1964]

The report given by PHIL BART at the National Negro Commission meeting stressed mainly the fact that, although the Negro freedom movement has been surging forward in the past period, the Party has not increased its membership among the Negroes and has even retained its position with difficulty. This was blamed on red-baiting and the actions of the government against, the Party, on factionalism in Harlem with a resulting loss in membership and influence, and mainly on a lack of consciousness that the Party must be built during the struggle.

He indicated that this established the need for developing a concentration policy in relation to this activity and, in connection with the coming 45th anniversary of the Party, stress should be given to the fact that the Party made solid contributions to the Negro struggle it can boast of.

BART, in his report, said the meeting had stressed the ideological struggle and in this struggle they are concerned with winning over the Negro to the Party and its position, especially the Negro youth.

He proposed a concentration in Harlem, in New York, and the south side of Chicago and consultation with Los Angeles on a possible point of concentration there. This is to be used for building and strengthening the Party, increase "The Worker" circulation, and help initiate and strengthen such left movements as have been organized and can develop in these areas.

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A national committee is to be developed composed of representatives from these areas plus national organization and "Worker" representatives to report on its work and resulting activities each month to the Secretariat. A detailed plan of work should be prepared for a six month campaign, this plan to be worked out during June, 1964. KW

The committee is to work out means of making its activities public and to indicate that these activities are being carried on as a contribution to the struggle for Negro freedom today. BART also said that they must counteract the idea that if the CP directly carries on such activities it will create a bad result for the Negro movement. KW

[NY T-1
June 2, 1964] KW

At the May 17 session of the meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke again. He said that one of the great problems in the national liberation movement today is the lack of unity among leaders of the movement. He stated that each has his own force and each pushes his own force and that the Party has a role to play in unifying the various forces. KW

LIGHTFOOT remarked that the only criticism he has is that the Party should document its contributions to the Negro liberation movement. He said they must not be scared off by the statement of some civil rights leaders that they do not want Communists to participate. He added that they must not antagonize civil rights leaders but must work with them because "they need us." KW

At the end of the meeting, there was considerable discussion as to whether the Party should follow a KW

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concentration policy with regard to the Negro movement. The matter of concentrating in one area was discussed but LIGHTFOOT disagreed with this stating they would not produce the over-all results looked for. There was no objection to his proposal that the point of concentration be put on the agenda for the next meeting. &W

LIGHTFOOT concluded the discussion by proposing that a subcommittee be appointed and that HENRY WINSTON be responsible for the day to day operation of this committee. &W

[NY T-2
May 17, 1964] &W

At a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA, at CP Headquarters, New York City, on May 23, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that most of his points had been covered at the National Negro Commission meeting of the past week end. He said they had decided to concentrate on four Negro communities, Harlem, the south side of Chicago, the east or west side of Detroit, and, tentatively, Los Angeles. He said such a program will require the resources and cooperation of the districts and the National Office. &W

GUS HALL also spoke and said that mobilizing whites is the most important problem in the civil rights movement and has been brushed off. He said white workers must be won over and the class basis must be their approach. He said discrimination and segregation are part of the basic structure of United States capitalism. &W

[NY T-2
May 23, 1964] &W

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During early April, 1964, the leading members of the CP, USA, assembled in New York City for a meeting of the National Executive Committee. At the session of April 6, 1964, JAMES JACKSON delivered a report on the civil rights movement in the United States. He said he would set forth some current problems with emphasis upon forthcoming dates for action so the Party could prepare itself to participate in these actions. KW

JACKSON first discussed the civil rights bill before the United States Senate stating that there was need for a new spirit all across the nation to focus attention on this bill. KW

He announced that the NALC would hold its convention in May, 1964, in Cleveland and that the war on poverty was on the agenda for the convention. He said there must be a push against the barriers for jobs that have been raised against Negroes. KW

He also announced that the NAACP would hold its convention during June, 1964, and urged that pressures be brought to bear on behalf of Negroes to include such things as school boycotts and rent strikes. KW

JACKSON also championed reapportionment and increased Negro representation in legislative bodies. He suggested the possibility of preparing resolutions to be sent to the National Conventions of the two major parties to dramatize the inequality of Negro representation. KW

Regarding the outlook for the current phase of the Negro freedom movement, there will be no rest, great militancy can be expected in the summer of 1964. He noted that there would be an "Operation Mississippi" in which 2,000 young people would go to that state. KW

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Regarding MALCOLM X, he ~~has~~ lost his moorings and direction. The Party should watch closely and perhaps can still guide him in his role.

JACKSON stated also that there was a concerted Party plan last year for reviewing the Party's movement in the South. He announced that the Party has been making contact with new movements and that the Party has people in each of these movements in motion in the South.

JACKSON referred to the Negro quarterly magazine, "Freedomways," stating that the Party can make much greater use of this magazine than they have. He said some group in the South ordered 1,000 copies of the last issue of the publication. He stated that this magazine is the theoretical contact among all parts of the Negro movement.

JACKSON announced that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has been drafted to fill the opening in the Negro Commission created by the illness of BENJAMIN DAVIS.

[NY T-19
April 16, 1964]

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the Appendix of this report.

A meeting of the New York District CP, Trade Union Commission was held in New York City on June 14, 1964, at which ROBERT THOMPSON gave the main report on civil rights. His report included the following:

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The basic question of the Negro revolution is contained within the social, political, and educational affairs of the country today. KW

Civil rights should be tied in with other problems such as war and peace. The peace movement and cold war policies should be brought into focus along with the civil rights issue, and the drive of capitalism against labor should also be pointed out. These two issues along with the civil rights issue should be bound together to make a strong presentation to the American people. KW

[NY T-4
June 18, 1964] KW

At a meeting of the Peace Club, Kings County CP, in Brooklyn, New York, on May 19, 1964, WILLIAM PATTERSON, in his speech, stated that the growth of the Party or the Party's failure to grow would rest on the unity that the Party might develop among civil rights forces and their leaders as well as the unity between Negro and white, and the unity between the Negro civil rights organizations and the labor movement. He said that if the Party did not undertake this and succeed it would be crucial for the Party. KW

[NY T-12
May 20, 1964] KW

The sources made available on June 29, 1964, a letter from HENRY WINSTON dated June 16, 1964, addressed, "Dear Comrade," enclosing a first draft of a statement. The letter states that the aim of this draft is to set forth proposals of the Party regarding the fight for civil rights. KW

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The statement is entitled, "A Program to End Segregation, Southern or Northern Style, Fight a Real War Against Poverty and for Freedom, Put America to Work to Reconstruct the Nation's Harlems and Appalachias." This statement contains the following observations: KW

The civil rights revolution is demanding full citizenship for Negro people now and this revolution has exposed such things as the poverty that exists in this country especially in the Negroes areas and in the area known as Appalachia. The segregated school systems are being challenged in the cities of the nation and there are revolts against the ghettos which are sparked by rent strikes. KW

The alliance of Negro and white workers can today bring about the guarantee of a job and decent pay for all. This alliance must be one of equals. To bring this alliance about, labor must eliminate all job discrimination used by employers and unions. The fight for jobs should be against the common enemy - the big monopolies. KW

The winning of freedom for the twenty million Negro Americans can unify the nation, can break the Dixiecrat reactionary Republican hold on Congress, and filibuster against all legislation in behalf of the people. It can end the Southern differential that provides cheap labor and makes whites and Negroes the victims of substandard wages and job conditions. KW

This statement continues: KW

"A great people's coalition for freedom, peace, decent jobs, homes and schools for all can overcome the rising Goldwater alliance of racists, reactionaries and

KW

[redacted] (U)

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"warmongers. It is toward this end that the Communist Party, USA offers the following program for the consideration of all fighters for freedom, democracy and peace. KW

"END SECOND-CLASS CITIZENSHIP. THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE THE LAW OF THE LAND NORTH AND SOUTH. NO MORE SEGREGATION, SOUTHERN OF NORTHERN STYLE, DE JURE OR DE FACTO, BY LAW OR IN PRACTICE. LED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE NATION SHOULD EMBARK ON A GREAT CRUSADE TO INTEGRATE AMERICA. KW

"Toward this end we propose: KW

"* A multi-billion dollar federal educational program to provide free, integrated schooling everywhere, including on a college and technical level. Special assistance, including financial subsidies to Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American youth to enable them to overcome the educational lag due to decades of discrimination. These are to be steps leading to a national, integrated educational system of a high quality everywhere. KW

"*A multi-billion dollar federal housing program to reconstruct our cities on an integrated basis, to end ghettoes by erasing all discriminatory neighborhood frontiers and to provide adequate low and middle income homes at reasonable rents. To guarantee the implementation of this program, a CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED PUBLIC HOUSING should be set up, consisting of civil rights, labor and civic representatives. KW

"*A national Fair Housing Law barring discrimination in housing everywhere. KW

"*These are to be steps toward using public housing to set national standards for high quality, integrated housing at no more than 15 percent of the KW

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[redacted] (U)

"average monthly income. XW

"*A national civil rights agency with full executive authority to enforce the Constitution and civil rights laws. XW

"*A federal CODE OF ELECTION LAWS that will remove all restrictions on voting rights, democratize party primaries, provide for machine voting everywhere, promote proportional representation and eliminate the discriminatory legal obstacles preventing minority parties from getting on the ballot. XW

"* City Civilian Review Boards to act on charges of police brutality. XW

"But the war against poverty and discrimination must above all be waged against its strongholds. To eliminate the ghetto, the battle must also be fought from within to transform them from areas of blight, slums and depression into thriving healthy communities that CAN ATTRACT INSTEAD OF REPEL NEW RESIDENTS OF ALL COLOR. TOWARD THIS AIM WE PROPOSE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMBARK ON A PROGRAM TO PUT AMERICA TO WORK TO RECONSTRUCT THE NATION'S HARLEMS AND TO REVIVE ITS APPALACHIAS. OPERATION - RECONSTRUCT AND REVIVE THE HARLEMS AND APPALACHIAS - SHOULD BE THE NUMBER ONE NATIONAL EFFORT FOR WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD APPROPRIATE A MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR RECONSTRUCTION FUND. XW

"*A NATIONAL TASK FORCE, WITH A SPECIAL YOUTH CORPS, LED BY THE TRADE UNIONS AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS SHOULD BE MOBILIZED TO: XW

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

"*Construct schools of excellence specializing in science, technique and humanities to tap the vast unused talent and to promote the integration of Negro communities. KW

"*Tear down the slums, renovate sound structures and erect low and middle income integrated projects at rents in keeping with the average income of the present residents and with subsidies for those who cannot afford the rent. KW

"*Build industrial parks to attract new and thriving industries. KW

"*Construct technical and scientific training centers to equip semi-skilled and unskilled workers, especially youth for skilled jobs. KW

"*Establish cultural and entertainment centers to promote the fullest use of the great reservoir of talents in the Negro communities, to make this national treasure available to all and to stimulate the process of integration in these communities. KW

"A SPECIAL FEDERAL AID TO NEGRO SMALL BUSINESSMEN PROGRAM SHOULD BE SET UP TO PROVIDE THEM WITH LONG TERM LOW RATE LOANS TO ENABLE THEM TO EXIST AND EXPAND IN THE COMMUNITY. KW

"REVIVE APPALACHIA (A special program on Appalachia will be added). KW

"This program calls for a drastic change in HOW OUR GOVERNMENT SPENDS OUR MONEY AND WHERE IT DIRECTS ITS MAIN EFFORTS. KW

[redacted] (U)

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"It is a program for a KNOCK DOWN WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND SEGREGATION. IT CALLS FOR A 'WAR' BUDGET TO FIGHT THE ONLY KIND OF WAR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, NEGRO AND WHITE WANT TO FIGHT -- THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND FOR FREEDOM. IT CALLS FOR A DRASTIC CUT IN THE $56 BILLION WAR BUDGET. XW

"IS IT NOT TIME TO SPEND MORE OF OUR NATIONAL TREASURE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HARLEMS AND THE DISTRESSED AREAS OF APPLALACHIA THAN ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MANKIND? EVEN FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROSWELL GILPATRICK RECENTLY ADMITTED THAT THE $56 BILLION MILITARY BUDGET COULD AFFORD A 25 PER CENT REDUCTION. THIS WOULD MEAN A SAVING OF $14 BILLION A YEAR THAT COULD BE ASSIGNED FOR THE PROJECT OF PEACEFUL RECONSTRUCTION WE PROPOSE. XW

"TO COMPEL SUCH A SHIFT IN GOVERNMENTAL SPENDING CALLS FOR AN EVEN GREATER AND BETTER ORGANIZED PEOPLE'S COALITION THAN THE ONE WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT THE NEW DEAL. THE UNPRECEDENTED AUGUST 28 MARCH ON WASHINGTON AND THE FORCES THAT COMPELLED THE US SENATE TO VOTE CLOTURE ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY REVEAL THAT SUCH A COALITION IS NOT ONLY POSSIBLE BUT IS IN THE MAKING. IT IS TOWARD THAT END THAT WE OFFER THIS PROGRAM FOR CONSIDERATION." XW

The sources made available on June 29, 1964, a mimeographed letter dated June 11, 1964, addressed "To All Districts" and signed, "Comradely Yours, Organization Bureau." This letter commented on two items which the Organization Bureau urged be given immediate attention. One concerned the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant certiorari to the Government's appeal on the McCarran Act against the CP which it said represents an important victory against XW

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the Act. It adds that a number of cases are still pending before the courts which are part of the persecution resulting from the McCarran Act. The letter urged that every means be taken "to bring to the attention of the people in your area the need for struggle to defeat McCarranism." KW

The second item captioned, "Terroristic Actions of Southern State Governments," concerns the reactions by these governments to the civil rights movement in the Southern states. It relates that "some cities have been turned into armed camps against the Negro people," and that arrests, beatings, and new laws are being used in an effort to destroy the movement for civil rights. It adds: KW

"We urge that every possible support be given in the struggle to defend the Negro people and whites, who have joined in the struggle in the South today, by calling for federal intervention by the President. This requires federal forces to protect the citizens in these states." KW

[NY T-202 and NY T-203 June 29, 1964] KW

The source made available a letter dated June 24, 1964, addressed "To All Districts" from the National Organization Bureau of the CP, USA. This letter referred to the "terror now raging not only in Mississippi, in St. Augustine, Florida, but in many other parts of the South." It commented specifically on the disappearance of three young men working on the Mississippi summer project, the alleged statement by JOHN DOAR, Deputy Chief of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department at Oxford, Ohio, that the volunteers leaving KW

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for Mississippi would have no federal protection, the bills rushed through the Mississippi Legislature legalizing racism and genocide, the appearance of sixteen freedom fighters from Mississippi before a panel of writers and educators in Washington, D.C., on June 8, 1964, and the acts of terrorism in the South that have been written about in the press. It states that the dangers confronting people in the South are summarized in "The Worker" of June 28, 1964. XW

This letter states that the following actions should be taken immediately: XW

"1. It is necessary for each person aware of these facts individually and through securing the support of his or her neighbors, fellow workers in the shops, trade unions and other organizations, churches, etc. to individually and collectively call upon President Johnson and the Dept. of Justice to reverse the position taken by John Doar and to provide all the necessary federal force to guarantee and make secure the lives and Constitutional rights of all citizens in the South, Negro and white. XW

"2. To demand and, if necessary, to ask Congress to pass legislation outlawing the use of dogs, electric prods and other such barbaric methods against demonstrators in any situation. XW

"3. We should especially insist on immediate federal intervention in Mississippi where the liberties of the people are being violated and the lives of the Freedom fighters are in jeopardy. XW

"4. We should everywhere, ourselves and through the efforts of others, help raise funds to support the noble work of these courageous young men, Negro and white, now in the very forefront of battle for all of us in Mississippi. XW

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"We urge that this letter and the editorial in The Worker already mentioned, together with other articles and editorials that have appeared in connection with the significance of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill on the one hand, and the Goldwater-Wallace threat on the other, be the basis for discussions everywhere among our members, leading personnel, in order to create the greatest clarity and firmness in this crucial struggle." XW

[NY T-98
June 29, 1964] XW

On July 25, 1964, a leading CP functionary stated the CP is against further racial demonstrations in ghetto areas such as Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York City until the present tension eases. He advised that the Party leadership favors the holding of demonstrations and rallies in areas largely populated by white persons. XW

[NY T-12
July 31, 1964] XW

The second day's session of the meeting of the CP, USA, National Board and invited guests was held on September 19, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City. HENRY WINSTON, in discussing the problems which exist between the Communist Parties of Russia and China, mentioned that the Chinese are developing a narrow type of nationalism. He said peaceful coexistence can be attained without compromising "our" position on anti-imperialism. He said the thinking of the CP, USA, has to be brought to the world movement. He noted that the only revolutionary forces in the United States are the Negro people. He said the struggle of the Negro people must be united with the struggle throughout the world against white minority. XW

[NY T-2
September 19, 1964] XW

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2. PLANS MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS:

A meeting of the New York District CP Board was held on January 10, 1963. In a report on the press, WILLIAM ALBERTSON stated that it was needed to build mass influence. They must bring "The Worker" into the mass movements of New York. The paper, to be accepted by the mass movements, has to reflect the activities of the movement itself. It must also report the activities of the labor movement and the Negro movement.

[NY T-236
January 10, 1963]

A meeting of an East Side club of the CP was held on May 18, 1964, at 37 East 4th Street, New York City.

JACK STACHEL, the guest speaker spoke on the civil rights movement. STACHEL warned the members not to support civil rights groups who were pledged to cause chaos. They were also warned to shun left groups, such as the Progressive Labor Movement, and supporters of Red China.

[NY T-33
May 20, 1964]

At a meeting of the Forbes CP Club held on June 18, 1963, it was announced that a service center to aid Negroes in Harlem is in the process of being opened by the CP. This center is to be called Harlem House and a young Negro comrade has been assigned to handle the operations of Harlem House. The name of this Negro comrade was not revealed. The purpose of Harlem House was to aid Negroes with their economic problems, job problems and any other problems which might arise from time to time.

[NY T-13
June 19, 1963]

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b6
b7C

[redacted] pays the rent for Harlem House located at 2135 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

[redacted]

August 26, 1963

b6
b7C
b7D

Harlem House moved out of 2135 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, at the end of September, 1963.

[redacted]

January 8, 1964

Harlem House has not been reorganized as no leadership has been found.

[NY T-10
January 31, 1964] XU

At a meeting of the West Side Section Committee NYCCP, held on July 15, 1963, it was stated that there should be a mobilization of all Section members to advance participation in the March on Washington (MOW). XU

[NY T-7
July 19, 1963] XU

At a meeting of Club Number 1, West Side Section, NYCCP, held on July 10, 1963, PAULINE ROSEN, a member of the Club, spoke on "The Negro Revolution" and stated that "Our Party has made a great contribution to the present day struggle of the Negro people by organizing them; by demanding civil rights for the Negro people and by exposing the inhuman exploitation of the Negroes by the Eastlands and other Southern bigots." XU

ROSEN continued, "Our Party has, is, and will continue to play a big role in the struggle for liberation of the Negro people...As Communists we should participate in every stage of the struggle of the Negro; it is our duty to be on the picket lines, demonstrations and sit-ins." XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"We are the ones to show to white and Negro that we are determined to fight for civil rights until those rights will be won". (U)

[NY T-6
July 25, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the 11th Assembly District (A.D.) CP Club in Harlem on August 2, 1963, ARTHUR KNIGHT discussed the MOW to take place on August 28, 1963, and stated that CP members should go to the March with their church, union, or civic group and not as Communists. (U)

KNIGHT said that the CP did not want the CP members to go as Communist groups because they could be much more effective in influencing people if they went mixed in with other groups. (U)

All members were asked to attempt to influence non-CP people to attend this MOW and that the Club members should report back at the next meeting the exact number of persons whom they had influenced to make this trip. (U)

[NY T-11
August 5, 1963] (U)

At a CP Club meeting on August 8, 1963, [redacted] discussed the split in Negro leadership on civil rights matters. (U) b6 b7C

According to the informant, [redacted] advised that the CP would back the NAACP leadership and programs. (U)

[NY T-40
August 16, 1963] (U)

On August 12, 1963, [redacted] urged all members of the Tremont CP Club to participate in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sponsored picket line at the White Castle Diner in the Bronx. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

She advised that this is an important demonstration as it has been widely publicized.

[NY T-8
August 16, 1963] XW

At a meeting of the 11th A.D. CP Club in Harlem on August 16, 1963, ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that the CP had lost many of its Negro members because these members had considered the "Negro Question" to be a more important matter. He stated that this is not true, that such an emphasis should not be placed on the Negro question because all of the CP members, both Negro and white, were the same; that they were all "workers". XW

b6
b7C

He stated that the important thing for the Negro was not to fight as a Negro but rather as a person, an American having an ideological duty. XW

[NY T-11
August 19, 1963] XW

At a meeting of Club Number 1, West Side Section, NYCCP, held on September 16, 1963, [redacted] Coordinator of the Club, urged all members of that Club to send telegrams to President KENNEDY urging federal troops be sent to maintain peace in Alabama. XW

[NY T-7
September 19, 1963] XW

At a Bedford-6th A.D. Club meeting on August 6, 1963, it was announced that 15 volunteers were needed from the Kings County CP (KCCP) for the purpose of distributing "The Worker" on August 28, 1963, to those attending the MOW. XW

[NY T-4
August 7, 1963] XW

At a KCCP Committee meeting on August 15, 1963, it was announced that a meeting would be held on August 26, 1963, in New York City, for approximately 100 individuals, who did not

plan to attend the MOW, but who would pass out CP literature to those people who were attending the March. (U)

[NY T-35
August 19, 1963] (U)

At a Peace Club CP meeting on August 20, 1963, arrangements were made and plans finalized whereby Club members, their families and friends would receive transportation to Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963, to participate in the MOW. (U)

[NY T-12
August 21, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area, NYCCP, held on August 26, 1963, the members of the Club were urged to attend the MOW. (U)

[NY T-13
August 26, 1963]

A meeting of the Nationalities Club, Upper East Side Section, NYCCP, was held on August 2, 1963. It was learned that this Club had printed several leaflets, both in English and Spanish, and had them distributed among the Puerto Rican residents in that area, urging their support of Negroes in the civil rights and equal job opportunities fight. (U)

[NY T-82
August 28, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Nationalities Club on August 30, 1963, [redacted] gave a report on the MOW. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that it was a very successful demonstration and that this March had made a few persuasive and lasting impressions on the Congressmen. She urged the CP members to mail post cards to President KENNEDY urging the use of federal troops in Alabama in the event the schools in that state did not open on time. (U)

[NY T-82
September 13, 1963] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of the 11th A.D. CP Club in Harlem on September 13, 1963, [redacted] gave a resume of the MOW and of the part the CP played in its success. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the CP was instrumental in filling many buses and train coaches for the MOW. Also, that the Metropolitan Council on Housing trains carried many CP members and friends. He said that all in all the CP influenced 2,000 to 3,000 persons throughout New York City to attend the MOW. (U)

[NY T-10
September 18, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boro Hall CP Club on September 17, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the then recent Church bombing in Birmingham with the resultant killing of four young Negro girls. The possibility of a protest march was considered, but it was decided that if such a march should occur, the Boro Hall CP Club would not send a delegation. (U)

[NY T-35
September 18, 1963] (U)

Sources furnished a 40 page, not for publication, first draft of a ten year plan for the development of the kind of public school system in New York City which will provide every child - Negro, white, Puerto Rican - with a first rate education, giving them the equipment they need to play their full and exciting part in the Space Age. (U)

This draft, which sources stated was prepared for the New York District CP by VICTOR PERLO, reflects the CP's program in this regard. It calls for desegregation to be carried out within one year in grades kindergarten through nine through a modified Princeton plan; free transportation to students requiring it; freedom of choice by students to any high school in New York City subject to the capacity of the school and for the teaching of the history of the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples to be a major feature in the school curriculum. (U)

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This draft further sets forth requirements for the construction of new school facilities, the regulating of the size of classes and the number of teachers to be employed; sets forth various requirements to improve teaching quality and proposes periodic increases in the public school budget through 1974. XU

The draft further calls for preferential treatment for Negro and Puerto Rican students in recognition of past inferior educational opportunities. XU

U X [NY T-4
October 23, 1963

NY T-36
October 4, 1963] XU

The New York District CP Commission on Schools met on October 8, 1963, at 552 Riverside Drive, New York City, for the specific purpose of discussing the draft of a ten year plan for public schools in New York City which had been prepared by VICTOR PERLO in consultation with members of this commission. XU

The consensus was that PERLO had done an excellent job in presenting a program which could be achieved under the present capitalistic system. It was suggested, however, the section of the draft dealing with the education of retarded children be amplified. Specifically, it should be defined as by whom and how such children would be selected. XU

It was stated that after the New York District CP had given its final approval to the draft, an Editorial Committee would meet to prepare the draft in its final form. XU

It was further determined that VICTOR PERLO at the specific request of the CP is now working on a study of how both the economic status of the lowest workers in the social structure of New York City and the overall economy of the city could be upgraded with complete disarmament and the conversion of all war related industries in the New York City area. XU

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Following this project, PERLO, on behalf of the CP, will do a similar study of a program for the improvement of all health services, including hospitals, medical care, et cetera. XU

[NY T-36
October 11, 1963] XU

At a meeting of the New York District CP Board and invited guests held on October 21, 1963, at 269 West 25th Street, New York City, BILL ALBERTSON presented a report concerning the above document prepared by PERLO. XU

ALBERTSON proceeded to go over this 40 page document and desired to receive comments relative to any possible additions or deletions. XU

The comments which followed reflected PERLO made no reference to automation, to night school or to physical education nor was the subject of socialism dealt with in sufficient detail. XU

PERLO, who was present, stated all comments made were good; however, he did not have time to utilize them in this report. He stated he had been told this report was desired by the CP by December 1, 1963, and that he would incorporate certain revisions and have the report ready in two to four weeks. XU

[NY T-4
October 27, 1963] XU

At a CP meeting in Brooklyn, New York, on November 8, 1963, a Kings County CP Commission on Integration was formed. The Commission was to first focus its activities around the integration controversy concerning Junior High School 275 in Brooklyn, and is to act as a steering committee to bring about a protest by 1,000 mothers before the New York City Board of Education. XU

[NY T-35
November 12, 1963] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The New York District CP Commission on Schools met in New York City on December 17, 1963. XU

BILL ALBERTSON stated the VICTOR PERLO report on education would be put out in printed form sometime in January, 1964. It will be mailed to a list of people which will include members of the New York City Board of Education, members of the New York City Government, members of local school boards throughout New York City, and other city and local officials. XU

ALBERTSON stated the report would bear a notation that it has not been copyrighted and it is permissible for anyone to reprint part or all of it. He further stated the CP is considering taking the integration section of this report and publishing it separately in "The Worker" in the near future. XU

[NY T-36
December 19, 1963] XU

At a meeting of the Nationalities Club of the Communist Party in New York City on October 11, 1963, postal cards were distributed and the club members were instructed to obtain signatures and to then return the cards. These cards were addressed to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., and the text on the cards urged Senators to actively work in Congress for the passage of the civil rights legislation in its entirety. XU

[NY T-82
October 14, 1963] XU

On October 14, 1963, a meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), New York District Board was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. At this meeting, BOB THOMPSON gave a report on "The Party", during which, he posed the question as to what the Party was doing at the present time. He said, that in regards to the civil rights movement and the peace movement, the Party was making contributions to assist them and that this could be shown by their participation in the March On Washington. XU

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

THOMPSON also said that the Party must have areas of concentration, and in listing these areas, he named Harlem, where he said the Party should be rebuilt. He also mentioned as areas of concentration, the Negro American Labor Council and other civil rights groups. With respect to Harlem, THOMPSON mentioned that both he and WILLIAM PATTERSON are presently attached to groups in that area. ~~X~~U

[NY T-4
October 16, 1963] ~~X~~U

At a meeting of the New York District Communist Party Committee and invited guests held October 19, 1963, at 85 East 4th Street, New York City, BOB THOMPSON presented a report on "The Party". ~~X~~U

In this report, THOMPSON stated the Party had made gains in certain fields, one being on the Negro question. This, he said, resulted from the March On Washington and subsequent results of the March. The Negro movement is a dynamic and forward looking movement; however, the Party has not recruited outstanding Negroes into the Party from militant Negro organizations. ~~X~~U

THOMPSON went on to state the New York District CP should concentrate in Harlem. They should have CP speakers speaking out on the issues concerning the people today and also sponsor forums featuring Communist Party speakers. THOMPSON said the Party should join other forces in Harlem to develop a real broad base which would be open to all viewpoints. In this way, the Party would have a full status and would help classify the picture in Harlem. ~~X~~U

[NY T-4
October 22, 1963] ~~X~~U

At a meeting of the New York State CP Committee held October 19, 1963, at the Ukrainian Hall, East 4th Street, New York City, BOB THOMPSON stated no one would dispute that the CP was not a leader in the Negro struggle. He stated a special effort should be made in Harlem to bring the

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Party out into the open in the Negro fight. (U)

[NY T-101
October 22, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the New York District CP Staff was held October 29, 1963, at New York State CP Headquarters, New York City, for the purpose of discussing a recent announcement by a New York City Commission which recommended preferential treatment for Negroes with respect to jobs. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON stated the New York District should attempt to present this recommendation to labor groups and others as well as running a series of articles in "The Worker" on it. He said every effort should be made to get the various civil rights groups to make statements on the recommendation. (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON felt the recommendation would have a good impact on the country as a whole as well as in New York. He noted several civil rights groups have taken a public position on this question, but the fact that a city body came back with the recommendation makes it more important. PATTERSON expressed the opinion the opportunity was available for the Party to present its position and to mobilize forces to support the statement. (U)

[redacted] stated efforts should be made to put out flyers or pamphlets in order to clear up any possible misunderstanding of the issue. He said it is important also for the Government to create jobs in order to overcome any fear that white workers might have concerning their jobs being taken over by Negroes. [redacted] was of the opinion some sort of major document on preferential treatment should be issued. He said it was important to get in on the ground floor in the national discussion and put forth the Party's position. (U)

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ROBERT THOMPSON agreed and stated the central undertaking was an effort to obtain mass support for the statement. He noted the Negro people want equality whether or not there is adversity. He said he would like (U)

to propose a statement be issued signed by both WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and himself. ~~X~~U

[NY T-5
October 29, 1963] ~~X~~U

On October 30, 1963, a meeting of the State Industrial Committee of the CP was held in Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City, at which there was a discussion of the National and State Communist Party Committee report concerning a general recruiting drive for new CP members, looking toward the development of the Negro Peoples Revolution in the United States. There also was a discussion on the need for the Communist Party to concentrate in the Harlem area. ~~X~~U

[NY T-74
October 31, 1963] ~~X~~U

Concerning the recruiting drive discussed at the above meeting, it was stated that they must be alert to all chances of projecting themselves and that they should concentrate on Negro and Puerto Rican workers. ~~X~~U

[NY T-237
October 30, 1963] ~~X~~U

On November 11, 1963, WILLIAM PATTERSON stated Harlem should be regarded as a Concentration point. He said it was necessary to have Negro unity there and to develop a working class leadership. He said "we" have two adult Party clubs in Harlem at the present, that the clubs were integrated, and that they needed strengthening as they were not playing a role. He recommended that these clubs work with the youth and that each club member be a member of a mass organization. JACK STACHEL suggested the mid-week edition of "The Worker" as a potential organ and recommended that copies of the paper be distributed in Harlem without cost. STACHEL said the organization of schools in Harlem dealing with Negro history and the American Revolution should be considered. ~~X~~U

[NY T-5
November, 1963] ~~X~~U

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The source made available a press release dated October 30, 1963, on the letterhead of the Communist Party of New York State, issued by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and ROBERT THOMPSON, spokesmen for the New York State Communist Party.

This press release pertains to the October 23, 1963 "Policy Statement on the State of the Negro Today", adopted by the City Commission on Human Rights of New York which was made public on October 28, 1963.

The press release states the New York State CP considers the Human Rights Commission has done the City of New York, and the State and Nation as well, a service of immeasurable value through the issuance of this "Policy Statement."

It goes on to state that in its essence this statement is a stirring call that all agencies of government pursue policies which recompense Negro Americans "for the inequities of 100 years."

In conclusion, this press release states,

"The Communist Party urges each and every one of its members to play their full part in this struggle.

"It urges that every union, every peoples' organization, every decent minded individual make their voice and pressure felt at once in support of the basic principles set forth in the Human Rights Commission Policy Statement.

"Demand that the City Council, Mayor Wagner, and all other city officials, including candidates in the current elections support this Policy Statement.

"Demand that the City Council and the Wagner Administration adopt the Human Rights Commission Policy Statement as New York City Policy and that it be applied by all city agencies.

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"In the context of a mounting struggle for the shorter work week, the $1.50 an hour minimum wage, and large scale Federal, State and City financial projects which will open up more jobs for all workers, the policies projected by the Human Rights Commission can, if fought for in this manner, advance Negro and White unity and the well being of all the people."

[NY T-90
November 27, 1963] ~~X~~U

A CP meeting on integration in public schools was held on November 8, 1963, at 416 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. ~~X~~U

BILL ALBERTSON explained the purpose of the meeting by stating he desired the group to become a Kings County CP Commission on Integration. He said he wanted the group to focus its activities around the controversy surrounding Junior High School 275 in Brooklyn. ALBERTSON related he wanted this group to act as a steering committee to bring about a protest by 1,000 mothers, who are white women, at the Board of Education for more integration in Brooklyn schools. ~~X~~U

After a discussion, it was decided the best way to accomplish this would be to mail over 100 letters of invitation to white parents active in Parent-Teacher Associations to attend a meeting at which they would be urged to participate in a protest and each to get an additional ten white women to join them. ~~X~~U

[NY T-35
November 12, 1963] ~~X~~U

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~~[redacted]~~ (U)

A meeting of the Kings County CP Council was held in Brooklyn, New York, on November 15, 1963, with [redacted] as the principal speaker. During his speech, he referred to civil rights and said that Party members must be more militant because Negroes cannot win this struggle without the full support of all the White Communist Party members. (U)

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[NY T-35
November 18, 1963] (U)

On November 11, 1963, a meeting was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, which was opened by WILLIAM PATTERSON. He designated the Harlem area of New York City as a concentration point stating that it is necessary to have unity there and to develop a working class leadership. His additional remarks included the following: (U)

It is necessary to have Negro-White unity, to cite the unemployed communities and to bring forth a satisfactory program for housing and schools. (U)

In Harlem, at the present time, "we" have two Party adult clubs but the problem is to strengthen them because they are not playing a role. It is necessary to bring forth the image of the Party in its correct light. "We" have many friends in that area and there is a possibility of operating within the Democratic Party there. (U)

He would propose that there be a plan of work from the two clubs consistent with their possibilities. These clubs should work with the youth and each member of the club must be a member of a mass organization. Such a plan must be drawn up immediately and he would propose having a Harlem conference soon regarding the possibilities of growth in that area. (U)

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ROBERT THOMPSON noted that the main mass activity is civil rights. In regards to civil rights, it should be a Party-wide mobilization of Whites. What is done in Harlem is dependent on what can be done to move the White community and labor movement. THOMPSON said that they have in mind a forum in Harlem which would be open to all points of view, but a discussion is needed regarding the personnel to be involved as well as its location. The forum should have a directorate of 8 to 10 people, which would have a "composition" that will insure "one" outlook. However, they must guard against making it a Party forum. Such an understanding would open up avenues not existing for the Party and would help expand the youth program. ~~(U)~~

JACK STACHEL posed the question of how they could bring forth the Party in Harlem. He felt there should be some concentration in regards to "The Worker" which should begin by having assignments of people to get stories about Harlem and have the midweek issue of "The Worker" become almost an organ of Harlem. He recommended that 1,000 copies of the midweek issue be distributed free each week. ~~(U)~~

Continuing, STACHEL proposed as an objective of January, 1964, the organization of two schools in Harlem; have a class on Negro history and one on the American Revolution, where they could deal with economics and Marxism. ~~(U)~~

BEN DAVIS said he had agreed to help with the work in Harlem if he "would be on top of a club." ~~(U)~~

The meeting was closed by ROBERT THOMPSON stating there would be a full discussion regarding the proposals suggested. He said he felt there is a need to set up leadership for Harlem. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-5
November 11, 1963] ~~(U)~~

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At a meeting of the New York District CP Board held November 18, 1963, at 85 East 4th Street, New York City, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON discussed the Negro question, with particular emphasis on Harlem. (U)

PATTERSON's report was a review of the social and living conditions in the Harlem area, which he described as a mass Negro ghetto. He made an appeal for a renewal of Communist Party work and activity in the Harlem area. PATTERSON proposed there be a conference of the Harlem Party in the near future to decide what can be done regarding the renewal of Party activity in that area. (U)

[NY T-4
November 21, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Kings County CP School Commission was held in Brooklyn, New York, on December 6, 1963. The agenda included a report from all of the areas in Brooklyn, which were represented, on the current integration situation in public schools, as well as the selection of a temporary executive committee of the Kings County CP School Commission. (U)

At this meeting, [redacted] appointed [redacted] and EMMA ELLSWORTH as members of a temporary Executive Committee of the Kings County CP School Commission and directed them to draft a letter and to send it to all CP clubs in Brooklyn, informing them of school commission meetings and requesting each club to send representatives to future meetings. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-35
December 12, 1963] (U)

The New York District Staff met on January 7, 1964, at New York District CP Headquarters, at which the question of the school boycott in New York City was discussed briefly. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON felt the CP's role in the situation should be one of unifying and strengthening the leadership in the movement. He recommended an article or an editorial be printed in "The Worker" regarding the school boycott. THOMPSON said one can call the school situation a boycott, strike or anything else but it is an effective form

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of involving the masses in the struggle. (U)

THOMPSON related the CP would fight to the last ditch to prevent the destruction of the public school system in the United States. He said the Party's position is that if it is the most militant fighter against segregation, it is because it is the only way to improve the school system, make it more democratic and serve better the interests of democracy. (U)

JAMES TORMEY stated the CP's primary effort has to be to strengthen the boycott movement from two points of view, one, because of the inherent importance of it, and two, to strengthen Reverend MILTON GALAMISON's hand in any future negotiations. He was of the opinion they should call a conference of the top forces in the civil rights movement in order to work out a uniform approach. (U)

[NY T-5
January 7, 1964] (U)

At a meeting the New York District Staff held on January 9, 1964, at New York District CP Headquarters, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON briefly spoke regarding the school situation. He said the time table method is the weapon that must be used against "tokenism". Further, the CP was going to introduce its program with the idea that it will strengthen creative ideas in the minds of others. Continuing, PATTERSON remarked the CP has to bring to the Negro the feeling that even if the Negroes are not embracing it organically, it is the Party which is strengthening their morale. (U)

[NY T-5
January 9, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of CP Press Directors in New York City on January 9, 1964, [redacted] of the Press Directors in Manhattan, discussed an article on school integration which appeared in "The Worker" for January 7, 1964. This article is entitled, "A Plan to Achieve (U)

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Integration in Our Schools and Eliminate Ghetto Standards in Education", presented as a public service by the New York State District of the CP. [redacted] said the Press Directors in attendance should take 500 copies of this issue of "The Worker" to their clubs and that the club members should distribute them, without charge, at various locations in the city. She also stated the Press Directors who were not present should obtain copies of the paper and follow the same procedure. (U)

[NY T-82
January 15, 1963] (U) NY 10C

On January 13, 1964, a new organization known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum, met at the ADAM CLAYTON POWELL Center, 144 West 138th Street, New York, New York. The idea of this organization was approved by the Harlem Communist Party about two years ago. At a meeting of the 11th A.D. Club of the CP on January 17, 1964, members were urged to attend the meeting of the Forum on January 19, 1964. The members were told this new organization was, on the surface, a community group and that they should not espouse CP doctrine. They were also told the CP would use the Freedomways Forum to recruit new members and that the CP must retain control of the Forum. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-11
January 20, 1964] (U)

The New York District CP Board met on January 20, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. (U)

[redacted] presented a report on the rent situation in Harlem. This report included a summary of what was happening in the rent strikes in Harlem and the slowness with which the city is moving against the slum landlords. (U)

[redacted] mentioned there was to be a landlord-tenant hearing on January 23, 1964, at City Hall. She mentioned "they" are having more difficulty with the Puerto Ricans on the lower east side following through on the rent

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strike than "they" did with the Negroes in Harlem. The reason for this is that when the Negroes were told to refuse to pay their rent, they did so; however, the Puerto Ricans were afraid to do this and only after persuasion has some headway been made. The Puerto Rican people have been persuaded that when they receive an eviction or rent notification to bring it to the Lower East Side Council and they receive instructions from them on what to do in regard to withholding the rent from the landlord. (U)

[NY T-4
January 24, 1964] (U)

The CP of the Harlem Region held an All Harlem Conference on January 26, 1964, in New York City. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON reported to the Conference that the CP must take part in the mass movements on Civil Rights issues in Harlem, the CP must be in the forefront in Labor struggles for better jobs for Negroes, and the upgrading of Negroes. (U)

[NY T-10
January 27, 1964] (U)

At a Kings County CP Conference held on February 9, 1964, it was stated that the Kings County organization has achieved a good record in the school integration and school boycott movements. It was emphasized that Communists should play a larger role in these movements and identify themselves with the integration movement. (U)

[NY T-17
February 10, 1964] (U)

The New York District CP Committee met on February 8, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, at which BOB THOMPSON presented a report on the school boycott.

THOMPSON stated the boycott of the New York City schools brought unity for the first time between the Negro and Puerto Rican people. He said the Party would (U)

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have to study the results of the boycott and come out with a program for future action. He said New York labor organizations and leadership did not give much support to the boycott but realized later they had made a mistake. THOMPSON related the liberal forces in New York City were now afraid they had lost control and influence in the movement because the boycott brought out new leadership. KW

[NY T-178
February 13, 1964] KW

On February 9, 1964, a Kings County CP Conference was held at the Bensonhurst Fraternal Center, 2018 86th Street, Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] gave the major report at this conference. He said that the Party should work efficiently in mass organizations. He said that the Party plays an important role in the Negro struggle and pointed out that the school desegregation is a must. He said it is necessary for the Negro and more so for the Whites. He stated that the Whites gain more by desegregation than the Negroes do. KW b6 b7C

[NY T-12
February 10, 1964] KW

The New York District Staff met on February 17, 1964, at New York District CP Headquarters, New York City. The sole item under consideration was school boycott activity in New York City. KW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated the Puerto Rican committee has withdrawn from the City Wide Committee for Integrated Schools as a whole. He asserted the split in the City Wide Committee has been skillfully used by the opposition. PATTERSON remarked he felt the CP should do everything it could do to support the school boycott. KW

PATTERSON expressed the opinion the top leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is worried about its prestige and about the fact the possibilities are very good that a democratic movement in the streets may develop as a result of what has happened around the school boycott activity in New York. KW

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BILL ALBERTSON noted the NAACP had withdrawn from the City Wide Committee and there was a mass upheaval in the local NAACP. He said he felt the Party should find out what happened that enabled the national NAACP leadership to whip the local NAACP leadership into line even though the local NAACP rank and file were opposed. XW

ALBERTSON described the split in the City Wide Committee as a weakening of the whole movement. He said the white anti-integration forces are now organized on a city-wide basis. ALBERTSON related some white forces who supported the last school boycott have qualms about the matter of bussing children out of neighborhood areas. He further declared another factor to keep in mind is that the School Board is split. XW

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY expressed the opinion that, with the mounting opposition of the anti-integration forces, a second boycott could be less effective than the first. XW

BOB THOMPSON noted the NAACP, the Urban League and the Puerto Ricans have not stated they would support a second boycott. He said the CP has to make an estimate of whether the militancy of the Negro and Puerto Rican masses is such that they would support a second boycott without a unified leadership. He said the Party concludes a second boycott would not be feasible and that it should do all it can to work with the interested groups in whatever line is considered appropriate. XW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON commented the boycott is a major tactical weapon and should be regarded as such. He said he did not think failure of a second boycott would cause irreparable damage, only if carried through, it would still be of great value. XW

BILL ALBERTSON said consideration must be given to what action will be most effective in bringing victory to the school integration movement and he was not sure a second boycott would be effective. With regard to civil rights organizations involved in the integration issue, ALBERTSON commented he has encountered

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a wide feeling that the NAACP leadership cannot be the leadership, and that a new leadership is needed. KW

[NY T-5
February 17, 1964] KW

At a Peace Club, Kings County CP meeting, on February 17, 1964, it was stated that the CP must move along with integration movement, because this gives the Party a good opportunity to make its members known to the Negro community. KW

[NY T-75
February 27, 1964] KW

The New York District CP Board met on February 17, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. KW

BILL ALBERTSON presented a report on the recent boycott of New York City schools. ALBERTSON said the Reverend MILTON GALAMISON is becoming a national leader; however, organizations like the NAACP want to keep their own image before the people and, therefore, in a power struggle, they are attempting to keep GALAMISON from the limelight. ALBERTSON said the civil rights movement is hurt by these actions and, in fact, is weakened instead of being strengthened. KW

ALBERTSON went on to state that another similar boycott should be acted upon immediately and it would be important if the impact of this boycott be felt throughout the whole city. Pressure should be put on the Mayor inasmuch as his comments to date have been very weak. ALBERTSON stated the CP's responsibility is to work and build up the second boycott to guarantee its success. KW

[NY T-4
February 19, 1964] KW

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An executive committee meeting of the Nationalities Club of the CP was held on February 24, 1964, at 540 East 84th Street, New York City. XW

At this meeting it was stated that a flyer was being printed which involved the $1.50 minimum wage law and was to be distributed by members of the Nationalities Club. It was stated the City of New York has enacted this minimum wage law; however, the State of New York has not done so. This flyer will concern a threefold appeal to be made to the public concerning the $1.50 minimum wage law, civil rights and school integration in New York City. The flyer is to be distributed at various locations in New York City and will urge the recipient to attend a demonstration to be held in Albany, New York, on March 10, 1964, to lobby for these items. XW

[NY T-82
February 25, 1964] XW

At a meeting of the New York District CP Board held February 24, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, the situation surrounding school integration in New York City was discussed. XW

BOB THOMPSON reviewed this situation noting some progress has been made but there was still a long fight ahead. He said the organizations opposing the school integration plans are well organized and are utilizing all of their talents to defeat the civil rights groups. XW

THOMPSON stated there were two demonstrations planned by the civil rights groups on March 12, 1964, one to City Hall and one to the Board of Education. He said these demonstrations must be supported by the CP. XW

THOMPSON also stated a March on Albany was scheduled for March 10, 1964, by tenants groups and this also should be supported by the CP. He related the CP can help to carry out ideas in the civil rights protest and XW

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further the understandability of integration to a higher level.

[NY T-4
February 26, 1964]

The New York District CP Board met on March 2, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

BOB THOMPSON gave a brief report on school integration, which was a review of what has happened in New York City during the past two months. He said the march on the Board of Education the previous day had been very successful. THOMPSON contended, however, the labor movement had not done a good job in the city wide civil rights movement and the CP should try to do something to remedy this situation.

[NY T-4
March 5, 1964]

The New York District CP Board met on March 16, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

MIKE DAVIDOW gave a report on civil rights which was generally a review of what has been going on in New York City in regard to school integration and the school boycott.

DAVIDOW stated he felt the feeling of the people at the present time regarding school integration is very good. He said he felt that at the recent school boycott, BEN DAVIS could have gotten on the platform and spoken of the ideas in regard to school integration put forth by the CP.

[NY T-5
March 21, 1964]

On March 25, 1964, a meeting of the Nationalities Club of the CP was held at 1924 Second Avenue, New York City. The Chairman of the meeting stated that, according to the

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County officials of the Party, the second school boycott in New York City was not a fizzle or failure.

[NY T-82
March 26, 1964]

The New York District CP Staff met on April 13, 1964, at New York District CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. The main topics of discussion were the situation in the schools and civil rights generally.

MIKE DAVIDOW stated the opinion and position of the CP, with regard to civil rights, should be set out in a series of articles in "The Worker". He said the Party should make its position clear as well as to point out the need for unity within the civil rights movement.

BILL ALBERTSON felt some of the public officials should be sharply criticized in that public officials have a responsibility to mobilize the white people for democracy. The public officials he referred to were President JOHNSON, Governor ROCKEFELLER of New York and Mayor WAGNER of New York City. He said the importance of white participation in the Negro struggle must be emphasized, the main point being the emphasis of unity within the Negro movement in order to have victory.

[redacted] stated that while the tactics being taken by the Brooklyn chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) are understandable, tactically, they are a mistake. b6 b7C

JAMES TORMEY stated essentially the line "The Worker" is taking is correct. He said the Party's position has to be motivated to achieve the greatest possible unity within the Negro peoples movement. He said each period will bring out a new type of tactic and the tactics of the present and the future are going to be far more militant than what has been achieved up to this point.

BOB THOMPSON stated the attitude set forth is basically correct but the Party has to do better than it has

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been doing in putting forth the argument especially leveled at the white population. He said on the question of tactics, the Party must have a position, not a position of sitting in judgment on tactic, but "we" have to draw the dividing line. He said "our dividing line is the question of individual terrorism and actions that make for that." XW

[redacted] stated the big problem involved is that most of the white population is getting a one-sided approach to this situation. He felt the trade union movement could play a vital role in educating the trade union people on the question of integration. XW b6 b7C

[NY T-5
April 13, 1964] XW

The New York District CP Committee met on April 11, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. XW

MIKE DAVIDOW stated that not since the 1930s has there been such a surge on the civil rights and anti-poverty fronts. He said people in the large cities were ready to move and it was hard to hold them back. DAVIDOW stated the CP should take up the fight on poverty and give it leadership. XW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON said the CP should work within all of the movements and would have to figure a way out to advance its own program, and to let the people know what the Party was doing in these fights. He said the people would force a program on the Negro and labor leadership. XW

[NY T-101
April 14, 1964] XW

The New York District CP School Commission met on April 23, 1964, at 1909 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. The agenda for this meeting was composed of two points: XW

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1. An analysis of the movement for school integration in New York City. KW

2. A plan for a CP statement on the whole school integration movement. This statement will be issued over the signature of an official of the New York District CP Committee rather than someone on the School Commission. KW

[NY T-36
April 27, 1964] KW

At a Peace Club, Kings County CP meeting, on April 27, 1964, the Club Chairman stated that the CP has been active and will continue to be active in all integration movements because the Party must make it known that it is taking an active role in this struggle. KW

[NY T-75
April 28, 1964] KW

The New York District CP Board met on April 27, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. This meeting was devoted to a report on civil rights. KW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON reported on a meeting of a subcommittee of the National Negro Commission which took place on April 25, 1964. He said the main topic of the April 25th meeting was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). PATTERSON said it was reported a few comrades were frustrated with the NAACP and were ready to pull out of the NAACP. KW

PATTERSON stated it appears now that new groups would be formed to carry on the many fronts necessary for a civil rights struggle but there is needed a unity of forces to present a united front of action. The new groups also will bring in new courses for action to advance the struggle. PATTERSON mentioned the stall-ins at the New York World's Fair as one of the new courses of action. KW

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PATTERSON went on to state the struggle will continue and mentioned labor offers no unity of action for the Negro and the tempo and depth of the struggle must continue. The failure of the stall-ins on roads leading to the World's Fair was mentioned and it was stated a lack of organization was to blame but the action still kept cars off the road. KW

One proposal mentioned during the meeting was that support should be given to a World's Fair picket who received a year's sentence to jail after being arrested as a picket at the Fair. It was proposed the CP do something to show its support and to rally support to this man, but generally there was a feeling of not knowing what to do to help him. KW

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated that only the counties of Brooklyn and the Bronx have asked or wanted him to speak on civil rights. He believes it is necessary for all people to have a better understanding of the civil rights issue and to start thinking of remedies for the situation. KW

[NY T-4
April 28, 1964] KW

On April 25, 1964, a meeting of the New York District Negro Commission was held at Bermuda Hall, 402 West 146th Street, New York. Among those who attended this meeting were WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, [redacted] and ARTHUR KNIGHT. WILLIAM PATTERSON acted as Chairman of the meeting and he discussed a National Negro Commission meeting which had been held in Chicago the previous month. KW

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At this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the New York Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) with ARTHUR KNIGHT reporting on a recent election in that chapter. KW

From the conversation at the meeting, it appeared that WILLIAM PATTERSON will be the Chairman of the New York District Negro Commission. KW

[NY T-12
April 30, 1964] KW

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The source furnished a copy of a memo issued by the Negro Commission of the New York District CP "To All Clubs", concerning "Du Bois Youth Club." This memo states as follows:

"1. The fame and contributions of Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois in the world fight against colonialism and racism will live in the minds of men forever. They will, in fact, grow with the years.

"2. It is, however, our responsibility as Americans to extend and deepen that growth within our country. That cannot help but be a force quickening the tempo of the fight for equality of rights and opportunities and also the fight for peace.

"3. Du Bois was a great Negro, an equally great American and a very great human being. His greatness in these categories was strengthened by his quest for objective truth that brought him to Communism. He was a great Communist.

"4. His name will be honored in many ways, but none more important politically, culturally and organizationally than through a nationwide organization of youth clubs among masses, in schools and colleges, as in labor, churches, social clubs - everywhere.

"5. The study of the life of Du Bois can be of inestimable value to Negro youth and American youth of all ethnic and social groups.

"6. The program will be enriched by his books.

"7. Above all else, this study can only lead toward peace and freedom.

"8. Du Bois clubs can be conveyor belts to the most far-sighted and scientifically directed political bodies.

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"9. With steady rise of the Civil Rights Revolutionary struggles, the formation of Du Bois Clubs can becaome a matter of far-reaching significance."

[NY T-90
May 6, 1964]

A meeting of the New York District CP Board was held on May 4, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

JAMES TORMEY presented a short and disappointing report on the civil rights struggle. This report covered mainly the events which have taken place in New York City for the past several months.

TORMEY mentioned there would be civil rights rallies held on May 17 and 18, 1964. He stated the May 17 rally would take place in different boroughs of the city and would primarily be of the nature of people getting together to discuss what is going on and what should be done.

TORMEY related the May 18 rally would be a combined effort of CORE and the NAACP marching on City Hall and then the Board of Education protesting for integration in New York City schools. TORMEY said the CP should support the May 18 rally, but the District Board failed to act on any plans as to what the Party should do.

TORMEY further stated CP members and their friends should protest the treatment given to three Puerto Ricans and one Negro plumber by Local 2 of the Plumbers Union.

[NY T-4
May 8, 1964]

On May 11, 1964, a meeting of the New York State Staff and invited guests of the CP, USA was held in CP Headquarters, New York City. During the meeting, [redacted] reported on CP publications.

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[redacted] said that the CP literature should be better geared to the times. In this connection, he said more must be written about civil rights demonstrations. [redacted] said that direct sales of their literature must be developed not only to CP clubs and club members, but to civil rights organizations in order to let them know the type of civil rights literature available. [redacted] remarked, "We have heard from several Negro organizations for our book and publications lists." He added, "We have had requests from several CORE groups for our book lists. We must pursue this." b6 b7C

[NY T-5
May 11, 1964]

At a Peace Club, Kings County CP meeting on May 13, 1964, it was stated by a CP leader that the growth of the Party or its failure to grow will hinge directly on the unity that the Party develops among civil rights forces and their leaders, the unity between Negro and white, and the unity between the Negro civil rights organization and the labor movement.

[NY T-12
May 20, 1964]

A meeting of the Peace Club, Kings County CP, was held on May 19, 1964, at 240 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, with WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as the main speaker.

PATTERSON spoke on the school integration demonstrations which had been held on May 18, 1964, at City Hall and the Board of Education. He stated a liberal estimate of the crowd which took part in these demonstrations was 7,000 people; however, these demonstrations could not exactly be called a success because BAYARD RUSTIN, who organized the demonstrations, publicly had predicted a crowd of 15,000 would demonstrate. PATTERSON stated it was a mistake for RUSTIN to predict the size of the crowd because when that number failed to materialize, the press was given the opportunity to term the demonstration a failure.

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PATTERSON stated more people would have participated if the Reverend MILTON GALAMISON and JESSE GRAY had cooperated with RUSTIN. PATTERSON stated Reverend GALAMISON and GRAY failed to cooperate because they had not been included in the early organizational plans for the demonstrations and because GALAMISON was not to be given an opportunity to speak or to take a leading role in the demonstrations. According to PATTERSON, Reverend GALAMISON was requested by RUSTIN on May 15, 1964, to mobilize his people for the demonstrations but when he was advised of his minor role, he stated he would not mobilize his backers. PATTERSON stated GRAY also had been requested by RUSTIN to organize his group for the demonstrations, but he told RUSTIN to "go to hell." XW

PATTERSON stated he had spoken to Reverend GALAMISON on May 18, 1964, at which time, GALAMISON stated that if he had been spoken to by RUSTIN before RUSTIN's press conference on the demonstrations, he would have cooperated. PATTERSON advised Reverend GALAMISON to leave personalities out of politics because unity and cooperation are of the utmost importance at this time among Negro leaders and between Negroes and Whites. PATTERSON stated he attempted to get Reverend GALAMISON to cooperate and not to try to run the integration show by himself. XW

PATTERSON stated Reverend GALAMISON is power happy and likes the "spotlight", that he is not a Communist but he is a man the Party can reach because "we" can sit down with him and talk over ideas. According to PATTERSON, Reverend GALAMISON will take support from anywhere he can get it. XW

PATTERSON stated Reverend GALAMISON is important because he has the power to mobilize a quarter of a million people. XW

[NY T-75
May 22, 1964] XW

At a meeting of the New York District CP Staff held on June 1, 1964, at New York District CP Headquarters, New York City, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON spoke briefly with regard to the racial situation in the Crown Heights Section of Brooklyn. PATTERSON was of the opinion the Party should issue some kind of statement regarding this situation. XW

BOB THOMPSON expressed the opinion the draft should be approached from the standpoint of the need for federal and state intervention, possible training and the like.

[NY T-5
June 1, 1964]

The New York District CP Commission on Schools met in New York City on May 28, 1964. The discussion at this meeting consisted of what was happening in each borough on the school integration fight, the discussion not necessarily limited to CP activity.

[NY T-36
June 9, 1964]

On June 14, 1964, a meeting of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission was held in New York City. The main report was given by ROBERT THOMPSON on the subject of civil rights who, in this report, made the following observations:

The most important recent development is the growth of old line civil rights groups such as the NAACP, in addition to the growth of new organizations such as CORE and the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. The basic question of the Negro revolution must be found and is, in fact, contained within the social, political and educational affairs of the country today. Jim Crow must be ended in the United States. The current Negro revolution has changed the outlook of the political situation in this country, especially in the South. There will be a change of political power if the Civil Rights bill is passed and the Negro given the right to vote in the South because a breakthrough of liberal forces will be made in both the southern Senate representatives and Congressional representatives.

The civil rights struggle should be tied in with other problems. The peace movement and cold war policies should be brought into focus along with the civil rights issue and the drive of capitalism against labor should also be pointed out. These two issues, along with the civil rights issue, should be bound together and a strong presentation made to the American people.

If labor would place its full force behind the civil rights issue, the future would be a great deal brighter and easier for those taking part.

The Parent and Taxpayers Association in the New York area has grown to be one of the largest anti-liberal reactionary organizations in New York. This organization is anti-Negro and is causing a great deal of concern to liberal groups. Something must be done to combat this menace.

The following are the issues involved in the civil rights struggle:

1. Equality for the American Negro.

2. Breakup of the reactionary coalition comprised of the southern Dixiecrats and conservative Republicans.

3. Elimination of the form of state structure.

4. Elimination of wage differences between the North and South.

5. The possibility of democratic form and change of power structure.

[NY T-4
June 18, 1964]

On June 29, 1964, a CP Club meeting was held at 65 Second Avenue, New York City. There were approximately ten individuals in attendance. A night letter was sent to President JOHNSON from a group of his friends from the East Side over the name and address of one of those present at this meeting. This letter urged that forces be sent to Mississippi to assure protection to the Civil Rights workers.

[NY T-33
July 2, 1964

NY T-32
July 2, 1964]

At a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, NYD, CP, USA, held in New York City on July 26, 1964, JIM TORMEY delivered the major report.

Concerning the riots in New York City during July, TORMEY stated that the Police Commissioner of New York City is wrong when he states the riots are not a result of a social problem but are a criminal problem.

He declared that the job of the CP is to get the civil rights struggle out of Harlem and into the white communities and the labor movement to lessen tensions in Harlem. He stated it would be an error for civil rights groups and labor to lessen demands until after the national elections. The only answer, according to TORMEY, is a militant push by civil rights groups and labor for their demands.

[NY T-12
July 31, 1964]

At a meeting of the District Board, NYD, CP, USA, held in New York City on July 27, 1964, a report was given by ROBERT THOMPSON during which he stated that the Party would not and does not work with the extremist groups such as PLM and the Nationalists, but would work with groups such as CORE, NALC and the NAACP.

[NY T-4
July 28, 1964]

At a meeting of the West Bronx Club of the Bronx County, New York CP organization held on August 18, 1964, in New York City, a report was delivered on the Negro "revolution" in the United States. NY

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The report was given by [redacted] who stated that the only way in which the privileged status of the ruling class in the United States could be affected would be through political change. In this connection, he stated that this so-called priviledged ruling class has not as yet been affected by racial disorders or disturbances.

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Concerning the Negro "revolution", [redacted] stated that in the true Marxist sense, this movement could not be classified as a revolution. b6 b7C

[NY T-9
August 31, 1964]

On August 12, 1964, a joint meeting of the Tremont Club and the NAT RICHMAN Club of the Bronx CP was held at the Bronx Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street. [redacted] spoke at this meeting. In view of the Civil Rights struggle, [redacted] said that it has been a hot summer so far but there is no guarantee that it will not be a hotter one in the coming months ahead if some of the problems facing our country are not solved soon.

[redacted] speaking in regard to the Civil Rights demonstrations, rioting and recent uprisings in the Negro communities of Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Rochester, Elizabeth and Paterson, called them justified. He added that this is not the last of these uprisings and unless the needs of the Negro around jobs, housing, civil rights are met then more of the same can be expected.

[redacted] mentioned that WILLIAM EPTON of Progressive Labor Movement was arrested during one of the demonstrations and that he, EPTON, claimed to be a Communist. [redacted] mentioned that EPTON is no longer a Communist since he had been expelled from the Party.

[NY T-8
August 21, 1964]

On September 2, 1964, a meeting of the West Side Section of the New York City CP was held, and it was announced by GOLDIE LEVENSON that the pro-integration group EQUAL would hold a meeting on September 9, 1964, at the Westend Collegiate Church on West 77th Street, New York City, to discuss the proposed school boycott by the Parents and Taxpayers group. She urged all club members to attend this meeting.

[NY T-14
September 10, 1964]

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3. Plans As Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker", March 10, 1963, Page 2, Column 2, contains an article "Benjamin Davis' Negro Unity Plan Greeted at Forums in Los Angeles" in which it is stated that four speakers, including DAVIS, "a spokesman for the CP", addressed two successive meetings held in Los Angeles over the week end of Washington's Birthday. The article described the other speakers as TERRY FRANCOIS, a former president of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, JOHN SHABAZZ, a Minister of the Los Angeles Muslims and the West Coast spokesman for ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and F. DANIEL GRAY, a First Vice-President of the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE. The article states that the four speakers agreed that a national unity conference of all Negro organizations was necessary in the fight for civil rights.

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The article continues that DAVIS, in his speech, advocated the convening of every Negro organization in the country in a national conference in order to adopt a common program. DAVIS stressed the need for unity and concluded his speech with a plea that such a united front could result in the President issuing a second Emancipation Proclamation by January 1, 1964.

The article attributes the following to DAVIS in his emphasis on the need for unity:

"'We (the Communists) defend the right of the Muslims to practice of their religion, their right to advocate a separate independent existence for the Negro people,' he said. 'Why shouldn't they stand beside us in the fight [illegible] against the McCarran Act? There are many paths to freedom. We say let history decide the best course while we unite on what we agree upon instead of letting our differences keep us apart.'"

The article further states that DAVIS' recommendation of united mass action won wide support from the audience.

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as to employment. The big corporations are responsible for this condition of Negro workers and Negro youth and it is these corporations who practice Jim Crow and discrimination. The trade unions must fight for jobs and for equal treatment of Negro workers and youth.

A factor in the strained relations between the trade union movement and the Negro people's movement is that there has been no progress in electing Negro leadership beyond local and intermediate levels. Because of this, Negro leaders and workers have resorted to other means to achieve these rights from employers and trade unions such as using existing laws and groups like the Labor Relations Board.

People can fight for and get legislation and executive orders that will enforce constitutional rights and full citizenship for the Negro people. Discrimination in trade unions has aided the passage of anti-labor legislation. A joint struggle by labor and the Negro people within the trade unions and in Congress for equal rights for Negroes can help defeat new anti-labor legislation now being proposed.

"This is why the CP fully supports proposals by the NALC, the NAACP and other Negro people's organizations for utilizing every and all measures including existing laws to compel all corporations, all employers, all institutions, including the trade unions to grant full and equal rights to the Negro workers. We consider the above policy as a principle and guide for all Communists and we hope it will become the guide for all trade unionists". This is the only way in which to develop an approach whose objective is the unity of Negro and white workers to bring about equal rights for Negro workers.

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"The Worker", March 3, 1963, Page 3, Columns 2-5, contains a statement of the CP, USA, urging the strengthening of the Negro-labor alliance. The final paragraphs of this statement were omitted from this issue but were printed in "The Worker" issue of March 10, 1963, Page 3, Columns 4 and 5. This statement is substantially as follows:

As a result of the successes achieved by the Negro people in their struggle for civil rights, they now are demanding full citizenship and an end to the Jim Crow system and all forms of segregation and discrimination. The Negro people will not accept policies of tokenism and gradualism.

The Negro people are becoming more aware that their demands and struggles are connected with the interests and struggles of all Americans for democracy and social progress. Negroes, especially Negro workers, are coming to realize that they can achieve their objectives only by a common struggle with all the people "against the common enemy out of which the whole system of Jim Crow today stems - the handful of Big Business monopolists".

There are 6 million Negro working men and 1½ million are in trade unions. The Negro people, therefore, understand the role of the trade union movement and what it has achieved for Negro workers as well as its role in the successes achieved by the Negro people in civil rights. Negro leadership in the labor movement and the Negro people's movement is pressing for the end of all discrimination and segregation in the trade unions.

Negro workers are today suffering more than white workers because of automation and unemployment. Negro youth especially face a hopeless situation

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It is hoped that trade unions will enforce equality within unions on their own without resorting to government agencies and laws.

If the struggle against discrimination "is conducted always with the understanding that the common enemy of all are the Big Business monopolies and that the labor movement with all its weaknesses is the most progressive and democratic force uniting workers of all colors, creeds and political persuasions, in our land, then the outcome will be the strengthening of the labor movement, the Negro people's movement and the Negro-Labor alliance."

"The Worker", February 17, 1963, Page 5, Column 1, contains an article "Towards True Alliance of Negro and Labor" by GEORGE MORRIS. In this article, it is stated that the Negro people will no longer accept gradualism or tokenism in their struggle for civil rights but are demanding full and immediate equality in all fields of life. This force behind the civil rights movement has brought a crisis in the Negro-labor alliance which will continue until the trade union movement changes its policies as regards its Negro members.

The article concludes that a durable Negro-labor alliance is the key issue. "Without a higher level of Negro-labor unity there can hardly be any thought of a real economic advance for the Negro people and the great strength that would add for the labor and progressive movement."

"The Worker", March 24, 1963, Page 6, Columns 3-7, contains the text of a speech given by JAMES JACKSON at the Carnegie Hall celebration of the 39th Anniversary of "The Worker" on March 10, 1963.

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This speech includes the following comments:

Negroes have contributed to the wealth of the country in excess of their proportion to the population. However, most Negroes are still denied equal rights. They are engaged in militant struggles today to secure their rights. Their struggles have been effective and victories achieved.

Conditions exist today for a general victory in the struggle for Negro rights. One third of the world is on the road to socialism. The growth of the Soviet Union and the socialist world has changed the balance of forces to the side of those struggling against oppression. The imperialists who perpetuate colonialism and the monopolists who maintain the Jim Crow system in the United States no longer have the power to control the pace of history.

The tempo of the mass actions of the Negro people must be continued. There must be closer unity among Negro leaders and it must be recognized that anti-Communism is the principal device used against this unity. The militancy of the Negro masses must be matched by the trade unionists and also by a broad group of white people. There must be mass action directed to the government demanding that the President issue now appropriate Executive Orders to enforce the outlawing of discrimination against Negroes in the exercise of their rights. These are the things that are required.

The Negro people will combine their struggle for civil rights with the struggle to abolish colonialism and for friendship with the anti-colonial countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the socialist world. They will stand with those Americans who are joining in the struggle for world peace.

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Big business interests are still attempting to secure laws to control and exploit trade unions. The system of segregation and discrimination today serves only those who are trying to exploit labor with new anti-labor laws. In order for the working class to be victorious, the trade union movement must join the struggle to secure the civil rights of Negroes. Securing the rights of Negro people will advance the rights of all working people.

"The Worker", March 5, 1963, page 2, contains an editorial "Bloodshed in Mississippi" in which the shooting of a Negro in Mississippi, who is described as a leader of the Negro people's struggle to win the vote, is blamed on those who profit from segregation, the Southern white-supremacists, "the pro-fascist ultra-right" and Republican leaders who plot with the Southern white-supremacists to gain power for the "right wing".

The editorial also criticizes the President and the Attorney General for failure to protect the Negro people of Mississippi with the police and military power of the government. The KENNEDY Administration is accused of "licking the boots of the Southern white-supremacists" in order to consolidate their political power.

The editorial calls for letters to the President urging him to use the government's police and military power.

"The Worker", March 31, 1963, Page 3, contains an editorial "Send the U.S. Marshals", which calls attention to the situation in Mississippi where Negroes are attempting to register and vote. It accuses the KENNEDY Administration of playing "a cruel hoax" on Negro citizens who are attempting to register because it has encouraged this campaign but refused protection

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to them. It calls for "democratic minded Americans and especially labor" to appeal to the White House to heed the demands of Negro leaders and protect the Negro citizens in Mississippi from racist terror.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways" which is Volume 3, Number 1, is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City. The editorial calls for the President to issue a new proclamation to enforce equal rights for Negro Americans.

This issue contains seven articles, a short story, a poem, a section entitled "Readers' Forum" in which there are three short articles, a book review section, a section listing recent books and a section containing information about contributors to this issue.

"The Worker", April 7, 1963, page one, contains an editorial, "Jail The Outlaws of Mississippi". This editorial calls for letters and telegrams to be sent to the President and Attorney General to take action against the "Mississippi racist authorities" who, it states, are waging a "bloody war" against that state's Negro population because they are attempting to register as voters. It calls for the President to declare a state of national emergency in Mississippi; to send Federal police authorities to enforce the rights of the Negro citizens there and for the Attorney General to go to Greenwood and deputize several hundreds of Negro citizens as Deputy United States Marshals to safeguard the lives, liberties and property of the people of Mississippi.

"The Worker", April 14, 1963, page one, contains an editorial praising WALTER REUTHER, President of the United Automobile Workers, for his appeal for Federal action to protect American citizens in Greenwood, Mississippi. It said that such an example should be emulated throughout every international and local of the labor movement. It called for international and local unions to send contributions of money to aid the Negro struggle in Birmingham, Alabama and Greenwood, Mississippi, and to send mass delegations to these states to take part in solidarity actions with the Negro people.

"The Worker," April 28, 1963, page five, contains an article "May Day Appeal of C.P. Lists People's Demands". This article states in part that labor should erase discrimination in its own ranks against the Negro people and should join in a united fight to advance the conditions of both. It states that labor can advance its own interests only by fighting against job discrimination against Negro workers and for an end to Jim Crow.

"The Worker", May 7, 1963, page one, contains an editorial "What Are You Doing About Birmingham?", which sets out alleged acts of "police barbarism" and states that the heroism of Birmingham "evokes the image of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising". It states that 80,000 Negroes of Birmingham are demanding an end to the segregation system and full and equal rights of American citizens and that they should be supported.

The editorial calls for action and for demands to be made of the President and Department of Justice to use Federal police power to restore the Constitution and the First Amendment to the people of Birmingham, to safeguard the rights of the Negro people and to obtain the release from prisons of the "victims of the police outrages".

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This editorial relates that the situation calls for actions such as:

1. Sending telegrams to the President and Attorney General.

2. Requiring Congressmen and Senators to speak out.

3. Organizing protest demonstrations in every community and sending solidarity delegations to Birmingham.

4. Sending money to help the freedom movement of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

5. Having local governments petition the President and Congress to intervene in Birmingham to secure the rights of its Negro citizens.

This same editorial appeared on page 12 of "The Worker", May 12, 1963, as an article by JAMES E. JACKSON.

"The Worker", May 12, 1963, page one, contains a reprint of a telegram which, it is stated, was sent to the President by GUS HALL. In this telegram, HALL states that the President has the responsibility to put into action the full power of the Federal Government to establish the righteous demands of the Negro people in Alabama. HALL further states that the contempt for the Constitution shown by Police Commissioner CONNOR must be condemned and halted. The President is exhorted to take action now and to defeat and arrest the racists.

"The Worker", May 19, 1963, page one, contains an editorial, "A New Charter of Freedom", which states that in May of 1963, the Negro people of Birmingham are writing a new Emancipation Proclamation, a new freedom charter. The victory achieved in breaking the segregation barriers in Birmingham is the beginning of the final struggle for freedom for Negroes in the United States.

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It is stated that, to complete the victory, it is necessary to have unity of Negroes and whites in this country and that the labor movement must assume the leadership to bring this about. "The unity of the American people cannot be achieved except on the foundation of Negro freedom. And the American labor movement is destined, by its place in society, to be the leader in creating this unity."

"The Worker", June 9, 1963, page three, contains an editorial, "A Time For Firmness", which states that the entire segregation and discrimination system must be abolished now. The present struggle of the Negro people demands freedom now and is a challenge to all organizations such as trade unions, churches and schools to examine themselves and to eliminate all discrimination.

The editorial continued that conferences such as the one the President called of businessmen to enlist their cooperation can only serve as preliminary measures for Federal enforcement action.

The Negro people are awaiting the President's message to Congress and his recommendations on civil rights legislation. The key to the coming legislative fight will be the pressure sustained by the people through actions of their organizations and their letters, petitions and delegations to their Congressmen and the White House. In addition, the continued struggles of the Negroes in the South require support in the form of public rallies, the raising of funds and participation in these struggles. There should be also an intensification of pressure on the President and Attorney General to use the powers of their offices to protect the Negro freedom fighters.

"The Worker", June 23, 1963, page three, in an editorial, "In The South", states that in many parts of the South white supremacists and police are engaged in a "reign of terror" and calls upon the President to take over the enforcement of law in the Southern states. It states that the weapons and police powers of those engaged in the terror must be taken away. It also calls for letters to be sent to the President urging that he order Federal troops and marshals into the South to supersede its lawless police.

A similar editorial appears in "The Worker" of June 25, 1963.

"The Worker", June 23, 1963, page three, contains an article by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, "A United People's Action Program for Freedom Now!" In this article, DAVIS states that the program presented for the destruction of the Jim Crow system in the United States "is based upon a report unanimously adopted at a recent national gathering of Communist leaders". He states that the proposals set forth are based upon a constitutional path to equal rights which path is "possible only through direct, mass, peaceful action pursued through the unity of the Negro people and their organizations" plus the support of white allies beginning with organized labor.

The proposals of DAVIS' program are as follows:

1. The enforcement of Article 4 of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to each state.

2. In such states as Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, where the governments are illegal because of the disenfranchisement of its citizens, the governments should be declared illegal and free elections held.

3. The withholding of Federal funds from states which deny Constitutional rights to citizens.

4. A petition to the Supreme Court to set a time limit of January 1, 1964 for compliance with its 1954 decision on the desegregation of public schools and all subsequent decisions bearing on desegregation.

5. The Federal government should exercise the right of eminent domain to eliminate ghettos.

6. The passage of a Federal FEPC applying to private industry calling for the loss of license of any business practicing segregation or discrimination in employment or among its customers, and the decertification of any union practicing discrimination.

7. The President should issue a second Emancipation Proclamation with January 1, 1964 as a deadline.

DAVIS also states that pressure should be brought upon the President to end the terror against Negro citizens in the South and if necessary, he should federalize the State National Guards. In Jackson, Mississippi, the President should declare a state of martial law to protect the Constitutional rights of Negro citizens. In addition, the white citizens councils and the Ku Klux Klan should be outlawed.

The Spring, 1963 issue of "Freedomways", which is volume three, number two, is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement", published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue contains twelve articles, a short story, four poems, a book review section, a section listing recent books and a section containing information about

contributors to this issue. Of the twelve articles, three are set forth under the heading of "The Assault On Civil Rights" and one of the contributors to this symposium is BENJAMIN J. DAVIS who contributed an article "Mc Carran Act and the Negro Freedom Movement". In the section detailing information about contributors, DAVIS is described as a former New York City Councilman from Harlem and as "a leading spokesman for the Communist viewpoint".

"Political Affairs", August, 1963, contains an article, "The Time Is Now" by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS which is identified as being based upon a report discussed and adopted at a national meeting of Communist leaders in May, 1963.

This article states in part as follows:

The Negro freedom movement has entered a new stage in that the fight now is against tokenism and gradualism, factors which are being used to delay and prevent the full realization of Constitutional rights for Negroes.

The Dixiecrats, the ultra-Right fascists and the white supremacists are responsible for the violence, bloodshed and the explosive situation that exists in the country today.

There is a Constitutional and moral crisis in the country which would not exist if the Federal power was used to break the resistance of racists and reactionary officials. This crisis is aggravated by unemployment, with Negroes having the highest percentage of unemployed. Because of this crisis, "our country is paying the price of the 18-year Cold War....which has psychologized the American people to the effect that the enemy of the national interest was a foreign Communist one, allegedly the Soviet Union".

The President's leadership has failed to identify the real enemy. These are the monopolists, the pro-fascist racists and other reactionary forces. The defeat of these pro-fascist reactionaries is the most urgent domestic challenge to the welfare of the nation. The President should issue a call to the people to defeat them. This is the concern of all Americans, not Negroes alone.

The unity of Negroes and of Negroes and whites should be built to such strength that their combined pressure will be irresistible in resolving the crisis facing the country.

There has been a favorable shift in the world balance of forces, marked by the emergence of the world socialist system and the collapse of the colonial system, which makes it possible now to achieve changes under the capitalist system.

Birmingham has brought a turning point in the struggle of the Negro people. They are demanding their Constitutional rights now. Prior to Birmingham, Negroes were united on the goals of the struggle to end Jim Crow but not on the methods. Now they are united on the methods to be used. They have adopted the method of non-violence, and peaceful direct action.

The South is the new frontier. The negro struggle there is for the good of the whole country. This struggle has opened the possibility of the "democratization of the South". The South is the new frontier for the extension of democracy in this country but it can only occur with the victory of the civil rights revolution. Discrimination and Segregation can be ended only by the defeat of the "Dixiecrat racists and their reactionary Republican abettors". The Administration has the power through enforcement of Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution to oust illegally elected Dixiecrat regimes in the South.

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"The Communist Party greets with boundless joy the present revolutionary freedom movement of the Negro people and will spare no sacrifice to help bring about its total victory now...and to immediately resolve the acute constitutional and moral crisis facing the nation. It is because the Communists have a proud record of disciplined, responsible and militant struggle for Negro rights that they have been honored as the first victims of the Mc Carran Act, as they were of the Smith Act".

Governor Barnett of Mississippi has charged that the CP controls the Negro people's civil rights organizations and decides its policies. "This is a typical Hitler big lie. The CP has no desire to control or dominate any organizations, and it is ridiculous to imagine that the leaders of the Negro people's organizations and their supporters, ... would submit to dictation from the CP or anyone else.

.....

"The advantage of being a Communist is that one learns that the workers and common people can master the social forces that determine victory or defeat.

"Quite independently of each other, there is a wide area of agreement between the CP and the Negro freedom movement on programs, aims and tactics. This is not because one controls the other.

"Nor is it remarkable that the policy of our Party should coincide with the aspirations of the Negro freedom movement. This is rather a tribute to the correctness of Marxist-Leninist theory applied to the unique attributes of our country, and to the sound policies of our Party adopted at its 17th National Convention in December, 1959".

The program of the Negro freedom movement is a common one to abolish Jim Crow supported by persons of all political beliefs including Communists. "Communists

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believe that the 'freedom now'; aims of the program answer the pressing democratic needs of the Negro people and of the nation in serious crisis; and Communists hold that this is the central domestic issue before the country. At the same time Communists believe the achievement of this program will lay an indispensable basis not only for the future social progress of the country but for its socialist and communist future when United States imperialism, with its inevitable breeding of racism, discrimination, wars and insecurity will be no more. Communists see the struggle for socialism as a struggle to extend the horizons of democracy.

.....

"The Party in this struggle has the duty not only to work with modesty, self-sacrifice, militancy and responsibility. It has the deep obligation to the cause of freedom and equality now-to the national advance of our country-to strengthen its unity, and to build its organization and influence. Trained in the science of Marxism-Leninism, its experience and contributions are needed in overcoming the big and complex problems that confront the democratic forces and the nation.

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"Political Affairs", November, 1963, contains an article by JAMES JACKSON "Democratic Uprising of the American Negroes". In this article, JACKSON, commenting on the present struggle of Negroes in the United States, notes that the struggle has been undertaken at a time when the new world relation of forces provides a favorable climate and when great advances have been made by the people of Africa and Asia and by Cuba in throwing off colonialism, all of which has given stimulus to the Negro people. He adds that there is also a growing awareness of a "great country-the Soviet Union" whose success in securing full equality to its many peoples is a "challenging alternative to the prevailing racist patterns in the US".

JACKSON notes that the struggle of Negro Americans to secure equal rights attained nationwide significance with the civil rights demonstrations led by MARTIN LUTHER KING in Birmingham, Alabama, in May, 1963. He said that since that time the struggle of the Negro people has dominated the political and social scene in the United States and has gained momentum and militancy. The article also notes that the Negro movement has gained the support of many groups and organizations such as church organizations and white high school and college students. The trade union movement also has been stirred to action and the Federal Government has been compelled to act to uphold rights of Negro citizens.

The article concludes with the following under the subheading "The Communists' Approach."

"From its earliest days the Communist Party of the United States has given major attention to the struggle for the economic, political and social equality of the Negro people. It has done so not only because the racist oppression of the Negro people

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"in the United States was itself a shameful violation of the dignity of human beings, but also because the racist proscription of the Negro people stood athwart the path of social progress of the class and the nation.

"At its Sixteenth Convention in 1957, the Communist Party clearly pointed out that the main line of march of the Negro people's movement was that of opposition to all forms of separatist "solutions" to the question of their oppression and toward full and complete integration in the life of the nation. It estimated the significance of the Negro question then as being "the crucial domestic issue of the day" (Political Affairs, March 1957, pages 31-42), the struggle for the solution of which would accelerate social progress along the whole anti-monopoly front.

"Events have fully confirmed the major theoretical and programmatic resolution on the Negro question which our Party adopted at its Seventeenth Convention in December, 1959. In this resolution we stated:

". . . The main unrealized task of bourgeois (capitalist) democracy in the United States is revealed in the special oppression of the Negro people. The bonds of Negro oppression can and must be shattered. All signs point to an early and triumphant resolution of the century-old battle of the Negro people for full and equal citizenship..... Victory on this sector would open the way to rapid developments along the advancement of the entire nation.

"In the current stage of the massive movement our Party has given full support to the broadly based united front of the Negro people's organizations which gives leadership to the direct actions of the Negro people's rising against segregation and for full

"equality. Our Party fosters the widest unity of action of the broad political spectrum of participating organizations and leaders which make up a Negro freedom front. Our Party promotes white masses-labor, the youth, peace forces and religious people-in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people. At the same time, our Party exposes the diversionists, adventurists, provocateurs, and opponents of Negro-white unity who seek to poach upon and disrupt the Negro people's freedom movement.

"Through the victorious development of the Negro people's freedom struggle the Party perceives the re-invigoration of the whole front of social action and struggle for new levels of social progress in our country. As GUS HALL put it:

"'The removal of the cesspool of racism with its practices of discrimination in the South will also eliminate one of the main sources of ideological contamination of our people. Racism and white chauvinism have stunted the growth of class consciousness and working class ideology in general. They remain among the most effective weapons in the hands of the employers for diverting the rise of class unity, class consciousness and militancy.... Victory in the South will enable the healthy ideology of the working class to take its rightfull place in our midst....'

"And he added:

" ' The struggles (of the Negro people) in the South to rid our land of the shackles of new strength to all our democratic institutions. They are broadening the popular base of democracy in our land. They are cleansing the political and social atmosphere of our country.'

"The Negro people in the United States are today in all-out battle to secure victory for themselves, for the working class, and for the nation. This great democratic struggle will remove the main roadblock to the renewal of the advance of the working class along the road of social progress in our nation."

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"Political Affairs", December, 1963, contains an article by GUS HALL, "Objective Conditions and the Work of the Party". A section of this article bears the sub-caption "The Civil Rights Revolution" and contains, in part, the following, in summary:

The upsurge of the civil rights movement, which is demanding "Freedom Now", has brought into active participation the greatest number of people in this country's history. The civil rights movement is primarily a movement "on the streets" with demonstrations taking many forms. There are many levels to the movement involving different forces with each force complementing the other.

The outlook of the movement is significant and noteworthy because there has been an absence of "redbaiting" and this "reflects an acceptance of our policies by the masses and testifies to the correctness of our policies".

As regards the participation of Socialists in the Negro upsurge, "what is most important is that, to the degree that Socialists have cut down on red-baiting, there has been a greater acceptance of the socialist viewpoint in a basic sense, so essential to any solution of the Negro question and the advancement of democracy in our land."

The civil rights movement has resulted in many forms of independent political action because of the voter registration and right-to-vote campaigns.

The upsurge in the Negro movement provides an excellent opportunity for the campaign to organize the unorganized workers in the South. Such an organization could eliminate the wage differential and the run-away shop and, therefore, every worker has a stake in this movement.

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Today, the Negro struggle is a part of the general democratic movement directed against monopoly capital "...its relationship to the totality of democratic forces in this country is a question of vital importance both for the victory of the Negro liberation movement itself and for the general extension of democracy."

The Negro revolution will not be successful without the participation of the rest of the American people. However, gaining participation by white Americans is a difficult task. The task is to get a section of white Americans to participate, neutralize those in opposition, and to keep the hard-core opposition to a minimum. These three objectives should be fought for. An important factor to gain the participation of the white population in the struggle is the economic and political self-interest of this population. "We must give more thought to this aspect, for this is our special contribution to the advancement of the struggle."

If the cold war is ended, the government could use the "war budget" for job-creating programs. The fight to end discrimination could be related to such a program of jobs. This outlook leads to unity and "unites the self-interests of the different groups behind the democratic revolution".

The civil rights movement faces the problem of how to move forward. To do this, demonstrations must be continued and "those forces who want to get this movement off the streets must be defeated". A second task is to strengthen the unity of the movement. Unity of the Negroes, Negro and white and of the Negro movement with labor is essential. Another task "is the necessity of breaking the 'states rights' reactionary clique, which stands as a roadblock to all progress."

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"The Worker", October 6, 1963, in its editorial "An Outrageous Farce", comments on recent civil rights events in Birmingham, Alabama, Cambridge, Maryland and Orangeburg, South Carolina, and states that it is obvious that the racists who control law enforcement in Alabama and the other Southern states will do nothing to protect the lives and property of Negro citizens. The editorial requests its readers to write to the President requesting that he send Federal troops to Alabama and other southern states, to remove from office all officials who are derelict in upholding the Constitution, to prosecute those responsible for the "reign of terror" in the Southern states, and to prepare the way for fair elections in these states.

"The Worker" in its issues of October 13, 22, 27 and 29, 1963, contained editorials dealing with the strengthened civil rights bill recommended by the House Judiciary Committee and the fact that it was in danger of being "watered down". These editorials attacked the Attorney General "for helping the Republicans and Southern racists sabotage meaningful civil rights legislation" and called for communications to be sent to him urging him to back and to mobilize support for the civil rights bill approved by the committee. The editorials also called for letters to be written to Congressmen demanding that they support a strong civil rights bill and for readers to call on their Congressman, or their representatives, when they return to their homes on week ends, urging support of a meaningful civil rights bill.

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"The Worker" in its issue of November 5, 1963, contains an editorial commenting on the "watered down" civil rights bill which it states the President and Attorney General "forced out" of the House Judiciary Committee against the will of the majority. It reflects that a meaningful bill can be passed at the current session of Congress but will require increased activity. It continues that two objectives are to force the House Rules Committee to get the civil rights bill to the floor of the House and to strengthen it after it gets to the House floor.

It calls for letters and delegations to each Congressman and strong lobbies in Washington to make House members realize a strong civil rights bill is wanted in the current session of Congress.

"The Worker" in an editorial on page 1 of the November 19, 1963, issue, captioned "Renew the Offensive", states that the segregationists and their apologists are trying to avoid the passage of an effective civil rights act. The editorial criticizes the President for vacillating and retreating on civil rights legislation and calls for the people to intensify their pressure on the administration to fulfill its commitment to secure a genuine civil rights law.

It adds that the Thanksgiving recess provides an excellent opportunity, since Congressmen return to their home districts, for civil rights forces to register their demands that every Congressman and Senator act for a strengthened civil rights bill now.

The editorial also calls for a "massive nationwide action" by all the forces of the Negro revolution in the form of a "nationwide Freedom Now holiday and work stoppage" as a warning against further delay on civil rights legislation.

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The Fall, 1963 issue of the magazine "Freedomways" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, contains seven articles, several poems and pencil sketches, as well as a section devoted to Book Reviews and a section devoted to recent books. This issue announced that the next issue of the magazine will be an All-Southern issue containing articles from writers, artists and freedom fighters from the South.

"The Worker", January 12, 1964, contains an editorial by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS "A Hard Necessity" in which he advocates support for the mass boycott of the New York City public schools scheduled for February 3, 1964. He describes the boycott as "a hard necessity" and as "a form of struggle for masses of people who seek to uphold the law of the land" and to correct the segregated character of the public schools.

"The Worker", January 28, 1964, on its editorial page, calls attention to the boycott of the public schools scheduled for February 3, 1964, and states that it will have the active support of all who want public school education to be democratic in content and non-racist in form.

"The Worker", February 18, 1964, in an editorial on page two, praises the Reverend MILTON GALAMISON for his leadership in the "Great February 3rd School Boycott" of the public schools in New York City and states that the secret of his success was his skill in unifying the diverse organizations which participated. It states, "The unity achieved within the Negro community and the bonds of fraternal cooperation established with the Puerto Rican and progressive white communities are important achievements of the School Boycott movements. This unity should be defended against all forces seeking to disrupt it."

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The February 18, 1964, issue of "The Worker", page three, contains an article, "The School Boycott" by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, in which he comments on the February 3, 1964 school boycott in New York City. He described it as marking "a new high in terms of unity in the battle for a free America" and said that it demonstrated an understanding of the responsibility of youth of the Supreme Court desegregation decision of 1954. He said those participating in the boycotts are demanding that this decision be implemented now in New York.

PATTERSON said:

"The youth of New York have done their country an invaluable service in this boycott. It has set an example of action that should be followed in every city. ... This unity forged in struggle can have other and more far - reaching political goals."

"This boycott helped clarify the political atmosphere. It brought a new appreciation of the power of unity in struggle..."

"The Worker", March 3, 1964, page one, contains a denunciation by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of the sentence of 16 to 20 years given to Mrs. MAE MALLORY in Monroe, North Carolina on charges of kidnapping a white couple on August 27, 1961. He describes Mrs. MALLORY as a "defender of the constitution, fighter for equality of rights and opportunities" and states that the major issue is the right of a Negro American to defend her life when threatened by death by white supremacists. He said the charge against Mrs. MALLORY "is a new approach to 'legal' racist terror" and that her crime is that she was born black."

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PATTERSON further states:

"To win democracy in the United States, the fight for MAE MALLORY's freedom must be raised to its highest level, nationally and internationally. The decision and judgment have been appealed. The march of these freedom fighters to the highest court in the land is on. It is, however, the people's fight. The case can be reversed in the state supreme court. It cannot be won without a militant movement...

"The decision and judgment in the MALLORY case are symbols of a way of life that must be smashed if democracy is to mean equality of rights and opportunities."

"The Worker", January 5, 1964, page three, sets forth the second of two articles based upon a report "recently delivered" by GUS HALL on problems facing the nation and the tasks and opportunities facing the workingclass and people's forces in 1964. In this article by HALL, he mentions three areas of concern, namely, the new Administration, the 1964 elections, and civil rights. In commenting on civil rights, he states that this revolution "has become the central area in the struggle for a democratic America". HALL remarks that terror and brutality have increased in the South, that racists have become bolder than ever and that a campaign has been launched in the North, mainly by the big magazines, whose aim in calling for "reasonableness" is to slow down the struggle and split the movement. Another factor in the attack on civil rights forces is the charge being made that it is not the Negro people or the leaders who are responsible for the "unreasonableness" but "outsiders" which means "the Communists and the Left".

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HALL continues in his treatment of the civil rights struggle with the following observations:

The source of power of the Negro people's struggle has been the role of the masses "and we should never forget that it is the source of the power and strength of all people's movements and struggles". However, this source cannot be taken for granted and it cannot be left on its own. The rank and file have not been involved in a more organized manner. "This is a challenge we can be more helpful in resolving both on city and community levels." The educational campaign against racism must be continued and improved.

"The greatest challenge" is how to organize a struggle on the economic front where there is job discrimination against Negroes, where the problem of jobs for Negroes has become linked with growing unemployment. There must be a united working class, white workers must be shown that the trade unions can gain the support of all workers only if they take up the problem arising from discrimination.

In the future the struggle will proceed on three levels:

1. An all - out effort to get passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

2. Organized struggle for specific objectives including such actions as the fight on housing and rents in Harlem, on hiring at Motorola in Chicago, and on school desegregation. "This kind of struggle takes initiative, planning and organization. Is this not the area of challenge in which we can make a unique contribution? I think it is?"

3. The continuing struggle in the South where the greatest obstacle is the "reign of terror".

"If we could launch a national and an international campaign against this brutality we could make a signal contribution to the freeing of the South...A second aspect of the struggle in the South in which we can be helpful is the development of a dialogue between the trade unions and the freedom movement in the South."

"The civil rights front is that on which the main battles are being fought today. It must at all times receive our top attention."

"The Worker", February 9, 1964, page one, contains an editorial on Negro History Week for 1964 which states that it is a time for rededication to the battle for civil rights. It comments on the militant demonstrations that have taken place since Negro History Week, 1963, and the fact that the Civil Rights Bill is before Congress. It calls for support of the Bill and "mass action" to overcome the filibuster that the Bill is expected to face in the Senate.

It adds that there is little doubt there will be more demonstrations directed at the Senate to enact the Bill into law without crippling amendments. It notes that in February, 1964, there was a boycott of the largest public school system in the Nation, New York City, in which unity was achieved between different Negro organizations, and an alliance formed with Puerto Rican groups. It cites the fact that, at this time, a large rent strike was spreading through the Negro, Puerto Rican and poor white areas. It adds that a sit-in strike was staged in Chicago in a demand for jobs with a living wage. The editorial continues, "This struggle of the unemployed for livelihood will merge with the already unfolding social strikes, against discrimination in housing, education and for equal accommodations in public services. It will bring a new current of power to the common cause of Negro freedom and the social progress of all Americans."

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"The Worker", March 15, 1964, in its editorial on page three, calls for maximum pressure on Senators to pass the Civil Rights Bill. It states: "Letters, mass telegrams, demonstrations, marches, rallies, civil disobedience, nationally organized work holidays and school holidays - every popular method of protest must be brought against the filibuster for the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill."

"The Worker", March 29, 1964, page three, in an editorial "Jacksonville Requires Federal Trusteeship", comments on recent incidences of violence resulting from recent civil rights conflicts in Jacksonville, Florida. It states that "The situation in Jacksonville (not unlike a dozen other spots in the unregenerate segregationist South) attests to the fact that the police and city's officialdom have gone over to the position of the racist mobsters, that the deprivation, degradation and segregation of Negro citizens has become a policy and prime purpose of the local government authority."

This editorial calls for the Federal Government to establish a Federal trusteeship over Jacksonville until new elections can be held, for the Justice Department to send Federal Marshals and for the President to be prepared to send in Federal troops to uphold the rights of the Negroes. A call is also made for action demanding an end to the filibuster in the Senate and the passage of the Civil Rights Bill without weakening amendments.

The Winter, 1964 issue of "Freedomways", which is published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, is self-identified as being a special issue concerned with "the southern freedom movement". In an editorial

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in this issue, it is stated that the issue deals with developments on the southern "battle front". It adds that they had promised their readers that the current issue "would represent the most comprehensive coverage of the Freedom Movement in the South ever to appear in a single issue of an American magazine.

This editorial also states "many activists in the Freedom Movement, among them many of our readers, are keenly aware of the need for some instrument of communication and exchange of information by the various sections of the movement, stretched across the South. 'Freedomways' format combines first - hand description of events with insight and analysis."

"The Worker," May 24, 1964, page 1, sets forth the contents of a telegram which, it is said, was sent to the President that week by GUS HALL and BENJAMIN DAVIS, "spokesmen for the CP." The telegram condemned the delay in passage of the civil rights bill by the Senate and called upon the President to issue a declaration in support of the bill as passed by the House "with abandonment of all subsequent deals, and pressing for its immediate enactment by ending the filibuster..."

"The Worker," April 21, 1964, page 1, contains an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON, "Negroes Ask Liberals for Their Cooperation, Not Permission." This editorial states that Negroes are asking cooperation from Americans in their freedom struggle not permission to fight it. The editorial attacks those who criticized the called for stall-in action at the opening of the World's Fair in New York City and defended this action and even a general work stoppage in the country if it is necessary to secure civil rights for Negroes. It closes with a wish for success to the World's Fair stall-in.

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"The Worker," May 5, 1964, page 2, in an editorial "A Call to Rights Action" appeals to the readers and friends of "The Worker" to increase their efforts to gain passage of the civil rights bill. It calls for them to organize with letters, telegrams, phone calls, and petitions calling upon the Senate to act and to help organize meetings, demonstrations, and picket lines.

"The Worker," May 17, 1964, page 3, in its editorial, comments on the importance of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which desegregated public schools. It states that the importance of this decision is that it was the first significant action taken by a branch of the government for civil rights since 1896 and that following this decision the Negro freedom movement began to grow. The editorial adds:

"The great Negro and white 'coalition of conscience' taking shape around the struggle to bring about an end to segregation and discrimination against the Negro people is the very 'coalition for progress' in the war against poverty, for peace and for expansion of democracy which best serves the national interest."

It notes that desegregation of the schools has gone on at a "snail's pace of less than one percent per year." It states that the tenth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision will be marked by an increase in activity in the struggle against discrimination and that there is no better focal point than the Senate where the fillibuster against the civil right bill was then taking place.

"The Worker," June 14, 1964, page 1, contains an editorial, "Concern of All Americans," which urges all readers of the paper to call on the President to intervene in Alabama to protect the Negro people there. It asks the readers to urge their union locals, churches,

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and civic groups to make appeals to the President for federal action in Alabama.

"The Worker," June 28, 1964, page 1, contains an editorial, "Halt the Terror in Mississippi," which comments on the disappearance of MICHAEL SCHWERNER, ANDREW GOODMAN, and JAMES E. CHENEY in Mississippi. It states that Mississippi is in a state of insurrection and that "Mississippi's racist officials, like those of Florida, Alabama and other Southern states are plotting with brutal subhumans to violate the law of the land with rifle, bomb and flame."

It states that the guilt for the "terror" that engulfed these three persons lies with Governor WALLACE of Alabama, Governor JOHNSON of Mississippi and Governor BRYANT of Florida; with Senator GOLDWATER "who incited these white supremacists to violence" with his speech on the civil rights bill; with GOLDWATER's friends in the ultra-right; with the Justice Department which failed to provide safety for young American patriots and with the President because of his vacillation and hesitation.

The editorial calls for every American to urge the President to immediately send into Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, and any other "rebellious" Southern state, all the federal forces necessary to guarantee the safety of citizens in exercising their Constitutional rights.

"The Worker," June 30, 1964, in an editorial, "Put Mississippi Under U.S. Rule," accuses the state of Mississippi of being in revolt against Constitutional government and of violation of the Constitutional liberties and rights of Negro citizens and white Americans who grant Negroes equal rights. It states that Mississippi has placed itself outside the state - federal relationship of the Constitution and the conduct of the state requires that the President invoke Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution and place Mississippi under full federal stewardship.

"The Worker", issue of January 7, 1964, page 4, contained an article entitled, "A Plan to Achieve Integration in Our Schools and Eliminate Ghetto Standards in Education". This article reflects it is presented as a public service by the New York District of the Communist Party and sets forth part of a program devised by the New York District to eliminate segregation in education. This article sets forth the current conditions in education in the New York City school system as well as presenting a plan to improve all aspects of education.

"The Worker", issue of February 4, 1964, page 8, contained an article captioned, "CP Insists Wagner, Rocky Act at Once". This article reflects that ROBERT THOMPSON and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, spokesmen for the New York State CP, had sent a letter to Mayor ROBERT F. WAGNER and Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER with regard to the February 3, 1964, school boycott in New York City. The letter states the boycott is a mandate of the people for action and states that in New York City the time for token integration plans is past.

The letter reflects these officials have in their possession the New York State CP program for effective, speedy integration as published in "The Worker" on January 7, 1964. The letter calls for immediate action by New York State to bring about speedy, effective integration as demanded by the people.

"The Worker", issue of March 15, 1964, page 3, contained an article entitled, "1,500 at Rally Celebrate Worker's 40th Anniversary".

This article contains a summary of statements made at the 40th Anniversary celebration of "The Worker" held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on March 12, 1964.

According to the article, JAMES E. JACKSON called for the immediate passage of the civil rights bill which is being threatened with a Southern filibuster.

He said "The Worker" supports the March 16th boycott of New York City schools as well as the rent strikes by tenants "living in rat-infested hell holes".

JACKSON further called for an all out war on poverty and welcomed President JOHNSON's declaration on poverty, but stated the money proposed to fight poverty was inadequate. He said, "If capitalism does not abolish mass poverty, the impoverished masses will abolish capitalism".

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"Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement", published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, at 799 Broadway, New York City. It lists its Editorial Board members as being:

W. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, Associate Editor
JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
MARGARET G. BURROUGHS and JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editors
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
SHIRLEY GRAHAM, Contributing Editor

The summer, 1963 issue of the magazine was a special issue devoted to "Harlem, A Community in Transition". The editorial of this issue states that "The Harlems of the north and west are joining the new democratic revolution which was born of the southern Negroes" desegregation battles. This revolution for long-deferred equal rights has linked the Negroes of Birmingham to those of Philadelphia, of Boston, of St. Louis, of Cambridge, Maryland, of Harlem, New York, in one irrepressible marching column that is determined to secure a new birth of freedom here and now".

This editorial states that the prospects for victory for Negroes in achieving equal rights seems close at hand, but that there are many battles ahead. What is needed is unity of action. It adds "We need the full strength of our people and our allies in militant sustained action to insure the victory".

"Out of our sorrows, our unrequited want and hunger, out of our struggles and dreams, a rich growth of beautiful and meaningful artistic and literary creation has come. Trenchant analysis and social criticism, humor and poetry have been born."

"We believe that a rich representation of all this has been collected here between the covers of this special Harlem edition of 'Freedomways'. We hope that each of you who reads this issue will become a booster and salesman for other copies and for securing subscribers to our unique and vital publication - 'Freedomways'".

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JAMES JACKSON commented on the publication "Freedomways" during October, 1963, and noted that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was giving them a lift with this publication. (U) SECRET

[NY T-19
October 9, 1963]

O'DELL stated on January 15, 1964, that he was a member of the Editorial Board of "Freedomways".

[NY T-191
January 15, 1964]

The spring, 1964 issue of the magazine, in its editorial, attacks the indictment against leaders of the Albany, Georgia movement, announced by the office of the Attorney General, as "one of the crudest cases of injustice and sheer racism ever to be attempted by an agency of the Federal Government". It charges that efforts by the Justice Department to prosecute these leaders "seems to be part of a political deal between the Administration and the powerful RUSSELL-TALMADGE machine in Georgia". It accuses the office of the Attorney General as "becoming a sort of clearing house through which a policy of accomodation between the Administration and the southern segregationists is being worked out". The editorial concludes with an appeal to its readers to send letters and telegrams to the Attorney General asking that the convictions be set aside and the indictments dropped.

The summer, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" is a special issue devoted to "The People of the Caribbean Area". In the editorial of this issue, it is stated that the "staff of 'Freedomways' continues its in-depth inquiry into those resurgent areas of the world where people of African descent are forging a new birth of freedom". It also states that, "Today the problems of the Caribbean people are uniquely related to the problems of the African people and of Negro Americans. Common to each is their fight for freedom, for justice and the dignity of full manhood. There is a wide community of interests among these people of African descent. In our times all are arrayed against the yoke of racism and colonialism and for freedom from all manner of oppression.

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"Our goal in publishing this issue is to dispel a lot of misinformation and contribute to an understanding of the history, culture and development of the Caribbean people..."

The source made available a copy of the Statement of Ownership filed on October 1, 1964, and this statement shows that [redacted] are stockholders in the corporation, Freedomways Associates, Incorporated. It reflects further that the average number of copies of each issues distributed during the preceeding twelve months was 7,450 and that the paid circulation of each issue during the same period was 4,000. XW

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[NY T-250
October 18, 1964] XW

The source made available information reflecting that in February, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE stated that "Freedomways" publishes 8000 copies of its regular issues and 10,000 of its special issues of which there are two each year. CLARKE said the magazine is distributed in bookstores and on some newsstands in the United States and abroad, and that they have about 3000 subscriptions. XW

[NY T-250
April 3, 1964] XW

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

1. Plans and Strategy of the PLM As Set Forth in the PLM National Strategic Program and Statement of MILTON ROSEN, PLM National Chairman

The PLM National Strategic Program sets forth that one of the immediate goals of the PLM is to place the Movement politically in a position to lead the masses of people in every significant area of struggle both directly through its own voice and together with united front voices. However, the Movement must be able to organize masses of working people into its ranks and lay the basis to build a new workers state.

The PLM National Strategic Program also sets forth that a negro liberation movement must be developed as "the black people in this country will not wait for white workers to get wise before they move; they are moving already; they constitute an oppressed colonial people; our role must be to help launch and participate in a political movement of black workers and sharecroppers in control of their own communities for political power. This movement in time may coincide with the general class struggle as the mass of white workers take all the cudgels against the common exploiter.

"This movement could be aimed at isolating and destroying the South fascists, explore their links to the Northern monopolies and the Federal Government thus exposing the phony 'moderates' as they will undoubtedly come to the aid of their Dixiecrat friends when push comes to shove.

"This movement must be based on new forces of organization which are based on the masses of negroes in the South. This means those civil rights groups now

working which have a base among the negro masses should be encouraged to organize them into membership organizations. It means that whenever possible and nothing else exists new membership organizations should be formed i.e. Womens League, Youth Action Committee etc., we must be flexible about the forms.....

"Finally, this means councils for community control or call it what you like, composed of representatives of negro mass organizations and also of representatives of our party, who will of course, be among the leadership of the mass organizations anyway in many cases.

"These councils would map out plans to control their own areas. To seek political power but not through existing state structure (although the tactic of running candidates may be used when useful), but through assuming control of the community's housing problems (rent strikes), police problems (armed self-defense organization), legal problems (peoples courts), job problems (a general strike of black workers in the area), education (revolutionary schools) etc.

"..... however, it is clear that black Americans especially in the South are ready for independent racial activity aimed at political power. It is clear moreover that non-violence will not achieve that and the majority of negro people (as the majority of all people, incidentally) will fight back when attacked.

"A few of the preliminary steps we must take towards setting up these councils are:

"Develop a South-wide freedom paper, in which we participate; assign new forces to work in the South; determine the areas of concentration within the South; maintain the open PLM activity, which we have begun in the South."

The PLM National Strategic Program also sets forth a proposal to develop a racial movement for workers control of communities in big cities.

This proposal is based primarily on the work of PLM neighborhood groups in New York City.

The proposal as set forth states "we must build on rent strikes, the struggle against police brutality, the school boycotts etc., to raise the consciousness of the working class communities, to show people the ultimate solution lies in their own control of their neighborhoods particularly, control of housing, schools and police. At the same time, the rent strikes gave us an opportunity to show people the value of collective action and the cooperative spirit in the communities, by forming independent committees working with PL or joining PLM directly."

The proposal also set forth that "the committees and PL should see about starting up neighborhood defense organizations to protect the people in the neighborhood from the cops."

[NY T-272
March 28, 1964]

On the evening of July 30, 1964, a PLM meeting was held at 210-212 East 17th Street, New York City. MILTON ROSEN, National Chairman of the PLM conducted the meeting and discussed the political situation, the Harlem Riots and the Garment Workers.

ROSEN stated in regard to the Harlem situation that PLM will agitate and try to make more trouble. The PLM was not organized to take advantage of the recent riot. They should now organize so that the next time a riot breaks out they can start riots in many different areas to divide the police and have them spread around the city thus they would avoid concentration of police in any one area at any given time.

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ROSEN stated that the PLM did not expect the current riot to happen, but the firing of guns and the clubbing done by the police is tailor made to fit the PLM charges of police brutality. ROSEN stated that the PLM should exploit the current situation for all it is worth and further that PLM will agitate for further rioting and disturbances. KW

ROSEN stated that this is the beginning of the revolution and the next time something like this happens PLM will be organized to have a base from which to operate to protect the people from the police. KW

According to ROSEN the PLM must keep agitating and work through the Harlem Defense Council to be prepared for next summer, which will be difficult as they will have people on roof tops and the bloodshed will be the blood of the New York City Police Department and not that of the people. KW

[NY T-138
July 31, 1964] KW

2. Statements made by PLM Members and Literature Distributed Showing PLM Agitation in the Racial Issue

A source furnished a throwaway captioned "Education Yes, Racism No!" issue by the PLM, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flyer sets forth that "working class parents of New York City especially Negroes, Puerto Ricans and many White parents are protesting an illegal Un-American 'Jim Crow' and rotting school system. They are absolutely right, we of the PLM support this boycott.

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"Negro and Puerto Rican children get only enough 'education' enabling them to work at hard, dirty low paying jobs; when they are laid off they are told it is because they are poorly educated. The phony 'educators' claim that workers children are 'uneducable' they are shunted into obsolete vocational 'schools' leading to dropouts. Good education is only for rich white kids."

The flyer then sets forth 6 demands which includes throwing out the present Board of Education."

[NY T-32
February 7, 1964] RW

On December 7, 1963, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was handed an announcement issued by the PLM, 68 West 106th Street, New York City, which set forth that on Saturday, December 7, 1963, a street meeting would be held at the corner of 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City.

According to the announcement, the meeting will protest against the "police are murderers." The announcement also calls for the taking away the "murder weapons" from the New York City Police.

On August 8, 1963, a SA of the FBI obtained a flyer from an unknown female, who was participating in a PL picket line at Irving Place and East 14th Street, New York City.

This flyer was captioned "Do You Want Discrimination", and set forth that it was distributed by the Intergration Workers Group of the PLM, 227 East Third Street, New York City.

This flyer demanded that more Negroes and Puerto Ricans be given positions of higher skill and pay with the Con Edison Company, a public utility.

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On March 16, 1963, a PLM meeting was held at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City.

At this meeting one of the speakers who was unidentified stated that PL was preparing to take up the common cause of every outbreak in this country and provide material for talks on diverse subjects. Every outbreak and demonstration would be weighed from all aspects in order that PL can take advantage of the situation.

[NY T-273
March 16, 1963] ~~KW~~

Source furnished a PL Party Independent Nominating Petition of WILLIAM L. EPTON, Candidate for the Borough of Manhattan Councilman-at-Large. Attached to the petition was a mimeographed letter explaining the petition. This letter dated July 31, 1963 was on letterhead stationery of the PLM, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York 27, New York and General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

This letter addressed "Dear Friend" stated in part as follows:

The PLM intends to give the working people of New York a real choice in the coming Councilman elections in November. Under the leadership of the Wagner - Kennedy forces in New York and the Rockefeller leadership in Albany, our city has become the largest slum and lowest wage city (as compared to other Metropolitan areas) in the country. You do not have to go to Birmingham or to the Deep South to see misery, oppression, racism and its corollary, police brutality, exist right here in New York City. Both candidates from the major parties are opposed to any meanful changes to correct the monumental abuses of the Negro, Puerto Rican and other workers of our State.

[NY T-274
August 2, 1963] ~~KW~~

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Source advised that PL was sponsoring a public meeting on December 7, 1963 from 3:00 to 5:00 PM at 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City.

[NY T-275
December 4, 1963] XW

On December 7, 1963, SAS of the FBI observed a PL street meeting held at 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City.

MILTON ROSEN was one of the speakers and he mourned the two dead Puerto Rican "brother workers", who were murdered, as he would his own flesh and blood. ROSEN demanded that their "killers be brought to justice."

One of the other speakers, STEFAN MARTINOT, who charged that the Police were instruments of the rich and part of the conspiracy to hold the Negro and Puerto Rican workers in a low status so that a large pool of cheap labor would be readily available to the bosses and to the capitalists.

Another speaker at the meeting was BILL EPTON, who accused the police of discrimination and brutality against the Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

On April 18, 1964, SAS of the FBI observed a PLM street meeting held at 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City. At this meeting, STEFAN MARTINOT, was one of the speakers and stated that Negro citizenship and the right to vote have been taken away and they should all unite to get their rights back.

MARTINOT stated that the Negro was asked to fight in Korea and now he is being asked to fight in Vietnam for the interests of Mayor Wagner and Governor Rockefeller.

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Another speaker at this street meeting was FRED JEROME, who spoke about the war in Vietnam and stated that the Puerto Ricans are being asked to die in Vietnam. According to JEROME, Governor Rockefeller and other millionaire interests are reaping the profits from this war.

JEROME further stated if Puerto Ricans have to be killed they should die fighting for better housing and better wages in this country and not be asked to die in Vietnam.

Source advised that he had learned that the leaders of the PLM in New York City are attempting to obtain firearms for the use of the people in New York City, particularly in the Harlem area, to defend themselves from the police.

[NY T-138
July 31, 1964]

On August 6, 1964, SAS of the FBI observed a demonstration sponsored by the PLM, 66 West 109th Street, New York City, to protest police brutality, poor working and housing conditions in Harlem. The demonstration was held at the corner of 100th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

ROBERT APTER, who identified himself as a member of the PLM, spoke at the rallyand stated that the demonstration was called to protest the killing of FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ and RALPH BRAZIER by the cops. APTER said that BILL EPTON of the Harlem PL Club was arrested at a street demonstration on July 25, 1964, because the police were afraid he would gather thousands of people in Harlem and march downtown. APTER remarked that the arrest of EPTON is false because EPTON was notadvocating violence, but said that the people in Harlem must defend themselves and a few cops and judges would probably be killed.

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APTER continued by stating that the capitalist system causes unemployment, slums and police brutality and it should be overthrown. APTER stated that the only force and violence that would be used would be in self-defense.

Another speaker at the demonstration was DAVID DOUGLAS, who identified himself as a member of the Harlem PL Club, stated that the capitalist system must be overthrown and he does not care what system or government replaces it. DOUGLAS stated that the people must organize against police brutality and protest against anything and everything. However, that before anything can be done, the people must organize with the people in their blocks and protest against rats, roaches, lack of heat, hot water and anything else they wanted to protest against. DOUGLAS stated that the PLM can be called to help them organize themselves so that they can get what they want.

DOUGLAS further stated that the cops are only good for killing and they do not protect the people.

On May 18, 1964, SA of the FBI received a four page printed flyer, which was being handed out in the vicinity of City Hall, New York City.

This flyer was captioned "Harlem United, Let Us Defend Ourselves!".

This flyer protested police brutality and claimed that "Police, the Press, the Politicans and all other agents of the white power structure, have launched a campaign to terrorize and slander against 500,000 black people in this community, a campaign more vicious and more brutal than ever." The flyer also sets forth that "the Harlem PLM along with other organizations is forming a united peoples committee against police brutality. It is the only method that we the people of Harlem can use to protect ourselves-----

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by organizing tens of thousands of people." This flyer shows that it was issued by the Harlem PLM, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

3. Publications

Source advised that the PLM has an annual budget of $24,000 and publishes three publications the "Marxist - Leninist Quarterly", the "PL Magazine", a monthly and "Challenge", a weekly newspaper published in New York City.

[NY T-276
July 21, 1964]

On May 1, 1964, a SA of the FBI obtained a printed flyer from an unknown individual on the street in New York City. This flyer announced that the PLM was going to start publication of a weekly newspaper named "Challenge".

This flyer set forth that "Challenge" would be a weekly organ of the PLM of New York City, which will be dedicated to the working men and women, who have built this city and who keep it going. "It is also dedicated to fight the slum lords and bosses, fight and expose those in Government, City, State and National, who are bought and paid off by the landlords, big corporations, bankers and racketeers. Fight those who hide behind police uniforms to terrorize working people; those who murder innocent people while big crooks go scot free; fight for equal rights for all who work for a living; fight those who divide working people against each other by preaching hatred of one color by another or one language by another; fight for jobs, for a shorter working day with no loss in pay." The flyer then sets forth that "above all this newspaper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life, a way of life where working men and women own and control their homes, their factories, the police force, the courts, the City Hall, and the entire Government on every level."

Source made available mineographed sheet captioned "newspaper report" which indicated that a proposal was made that the PLM publish a weekly tabloid containing from eight to sixteen pages to be distributed in the working class neighborhoods of cities. This tabloid would be in both Spanish and English and would deal with the lives and struggles of the working people. This tabloid would be the official organ of the PLM of New York City.

[NY T-138
May 6, 1964] XW

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Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1. Plans, Strategy, and Line of the SWP National Organization

A national conference of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was held on January 26, 1963, at 168 West 23rd Street, New York, New York. Activities and plans of the organization were discussed and one of the speakers was BERTA GREEN, Secretary of the CAMD.

The chairman of the CAMD, Dr. ALBERT E. PERRY, in a speech during the convention, emphasized that the organization was concerned only with the Monroe defendants. He stated that neither the SWP or any other organization had any influence in the CAMD. He further stated that the position of BERTA GREEN as Secretary of the CAMD had nothing to do with her SWP membership.

[NY T-216 February 1, 1963]

A characterization of the CAMD is contained in the appendix hereto.

Following the CAMD convention, described above, a member of the SWP National Committee (NC) related that the SWP felt that it could still use the CAMD as a vehicle in which the Party could enter into and exert influence in the Negro struggle. It was said that the Party felt that if the occasion ever arose where its interests in the CAMD were jeopardized, sufficient pressure and control could be exerted in order to protect the interests of the SWP in the CAMD.

[NY T-147 February 4, 1963]

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A minority tendency led by [redacted] and [redacted] was active within the SWP and attempted to influence Party members toward differing points of view in regard to SWP policies. Under the name of "A. PHILLIPS", [redacted] in January, 1963, prepared a document entitled, "The Decline of American Imperialism and the Tasks of the Socialist Workers Party." One of the topics dealt with by [redacted] was the Negro movement. He said this was the most advanced section of the mass movement. [redacted] claimed that the Negroes were conducting a struggle of the deepest revolutionary nature and that the SWP had the responsibility of intervening in this development. b6 b7C

[NY T-169 February 18, 1963]

FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, on April 2, 1963, sent a letter to all locals and branches of the Party setting forth that the 20th National Convention of the SWP would convene in New York City, July 18, 1963, and continue through July 21, 1963. He wrote that one of the topics on the convention agenda would be a report and discussion on the Negro question.

[NY T-217 April 8, 1963]

At a meeting of the SWP Political Committee (PC) held May 10, 1963, a vote was taken on the political resolution entitled "Preparing for the Next Wave of Radicalism in the United States." The resolution was approved with one PC member, TIM WOHLFORTH, in opposition and another, MYRA WEISS, abstaining.

[NY T- 218 June 25, 1963]

This resolution was printed in a SWP Discussion Bulletin, volume 24, number 16, dated in May, 1963, and made the following points in regard to the Negro people:

The SWP today approaches the end of its prolonged isolation but the breakthrough into the mass movement has barely begun. The radicalization of the Negro people constitutes the most important single political development within the country and its repercussions will generate new militancy against capitalism. This Negro militancy will lead toward a break with capitalist politics. Significant forces are calling for independent Negro election candidates.

Fulfillment of the political needs of such newly radicalized people is central to the activity of the SWP as a revolutionary party. Its main task is to develope a propaganda offensive for the key issues of the day such as the fight for peace, civil rights, economic security, social welfare and civil liberties. The Party will continue to run candidates where possible in local elections and also prepare for a Presidential ticket in the 1964 elections.

Major attention must be given to work in support of Negroes and others fighting for their civil rights. If white workers can be won over to active support of Negro freedom fighters this alliance might lead to the formation of a labor party and improve chances of recruiting by the SWP.

[NY T-147
June 6, 1963]

At the SWP National Convention on July 19, 1963, the report on the PC resolution on the Negro question was given by GEORGE BREITMAN, a NC member. He said that the Negro struggle was the forerunner and vanguard of the class struggle. BREITMAN designated the Negro efforts of today as almost revolutionary in nature. He said the Negroes were becoming aware that they must repudiate the white capitalist society. BREITMAN said that Negro nationalism was an outgrowth of the fight for Negro equality and one should regard Negro nationalism and revolutionary socialism as similar in nature and purpose.

He discussed the Negro labor problem and stated this could only be resolved by the merging of a radicalized labor movement with a radicalized Negro nationalist movement. BREITMAN stated that if the Negroes want they should form an independent political group; the SWP would be willing to support it with a hope of recruiting further SWP members.

A vote was taken on the Negro question on July 20, 1963, and the PC resolution supported by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

[NY T-219
July 19, 1963] XM

FARRELL DOBBS announced at the SWP National Convention on July 20, 1963, that the SWP would go all out to back the forthcoming March on Washington. All branches were instructed to support the March through publicity in the press, cooperation with other organizations and actual participation themselves.

[NY T-147
July 21, 1963] XM

In the fall 1963 edition of "International Socialist Review" there was printed the document adopted by the 1963 convention of the SWP entitled "The New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Emancipation and Tasks of the SWP."

This set forth that the most notable characteristic of the newest stage in the Negro struggle was the clear and sharp rejection of gradualism, described as the program and method of "capitalist liberalism." It was set forth that the Negro move toward a Freedom Now Party was an essentially radical and potentially revolutionary demand. The document set forth that a new period had begun in May, 1963, marked by the following features:

1. The struggle is acquiring an ever greater mass character.
2. Mass action in various forms has moved into the North.
3. Negro leaders feel nervous and unsteady because they lack control over the masses.
4. There are special traits in the civil rights struggle in the South which, by dramatizing injustices, constantly embarrasses the Federal government.

The document went on to name the first big task of the Negro struggle as being the mobilization and unification of the Negro masses in an independent movement to fight for their equality. This was to prepare for an eventual "revolutionary alliance of the working class and the Negro people". For this reason, according to the SWP document, revolutionary socialists welcomed the growth of Negro nationalism because this contributed to the creation of an independent Negro movement. Negro nationalism and revolutionary socialism were regarded as complementary forces. It was recommended that revolutionary socialists be firm and patient in demonstrating that Marxism was valid and relevant for the Negro struggle.

It was set forth that the general alliance between the labor movement and Negroes fighting for liberation could be helped by cooperation between the vanguard of the Negro struggle and the vanguard of the working class represented by the SWP. It was further set forth that the role of the SWP was to assemble and programatically equip the forces that would lead the "coming American revolution to abolish capitalism and racism". It was stated that the SWP sought to equip both revolutionary whites and Negroes with "the best set of scientific tools yet devised to change society-Marxism".

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The present tasks of the SWP in connection with the Negro were said to consist of better educating the membership to understand the Negro, providing more leadership and coordination to expand Party work in the Negro struggle, to expand the Party's Negro cadre in Negro organizations, to develop demands and proposals in collaboration with other Negro militants and to expand the Party's press and circulation of literature among Negroes.

A characterization of "International Socialist Review" is contained in the appendix hereto.

In the elections for the new SWP leadership at the end of the 1963 convention, one Negro was elected to the NC and three Negroes were elected alternate NC members.

[NY T-220
July 26, 1963] X-U

While the convention was in session a special meeting was held in a private caucus room to discuss the Negro struggle for equality and during the discussion a proposal was made to organize armed defense squads for use when Negroes were in trouble. X-U

[NY T-221
July 24, 1963] X-U

The proposal to have a flying squad of armed Negroes for their defense was not taken seriously by all those in attendance at the meeting and it was proposed to attempt closer ties with Negro groups to better assess the situation.

[NY T-222
August 23, 1963] X-U

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A letter was sent to all locals and branches of the SWP on August 1, 1963, setting forth that the literature panel at the SWP convention had proposed a massive subscription campaign for "The Militant". It was planned to make a special introductory offer aimed at penetrating Negro communities throughout the country. It had been decided that it would be realistic to launch a subscription drive to run from September 16th until November 16, 1963, with a minimum goal of 5,000 new readers. The price of the introductory subscription was to be .50¢ for a four month period. It was said that this would be the most ambitious project since the immediate post war period. It was urged that emphasis be placed on quantity sale of subscriptions to new readers. It was requested that sales be concentrated in areas calculated to return a major expansion of Negro readers of "The Militant".

[NY T-148
August 16, 1963] KW

On August 8, 1963, a letter was sent by FARRELL DOBBS to all branch organizers of the Party setting forth that large crowds were expected to be in attendance at the March on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1963. He requested that all SWP members participating in the march report to a Party leader in Washington upon arrival to receive instructions as to distribution of "The Militant" during the march.

[NY T-222
August 21, 1963] KW

A characterization of "The Militant" is contained in the appendix hereto.

In a letter dated September 3, 1963, ED SHAW, Acting National Secretary, sent a letter to all locals and branches of the SWP. He set forth that the nearly 50 comrades who had participated in the August 28th March on Washington sold over 7,000 single copies of "The Militant" and would have been able to sell more if the papers had been available.

[NY T-222
October 11, 1963] KW

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In the issue of "The Militant" dated August 19, 1963, there was announced the candidacy of CLIFTON DE BERRY to represent the SWP on the ballot in Brooklyn, New York, for the office of Councilman-at-Large in the November, 1963 elections.

The Political Committee voted at its meeting of August 2, 1963, to organize a national tour of DE BERRY in the fall, speaking on the Negro struggle. DE BERRY is a member of the SWP NC.

[NY T-148
August 16, 1963] XW

In a letter to Party branches dated August 5, 1963, the National Office of the SWP set forth that a special issue of "The Militant" would be available for sale featuring the idea of independent political action through a Freedom Now Party. It was set forth that the task of the SWP was to sell this issue of "The Militant" at the March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

The SWP sent a letter to its branches early in September, 1963, setting forth that the National Office felt that the most significant issue to come out of the March on Washington was the call for the formation of a Freedom Now Party which would run its first candidates in the 1964 elections. It was felt conceivable that such an organization could elect councilmen in the heavily populated Negro areas of large Northern cities as well as Congressmen from these areas.

[NY T-217
August 9, 1963, and
September 11, 1963] XW

A characterization of the Freedom Now Party (FNP) is contained in the appendix hereto.

In regard to the CAMD, mentioned previously, a letter was sent to CAMD branches from National Headquarters on August 9, 1963, setting forth that the trial of the Monroe defendants might take place before the end

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of 1963. It was set forth that the SWP had taken the initiative in organizing a defense committee for the Monroe people and had not undertaken this lightly. The Party had faced overt opposition and hostility from the leadership of major civil rights groups and also the less direct opposition of political opponents.

Other problems faced was the early rivalry between two defense committees, the blackout of news by the mass media and the lack of forces outside the SWP willing to lead a defense. The most important handicap, however, was the repeated postponements of the trial which made it increasingly difficult to sustain popular interest. It was set forth that each campaign to raise funds for local defense and to publicize the cause met with less response.

It was further stated that although the CAMD was not the main arena for Negro work today there could be interaction between the CAMD and other work. In areas where CAMD chapters had become dormant, SWP branches were instructed to immediately take steps to reactivate them. Where chapters had never existed the branches were asked to take the initiative in organizing them.

[NY T-222
August 21, 1963]

A letter was sent to all SWP branches from National Headquarters on October 14, 1963, setting forth that it was expected that the Monroe "kidnap" case was likely to assume more importance in the near future with the trial date drawing nearer. It was stated that one of the Monroe defendants, HAROLD REAPE, would be on tour in November and December and the SWP branches were urged to help out with the speaking engagements, publicity and financial aid.

[NY T-222
October 22, 1963]

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A letter was sent from National Headquarters to all branches of the SWP under date of September 30, 1963 headed, "CLIFTON DE BERRY National Tour on FNP". XW

The letter set forth that DE BERRY was presently campaigning as SWP candidate for Councilmen-at-Large in Brooklyn, and that he would soon begin a national speaking tour. The letter set forth that the tour was important from the point of view of orienting Party members on the new stage in the Negro struggle and the Party's role in it.

Another letter to all branches was sent out October 3, 1963, and set forth that DE BERRY's tour would begin in Baltimore on October 19, 1963, and the title of his speech would be "The Negro Revolution". In publicity for DE BERRY, it was suggested that it be emphasized that DE BERRY supported the idea of a FNP.

[NY T-218
October 15, 1963] XW

Speaking in Cleveland on December 14, 1963, DE BERRY discussed the need for Negroes to have their own political party. He said that he was not a member of the FNP but fully supported it. DE BERRY stated that the present Negro struggle was unleashing forces which could be the start of a political revolution in the United States. He said that socialism was the only answer to the class and labor struggle and that when the Negro struggle was successful, they would unite with labor and go on to overthrow capitalism in the United States. (U)

[NY T-223
December 16, 1963] XW

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GEORGE BREITMAN expressed his views to the SWP leadership regarding the FNP in October, 1963. He said the FNP as yet did not amount to much, but that within certain limits, its growth in various localities would depend on the initiative of Negro SWP members. Realizing that obstacles to the success of FNP were enormous, BREITMAN felt the SWP had nothing to lose through collaboration with the new Negro forces. BREITMAN wished his views to be kept in confidence because of an anti-SWP tendency which existed within the FNP.

[NY T-148
October 25, 1963] XW

SWP National Headquarters notified all its branches on November 1, 1963, that a "Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference" would be held in Detroit and urged participation in this conference where possible.

[NY T-222
November 8, 1963] XW

When this conference was discussed at a local SWP branch on November 8, 1963, one of the members present commented that the goal was to push Detroit Negroes into the political arena of the FNP. XW

The FNP was described on this occasion as the "brain child" of the SWP. XW

[NY T-217
November 12, 1963] XW

HAROLD W. CRUSE, a leader of the FNP notified the SWP in October, 1963, that he took exception to an article appearing in the Fall, 1963 International Socialist Review. He said the SWP did not have the right to publish articles which gave the impression that an FNP-SWP alliance was an agreed upon fact. CRUSE further objected to the estimate of the SWP that FNP was incapable of creating a program for itself.

[NY T-148
October 25, 1963] XW

GEORGE BREITMAN again expressed his views to the SWP leadership late in November, 1963, pointing out that there had been, from the beginning, a persistent anti-SWP campaign in the FNP. He said there had been complaints that the SWP had been trying to dominate the FNP. BREITMAN had feared there would be some comment against the SWP at the "Negro Grass Roots Conference" held at Detroit, but this had not occurred. He recommended that if any answer was planned to HAROLD CRUSE, it should be brief and mild.

[NY T-148
December 13, 1963] XW

At a plenum of the SWP NC in session on December 27, 1963, at New York Party Headquarters, one of the SWP leaders present, FRED HALSTEAD, predicted that there would be a slowing down of activities regarding the FNP. He stated that the FNP had no strong leaders and it was therefore desirable for the SWP to go to work on its own election ticket and make arrangements later if there were changes in the development of the FNP.

In regard to the 1964 elections, HALSTEAD said there were better opportunities for Party propaganda now since independent political action was known and accepted in the Negro movement.

Another speaker, CLIFTON DE BERRY, said that while on tour, he had spoken with many of those connected with FNP and found them to be inexperienced and lacking organizing ability.

FARRELL DOBBS discussed the SWP Presidential ticket at the plenum on December 27, 1963, and said that it was advisable, in view of the civil rights movement, to have a Negro comrade as Presidential candidate. He recommended CLIFTON DE BERRY to be the

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SWP candidate for President with EDWARD SHAW to run as Vice-President.

In the discussion that followed, there were some objections to DE BERRY on the ground that he was not the strongest candidate, and suggestions were made that DOBBS, SHAW or HALSTEAD might be better choices. It was finally concluded, however, that DE BERRY would stand up better in any discussion regarding civil rights because he was a Negro and the plenum finally voted to unanimously approve the nomination of DE BERRY and SHAW.

[NY T-224
December 27, 1963] X M

WILLIAM WORTHY made appearances in the Los Angeles area on behalf of the FNP in January, 1964, and while there discussed, privately, some problems concerning SWP - FNP relations. He said that he had heard objections to the attention given the FNP by the "International Socialist Review" and "The Militant", which was regarded as an intrusion into FNP affairs. He also said that the DE BERRY tour under the slogan, "Freedom Now" had added to the confusion and the identification of FNP as a creature of the SWP. It was the opinion of SWP leaders that WORTHY himself held no ill will and that if carefully and sensitively handled, the Party could continue collaboration with the FNP without embarrassment or additional problems resulting.

[NY T-222
January 24, 1964] X M

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A public forum was held by the SWP at its headquarters in New York City on February 28, 1964, with CONRAD LYNN as guest speaker. LYNN discussed the case of the Monroe, North Carolina kidnap defendants and their sponsorship by the CAMD. He attacked the SWP in that as the main organizer of the CAMD it had acted without regard to the individual defendants and as a result these individuals came under the influence of people hostile to the SWP. LYNN said that the Monroe defendants were as underdeveloped politically and socially as they had been before the CAMD took over their sponsorship and because the CAMD had failed to work on their political development they were easily influenced by others. According to LYNN, it was this influence that resulted in the boys renouncing the SWP and CAMD as the case came to trial and this resulted in their losing the case because of the last minute change in lawyers.

[NY T-225
March 3, 1964]

One of the SWP branches was asked in March, 1963, to check into the influence and strength of the Muslims in Negro areas. If any build up or following for MALCOLM X was noted, the SWP National Office was to be notified at once. (U)

[NY T-217
March 13, 1964]

In "The Militant" of March 16, 1964, it was set forth that CLIFTON DE BERRY had lauded the declaration by MALCOLM X that he would develop black nationalist political strength and would actively support the civil rights struggle. DE BERRY declared that "every militant civil rights struggle helps the Negro understand the need for black political power. And I certainly welcome his declaration that Negroes have the right and duty to defend themselves against racist violence."

It is noted that in succeeding issues of "The Militant", speeches and activity of MALCOLM X were reported on with approval and MALCOLM X was also sponsored as a speaker at an open forum of the SWP in New York.

The National Office of the SWP notified its branches that they were expected to become more closely integrated with the activities of the Negro groups, clubs and social affairs in their communities. It was said that this was a task that would give the branches greater opportunities to work in the civil rights struggle and give the Party a political opening which they had not had before. All branches were instructed to go into the Negro community and make clear that CLIFTON DE BERRY was a Negro running for President of the United States. They were to urge Negroes to have speaking engagements for DE BERRY to show the world that the Negro through the power of the ballot will have a say in who sits in the White House.

[NY T-217
March 24, 1964]

In one of the speeches he made during the Spring of 1964, CLIFTON DE BERRY made the following points in regard to the Negro nationalist movement:

He said that the SWP recognized that Negro nationalist organizations are a potential revolutionary force. Because of their militancy, the nationalists tend to pull other Negro political organizations to the left. He said that the nationalists would soon learn that it was impossible for the Negro to be equal under capitalism and find that the only answer is socialism.

[NY T-226
April 2, 1964]

At a SWP branch meeting held June 7, 1964, it was reported that CLIFTON DE BERRY had held an important conference with the editor of "Muhammad Speaks". As a result of this meeting, it was reported that "Muhammad Speaks" was willing to support DE BERRY in his campaign. It was also agreed that DE BERRY furnish articles from "The Militant" on the subject of socialism to be used by "Muhammad Speaks".

[NY T-220
June 11, 1964]

"Muhammad Speaks" is an official publication of the Nation of Islam (NOI).

A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix hereto.

In the issue of "The Militant", dated June 8, 1964, there was printed excerpts from the tape transcript of a symposium held at SWP headquarters in New York on May 29, 1964, on the topic "What is Behind the Harlem Hate Gang Scare".

CLIFTON DE BERRY, one of the participants in the symposium, stated that the black people were just beginning to demonstrate their opposition to the Democratic Party. He said that in striking out in their own interests they were attacking the power structure and the power structure was paying attention. He further stated that the people of this country were learning from struggles abroad that if they were going to have their freedom, they must strike the first blow.

Another speaker at the forum, according to "The Militant" was MALCOLM X of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI).

MALCOLM X is the founder and leader of Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, a characterization of which is contained in the appendix hereto.

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"The Militant" quoted MALCOLM X as predicting that terrorism was on the way as an historical development of everything taking place on the earth today. He said that the economic, political and social system in this country could not produce freedom for an Afro-American.

A statement by CLIFTON DE BERRY was printed in "The Militant" of June 29, 1964, regarding the kidnapping of three civil rights workers in Mississippi. In his statement, DE BERRY called upon President JOHNSON to deputize and arm the Negroes in Mississippi and to dispatch federal troops there.

2. Policy, Plans and Activities of the SWP - New York Local (NYL)

A characterization of the SWP - NYL is contained in the appendix hereto.

Unless otherwise indicated meetings of the SWP - NYL were held at Party Headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York.

In 1963, the main activity of the NYL consisted of electoral activity in Brooklyn, New York, where the SWP is running a Negro candidate for Councilman-at-Large. This candidacy is in preparation for the advancement of SWP support for the FTP. It is also in accordance with the new SWP policy adopted at the 1963 National Convention calling for the formation of an all-Negro party set out in the SWP resolution on the Negro question. In this regard, the SWP approach to the Negro question involves encouraging the growth of Negro nationalist movements, such as the Muslims, as the beginning of the revolutionary development of the Negro people, and the eventual turning of the Negro toward a revolutionary socialist direction.

[NY T-147
September 19, 1963]

At a membership meeting of the NYL held on March 28, 1963, BERTA GREEN gave a report on the CAMD, saying that it would have to be reactivated on all fronts. This was to include obtaining signatures, holding forums, getting union resolutions, obtaining church support and arranging for speakers. She urged all NYL members to get behind the Party in the drive for the CAMD in its bid to defeat the extradition of one of the Monroe defendants from Cleveland to North Carolina.

CARL FEINGOLD spoke, saying that all SWP branches would reactivate their CAMD work. NAT WEINSTEIN stated that while the SWP was not numerically the majority in CAMD, it was the driving force and accepted the leadership positions and all major responsibility in CAMD functions and actions. He said that the success of the work of CAMD depends in the final analysis on the SWP. XW

[NY T-147
April 4, 1963] XW

At an open forum sponsored by the NYL on April 5, 1963, those present were urged to circulate petitions among friends to prevent the extradition of one of the Monroe defendants charged with kidnapping.

[NY T-166
April 11, 1963] XW

A public meeting of the CAMD was held on April 10, 1963, at the Hotel Albert, 23 East Tenth Street, New York, New York. There were members of many different organizations in the audience, but the largest group in attendance were members of the NYL. The collection at the meeting was taken up by CLIFTON DE BERRY and it was estimated that between $100.00 and $200.00 was taken in.

[NY T-147
April 12, 1963] XW

At a membership meeting of the NYL held on August 1, 1963, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, BERTA GREEN gave a report on the CAMD. She said that the trials of some of the Monroe defendants were due to come up in the fall, and for this reason, the CAMD must increase its activities. XW

[NY T-147
August 13, 1963] XW

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At the NYL Executive Committee meeting held on July 30, 1963, a report was made by CARL FEINGOLD on the special Councilman-at-Large election to be held in Brooklyn in November, 1963. A motion was passed to run CLIFTON DE BERRY as the SWP candidate.

[NY T-227
August 16, 1963] XW

A letter was sent on August 3, 1963, by the NYL election campaign committee, announcing the candidacy of DE BERRY. This set forth that the SWP campaign would be "directed primarily toward the Negro peoples' Freedom Now struggle."

[NY T-147
August 13, 1963] XW

In the issue of "The Militant" dated August 19, 1963, it was set forth that "Freedom Now" would be a central plank in the campaign to elect CLIFTON DE BERRY a Negro Council member in New York City.

"The Militant" further set forth that DE BERRY's platform was based on the issue of Negro rights and that he was calling for the formation of a nationwide "all-Black Freedom Party" to put up independent candidates in the 1964 election to fight for civil rights.

On August 24, 1963, at a street meeting in Brooklyn for the candidacy of DE BERRY, NAT WEINSTEIN mentioned that the Party had a stake in the formation of the all-Negro FNP. WEINSTEIN said that the Negro comrades of the SWP would be a part of this new party and would try to influence its direction.

BOB FRANKLIN, who is one of the Negro members of the SWP who will be participating in the new party as a member, said that the Party plan is to try to throw as many of its Negro cadres in as possible and to try to reactivate as many of the sympathizers who have left in

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order to turn the organization as far left as possible and eventually to use it as the big opening to the radicalizing Negro masses. FRANKLIN said that the Negroes have to take the lead in the building of black Trotskyism while the white comrades work among the whites. Then at the correct time when the revolutionary situation arises, the two forces will unite.

[NY T-147
September 3, 1963] XW

A letter was sent to the NYL members on May 20, 1963, describing a picketing which was proposed for May 23, 1963, on the occasion of a visit by President KENNEDY to New York City. The letter set forth that the NYL was calling on its friends and other organizations to support a demonstration around the theme of support to the Birmingham civil rights struggle. It was further set forth that the picket line would be held around the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and all NYL members were requested to meet at 7:30 p.m. on May 23, 1963, at the corner of Park Avenue and 50th Street, in New York. XU

The picketing demonstration was also announced to the membership meeting of the NYL held on May 22, 1963, and CARL FEINGOLD said that the NYL would put all of its forces and resources behind the demonstration.

A flyer was issued by the NYL in regard to the picketing on May 23, 1963, which demanded that the President deputize and arm Birmingham Negroes for self-protection against racist attacks.

[NY T-147
May 28 and 31, 1963] XW

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 23, 1963, observed at approximately 7:00 p.m. a car driven by [redacted] arrive at the corner of 50th Street and Park Avenue, New York, New York. A number of

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people and picket signs were unloaded. This group was later joined by others and the picketing began on 49th and 50th Streets, across from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Signs carried on the picket line which were identified as belonging to the SWP carried slogans protesting the racial situation in the South and in one case setting forth the demand "Arm Birmingham Negroes Now." Twenty-two members of the NYL were identified by Special Agents as taking part in the picket line.

A picketing demonstration took place on September 20, 1963, at Hammarskjold Plaza, 47th Street and First Avenue, New York, New York, near the United Nations Building. Sepecial Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed many organizations represented on signs carried by the pickets, including the SWP. The picketing was in protest against racial events in Birmingham, Alabama.

[redacted] stated on September 20, 1963, that following the picketing demonstration near the United Nations, a group of the pickets proceeded to the 15th Precinct, New York City Police Department, at 160 East 35th Street, New York, New York. Following a demonstration outside the precinct house, two individuals were arrested, one of whom was [redacted] on a charge of third degree assault against a policeman.

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The picketing of September 20, 1963, was reported in "The Militant" of September 30, 1963. It was set forth that the police had twice broken up peaceful civil rights demonstrations with horses and clubs.

At the membership meeting of the NYL held on August 29, 1963, NAT WEINSTEIN gave a report on the NYL participation in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. He said that the SWP group finally amounted to forty-five people and that it had been possible to sell 7,000 issues of "The Militant" during the March.

In a letter sent to members of the NYL on August 31, 1963, it was set forth that over 7,000 copies of "The Militant" had been sold during the March on Washington and that many thousands more could easily have been sold. It was set forth that the NYL should take special pride in the performance of its members who had participated in the March. XW

[NY T-147
September 3, 1963] XW

In "The Militant" of November 18, 1963, it was set forth that CLIFTON DE BERRY had received 3,514 votes as SWP candidate for Councilman-at-Large in Brooklyn.

At a membership meeting held October 31, 1963, BERTA GREEN announced that the CAMD was being reactivated and she urged as many comrades as possible to attend its functions. XW

[NY T-147
November 7, 1963] XW

GREEN reported on the CAMD at a membership meeting of the NYL held December 12, 1963, saying that the CAMD must raise at least $5,000 to build up an adequate defense. X (U)

[NY T-147
December 20, 1963] XW

In the issue of "The Militant" dated March 23, 1964, it was set forth that the CAMD hdd announced suspension of all public activity. It stated that the trial of the Monroe defendants had been held February 18 through 28, 1964, and all had been found guilty and sentenced. The article went on to state that the defendants had announced on the evening before the opening of the trial that they were severing their relations with the CAMD.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held March 19, 1964, BERTA GREEN described the events leading to the developments at the trial in Monroe. There followed a discussion of the CAMD generally and the Party's role in creating it and guiding it over the three years of its existence. It was concluded that events had taken an unforeseen course due to the activities of some of the Monroe defendants who prevented the uniting of various groups active in the defense effort.

[NY T-147
March 26, 1964]

Thus, as of April, 1964, the CAMD, previously set up by the SWP as a front group, no longer exists. The cessation of activities of this committee resulted from the rejection of the CAMD by the Monroe defendants just prior to their trial in Monroe, North Carolina.

[NY T-147
April 8, 1964]

At a meeting of the NYL Executive Committee held December 16, 1963, a report was made on civil rights and it was proposed that NYL become involved in the rent strike being conducted by some individuals in New York City. It was felt that this could be undertaken by Negro members but the white members should be working on getting subscriptions and making contacts.

[NY T-227
January 10, 1964]

In reference to the rent strike, issues of "The Militant" during the fall and winter of 1963 to 1964, made frequent mention of the rent strike movement against poor housing conditions in Harlem. In the issue of December 23, 1963, it was stated that the rent strike had national implications. In the issue of January 13, 1964, it was set forth that the rent strike was successful and that the city power structure recognized its potential explosiveness.

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In "The Militant" of February 3, 1964, CLIFTON DE BERRY was described as having prepared a statement for delivery at a meeting of New York City Council on January 23, 1964. He never actually delivered the statement at the meeting, described as "the wildest hearing ever seen in the Council chambers", because DE BERRY walked out with others as a boycott of the session. In DE BERRY's statement, printed by "The Militant", he said that neither the Democrats nor Republicans had any program for solving the housing problem. He stated that the banks, speculators and other big real estate interests control these properties and liked things the way they were. He expressed the hope that the rent strike movement would gain such momentum as to force a change in the Democratic - Republican monopoly of the political picture.

At its meetings, early in 1964, the NYL also followed activities of the rent strike and its progress was regularly reported on. Members were asked to mobilize in support of the rent strike. &u

[NY T-147
January 2, 1964 -
February 26, 1964] &u

At the NYL branch conference held February 8 and 9, 1964, BOB FRANKLIN gave a report on the Negro struggle. He said there was a need for the Party to move with caution but to firmly build a Negro cadre for the coming struggle. He said the best vehicle was activity in connection with the rent strike and through contacts made among the thousand subscribers to "The Militant" obtained recently, most of whom were Negroes. In the discussion that followed everyone spoke hopefully on the prospects of the rent strike growing nationally to the gain of the radical movement. &u

[NY T-147
February 14, 1964] &u

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On April 3, 1964, a Militant Labor Forum (MLF) was held at Party Headquarters by the SWP - NYL on the topic "The Northern Negro and the Civil Rights Struggle." The speaker, LARRY STEWART, was introduced as the SWP candidate for Senator from New Jersey. In his speech, STEWART said that Northern Negroes expressed sympathy with Negroes suffering in the South, but when stern measures are brought up they tend to shy away from any suggestion of violence. In regard to "self-defense" STEWART said that contrary to popular belief Negroes in the past at many times defended themselves as individuals. STEWART spoke in favor of organized self-defense as a new policy for obtaining Negro rights. X/W

[NY T- 166
April 8, 1964] X/W

A characterization of the MLF is contained in the appendix hereto.

At an Executive Committee meeting of the NYL held April 6, 1964, [redacted] proposed a campaign to get "The Militant" on the newsstands in the Negro community. He noted the rising acceptance of "The Militant" by Negroes and it was agreed that a campaign be organized on a professional basis to start the following weekend. b6 b7C

[NY T- 227
June 12, 1964] X/W

On April 6, 1964, a letter was sent from NAT WEINSTEIN to NYL - SWP members setting forth that a meeting featuring MALCOLM X was scheduled to take place April 8, 1964, at the Palm Gardens Ballroom, 310 West 52nd Street, New York, New York. He instructed that all members be at this meeting one hour before it was scheduled to start and to be available for assignment. He described the meeting as a political act of first importance, saying that the turnout of the NYL would be a public test of the SWP potential. He also stated it was important to exploit the opportunities for selling subscriptions, literature and making contacts. X/W

[NY T- 147
April 8, 1964] X/W

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At the MALCOLM X meeting held April 8, 1964, the speaker remarked that he had been in Cleveland a few days earlier where violence had occurred in a civil rights protest with the police having rocks thrown at them in response to fire hoses and tear gas. MALCOLM X summed up by saying it was Molotov cocktails yesterday, stones today and hand grenades tomorrow. This remark resulted in extended applause. XW

MALCOLM X also stated that the black man wanted his rights and economically, politically and socially would not stop until he got them. He said that in the future white men as well as Negroes would be losing their blood. He stated that Negroes like others had the right to own arms and although he did not advocate initiating violence, if a intruder came to his porch he would use his rifle.

[NY T-166
April 15, 1964] XW

At a membership meeting of the NYL held April 9, 1964, the MALCOLM X meeting of April 8, 1964 was discussed. It was stated that MALCOLM X showed evidence of having absorbed some of GEORGE BREITMAN's ideas on the Negro question. XW

[NY T-147
April 13, 1964] XW

At a membership meeting of the NYL held April 25, 1964, a special report was given on the success obtained in getting "The Militant" on the major newsstands in Harlem. It was said this was helped by the big coverage in "The Militant" of the talk by MALCOLM X. XU

[NY T-147
April 28, 1964] XU

A membership meeting of the NYL was held on May 7, 1964, at which there was a discussion of the "stall-ins" held by Negro civil rights groups in New York. The main ideas advanced in the discussion was that this was the farthest, and most militant stage that the Negro people hdd arrived at and that the NYL should prepare itself for intervention in this type of movement. Some of the members objected to intervention because of the lack of Negro cadres in the Party. XU

[NY T-147 May 13, 1964] XU

A MIF was held May 8, 1964, which was in the form of a symposium on the topic "Mass Civil Disobedience for Civil Rights." The summary of remarks made by participating speakers was that Negroes would continue to use the device of mass civil disobedience and other methods if necessary until they obtained "freedom, justice and equality." It was mentioned that the "white power structure" wanted to keep Negroes in servitude. It was agreed that the World's Fair stall-in was a success because it was a revolutionary tactic and it accomplished its objective of harrassing white people. XU

[NY T-228 May 11, 1964] XU

At a membership meeting of NYL held May 14, 1964, it was announced that on May 18, 1964, there would be a demonstration sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) at New York City Hall on May 18, 1964. SWP members were asked to attend and six of those present volunteered. XU

[NY T-228 May 19, 1964] XU

An announcement was made at a MLF held May 29, 1964, that a picketing was planned for June 1, 1964, at the New York Times Building on 43rd Street between 7th and 8th Avenues in New York. This was to protest a series of articles appearing in the "New York Times" alleging that Harlem gangs were operating on a "hate white basis." Support was urged for this picket line. XW

[NY T-166
May 30, 1964] XW

The area described was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 1, 1964, and it was noted that a picket line formed shortly after noon and continued until about 12:45 p.m. The picketers never numbered more than six at any one time, and this included a small boy about ten or twelve years old. Signs carried by those picketing and chants shouted by them were in opposition to the "New York Times," New York City's Police Commissioner and Jim Crow.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held May 28, 1964, there was a lengthy discussion on the movement led by MALCOLM X since his split with ELIJAH MUHAMMAD. The general summary was that MALCOLM X claimed he was not familiar with Marxism but that he and the SWP were allied similarly politically. It was stated that the outlook of MALCOLM X in regard to whites was improving and that he would now accept help from them. Also discussed was the fact that he was advocating a "united front" of all Negro leaders which is what the SWP had always advocated. XW

[NY T-228
June 1, 1964] XW

At a membership meeting of the NYL held June 25, 1964, it was announced that the NYL would sell "The Militant" at the Harlem Armory, June 28, 1964, prior to the time that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD was to speak there. Instructions were given that if members were asked if they were for MALCOLM X or for ELIJAH MUHAMMAD that should reply that they were for XW

"Negro unity." Also at this meeting BOB DESVERNEY presented an educational talk on black nationalism and Marxism. He said that they had two things in common, both were "revolutionary and anti-capitalist." He said that both movements were a fight to the finish against this society.

[NY T-228
June 29, 1964]

At the meeting on June 25, 1964, it was said that selling "The Militant" would be a chance to "get at" some of the supporters of MUHAMMAD. A maximun turnout was requested for this occasion.

[NY T-147
July 2, 1964]

The SWP issued a publication entitled, "Party Campaigner" dated June, 1964, which described acvitities undertaken by the SWP in various areas. One of these articles discussed the MLF during the period January - May, 1964. It was set forth that in the 22 public meetings which had been held, 12 of the guest speakers had been Negroes. In describing the subject matter of the 1964 forums it was noted that the largest number, 10, had been on the Negro struggle.

Another article in the "Party Campaigner" was on the subject of newsstand sales of "The Militant" in Harlem. It was set forth that there was some question about the reception the SWP would get from black nationalists in Harlem, but when the campaign began this proved no real barrier. It was reported that there were now 45 Harlem newsstands which regularly sold "The Militant." It was further stated that there were now between 75 and 100 people who bought "The Militant" on newsstands in Harlem.

[NY T-147
July 9, 1964]

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In regard to the rally held by ELIJAH MUHAMMED on June 28, 1964, SWP members in New York were informed that despite instructions by MUHAMMED's supporters to the crowd not to buy the paper, over 400 copies of "The Militant" had been sold. Later, at a rally of backers of MALCOLM X, 150 copies were sold.

[NY T-228
July 7, 1964]

A meeting of the NYL Executive Committee was held on June 29, 1964, and at this meeting [redacted] reported that MALCOLM X had launched a new party called the Organization for Afro-American Unity (OAAU). It was voted to have SWP Negro members try to join this organization. b6 b7C

[NY T-227
July 10, 1964]

On July 1, 1964, it was stated at the headquarters of the SWP - NYL that BOB FRANKLIN and BOB DESVERNEY had joined MALCOLM X's OAAU and that THADD BEEBE wanted to join but did not have the $2.00 fee at the time. Other SWP members favored a guerilla-type army to march to Mississippi and some said they would join with MALCOLM X if he should initiate such a force.

[NY T-228
July 2, 1964]

In the issue of "The Militant" dated July 13, 1964, there was printed the full text of the statement of basic aims of the OAAU. Furthermore, CLIFTON DE BERRY was quoted as saying, "We welcome the formation of the OAAU by MALCOLM X and other

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black militants as a giant step towards the real black revolution in America".

A characterization of the OAAU is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

At a meeting of the NYL held July 23, 1964, a report was given by BOB DESVERNEY on the rioting which had taken place in Harlem on the previous weekend. He said that the Negro rioting was an act of desperation on the part of the Negroes. He said that there was no communist involvement in the rioting as reported in the press. DESVERNEY said that the Negroes would need guns and they may eventually go against the police to get them. DESVERNEY stated that the "Negro radicals" and the SWP were allied because they were the only two groups who were against the present society.

DESVERNEY stated that the rioting and looting was without organization, but in answer to the fact that these people were in the minority one could answer that other "revolutionaries" were also in the minority until they took over and became the majority. DESVERNEY gave as an example the Russian Revolution in which "the police had a plan for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth days, but they never got to the sixth day". It was DESVERNEY's opinion that the rioting was a pre-revolutionary tendancy and that the charge of communist infiltration had been propagandized because whites simply could not believe it was the work of Negroes alone.

In the discussion following DESVERNEY, it was the general concensus of the members present that the police should be removed from Harlem. The rioting and looting which took place in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn was referred to as a "second front". One of the members present, SHARON FINER, said that she had been with the downtown Brooklyn CORE unit during the rioting and she had been responsible for numerous telephone calls to the police to send them on false

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alarms saying there were demonstrations at various places. XW

[NY T-228
July 30, 1964] XW

At the NYL meeting of July 23, 1964, BOB DESVERNEY stated that the only radical group he knew of playing a role in the Negro riots was the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), which operates the Harlem Defense Council. He said that PLM issued a weekly newspaper, "Challenge" which was geared to the black ghetto and which was doing a fine job in his opinion. XW

SHARON FINER stated that the strategy of Brooklyn CORE in making telephone calls to the police department ostensibly from private citizens was to get as many of the police out of Harlem as possible. XW

[NY T-147
July 29, 1964] XW

A characterization of the PLM and the Harlem Defense Council are contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On July 2, 1964, a meeting of the Students for DE BERRY and SHAW was held in Hamilton Hall, Room 212, Columbia University, New York City. The main speaker at this meeting was JAMES SHABAZZ, introduced as an aide to MALCOLM X. SHABAZZ predicted that police would be murdered in the streets of Harlem. He characterized the rioters in New York City as "freedom fighters" and he approved of the riots and looting. XW

[NY T-130
July 23, 1964] XW

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A characterization of Students for DE BERRY and SHAW is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On July 23, 1964, a meeting was held at Central Plaza Annex, New York, New York, which had representatives of a number of groups, including the SWP. The purpose and main theme of the meeting was solidarity as it related to the Negro working class and the White working class. In the discussion, it was decided that street demonstrations in the civil rights fight must utilize both Whites and Negroes in integrated protests. In this regard, a protest march and demonstration was planned for the following meeting.

[NY T-229 July 23, 1964] KW

The identity of the individual representing the SWP at the meeting held July 23, 1964 was FRED HALSTEAD. A continuing committee formed at this meeting took the name Harlem Solidarity Committee. KW

[NY T-37 July 24, 1964] KW

A characterization of the Harlem Solidarity Committee is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

At a meeting of the NYL held August 13, 1964, CLIFTON DE BERRY reported on a Harlem street meeting which had been scheduled for August 8, 1964, and which was organized by PAUL BOUTELLE of the Freedom Now Party. BOUTELLE had been forbidden by the police to speak in that area and, when he tried to do so, was arrested. KW

DE BERRY said that SWP was defending BOUTELLE and had enlisted the aid of the American Civil Liberties Union to defend him when his case came up in court. DE BERRY said he had been able to speak on August 8, 1964, although he predicted that it would not be long before KW

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other individuals would be forbidden to speak in Harlem.

In the discussion that followed, the opinion was expressed that the PLM was responsible for the actions of the police and had made it difficult for "white radicals" to aid in the Negro struggle.

[NY T-228
August 14, 1964]

The arrest of PAUL BOUTELLE on August 29, 1964 was printed in the August 30, 1964 late city edition of the "New York Herald Tribune". It set forth that BOUTELLE had attempted to speak at an outdoor rally of the "Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the NYL was held on August 31, 1964, and at this meeting a report was made on a Harlem street meeting held August 29, 1964. The meeting was regarded as a success in view of limited goals set up. It was reported, however, that only a small number of Negroes were in attendance at the meeting. It was proposed that street meetings by held in Harlem on a weekly basis for the next four weeks. It was further proposed that efforts be made for joint action with nationalist groups in an attack on both "capitalist" parties. The value of joint meetings was emphasized with the goal of drawing out the nationalists and inflicting pressure on them to speak out now and not be silent on the issue.

It was proposed and accepted that the SWP continue to have its own regular meetings but arrange a series of meetings involving black nationalists, also.

[NY T-227
September 11, 1964]

A street meeting was held by the NYL at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue in Harlem, on September 5, 1964. The rally was observed by SAS of the FBI and it was noted that a maximum of 50 people were present.

A panel discussion open to the public was held at SWP Headquarters in New York City, on September 18, 1964 on the issue of support for the Democratic Party. One of the speakers was PAUL BOUTELLE, who was violently anti-white and pro-black in his remarks. He said he wanted a totally black Freedom Now Party. He said this was necessary because the present system is politically, economically and socially oriented towards and controlled by the 'white supremacist ruling class".

Another speaker, LEZ EDMOND, was also vigorously anti-white in his remakrs. He, too, supported a Freedom Now Party consisting only of Negroes. He said that even if his own mother supported the white-dominated government, he would throw her out. He said he hoped there would be another CASTRO in the Latin American countries and more soldiers killed in Vietnam, because this would hasten the destruction of the political system in the United States.

[NY T-230
September 22, 1964]

3. Plans, Program and Directives Appearing in SWP Publications and Other Publicity Media

In the Spring 1963 edition of "International Socialist Review" an article by WILLIAM F. WARDE was printed entitled "The Emancipation Proclamation". WARDE wrote that in the 100 years since LINCOLN issued the Emancipation Proclamation, very little had been accomplished toward placing Negroes on an equal status with whites. He claimed that there had been a barrier between the white working class and the Negroes, which had prevented these groups from working together for their common good. He predicted that at present, however, there was an increasingly militant temper in the movement for racial equality which marked the beginning of a deep change in American life and politics. This, according to WARDE, had revolutionary implications, as before long the mass of workers would rebel against the "reactionary anti-labor policies" and bring them into opposition with the Administration. With this, both the Negro and worker segments would find themselves arrayed against the common foe.

WARDE claimed that these "anti-monopolist forces" would have to seek points of contact and mutual support and in their practical collaboration, prejudices would disappear and a new alliance would be formed. He concluded that the Emancipation Proclamation would be realized for blacks and whites alike in the freedom which a socialist America would bring.

Beginning in the Spring of 1963, "The Militant" began to advocate that Negroes in the South take up arms in self-defense during their integration struggles.

NY 100-153735

In the issue of May 20, 1963, a statement from the SWP NC to President KENNEDY was printed which concluded that the right to self-defense was a basic human right. It was set forth that abled bodied men chosen by Birmingham's Negro community should be deputized and armed by the Federal Government for that city's self-defense and to exercise police powers.

In "The Militant", May 27, 1963, an editorial was printed setting forth that the Negroes of Birmingham stood unarmed against the law enforcement agencies in the city. The editorial thought all those for civil rights should let the Negroes of Birmingham and the South know that they support their right to arm themselves for the fight against "racist" attacks.

In "The Militant" of June 24, 1963, there was printed another article setting forth that the government had defaulted in police protection of Negroes. In view of this it was stated the Negroes had the right to arm and train themselves for self-defense. It was set forth that Negro neighbors should be protected and guards should be provided for Negro leaders to prevent their assassination.

"The Militant" in its issue of August 5, 1963, set forth that the Negro struggle had occupied the major attention at the 1963 SWP National Convention. It further set forth that this convention had an increased number of Negro delegates.

In the issue of "The Militant" dated August 19, 1963, there was printed under a page 1 banner headline a story hailing the proposal by "civil rights activists" to form a FNP. It was set forth that a FNP with candidates responsible only to the colored masses could rapidly become a real political power for the Negro revolution. It was further added that white unionists and militants could greet a FNP as a national ally in the fight against anti-labor forces which control the Democratic and Republican parties.

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NY 100-153735

There has been previously set forth information concerning SWP participation in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, through the sale of "The Militant".

In the issue of "The Militant dated September 23, 1963, the lead story set forth that Negroes in Birmingham, Alabama, had armed themselves and were patroling their neighborhoods. The story went on to say that the self-defense measures taken by Birmingham's Negroes constituted the only protection they had. Law enforcement bodies were described as a constant threat to their safety. "The Militant" demanded that President KENNEDY deputize and arm the Negro people of Birmingham for self-defense and to send Federal troops to occupy Alabama to disarm the "racist police" and military forces there.

The January 13, 1964 issue of "The Militant" announced the candidacies of CLIFTON DE BERRY for President of the United States and EDWARD SHAW for Vice President. The candidates were quoted as saying they stood for "Freedom Now" and demanded that the Negroes' right to vote be enforced with integrated Federal troops. The candidates also upheld the right of Negroes to organize in self-defense against attack.

The January 14, 1964 edition of the "New York Times" carried an article setting forth that DE BERRY had been nominated by the SWP as its candidate for President. It further set forth that DE BERRY had been on a national speaking tour supporting the idea of a FNP as a step toward independent political action by labor and Negroes.

In the "New York Times" of January 15, 1964, an article was printed setting forth that CONRAD J. LYNN, acting national chairman of the FNP, asserted that speeches by DE BERRY were tending to confuse the FNP with the SWP. LYNN said there was no chance that his Party would endorse DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President.

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The SWP election platform was printed in the issue of "The Militant" dated April 6, 1964. Concerning the Negroes, the platform had this to say:

"For Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and other minorities the problems are the most severe. Those employed usually draw the dirtiest, hardest, lowest-paid jobs. They are largely restricted to ghetto life in slum areas where they must pay high rent for squalid quarters. Their neighborhood schools are the poorest, most overcrowded, least well staffed. Such social services as are extended to them are at the lowest level. Police brutality is an unending part of their everyday existence, and most everywhere they go they face open or thinly-veiled discrimination that violates their human dignity and blights their lives.

"With great fanfare a token civil-rights bill is introduced into Congress where capitalist politicans will cynically play preelection politics with it. Negro freedom fighters peacefully demonstrating for their civil rights are subjected to brutal police attacks. Freedom fighters who defend themselves against white supremacist violence are framed up, as were four people recently convicted on fake "kidnap" charges in Monroe, North Carolina, and sentenced to long prison terms.

"Those who would maintain racial oppression have, as a current NAACP report correctly states, "resisted the Constitution and court rulings by force, by deceit, by tokenism, by stalling litigation and by such legislative maneuvers as the filibuster.

"Fed up with a century of tokenism, the Negro people are demanding freedom now, and they are fighting for it. Their mood was symbolized by the big Southern demonstrations last year, called to protest discrimination and segregation and to demand the right to vote. Wave after wave of Negro freedom fighters went up against police dogs and fire hoses; undaunted by mass arrests, they came out of jail determined to continue the battle for human dignity and elementary rights.

"In the giant March on Washington, sparked by the Southern demonstrations, Negroes came from all over the land to voice their demands for jobs and freedom. The big turnout reflected a rise in Nothern militancy under the impetus of the Southern struggle. Rent strikes soon began in Northern cities where minorities are seggregated in rat-infested slums. School boycotts followed in opposition to segregation of Negro and Puerto Rican children in the educational system. Negroes, and Puerto Ricans inspired by the Negro example, are demanding their democratic rights in the unions and pressing for union support of their right to full equality in employment.

"Confronted with a lack of response from conservative union officials, they are taking action on their own. Construction sites, hotels and other places are picketed to protest discrimination in hiring and to demand equal rights on the job. Demands are pressed for higher minimum-wage laws covering all workers and for a shorter work-week to provide more jobs. Protest demonstrations are conducted against police brutality and there is growing sentiment to exercise the constitutional right of self-defense against extra-legal hooligan attacks on civil-rights demonstrators.

"A group of prominent Negroes distributed a manifesto at the March on Washington calling for independent Negro political action. "One hundred years of waiting for Democratic and Republican politicans to correct our grievances is too long," they said. "We have to take our freedom; no one will hand it to us. That is why ... we call upon all who believe in true emanciaption to join us in forming the Freedom Now Party."

"For these reasons the Socialist Workers Party supports independent Negro political action of the type manifested in the call for a Freedom Now Party."

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One of the planks in the SWP platform is as quoted below:

"3) FREEDOM NOW for all minorities
Full economic, social and political equality for the Negro people and for all other minority groups. Solidarity with mass actions aimed at securing these rights as exemplified in the rent strikes, school boycotts, picketing of construction sites, public demonstrations and sit-ins. Uphold the right of self-defense against white-supremacist violence.

"Full use of the federal power to enforce all laws and court orders against discrimination and segregation. Enforce existing laws against lynch murder and police brutality and enact new ones. End the barbaric death penalty and reform the antiquated prison system.

Establish an FEPC with teeth and compensate minorities for the disadvantages they have suffered. Create a federal agency fully empowered and equipped to enforce minority rights in all spheres of national life. Federal action to guarantee and protect the right to vote in all national, state, county and city elections. Abolish all existing poll taxes.

Teach Negro and African history in the nation's schools. Combat all forms of anti-Semitism."

An editorial was printed in the July 27, 1964 edtiion of "The Militant" saying that the attempt by the New York police to "repress" the people of Harlem by brute force and open viiolence were military tactics which had been planned in advance and known to top officials. The editorial went on to say that in carrying out their orders against the people of Harlem the police could not expect to be well received by "the victims of the oppression they enforce." The editorial further stated that capitalist society had nothing to offer the black people except exploitation. The editorial concluded that present capitalist politicans and most Negro

leaders were useless to the black masses. They were also, it was claimed, useless for organizing the revolutionary political struggle required to win justice and dignity for the black working class.

An article was printed in "The Militant" of August 10, 1964, which it was stated would set forth the real meaning of the Harlem riots. In the article, the riots during the summer of 1964 were described as "the entry into direct action of do-or-die freemom-fighters, an authentic made-in-the-USA resistance movement, the uprising of the most daring and self-sacrificing elements of an oppressed people." The protests were further described as "revolutionary defiances aimed at the overthrow of the whole rotten system ... anti-capitalist in effect if not in conscience."

In the August 24, 1964 issue of "The Militant", CLIFTON DE BERRY claimed that the New York City police were in a concerted drive to establish a police state in Harlem.

In "The Militant" of September 13, 1964, an article was printed defending the interest of the SWP in the movement for Negro independence. It was set forth that the SWP advocated Negro independence because history showed the more independent the Negro movement became, the more revolutionary it became, and the more revolutionary, the better for all revolutionists, white and black. It was claimed that the process of growing independence would inevitably lead the Negro movement toward close collaboration with other revolutionary forces, including the SWP.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A characterization of the Workers World Party (WWP) appears in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

1. Plans and Activities on National Level

At a New York Branch WWP meeting at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, on March 8, 1963, SAM BALLAN, WWP National Chairman, spoke concerning efforts to free MAE MALLORY. BALLAN stated that Ohio authorities had set bail for MALLORY and the WWP had to raise $1500, which was the amount needed to post bond. At this meeting, $1,045 was pledged by persons present and BALLAN indicated that additional sums were to be raised by the WWP in Buffalo, New York, and in Ohio.

[NY T-150
March 11, 1963]

During recent months, the primary activity of the WWP has been its attempts to secure bail for WILLIE MAE MALLORY through the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC), and to bring public pressure to bear to have the Governor of Ohio revoke the extradition warrant concerning MALLORY. WWP provides living expenses for CLARENCE SENIORS, WWP National Committee member, who serves as Chairman of the MDC.

[NY T-150
May 8, 1963]

A characterization of the Monroe Defense Committee appears in the Appendix hereto.

At the September 2, 1963, session of the WWP Labor Day Conference held August 31 - September 2, 1963, at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, CLARENCE SENIORS spoke concerning the increased activities concerning the MDC and its fight on behalf of MAE MALLORY. He stated that 10,000 signatures were obtained for an appeal to the Governor of Ohio to cancel MALLORY's extradition to North Carolina.

At the September 2, 1963 session of the WWP Conference, SAM BALLAN praised CLARENCE SENIORS for his self-sacrifice and hardships on behalf of the MDC. BALLAN stated that state and federal authorities must know that the WWP will fight in every manner to keep MAE MALLORY alive and free.

[NY T-150
September 5, 1963]

2. Plans and Activities at Local Level

At a meeting of the New York Branch WWP on September 27, 1963, at 48 West 21st Street, New York City, SAM BALLAN spoke concerning the urgent need for funds to aid MAE MALLORY and the MDC. BALLAN stated that the court decision concerning the extradition of MALLORY was scheduled for October 7, 1963. He indicated that should the decision be unfavorable, WWP members from New York City and Buffalo, New York, would be called upon to go to Cleveland to take actions such as demonstrations to prevent MALLORY's extradition to North Carolina. BALLAN stated that the MDC had been instructed to take any steps necessary to keep MALLORY in Cleveland and indicated that force should be used if necessary even to the point of WWP members facing arrest in the fight to prevent MALLORY's extradition. As a result of BALLAN's speech, a total of $3,100 was pledged by persons present at the meeting.

[NY T-150
September 30, 1963]

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On January 14, 1964, Sheriff D. S. GRIFFIN, Monroe, North Carolina, advised SA [redacted] that WILLIE MAE MALLORY was at that time incarcerated in Union County Jail, Monroe, North Carolina. Sheriff GRIFFIN stated that a $10,000 cash bond had been set for MALLORY.

On January 14, 1964, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, advised SA [redacted] that CLARENCE SENIORS from Cleveland, Ohio, came to Monroe during the previous weekend shortly after the arrival of MALLORY, and SENIORS was

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attempting to make bond for her. Chief MAUNEY advised that SENIORS had visited MALLORY in jail on two occasions and had been in contact with local Negro citizens in an effort to make bond for MALLORY.

At a Branch Meeting of the New York Branch WWP on January 17, 1964, at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, SAM BALLAN stated that the WWP on January 17, 1964, sent $10,000 via Western Union to CLARENCE SENIORS in Monroe, North Carolina, to be used by the MDC to post bond for MAE MALLORY. According to BALLAN, this money was raised by loans and donations from WWP members in New York City and some of it would be repaid when the bail money was returned. BALLAN stated that other organizations wanted to help MALLORY; however, she had agreed to accept help only from or through the WWP.

[NY T-150
January 18, 1964]

The Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) was scheduled to sponsor a picket demonstration at the New York City Police Department, located on East 104th Street, New York City, on February 23, 1964, to protest alleged police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans. The demonstration was to be publicized as sponsored by the East Harlem Tenants Council; however, it was to be controlled by the WWP and the YAWF. (U)

On February 23, 1964, the above-described demonstration began at 2:30 p.m., and ended at 3:45 p.m.. Participants displayed placards with such slogans as "Stop Police Brutality" and "We Demand Justice". The group chanted "Assassins!" and "Murderers!" at police in the area. The demonstration was under the complete control of the WWP with WWP members serving as line captains as well as participants.

[NY T-150
February 22, 24, 1964] (U)

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A characterization of the YAWF is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On November 21, 1963, a picket line was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in front of the 24th Precinct, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), West 100th Street, New York City. Placards carried by participants disclosed that this demonstration was sponsored by the YAWF and had been called to protest the killing of two Puerto Ricans by members of the NYCPD. The picket line grew steadily, until 100 people were participating, at which time the group left the picket area and moved into the street, blocking traffic. The crowd continued to grow until an estimated 300 people had joined the demonstrators who then moved in an un-organized marching mob to Broadway, where for approximately 15 minutes, the south bound lanes of Broadway were completely blocked. Requests by police officials for the crowd to disperse were met with jeers and boos until a sizable tactical Police Force arrived on the scene and, taking the demonstrators under control, forced them from the area.

The primary activity of the WWP in recent months has been its attempt to secure freedom for WILLIE MAE MALLORY by influencing public opinion in her favor. Following MALLORY's conviction for kidnapping in Monroe, North Carolina, in February, 1964, the WWP provided the necessary funds for MALLORY to make bond while the case was being appealed. The WWP provides living expenses for CLARENCE SENIORS, who serves as Chairman of the MDC in North Carolina. KW

[NY T-150
May 4, 1964] KW

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3. Plans and Activities as Stated in the "Workers World"

A characterization of the "Workers World" appears in the Appendix hereto.

The January 11, 1963, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Black Actors Jimcrowed - And Black Audiences Insulted", which set forth that a black skin condemns a person to low wages and job discrimination in every field. But even worse was the fact that the racist ruling class fosters lynchings, mob violence, and police brutality. The article continued that recent hearings on discrimination in New York had disclosed that black actors had little chance of being employed in a drama on Broadway, in television or the movies.

The February 8, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, " Racist Ruling Class Lets Us Talk About 'Negro History' This Week, But Keeps Black Freedom Fighters Like Mae Mallory Locked Up in Jail". This article criticized Ohio state authorities for not freeing MAE MALLORY.

The February 8, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" contained an editorial entitled, "Mae Mallory Appeal", which calls for an avalanche of petitions, letters and telegrams to be sent to the Governor's Office of Ohio asking that the warrant to extradite MAE MALLORY to North Carolina be revoked. The article also asked that contributions be sent to the MDC in Cleveland, Ohio.

The March 8, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "JFK Talks Civil Rights For South As Racist Terrors Rages in North", which claimed that even though President JOHN F. KENNEDY had said a few words about civil rights in a message to Congress, he really has not the slightest intention of bringing any rights to the disfranchised black masses of the South.

The May 10, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" headlined a front page article entitled, "Freedom Now!". The article praised the people of Birmingham for having "taken to the field of battle." According to the article, the world

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is watching the Birmingham situation and stated that every friend of freedom everywhere should lay aside whatever he is doing and "take up the cause as the enemy of that cause are the Workers' enemies."

The June 21, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Kennedy's Civil Rights Program, Too Little - Too Late - Too Phony, 20,000,000 People Want Freedom." This article stated that the black masses were fighting for their freedom but the capitalist ruling class - North as well as South - are not yet ready to grant this freedom. The article continued, "The old masters are not merely keeping segregation because they hate the Afro-American. They are making profits out of him."

The September 27, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" contained an editorial entitled, "The Right of Self-Defense", which discussed the racial problems in Birmingham, Alabama, and stated that the only way for the black people to obtain freedom is by the principle of self-defense. The editorial asserted that self-defense, like self-preservation is a law of nature and that law must inevitably assert itself as a class law.

The September 27, 1963 issue of the "Workers World" also headlined an article entitled, "Only Armed Self-Defense To Stop The Racist Terror in Birmingham". This article alleged that the black people of Birmingham had already taken their defense into their own hands.

The February 6, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "NY School Boycott Great Success; Harbinger of Coming Liberation". This article lauded the leaders and participants in the February 3, 1963, New York City school boycott.

The March 5, 1964, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Monroe Frame-Up Trial Verdict Arouses World-Wide Protest". This article criticized the conviction of MAE MALLORY by an "all white jury" in Monroe, North Carolina, which grew out of the "kidnapping frame-up which occurred during a mass racist attack on the black community of Monroe in August, 1961". The article indicates that MALLORY was convicted only because of her color.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTING SLIP(S) DATED 4-28-64

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The June 4, 1964, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "White Workers: Don't Fall For Hysteria of Racist Ruling Class!", which stated that the white bosses were trying to convince the people that the civil rights protest was being carried out by "black teen gangs"; was only a police trick to deny civil rights and to divide the working class. The article alleged that the call for more police protection from some groups was not designed to protect the poor working people, but to crack down more viciously on the Afro-American and Puerto Rican minorities.

The July 2, 1964, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Only Organized Self-Defense Will Stop Lynch Terror!" This article discussed the three civil rights fighters who were reported missing in Mississippi and stated that, "LBJ, ALLEN DULLES and the FBI were collaborating with the same Klan -- cops who probably helped the lynchers". The article mentioned that the possibility of sending troops to Mississippi had been discussed and stated that people should not forget what every black worker knows: 'the US Government is run by a pack of racists - and so is the Army only more so". The article concluded with a paragraph urging that the masses organize their own armed self-defense to stop the lynchers and would-be lynchers.

The July 30, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an editorial entitled, "Self-Defense", which concluded with the following paragraphs:

"Our slogan has always been to disarm the oppressor; arm the oppressed. The oppressed black people are going to implement this slogan against the police and police agents of the oppressor.

"It is the duty of all workers of all nationalities and races to support them."

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II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

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A. Demonstrations at New York State Hospital, New York City, July, 1963

During July, 1963, picketing took place at the construction site of the New York State Hospital, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York (Downstate Medical Center), to protest racial discrimination in hiring practices. There were numerous arrests made during this period in which persons were charged with lying in the roadway at the construction site, obstructing traffic, and refusing to move on when ordered. The demonstrators at times were attempting to prevent trucks from entering the construction area. CORE and the NAACP participated in these demonstrations.

New York City Police Department,
Bureau of Special Services
July, 1963

The records of the New York City Police Department, New York, New York, reflect that [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, were arrested on July 30, 1963 and July 22, 1963, respectively, and charged with disorderly conduct. The arrests were the result of picketing activities at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center, 450 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on that part of [redacted] and in the vicinity of Lennox Road and East 37th Street, Brooklyn, New York, on the part of [redacted]

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On July 22, 1963, at a civil rights demonstration at the Downstate Medical Center, Clarkson Avenue and Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, [redacted] were arrested for attempting to block the entrances to the building site. They were arraigned in Adolescent Court, 120 Schermerhorn Avenue, Brooklyn, charged with disorderly conduct. They were released on their own recognizance and told to report back to the court on July 26, 1963.

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[NY T-4
July 24, 1963]

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B. MARCH ON WASHINGTON, 8/28/63

This investigation is predicated upon the following information which reflects the full support of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) to the August 28, 1963, March on Washington:

Source furnished a letter dated June 11, 1963, on the letterhead of the CPUSA, 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York, addressed "To All Districts" from the "Organization Commission". This letter reflects the following:

"Dear Comrades: (U)

"The March on Washington, August 28th, called by the major organizations conducting the fight for civil rights, is an event of the greatest historic importance. It deserves the support of everyone who recognizes that this struggle is essential to guaranteeing constitutional rights for all and for the further democratic advance of our country. (U)

"For this reason, we, as all other labor and progressive groups, will lend our full support to this event. (U)

"We urge you follow closely these developments and that you follow the Worker and Midweek Worker on the progress of the campaign, as well as suggestions for its further development." (U)

Source related this letter was erroneously dated June 11, 1963, rather than July 11, 1963. (U)

[NY T-1
July 15, 1963] (U)

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INTEREST OF CPUSA IN MARCH ON WASHINGTON

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National Leadership, CPUSA (U)

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries held June 19, 1963, in New York, JAMES E. JACKSON reported on the importance of the Negro liberation movement and the importance of getting legislation abolishing segregation in all public places. He called for a Federal policy of non-discrimination, and the inclusion of on-the-job training for Negroes in all areas of the United States. (U)

JACKSON stated 100,000 to 200,000 white people should join with the Negro people in a massive demonstration in Washington, D. C., in the event of a filibuster to prevent the passage of civil rights laws. He added a cooperative relationship must be established among the Negro organizations. (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked everyone is calling the Negro movement a revolution. He said it is a transition of the Negro in this country from second class to first class citizenship within the framework of our present social system. He continued,"We are witnessing a revolutionary movement in our country, but we are just not in it..." (U)

DAVIS said the biggest single question is not the disagreement and disunity among Negro leaders, which is serious enough, but it is the fact that the white allies of the Negro people are not coming into the struggle enough. He said he would like to see a plan of action develop and would like"to see the Party get on all fours in respect to the struggle". (U)

IRVING POTASH commented the differences which exist among the Negro organizations should not be permitted to develop into bitterness that plays into "the hands of the enemy". He said "our Party" can play a "special role, a public role" and can exert a wholesome influence in this area. (U)

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POTASH said the criticism against the Party is valid, and it is correct to say "we" are not coming forward, not writing and not giving leadership. The leadership of the Party should explore all ways and means for all of "us" to play a bigger role in this struggle "which we have not done yet". (U)

POTASH felt the trade union movement was not making a real struggle because of their own discrimination, and the comrades must find ways to "build a fire" under the leadership of the trade union movement. (U)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN stated no matter how much "we" do, it is not enough, but, on the other hand, "we" should not underestimate the work the Party does. (U)

JAMES E. JACKSON stated "The Worker" must be utilized along with Party facilities to interest the trade union movement in the Negro struggle, and "the Party must register its presence on the street". (U)

[NY T-2
June 19, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Organization Bureau, CPUSA, held July 11, 1963, at CP Headquarters, New York City, JACK STACHEL stated the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the August 28th march on Washington, D. C., which he said had two objectives: (U)

1. To arouse the conscience of America to the economic plight of the Negro in the United States. (U)

2. To demand that an effective and meaningful civil rights bill be passed by Congress, to protest against filibuster and demand majority rule in the United States Senate. (U)

STACHEL described plans being made by organizations preparing this demonstration and then asked rhetorically, "How can we explain to anybody in the future that 100,000 people went to Washington and we were not among them?" (U)

STACHEL proposed that, if need be, the Party finance people to go to this demonstration. He suggested that contact be made with Jewish clubs and national groups such as the Hungarians, Russians, Ukranians and Armenians in order to get people for the demonstration. He commented "We must convey this approach to the other Districts. There are tremendous possibilities here for contacts with the Negroes, in the Jewish field, the youth. It can open up a new life for us." (U)

IRVING POTASH proposed that Comrades go to community organizations and set up groups in shops to collect money. He said that Party must concentrate on the unemployment issue in Harlem, Newark and other areas "where there are congregations of Negro population". (U)

STACHEL proposed further meetings on this matter to perfect plans, stating that he thinks it possible "for our Left forces alone, if they work properly, to organize more than five thousand people to be there in Washington". (U)

[NY T-2
July 11, 1963] (U)

During a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, and invited guests, held July 31, 1963, in New York, JAMES E. JACKSON, commenting on the Negro struggle for integration, said "we" have to spell out the task for our rank and file membership on how to most effectively utilize the struggles to make our contribution. In addition to being a part of the movement, "we" have to see in this the opportunity to build up friends with the objective of bringing them into the Party. (U)

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JACKSON said "we" have to discuss how the Party can do more, because one of the aspects of this struggle that it is an ideological struggle for the minds of the many people who come to join "us" in the fight. "We" have a role not only as "activists", but also a role to play in the "ideological ferment" that is being born. It is a new chance to put "our Party" back in contact with the people responsible for orgainzational questions. (U)

[NY T-2
July 31, 1963] (U)

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held August 1, 1963, at the CPUSA national office in New York. (U)

JACK STACHEL opened the discussion and said there would be only one point on the agenda, "August 28th and civil rights in general". He said two questions have been raised: "our" responsibility for bringing the maximum number of "our people" into the movement, and in some places "we" are effective... but much more needs to be done. He said the question always to be decided upon is on what do you base yourself and the answer is to defend Negro rights. (U)

STACHEL stated that Negroes make up a large majority of the working class and "we" have to represent them. The second question is in regard to the labor movement in relation to Negroes and whites and "we" have to become the vanguard in this. Continuing, STACHEL said the main thing "we" decided is that on August 28th, "we" will participate and organize a minimum of 100 people plus "our" literature and "The Worker". He said that WILLIAM WEINSTONE and LOUIS WEINSTOCK will help plan this and make sure "we" have Comrades. The general idea is that Comrades will sell papers and there are available pamphlets on the Negro question. The idea is to organize pressure groups..... which will come from New Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore.... The estimate is that it will require a minimum of 100 people. (U)

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WILLIAM ALBERTSON said it must be realized that before this "civil rights revolution" got underway, the Party was isolated from the movement of the Negro people. He stated that to build the Party, it must be shown "that you are the best picketers, the best cadre fighting, the best of everything, otherwise you are just a propaganda organization and you are not participating in the struggle". (U)

ALBERTSON proposed the opening of a special headquarters in Washington, D. C. He stated "the people that we organize can go there as part of a whole group, and then they separate themselves there". He suggested that recruits for the demonstration be sought among people" who do not have mass responsibilities" noting "we have a whole group of needle trades Comrades who are retired". (U)

WILLIAM WEINSTONE proposed that a quantity of literature be carefully selected to get into the hands of the people and "thereby help to deepen the struggle". (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON said there should be a meeting between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the church groups and the various other agencies that are participating so that some kind of order can be maintained. He said that there should be a full-fledged discussion on this and proposed that the NAACP be contacted in order to arrange a meeting. He continued, "secondly, I would like to say this August 28th is not the climax to this fight. It is not the end to everything. We should not go into this thing with everything we've got only to find that we have nothing left to go with after the 28th". (U)

JOHNSON urged that the Party try to become associated "with these different groups that are participating" noting that in this way "we may receive a share of the TV, radio and press coverage that will go with this event". He said that besides contacting all these other agencies, it is very important to contact the unions, both as to their participation in the march and also as to their hiring (U)

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policies. With respect to literature, JOHNSON suggested the publication of a supplement on the international question, "which we can direct to the Negroes". He commented, "I think we can sell this for a nickel". (U)

WILLIAM ALBERTSON expressed pleasure with the activity going on in New York, and commented "we have in this march a relationship between Negro and white that we have never had before in history". (U)

ALBERTSON said "we" have two objectives:

1. Participation by the total membership. (U)

2. "We" take responsibility for initiating organization on the "grass roots level" in connection with the march... (U)

He said there is one problem, the Puerto Ricans are going down and are setting up their own political action group and there is nothing "we" can do about it. (U)

IRVING POTASH commented that "our Comrades" in industry have been instructed to make the maximum contacts possible in whatever factory they are in and "our people" should follow up these contacts "after August 28th". (U)

WILLIAM ALBERTSON, concluding the discussion, said that there is to be from 50 to 75 assembly points in Washington. Each state will have an assembly point. The smaller States will be merged. ALBERTSON then proposed that they set up a committee of three to plan the Washington operation. He proposed GEORGE MEYERS from Baltimore, JOE BRANDT and LOUIS WEINSTOCK. (U)

[NY T-2
August 1, 1963] (U)

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Source reported that on August 2, 1963, GUS HALL inquired what "The Worker" was going to do with regard to the March on Washington. (U)

According to the source, HALL was advised "The Worker" was planning a special edition "dedicated completely to the March" and intended to distribute a minimum of 10,000 copies in Washington, D. C. (U)

Further, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN would prepare an article, GEORGE MORRIS would write an article on the Negro labor movement and JOE NORTH and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT have been asked to prepare articles for the special edition. (U)

HALL commented that after thinking it over, he did think everyone should participate in the March on Washington. He said the Party should avoid giving the appearance it is taking over the March. HALL stated that, on the other hand, the Party does want to take anything away from the March so they must be discreet on how they handle it. HALL related he told CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in Chicago that he (LIGHTFOOT) does not have to actively participate, however, he believes GEORGE MEYERS from Baltimore and THOMAS NABRIED should attend. (U)

[NY T-3
August 7, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries held August 7, 1963, in New York, JACK STACHEL proposed copies of "The Worker" and other literature be distributed to delegations to the March on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1963, prior to their departure. He suggested that the distribution be made at departure points in various areas. With respect to the number of copies of "The Worker" to be distributed, STACHEL proposed the following quotas: (U)

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New York - 5,000
New Jersey - 500
Philadelphia - 1,000
Maryland - 500
Michigan - 500
Illinois - 500

(U)

It was agreed that distribution is to be made before or after the March on Washington and not during the time it is in progress. (U)

WILLIAM ALBERTSON said that 50 or 75 "New York Comrades" should be mobilized on the date of departure of delegates to the March on Washington and given 100 to 150 pieces of literature apiece to distribute at Pennsylvania Station, and the bus terminal. He said the first train leaves at 5:20 AM and the comrades should, therefore, be instructed to report at CP Headquarters at 4:00 AM. (U)

[NY T-2
August 7, 1963] (U)

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held August 14, 1963, at the CPUSA national office in New York. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON, in discussing the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, said the problem "we" have is the relationship between Negroes and Puerto Ricans, which can be harmful. According to THOMPSON, the Puerto Ricans have not been successful, because they have not gone through what the Negro has over the years. Coupled with this, is also the fact that the Puerto Ricans do not desire to be linked with the Negro population, and as a result elements of racism are showing. (U)

Continuing, THOMPSON remarked that the Puerto Rican movement may develop under its own leadership, and "our job" should be to attempt to get a development under cooperative lines.... (U)

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THOMAS NABRIED stated that in Philadelphia "we" have gone into certain areas with loudspeakers to inform the people as to what is going on. "We" expect that about half of these people in these areas will participate in the March on Washington, and "we" are interested in setting up a meeting upon their return from Washington. He said they would like to establish a base for the continuation of their ideas in order to correlate what has happened. (U)

NABRIED said that there is the usual amount of jealousy among the various organizations working on the March, but he believes they will be set aside "for this historic event". (U)

JAMES LUSTIG commented on the situation in New Jersey, which he said was getting better. (U)

LUSTIG, in commenting on the March, said that the number represented will depend upon the amount of transportation available. He said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has sponsored a train from Newark to Washington, D. C. and that buses will be sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and will leave for Washington from Lincoln Park in Newark, New Jersey. LUSTIG, in concluding his comments, stated that the most important thing is that following the March, the participating organizations will hold a conference and what will be decided there will be as important as the March itself. (U)

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN said that the general picture he has regarding the March is that there will be a large number of young people attending. He said that a young person from Pittsburgh had written to him saying that between two and three thousand people are expected to go to Washington, D. C., by train and bus. RUBIN said the one big problem that has arisen is "What is our special role in all of this? We have people with a lot of enthusiasm working with people unrelated with us". (U)

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LOUIS WEINSTOCK said the Party has to extend the distribution and sale of literature nationally, as well as to widen participation and to work harder. He said "we are loaded with literature but are unable to get one or two people to go out". He said that unfortunately this situation applies not only to New York but to all sections of the country. WEINSTOCK recommended that ten thousand copies of "The Worker" be distributed in various parts of the country, since there is to be no distribution in Washington, D. C. He also recommended that ten thousand pamphlet be sold at concentration points on the morning of August 28, 1963; the remainder to be sold after the demonstration. (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS agreed that ten thousand copies of "The Worker" should be distributed as a Party enterprise. He said that as a result there could be a substantial increase in the paper's circulation, as well as a build-up for the Party. (U)

DAVIS commented that GEORGE MEANEY's statement regarding the Negro Movement indicates a white chauvinist and a white supremacy attitude. DAVIS felt that MEANEY, because of his attitude, is turning the Negro Movement over to the muslims and other extremists. He recommended that the Party call upon workers and labor leaders to repudiate MEANEY's statement. At the same time "we" should defend A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and WALTER REUTHER's attitude. DAVIS was of the opinion that RANDOLPH would welcome a sharp criticism of GEORGE MEANEY. (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON commented that MEANEY's action will have an effect not only in relation to the March, but also to its aftermath. He said it must be shown that MEANEY's attitude does not reflect the attitude of the Trade Union Movement as a whole. (U)

PHIL BART stated that there has not been a comparable period in the past wherein hundreds of Communists will actually be together with tens of thousands of others in the March. He said efforts should be made to work with the idea of establishing connections with forces. (U)

JOSEPH BRANDT felt that as a result of this mobilization there will be a change in "our rank and file..." He said "our Party" has blended themselves in this Movement, and it is necessary to devote ourselves now to a more advanced role for "our forces". He said that the people going to the March are listening "to our people" so that the question is what can be done with these people after the March. (U)

BRANDT also stated that an effort should be made to get twenty-five local unions to send telegrams condemning GEORGE MEANEY but congratulating A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and WALTER REUTHER. ROBERT THOMPSON stated that any statement to be issued should not only be a condemnation of MEANEY, but that it must have a much broader concept. (U)

[NY T-2
August 14, 1963] (U)

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held August 21, 1963, in New York, pertaining to the forthcoming March on Washington. (U)

The first item of discussion was the distribution of "The Worker" on August 28, 1963, at public transportation depots prior to the March on Washington. LOUIS WEINSTOCK, in speaking for "The Worker" refused to allow distribution of CP literature unless it is to be paid for, either by recipients or the CP itself. Others present felt that free distribution was more appropriate. (U)

JOE BRANDT then introduced the thought that every CP leader and all CP Headquarters functionaries should be in Washington on August 28, 1963. He added the CP should issue a statement to effect GUS HALL and others will be participating in Washington on August 28, 1963, not because it is giving the March on Washington leadership, but because the March on Washington and/or the Negro Movement is an integral part of the CP's life. The statement should urge all Communists and friends of the CP to participate in the March on Washington. (U)

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ROBERT THOMPSON : said the CP must in every way guard against provocation in connection with any CP participation in the March, but felt it was correct to emphasize the historic role of the CP in relation to the Negro movement. (U)

EEN DAVIS stated he feels GUS HALL should be in Washington in order to register the fact that the CP is participating. (U)

[NY T-2
August 21, 1963] (U)

New York District Leadership, CPUSA (U)

At a meeting of the New York District CP Committee, held July 13, 1963, in New York, ROBERT THOMPSON presented a report on the civil rights issue. (U)

THOMPSON stated the events in Birmingham, Alabama, have developed a change throughout the nation concerning the civil rights of the Negro people in regard to jobs, living conditions and education. Birmingham represents a victory for the Negro people and a demoralization for the South. (U)

THOMPSON made mention of the March on Washington scheduled for August 28th and stated CP people should participate in this March to help the Negro people achieve their civil rights. (U)

[NY T-4
July 17, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of members of the New York District CP staff held August 8, 1963, in New York, JAMES TORMEY stated he felt the staff should go over changes in the civil rights situation and some questions which arise. One of the questions enumerated by TORMEY was whether or not they (U)

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should try to be more active in mobilization between then and August 28th, the scheduled date for the March on Washington. (U)

During the ensuing discussion, BILL ALBERTSON said thathe thinks they have to call attention to the impact which the March itself has now had on the country. ALBERTSON also said that they have to point out that the problem of Negro unemployed is not only a Harlem problem, it is also a problem on the Lower East Side, in Bedford Stuyvesant, and Coney Island. (U)

ALBERTSON stated that he thinks that as long as picket lines are up, they should continue to support them. He thinks their position should be one of trying to get agreement among the Negro leaders. (U)

As to the distribution of "The Worker" there will be 10,000 copies of the weekend edition of "The Worker" prior to the March. There will also be 6,000 pamphlets. "We" decided not to do anything in Washington. The distribution is to take place, before the March starts, in New York. Fifty percent of the total distribution will be in New York. Others will be air mailed to Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. The other 50 percent will then be divided between the other districts from Chicago east to Washington. (U)

Distribution will take place at the point of embarkation in New York City. The comrades who are going on the March, will have completed their job before they get on their own train or bus. They are going to mobilize 100 people on the basis of the people's pledge to the county organizers. (U)

[NY T-5
August 8, 1963] (U)

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At a meeting of the New York District CP Committee held August 10, 1963, in New York, JAMES TORMEY presented a report on the March on Washington which was a review of the activities up to that time. (U)

TORMEY added that volunteer workers who would distribute copies of "The Worker" at the March on Washington were expected to distribute copies of the paper at all points of embarkment of buses and trains going to Washington, D. C. (U)

[NY T-4
August 13, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the New York District CP staff was held August 26, 1963, at CP Headquarters, New York City. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON stated the main item to be discussed was the question of what follows the March on Washington. (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated he felt that on the matter of the follow-up to the March there were tremendous possibilities. He said he felt this would be the most important period in the whole development of the Negro struggle. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON stated he felt the Party could not expect any great initiative from the leaders of the March on Washington to form a more permanent committee after the March. The Party, therefore, has to try to exert as much influence as it can. He said the immediate task for the New York District would be to try to transfer the forces and the enthusiasm built up around the March into an involvement in the fight around the school crisis. (U)

JAMES TORMEY related that one thing they want to try is to institute massive reporting back within the neighborhoods. He continued that to the extent the Party can generate these report back meetings to that extent (U)

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they can create a condition where whatever has taken place will result in a greater struggle and greater participation. He said a continued struggle for job rights could be stressed and then, perhaps, the idea of having a central rally, such as at Madison Square Garden. (U)

[NY T-5
August 26, 1963] (U)

- Local CP Activity, New York District

1. Kings County CP Committee (U)

A meeting of the Kings County CP Committee was held August 15, 1963, in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

[redacted] presented a report on the March on Washington which represented a review of what had taken place in recent weeks concerning the plans of various unions, organizations and others with regard to the March on Washington. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated additionally the Party people who would distribute "The Worker" on August 28th at bus depots and railroad stations would meet at Adelphi Hall on August 26th to receive the paper, other literature and instructions. He said there was some confusion over whether the paper was to be given away free or whether it was to be sold. (U)

[NY T-4
August 19, 1963] (U)

2. West Side CP Section (U)

At a meeting of Club #1, West Side CP Section, held July 10, 1963, in New York, the prime topic of discussion was the Negro people's movement. It was started (U)

that the CP has made a great contribution to the present day struggle of the Negro people by organizing the Negro people; by demanding civil rights for the Negro people, and by exposing the inhuman exploitation of the Negro people. It was claimed that the CP has, is, and will continue to play a big role in the struggle for the liberation of the Negro poeple. (U)

During the discussion, one of the individuals present stated that "as Communists, we should particiapte in every stage of the struggle of the Negro people. It is our duty to be on picket lines, demonstrations and sit-ins. We are the ones to show the white and Negro people that we are determined to fight for civil rights until these rights will be won". (U)

Those present were further reminded of the March on Washington and it was proposed every member of the club should join the March and should also try to influence their families, friends and co-workers to particiapte in the March. Further, that those CP members working in peace organizations, especially the Women Strike for Peace should bring up the question of the March and try to influence this organization and the trade unions to participate. (U)

[NY T-6
July 2[illegible], 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the West Side CP Section held July 15, 1963, in New York, it was stated the most important future event to take place would be the March on Washington. It was stressed there should be a mobilization of CP Club members and these members should try, through the organizations to which they belong, to advance participation in the March. (U)

[NY T-7
July 19, 1963] (U)

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3. Bronx County CP

A joint meeting of the Tremont and Nat Richman Clubs of the Bronx County CP was held July 25, 1963, at the Bronx Cultural Center, Bronx, New York. (U)

One of the principal points on the agenda was the forthcoming March on Washington. In this regard, [redacted] stated this would be the biggest demonstration in Washington in years. (U)

The originators of the March. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, and a united Negro Committee consisting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), ROY WILKINS, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and many others, have planned the March as a peaceful demonstration and urge every person who can to attend. (U) b6 b7C

It is imperative that others are urged to participate, friends,neighbors, mass organizations, church groups, etc., to make the March go down in history as a memorable day in the struggle for the freedom of the Negro people. (U)

In conclusion, [redacted] urged everyone to visit the Negro organizations for leaflets, information and any otherdata needed to make the March on Washington a success and to contact any and all organizations to enlist their support for the March. (U)

[NY T-8
August 16, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Southwest Club, Bronx County CP, held August 6, 1963, in the Bronx, New York, a brief report on the March on Washington was presented. It was stated everyone should attempt to go on the March and should attempt to persuade friends, neighbors, etc., to do likewise. It was further suggested it might be a good idea to get as many white persons to attend as possible as the trains and buses would be integrated to whatever extent possible. (U)

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Leaflets relating to the March were distributed and the members present were urged to mail these to friends and to distribute the remainder.

[NY T-9
August 26, 1963] (U)

4. Harlem Region CP (U)

At a meeting of the 11th A. D. Club, Harlem Region CP, held July 19, 1963, in New York, the March on Washington was discussed. It was stated this March was the most important task on hand and the members were advised as to how to make the necessary arrangements to attend. (U)

[NY T-10
July 24, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the 11th A. D. Club, Harlem Region CP, held August 2, 1963, in New York, there was a general discussion regarding the August 28th March on Washington. (U)

Leaders of the Club urged all club members to attend the March, however, they stated the CP had not been invited to participate in the March. Rather, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and ROY WILKINS had stated they did not want Communists. (U)

Source related it was stated CP members should not go as Communists, but were to attend with church, union and other civic groups. In this way, they could be more effective in influencing people. (U)

All club members were asked to attempt to influence non-Communist people to join in attending the March. (U)

[NY T-11
August 5, 1963] (U)

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At a meeting of the 11th A.D. Club, Harlem Region CP, held August 2, 1963, [redacted] stated the March on Washington was proceeding favorably. He stated the Uptown Tenants Council, which he had organized, had arranged for one railroad car for the March and that the arrangements for this car were being handled by members of the 11th A.D. CP Club. [redacted] requested members of the 11th A.D. Club to attend the March and to go as part of the Uptown Tenants Council. (U)

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In response to a question as to whether or not the CP would be definitely identified with the March, STANLEY stated it was not advisable for the CP, USA to be directly identified with this "struggle," but it must participate in other groups. (U)

[NY T-10
August 7, 1963] (U)

5. Negro American Labor Council CP Caucus (U)

At a CP caucus meeting relative to Negro American Labor Council (NALC) work, held July 20, 1963, in New York, JAMES TORMEY stated the main purpose of the meeting was to organize those individuals present into group for work in the NALC. He said the immediate task of this group was the NALC meeting scheduled for July 24, 1963, and that the group should concentrate on NALC work concerning the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-12
July 23, 1963] (U)

JAMES TORMEY on July 23, 1963, indicated he had prepared a number of suggestions he desired the CP caucus group to present to the July 24, 1963 meeting of the NALC. TORMEY enumerated these suggestions as follows: (U)

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1. Propose NALC distribute 100,000 leaflets concerning the August 28, 1963 march in Washington, D.C. TORMEY said that if help is needed in the distribution, "we" can bring in "outside forces." (U)

2. Propose that an attachment be added to the leaflets already printed which would be a pledge to participate in the march or to pledge funds for expenses. (U)

3. Propose that a speakers committee be formed to provide speakers to address church groups, unions, etc. concerning the march. TORMEY said that if this proposal is adopted, someone from the caucus group should be on the committee, or better still, be the chairman of the committee. (U)

4. Propose that if the speakers committee is established, a list of the various unions in New York City be obtained along with a schedule of their meeting dates in order that NALC speakers could attend the various meetings to solicit support for the march. TORMEY said that this would serve to obtain union sanctions for the march or to get their representatives to take part in the march. (U)

5. Propose that NALC delegates be sent to the New York City Central Trades and Labor Council to enlist their support for the march. TORMEY felt that the construction trades would probably support the march or take part in it so as not to gain the label of segregationists. (U)

[NY T-12
July 28, 29, 1963] (U)

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At a CP caucus meeting relative to NALC work, held July 27, 1963, in New York, JAMES TORMEY stated the NALC represents Negro workers and the CP places major importance on the NALC. In the past, the CP has been lax in Negro work and will now correct that situation. His main job in the Party is now Negro and NALC work. (U)

The CP has to explain why large numbers of white people should participate in the March on Washington and all Party people must participate. (U)

The New York State District CP has suggested that among the items which should be brought up by the CP caucus group at NALC meetings are: (U)

1. The NALC should get out membership applications for local chapters which can be used for recruiting NALC members when talking to people about the August 28 march. (U)

2. There should be leaflets in the form of a pledge for participation in the March. (U)

3. There should be a speakers committee and an attempt should be made to get a member of the CP caucus group as Chairman of this committee. (U)

[NY T-32
July 29, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the NALC CP caucus group held August 10, 1963, in New York, JAMES TORMEY spoke relative to the March on Washington. He stated the CP had decided to distribute copies of "The Worker" on August 28th at bus depots and railroad stations in New York rather than in Washington in order to avoid any possible incident. (U)

[NY T-4
August 13, 1963] (U)

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A meeting of the NALC CP caucus group was held August 18, 1963, in New York. The discussion at this meeting centered around what has been happening in various unions regarding plans forthe March on Washington. (U)

JAMES TORMEY stated the Puerto Rican people were not helping out as well as they should, however, he attributed this to the language barrier. TORMEY stated the white comrades should attempt to remedy this situation. (U)

[NY T-4' August 20, 1963] (U)

6. (U) Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations

A meeting of Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (ABI) was held at the Organizations club house, 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on August 13, 1963, to discuss the Organization's plans concerning the forthcoming March on Washington. (U)

Members were urged to take part in the March and to recruit others to participate. In this connection, a committee was named to distribute leaflets in the Lower East Side section of Manhattan concerning the March. (U)

Members were advised that the Organizations will not go to Washington as an official delegation but individual members were urged to make the trip through cooperation with the Lower East Side Neighborhood Association who has been asked to charter three buses. (U)

The Organization also agreed to carry out plans to set up tables in the vicinity of 80 Clinton Street on Saturday, August 17, 1963, to distribute leaflets concerning the March. (U)

[NY T-27 August 15, 1963] (U)

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Source advised that the Advance Youth Organization (Advance) and the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) have arranged for two buses for the purpose of joining in the March on Washington. These arrangements were made through lawyers for CORE in New York City and will, officially, be part of the pool of buses assigned t the Lower East Side Neighborhood Association. Approximately sixty youth from Advance and PYOC are expected to participate. (U)

[NY T-28
August 21, 1963] (U)

7. Other New York Meetings

GUS HALL, on the evening of July 11, 1963, spoke on the topic, "A Policy for Victory," held at Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue, New York City. (U)

In his speech, HALL spoke of the current Negro situation. He stated the Negro people are on the move all over the country through demonstrations, marches, walks, etc. He stated the reaction from these demonstrations has been so forceful, the President issued a proposal for the passage of a broad civil rights program in the immediate future by Congress. HALL elaborated on the various aspects of the Negro people's freedom march and urged that everyone support this broad movement. (U)

HALL continued the role of the Communist Party has been an excellent role. It has guarded against pitfalls, has shown militancy and good leadership, and all mass actions in the past have had CP leadership to shape their form with a program of unity. (U)

Following HALL'S speech, BILL ALBERTSON reiterated the importance of the Negro people's movement. He stated that every person who could walk or crawl should participate in the August 28th March on Washington. He urged everyone (U)

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to return to their communities and organize the people to participate in the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-8
July 18, 1963

NY T-13
July 17, 1963

NY T-14
July 16, 1963] (U)

A meeting of "The Worker" Bazaar Committee was held July 29, 1963, at Adelphi Hall, New York City. (U)

JAMES E. JACKSON stated the August 28th March on Washington would be a big event in history and would surpass the Bonus and Employment marches of the 1930's. He said those present at this meeting should not wait until August 28th to begin distributing "The Worker", but it should be started now. (U)

LOUIS WEINSTOCK stated those individuals who were participating in picket lines should also distribute the paper. WEINSTOCK further announced "The Worker" would charter a bus to transport those persons who would distribute "The Worker" to Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. (U)

It was mentioned the Negro leaders had issued instructions that no papers, leaflets, pamphlets, etc., were to be distributed during the March on Washington. It was suggested "The Worker" consult these Negro leaders to secure their permission prior to any distribution of "The Worker". (U)

[NY T-14
August 8, 1963] (U)

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ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, on August 19, 1963, spoke before a special "Worker" Readers Conference held at Adelphi Hall, New York City. FLYNN'S speech related to the significance of the March on Washington. (U)

In her remarks, FLYNN stated the significance of this March was to dramatize the Negro situation and the need for legislative action. She specifically stated the claim has been made the Communists are responsible for and control the March. FLYNN denied this was true, stating the CP had been interested in the Negro situation long before the March on Washington was planned. FLYNN devoted the remainder of her remarks to the Negro question in general. (U)

[NY T-15
August 20, 1963] (U)

Sources substantiated the above information, however, they added that LOUIS WEINSTOCK additionally stated "The Worker" and other literature would be distributed at bus and train terminals in New York to those people going to Washington, D.C. on August 28th, and that 10,000 extra copies of the paper would be printed for distribution. According to WEINSTOCK, once in Washington "The Worker" and other literature is not to be displayed nor distributed. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Negro leaders. (U)

[NY T-14
August 20, 1963

NY T-16
August 20, 1963] (U)

Source advised that on the evening of August 26, 1963, a meeting was held of a small group of individuals associated with "The Worker". Attendance at this meeting was restricted to those receiving oral invitations. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Press Club in (U)

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room 10G, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Approximately twenty persons were in attendance. The meeting was listed with Adelphi Hall as a meeting of the "Bazaar Committee". LOUIS WEINSTOCK, whom source identified as the Business Manager of "The Worker", presided. (U)

WEINSTOCK advised that the meeting was called to organize the sale of "The Worker" to those participating in the March on Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. He further advised that copies would be sold in Washington, D.C. Originally one hundred volunteers had been requested to engage in the sale of "The Worker" and other communist publications. This material is to be sold at the bus sites and New York City train stations to those departing for Washington on the morning of August 28, 1963. The unsold copies are to be taken aboard the buses and trains by those participating in the march and to be sold in Washington. Source stated that at least five-thousand copies had been set aside for this purpose. WEINSTOCK also related, in a private conversation, that he would travel to Washington and would have ten-thousand copies of the paper as an additional supply.. He stated he anticipated he would be able to get around in the crowds because of a "pass" he had in his possession. Source thought this may have been a press pass but was uncertain. (U)

[NY T-17
August 27, 1963] (U)

Activity in Other Districts

1. Baltimore, Maryland (U)

GUS HALL spoke at a CP meeting held July 16, 1963, in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated the CP, USA must play a major role in the demonstrations to take place August 28, 1963, in Washington, D.C. He said trade union leaders and ministers should participate in these events. (U)

[NY T-18
July 22, 1963] (U)

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At a CP meeting held July 22, 1963, in Baltimore, Maryland, GEORGE MEYERS stated, with regard to the March on Washington, all Negro organizations should be coordinated so the March would be well organized. He directed the CP try to set up a coordinating committee which would involve all the local Negro organizations. MEYERS stated the CP trade union members should see their union representatives and stir up interest in the March. MEYERS said the March was very important and would serve to push Congress and would result in the passage of President KENNEDY'S civil rights program. (U)

[NY T-18
August 1, 1963] (U)

[A. Chicago, Illinois]

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held July 23, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois. It was disclosed the efforts of the Illinois CP would be directed to attempting to get from 300 to 400 people, Party members and sympathizers, mobilized to attend the March on Washington. (U)

In this connection, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated every possible CP member should go to Washington and participate in the March, even giving up a vacation to attend. (U)

GUS HALL, who was present, agreed completely and stated full Party participation in the March on Washington was most important. (U)

[NY T-19
July 24, 1963] (U)

Source advised a CP meeting was held July 27, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, to hear a lecture by GUS HALL. This meeting was attended by the key leadership of the CP of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. (U)

In his remarks, HALL stated that on the domestic scene one of the main currents guiding the direction of the United States is the Negro people's freedom movement. This movement is shaping the destiny of every other struggle in this country. (U)

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HALL stated the CP's outlook is that there is a crystallization of a people's democratic alliance taking place in this country. He stated the economic questions that come to the fore will project this alliance into an anti-monopoly alliance. The "left" and the CP must help to guide and give direction to this alliance. He said that when the Party speaks of unity of the left, it speaks of unity for the purpose of participating and helping to mold this developing alliance. (U)

[NY T-20
July 27, 1963] (U)

Source advised that in addition to the above remarks, HALL called for the mobilization of the entire CP membership in support of the March on Washington, and called for as many as possible to attend the March. (U)

[NY T-21
July 27, 1963] (U)

[B. Detroit, Michigan]

At a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, Michigan CP District, held August 23, 1963, in Detroit, Michigan, the March on Washington was discussed. (U)

It was stated there is a lack of aggressiveness on the part of the leadership of the March. Further, the March is very important and all should participate and give the March more of a radical character to show CP leadership in it. It was stated additionally that CP members do not (U)

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understand the opportunities this struggle offers to the Party and, as a result, the Party cannot reap all the fruits from this struggle. (U)

[NY T-22
August 26, 1963] (U)

4. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (U)

On July 22, 1963, a meeting of the West Philadelphia Branch, Independent Citizens Committee (ICC), was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (U)

The meeting had a one point agenda, namely, the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. Those present agreed that since the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the CORE would contact churches, fraternal organizations, etc., that the ICC's role would be to contact people who are not members of groups which would be contacted by NAACP and CORE. This will be done by door-to-door canvassing to recruit persons to participate in the March, also to collect donations to defray travel expenses of unemployed persons who wish to take part. (U)

Following further discussion, the West Philadelphia Branch, ICC, decided that the following proposals, among others, be submitted to the Executive Board, ICC:

1. That an emergency meeting of ICC be called for August 3, 1963, to "get things moving".

2. That the "concentration areas" be West Philadelphia and North Philadelphia. (U)

3. That a sound truck be utilized during canvassing.

4. That leaflets be prepared for distribution explaining the importance of the March in the event such leaflets are not available from NAACP, CORE, or other participating groups.

[NY T-23
July 25, 1963] (U)

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THOMAS NABRIED, on July 23, 1963, spoke before a press meeting of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (U)

In speaking of the March on Washington, NABRIED said CP concentration should be on two things; first, organizing CP people to go; secondly, placing emphasis on getting white people to participate. He said that if only a sprinkling of white people attend, it will be a catastrophe. NABRIED stressed that since Party people are in touch with a large number of white progressives, contacts must be made with these people and the importance of their participation emphasized. (U)

[NY T-23
July 25, 1963] (U)

The Socialist Youth Union held a meeting on July 26, 1963, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The chairman of the meeting outlined the purpose of the August 28 demonstration in Washington, D.C. He said the demonstration was being staged to obtain more and better jobs for Negroes, to oppose the civil rights legislation filibuster and to fight "Jim Crow" and discrimination. A general floor discussion was held as to the course of action relative to SYU participation.

It was decided that the steering committee would meet every Tuesday and that the SYU would continue to meet every Friday evening at the SYU clubhouse, 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, without further notice until after the August 28 demonstration in Washington, D.C.

There was some mention made of contacting other organizations.

[NY T-24
July 29, 1963] (U)

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GUS HALL was the featured speaker on the subject "Looking Toward Victory" on the evening of July 31, 1963, at the Pennsylvania Room of the Sheraton Motor Inn, 3900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Attendance was by invitation only and a majority of the 65 to 70 persons present were known to the source to be Communist Party members. (U)

HALL devoted approximately five minutes to a discussion of the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. He addressed his remarks particularly to white comrades, stating that it is imperative that as many white people as possible participate in the March. He said that many people will be watching to see if there is unity between whites and Negroes at the time the March is held. For this reason, it is essential that white comrades participate and that as many white non-comrades as possible be induced to take part. (U)

HALL said that the August 28 March on Washington in itself is revolutionary in character; that if there is any peaceful march toward socialism, the August 28, 1963 affair is a good indication of this peaceful transition. (U)

HALL said that Lenin teaches that in the struggle for socialism, "we" must first attempt to create democratic institutions. HALL said that the Negroes' fight toward creation of equal civil rights and democratic institutions can lead toward socialism. (U)

Source stated that the August 28, 1963 March on Washington has been discussed from the district to the club level, CPEPD, and that CP leaders are emphasizing that as many CP members as possible participate in the March. Both THOMAS NABRIED, Chairman, and FRANCES GABOW, Organization Secretary, CPEPD, have stated that as many white people as possible should take part. The source added that the CP Youth Club, however, is the only club within the CPEPD which is taking an active role to date. The center of their activity is being carried on at the SYU clubhouse, 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia. (U)

[NY T-25
August 1, 1963] (U)

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Source advised that according to THOMAS NABRIED, the CPEPD is working with legitimate organizations, such as CORE, the NAACP and church organizations. The CP is working with these groups in an effort to make the March a success. According to NABRIED, this is typical throughout the country and follows CP policy. NABRIED added that the same technique is being used in New York City. (U)

NABRIED also stated that the IGC has been very active in the Philadelphia area in support of the March on Washington. This group has worked particularly in West and North Philadelphia and has utilized a soundtruck and has also had a telephone brigade in an effort to obtain participants in the March on Washington and to obtain funds to pay for the transportation for those unable to do so. (U)

[NY T-25
August 20, 1963] (U)

(U) Portland, Oregon

Source advised that at a meeting of the Oregon State CP Board, held July 28, 1963, in Portland, Oregon, DONALD HAMERQUIST referred to plans underway to organize a contingent from the Portland area for a "freedom train" excursion from Portland to Washington, D.C., for participation in the NAACP-sponsored demonstration to be held there on August 28, 1963. HAMERQUIST disclosed that he was taking an active part in organizing a local "freedom train", which would involve the NAACP, the Urban League, labor, peace and church groups in Portland. HAMERQUIST further indicated that a local group of which he is a part, unnamed, is trying to form a coordinating committee involving the above groups. The coordinating committee is also as yet unnamed. (U)

[NY T-26
July 29, 1963] (U)

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Activity of "The Worker"

"The Worker", issue of July 2, 1963, on page 1, contained an article captioned, "Rights Leaders Map Unified Capital March."

This article reflects Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had reiterated his call "upon all people of good will from every section of the country and from every state" to join in "a non-violent, peaceful march on Washington."

The article quoted Dr. KING as calling for participation in the March by "the hundreds of thousands."

"The Worker", issue of July 7, 1963, contained, on page 1, an article by JAMES E. JACKSON, entitled, "A Fighting People Forging New Unity."

In this article, JACKSON reviews the massive upsurge of the Negro masses to secure their full rights as American citizens. He writes that the movements unity was dramatically affirmed when Negro leaders affirmed the determination to proceed with the August 28, 1963 March on Washington.

In conclusion, JACKSON writes, "Anti-communism can only foster divisionism in the ranks of the movement at a time when the paramount resolution of all conscious forces are striving to enhance its unity for victory in the sharp battles that still are to be fought in order to consolidate gains made and to secure full freedom.

"The Negro freedom movement stands on the threshold of a great victory. In the mighty revolutionary upsurge of the Negro masses against segregation and discrimination, social forces are being activized, fighting alliances of the common people are being forged such as will carry our nation forward to a genuine new birth of democracy, of peoples' well-being, social progress and peace."

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"The Worker", issue of July 16, 1963, page 1, contained an editorial captioned, "Toward the Aug. 28 March on Washington For Jobs and Freedom."

This editorial cites the importance of the March to the Negro freedom movement and urges that every reader of the paper to do all in their power to make the Washington mobilization a huge success and a new landmark for social progress and Negro freedom in the history of the United States.

"The Worker", issue of July 21, 1963, page 3, contained an editorial entitled, "Jim Crow and Red Herring."

This editorial stresses that, "The selfless, and often pioneering, role of the Communists in the struggle for the freedom and equal rights of the Negro people is unmatched by the members of any other political party in American life. The Communists, Negro and white, set a standard of leadership and service in the fight for the just rights of the Negro people that is only now being matched by numerous other forces and organizations."

The editorial goes on to state, "Indeed, in the entire phase of the modern history of the Negro freedom struggle, the Communists have always played, and always will play, an honorable and dedicated role. The Communist Party of the U.S. wholeheartedly supports the just struggle of the Negro people for freedom and integration in the political, economic and social life of the nation."

"The Worker", issue of July 23, 1963, contained an editorial entitled, "Celler's Slow Down," which related to the attempt of Representative EMANUEL CELLER of New York to discourage participation in the August 28 March on Washington by representativves of the Negro people.

The editorial reflects the March on Washington and the preparations for that historic occasion will provide the best stimulus for affirmative action by Congress on civil rights.

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"The Worker", issue of August 18, 1963, page 6, contained an article by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT entitled, "New Era Dawns for Negro People After Century of Struggle."

In this article, LIGHTFOOT writes that the August 28 March on Washington and other demonstrative actions must have as a focal point preparations for the 1964 elections.

In citing various elements of a political action program for 1964, LIGHTFOOT states that among the issues the Negro freedom movement should concentrate on is the immediate, all out support of and participation in the March on Washington.

In conclusion, LIGHTFOOT wrote that Communists will contribute everything they possibly can to forging unity in the struggle for these immediate goals of the Negro freedom movement.

"The Worker", issue of August 20, 1963, page 3, contained an article entitled, "Patterson Assails Racists' Attempt to Redbait March."

In this article, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON writes that Communists are unalterably opposed to racism in any manner. Concerning the March on Washington, PATTERSON states provocations will undoubtedly be made charging the infiltration and capture of the movement by Communists.

He writes, "No such provocation must move any person from the struggle to achieve the aims and purposes of this March and the campaigns of struggle which everywhere will be aided and inspired by it.

"For the unity of all forces seeking the destruction of racism and the political power of racists we must devote our greatest efforts."

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"The Worker", issue of August 25, 1963, was devoted almost entirely to the March on Washington and the Negro people's freedom movement. It contains, among others, the following articles:

Article	Author
"Negro-White Marchers' Mandate to Congress: Freedom and Jobs Now!"	T. R. BASSETT
"Masses to Congress: On Rights and Jobs, 'Advise and Consent'"	Editorial
"In the Battle for Jobs and Negro Freedom"	GUS HALL
"Anti-Communism vs. Freedom's Cause"	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
"The Basis for Inter-Class Unity In Negro Freedom Movement"	JAMES E. JACKSON

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IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED BOARDING TRANSPORTATION MEDIA DESTINED FOR WASHINGTON, D.C., AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, OR CONCERNING WHOM SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE

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1. Current Members of the Communist Party

The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI boarding transportation media on August 28, 1963, at the point indicated, bound for Washington, D.C.:

Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
CONNIE BART	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
ARTHUR DEUTSCH	Queens, New York	Bus
FRANCES DEUTSCH	"	"
LOUIS DINNERSTEIN	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
ABE FRIEDMAN	New York City	Private automobile
BETTY GANNETT	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
[redacted]	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
JUNE GORDON	"	"
EUGENE GORDON, SR.	"	"
IDA GRANOFSKY	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"

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Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
ARTHUR KNIGHT	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON	Port Authority Bus Terminal, New York City	Bus
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
	Queens, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
ROBERT THOMPSON	New York City	Private automobile
JAMES TORMEY	"	"
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
[redacted]	"	"
BEATRICE WEISS	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"

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In connection with ROBERT THOMPSON, JAMES TORMEY and BETTY GANNETT, source advised THOMPSON planned to attend the March on Washington and would leave New York City, on August 27, 1963, in a car driven by JAMES TORMEY. (U)

[NY T-50
August 27, 1963] (U)

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The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI boarding transportation media outside New York City, on August 28, 1963:

Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
[redacted]	Newark, New Jersey	Bus
	"	"
	"	"
	Carteret, New Jersey	"
FRANCES CHANDLER FRANK CHANDLER	Newark, New Jersey	Train
	"	"
[redacted]	Neptune, New Jersey	Bus
	"	"
	"	"
	Newark, New Jersey	"
	"	Train
	Peekskill, New York	Bus
	Newark, New Jersey	"
	Ridgefield, Connecticut	"
	Newark, New Jersey	"

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The following individuals were observed boarding or on transportation media on August 28, 1963, bound for Washington, D.C., by the source indicated:

Name	Departure Point	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	Bronx, New York	NY T-40	September 14, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	"	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
ARTHUR EDELMAN	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
BETH EDELMAN	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963

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Name	Departure Point	Source	Date Furnished
EMMA ELLSWORTH	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
ARTHUR KNIGHT	"	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
		NY T-33	
	"	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	80 Clinton Street, New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	"	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
DOROTHY RUBIN	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	Bronx, New York	NY T-40	September 19, 1963
	"	NY T-40	September 19, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
		NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	"	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
		NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	"	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	"	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963

In addition to the above, source reported IRVING POTASH had indicated he intended to participate in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. (U)

[NY T-48
August 23, 1963] (U)

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Former Members of the Communist Party

The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI boarding transportation media on August 28, 1963, at the point indicated, bound for Washington, D.C.:

Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
ALBERT E. BLUMBERG	Queens, New York	Bus
[redacted]	Jamaica, New York	"
SOL BRODSKY	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
SOL CHAIKIN	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
✓ MIKE DAVIDOW	"	"
JOSEPH ELMER	"	"
RALPH GLICK	"	"
[redacted]	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	Staten Island, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	Staten Island, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	Queens, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	Jamaica, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	Brooklyn, New York	Bus

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Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
	Jamaica, New York	Bus

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The following individuals were observed boarding or on transportation media on August 28, 1963, bound for Washington, D.C., by the source indicated:

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Name	Departure Point	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	Brooklyn, New York	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Brooklyn, New York	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963

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c. Individuals Concerning Whom Subversive Information is Available

The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI boarding transportation media on August 28, 1963, at the point indicated, bound for Washington, D.C.:

Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
ANNIE FRIEDLANDER	Brooklyn, New York	Bus
[redacted]	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
	Queens, New York	Bus
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	Train

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The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI boarding transportation media outside New York City, on August 28, 1963:

Name	Departure Point	Mode of Travel
SOPHIE FITZGERALD	Paterson, New Jersey	Bus
[redacted]	Newark, New Jersey	Train
	Peekskill, New York	Bus

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The following individuals were observed boarding or on transportation media on August 28, 1963, bound for Washington, D.C., by the source indicated:

Name	Departure Point	Source	Date Furnished
ANN FRIEDLANDER	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963 (U)
	"	NY T-28	September 3, 1963
	Brooklyn, New York	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	"	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	80 Clinton Street New York City	NY T-28	September 3, 1963

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IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED PARTICIPATING IN THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, OR CONCERNING WHOM SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE

. Current Members of the Communist Party

The following individuals were observed by Special Agents of the FBI in attendance at the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

PHIL BART
JOSEPH BRANDT
GUS HALL
JAMES E. JACKSON
ARNOLD JOHNSON
[redacted]
LOUIS WEINSTOCK

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The following individuals were identified by the source indicated as having attended the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-17	September 19, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-57	August 29, 1963
	NY T-57	August 29, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963

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Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-36	August 29, 1963
CONNIE BART	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-53	September 5, 1963
	NY T-53	September 5, 1963
	NY T-57	August 29, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
CLARA COLON	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
LOUIS DINNERSTEIN	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
RUTH DANIELS	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
BEN DAVIS	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
DOROTHY DALLEY	NY T-36	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-17	September 19, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
TOMMY DENNIS	NY T-22	September 28, 1963 (U)
[redacted]	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-58	September 5, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
EMMA ELLSWORTH	NY T-35	August 29, 1963
WILLIAM EPTON	NY T-44	September 18, 1963
BURTON FELTER	NY T-54	August 30, 1963
JEAN FRANTJIS	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
FRANCES GABOW	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-58	September 5, 1963
CHARLES GIFT	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-54	August 30, 1963
JAMES E. JACKSON	NY T-49	September 4, 1963
CONRAD KOMOROWSKI	NY T-37	September 19, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963

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Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-44	September 18, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-49	September 4, 1963
	NY T-49	September 4, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-40	September 19, 1963
	NY T-11	August 29, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
THOMAS NABRIED	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-58	September 5, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-22	September 28, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-58	September 5, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963

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Name	Source	Date Furnished
DANNY RUBIN DOROTHY RUBIN	NY T-51	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
	NY T-52	September 6, 1963
	NY T-49	September 4, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
	NY T-43	August 29, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-4	August 29, 1963
	NY T-23	August 29, 1963
	NY T-55	September 5, 1963

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B. Former Members of the Communist Party

The following individuals were identified by the source indicated as having attended the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-14	September 18, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
VINCENT CONZO	NY T-106	September 9, 1963
ABE EGNAL	NY T-55	September 5, 1963
MORRIS GOLDIN	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-30	August 29, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963

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Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-44	September 18, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-30	August 29, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963

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C. Individuals Concerning Whom Subversive Information Is Available

The following individuals were identified by the source indicated as having attended the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

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Name	Source	Date Furnished
[redacted]	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-14	August 30, 1963
EDWARD FONTANILLIS	NY T-41	September 19, 1963
	NY T-42	September 19, 1963
ANN FRIEDLANDER	NY T-12	September 19, 1963
PEARL GER	NY T-30	August 29, 1963
ELSIE GILMAN	NY T-106	September 9, 1963
	NY T-36	August 29, 1963
[redacted]	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	NY T-56	September 5, 1963
	NY T-32	August 29, 1963
	NY T-33	August 29, 1963
	NY T-29	September 4, 1963
	NY T-44	September 18, 1963
	NY T-12	September 19, 1963

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In addition to the above, the following is noted:

CONNIE BART commented she had observed JACK STACHEL, MIKE and GAIL DAVIDOW in attendance at the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-47
August 29, 1963] (U)

The records of the Northwest Airlines, Seattle, Washington, reflect that [redacted] left on Flight Number 80 at 12:20 a.m., August 28, 1963, for Washington, D.C., to arrive at Dulles Airport. He had reservations to leave Washington, D.C., on the same date. b6 b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] attended the March on Washington. They did not represent any organization but part of their assignment was to sell Communist newspapers and literature at the bus sites and in Washington, D.C., in accordance with previous instructions received for the Greater New York Press Club. (U)

They had with them 100 copies of "The Worker" and various CP pamphlets which they began to sell at about 3:00 p.m. when the March on Washington began to break up. They sold these items until about 5:30 p.m. and were completely sold out when they left. Proceeds from the sale in the amount of $25.00 were turned over to "The Worker". (U)

[NY T-17
September 19, 1963] (U)

On September 7, 1963, JAMES TORMEY stated he had driven to Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963, with his wife, BETTY GANNETT, and ROBERT THOMPSON, to attend the March on Washington. He said he met GUS HALL in Washington, D.C., and that most of the CP leadership was in attendance at the March. (U)

TORMEY added that the reason he and most of the CP leadership went by car was so they would not attach any stigma to the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-12
September 12, 1963] (U)

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Deputy Chief HOWARD V. COVELL, Executive Officer, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1963, made available to SA [redacted] b6 b7C a card index which, he advised, contained the names and affiliations of individuals who had applied for and received press cards to attend the Civil Rights March on Washington. This was held at Washington, D.C., on August 23, 1963.

Among these cards was one for PAUL NOVICK, the "Morning Freiheit", Press Card 1136.

No instructions or directives were issued by the officials of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) to any members of the CPEPD in regard to the March on Washington. It is believed that the CPEPD and the CPUSA did not have any significant part or influence in the August 23, 1963 demonstration, but seemed to be content to merely take part. (U)

[NY T-53
September 5, 1963] (U)

[redacted] stated on September 10, 1963, that b6 b7C she had attended the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-105
September 11, 1963] (U)

On September 17, 1963, EMMA ELLSWORTH congratulated [redacted] for having brought members of a tenants association to the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-35
September 18, 1963] (U)

On September 4, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] stated they had attended the March on Washington. (U)

[NY T-49
September 5, 1963] (U)

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"Laisve", a semi-weekly Lithuanian language newspaper, published in New York, in its issue of August 30, 1963, page 1, column 5, contains an article which reflects that A. BIMBA attended the March on Washington as a representative of "Laisve".

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MANNER IN WHICH CP MEMBERS PARTICIPATED IN MARCH ON WASHINGTON

The following sources attended the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. These sources reported that the March was an entirely peaceful affair with no incidents occurring, and that they observed no attempt by the Communist Party or its members to influence the March or its participants.

These sources further advised that on the return trip to New York by various modes of transportation, the main theme of discussion among the returnees was the effectiveness of the March and the quality of the speeches made, particularly that of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Sources related they did not participate in the March as CP members, but rather as passive participants.

NY T-4
September 18, 1963

NY T-29
September 18, 1963

NY T-30
September 18, 1963

NY T-31
September 18, 1963

NY T-32
September 17, 1963

NY T-33
September 17, 1963

NY T-34
August 29, 1963

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NY T-35
September 18, 1963

NY T-36
August 29, 1963

NY T-37
August 28, 1963

NY T-38
September 18, 1963

NY T-28
September 18, 1963

NY T-39
September 18, 1963

NY T-17
September 18, 1963

NY T-14
September 18, 1963 (U)

NY T-40
September 18, 1963

NY T-41
September 17, 1963

NY T-42
September 17, 1963

NY T-12
September 18, 1963

NY T-43
September 17, 1963

NY T-44
September 17, 1963

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[NY T-11
August 29, 1963] (U)

In addition, NY T-28 related that prior to leaving for Washington, D.C., bundles of "The Worker" were placed on the buses chartered by Advance, as well as copies of a statement by the PYOC on its "Right to Earn, Right to Learn" conference. (U)

It was decided, in view of the position of the leaders of the March on Washington, to leave the bundles of "The Worker" unopened on the bus. (U)

NY T-17 additionally reported that upon arrival in Washington, D.C., members of the informant's group were given pamphlets written by BEN DAVIS dealing with the Negro fight for civil rights.

Following the March, these individuals sold about 100 copies of "The Worker" and various CP pamphlets. (U)

Source advised a large Detroit delegation convened on themall by the Washington Monument. There was a short meeting of CP members from Detroit and it was brought out that "we" should reverse the march, that is, to persuade the people to march to Capitol Hill instead of the Lincoln Memorial. This idea was abandoned as not being feasible as there were too many marshals and Military Police deployed around Capitol Hill. (U)

TOMMY DENNIS stated "we" should have brought a determined group of young people who could stampede the individuals attending the March into reverse, marching on Capitol Hill instead of the Lincoln Memorial. DENNIS stated this demonstration is only the beginning and "we" have won a point just by having such a demonstration. DENNIS said that the next time, possibly in two or three years, "we" will have another March, and this one will be a March on Congress. (U)

[NY T-22
September 5, 1963] (U)

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VIEWS OF CPUSA ON RESULTS OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON AND SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY

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National Leadership, CPUSA (U)

GUS HALL stated, with respect to the March on Washington, that in his opinion there were a quarter of a million people in the March. He stated that one quarter of the people in the March were white and that he and the Party could take credit for there having been so many white people in the March. HALL further stated the Party "had a great deal to do with this and that the Party played a major role in many of these white people going to Washington." (U)

[NY T-45
August 28, 1963] (U)

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held August 30, 1963, at CP Headquarters, New York City. (U)

The discussion concerned itself with the civil rights legislation pending in Congress and what could be done to get the Congress to react favorably towards this legislation now that the March on Washington was a success. (U)

JACK STACHEL urged that efforts should be made to get the labor unions involved in this fight. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON commented that demonstrations should be held in front of press offices demanding editorials on the need to do away with the filibusters in Congress. (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON called for work stoppages as well as demonstrations in Washington, D.C., as an anti-filibuster step. He said the work stoppages could be for a few minutes each day, to be increased daily as long as the filibusters continue. (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., stated that the CP should think more along the lines of a mass movement of a non-partisan (U)

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nature, saying the struggle is for all Americans and that it has placed the American system on trial. He noted that the Muslims, as a result of the March on Washington, were "buried". DAVIS said that he would propose that the CP have people demonstrate in Washington, D.C., every day of the filibuster. He also felt that it was possible to have ten million Negroes shut down everything in this country as an anti-filibuster move. He felt that the work stoppages could be for fifteen minutes a day on the first day and the next day increase the work stoppage to a period of two hours. He felt that it was a legitimate demand to mobilize the American people in order to break any filibuster. (U)

DAVIS averred to the recent article by DAVID LAWRENCE in the "New York Herald Tribune." He described LAWRENCE's column as the worst one in the entire country. DAVIS stated that in his opinion, he did not believe that it would be out of line to set up a picket line around the "New York Herald Tribune." He said the picket line would be along the lines that DAVID LAWRENCE must go or there must be a public apology by that paper. DAVIS also felt that some effort should be made to force Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER of New York to take an active part in breaking any filibuster. (U)

[NY T-46
August 30, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, and invited guests was held September 4, 1963, in New York. (U)

At this meeting, the main point on the agenda was the March on Washington. (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS discussed the March. He characterized it as "the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of the country" and said there is a feeling in many quarters that official estimates of the March were lower on attendance figures than the number who actually participated. He stated that although the newspapers said there were approximately 200,000, it appeared more likely that there were close to 300,000 or 400,000. (U)

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DAVIS called for the establishment of a policy committee by the CPUSA for the purpose of bringing the meaning of the March to the people and to act on local problems. He commented, "More and more it is going to be necessary to work on our contribution within the framework of the March...to fight for the role of the working man... more and more it becomes necessary to work for the ideology of this particular movement and the working class..." (U)

According to DAVIS, the breaking of a filibuster "is the main next job" and pressure must be put on the President of the United States to break the resistance. (U)

JAMES JACKSON commended DAVIS on his report. He stated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had paid tribute to Dr. DU BOIS and it was his opinion that "there seemed to be kind of a second thought that the Negro movement at this stage in its organizational security can ill afford its divorcement of the experience and the substantial contribution of Negro Marxists." JACKSON noted that every newspaper in every country in the world has identified DU BOIS, not only as a leading literary figure, but also as a Communist. (U)

In describing the role of the CPUSA, JACKSON said that, "although equipped with proper foresight and projections, it could not be said that the practical, organizational functions of responsibility fitted the projections made." He said "We were one of many stimulating elements...but in this we played a rather anonymous role and we functioned more or less as individuals. Our mission was that of undistinguishable parts of the whole. In many areas our people were responsible for getting fine turnouts...the stimulating role our people played in certain areas needed additional emphasis...as to just what should be our particular role...it is a sad fact that in the huge mass role we performed anonymously." (U)

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JACKSON then asked rhetorically "Was there no special role for the Party?" and continued that "it points out a serious aspect of the Party - a kind of critical aspect of organizational laxity, a problem of definition of our identity." (U)

JACKSON was critical of the fact that so few participated in the distribution of "The Worker" and other literature noting that "in spite of the fact that the literature was neatly packaged and all prepared, in spite of the fact there were decisions and commitments, 3 or 4 people participated in the distribution..." He said this was not just another mass meeting but was "a big chunk of the most advanced area of the American popular masses and working class." He noted that "this is an assembly that comes once in the life-time of a party to assemble the militant, dedicated people who crossed half the country, gave up their jobs for a day or so, sacrificed to get into a social struggle. This was a natural pawn in which Communists should exist...to be with these people, eat with them, meet with them, develop address with which they could further communicate." (U)

JACKSON recalled the fact that, with only one dissenting vote, it had been decided that there be a special edition of "The Worker" for the March and that "a hundred comrades should participate" in its distribution but, in spite of this, the one dissent was the prevailing reaction. (U)

GUS HALL asked how many copies were sold and LOUIS WEINSTOCK stated that 1,400 copies of "The Worker" were sold "that day" and a total of about 1,000 pamphlets were also sold. (U)

WEINSTOCK remarked that final arrangements were made three or four weeks before the affair and "there were nineteen people at the meeting where 100 were supposed to come, five of them non-Communists..." (U)

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JACKSON stressed the need for getting better organizational means to get people to work. He said that, while in Washington, he had gotten "maybe a half dozen invitations from trade unions" and that the trade unions put on a tremendous public relations job. He noted that there was a Socialist Party conference for civil rights held on Thursday and Friday following the March attended by 100 people at the first session and about 300 people at the second session. (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON remarked "I think there is the opportunity for us to strengthen our participation in the follow-up (of the August 28th March) in the major districts and states that have not only struggled for public works programs but also other unemployment programs." (U)

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN stated he thought there was an improvement in youth work in terms of participation through mass organizations and there has been an improvement in terms of involvement of youth in civil rights demonstrations. (U)

IRVING POTASH commented "the country will not be the same after this March. I think an examination will probably show that many of our comrades played a very important role in bringing about or helping to bring about the participation of quite a number of trade unionists and trade union officials in this." (U)

POTASH stated the CPUSA must play a very important role in the civil rights struggle and "the youth movement in particular has a terrific role to play, and first of all to establish basic relations with the Negro youth." (U)

POTASH continued, "It is not difficult to establish those unions where the Communists have a great deal of influence. Those were the unions which produced the greatest participation in this March. To some extent this is true of (U)

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the UAW. Although that is not a red led union, it is true it has a great deal of left influence...you take District 65 (District 65 Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO) with a participation of four and one half thousand, certainly there is an example of left influence, Communist influence, where these unions have led the upsurge in the Negro struggle." (U)

POTASH, with respect to the role of the CPUSA, stated he thought that up to now the Party has been too cautious and it should be put on the agenda to move into this area with a greater decisiveness. (U)

[NY T-2
September 4, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of leading CP functionaries held September 6, 1963, in New York, JAMES E. JACKSON reported on the August 28th, 1963 March on Washington, claiming that "not since the Civil War have so many official bodies of the working population of our country associated themselves actively under the banner of the struggle for the rights of the Negro people." He said that the speeches were notable by the absence of red baiting and there was a unity of purpose between the leadership and those who participated in the March. (U)

JACKSON mentioned his attendance at a conference called by the Socialist Party and held in Washington, D.C., during the week of the March. He said the conference was very significant because it attracted to it as participants and speakers, many of the leading personalities and key administrators of the March. JACKSON commented, "One of the very interesting contributions at this conference was made by BAYARD RUSTIN who described himself as a fellow traveler of the Socialist Party." (U)

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JACKSON was critical of the role of "The Worker" in connection with the March, stating "our paper in comparison with any paper did not follow this event as it should have done. The truth is that very little happened to utilize 'The Worker' to establish our banner above the other banners in this movement." (U)

JACKSON pointed out that, in spite of the decision to publish a very large number of extra copies of "The Worker" dedicated to the March, the paper was not utilized at the March. He described the failure of adequate distribution of "The Worker" as a serious weakness in organization and said "Our Party is the vehicle to socialism. The 200,000 people who took part in the March should be the 200,000 people who should be in our Party. So we had the additional duty in this March to win Party members." (U)

GEORGE MORRIS said that the union representation at the August 28th March was brought there by unions that are partially or to some extent Socialist-Party influenced or have a Left background. He described this as a revitalization of the united front and stated "I think this is something for us to seriously think about because it again emphasizes that there is a base for progressive activity." (U)

[NY T-2
September 6, 1963] (U)

Source related PHIL BART had complained the CP had not contributed to the March on Washington because it had not contributed to the unity of the March. BART said this and many other things just cannot go on and that the membership is a reflection of the leadership. BART said the Party must go into the South and establish itself and not talk about it any longer. (U)

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BART further commented no one was at the March on Washington to sell "The Worker" although "we" were supposed to have a meeting of 100 people on the Monday before for that purpose. He said only 19 people showed up. BART stated there is a feeling in the Party that we cannot be a factor for things any longer. (U)

[NY T-47
September 9, 1963] (U)

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held September 16, 1963, in New York. (U)

JAMES JACKSON reviewed the racial situation in Birmingham, Alabama, and announced that "The Worker" would carry a lead editorial on the first page demanding that Governor WALLACE of Alabama be brought to justice; demanding that the President establish federal occupational authority throughout Alabama; demanding a roundup of the membership of the American Nationalist Party, the White Citizens Councils, and the Ku Klux Klan; and demanding the immediate discharge of J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and a complete reorganization of the FBI. (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON said that, immediately after hearing of the bombing in Birmingham, he reached a number of people in the Harlem area of New York City, and raised the question of sending telegrams and holding some kind of demonstration. (U)

PATTERSON said that, while he thought JACKSON's statement concerning the FBI was correct, he would like to see a special article devoted to the FBI and "its complete failure over the years" in relation to racial matters in the United States. (U)

ROBERT THOMPSON stated the CPUSA should try to bring about effective, immediate action by the New York City Committee on Racial Equality. He said there should be some kind of major action in New York City, either in the nature of a mass meeting or a march and the Party should undertake a compaign in New York and nationally to influence public opinion in this situation. (U)

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IRVING POTASH said it is not enough to throw responsibility on Governor WALLACE of Alabama, but it must be stated in clear terms that the federal government also has a certain responsibility for what is happening in Alabama. (U)

POTASH noted that President KENNEDY is scheduled to appear before the United Nations (UN) and suggested it might be advisable to set up delegations to submit petitions and demands "even before he gets to the UN", thereby precipitating a possible demonstration at the UN. (U)

POTASH also suggested the possibility of taking the proposed statement for "The Worker" and reading it publicly at some federal office, "possibly at Foley Square" in order "to dramatize our feelings in this matter." (U)

BEN DAVIS commented, "I feel bitterly disappointed and bitterly dissatisfied with the response of our Party." He said the Negro movement has now reached the stage which requires a sharpening up of "our attack on the Kennedy administration." DAVIS urged greater activity on the part of the CP, USA stating, "I am of the opinion that unless our Party finds a way, symbolically or personally, or in some other way, to integrate itself in some public manner, if not in its own name, then through some organization in which the Party is known to have influence, we are just going to get a setback that will take us years and years to overcome." (U)

[NY T-[illegible]
September 16, 1963] (U)

Source advised that on September 16, 1963, a telegram to President JOHN F. KENNEDY, The White House, over the signature of GUS HALL, was dispatched by the CP, USA. (U)

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The text of this telegram is as follows:

"Brutal murder of 6 Negro children yesterday in Birmingham demands immediate action and Federal troops to protect lives of American citizens against lawless insurrection, terror, and calls for the arrest of Wallace and others responsible for murder and bombings. Federal authorities must take power of government away from such bloody hands. Failure to act vigorously in this crisis will not be tolerated by justice living Americans. You can no longer ignore the growing popular demands for arrest of Wallace and those who incite racist violence and defiance of United States Constitution. Action must be taken to dissolve the Ku Klux Klan, the White Citizens Councils, the American Nazi Party, the National States Rights Party, and all racist terrorists. We demand executive orders and complete program of Federal action to smash the resistance of segregationists in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and elsewhere in the south, for the full establishment of constitutional liberties immediately to all Negro Americans and the establishment of new genuinely democratic government in those states in accord with the United States Constitution. Nothing short of these minimum measures will constitute adequate response by you to the challenge of the Birmingham bombing outrages. You, President Kennedy, are held personally responsible for the lives and property of American citizens against racists terror under your authority under the constitution. (U)

Gus Hall" (U)

[NY T-48
September 16, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the National Board, CPUSA and invited guests was held September 18, 1963, at CP Headquarters, New York City. (U)

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At this meeting it was stated the student council of Tuskegee Institute had issued an invitation to GUS HALL or some other representative of the CPUSA to participate in a series of platform speakers to develop "ideas and philosophy occupying various positions along the ideological spectrum." HALL was requested to explain the basic philosophy of the CPUSA, and discuss what he felt to be the main threat to the democratic idea. (U)

BEN DAVIS spoke of the letter from Tuskegee Institute describing it as of greatest importance. He asserted that the Negroes are now willing, as are other forces, to know what the Communist Party has to say and to listen to Communists and welcome whatever support, guidance, leadership, and practical sacrifice the Communists can give "in this new stage, which is how to break the resistance of the Dixiecrats and how to stop the Mc Carran Act." DAVIS stated that the letter from Tuskegee indicates how the students are thinking and "These students want to know what the Communists have to say about a democratic perspective in America today." He described this as "a direct relationship to the role of Communist youth and to the setting up of a new organization." (U)

[NY 5-2
September 18, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the National Board, CPUSA and invited guests was held September 25, 1963, in New York. (U)

The meeting concerned itself primarily with a report being prepared by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., on the Negro struggle in the United States. (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr., discussed an outline form for the report he is preparing. He said that he did not intend (U)

that his report be considered an ideological report, noting there is "no Chinese wall" between questions of ideology and a political line. He said it is possible to divide the two. The point of the report is to concentrate on the next step in the Negro movement as a whole. DAVIS felt that the Party had defined the character of the Negro Revolution and "our position" is essentially that the Negro movement is national in form despite the fact that "we" had come up with the erroneous position of "self-determination." (U)

DAVIS said that the Negro people have adopted a method of struggle, namely "peaceful, non-violent, direct mass action." He said this is now the chosen method of struggle by the Negro masses. He said the new question coming up, as a result of the bombings in Birmingham, is whether now is the time to abandon the whole question of non-violent action. He said it was his opinion that they should not abandon this theory because the purpose of the violence in Birmingham is to provoke the Negro and to date, the Negro has shown more self-restraint in the face of it. (U)

Continuing, DAVIS said "we" must make it clear that "we are for these self-defense programs of the Negroes." He said the Negro should have the right to defend himself against brutal attacks by racists with whatever weapons they can. He said the Party should point out that the Federal Government should step in and protect the Negro so that this responsibility is not left on the Negro people. DAVIS said the Negro people are in favor of Federal action in Birmingham and want Federal troops to take over the state. He felt that an additional goal is to break the resistance of the Dixiecrats which means "illegalizing and outlawing" all fascist organizations operating in the South. (U)

DAVIS commented that the two-man truce team sent by the KENNEDY Administration to Birmingham (KENNETH C. ROYALL and EARL C. BLAIK) was a pitiful step by the administration. He said that KING (MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) made a serious mistake when he agreed to accept these two people. DAVIS said that in criticizing this method "we" should put the blame on the KENNEDY Administration and not on KING. (U)

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Continuing, DAVIS stated that the great unity achieved as a result of the August 28, March on Washington can only be maintained by the development of further mass motions of this character, adding "you cannot have unity of the Negro people if they omit actions." He said the domestic leadership of the Negro movement, in one form or another, is tied in some way to the KENNEDY Administration. This is a situation that requires greater independence on the part of the Negro movement and its leaders. The key question is "how to get our line out and how to fight for it and how the party is going to exert some control and some influence." (U)

DAVIS stated that the August 28, March on Washington was not only a historical and unprecedented demonstration of the unity of the Negro people as well as the white people, but that the March transferred the responsibility to the Federal Government and to the American citizen. He said the next step, following Birmingham and the bombings, has to be a step involving masses of people. Since everyone "at the demonstration" took a pledge to sit in, to stand in, to demonstrate, now is the time, in my opinion, for the leaders of the Negro movement to use this to advantage. DAVIS stated that the South in the next five years will be the additional force which can be brought into the progressive movement and will help change the whole relationship of forces. He said "somehow our party has to appear as the champion of the Negro people's movement and as the champion of the very low poverty levels of living of the white masses in the South." (U)

He said this has to be done and it is not being done at the present time. There is no representative form of government in Alabama, Mississippi and other states. The focus of attention should be on what is the main source of resistance in the South today, the implementation of the rights of the Negro people. DAVIS felt that there was a need for some center from which a consistent policy and leadership could be given in order to reach wide sections of the Negro people. (U)

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He said it should be something broad, something militant, something which gives action from another center and which gives direct leadership in such a form that it can be an accepted part of the new revolution. He said it was time that "we went around and talked to some of the Negro leaders in order to see how this could be developed. He said "we have to have a form in which the consistent policy of the Party can be brought forward and can be approximated, if not fully, as closely as possible and that can reach great masses of the Negro people." DAVIS acknowledged that this "means money and it means a thorough discussion on our part." (U)

DAVIS also remarked that Harlem is a problem that must be solved because other forces have taken over the Harlem community "and the Party is no where around." He said this is the number one Party problem to be solved. "We" have to keep in mind the image of "our Party" among the Negro people as well as the white workers and progressives throughout the country. (U)

Following DAVIS' comments a discussion period followed. ROBERT THOMPSON said that the main object of the report is to develop the question "What is required now to successfully force federal intervention in Alabama?" He said that "we" have to defend KING's leadership in this movement---especially the leadership that KING represents. THOMPSON remarked that he did not agree that there was a need for a new center for the civil rights movement as suggested by DAVIS. He said it would not serve a useful purpose and such a center would be a focal point for the gathering of "every flighty element that is trying to horn in on the real movement." (U)

THOMPSON said "we" have to think about the development of the strength and role of the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC). He said their activities can play a real part and can be expanded to shape the program of the civil rights movement. (U)

GUS HALL expressed the opinion that there is a need now to discuss the question of a new party, a party of labor and Negro. There is a need to discuss a new (U)

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alignment, not necessarily a new party but one which could emerge as a giant political action. He felt that there was also a need to project new ideas on the part of labor "in order to get out of their rut." (U)

JAMES JACKSON said the report should give a rousing salute to the Negro in this year 1963. The main thing is the glorious rise of the Negro in America which has inspired the world. JACKSON, in commenting on the pending civil rights bill, felt that there should be a lobby down in Washington on this bill. (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON stated that labor will play an important role in the Negro movement and he was in favor of some sort of a Negro political action committee. (U)

IRVING POTASH stated that there was a need for unity in the Negro movement. He said "our party" for years has projected this idea and the Party should signify the weakness of this unity. He said that the right of self-defense by the Negro is a most important question and "we" should take a forthright position on it. He said the Negro patrols in Birmingham have our support in view of the fact that the Federal authorities are not carrying out their responsibilities. He said that if the Federal authorities were carrying out their responsibilities, it would be a different situation. (U)

GILBERT GREEN commented that what had been discussed can be the basis for a good report. He said there is a need to take the Negro freedom struggle off the streets and into the courts. "Our party" should be careful to maintain the unity of the Negro struggle. "we should not impose the party on this movement. We should do nothing which will either turn this movement into an anti-Communist movement or will divide the movement." (U)

GREEN said "our objective" must be to press the administration to break with the Dixiecrats and this will guarantee the renovation of the South. (U)

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, in concluding the discussion, said the Party must concentrate on influencing the leaders and the policies of the Negro liberation movement. He said "we" should suggest that there be in Washington in some public place like the Washington Monument or the Lincoln Memorial a round-the-clock massing of people with outstanding speakers from all over the country to continue until the filibuster is broken. He said "many people in the movement are officially considering this." DAVIS said "our access" to various forces and figures in this movement is not cut off. "I am not the only one who has this access. Gus (Hall) and Jim (Jackson) have it as well as others on various levels." DAVIS said the question is, are we satisfied with "the limited instrumentalities that we now have?" DAVIS further remarked "we must have elements of boldness and change our role from one that just defines policy and evaluation to one that helps shape policy." DAVIS said "This guy Rustin calls me constantly...openly." (U)

DAVIS, in concluding his remarks, stated that the Party must demand (President) KENNEDY come out against the ultra right and take a sharp position against them. He said "we" must demand that a deadline be set for integration in the country. (U)

[NY T-2
September 25, 1963] (U)

NEW YORK DISTRICT LEADERSHIP, CPUSA

On September 17, 1963, a CPUSA New York District meeting was held at Hellanic Hall, 269 West 25th Street, New York City. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON acted as Chairman and the agenda included an evaluation of the March on Washington by ROBERT THOMPSON. In his report, THOMPSON made the following observations: (U)

The March was orderly and calm, without any incidents which would have detracted from it. Negro and white unity has (U)

been raised to a new level by the March. The struggle for equality is a struggle for all Americans not for Negroes alone. The March was excellent but the murder of Negroes in Alabama and the fact that police brutality is still a major issue against Negroes should have been brought out more in the March. (U)

The leaders of the March should concentrate on these proposals in regard to civil rights and a strong Fair Employment Practices Commission. They should see that the Negro is protected in his right to vote in the South and a fight made for full equality in the struggle for jobs. The Negro fight for jobs is a test for the labor movement and Negro and white allies. This fight should be concentrated industry by industry and understanding in trade unions raised to a new level. (U)

Although the March was good, there was not enough organization in the grass root section of the movement, especially in the Puerto Rican community. Few Puerto Ricans took part because they were not organized and werenot told what the March was all about. The Puerto Rican movement should be built up and this is one field the Party could move into and do a good job. (U)

The Negro American Labor Council was not as successful as it should have been in the March. This organization has been going downhill since its last convention in its fight for Negro rights. However, individual leaders, especially A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, showed great strength and character. (U)

The formation of the new Negro party is a danger to the Negro movement at the present time. It is a danger to the Negro movement because its name will split the movement itself. (U)

In regard to the Party activity in the March, "The Worker" did not effectively reach the hands of those who attended this event. Very few volunteers showed up to distribute "The Worker" at the various points of embarkation from New York to Washington, D.C. Although the role of the Party was a correct estimate of

SECRET (U)

the March and how it should be carried out, the main Party weakness was not getting the paper into circulation. (U) (U)

The report by THOMPSON was accepted unanimously.

[NY T-4
September 17, 1963] (U)

LOCAL CP CLUBS, NEW YORK DISTRICT

JAMES TORMEY gave a report on the Negro Movement and the August 28, 1963 March on Washington, at a meeting of the CP caucus in the New York Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). (U)

TORMEY advised the following in his report: (U)

The Negro Movement is a revolutionary movement aimed at the elimination of the residue of slavery and intimidation of the Negro people. Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING has said that the whole Movement is a basic attack against the power structure of the United States, and that this is most important because it is a Marxist approach to the problem coming from a Negro leader. (U)

Concerning the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, the Negro leadership estimated 250,000 people participated with an estimate of approximately thirty per cent white people. This is very important to the overall success of the March. (U)

The Muslim and Black Nationalist Movement suffered a serious setback because of the March on Washington, the way it was received and the way that it was carried out without any riots or fighting. (U)

The efforts of the progressives to obtain the labor unions participation in the Civil Rights and Negro Movement is tantamount to saving labor unions. If the Labor Movement does not become involved in this struggle they could be seriously weakened. Labor seriously needs the alliance with the Negro Movement. (U)

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The contemplated March on City Hall in New York City scheduled for September 29, 1963, was called off. The reason given was that as originally planned it would have been mainly concerned with the building trades and would have been dangerous and may have destroyed labor's part in the March. (U)

The March on City Hall should include other demands besides those against the building trades. (U)

When the new date is announced for the March on City Hall, "we" will have an all out job. The bridge between labor and the Negro People's Movement is the Negro "Comrades." (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON advised at this same meeting that "we" played a fundamental role in the March on Washington all over the United States. He also said that "we" must fight vigorously to protect the unity of the Negro leaders. (U)

[NY T-12
September 17, 1963] (U)

OTHER CP DISTRICTS

1. Newark, New Jersey (U)

At a CP meeting held September 4, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, a discussion was held relative to the March on Washington. (U)

It was stated by one of the members present that he felt the March would not accomplish any great change in Congress, and it would not bring civil rights closer, but it was a success in that the March was actually held. Further, that President KENNEDY, by being so nice, had robbed the March of its militancy. President KENNEDY, by endorsing the March, attracted many people to the March who otherwise would not have attended. (U)

It was further felt that a bad part of the March was the failure of those participating not to realize that the United States must have socialism to bring about civil rights and end unemployment. (U)

[NY T-49
September 5, 1963] (U)

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ACTIVITY OF "THE WORKER"

"The Worker" issue of September 1, 1963, page 1, contained an article by "The Worker Staff" entitled, "200,000 Demand Congress Act For Freedom," which article summarized the events of the March on Washington and contained brief excerpts from some of the speakers at the March.

"The Worker," isssue of September 8, 1963, contained an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON entitled, "The Mandate of Millions Is for Kennedy to Act Against the Racists." This editorial mentions various racial incidents and states the March on Washington presents President KENNEDY with a mandate to take prompt corrective action in the quest for civil rights.

This same issue contained on page 2, an article by MIKE DAVIDOW entitled, "N.Y. Ripe for Its Own Civil Rights March".

"The Worker" issue of September 10, 1963, page 3, contained an article entitled, "March to City Hall Sept. 29 To Protest Building Job Bias."

This article called attention to a proposed March on City Hall to press the struggle for building trades jobs for Negroes and Puerto Ricans being sponsored by the Joint Committee for Equal Opportunity as a follow-up to the March on Washington.

"The Worker" issue of September 17, 1963, page one, contained an editorial captioned, "Bring Wallace to Justice for Inciting to Murder" and an article by JAMES E. JACKSON under the same caption relating to the bombing in Birmingham, Alabama, which resulted in the death of six Negro children. These artivities demanded President Kennedy issue an Executive Order declaring the State of Alabama to be in a state of insurrection against the constituted law of the land and in violation of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

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"The Worker" issue of September 22, 1963, contained several articles bearing such captions as, "Sunday Is Set For Mourning Child Martyrs"; Protests Mounting in Nation Over Birmingham Murders"; "A Time for Action"; "Who Threw the Bomb? 'We All Did It'" and "East Siders Urge U.S. Federalize Alabama."

These articles all relate to the bombings in Birmingham, Alabama, and point up the plight of the Negro people. They call for the arrest of Governor WALLACE of Alabama and for President KENNEDY to intervene in that State.

"The Worker" issue of September 24, 1963, contained an article entitled, "10,000 at Rally Demand JFK Send Troops."

This article reflected a crowd of 10,000 people gathered at New York's Foley Square on Sunday, September 22, 1963, to mourn the six Negro children killed in Birmingham, Alabama, and to demand federal action in behalf of the Negro people in the South.

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C. DEMONSTRATIONS AND NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING FOR THE CHILDREN OF BIRMINGHAM HELD ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1963

This demonstration was held on September 22, 1963 outside the United States Court House at Foley Square in New York City. Approximately 10,000 people were present. The demonstration was sponsored by the NAACP, CORE, as well as other organizations.

Among those in attendance were BENJAMIN DAVIS and his wife [redacted] Davis

N.Y. Mrs Benjamin J. Davis [NY T-35 September 24, 1963] & (U)

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D. DEMONSTRATIONS BY ADVANCE IN NEW YORK CITY ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1963, SEPTEMBER 30, 1963 AND NOVEMBER 27, 1963

A group of about 35 persons representing Advance picketed the United States Mission to the United Nations (UN), New York City, on September 16, 1963, continuing through to the morning of September 17, 1963, at which time eight pickets remained. The pickets carried signs protesting the Birmingham killings and asking President KENNEDY to intervene in that situation and calling for a civil rights police force. While walking they chanted for the arrest of Alabama's Governor WALLACE.

About 40 persons participated in a picket line demonstration in the UN Plaza, held by Advance on September 16, 1963, calling for a civil rights force to prevent further violations in the South and demanding Federal intervention in Birmingham.

[NY T-28
September 24, 1963] ~~X~~ (U)

Members of Advance took part in a picket line on September 19, 1963, near the Carlyle Hotel, New York City, where President KENNEDY was staying. The pickets carried signs bearing the following slogans: "Arrest Wallace Now"; "Send Troops to Birmingham"; "Only Federal Action Can Settle Racism in Birmingham".

[NY T-168
September 20, 1963

NY T-41
September 20, 1963] ~~X~~ (U)

Members of Advance picketed in front of the United States Steel Office at 71 Broadway, New York City, on September 30, 1963. There were about 40 persons in the demonstration. They carried signs calling for equal opportunities for Negroes.

[NY T-28
October 1, 1963] ~~X~~ (U)

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A City Board meeting of Advance was held on November 23, 1963. The agenda concerned making plans for picketing the United States Steel Office on November 27, 1963, to protest the company's alleged failure in Birmingham, Alabama, to use its influence in the cause of civil rights. ~~(U)~~

[NY T-28
November 29, 1963] ~~(U)~~

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately twenty demonstrators in the picket line demonstration by Advance at the offices of United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, on November 27, 1963. The demonstrators carried signs reading, "U.S. Steel Do Your Part In Building A Living Memorial To President Kennedy"; "U.S. Steel In Memoriam To President Kennedy Integrate Birmingham". The demonstration was peaceful.

E. DEMONSTRATION AT 24TH PRECINCT, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

This demonstration was mentioned in the section of this report pertaining to the Workers World Party.

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F. Boycott of New York City Public Schools, February 3, 1964, March 16, 1964

The "New York Daily News" of February 4, 1964, contains an article captioned "Third of Pupils Stay Out in Peaceful Boycott." It was reported in this article that slightly more than a third of the million pupils in the city school system boycotted classes on February 3, 1964. It was noted that the demonstration was not marred by a single instance of violence. The organized demonstration was planned and executed by civil rights groups dissatisfied with the Board of Education's plan for racial integration.

"The New York Times" of February 4, 1964, contained an article captioned "Thousands of Orderly Marchers Besiege School Board's Office." In this article, it was stated that thousands of those participating in the Boycott of New York City Public Schools on February 3, 1964, marched on the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. It was reported that Rev. MILTON A. GALAMISON was the leader of the boycott and that BAYARD RUSTIN was the director of the boycott. The boycott was called to protest the racial imbalance in New York City Public Schools.

It was reported that the ranks of those marching had been infiltrated/"by extremists" who were "passing out copies of the Communist Party Worker and a pink sheet of the far-left Progressive Labor Movement, demanding that President JOHNSON take three billion dollars from the defense budget to rehabilitate city schools."

The "New York Daily News" of February 5, 1964, carried the headline "Boycott Chief Soviets' Guest; RUSTIN at UN Mission Party." On page 3, there appears an article by JOHN BAIRD and HENRY LEE. In the article it was stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, who was fresh from his labors of the day before (February 3, 1964) in directing a citywide schools boycott, last night attended a private cocktail party given by NIKOLAI FEDERENKO, Soviet United Nations Mission, 136 East 67th Street. According to the article, the press

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learned from RUSTIN that his presence there was derived from his activities in the Committee for Nonviolent Action and his preoccupation with artistic freedom within the Soviet Union.

A circular by the CPUSA was circulated at the Walt Whitman Housing project, Brooklyn, New York, just prior to the Boycott of New York City Public Schools, which took place on February 3, 1964. The circular supported the February 3, 1964 Boycott of Public Schools.

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At a meeting of the New York District Committee of the CP held on January 11, 1964, BILL ALBERTSON, speaking in regard to the school boycott scheduled for February 3, 1964, stated he could not say what to do since the Negro leadership of the boycott does not have its campaign fully developed. ALBERTSON said that the CP will mobilize in the district and in the neighborhoods to follow the plans of the boycott. (U)

[NY T-59
January 17, 1964] (U)

The Tremont Club of the Bronx CP held a meeting on January 30, 1964. SAL CRISCUOLO, the club organizer, talked about the school boycott which was scheduled for February 3, 1964. SAL stated if the boycott does materialize the members of the club should cooperate fully with the local civil rights organization and those who are in a position should participate. (U)

[NY T-8
February 20, 1964] (U)

(U)

A meeting of the Forbes Club of the CP was held on January 6, 1964. [redacted] urged all members of the club to support the New York City Public Schools boycott on February 3, 1964. She stated that this is part of the Civil Rights struggle and that the CP and "The Worker" are contributing to this fight. (U)

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[NY T-13
January 9, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Bronx County Council of the CP held on March 11, 1964, [redacted] urged all who could do so to participate in one way or another on Monday, March 16, in order to insure a successful boycott to show the Board of Education that the people support full integration of all students in public schools. She said there may be other boycotts in the future and that they must align themselves with the Civil Rights group and do all that can be done to win this fight. (U)

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[NY T-8
March 17, 1964] (U)

The "New York Herald Tribune" of March 17, 1964, reported that Rev. MILTON A. GALAMISON led another boycott demonstration on March 16, 1964, which was said to be only half as large as the first boycott. It was also reported that JESSE GRAY participated in this demonstration.

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3. WORLD'S FAIR DEMONSTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 22, 1964

"The New York Times", issue of April 21, 1964, contains an article captioned "Stall-in Leaders Defy Plea to Bar Tie-up Tomorrow". This article reports that civil rights leaders went ahead with plans to conduct a massive traffic stall-in at the opening of the World's Fair in New York, despite a court order barring such demonstrations.

A board meeting of Advance Youth Organization was held on April 4, 1964. It was announced at this meeting that Civil Rights groups in the New York area were planning demonstrations at the World's Fair, New York, on April 22, 1964. Members of Advance Youth Organization were encouraged to participate. (U)

[NY T-29
April 6, 1964] (U)

On April 18, 1964, a group met at Advance Headquarters, 169 Allen Street, New York City. MIKE ZAGARELL asked for volunteers to be arrested during a World's Fair demonstration on April 22, 1964. (U)

[NY T-41
April 22, 1964] (U)

It was learned at a meeting of the East Side Rent Strike Committee in New York City on April 22, 1964, that SALLY GOLDIN took part in the demonstrations at the opening of the World's Fair in New York City on April 22, 1964. (U)

[NY T-33
April 23, 1964] (U)

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Among those persons who were arrested in picketing demonstrations at the World's Fair opening on April 22, 1964 were MIKE MARGOLIES, SHARON MARGOLIES and [redacted]

[NY T-150
May 6, 1964] (U)

Among those persons arrested during demonstrations at the World's Fair, on April 22, 1964, was [redacted] b6 b7C who identified himself as an official of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in St. Louis, Missouri. Also among those who were arrested in the demonstrations at the New York World's Fair on April 22, 1964 were the following.

1. [redacted]
2.
3. NELSON C. DUKES
4. PAUL FEINGOLD
5. [redacted]
6.
7.
8.
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10.
11.
12.
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14.
15.

Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
April 24, 1964

The source furnished information reflecting that MIKE DAVIDOW and [redacted] were present at the opening of the b6 World's Fair on April 22, 1964, for the purpose of covering the b7C demonstrations there for "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper. The same source advised that [redacted] was at the site of the Fair and that he planned to enter the Fair grounds.

[NY T-248
April 22, 1964] (U)

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on April 22, 1964, observed [redacted] b6 b7C marching with CORE pickets at the entrance to the World's Fair. Another Special Agent observed [redacted] marching with CORE pickets at the New York State pavilion.

The source advised that [redacted] stated on that date that only twelve of "our" people showed up that morning and that "we had promised over one hundred". This source further advised that [redacted] told [redacted] on April 22, 1964, that he had been arrested on a subway train stall-in and that [redacted] still was in jail. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-267
April 22, 1964] (U)

A Special Agent of the FBI observed [redacted] with CORE pickets on the grounds of the World's Fair on April 22, 1964.

[redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), advised on April 22, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN was arrested on that date at the New York City pavilion with JAMES FARMER, Leader of CORE, by Pinkerton police, for trespassing. b6 b7C

[redacted] also advised on April 24, 1964, that the following were among those arrested for taking part in demonstrations at the World's Fair on April 22, 1964:

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H. MARCH FOR DEMOCRATIC SCHOOLS, NYC, MAY 18, 1964

"The New York Times," May 9, 1964, page 14, contained an article "Rustin Is Fearful of Violence Here" which contained comments of BAYARD RUSTIN relative to the demonstration planned for May 18, 1964, in New York City. RUSTIN is credited with stating that the demonstration would afford a means of relieving some of the racial pressures that are building up. RUSTIN also said that the proposed demonstration would center on the demands of Negroes, Puerto Ricans and liberal whites for improved, integrated education.

It is stated that the demonstration would be sponsored by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People(NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality(CORE). According to the article, RUSTIN gave the schedule of events for the demonstration to be called "March for Democratic Schools" and these included boycotts at several public schools on the morning of May 18, 1964, picketing at Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER'S office at 22 West 55th Street, New York City, in the early afternoon, followed by a demonstration and mass meeting at City Hall, New York City at 4:30 p.m., and concluding with a march across Brooklyn Bridge to affix demands to the door of the Board of Education building.

"The Worker," in its issue of May 12, 1964, page 1, column 3, contained an article "Monday March for Rights Gets Wider Support" in which it is stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, "director of the May 18, March for Democratic Schools announced last week growing support for the New York City Hall rally to demand a city-wide plan for quality integrated schools." This article further stated:

"It is clear that the director of the May 18 action was appealing to all friends of the civil rights movement, and particularly to the white supporters, to view the City Hall rally in a crucial sense.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The press has already indicated that comparison with the all-white March 12 City Hall action led by the racist-led Parents and Taxpayers is inevitable.

"Since less than a week remains for mobilization, nothing less than an all-out activity that characterized the preparations for the Aug. 28 March on Washington is required to achieve the kind of demonstration that will make a profound impression on the city."

On May 8, 1964, MIKE DAVIDOW, representing "The Worker," was in contact with BAYARD RUSTIN. DAVIDOW wanted to know how the May 18th demonstration was progressing and RUSTIN advised him of the organizational support they were getting, the announced speakers and the plan for boycotting schools in Harlem.

Source further advised that on May 8, 1964, JACK STACHEL told CHAIM SULLER that he should play up big the May 18th affair at City Hall. (U)

[NY T 248
May 8, 1964] (U)

"The New York Times," May 19, 1964, page 1, contained an article "Rights Turnout Here Falls Short of Leaders' Goal' which stated that a crowd of Negroes and whites estimated at 4,000 to 5,500, showed up at City Hall, New York City, on May 18, 1964, for a school integration rally "instead of the '15,00 and 1' hoped for by civil rights leaders." It added that "Bayard Rustin, director of the protests here, had hoped to surpass the crowd of 15,000 whites that marched on City Hall on March 13. . ."

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) observed the following individuals at

the demonstration in front of Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER'S office, 22 West 55th Street, New York City, on the afternoon of May 18, 1964:

[redacted] b6 b7C

MIKE DAVIDOW
BAYARD RUSTIN

Special Agents of the FBI observed the following at the mass rally at City Hall, New York City, on the afternoon of May 18, 1964:

JOHN ABT
[redacted]
CONNIE BART
PHIL BART
[redacted]
HAROLD COLLINS
MIKE DAVIDOW
[redacted]
BEN FEE
[redacted]
HARRY FISHMAN
[redacted]
JUNE GORDON
SARAH GOULDIN (GOLDIN)
[redacted]
ARNOLD JOHNSON
[redacted]

[redacted]
MILT ROSEN
PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
DOROTHY RUBIN
BAYARD RUSTIN
[redacted]
AL SIMON
[redacted] b6 b7C
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
[redacted]
MOE FISHMAN

A Special Agent of the FBI obtained copies of literature being distributed at the mass rally at City Hall. These included the May 17, 1964 issue of "The Worker" which contained an article by MIKE DAVIDOW on page 1, stating that the civil rights demonstration for May 18 at City Hall was getting strong labor support. This issue had stapled to it, a post card containing space for a name and address and stating that by filling in a name and address, a person would receive the next three issues of "The Worker" without charge. Also distributed were throwaways from the Harlem Progressive Labor Club, "Jewish Currents" and the Socialist Labor Party.

A characterization of "Jewish Currents" is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

The throwaway of the Socialist Labor Party states that this party was founded in 1890 and "is the only bona fide party of Socialism in Ameria. It has no connection whatsoever with other parties or groups calling themselves Socialist or Communist, either in this country or abroad."

The Harlem Progressive Labor Club is a club of Progressive Labor, a characterization of which is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] distributing copies of "The Worker" outside the New York City Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, between the hours of 6:15 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. on May 18, 1964, during the rally held there by the March for Democtatic Schools. b6 b7C

A Special Agent of the FBI observed [redacted] selling the magazine Freedomways" in the crowd gathered

at City Hall, New York City, during the rally held there by the March for Democratic Schools.

A characterization of "Freedomways" is set forth in the appendix pages attached hereto under the caption, Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

The same Special Agent observed MIKE DAVIDOW in the front ranks of the crowd which left City Hall and marched across Brooklyn Bridge to the Board of Education.

At a CP meeting held on the evening of May 18, 1964, DORETTA TARMON, [redacted] stated that they had taken part in the demonstration at City Hall, New York City, that day. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-33 May 19, 1964] (U)

A CP, USA, NYD Board meeting was held at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City, on May 4, 1964, and JAMES TORMEY was the speaker on civil rights. TORMEY said the Party should support a May 18, 1964 rally of CORE and the NAACP, consisting of a march on City Hall and then the Board of Education to protest for integration in New York City. No action was taken on the plan. (U)

[NY T-4 May 8, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section, CP, was held in Brooklyn, New York, on May 19, 1964. (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON was the main speaker and devoted his talk to the school integration demonstrations which had been held on May 18, 1964, at City Hall in New York City. (U)

SECRET (U)

PATTERSON stated the demonstration was not too successful because several civil rights leaders failed to cooperate. (U)

PATTERSON stated that the Reverend GALAMISON refused to cooperate because he had not been included in the early organizational plans for the demonstration. (U)

PATTERSON stated he had spoken to GALAMISON on May 18, 1964, and had urged unity and cooperation among Negro leaders and between Negroes and whites. PATTERSON explained he had tried to get Reverend GALAMISON to cooperate and not to try to run the integration struggle by himself. (U)

PATTERSON stated that Reverend GALAMISON is power-happy and likes the "spotlight," and that although he is not a Communist, he is a man the CP can reach. PATTERSON said "we" can sit down with GALAMISON and talk over ideas with him. (U)

[NY T 75
May 22, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

I. SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 16, 1964

At approximately 9:25 a.m., on July 16, 1964, [redacted] Superintendent of the buildings located at 211 and 215 East 76th Street, New York City, while hosing the street and flower boxes outside the above buildings, became involved in an altercation with several Negro youths who were waiting to enter Robert F. Wagner Junior High School, 222 East 76th Street, New York City, for 10:00 a.m. remedial reading classes. b6 b7C

The Negro youths felt that [redacted] had deliberately splashed them with water and they, in retaliation, began to hurl trash cans and bottles at [redacted] fled into the building located at 215 East 76th Street, New York City, and from the first floor rear apartment in that building, telephoned the local police precinct, the 19th Precinct to report the incident.

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B. Appx.

One of the Negro youths, subsequently identified as James Powell, age fifteen, 1686 Randall Avenue, Bronx, New York, armed with a knife, pursued [redacted] into the building at 215 East 76th Street, New York City, but was prevented from entering beyond the vestibule of the building by a double locked door which required a key to open it. b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] New York City Police Department (NYCPD) was at this time in Jadco TV Service Store at 215 East 76th Street, New York City. [redacted] who was off duty at the time, heard the crash of glass and emerged from the store to see Powell with a knife in his hand emerging from the building at 215 East 76th Street, New York City. Lt [redacted] identified himself as a police officer and ordered Powell to drop the knife. Powell did not drop the knife, but attempted to assault Lt. [redacted] whereupon [redacted] fired three shots, two of which struck Powell, killing him.

At the time of the shooting, there were approximately eight hundred students in the vicinity of Robert F. Wagner Junior High School waiting to enter classes there and some of them attempted to create a disturbance which was brought under control by the arrival of additional members of the NYCPD.

Soon after the shooting, six youths who are pupils at the Robert F. Wagner Junior High School and allegedly witnessed the incident were questioned by the NYCPD. The six youths told conflicting versions of the incident, "but in the main" corroborated the statement of Lt. [redacted] that Powell refused to halt and drop the knife when [redacted] had ordered him to do so.

[redacted] previously mentioned, and [redacted] b6 Proprietor of the Jadco TV Service Store both furnished statements b7C to the NYCPD substantiating the statement of Lt [redacted] that he had shot Powell in self-defense.

On the afternoon of July 16, 1964, three youths, who are pupils at Robert F. Wagner Junior High School appeared at the 19th Precinct, NYCPD and alleged that they were witnesses to the shooting of Powell. Two of these youths claimed that Powell had no knife on his person as Lt. [redacted] claimed. The third youth stated that he heard the first shot

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and while leaving the school building to see what happened, heard two more shots. According to the youth, when he got to the street outside the school, he saw Powell lying in the street but never saw the actual occurrence.

The NYCPD recovered a knife which they claim had been in Powell's possession prior to the shooting.

NYCPD
July 16, 1964

James Powell

James Powell, age fifteen resided at 1686 Randall Avenue, Bronx, New York and was a 9th grade student at Public School 123, Bronx, New York. He was attending summer classes in remedial reading at Robert F. Wagner Junior High School.

[redacted]

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Powell did not mind going to school because one of his main activities at school was fighting. He claimed that he "never lost a fight." He had learned how to box in the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), but after a year had been kicked out of that organization. The incident leading to this was that a coach had told him to "take it easy on a kid" who was just learning how to fight and was smaller than Powell. However, Powell had become very angry when hit hard by theother boy and had commenced to beat him very seriously even after the round was over. This incident occurred when Powell was twelve or thirteen years old.

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Powell gave as one of the reasons for his poor school attendance during 1963-1964 school year, the fact that he was knifed in the leg and had spent a few days in a hospital. This knifing took place while his mother was in the hospital and he was staying with a friend. Powell belonged to a gang which he called a club, and despite the fact that they practiced how to fight using knives and shooting guns, his club "played it cool" and kept out of trouble. When Powell was fourteen and a half years old, he and another boy [redacted] who was a classmate of his at Junior High School 123 had beaten up a Puerto Rican boy "for kicks." As a result, the [redacted] boy was sent to a training school because he had been in trouble before. Powell was put on probation which started in June and ended in September, 1963. N.Y.K. b6 b7C

Powell fought nearly every day for kicks and he and his friends liked "to get high" on whiskey, but he did not drink wine as he felt that this was beneath him. Powell was absent from school thirty-two days during the last school term and on various days in December, 1963 and January, 1964, he was accused by fellow students or school authorities of the following:

Bullying, pickpocketing, stealing, card playing and fighting.

In April, 1964, Powell left New York City for Providence, Rhode Island because he had learned in March, 1964 that a girl, with whom he and four other boys had sexual relations, was pregnant. One of this group , who was an associate of Powell "Had been blamed for the baby". Court action by the girl against Powell's associate would result in a lot of trouble for that boy because he had a long record. It was Powell's thought that the girl might be killed and, therefore, he wanted to be safely out of the city before anything like this was going to happen. Powell also gave as

a reason for leaving New York City "there are no more kicks in this town." He returned to New York City in June, 1964, at which time he was described "as having moody spells and acting a little nasty."

[NY T-124
July 23, 1964] (U)

Lieutenant [redacted]

Lieutenant [redacted] was appointed to the NYCPD in December of 1947. He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on October 8, 1957, and the rank of Lieutenant on March 26, 1964. During his career in the police department, Lieutenant [redacted] has received nineteen citations for excellent police work. b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] has received many transfers during his service on the police department some of which were in connection with promotions. No reason is listed on [redacted] record for the other transfers.

An official complaint was filed against [redacted] on April 20, 1960, when he was absent without leave for seven hours. [redacted] On June 13, 1960, an official complaint was filed against [redacted] for signaling fifteen minutes late. This complaint was dismissed.

NYCPD
July 16, 1964

DEMONSTRATIONS AND VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK CITY FOLLOWING SHOOTING OF JAMES POWELL, JULY 17-31, 1964

July 17, 1964

About 200 Negro teenagers conducted an animated but orderly demonstration in Yorkville to protest the fatal shooting on Thursday (July 16, 1964) of James Powell.

The demonstrators, carrying school textbooks and placards proclaiming, "Save Us From Our Protectors" and "Stop Killer Cops," paraded for four hours in front of the Robert F. Wagner Junior High School on East 76th Street, New York City, New York, and near the 67th Street Police Station, New York, New York.

Led by local officials of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the teenagers sang civil rights songs, chanted "Police Brutality Must Go" and jeered and hooted at some 50 patrolmen who watched their parading.

The protest demonstration began at 9:00 a.m. with 75 youths marching and singing in front of the Wagner Junior High School. Two hours earlier, 50 policemen had been posted at the scene with nightsticks. The nightsticks were turned in when the police were told that only youths would be involved in the protest. At noon, the demonstrators were joined by 150 summer school students who had completed their morning classes. NY

As the crowd of teenagers grew, Chris Sprowal, Chairman of the Downtown Chapter of CORE grabbed a megaphone and cautioned the demonstrators "to behave like ladies and gentlemen." Minutes later, the demonstrators began marching the nine blocks to the 67th Street police station between Lexington and Third Avenues.

When they arrived in the vicinity of the station, the demonstrators were shunted behind a barrier on 67th Street between Lexington and Park Avenue, half a block away from the precinct house. Police stated the demonstrators had not been allowed in the block because it contained a firehouse, the Soviet Mission to the United Nations and the Kennedy Child Study Center. Later, they permitted 25 demonstrators to march across the street from the police station.

The group marched for about an hour. They dispersed quietly after Mr. Sprowal told them that there would "be picketing at the school early Monday morning."

"The New York Times",
July 18, 1964

July 18, 1964 ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 18, 1964, on the Southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, outside the Hotel Theresa, a rally was held sponsored by the East River and Downtown Chapters of CORE. This rally was scheduled for the period 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. and the speakers included Chris Sprowal of Downtown CORE and Charles Saunders of East River CORE. The subject matter was police brutality and the rally attracted about 300 persons at its peak. At 8:15 p.m., Sprowal informed the Police Department that the CORE part of the meeting was ended.

Shortly after this, the Reverend Nelson Dukes of the Fountain Spring Baptist Church, 158 West 126th Street, New York City, who is affiliated with the Blue Ribbon Organization for Equal Opportunities, took advantage of the crowd assembled for the CORE rally and began to speak about police brutality. Dukes, who was not a scheduled speaker for the CORE rally, made a strong speech.

Before Dukes spoke and after Sprowal ended his talk, Benjamin 2X Goodman, who identified himself as a teacher in Muslim Mosque I, delivered a very inflammatory speech which excited the audience against whites. CORE had lost complete control of the crowd.

Although it is not clear whether Dukes or [redacted], the speaker who followed him, urged the crowd to demonstrate at the 28th Precinct, Dukes was the one who led the crowd to the precinct. At about 8:30 p.m., a crowd of about 300 led by Dukes and others, proceeded south on Seventh Avenue to demonstrate at the 28th Precinct, demanding the immediate suspension and arrest of [redacted].

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At about 8:30 p.m., James Lawson of the United African Nationalist Movement (UANM) began to speak at the Northeast corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. He had a loudspeaker and invited the crowd over from the CORE meeting. Lawson delivered an inflammatory speech against police brutality and made statements that Negroes "should bust some heads" and "for every black man killed, two white men will be killed."

In the midst of his speech, he was interrupted by one of his group who informed that the police were battling people outside the 28th Precinct. Lawson told the audience what was going on and urged his listeners to split into two groups, one going south on 8th Avenue and one south on Seventh Avenue to West 123rd Street, where they could converge for a demonstration at the precinct. The majority of the crowd went south on Seventh Avenue with Lawson where they joined the demonstration at the 28th Precinct.

NYCPD, July 31, 1964

From 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 18, 1964, a rally was held at the Southwest corner of 125th Street, and Seventh Avenue, New York City, to protest the alleged "murder" of James Powell. This rally was under the sponsorship of the Downtown and East River Chapters of CORE with about 300 spectators. At the conclusion of the rally, a member of Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity, (OAAU) was allowed to speak and stirred up the spectators by making statements to the effect that Negroes should arm themselves for self-protection and must be willing to spill blood for freedom.

At approximately 8:15 p.m., another Negro group started a rally at the Northeast corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, when the people from the CORE rally began to march three abreast to the area of the 28th Precinct of the NYCPD, 123rd Street and Seventh Avenue, to demonstrate.

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In the demonstration, which began outside the 28th Precinct at about 8:45 p.m., there were elements from CORE chapters, the Freedom Now Party, the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and OAAU. The number of demonstrators at this precinct reached approximately 400.

NYCPD, July 19, 1964

About one hour after the demonstrations began at the 28th Precinct, someone in the crowd hurled a bottle at the police and an order was issued to clear the area immediately in front of the precinct. Many of the demonstrators refused to move, sat down and sixteen were arrested by the police. In making these arrests, numerous fights broke out and a call was issued for additional police to clear the entire area.

An outgrowth of this demonstration was the spread of disorder throughout Harlem. Three hundred additional police were ordered to Harlem at the height of the disorder and the Police Commissioner, Michael Murphy, arrived in Harlem during the early morning of July 19, 1964, to observe the situation.

A total of 32 persons were arrested as a result of the incidents which took place which total included the sixteen arrested in the area of the 28th Precinct and sixteen others arrested throughout Harlem on a variety of charges including felonious assault and looting.

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Two Negroes were reported shot by the police, [redacted] who was shot in the spine while looting a pawn shop, and J. L. Jenkins, shot while hurling bricks from a roof at members of the Police Department. Jenkins was reported dead on arrival. Two other Negroes were reportedly shot accidentally. Six members of the NYCPD reportedly were injured, one of whom was stabbed in the shoulder.

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The area from 5th to 8th Avenues and from 125th Street South to about 116th Street, was cordoned off by the Police Department, and as of 6:30 a.m., on July 19, 1964, the Harlem area was relatively quiet.

NYCPD, July 19, 1964

"The New York Times" issue of July 19, 1964, reported events of July 18, 1964, in part, as follows:

On July 18, 1964, a rally was held at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street by three chapters of CORE. After representatives of CORE had spoken protesting the shooting of James Powell by Police Lt. Thomas Gilligan, the speakers' platform was turned over to speakers representing various other groups including the United African Movement (UAM) and the Harlem PLM. One of the last speakers was the Reverend Nelson C. Dukes of the Fountain Spring Baptist Church, 158 West 126th Street, who called for a march on the West 123rd Street Police Station to demand the arrest of Lt. Gilligan on a murder charge.

After the rally broke up at 8:45 p.m., Reverend Dukes led the crowd down Seventh Avenue to the police station and upon arriving there, attempted to push in through the door but was blocked by police. With the aid of reinforcements, the crowd was pushed across the street at 9:30 p.m. As the police attempted to contain the crowd, bottles, bricks, and covers from refuse cans rained down from the roofs.

More than 500 policeman, including all members of the tactical force were called out to control the mobs. Shots were fired into the air by policemen to disperse the milling crowds. At least 30 people were arrested and many people were injured. Store windows were broken, and there was wide-spread looting.

A group of Harlem leaders met at 123rd Street Station House with Deputy Police Commissioner Philip Walsh. Attending

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the meeting were Madison Jones, Executive Director of the City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR); Criminal Court Judge Kenneth M. Phipps and James Lawson of the UANM. It was decided that a letter by Police Commissioner Murphy would be read at all church services in the morning, asking for law and order.

Reverend Dukes was shaken by the developments, and said that if he had known "this" was going to happen, he would not have said anything.

At Second Avenue and 76th Street, approximately a half block from the scene of the shooting of James Powell, six young members of the "Fascist-oriented United States Nationalist Party" held a brief meeting on July 18, 1964, in the afternoon to assail civil rights leaders for what was described as rising violence.

A small group of spectators who gathered to hear the speakers reacted with open scorn.

"The New York Times",
July 19, 1964

July 19, 1964

As of 5:00 p.m., July 19, 1964, there were approximately 300 persons in attendance at a rally at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church on West 122nd Strreet, New York City, the purpose of which was to protest and condemn police brutality. Persons who identified themselves as being from the PLM were handing out copies of "Challenge", the publication of this group.

At 5:20 p.m., July 19, 1964, Bayard Rustin and approximately 75 Negro youths were observed on the steps of the church. Rustin advised the police that he had gathered

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these youths together in order to have them go through Harlem that evening to ask people to stay off the streets to forestall the possibility of any additional rioting.

There were no incidents or disturbances at this demonstration.

NYCPD, July 20, 1964

On July 19, 1964, a rally was held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, at 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue West, the leader of which was Jesse Gray; the theme of the rally was "Is Harlem Mississippi". The audience consisted of 500 people, half of whom were Black Nationalists.

Gray called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct a situation which he called "the police brutality situation in Harlem." He stated that one way which could correct the situation is "guerrilla warfare," and he said that the city could be changed by 50,000 well organized Negroes.

Marshall England, the leader of the Harlem Chapter of CORE, said that the Negro people must vote and organize, which caused many in the audience to boo him. Jesse Gray called on Edward Mills Davis, a well known Black Nationalist street speaker, to restore order.

Davis stated that the problem would not be solved by an emotional outburst or by undirected violence. He called on black people who had been in the armed services and who know anything about guerrilla warfare to come to the aid of "Our people." He added, "If we must die, let us die scientifically."

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The final speaker was James Farmer of CORE, who was booed even before he spoke. He talked about the use of firearms by the police during the rioting.

"The New York Times",
July 20, 1964

As of 8:30 p.m., July 19, 1964, about 2000 Negroes were milling about the funeral parlor, 2250 Seventh Avenue, where the body of James Powell was on view. There had been numerous incidents of missile throwing at police officers by the crowd and an undetermined number of shots were fired by the police to disperse the crowd. Additional police were being ordered to the area of the funeral home.

Jesse Gray called for a march on and a demonstration at the United Nations on July 20, 1964, to ask the United Nations to take cognizance of the Negro situation in Harlem.

As of 10:00 p.m., July 19, 1964, the area from 125th Street to 133rd Street on Seventh Avenue was still the scene of numerous skirmishes between the police and Negro residents, with an estimated several thousand Negroes in the area. The activity consisted mainly of throwing bottles and other objects at the police and they in turn had fired shots only to disperse crowds.

As of 2:15 a.m., July 20, 1964, the situation in Harlem had quieted down and as of 4:45 a.m., things were back to normal with no further demonstrations being reported.

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An unofficial tally for the period beginning late on Saturday, July 18, 1964, and ending early Monday, July 20, 1964, indicated that there were 56 persons injured, 115 arrested, one killed, three others shot, and 65 stores in the Harlem area damaged. No police official had as yet characterized the disturbances of July 18-20, 1964, in Harlem as a "riot" but referred to them as a series of unlawful acts.

NYCPD, July 20, 1964

As 150 persons crowded into the Levy and Delaney Funeral Home, 2250 Seventh Avenue, from which James Powell was being buried, police manned barricades outside. Objects were thrown at the police from the roof tops. Police fired a volley of shots at roof tops which put a stop to the throwing of objects.

As the Powell family departed from the funeral home, a sound truck drew up in front, and Bayard Rustin entered the truck to urge the restless crowd to go home. He was answered by shouts of "Uncle Tom". Rustin replied that he was willing to be a "Tom" if it was the only way to prevent women and children from being shot down in the street. The crowd shouted, "We want Malcolm X." More objects were thrown from the roof tops, and more shots were fired by the police. The outbreak quickly subsided.

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 20, 1964

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Q [July 20, 1964] (U)

The Eastern Regional Conference of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club participated in a racial demonstration over the shooting of James Powell. The picket line came within four blocks of the riot area near the funeral home where the body of Powell was reposing. Six CP members were in the group. The group was not involved in violence. (U)

[NY [illegible]-125
July 20, 1964] (U)

On July 20, 1964, as of 7:15 p.m., a picketing demonstration was in progress at United Nations Headquarters, New York City, protesting the shooting of James Powell and alleged police brutality. The demonstration began at about 6:30 p.m. with about 250 persons participating representing PLM and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). No incidents of violence or arrests were reported.

NYCPD
July 20, 1964

As of 4:45 a.m., July 20, 1964, the situation in Harlem had returned to normalcy and no further demonstrations were being reported. An unofficial tally for the period beginning July 18, 1964, and ending July 20, 1964, indicated there were 56 persons injured during the Harlem disturbances, about 115 arrests made, one person was killed, three others shot and about 65 stores in Harlem damaged.

NYCPD
July 20, 1964

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On July 20, 1964, James Powell was buried at 9:00 a.m. at Ferncliffe Cemetery, Hartsdale, New York. About 30 people attended the burial and no incidents occurred.

NYCPD
July 20, 1964

A group of about 400 persons began assembling at about 10:00 p.m., July 20, 1964, at 125th Street, Harlem, Manhattan, and marched east to First Avenue, New York City, showering garbage at police officers. The crowd proceeded toward the Triborough Bridge and interfered with normal routing of auto traffic. New York City Police fired warning shots and dispersed the crowd. A disturbance was also reported at 11:30 p.m. on July 20, 1964, by approximately 100 Negroes, at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Garbage was hurled at New York City Police officers who fired warning shots and dispersed crowds. Eight persons were arrested.

NYCPD, July 21, 1964

"The New York Times" issue dated July 21, 1964, on page 1, column 6, and page 22, column 6, noted that disturbances in Harlem began shortly before sunset (July 20, 1964). Leaderless groups of Negroes marched up and down Seventh Avenue near 125th Street and onlookers expressed threats and threw bottles at policemen who dispersed crowds with nightsticks and drawn guns. No shots were fired. At 9:30 p.m., police broke up a march by about 1000 Negroes at Second Avenue and 125th Street. A crowd of mostly teen-agers, when told by James Farmer, CORE Chairman, at CORE Headquarters, 307 West 125th Street, that Lt. Gilligan would appear before a grand jury, roared, "They should kill him."

Shortly before midnight on July 20, 1964, the police attempted to break up a crowd of shouting youths at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, but were met by a barrage of bottles and debris.

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Other gatherings took place that evening at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, 116th Street and Seventh Avenue, 127th Street and Seventh Avenue and 125th Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

July 21, 1964

As of 12 noon, there were 35 members of CORE picketing in front of City Hall, New York City, and several additional members of CORE were inside City Hall, New York City, demanding to see Acting Mayor Paul Screvane to protest the failure of the NYCPD to arrest or suspend Lt. Thomas Gilligan, NYCPD Officer, who shot and killed James Powell, Negro youth, in New York City, July 16, 1964.

The CORE pickets stated they would continue the demonstration until granted an interview by either Screvane or Mayor Robert F. Wagner who was due to return to New York City the afternoon (4:30 p.m.) of July 21, 1964.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

At 2:30 p.m., there were fifteen pickets from CORE demonstrating at City Hall, New York City, with an additional 25 to 30 other CORE members in the area, but not picketing.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

As of 5:03 p.m. on July 21, 1964, the following five individuals had been arrested by the NYCPD on charges

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of disorderly conduct and intrusion on real property, in connection with the picketing then taking place at City Hall, New York City:

[redacted]
Community Council on Housing (CCH) N.Y.

[redacted]
Harlem Parents Association (HPA) NY

[redacted]
HPA NY

[redacted]
HPA

[redacted]
Manhattan CORE

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nycpd NYCPD
July 21, 1964

At 9:45 p.m., there were thirty five pickets at the residence of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, 62nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, protesting the shooting of James Powell. There was no disturbance reported at this picketing.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

Between 10:15 p.m. and 11:10 p.m., fifty persons attended a street meeting in front of the Office of the Integrated Workers of the PLM, 227 East Third Street, New York City. The principal speaker at this meeting was Carl Jerome.

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The purpose of the meeting was to protest police brutality and at 11:10 p.m. on July 21, 1964, the participants moved inside 227 East Third Street, New York City, to continue the meeting.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

At 11:00 p.m., the NYCPD sent reinforcements to the areas of Atlantic and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and to Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. About 1000 demonstrators were congregating in the streets at the above two locations and some stores windows had been reported smashed.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

July 22, 1964

At 12:30 a.m., approximately 100 to 150 persons in groups of 25 were gathering in the area of Lenox Avenue between 116th Street and 119th Street, New York City, and the police fired some shots in the air to break up these gatherings.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

Commencing at 5:00 p.m., there were 12 pickets at City Hall, New York City. At 9:15 p.m., the pickets from City Hall, New York City, marched to Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City, and as of 9:50 p.m., the marchers from City Hall, New York City, with a total of 25 pickets from CORE and the HPA were picketing Police Headquarters, New York City. The pickets carried signs demanding the resignation of Police Commissioner Murphy and the trial of Lt. Thomas Gilligan.

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At 10:00 p.m., the number of pickets had grown to 75 and 200 anti-pickets gathered in the area and harrassed the pickets. No outbreak of violence or arrests were made. At 11:00 p.m., the demonstration was discontinued.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

On July 22, 1964, from 9:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m., on July 23, 1964, there were crowds of Negroes up to 100 in number involved in looting and rioting as reported by the 77th Precinct, NYCPD.

On July 22, 1964, the 79th Precinct, NYCPD reported that looting by groups of Negroes had commenced at 10:30 p.m. on July 22, 1964, and at 4:00 a.m., July 23, 1964, was still going on but subsiding.

On July 22, 1964, during the late evening hours, the 80th and 88th Precincts, NYCPD, reported hundreds of Negro demonstrators participating in mass looting in the Brooklyn area.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

About 75 policemen escorting a group of CORE demonstrators to a subway station in lower Manhattan at 11:30 p.m. on July 22, 1964, fought off a group of 200 white teenagers throwing firecrackers and bottles and shouting, "Niggers go home." The incident took place at Broome and Center Streets, New York City. The police waving nightsticks charged into the group of neighborhood teenagers who had jeered the pickets from CORE earlier in the evening outside Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City.

"The New York Times"
July 23, 1964

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Violence broke out in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn on July 22, 1964, for the third successive night and the police fired volleys of warning shots to disperse the crowds of Negroes. Shortly before midnight patrolmen used their night sticks to clear the area. The police reported nine arrests primarily for looting.

"The New York Times"
July 23, 1964

On July 22, 1964, violence broke out in Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn, New York. Helmeted policemen fired warning shots over the heads of marauding Negro gangs around Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, New York. There were approximately 1000 rioters involved.

"The New York Times"
July 22, 1964

Much of the violence in Harlem early today occurred around 118th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, where the gangs were made up of ten to thirty teenagers and an occasional adult.

"The New York Times"
July 22, 1964

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July 23, 1964

As of 2:30 p.m., there were 13 pickets at City Hall, New York City, comprised of 10 members of CORE and 3 members of SNCC. The SNCC pickets carried signs indicating they would fast until a civilian review board is established to handle complaints of police brutality and until the Tactical Police Force is removed from the Harlem area of New York City.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

The East Side Tenants Council, the Emma Lazarus Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations indicated they would participate in a picket line in front of the 9th Precinct, NYCPD, located at East 5th Street, between First and Second Avenues, New York City, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on July 23, 1964. The purpose of this demonstration would be to protest police brutality and also the manner in which the police are handling the racial situation in New York City. (U)

[NY T-22
July 23, 1964] (U)

A demonstration protesting police brutality would be held at the 9th Precinct, NYCPD, between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., on July 23, 1964, and members of the Forbes Club of the CP would participate in this demonstration. (U)

[NY T-13
July 23, 1964] (U)

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Special Agents of the FBI, on July 23, 1964, observed a demonstration directly across the street from the 9th Precinct, NYCPD, 321 East 5th Street, New York City, between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on that date. The demonstrators, who numbered 20 and were orderly, carried placards, among which stated, "Gestapo Tactics Must Go. Remove Murphy"; "Commissioner Murphy's Racist Arrogance Incites Riots In Harlem. Remove Him"; "White Apathy In The Face of Police Violence Is A Crime Against Humanity", and "Does A Cop With 4 Citations Have To Kill A 15 Year Old Boy To Halt Him?" Jane Benedict Hawley, Bob Levine and Ed Smith were among the demonstrators.

Source related the following individuals were among those who took part in the demonstration at the 9th Precinct, NYCPD, on July 23, 1964:

[redacted] (U)

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[NY T-32
July 24, 1964] (U)

The above demonstration was sponsored by the East Side Tenants Council and the Emma Lazarus Federation of Women's Clubs.

NYCPD, July 23, 1964

As of 7:10 p.m., July 23, 1964, 20 pickets from CORE who were at City Hall, New York City, planned to move to New York City Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City, where they would resume picketing. The picketing

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at Police Headquarters was expected to last until 10:00 p.m. or 11:00 p.m., at which time the pickets were to march three abreast to the Lexington Avenue Subway stop located at Canal and Center Streets, New York City. A peak of 100 demonstrators was expected at Police Headquarters, and the normal contingent of police assigned to Headquarters had been augmented due to the fact that on July 22, 1964, anti-demonstrators at Police Headquarters had thrown eggs at CORE pickets. There were no incidents or arrests during the picketing of City Hall on July 23, 1964.

As of 9:45 p.m., July 23, 1964, there were 200 pickets from CORE at NYCPD Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City, and also 200 white anti-demonstrators were being kept at a distance from the picketing by the NYCPD. Five anti-demonstrators were reportedly arrested by the Police Department, but no violence or injuries were reported.

At 11:15 p.m., the CORE pickets had proceeded from New York City Police Headquarters to CORE Headquarters, where they were dispersed.

NYCPD, July 23, 24, 1964

On July 23, 1964, at Police Headquarters in Lower Manhattan, 200 white neighborhood teenagers abused a group of demonstrators from CORE who had been picketing the Headquarters.

The pickets were escorted by the police to the subway after the teenagers had thrown eggs and firecrackers at them and shouted: "Niggers go home."

CORE leaders said demonstrations against police brutality will continue in front of Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City. The CORE leaders complained the Police had not given them enough protection against the neighborhood group that jeered them.'

"New York Times", issue of July 24, 1964, page 1 Article entitled, "Police Move Heavy Details Into Bedford-Stuyvesant"

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From 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., July 23, 1964, ten pickets had demonstrated at the 7th Precinct, NYCPD. There were no incidents or arrests made and the picketing was discontinued as of 8:00 p.m.

As of 11:15 p.m., July 23, 1964, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn, seven store windows had been broken, five persons had been arrested, however, there were no reports of violence or injuries.

NYCPD, July 23, 1964

July 24, 1964

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn and the Harlem area were relatively quiet following a night of isolated incidents of looting, resulting in 26 arrests by the NYCPD.

NYCPD, July 24, 1964

At 10:00 a.m., four members of SNCC established a picket line at City Hall, New York City, to protest police brutality.

NYCPD, July 24, 1964

According to [redacted] on July 23, 1964, a demonstration would be held "by us" at City Hall, New York City, the following day at 11:00 a.m., in protest against police brutality. [redacted] indicated she had been out all day organizing and lining up people to attend. Posner stated "we" want all of our white friends to attend in order to evidence their solidarity with the Negro people ~~&~~ (U)

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[NY T-35
July 24, 1964] ~~&~~ (U)

A picket line sponsored by the Committee to Advance Racial Integration in the Schools (CARIS) was formed at 11:30 a.m., July 24, 1964, at City Hall, New York City . The pickets, who were mostly white, carried signs protesting police brutality and calling for the establishment of a civilian review board. Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals participating in this picket line which numbered approximately 40 individuals:

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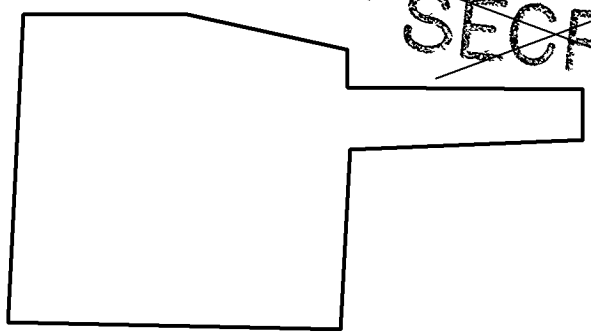

July 25, 1964

The general racial situation in the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn and the Harlem area was comparatively quiet. Two isolated incidents occurred at approximately 3:00 a.m., July 25, 1964. Patrolman [redacted] shot [redacted] Negro, male, 25 years of age. [redacted] attacked Patrolman [redacted] by striking him across the head and neck with a cane and Patrolman [redacted] shot [redacted] in the leg. [redacted] attacked Patrolman [redacted] with a knife and fists and were arrested in Harlem.

NYCPD, July 25, 1964

[redacted] on July 25, 1964, was in contact with several individuals regarding a rally to be held [redacted]

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at 1:30 p.m. that date, at 73rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. She stated this rally has the support of the Women's Strike for Peace and that the Reverend Milton Galamison would be a speaker. & (U)

[NY T-126
July 25, 1964] & (U)

Special Agents of the FBI on July 25, 1964, observed a demonstration at 73rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which demonstration was co-sponsored by the HPA; New York Du Bois Youth Clubs; Women's Strike for Peace; Parents Workshop for Equality; Village Peace Center and the "Catholic Worker." The co-sponsors of this rally were identified on a leaflet passed out at this rally. This rally began at 1:30 p.m. and ended at 3:30 p.m. with approximately 250 in attendance with some 750 on-lookers.

The opening speech was given by Jane Benedict Hawley, from the Metropolitan Council on Housing. Hawley's speech was inflammatory, dealing mainly with police brutality. She criticized the killing of James Powell and cited other instances of police killings, which she felt were unwarranted. Hawley also mentioned the situation in Mississippi, the need for more housing and jobs for Negroes and suggested reading of the writings of James Baldwin and Langston Hughes. Hawley's remarks were greeted by taunts from the crowd across the street.

Other speakers at this rally echoed the remarks of Hawley and also were severely booed by the crowd.

The main advertised speaker at this rally, Reverend Milton Galamison, failed to appear, and excuses were given for this failure.

The rally approved the sending of a telegram to be sent to Mayor Wagner of New York City, the text of the telegram containing the following demands:

~~SECRET~~

1. The immediate removal of the Tactical Police Force from Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn.

2. The establishment of a civilian review board.

3. The suspension and arrest of Lt. Gilligan.

4. The immediate resignations of Police Commissioner Murphy, Deputy Commissioner Arm and Inspector Codd.

5. The establishment of racial balance in Harlem Police Precincts.

Participants in the rally carried placards containing such slogans as, "Keep Police Graft in View With Civilian Review"; "Police Brutality Hurts Both White and Black"; "Put Gilligan Where He Can't Kill Again"; "Give Boys Clubs, Not Billy Clubs" and, "Killer Cops Must Go". Most of the placards bore the notation they were printed by the Du Bois Youth Club.

CP officials and members observed in attendance at this rally were Robert G. Thompson, [redacted] Dorothy Rubin and [redacted]

[redacted] appeared to be in an official capacity at the rally and was in frequent contact with the speakers platform and directing the activity of individuals passing out leaflets. b6 b7C

Prior to the beginning of the rally, [redacted] accompanied by another youth, left the immediate area. Shortly thereafter, [redacted] and several other youths appeared at the rally site carrying the aforementioned placards and leaflets.

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Also at this rally, though not participating, were representatives of the PLM, who sold the July 25, 1964, issue of "Challenge" and passed out a press release announcing a garment center rally in support of the citizens of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant against police brutality to be held on Tuesday noon, July 28, 1964, at the Northwest corner of 38th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. This press release listed the speakers for the July 28th rally as:

Milton Rosen-Chairman-PLM
Key Martin-Chairman-YAWF
Jesse Gray-Harlem Rent Strike Leader
James Robertson-Editor of the "Spartacist"
Conrad Lynn-Noted Civil Rights Attorney

The press release listed the sponsors of this rally as:

Harlem Solidarity Committee
Brooklyn Civil Rights Defense Committee
Committee for Peace Organization-Ergo
Jesse Gray
PLM
"Spartacist"
UAWF
Dan Watts, Editor of "Liberator"

Fifteen pickets from the United States Nationalist Party demonstrated outside City Hall, New York City, on July 25, 1964, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:10 p.m. This demonstration was held to protest the demonstrations which have been staged by CORE. The picketing was peaceful and no incidents arose.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

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At 4:10 p.m., July 25, 1964, there were 50 CORE demonstrators assembled at City Hall, New York City, which included James Farmer, National Director of CORE. At 4:30 p.m., these demonstrators, totaling at this time approximately 70, departed and led by James Farmer, proceeded to NYCPD Headquarters, 240 Center Street, New York City, to continue picketing. This demonstration was orderly and no arrests were made.

NYCPD, July 25, 1964

New York City Commissioner Murphy on July 24, 1964, banned a Harlem protest march scheduled for the afternoon of July 25, 1964, by the Harlem Defense Council. Mr. Murphy assailed the sponsors of the march as "advocates of violence and disorder who proclaim their doctrines openly."

William Epton, a spokesman for the Harlem Defense Council announced this group would defy the ban, stating, "It is a violation of the Constitutional right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully."

"New York Times, July 25, 196
page 1
Article-"Police Ban March in Harlem Today; Sponsors Defiant"

SECRET (U)

The Harlem Defense Council attempted to hold a rally on July 25, 1964, at 4:20 p.m. at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. At 4:25 p.m., William Epton and Conrad Lynn were arrested by officers of the 28th Precinct, NYCPD, and were charged with disorderly conduct. Epton and Lynn were taken to the 28th Precinct and shortly thereafter were transferred to the 26th Precinct and almost immediately thereafter were removed to the 24th Precinct for security reasons. At 6:05 p.m., Epton and Lynn were taken from the 24th Precinct and were taken to night court, where they were released, Lynn without bond and Epton in $1,000 bail.

There were no incidents or demonstrations arising out of these arrests.

NYCPD, July 25, 1964

July 26, 1964

On July 26, 1964, at 11:50 p.m., two Molotov cocktails were thrown in an unknown manner into a real estate office at 1287 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and also a bar and grill at 1843 Broadway, Brooklyn, New York. Damage was slight and one individual was reported injured slightly.

The Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas were relatively peaceful.

NYCPD, July 26, 1964

July 27, 1964

The situation in the Harlem area and Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of Brooklyn was quiet with no incidents of disorder being reported.

NY 100-153735

July 28, 1964

From 12 noon to 1:00 p.m., a rally was held on 38th Street west of 8th Avenue, New York, New York. It was publicly advertised as being under the sponsorship of the Harlem Solidarity Committee.

Special Agents of the FBI were in attendance and observed proceedings.

Milton Rosen, the principal speaker, closed the rally with a call for removal of the Police Commissioner, prosecution of Lt. Gilligan, opening of grand jury hearings to the public, removal of injuncions banning demonstrations in Harlem, and impeachment of Mayor Wagner.

Details of speeches and identities of persons observed in attendance are set forth in Section IV.

At 5:50 p.m., [redacted] of the Black Nationalists attempted to conduct a street meeting at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. About 25 people gathered when Inspector [redacted] of the Sixth Division, NYCPD advised [redacted] of the injunction prohibiting such demonstrations. The meeting was stopped and there were no incidents or arrests. b6 b7C

NYCPD
July 28, 1964

July 29-31, 1964

No reports of demonstrations or violence were received on these dates.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CPUSA)
INTEREST AND PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATIONS

No Evidence CPUSA Instigated or Inspired Harlem Riots (U)

Source advised he felt the riots and unrest in Harlem were not instigated or inspired by the CPUSA. He said the rioting actually caught the CP by surprise.

Source related Gus Hall was very interested in the events in Harlem, but Hall did not give any evidence of any CP participation therein. (U)

NY T-59
July 21, 1964 (U)

Source advised nothing was said at the National Committee (NC) meeting July 18, 1964-July 19, 1964, which implied that the CPUSA had any control, participation or prior knowledge of riots in Harlem on July 18-19, 1964. (U)

On July 19, 1964, Robert Thompson spoke of these riots and indicated a complete surprise of these events. Informant stated CP is not in favor of riots. (U)

Source further related he had ascertained the CP maintains no headquarters in the Harlem area. (U)

NY T-19
July 21, 1964 (U)

July 19, 1964 (U)

NC, CPUSA, Hears Report on Harlem Riots

The NC, CPUSA, and invited guests, met on July 19, 1964, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. (U)

(U)

At this meeting, Robert Thompson discussed the rioting in Harlem, linking the rioting with the nomination of Senator Goldwater and with alleged police brutality. Thompson referred to a racial demonstration to be held at the UN Headquarters at 6:00 p.m. on July 20, 1964. According to Thompson, the Party would send Clara Colon and others to a meeting of the organizers of this demonstration to assist the latter. The Party, according to Thompson, did not desire that any white CP member attend the said demonstration. (U)

[NY T-19
July 19, 1964] (U)

At the July 19, 1964 session of the above meeting, Robert Thompson talked about the riots in Harlem. Thompson stated there were vicious anti-Negro elements on the New York Police Department and urged the recall of Mayor Wagner of New York City, who was then in Europe. Thompson added that some of the people who had been in attendance at a meeting of the NC the previous day were absent and were in Harlem observing the situation to get information for an article for "The Worker." (U)

Following the meeting, the source ascertained several CP functionaries went to the vicinity of the Mt. Morris Park Presbyterian Church, Mt. Morris Park and 122nd Street, New York City, where they met Robert Thompson, William L. Patterson, Michael Davidow and [redacted] who were attending a rally. (U) b6 b7C

Source related he did not observe the CP had any direction or control of any of the activities. Source added there was no indication the CP had any control or influence on the riots occurring in Harlem. (U)

[NY T-18
July 21, 1964] (U)

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CP Officials Attend Protest Rally in Harlem

A photograph taken at the rally at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, supra, was made available to the New York Office. This photograph shows William L. Patterson and Robert Thompson in the audience.

[NY T-127
July 20, 1964] (U)

Gus Hall Incensed Over CP Officials Attendance At Protest Rally (U)

Gus Hall was incensed at Robert Thompson for having been in attendance at a rally at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem on July 19, 1964, as a result of which Thompson was photographed by the press. Hall said this incident was the cause of considerable embarrassment to the CPUSA. (U)

Hall referred to a photograph in the New York "Daily News" on July 22, 1964, of Thompson and William L. Patterson at a protest rally at the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church. Accompanying the aforesaid "Daily News" photograph was a news article noting that on the evening of July 19, 1964, following the protest meeting, rioting occurred in Harlem. (U)

[NY T-45
July 23, 1964] (U)

CP Members Observed in Picket Line in Vicinity Funeral Home Where James Powell Reposing

The following six CP members were observed in a picket line on July 19, 1964, in the vicinity of the funeral

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home where the body of James Powell was reposing:

[redacted]

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(U)

[NY T-125
July 20, 1964 and
August 3, 1964] (U)

July 20, 1964

CP Members Participate in Picket Line at United Nations

On the evening of July 20, 1964, a demonstration was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York City. The demonstration commenced at 6:00 p.m., with approximately 250 people participating.

Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals at this demonstration, most of whom are members of the CP:

Connie Bart
[redacted]
Rose Clinton
Mike Davidow
[redacted]
[redacted]
William L. Patterson
[redacted]
Milt Rosen
Dorothy Rubin

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~ (U) b6 b7C

Robert Thompson

[redacted]

Jim Tormey

[redacted]

Among those who participated in this demonstration at which Jesse Gray spoke, were:

NY [redacted]

Clara Colon

[redacted]

Pearl Ger

[redacted]

On July 19, 1964, [redacted] instructed a member of the CP to contact four other persons to get them to participate in the demonstration. This was the procedure used, that is, different people were assigned persons to call to enlist their participation. (U)

[redacted] stated that the decision to get a list of names of people to contact to participate was a result of a meeting of the "executive committee". The source assumes that this was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kings County CP. (U)

[NY T-17
July 22, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Among the participants at the above demonstration were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Morris Goldin

[redacted]

(U)

[NY T-33
July 22, 1964] (U)

(U) July 21, 1964

CP Opposes Demonstrations Until Racial Situation Eases

James Tormey, on July 21, 1964, stated the CP apparatus is against demonstrations or mass rallies in the Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant Sections until the racial situation eases. He pointed out demonstrations and mass rallies could only cause more racial trouble. Tormey stated the CP is in favor of having demonstrations in white areas in an effort to get more white people to side with Negroes. (U)

[redacted] on July 21, 1964, blamed the entire racial situation on people like Milt Rosen. [redacted] said the PLM is reckless and people in it have no concern for the fate of the Negro people. [redacted] continued that Progressive Labor believes now is the time for "the revolution." He described this as "foolish." (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-12
July 21, 1964] (U)

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West Side CP Club Members Allege Participation In Picket Line

During a meeting of a CP Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, USA, Sherring Mills stated she and Goldie Levenson had marched in a picket line sponsored by the West Side Civil Rights Committee, which took place during the afternoon of July 21, 1964, outside the 24th Precinct, NYCPD. (U)

[NY T-14
July 22, 1964] (U)

No demonstration took place at the 24th Precinct on July 21, 1964, as described above.

NYCPD
August 3, 1964

July 22, 1964

CP Official Concerned Over Role Of Jesse Gray and Black Nationalists

William L. Patterson, on July 22, 1964, expressed concern regarding the recent violence in Harlem. He stated that it must end as soon as possible and expressed concern over the role of the black nationalists and that of Jesse Gray. He felt that Gray had a hand in stirring up some violence and that it had been deliberate on his part. Patterson stated that there have been some meetings between Gray and the CP at which Patterson had been present and that at these meetings Gray had agreed to forget his idea of "mobilizing what would have amounted to a guerrilla force". However, according to Patterson, Gray did attempt to set up this force but with less success than Gray had hoped for. Patterson, at no time, indicated that CP members should foment violence of any kind. Patterson requested attempts be made to influence white pro-integration parent groups (U)

together with religious leaders in white communities to sponsor a meeting to support the setting up of a civilian review board and additional services particularly for the youth of Harlem, that would eliminate the basic causes of the rioting. (U)

[NY T-36
July 23, 1964] (U)

CPUSA Issues Statement on Harlem Situation

On July 22, 1964, William L. Patterson was in contact with [redacted] of "The New York Times" newspaper and gave [redacted] a statement which he said was from the New York District CP. (U)

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This statement which was entitled, "Mr. Screvane-Harlem and Terror," reads as follows: (U)

Acting Mayor Paul Screvane has charged Communists with the responsibilities for the blood letting and terror loosed in Harlem streets. Through employment of this monstrous lie, Screvane seeks to hide the guilty. He provides war munitions to the camp of the most implacable enemies not only of Negro citizens but the entire nation. (U)

The slum lords and monopolists who use the ghetto for a dumping ground for rotting goods sold at exorbitant prices can benefit by this burst of anti-Communism invoked to hide the hell of ghetto life and shield those responsible, but Harlem and the nation are the losers. (U)

Who is there that does not know that the murder of a 15 year old Negro school lad sparked the terror drive spear-headed by New York Police at whose head stands the man selected by the Mayor of the city. (U)

The CP has never ceased to condemn violence as a means of eliminating ghetto life and its monstrous evils. (U)

The CP has never ceased to advocate and work for the unity of those who see and know the ghetto to be a weapon of terror and oppression. From its inception the CP has demanded the elimination of the ghetto and advanced a program of building new hospitals, homes, schools, parks and recreation spots that will make what was the ghetto attractive to all Americans. (U)

Mr. Screvane's big lie is an incitement to a police force that cannot but reflect the racist policies of an administration calloused to the democratic demands of its Negro citizens. The big lie is a splitting tactic against those seeking unity in democratic struggle for equality of rights and opportunity. The CP brands this Screvane maneuver as an act endorsing the continuation of police terror. The CP demands equal time to answer this scurrilous lie loosed by Mr. Screvane. (U)

Indict the man who murdered James Powell Mr. Mayor. Indemnify his parents and other victims of police terror. Banish Jim Crow and segregation from every sphere of New York's life. The CP demands these steps in furtherance of American democracy and as an end to American racism. Signed Robert Thompson, William L. Patterson. Patterson said this will speak for the Party. (U)

[NY T-128
July 22, 1964] (U)

West Side CP Club Instructed to Support Demands of CORE (U)

On July 22, 1964, members of Club number 1, West Side Section, New York District CP, were instructed by the club leadership to support the demands of James Farmer, leader of CORE, concerning the establishment of a civilian review board to review cases of police brutality in New York City, the assignment of more Negroes as police officers in Harlem and the immediate setting up of plans to improve social, housing and employment conditions in Harlem. (U)

[NY T-52
July 23, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

July 23, 1964 (U)

CP Official Interviewed Re Association With James Lawson (U)

On July 23, 1964 [redacted] who identified himself as [redacted] was in contact with William L. Patterson (U)

[redacted] inquired of Patterson whether it was true that he, in 1961, offered [redacted] $1,000 a month and expenses to form a black nationalist organization in New York City. Patterson denied this and branded it as a lie. In fact, Patterson said that [redacted] once approached him and asked if Patterson would give him $1,000 to form such an organization. (U) b6 b7C

Patterson said he refused [redacted] and called him an FBI Agent and a terrorist. (U)

[redacted] inquired of Patterson to comment on charges that Communist agitators are trying to whip up disorders in New York City. Patterson said these charges are made to conceal the real culprits, those responsible for not attempting for years to meet the demands Negroes have made to end police brutality and to eliminate the ghettos. (U)

[NY T-128 July 23, 1964] (U)

CP Members Participate in Picket Line, 9th Precinct, NYCPD (U)

Five members of the CPUSA were observed participating in a picket line on July 23, 1964, at the 9th Precinct, NYCPD, 321 East 5th Street, New York City. They were [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[MY T-32 July 24, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

The above picket line was sponsored by the East Side Tenants Council and the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs.

NYCPD, July 23, 1964

July 24, 1964

(U) Robert Thompson Reports on Race Riots in Harlem

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on July 24, 1964. Among those in attendance were:

Robert Thompson
Irving Potash
Jack Stachel
Jesus Colon
Eric Bert
Miriam Friedlander
Theodore Bassett
Michael Davidow
George Morris

(U)

The meeting opened with a report by Robert Thompson on the racial riots in Harlem. Thompson stated that with reference to police brutality "what you had was the police running amok, indiscriminately clubbing lots of the kids that were running about on the streets, just anybody and everybody that came within reach." Thompson said it was unquestionably a planned thing. He described the police as a body of armed men that (U)

were terror stricken and just striking out right and left without rhyme or reason. Thompson continued in substance as follows: (U)

I want to pass quickly if I may to the organized, planned aspects of this. Unquestionably, this unleashing of the full provocation and violence, starting with Harlem on Saturday, was an element of providing a cover and a justification for the Police Department and specifically for Police Officer Gilligan in the murder of James Powell, the schoolboy. Unquestionably, in my opinion, the action was motivated by an effort to create a kind of enormous provocation and frame with which this act of calculated violence against this young lad would be obscured and justified. That, I am sure, is one of the elements in the picture. However, this element, which would have been there under any circumstances, takes place in this situation within a much larger frame; and that is the fact that those who want to thwart the social forces in this country, who want to move this country to the Right, who want to move in the direction of a Fascist trend of development, are calculating in the first place. (U)

The cornerstone of this tragedy in the first place is that of the calculation of the ability to arouse within the country on a nationwide and mass scale, a wave of anti-Negro, racist feeling and action that will bring about the kind of political realignment that they require in order to achieve their aims. What happened basically in New York was the first really large, major culmination of a strategy that is in a conscious way moving nationally in this direction. (U)

What we are dealing with in this situation is a very well planned network of not Ultra-Right crackpots, although it includes these, but of hard headed, keen planners on the Right, with their connections made over the last number of years in each of the major parties, based on the Republican Party, but in each of the major parties, and extending into the organized circles of all (U)

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the professional organizations, extending in many areas into labor oganizations, to one degree or another, and most certainly extending into the high circles of the Government agencies, the FBI , Pentagon, et cetera, and into the Police Departments. (U)

And this thing that has been happening the last week in New York, there is an element of accident in timing, but in the strategy of it, in the calculated setting of this trend in motion and of counting upon consequences of it, there is no element of accident in that . That is a planned thing. The extent of the unrestrained display of brutality in those areas, that is a deliberate, calculated thing designed to create in the country a kind of situation where the conscious forces of reaction would be able to create an atmosphere best suited to their aim of arousing a wave of racist feeling that is a prerequisite for a victory for these Goldwater forces this year, or at least a substantial advance on their part. (U)

Now insofar as the situation within the community and within the civil rights movement itself. As far as any direct reaction to the major provocation that has taken place here in New York, there has been remarkably little in this state from the point of view of reaction on the part of the leadership of predominantly white organizations, labor or community. And the fact is that there has been in this situation, there has been a very understandable but nevertheless very disturbing growth of Nationalist mood and feeling in the Negro community. (U)

I think (Bayard) Rustin could have been much more eloquent than he is; or (James) Farmer much more (U)

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eloquent; or anybody else much more eloquent. If there had been some big announced action going on outside of Harlem, outside of Bedford-Stuyvesant, directed at City Hall, directed at the Police Department, this would have had ten times the impact on the thinking, the feeling, the actions. This has been the central problem. It remains the central problem. This is why basically there has been a growth, let us say to a disturbing and an alarming point, of a Nationalist feeling among the Negro organizations. (U)

There is the Police Department, the FBI, there are diverse groupings operating in the Negro community as well as elsewhere, there is money flowing into this movement from diverse sources, and there are with it of course the agent provocateur and other elements at work. There is, for example, one James Lawson (who) is really an FBI man. And with that you have the operation of elements like Progressive Labor and the Trotskyites and so forth who, half of them are FBI Agents. They put out things like this tract on how to make Molotov cocktails and distribute it around. Or they call something, such as has been done for this next Saturday, in the name of the so-called Harlem Defense Committee, which is nothing more than a name. (U)

They are going to get out fifty thousand leaflets which call in Harlem for a mobilization and march on the Police Station, which is the most provocative g-- d----d thing that could happen. At the same time, you have now to a greater extent the beginning of a gathering together and speaking out of the militant, solid leadership of the Negro community. (U)

The thing that is most essential is to transfer the arena of action and struggle at this moment outside of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant and direct it at City Hall, (U)

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at the Headquarters of the Police, at the areas of City, State and Governmental power outside of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. Now why has there not been greater action in the white communities, in white organizations? Well, we have been asking ourselves that question all week long. There has been a great deal of effort put into it, I can assure you of that in the limited strength of our Party and certain other conscious forces. I will tell you one reason why I think the response has been limited. I would like to get your thinking on this also. I think that in labor and political circles there has been a very considerable doubt and hesitation as to how their white membership or constituents would react to this situation. I think some of that is becoming resolved, but I think that was an element, that people who normally would react on their own initiative, did not react in this situation as they otherwise could have been expected to react. I think this is one of the factors in this situation. (U)

In these United States in 1964, the use of chauvinism and anti-Negro feeling is aiding the fascist forces even more so than during the rise of Hitler in Germany. This is one thing the overall situation (in Harlem) in which we have a very vital interest. It is a situation in which we have every possibility in terms of regrouping of the democratic forces, the whole process of democratic forces in our country. (U)

Lastly, I would observe I have no doubt that there were many things that were overlooked but by and large I am quite proud of what our party did and what our youth did. I think we came off as a party and our youth came off with a particular, considering our relative strength, with a respectable showing in the struggle and its many facets. (U)

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William L. Patterson noted that some may feel there is no basis for the anti-Communist cry in the light of the relative weakness of "our forces" and yet this cry of anti-Communism is evidence of "our potential strength." He added, "And it comes against our cry, our insistent cry of Negro-white unity." (U)

Patterson said the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has gotten out a leaflet finally, calling for Negroes in administrative offices. He said, "This and other voices added to our call for a Negro downtown can be effective." (U)

Robert Thompson in summarizing said in substance: (U)

The task of our Party in the Negro community and in the civil rights movement is enormous and vital, and given the resources of our Party, it places an enormous responsibility on our Party and particularly on the Negro leadership and comrades of our Party. The central problem is to move this labor movement and to move the white communities and predominantly white organizations. We as a Party and in the first place the white comrades must succeed in moving in a tangible and substantial way sectors of the labor movement and the predominantly white communities and organizations into action on this question. This is a fight not for Negroes, this is a fight for America. (U)

[NY T-2
July 24, 1964] (U)

CP Member Calls for Support in CARIS Picket Line (U)

According to [redacted] on July 23, 1964, a demonstration would be held "by us" at City Hall, New York City. (U)

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the following day at 11:00 a.m. in protest against police brutality. [redacted] indicated she had been out all day organizing and lining up people to attend. [redacted] stated "we" want all of our white friends to attend in order to evidence their solidarity with the Negro people. (U)

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[NY T-35
July 24, 1964] (U)

On July 24, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed a picket line sponsored by CARIS at 11:30 a.m. in front of City Hall, New York City.

Among those observed were:

[redacted] and [redacted] all of whom have attended CPUSA meetings.

July 25, 1964

CP Leader Appears in Official Capacity at Civil Rights Rally

On July 25, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed a rally at Amsterdam Avenue and 73rd Street, New York City. Speakers at this rally pointed their remarks to police brutality and housing conditions regarding the Negro people.

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[redacted] appeared to be in an official capacity at this rally, being in frequent contact with the speakers platform and directing the activities of individuals passing out leaflets.

Prior to the beginning of the rally, [redacted] left the rally site, returning shortly thereafter with several youths carrying leaflets and placards primarily charging police brutality.

CP members observed at this rally were: Robert Thompson, [redacted] Dorothy Rubin, [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

Source advised [redacted] on July 25, 1964, had been in contact with several individuals urging them to attend this rally. (U)

[NY T-126 July 25, 1964] (U)

July 26, 1964 (U)

District CP Trade Union Commission told CPUSA Against Harlem Riots

At a meeting of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission held in New York City on July 26, 1964, James Tormey stated that the Party was against the rioting and looting that took place in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. They felt, however, that the causes of this were there for some time, these being frustration, unemployment, et cetera, and all it needed was a spark to set it off, such as the shooting of the Powell boy. (U)

Tormey stated that the Party forbade any of its white comrades to participate in the Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant picket lines, instead they were asked to work in white neighborhoods if possible. They did send some Negro comrades into Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant to see what was going on, but not to work with the extremist groups. (U)

Tormey mentioned that he felt Jesse Gray was becoming more of a Negro Nationalist and thus moving away from the Party's position. Also, he stated that "Jim Lawson" was an FBI Agent and so the CP had nothing to do with him. (U)

Tormey stated the Party was pleased with the responsible Negro leaders like Farmer (of CORE) who calmed the people and asked them to go home. However, the Party didn't like the actions of Bill Epton or his group and felt that because of them the CPUSA's image would be damaged. The reason being people don't think, they only remember the headlines, and some of the papers don't bother to say that Epton and his group don't belong to the CPUSA and that the Party has nothing to do with them. He stated that the Party has no idea where the Epton group gets its money. (U)

The Party also feels they will have problems with white people, because of these riots they will vote for Goldwater because he is not for the Negro. Therefore, the white comrades in their mass work must work against this idea. (U)

[NY T-4 July 26, 1964] (U)

July 27, 1964

(U) CP Leaders Informally Discuss Harlem Situation

An informal discussion of New York District CP functionaries took place on July 27, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City. (U)

James Tormey said that the Farmers and the Wilkins "will not talk to us" but the others will. He told both Robert Thompson and William L. Patterson that some criticism concerning their picture being in the paper has been raised. Tormey indicated that a statement was being prepared criticizing the press for putting blame on the Communists for the riots. (U)

Robert Thompson spoke of the rally held at 73rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City on July 25, 1964. This rally was held under the auspices of the United New York for Freedom, an Ad Hoc Committee of seven groups, one of which was the W. E. DuBois Club, a CP youth organization. Thompson said the CP had failed to distribute literature, yet the PLM was able to distribute its material. Thompson said this is a real problem and the CP must better organize itself. (U)

Thompson said "We were able to get participation of some of our people in some of the CORE actions and one or two other things but that was it". (U)

Patterson said the CP is going to get out a document in which it disassociates itself from the Milt Rosen group. (U)

[NY T-5
July 27, 1964] (U)

(U) District CP Board Hears Report on Harlem Riots

A meeting of the New York District CP Board was held on July 27, 1964, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. (U)

Robert Thompson reviewed the racial situation in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas. He informed the New York District Board that the Party would not and does not work with the extremist groups such as PLM and the Nationalists, instead the Party would work with groups such as CORE, NAACP and Negro American Labor Council (NALC). (U)

Betty Gannett asked Thompson if Jesse Gray was a Nationalist or drifting in that direction. Thompson replied that he felt he could not say if Gray was part of the Nationalist or PLM, however, he is surrounded by them and, therefore, they have influenced him. (U)

Continuing, Thompson said that the labor organizations did not help or do enough in the racial situation because he, Thompson, felt they did not know where their membership stood on this problem. He said that it was up to CORE, NAACP, NALC, the major political organizations and the labor movement to stand together and help improve the conditions in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. (U)

Thompson also stated that he, William L. Patterson and Rasheel Storey attended a rally in the Mt. Morris Presbyterian Church, New York City, on July 19, 1964. He said that they wanted to speak but the opportunity for them to do so did not arise. He said that after the meeting they did talk to individuals outside to find out what was going on. (U)

[NY T-4
July 28, 1964] (U)

July 28, 1964

(U) CP, USA Secretariat Discusses PLM

A meeting of the Secretariat, CPUSA, was held on July 28, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City. Among those attending were:

ROBERT THOMPSON
Gus Hall (U)

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William L. Patterson
James Jackson
Jack Stachel (U)

Thompson opened the meeting by commenting on the PLM. He said that the problem that confronts "us" is not simply that of exposure of the police agent character of PLM but also to develop an effective ideological and political polemic regarding this; disassociating "our" Party from this camp (PLM). Thompson said that coupled with an exposure of their role and a polemic against their whole basic philosophical outlook, "we" must distinguish between"our" Party and other groups who call themselves Communist. (U)

Gus Hall added his comments saying "we" need a real basic discussion among ourselves. I don't think its enough to say that among them there are police agents and, therefore, they are provocateurs. There are police agents among them but that is not the only reason why they are provocative and racist. Hall thought that the basic estimate of them must go in the very fundamental direction that they are a petty bourgeois, opportunistic element. They are fundamentally anti-Communist, anti-working class. It is because of these fundamental questions that they are provocative and dangerous. The Party, said Hall, must find ways of speaking out in the clearest possible fashion as to what is Party policy, Party role and the projection of the Party's position. Hall said "we" must draw up a very fundamental political statement on why these people (PLM) are not Communists and that the designation of "Communist" is a cover for all kinds of elements. Hall said "we" have to find ways of basically and fundamentally disassociating the Party from these elements. (U)

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Patterson said there must be an understanding that unity is for us a basic factor, not only unity of Negro and white but unity of Negroes. The "Rosen group" (PLM) has organization, a paper, a program. They are making a very definite challenge to us. Patterson said "we've" got to show what the people's role is and what our role is in the struggle to place the pressure to see that there is enforcement of the civil rights law. (U)

Jackson said "we" need a full statement which defines our points sharply. (U)

[NY T-2
July 28, 1964] (U)

[CP Official Expresses Concern Over
William Epton Situation] (U)

Source advised Claude Lightfoot was in contact with Gus Hall on July 28, 1964, relative to the racial situation. (U)

Lightfoot advised Hall he was worried, stating "we" are taking a terrible beating all over the country on the William Epton situation. (U)

According to the source, Lightfoot stated that this was a national question and not something for just New York State. Lightfoot was of the opinion that a press conference should be called to present before the President and the country the CP's view on the situation that exists. Lightfoot further informed Hall that every paper and television station in the country is portraying this guy (William Epton) as a Communist and "we" cannot let him speak for our Party. Lightfoot said "we" must differentiate ourselves from these "S.O.B.s", adding that the ultra-right is playing this "up to the hilt." The source advised that Gus Hall told Lightfoot that the matter was being discussed. (U)

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[NY T-48
July 28, 1964] (U)

July 30, 1964

Gus Hall Holds Press Conference Re Harlem Riots

The scheduled press conference of the CP USA was held on July 30, 1964, at CP Headquarters, New York City.

Gus Hall, before reading his press statement, said the NYCPD neede d a distraction to cover its bloody tracks and the red scare has been used as a camouflage from Hitler to Al Capone. Police Commissioner Murphy needed a discredited threat calling itself the PLM to say they are Communists and they are for violence. (U)

In his statement Hall said that during the explosion in Harlem, a small band of self proclaimed Communists was brought into the spotlight with the helping hand of the police and the news media. This band, the PLM, projected an action, called by HALL as irresponsible and hair brained adventurism.

Those responsible for the existence of police brutality now seek to smear the wrathful reaction of the Negro people as being no more than a response to a "Communist..." Attention is thus diverted from the real culprits, the real source of the Negro peoples anger. According to Hall this was the meaning of sending the FBIto Harlem and the reason for the lying accusation of Acting Mayor Screvane, that the discord was the work of infiltrators from the CP.

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Hall said that PLM members are not Communists and that their antics and irresponsible actions have nothing in common with Communism or the position of the CP. In fact, said Hall, the leaders of PLM were expelled from the CP some years ago after a long history of adventurism and that PLM exists only as a "parasitic parasite on the body of the Negro Freedom Movement.

Hall said the CP has always condemned any acts of violence and terror. The CP stands for militant mass actions and struggles aimed at the achievments of specific gains on the path to Negro freedom. The Party stands for organized actions which will bring together the greatest possible numbers of Americans directed against the forces of racism and the right-wing reaction, against the monopoly inspired oppressors of the Negro people. Above all, Hall said, the Party constantly strives for the ever greater unity of Negro and white Americans as a prerequisite to victory in this all important fight for the fundamental democratic rights of all Americans.

A question and answer period followed with William L. Patterson and Henry Winston, participating with Hall. In answer to a question, Patterson stated there were no Communist representatives participating in the Harlem riots and that there were no outstanding Communist leaders taking part in any of the rallies in Harlem.

Patterson continued that he was not in touch as to whether there were any "secondary leaders" or not.

In this question and answer period, Hall said the CP had not called any demonstrations during the Harlem riots but that the CP would support mass activities of the type of action such as the March on Washington of August 28, 1963.

(U)

In answer to a question, Hall said the CP is ever growing and becoming more influential, adding, "we are satisfied with our progress so far". Hall was then asked if his position was that Communists took no part in the riots in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. Hall replied, "No, I'm not saying that at all, " and added Communists are active political workers in all sections of the city. They are active in Harlem, but "Communists did not instigate or advocate violent overthrow in Harlem. Communists advocate mass actions, mass developments for people's victory."

Hall was then asked again what part did they play. Hall replied, "I think generally the role that Communists play in the struggle, including the civil rights struggle, that we work out policies and programs and ideas of struggle, and project these not only for Communists but for all people in the fight for civil rights."

[NY T-2
July 30, 1964] (U)

[CP Role in Current Racial Strife Discussed] (U)

On July 30, 1964, a meeting of CP leaders was held at CP Headquarters, New York City. Among those in attendance were:

Robert Thompson
Jack Stachel
Hyman Lumer
Arnold Johnson
Irving Potash
Henry Winston
William Patterson
James Jackson
James Tormey

The discussion centered mainly on the role of the CP in the current racial strife. They also discussed factors that will affect the coming presidential election. (U)

Robert Thompson said that the immediate effect of events in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant has created some real problems and raises the dangerous possibility that the Goldwater forces will be able to use this to their advantage. He said the CP is going to have to play a more effective role than it has up to this point. Thompson mentioned the importance of the Democratic Party Convention and the shaping of the various platform planks. He also said it is important for the Negroes to register to vote and that the CP must undertake a program that will have an impact not only on the Negro peoples, but the labor and white forces as well. (U)

Jack Stachel spoke of the need for Negro trade unionists to play a more meaningful role so they could be the means of communication between the white workers and the Negro community as a whole. Stachel mentioned the role of the CP has not yet been determined and the role they have been playing is not what they would like to play because the party in "not well enough--". He suggested a meeting of county organizers where they could gather material to see where they are strong and where they are weak, and then make their plans. (U)

Hyman Lumer said they must deal with what Goldwater's candidacy means to the working class as a whole and that they need literature for distribution. (U)

Arnold Johnson said the organized campaign by Goldwater and the ultra-right should not be underestimated. (U)

Irving Potash said he thought the statement of the Negro leaders (to limit demonstrations for the present) is important and can be used to get a good reaction in the trade unions. He did not interpret the statement to mean there should be no mass actions in connection with political activities. Potash also said in relation to the Press conference CP leaders held earlier that day they should consider how to make the essence of this Press conference available to either "The Worker" or some other publication. (U)

Henry Winston stressed the importance of Negro unity to meet the danger of Goldwater. He thought the party should not underestimate their great responsibility in Harlem and that there is an immediate need for a headquarters in Harlem. He said the CP has a tremendous support among Negro people and with an energetic and organized campaign they could drive organizations like the PLM out of Harlem. Winston said this should be number one on the agenda and that 25,000 or 50,000 copies of the program they presented to the press that morning should be distributed in Harlem proper. (U)

William Patterson commented that every effort should be made to be sure these struggles do not have elements of violence. (U)

James Jackson said they would have to affirm their confidence in the white working masses in America. (U)

James Tormey said the police department has tried to reverse responsibility for setting off this violence and there are too many people who accept the newspaper versions on the question of vandalism and looting. Many think the Negro people are going too far. Tormey said they must emphasize the necessity of working through the labor movement and through other mass organizations. (U)

[NY T-2
July 30, 1964] (U)

Claude Lightfoot Complains Over Not Being Consulted Regarding CP Statement

On July 30, 1964, Claude Lightfoot was in contact with Gus Hall. Lightfoot complained to Hall because he, Lightfoot, as a leader of the Party, was not consulted regarding the CP statement. Hall informed Lightfoot that he had a legitimate gripe " but that it was done under real pressure." Hall said that Hyman Lumer wrote it as part of a committee of Lumer, James (Jackson) and Hall. (U)

Hall told Lightfoot that he should hold a press conference in Chicago. Lightfoot appeared to be hesitant but Hall informed him that the Press Conference in New York did not get national coverage and Hall felt another one should be held in Chicago. (U)

Hall said it should be determined how to circulate the statement and consideration is being given to the possible issuance of a leaflet. (U)

[NY T-48
July 30, 1964] (U)

Organizations Evidencing Interest and/or Participating in Demonstrations

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Location of Headquarters

National Headquarters of CORE are located at 38 Park Row, New York City. Various local chapters of CORE are located throughout the City of New York.

SECRET (U)

Nature of Organization

CORE is a national organization with affiliated local groups committed to the goal of erasing the color line through methods of direct non-violent action. All groups affiliated with national CORE agree to follow the non-violent procedure in all action which they sponsor.

"CORE Rules for Action"

Activities During Racial Demonstrations

It should be noted with regard to the CORE demonstrations listed below that in many instances these demonstrations were sponsored by one or by several of the local chapters of CORE in the New York City area, and not necessarily sponsored by the national headquarters of CORE. Where the local chapter of CORE participating in the demonstration is known, it is set forth below as reported by the source indicated.

Date and Time	Nature of Demonstration
July 18, 1964 7:00 p.m.	Rally under sponsorship of Downtown and East River chapters of CORE was being held at southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue,

New York City, to protest shooting of Negro youth James Powell, Some of these demonstrators marched three abreast on Seventh Avenue south to the area of the 28th Precinct, New York City Police Department (NYCPD), located at 123rd Street and Seventh Avenue, to conduct

a demonstration at that location. The demonstration at the precinct commenced at about 8:45 p.m. Members of the above CORE chapters participated in this demonstration. The number of demonstrators outside the 28th Precinct reached approximately 400.

NYCPD
July 19, 1964

July 19, 1964 — James Farmer, CORE, made the statement that if the situation in Harlem did not improve, he would request Governor Rockefeller to send troops into the area to protect the residents of Harlem.

NYCPD
July 20, 1964

July 21, 1964 — Downtown Chapter of CORE had made application to New York City Housing Authority for permission to hold meeting within confines of Lillian Wald Housing Project, Lower East Side, New York City, regarding the shooting of James Powell. Permission for such meeting was denied.

July 21, 1964
1:15 a.m. — Brooklyn Chapter of CORE had one hundred members walking west on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. No incidents reported.

July 21, 1964
Noon — Thirty-five CORE members were picketing in front of City Hall, New York City, and seven additional CORE members were inside City Hall, demanding to see Acting Mayor Paul Screvane, to protest the failure of NYCPD to arrest or suspend Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, who shot the Powell youth.

NY 100-153735

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July 21, 1964
2:30 p.m.

Fifteen CORE pickets demonstrating at City Hall, New York City, with 25-30 other CORE members in the area, but not picketing.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

July 21, 1964
3:20 p.m.

James Farmer, CORE, appeared at City Hall, New York City, to congratulate the CORE MEMBERS picketing there. James Farmer thereafter left for Harlem, New York City, to get additional pickets for the City Hall demonstration.

July 21, 1964
5:00 p.m.

Edward Leftwich, Jr., of Manhattan CORE was arrested for disorderly conduct and intrusion on real property in connection with picketing at City Hall, New York City.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

July 22, 1964

Val Coleman, of National Core, New York City, made statement that CORE would conduct demonstration between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m., July 22, 1964, in front of residence of Police Commissioner Michael Murphy, Middle Village, Queens, New York, for establishment of a Civilian Review Board, the immediate arrest of Lieutenant Gilligan.

NY/

[redacted]

July 22, 1964

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NY 100-153735

July 22, 1964
6:10 p.m.

Three unnamed racial groups requested CORE to refrain from picketing Police Commissioner Murphy's residence. CORE agreed to discontinue plans for picketing the Commissioner's residence.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

July 22, 1964
9:50 p.m.

Picketing by CORE at Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, NewYork City, carrying signs demanding resignation of Police Commissioner Murphy.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

July 23, 1964

Val Coleman, CORE, New York City, advised that CORE would sponsor picketing at Police Headquarters, New York City, from 8:00 p.m., to 11:00 p.m., July 23, 1964, protesting police brutality.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

July 23, 1964

July 23, 1964
2:30 p.m.

Thirteen pickets were demonstrating at City Hall, New York City, of whom ten were CORE members.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

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SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

July 23, 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D furnished the following information concerning the Harlem rioting:

He felt that the initial part of the rioting in Harlem, New York City, on July 18, 19, 1964, was spontaneous; but beginning with Monday, July 20, 1964, he felt it had taken on an aspect of being organized by some group or groups [redacted] stated that as far as he was concerned the group mainly responsible for the rioting in Harlem and in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, since Monday, July 20, 1964, was the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM). [redacted] stated he based this belief on the publication of inflammatory pamphlets by PLM, which merely served to "keep the pot boiling".

With regard to the use of walkie-talkies, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D stated he had read of this in the newspapers, but had no first-hand knowledge of their use. He stated that he had just learned that an individual, wearing a CORE helmet and badge, and carrying a first-aid kit was observed at the scene of a disturbance in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area on the evening of July 22, 1964, with a walkie-talkie. He stated that apparently this individual was a member of CORE, because of what he wore, but [redacted] stated he did not know who owned the walkie-talkie. [redacted] said that CORE owns a number of walkie-talkies, which were last used, to his knowledge, at the CORE demonstration on the opening day of the New York World's Fair, New York City, and as far as he knows, all such devices are in the CORE office. [redacted] reiterated that CORE had not employed strife in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
July 23, 1964

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NY 100-153735

SEC (U)

July 23, 1964
6:30 p.m.

CORE had fifteen pickets at City Hall, New York City. By 7:10 p.m. the number of pickets had increased to twenty. They moved to Police Headquarters, New York City, and commenced picketing at that location. This picketing terminated at 11:15 p.m.

NYCBD
July 23, 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

July 24, 1964

[redacted] CORE would picket NYCPD headquarters from 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., on July 24, 1964, and from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., on July 25, 1964, [redacted] stated that newspaper and radio reports, which indicated that the Downtown Chapter of CORE would call upon militant Negroes to provide protection for pickets at NYCPD headquarters, were absolute lies.

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b7C
b7D

[redacted]
July24, 1964

July 24, 1964
7:10 p.m.

Seventy CORE pickets formed at City Hall, New York City, and then proceeded to Police Headquarters, New York City, where they commenced picketing. A peak number of 175 pickets participated in the demonstration at Police Headquarters, which terminated at 11:00 p.m.

NYCPD
July 24, 1964

SEC (U)

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NY 100-153735

July 25, 1964
4:10 p.m.

Fifty CORE pickets demonstrated at City Hall, New York City, including James Farmer and Marvin Rich of CORE. As of 4:30 p.m. there were approximately seventy CORE pickets at City Hall, and led by James Farmer, they proceeded to Police Headquarters, New York City.

July 25, 1964
5:45 p.m.

One hundred CORE pickets were at Police Headquarters Picketing at this location terminated at 8:00 p.m.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

The Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, on July 25, 1964, gave the following resume of statements by Herbert Callender, Chairman of Bronx CORE, who was scheduled to be seen and heard on National Broadcasting Company (NBC) television on Sunday, July 26, 1964, on the Chet Hagen special "Harlem" from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Callender's appearance had been pre-taped.

Callender stated that the blame for the Harlem riots must be placed on the shoulders of Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Police Commissioner Murphy. He claimed the Harlem situation developed because city officials would not listen to New York leaders, sit-ins at Police offices were ignored, and the Powell shooting was the spark which ignited the rioting.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Callender stated that there is a dual system of justice, depending on a man's color. Callender stated that if "you are black, you get bad schools, unemployment and police brutality". Callender demanded the establishment of a civilian complaint board, the dismissal of Commissioner Murphy, and demanded that Mayor Wagner issue orders for the NYCPD to cease and desist from "brutality". Callender concluded by stating that the current problem could be resolved if the Negro receives all of his demands, and in addition, the suspension and trial of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

East Side Tenants Council

The East Side Council is located at 23 Second Avenue, New York City, New York; and, has as its purpose the helping of tenants in the area with their housing problems.

[NY T-33
July 2, 1964] (U)

Activity in Connection with Demonstrations

On July 22, 1964, the chairman of the East Side Tenants Council was requested to contact the membership of this organization, and other groups, to take part in a demonstration to protest police brutality and the way the police are handling the racial situations in New York City. The demonstration was scheduled for July 23, 1964 in front of the Ninth Precinct, NYCPD, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (U)

[NY T-33
July 22, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

On July 23, 1964, between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m., a demonstration to protest police brutality took place in front of the Ninth Precinct, NYCPD, on East Fifth Street, New York City. Approximately twenty individuals took part, and the demonstration was orderly. Anong those taking part in this demonstration were Esther Rand, Executive Secretary of the East Side Tenants Council and Ed Smith, Chairman of the Inspection and Organizing Committee of the East Side Tenants. (U)

[NY T-32
July 24, 1964] (U)

Regarding the recent racial demonstrations in the New York City area, the East Side Tenants Council did not participate as an organization although some individual members may have. (U)

[NY T-33
July 30, 1964] (U)

Harlem Community Council on Housing
also known as Community Council on Housing

Location

The 1964-1965 New York City Telephone Directory (Manhattan) and the June, 1964 New York City Address-Telephone Directory (Manhattan) both contain listings for the Community Council on Housing (CCH), 6 East 117th Street, telephone FI 8-9100; however, there is no listing for the Harlem Community Council on Housing (HCCH).

SECRET (U)

SEC (U)

Leadership

The "New York Times", December 31, 1963, page 32, in an article captioned "Harlem Slum Fighter - Jesse Gray" reports that Gray, head of CCH, stated that he is the only paid member of the organization and draws $75.00 per week. Gray further stated that the CCH has about 2,000 members, but only 400 are able to pay the monthly dues of $1.00.

This article also reports that Gray has as his goals the organizing of every slum tenant in Harlem; the calling of rent-strikes whenever intolerable violations of the housing laws are ignored by landlords; forcing the City of New York to take over tenements under the Receivership Law; and, to have the Federal Government start a massive drive to eliminate slums as an eventual solution to the housing problem.

On July 26, 1964, Jesse Gray was observed passing out handbills at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. These handbills listed Jesse Gray as the Director of the CCH.

NYCPD
July 26, 1964

Activities in Connection with Racial Demonstrations

The "New York Times", July 20, 1964, page 16, column 6, contains an article "Guerrilla War Urged in Harlem" in which it is stated that Jesse Gray, "the leader of the Harlem Rent Strike" called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem". The meeting was held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, 122nd Street and Mount Morris Avenue, New York City, on July 19, 1964. The article states that Gray was the leader of this rally which had an audience of 500, about half of them black nationalists.

SEC (U)

The New York "Daily News", July 20, 1964, page 18, identified William Patterson and Robert Thompson "top State CP officials" as being in the audience at the meeting of the above mentioned church which was "spark plugged" by Jesse Gray.

The "New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 12, inan article captioned "Gray Denies Role in Inciting Riots", reports that Jesse Gray testified at a hearing in Supreme Court, New York City, on July 29, 1964, that after the July 19, 1964 church rally in which he called for "100 men ready to die for freedom" he went home, and spent most of the second night of the Harlem rioting "trying to finish a document on European history".

The "New York Times", July 21, 1964, page 22, column 6, in an article describing racial violence in New York City on July 20, 1964, stated that a rally called by Jesse Gray, "rent strike leader", on July 20, 1964, in front of the United Nations, New York, was attended by approximately 250 persons. The purpose of the rally was to protest police brutality.

Jesse Gray was one of the speakers at a demonstration in front of the United Nations, New York City, on July 20, 1964.

[NY T-129
July 22, 1964] (U)

One of the handbills, mentioned above, distributed by Jesse Gray on July 26, 1964, was captioned "Tenants News", with letterhead of Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, Jesse Gray, Director, addressed to "The People of Harlem, From: Jesse Gray". It set forth the following: The District

Attorney of New York City has served an injunction "to shut our mouths", and the commissioner of the New York City Police Department has said "we cannot protest" and has lined the streets of Harlem with "his Storm Troopers in an attempt to keep us off the streets; that "those in power hate us, because slumlords hate our guts" and this "makes us the enemy of every slumlord, real estate interest as well as those in high places"; the Police Department is "corrupt and graft ridden" and is filled with "sadistic brutal savages"; and, that the attempt to silence the Community Council on Housing is in violation of the constitution and "Harlem must protest this and any attempt now or later to silence its voice". The reader, in conclusion, is requested, to fill the court room "in a show of solidarity" on July 27, 1964, 9:30 p.m. at the New York County Court House, New York City.

NYCPD
July 26, 1964

The demonstration called for by Jesse Gray in the above handbill did not take place.

NYCPD
July 27, 1964

A hearing was held on July 27, 1964, in New York County Supreme Court, New York City, on a "show cause order" why the injunction should not remain in effect restraining the Community Council on Housing and others, from continuing further demonstrations in the Harlem area of New York City.

NYCPD
July 27, 1964

The "New York Times", July 30, 1964, page 12, in an article captioned "Gray Denies Role In Inciting Riots", reports that a stay against demonstrations in Harlem by Jesse Gray and his Community Council on HOusing was continued yesterday in Supreme Court, "despite denials by the Harlem rent strike leader that he had instigated any of the recent disorders". The article notes that Gray, during yesterday's court hearing, denied that his call for "100 men ready to die" was aimed at guerrilla warfare in Harlem or elsewhere here. Gray insisted that he was simply seeking a "trained community organization for better schools, housing and jobs and against police brutality."

The current racial violence in the Harlem and Brooklyn areas of New York City have definite organization backing. The prime organization at this time appears to be the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), since it has taken an active roll in creating violent atmosphere in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant areas. Regarding Jesse Gray, there is no evidence that he is a member of PLM, however, he has utilized the PLM OFFICE IN Harlem as his current base of operation.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

Harlem Solidarity Committee

Organization and Participants

A new organization known as the Harlem Solidarity Committee was to meet at 8:00 p.m., July 23, 1964, at the Central Plaza Annex, New York, New York. William Epton was to be one of the speakers at this meeting. (U)

[NY T-130
July 23, 1964] (U)

Approximately 20 persons met on the evening of July 23, 1964, in Room 1C, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York, New York. The meeting began at 8:30 p.m., and concluded at 11:00 p.m. Groups represented included the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Workers World Party. (U)

The purpose and main theme of the meeting was "solidarity"as it related to the Negro working class and the white working class. It was pointed out that the labor unions have not participated in the present Civil Rights fight, for they have not recognized any integrated working class. Further demonstrations in this field must utilize both whites and Negroes in an integrated protest. In this regard, it was planned that a protest march and demonstration should take place in that part of NewYork City referred to as the garment district. Some discussion was held regarding the printing of leaflets for distribution before and during the protest demonstration. The main theme was that it must be a united march of Negro and white people and that Puerto Ricans should also be included. It was intended to be a non-violent demonstration. Probable groups which could be invited to participate are peace organizations. One individual stated that he did not object to the plans made but he added that he personally preferred not to turn the other cheek at that moment. (U)

Considerable discussion was held concerning the name to be given the organizing force. It was agreed that in some manner it should include the words, "Solidarity Committee". (U)

Dissatisfaction was expressed with white workers who ignore the suffering of the Negro workers. It was felt that the present time would be the best time to carry out a demonstration in the midst of a large number of such workers, specifically in the garment district. Throughout the meeting it was noted that little discussion was held concerning the details of recent racial outbreaks of violence in the Harlem and Brooklyn areas of New York City. It appeared that the general purpose of the meeting was to take advantage of the current situation in order to promote the idea of integrated solidarity in the ranks of labor. (U)

[NY T-131
July 23, 1964] (U)

Activities During Racial Demonstrations

On July 28, 1964, from 12:10 p.m. to 1:00 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a street rally on 38th Street west of Eighth Avenue, New York, New York, which was publicly advertised as sponsored by the Harlem Solidarity Committee.

Milton Rosen, identifying himself as being with the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), started the rally by stating that the solidarity rally was called to fight police brutality, unemployment and poverty, in Harlem, and to fight for decent working conditions in the garment district.

Conrad Lynn, introduced as the National Chairman of the Freedom Now Party, addressed the rally and protested the arrests of people in Harlem for merely walking on the sidewalk and distribution leaflets. Lynn stated he was one of the persons arrested. He called for support of white workers in helping Negroes attain freedom.

Key Martin, introduced as a representative of the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), addressed the rally and he described the recent racial incidents in Harlem and Brooklyn as a genuine rebellion and not a riot. He said the rebellion grew out of slum conditions, police brutality, and oppression of the Negro police.

James Robertson, introduced as a representative of "Spartacist", accused the police of denying the right of free speech to individuals who organized this rally since the police denied them the use of loudspeaker equipment. He stated that the "facist police" deny the right to demonstrate in Harlem and next they will be denying the rights of all citizens.

Vincent Copeland, who was introudced as a representative of the Workers World Party, demanded the removal of all police from Harlem and the right of Negro areas to police themselves. He demanded the arrest and prosecution of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, New York City Police Department.

Milton Rosen closed the rally by calling for the following:

1. The immediate removal of New York Police Commissioner Murphy.

2. The arrest and prosecution of Lieutenant Gilligan.

3. The opening of grand jury hearings to the public.

4. The removal of the injunctions banning demonstration in Harlem.

5. The impeachment of Mayor Wagner of New York City.

During the rally several placards were on display bearing such slogans as "Get Fascist Police Out of Harlem", "Stop the Racist Storm Troopers", "Down with Murphy's Occupation Army", and "Get the Kakistocratic Killer Kops Out of Harlem". Most placards bore the notation that they were printed by the YAWF.

The following persons were observed by Special Agents as in attendance and/or participating in the rally:

[redacted]

Dorothy Ballan

[redacted]

Sam Ballan

[redacted]

Milton Rosen

James Robertson

[redacted]

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b7C

Muslim Mosque Incorporated

Nature of Organization

The March 13, 1964 edition of the "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that Malcolm X (Little), former national official of the National of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement Malcolm X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

On April 17, 1964, Malcolm X appeared over KYW-Television, Cleveland, Ohio, at which time he stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality, for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

Location of Headquarters

Headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Viewpoint on Racial Demonstrations

On July 22, 1964, a meeting of students was held at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, New York City, at which the main speaker was a man by the name of James Shabazz, who was billed as an aide to Malcolm X. Little, President of Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI).

At this meeting, Shabazz expressed the opinion that, according to the cycle of historical events, cops will be murdered in the streets of Harlem. Shabazz characterized the rioters as "freedom fighters" and stated he himself approved of the rioting and looting. Shabazz also stated that the next step will be a demand that police be withdrawn from Harlem and stated that if they are not withdrawn, they will be killed.

Shabazz talked on a general theme of hate, but did not advocate or request those in attendance at the meeting to take action. Shabazz did not at any time state that his group was going to kill police or agitiate Negroes fo further violence, nor did he make any mention of a violent overthrow of the United States government.

[NY T-130
July 23, 1964] ~~X~~ (U)

Although the race riot was continuing in Harlem, members of Malcolm's group the MMI stayed out of the rioting area, although one of the members of the MMI roamed around near the rioting as an observer.

[NY T-132
July 19, 1964] ~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

MMI members were instructed to keep away from the Harlem rioting and not to get involved.

[NY T-132
July 18, 1964] (U)

On July 24, 1964, a closed meeting sponsored by the Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited (HARYOU) was held at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), 361 West 125th Street, New York City. Representatives of various civic groups in Harlem were present.

The main point to be discussed at this meeting was the displeasure with Police Commissioner Murphy banning the proposed march of the Harlem Defense Council scheduled for July 25, 1964, in the Harlem area. As a result of this meeting it was agreed to send a delegation to see Mayor Wagner the following day to express their views.

Benjamin 2X, a member of the MMI, was observed leaving the meeting.

[redacted]

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b7D

July 24, 1964
July 28, 1964

The New York "Daily News" issue of July 20, 1964, contained an article captioned "Malcolm X May Return For New York Rally"; this article, datelined at Cairo, July 29, stated in part, "Black nationalist leader Malcolm X said today he may fly back to NY and hold a mass rally, Saturday to urge Negroes to 'fight back against the police with no holds barred' even if it means more bloodshed.

"Negroes should stand on their rights even if it costs them their lives. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life. That's the only way this thing can be brought to a head".

On July 2, 1964, one Benjamin (last name unknown) from MMI, New York, attended a meeting of the MMI at Philadelphia. Benjamin complained that the MMI inPhiladelphia is organizing too slowly and that if MMI in Philadelphia is not able to get members, what they need to do is create some excitement that will cause people to respond to a rally. According to Benjamin, blowing up a truck or bridge would create some excitement and only two persons would have to be used. One to act as the lookout and the other to do the job. To blow up a bridge a good swimmer would be needed, who could swim underwater and blow up the bridge at the base. (U)

Benjamin compared Philadelphia to Harlem, but he said the people in Harlem are more vicious but that the people in Philadelphia could also be aroused to become vicious. Benjamin then explained how to make a Molotov cocktail. He said that he talked to teenagers in New York City and they are doing the right thing. All they need is leadership and they are ready to do anything at anytime. Benjamin then indicated that the MMI in New York is not involved in the recent current violence in New York City. (U)

[NY T-133
July 22, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Nation of Islam

Nature of Organization

Mosque #7 of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is the New York City branch of the NOI which is headed by Elijah Muhammad with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. It is an all Negro organization which claims it teaches the "Muslim" religion as taught to Elijah Muhammad by Allah. Included in the teachings of the NOI is the view that the white man is the devil and is the cause of all the troubles of the Negro in America. When all Negroes join the NOI then Allah will destroy the White man. The NOI also teaches that the Negro should separate from the white man economically, socially and politically.

[NY T-134 July 28, 1964] (U)

Principal Officers

All the major decisions of the NOI are made by Elijah Muhammad who maintains direct and complete control of the NOI nationally through Ministers appointed by him. In New York the Minister is [redacted] and the Captain of the Fruit of Islam is [redacted] Although these two appoint various other persons to assist them, they are the ones principally engaged in running Mosque #7. b6 b7C

[NY T-134 July 28, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Viewpoint on Demonstrations

Since the shooting of James Powell on July 16, 1964, Mosque #7 issued instructions to all members not to participate in any demonstration in any way. If a member finds himself in a place where a disturbance occurs, he should immediately leave this area. These instructions were repeated at various NOI meetings.

[NY T-134
July 28, 1964] ~~C~~ (U)

All the aboveinformation was corroborated on July 30, 1964, by New York T-29 and New York T-30.

The July 23, 1964, issue of the "Chicago Daily Defender", a Chicago, Illinois, daily newspaper, contained an item on page 4 captioned, "'Liars" Blamed Muslims for Harlem Riots! Ali." This item stated in part as follows:

"Anyone who says the Black Muslims instituted New York's racial strife 'not only is a plain liar, but a dammed liar' according to the National Secretary of the Black Muslims.

"John Ali said such charges were part of reckless journalism---."

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The national office of the NAACP is located at 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York. It has 1,762 branches, youth councils and college chapters in 49 states. Membership for the year 1963 was 534, 710.

"New York Amsterdam News"
issue June 27, 1964,
page 12, column 3

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Viewpoint of NAACP concerning
Demonstrations and Violence

On July 24, 1964, a representative of the Greenwich Village - Chelsea NAACP Branch, 240 West Fourth Street, New York City, requested the use of the East Side Tenants Council's (ESTC) sound equipment for a demonstration by the NAACP branch at Waverly Place and Sixth Avenue, New York City, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., July 24, 1964. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest police brutality. (U)

At a later hour on July 24, 1964, the representative of the Greenwich Village - Chelsea NAACP Branch recontacted the ESTC and stated that due to a report that a group of approximately 500 whites were "breaking up" street demonstrations, the NAACP cancelled the above demonstration as "they did not want to cause an incident". (U)

[NY T-33
July 24, 1964] (U)

There has been no information received indicating that the NAACP in New York City sponsored or participated in any demonstrations, subsequent to the shooting of James Powell.

Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)
and Harlem Defense Council (HDC)

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) is an ultra-left Communist Organization which follows the Chinese Communist Line.

[NY T-137
March 15, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) is a front organization of the PLM.

[NY T-138
July 29, 1964] (U)

Location of Headquarters

PLM

The July 18, 1964 issue of "Challenge ", a self-described weekly publication of the PLM, discloses on its masthead that its offices are located at 66 West 109th Street, 227 East Third Street (lower east side office) and 336 Lenox Avenue (Harlem Office) all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The June, 1964 issue of the publication "Progressive Labor" discloses in its masthead that a Progressive Labor Office is located at 139 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, New York.

HDC

The HDC occupies the same office space as the PLM office in Harlem, New York City, e.g., 336 Lenox Avenue, and utilizes the same telephone.

[NY T-44
July 22, 1964] (U)

NY 100-153735 (U)

Officers

PLM

The March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor", page 4, carries an article captioned "PLM Elects New York Leaders". According to the article, "The March 28th Conference of PLM" at New York City, elected the following officers for the forthcoming year: Milton Rosen, Chairman; William Epton, Vice Chairman, Negro Affairs; Genoveva Clements, Vice Chairman, Puerto Rican Affairs; Fred Jerome, Publications Director.

In addition to the above, the article points out that an Organizational Secretary, Educational Director and Financial Director were also elected. A new city committee will be formed, according to the article, including the officers and a delegate from each of the clubs in New York City.

At the New York City PLM conference held on March 28, 1964, in Room 16A, 853 Broadway, New York City, the following, in addition to the above mentioned officers, were elected to positions in the PLM in New York City: Susan Karp, Organizational Secretary; Frances Wait, Financial Secretary; Nathaniel Barnett, Educational Director.

[NY T-139
March 28, 1964] (U)

HDC

There are no known officers of the HDC, although William Epton appears to be the individual responsible for organizing the HDC and directing its activities.

[NY T-44
July 24, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The July 25, 1964 issue of the "Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, on page 1, of the Sports Final Edition, indicates that William Epton is the temporary spokesman for the HDC.

Activities in Connection with
Harlem Demonstrations,
July 17 - 31, 1964

On July 17, 1964, a picket jointly sponsored by the PLM and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) took place at the Robert F. Wagner, Junior High School, 222 East 76th Street, New York City, to protest the shooting of James Powell.

New York City Police
Department (NYCPD)
July 17, 1964

On July 18, 1964, PLM members participated ina demonstration at the 28th Precinct, NYCPD, 123rd Street and Seventh Avenue.

NYCPD
July 19, 1964

On the afternoon of July 19, 1964, members of the PLM distributed copies of the PLM publication "Challenge" at a rally of approximately 300 persons held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church, Harlem, protesting "police brutality".

NYCPD
July 19, 1964

On the evening of July 20, 1964, representatives of the PLM participated in a picket demonstration at the United Nations Building, New York City, protesting the shooting of James Powell and alleged police brutality.

NYCPD
July 20, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

Both [redacted] and Milton Rosen were observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as participants in the above demonstration. b6 b7C

At a meeting of the PLM held July 21, 1964, at New York City, plans were formulated for the PLM to print leaflets with instructions on how to make a Molotov cocktail bomb. It was also planned that PLM would print a picture of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, off duty police officer who shot a Negro youth on July 16, 1964, with the caption, "Wanted - Dead or Alive or Maimed".

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

Between 10:15 p.m. and 11:10 p.m., July 21, 1964, approximately 50 persons attended a street meeting in front of the "intergrated Workers Progressive Labor Movement" office, 227 East Third Street, New York City. The principal speaker was Carl Jerome, brother of Fred Jerome.

The announced purpose of the meeting was to protest police brutality. At 11:10 p.m., participants moved inside to continue the meeting. It was decided at this meeting that sometime during the morning or afternoon of July 22, 1964, the participants would assemble at 227 East Third Street and proceed to Manhattan Criminal Court, 100 Centre Street, New York City, to picket and protest the arrest of demonstrators.

NYCPD
July 22, 1964

Information was received indicating that the PLM had not initially inspired the Harlem situation but rather was acting to keep the demonstrations continuing by agitation and propaganda.

NYCPD
July 21, 1964

SECRET (U)

Information was received on July 23, 1964, indicating that William Epton, for the previous three weeks, had organized several groups in the Harlem area to handle whatever situation might arise, such as the current racial strife, in whatever way possible and with whatever weapons were at hand. It was reported that these groups are offshoots of the PLM. (U)

[NY T-35
July 23, 1964] (U)

The Tri-Line Offset Company, Incorporated, 461 West Broadway, New York City, the print shop of the PLM, was, as of July 23, 1964, printing 10,000 copies of a poster containing a photograph of Lieutenant Gilligan and setting forth the words, "Wanted for Murder". Identical posters were printed by Tri-Line, July 20, 1964. In addition, Tri-Line was also printing 10,000 copies of a flyer announcing a mass demonstration scheduled for 4:00 p.m., July 25, 1964, at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. The posters and flyers were being sent to the Harlem area. (U)

[NY T-37
July 23, 1964] (U)

A flyer was made available on July 22, 1964, indicating the sponsor to be the HDC, 336 Lenox Avenue, phone FI 8-2254. The flyer requests all persons to join a mass demonstration to be held at 4:00 p.m., July 25, 1964, at 116th Street, Lenox Avenue, New York City.

The flyer sets forth, "The black people of Harlem have historically been terrorized by the Police Department of NewYork. They have been brutally maimed

and murdered by these police. We, the people of Harlem, in order to partially alleviate these conditions demand:". The poster thereafter sets forth ten demands, among which is the immediate arrest and prosecution of Lieutenant Gilligan for first degree murder. It also sets forth the demand that public Grand Juries investigate police brutality against Negores and Puerto Ricans in MewYork City. One of the demands includes the statement that it is "our constitutional right to defend ourselves by any means necessary". It is noted the address of the HDC, 336 Lenox Avenue and phone number of the flyer are the same as the Harlem Progressive Labor Club.

[redacted]
July 22, 1964

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William Epton, on July 20, 1964, reportedly stated that the PLM had nothing to do with the riots that took place over the weekend. Epton said he went outside the PLM club during the riots and when shooting started, he went back inside. Once inside, Epton noted that a bullet came through the window of the office. Epton stated "They" are starting a group to see the Mayor regarding the killing of the Powell boy and "they" will need some help concerning this. Epton probably referred to the HDC as "they". (U)

[NY T-44
July 23, 1964] (U)

Information was furnished indicating that PLM as of July 23, 1964, was the prime organization in the demonstrations in Harlem.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

SECRET (U)

PLM, as of July 23, 1964, was mainly responsible for rioting in Harlem and the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

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b7D

[redacted]

July 23, 1964

[redacted] Progressive Labor weekly newspaper, "Challenge", reportedly stated on July 23, 1964, that the July 23, 1964 issue of "Challenge" would include four pages of photographs of the Harlem riots and would call for the arrest of New York City Police officers. [redacted] was also repoted to have stated that Tri-Line did not print flyers concerning the making of Molotov cocktails. [redacted] indicated he had no idea who had issued or published these flyers. (U)

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[NY T-37
July 23, 1964] (U)

A club meeting was held in Harlem for the alleged purpose of organizing groups block by block to fight crime without police assistance. Two subsequent meetings held for the same purpose were attended by William Epton, who had reportedly stated it was the group's idea to fight the police because of police brutality against Negroes. Epton reportedly stated he had already organized the youth movement on 127th Street and 128th Street and whenever police were about to make an arrest, on a given signal, all Negroes would surround the officers and prevent any action on their part. Epton reportedly stated that "when the time comes, arms will be available."

[redacted]

July 23, 1964

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A flyer captioned "Stop the Cops" was reportedly distributed by the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement, 336 Lenox Avenue, NewYork, announcing a street rally at 114th and 115th Streets and Lenox Avenue, from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m., July 18, 1964. Among some of the speakers scheduled to be present was William Epton, Chairman of the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement.

The flyer, mentioned above, contained the statement that "Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan (remember the name) shot James once and James fell to the ground. This fascist cop stood over him and fired two "more bullets into him. He then kicked the dead boy. This is the way the fascist and racist cops operate here in 'liberal' New York. These murderers follow the orders of Commissioner Murphy, Mayor Wagner and Rockefeller. We don't have to go to Mississippi because Mississippi is here in New York."

"The murders and beatings of our people is all part of the plot to intimidate our people and stop our militancy. Well, we are going to tell them right now that we are not intimidated, and the more they kill us and beat us, the more we will organize to fight back."

[redacted]

July 18, 1964

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

Twenty persons, believed to be an adjunct of the PLM, held a meeting in Room 1C, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, at 8:00 p.m., July 23, 1964. At the meeting it was pointed out that further civil rights demonstrations must include both white and Negro participants. It was indicated that a protest meeting and demonstration would be scheduled for Monday, July 27, 1964, in the New York Garment District.

[NY T-131
July 24, 1964] (U)

William Epton publicly admitted in a taped interview that he, himself, is aCommunist and his organization is Communist controlled. Epton was quoted, "It is no crime to be a Communist. They can't put us in jail because of our political beliefs".

The July 25, 1964 issue of "Challenge", page 3, contained an advertisement for a demonstration scheduled for July 25, 1964, in Harlem and indicated it was a "demonstration to protest police terror in Harlem. Come to the people's trial of Gilligan, the Cop".

[redacted] a PLM member, contacted Isidore Gibby Needleman, an attorney who has been associated with the defense of Communist individuals and organizations in the past, to advise him there would be a march under the auspices of the HDC, on July 25, 1964. [redacted] indicated this would be a large march and he expected trouble. He said he would like to have a group of lawyers on call between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., July 25, 1964. Needleman said he had a commitment on July 25, 1964, and suggested [redacted] contact John Abt, [redacted] all of whom have been identified with the legal defense of CP organizations and/or members in the past. (U)

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b7C

[NY T-140
July 24, 1964] (U)

(U)

NY 100-153735

On July 24, 1964, William Epton was advised that Commissioner Murphy of the NYCPD had banned all demonstrations on police headquarters in Harlem. Epton indicated no plans were made to march on the 32nd Precinct or any police headquarters, but permission was requested by Epton to demonstrate at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City, or for the police to designate a location for their demonstrations. Epton felt that Commissioner Murphy was violating their constitutional right to peaceful demonstrations.

Epton contacted [redacted] in New York City. Epton requested [redacted] to obtain details of the arrest and said he, Epton, would contact the Lawyers Guild and bail would be obtained. Epton indicated to Milt Rosen that a lieutenant informed him, Epton, about the banned demonstration and indicated that Conrad (Lynn) will arrive in New York City, July 24, 1964, and will march in front of the demonstrators. Epton was concerned if the demonstration should continue after the first group is arrested. Epton indicated that the HDC would assemble to demonstrate at 4:00 p.m., July 25, 1964. He further indicated they will meet at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue and march to 139th Street and Lenox Avenue where they will hold a mocktrial of Lieutenant Gilligan using an experienced attorney to act as prosecuting attorney and defense attorney, with the public as a jury. Epton identified himself as the temporary spokesman of the HDC and added there is no head of the council because it is only seven weeks old and is made up of captains from block communities. Epton indicated to [redacted] that no attorney had been obtained as yet to act in the mock trial but [redacted] or Conrad (Lynn) may be asked to act. Epton indicated a leaflet would be put out the night of July 24, 1964.

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[NY T-141
July 24, 1964] (U)

On July 24, 1964, at PLM headquarters, William Epton spoke about a rally scheduled for July 25, 1964. Epton stated he wanted a peaceful rally and said he was scheduled to speak at the rally and as of July 24, 1964, he was the only definite speaker and HDC was the only definite organization planning to attend. Regarding the beginning of the rioting on July 19, 1964. Epton stated the PLM did not start the rioting but everything was spontaneous and none of the riots or disorders were planned by anyone. (U)

[NY T-44
July 24, 1964] (U)

On July 24, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and indicated she heard about "this thing" over the radio and stated she wanted him to know "we'll be around" and indicated their desire to help. (U)

[redacted] commented that they expected people to be arrested and he has some lawyers lined up. [redacted] said "Conrad" (Lynn) and [redacted] are both taking part in this. [redacted] mentioned he was trying to raise money for bail purposes. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] indicated it is important that if some people were arrested we should get them out of jail as soon as possible in order that they make public statements. (U)

[NY T-142
July 24, 1964] (U)

Epton was in contact with a Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) representative and said he does not expect to reach 139th Street (termination point of the July 25, 1964 rally) without being arrested.

Epton said there is more unity in the people in the streets than ever before. Epton, while discussing Police Commissioner Murphy's ban on the HDC rally stated "We actually do not want them to rescind that thing ".

On July 25, 1964, in an interview by Mike Ludlam of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), Epton stated if people are left alone by police at demonstrations there would be no violence and he, Epton, would take steps to avoid violence. In response to a question by Ludlam with respect to Epton's being an avowed Communist, Epton replied that he was. Mr. Ludlam asked if the demonstration had anything to do with the Communist movement. Epton replied the demonstration was called by HDC, which he said is an independent organization and not part of PLM. Epton admitted that HDC is in the same office as PLM, but this was a temporary measure.

Ludlam asked if Epton's effort in this demonstration, as well as efforts in Harlem, were tied in anyway to CP, USA. Epton replied his personal efforts and those of PLM do not represent the American CP position. Epton remarked that "we" feel that the American CP is only an adjunct of the Democratic Administration and that there is a need for an independent Communist position in the United States. He stated that PLM is strictly national in origin and does not look toward Moscow. He said PLM has over

1,000 members nationally and that not all are Negro. Epton commented he is Chariman of the Harlem Branch of PLM, which has no connections with CP. USA. He said his efforts in Harlem although not connected with CP, USA, are based on his Communist philosophy.

[NY T-141
July 25, 1964] (U)

On July 25, 1964, representatives of the PLM, at a rally at 73rd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, sponsored by the Harlem Parents Committee, the New York Du Bois Clubs and several other organizations, sold the July 25, 1964, issue of "Challenge" and passed out a press release announcing a garment center rally scheduled for July 28, 1964.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy banned a Harlem protest march scheduled for July 25, 1964. by the HDC.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

On July 26, 1964, representatives of PLM were in the process of printing 3,000 posters for the Harlem Mother's Committee at the Tri-Line Offset Company, 461 Broadway, New York City. The posters set forth "Wanted for Murder, Lieutenant Gilligan". Gilligan's photograph was included in the poster. (U)

[NY T-37
July 26, 1964] (U)

On July 22, 1964, [redacted] commented that the PLM is actively participating in the Harlem riots. b6 b7C

[NY T-138
July 22, 1964] (U)

NY

In an interview with Roy Davis of Radio Station WURL, William Epton identified himself as a spokesman of the HDC. Epton advised a rally had been called for July 25, 1964, at 4:00 p.m., at the corner of 116th Street and Lenox Avenue to protest police terror, and other grievances. He said the rally was to be peaceful and an exercise of a constitutional right to assemble. He hoped the people of Harlem would show their indignation at the murder of James Powell and at general terror of the police against "our community". Epton said no violence would be created by them and if violence arises it would be from police. He said a number of people qualified in controlling crowds would be there. He stated the Negro community and the Negro leaders wanted Gilligan arrested, or at least suspended, and that Grand Jury action is not satisfactory.

[NY T-141
July 24, 1964] (U)

Milton Rosen on July 24, 1964, was advised by William Epton of the demonstration ban concerning the July 25, 1964 march. Epton said the demonstration would continue despite the ban. Epton expressed concern over the question as to whether the demonstration should be conducted after the first group was arrested. Rosen told Epton not to "push it" and not to get people killed. Epton said someone should stay out of trouble on July 25, 1964, so that they could call him.

[NY T-141
July 24, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

The HDC rally scheduled to begin at 4:00 p.m., July 25, 1964, actually started at 4:20 p.m. at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. At 4:25 p.m., William Epton and Conrad Lynn were arrested by the 28th Precinct, NYCPD, and charged with disorderly conduct. Epton and Lynn were taken to the 26th Precinct and shortly thereafter transferred to the 24th Precinct for security reasons. As of 6:30 p.m., there were no demonstrations or disorders reported at the 24th Precinct as a result of these arrests. At 6:05 p.m., Epton and Lynn were taken to night court. Lynn was released on his own recognizance and Epton was released on bail of $500.00 on each of two counts of disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly.

In connection with the street rally at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, approximately 35 to 50 individuals dispersed peacefully and without further incidents following the arrest of Epton and Lynn.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

An injunction restraining the PLM and HDC and others from demonstrations in Harlem and from activities likely to induce civil rebellion and the overthrow of lawful government was obtained by the NYCPD and served the same day on, among others, [redacted] Milt Rosen, [redacted] William Epton, [redacted] and [redacted] requiring their appearance in New York State Supreme Court, New York County on July 27, 1964, to show cause why it would not be made permanent. b6 b7C

Injunction orders were also placed on the doors of PLM, 336-38 Lenox Avenue and the Tri-Line Offset Company, 461 West Broadway, both in New York City.

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

Details of the above proceedings are set out in Section VIII.

In Signed statement appearing in the PLM weekly publication "Challenge", on July 30, 1964, Fred Jerome, the editor, declares he is violating the State Supreme Court's "two bit restraining order".

"There is no lawful government in this country today", he writes. "Only a revolution will establish one. If that is 'civil rebellion' let us make the most of it." Jerome calls for "public demonstrations in the street of Harlem", until Police Commissioner Murphy is dismissed. "And when Murphy's uniformed goons attack the crowd with gas and guns, let us not run and let us not pray -let us fight back".

"This is not a proposal for wild and reckless riots in which the killer-cops will be able to massacre the people," he writes. "No. It will take organization-through such groups as the Harlem Defense Council".

Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist - Leninist Communist Party (POC)

Nature of Organization

The POC, comprised mostly of Puerto Ricans and Negroes, split from the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in 1958. It was then known as an ultra-left caucus within the CP, USA, which felt that the CP, USA was not revolutionary enough. Its basic aim is to supplant the CP, USA and become the real Marxist-Leninist CP in the United States. Its total national membership amounts to no more than ninety to one hundred members, approximately fifty of whom are in the New York City area. The POC line is the same as that of the CP of China in that it rejects peaceful coexistence and projects the eventual violent overthrow of the capitalist governments of the world, especially that of the United States. (U)

NY T-143
July 22, 1964
NY T-144
July 27, 28, 1964

(U)

Headquarters

The POC has no headquarters, national or local, although New York City is considered to be the "National Office" of the POC, since New York is the location of the leading functionary of the POC, its principal officers, and the bulk of its membership.

[NY T-143
July 22, 1964] (U)

Viewpoint on Racial Demonstrations

The Los Angeles Cell of the POC, which was organized in about January, 1964, and which is a local branch of the National POC, met on July 22, 1964, at 9624 Juniper Street, Los Angeles. At this meeting it was mentioned that, although the POC was not actively participating in the current Harlem riots in New York City, the New York POC will exploit the situation in any way that it can. However, if the riots reach "Spanish Harlem", the New York POC would actively participate in the riots. (U)

[NY T-145
July 23, 1964] (U)

At a West Coast conference held by the POC in San Francisco, California, on June 27, 28, 1964, exception was taken by Organizational Secretary, Helen Roman, to views of the Los Angeles POC representatives regarding the revolutionary fervor of the Negro people, and she stated that the POC job is to harness this fervor and raise it to a higher level. (U)

[NY T-144
June 27, 28, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Up to, and including July 19, 1964, the POC had said or done nothing regarding demonstrations or rioting in the New York area. On the contrary, the POC is in complete opposition to Negro Civil Rights leaders. No leaflets or meetings have been planned by the POC in connection with current racial disturbances in Harlem or Brooklyn.

[NY T-143
July 22, 1964] ~~C~~ (U)

On July 27, 1964, Armando Roman, General Secretary of the POC, indicated that the POC was not involved in the present racial disturbances at New York, and expressed contempt for those individuals who are taking credit for them.

[NY T-143
July 28, 1964] ~~C~~ (U)

As of July 27, 1964, the POC at New York has not participated in any manner in the current racial disturbances or demonstrations, nor has it made any plans to do so in the future. There is no indication that the POC is in sympathy with the aims or activities of any of the other groups or individuals so involved.

[NY T-146
July 27, 1964] ~~C~~ (U)

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Nature of Organization

The SWP, founded in 1938, is a militantly revolutionary Marxist party based on the theories of

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than Joseph Stalin. The SWP has unequivocally stated that its main task is the overthrow of "American, capitalism". The SWP is primarily engaged in the recruitment of "class conscious militants, the explanation of the advantages of socialism over capitalism, and the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda through its press, public functions and participation in election campaigns."

[NY T-147
July 29, 1964] ~~X~~ (U)

SWP Founding Convention
Declaration of Principles
January, 1938

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The National and New York Local headquarters are located at 116 University Place, New York City. The SWP membership totals approximately 530 in 19 branches throughout the United States.

[NY T-148
July 10, 1964] ~~X~~ (U)

Activities in Connection With
Racial Demonstrations

On July 23, 1964, a meeting of approximately 20 persons was held in Room 1-C, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City. This meeting included a representative of the SWP and resulted

in the formation of the Harlem Solidarity Committee. This SWP representative took an active part in the discussion of the future activities of this committee.

Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police
Department (NYCPD)
July 23, 1964

On July 30, 1964, it was announced at a closed membership meeting of the SWP - New York Local that Fred Halstead, an SWP member, had attended a meeting of the Harlem Solidarity Committee as a representative of the SWP. (U)

[NY T-147
July 31, 1964] (U)

On July 31, 1964, the SWP, through its Militant Labor Forum, sponsored a Rally to Protest Police Terrorism in Harlem at SWP headquarters in New York City. This rally featured four Negro speakers representing Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity, the Freedom Now Party, the Harlem Defense Council, the Harlem Community Council on Housing and the SWP. This rally passed resolutions concerning the establishment of autonomous control in Harlem and an agreement that future defensive tactics and plans of the Negro community should not be made public. It was also voted at this rally to send a letter to Mayor Wagner of New York City on August 1, 1964, urging the removal of police from Harlem, the resignation of the New York City Police Commissioner, the establishment of a Civilian Review Committee in Harlem and the banning of the current moratorium on racial demonstrations.

[NY T-149
August 1, 1964] (U)

The SWP as a Party has decided not to enter actively into the current racial demonstrations and strife occurring in New York City. The Party has assumed the role as an observer of this activity and has characterized the efforts of Progressive Labor in this strife as "adventuristic". The SWP is supporting the racial demonstrations in its current street meetings in regard to the forthcoming election and in its newspaper, however, is letting Progressive Labor carry the ball and take the risks involved in such activity. The SWP is putting all its future hopes in regard to activity in the racial field on Malcolm X and his organization with whom it expects to collaborate in the near future.

[NY T-147
July 31, 1964] X (U)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC

Location

The Manhattan Telephone Directory for 1964 - 1965, reflects that the New York Office of the SNCC is located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Nature of the Organization

The SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations. At a meeting sponsored by SNCC which was to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 14 through 16, 1960, the formal activities of the session were to center around th topic "Non-violence and the Achievement of Desegregation.".

"The Atlanta Constitution"
October 6, 1960

Racial Demonstrations

On July 23, 1964, there were 13 pickets demonstrating at City Hall, New York City. Among these demonstrators were three from SNCC who carried signs indicating that they were fasting until a civilian review board was established, and also until the tactical police force was removed from the Harlem area.

NYCPD
July 23, 1964

On July 24, 1964, four members of SNCC established a picket line at City Hall, New York City, protesting police brutality.

NYCPD
July 24, 1964

Workers World Party (WWP)

Nature of Organization

A Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, also known as Sam Marcy, split from the SWP in February, 1959, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events. This minority group accused the SWP of liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. This minority group hoped to build a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world. This group took the name, Workers World Party. The National and New York City Headquarters of the WWP are located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York. During recent months the WWP has supported the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

[NY T-147
April 17, 1959
May 12, 1960] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Officers

Principal officers of the WWP are Sam Ballan, WWP National Chariman; Dorothy Ballan, WWP National Committee member and Vincent Copeland, WWP National Committee member and Editor of the WWP newspaper, "Workers World". Until 1959, allwere influential members of the SWP. (U)

[NY T-150
September 2, 1963] (U)

Activities

The WWP operates a youth group known as the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) which utilizes a room at WWP Headquarters for its administrative activities. Leaders of the YAWF are WWP members. (U)

[NY T-150
May 4, 1964] (U)

Activities During Racial Demonstrations

At a New York Branch WWP meeting at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, it was stated that a leaflet captioned "Who Killed James Powell?" had been printed up for distribution at various locations throughout New York City. This leaflet reflects it was prepared by the YAWF, Box 317, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York, and is set forth verbatim as follows: (U)

"Who Killed James Powell?

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"James Powell - 15 year old!! - a ninth grade student - is dead: His life was cut short by a policeman's bullet. He is dead - while the racist who insulted him and the trigger-happy cop who shot him are set free. James Powell was killed by:

"A racist cop who says it was his duty to protect a white racist building superintendent and shoot a fifteen year old black youth to death.

"James Powell was killed by:

"A fascist-type police force that recruits and trains people for brutality. Any decent human being would quit before two weeks on the force - a gang of storm troopers.

"James Powell was killed by:

"Political bosses who praise Murphy's K.K.K. in blue and call on them to be 'tougher', and other politicans who merely look the other way after each killing.

"James Powell was killed by:

"Millionnaire bosses who own the sweatshops, banks, and stores and pay the police that protect the rich and harass the poor. They use the tactic of divide and rule.

"Their newspapers preach racism to try to pit the white workers against their black brothers. They invent scare stories, magnify minor incidents with huge headlines, and shed phony tears about 'subway violence'. But they never say where the continuous violence comes from - from the racist cop that they try to depict as a 'victim'.

"Their police forces enforce their racist system throughout the country by killing and arresting the poor people whom the bosses have driven to desperation. The police are given the job of strike-breakers in the struggle for equality - of terrorizing people into fear of protest.

"James Powell was the latest casualty in the war of the bosses against the workers and unemployed, young and old, black and white. The only way to fight against this war on the masses in independent mass organization to fight back."

[NY T-150
July 22, 1964] (U)

At a New York Branch WWP meeting on July 24, 1964, Dave Axelrod, a WWP member, spoke concerning a meeting he had attended the previous evening of the Harlem Solidarity Committee which consisted of organizations such as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), PLM, WWP, etc. Axelrod stated that the Harlem Solidarity (U)

Committee was sponsoring a demonstration on July 28, 1964, at noon in the garment district of New York City. He indicated that the WWP would support the demonstration although the various groups are not necessarily representative of WWP/YAWF views. This does not mean 130 a united front. It means "we" support anything that is for the benefit of the black masses in their present plight. (U)

[NY T-150
July 27, 1964] (U)

At the New York WWP Branch meeting on July 24, 1964, it was stated that a leaflet had been printed for distribution in heavily populated areas of New York City. This leaflet, which reflects that it was prepared by the YAWF, is quoted in part as follows: (U)

"A Message to the
WHITE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK

"In Defense of the
BLACK PEOPLE OF HARLEM

"Withdraw the Racist Troops!

"Who occupies Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant, armed to the teeth? - The police.

"Who fired all the shots in Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant last week? - The police.

"Who wounded over a hundred people with bullets and clubs? - The police.

"Who killed Jay Jenkins and 15-year-old James Powell? - The police.

"Who, then, is directly responsible for the violence? - The police.

"The working people of New York must demand that these police be REMOVED. They must demand an end to the invasion of Harlem, an end to the occupation of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

"Write, phone, wire, demonstrate - tell Mayor Wagner to GET THE RACIST COPS OUT OF HARLEM".

[NY T-150
July 27, 1964] ~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

Counter-picketing by United States Nationalist Party

United States Nationalist Party (USNP)

Nature of Organization

On May 1, 1964, Luke Dommer, a member of the Nationalist Party (NP), advised that NP was reactivated under the name of USNP with the objective "to safeguard the country from the inroads of communism".

The NP was reactivated in May, 1964 under the name, USNP. It has no actual headquarters or official membership and utilizes Post Office Box 443, Lenox Hill Station, New York, New York 10028 as its mailing address. Luke Dommer, although he has no official title as an officer of the USNP controls its activities. Even though the USNP claims to be solely anti-communist, it has in the past displayed anti-semitic tendencies.

[NY T-151
July 13, 1964] (U)

Counter-picketing Activities

At approximately 9:00 p.m., on July 24, 1964, two members of the United States Nationalist Party (USNP) were observed distributing handbills against the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) picketing then going on outside the headquarters of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), 240 Centre Street, New York City. The handbill advertised a picketing by the USNP starting at 11:30 p.m. on July 25, 1964 in support of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan, NYCPD.

NYCPD

July 24, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 25, 1964, from 11:45 a.m. to 1:10 p.m., 15 persons representing the USNP demonstrated outside the headquarters of the NYCPD in support of Lieutenant Gilligan and in opposition to CORE which had picketed in demand for the arrest and trial of Lieutenant Gilligan. A spokesman for the USNP stated that the USNP would resume picketing at 8:00 p.m. on July 27, 1964, at the same location under the slogan "Support the Blue and Fight the Reds".

NYCPD
July 25, 1964

On July 27, 1964, from 8:05 p.m. to 8:55 p.m., approximately 15 members of the USNP demonstrated outside NYCPD headquarters, 240 Centre Street, New York City, in opposition to the CORE pickets and in support of Lieutenant Gilligan.

After the above demonstration, the USNP proceeded, by private automobile to Gracie Mansion, New York City, official residence of Mayor Robert F. Wagner where 7 members of the USNP resumed picketing in support of Lieutenant Gilligan. The picketing here began at 9:50 p.m. and terminated at 10:10 p.m. There were no incidents or arrests resulting from any demonstrations conducted by the USNP.

NYCPD
July 27, 1964

Reaction of Nationally Recognized
Negro Civil Rights Leaders to
Demonstrations

At 5:20 p.m., on July 19, 1964, Bayard Rustin and 75 Negro youths were observed on the steps of the Mount Morris Church, at 122nd Street and Morris Avenue, New York City. Rustin told the police that he had gathered the youths together to have them go through the streets of Harlem on that evening urging people to stay off the street to forestall the possibility of additional rioting.

NYCPD
July 19, 1964

On July 19, 1964, Bayard Rustin attended the fumeral of James Powell at the Levy-Delany Funeral Home, 2250 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Immediately following the service, Rustin left the church and attempted to quiet the restive crowd of Negroes that had gathered in front of the funeral home. Rustin entered a sound truck and urged them to go home, but his request was received with replies of "Uncle Tom".

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 20, 1964

On July 19, 1964, James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), while appearing on a WABC-TV program, said he had evidence which "we" consider to be conclusive that the shooting amounted to murder. He said Lieutenant Gilligan should be arrested.

Farmer did not elaborate on the evidence, beyond saying that there was no knife in the hands of the youth, as the police had charged.

Farmer said he had seen a blood orgy on the part of the police on Saturday night. He said he had seen policemen firing guns wildly into the air, shooting into windows, into tenement houses and the Theresa Hotel.

The police were hysterical, Farmer said, adding that it was his opinion that the Police Commissioner, in the posture which he had adopted in the past few months of self-congratulations for the police department, must assume part of the responsibility for that hysteria.

"The New York Times"
July 20, 1964

On July 20, 1964, James Farmer, in commenting on a statement of Acting Mayor Paul Screvane of New York City, said he welcomed the statement but that it was "inadequate in this hour of crisis". In his statement Farmer said:

"We are pleased that more Negro police will be used in Harlem.

"The Grand Jury investigation of the murder of James Powell is welcome, though far too long delayed.

"Review by the Deputy Mayor of the Police Department's Complaint Board findings is insufficient to insure fair play for the minority community. A real independent Civilian Review Board is a necessity now.

"The authority of the proposed City Affairs Committee must be defined.

"The intensive recruiting of new police is desirable. CORE points that there are other areas of City Government where Negroes should be recruited."

"The New York Times"
July 21, 1964

On July 20, 1964, Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League said that Police Commissioner Murphy of New York was partly to blame for the rioting in Harlem.

 ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Young said also that he put the rest of the blame on the climate created by the Republican Party's nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater for President.

"The New York Times"
July 21, 1964

James Farmer said on July 21, 1964, that he had assessed the mood in the ghettos and had found it still ugly. He said if prompt action was not taken against Lieutenant Gilligan, there would be trouble that night.

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 22, 1964

On July 21, 1964, James Farmer denied an allegation that walkie talkie radios had been used by youths during the rioting in Harlem.

"The New York Times"
July 22, 1964

On July 21, 1964, James Farmer, in referring to an announcement of President Johnson, that the FBI had been ordered into the Harlem riots, said the FBI should launch a full and thorough investigation of all the circumstances surrounding that terrible incident. He said "there had been provocation and brutal behavior by the police - by all the circumstances we mean both the bottle throwing and billy-swinging."

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 22, 1964

In commenting on Mayor Wagner's television talk on July 22, 1964, James Farmer received the Mayor's appeal with guarded approval. He said he was glad the Mayor urged more police recruitment among minority groups; he welcomed the Mayor's decision to spend time with minority group committees and he said he shared the Mayor's sentiments regarding law and order being necessary to further civil rights.

Farmer said, however, that the appeal did not go far enough. He said he had hoped the Mayor would favor an independent Civilian Review Board.

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 23, 1964

On July 22, 1964, Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said: "Everyone, church leaders, businessmen and leaders of the community, must sit down and find ways of ending the violence which has given us a black eye - and it has also given the civil rights movement a difficult obstacle".

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 23, 1964

"The New York Times", July 25, 1964, contained an article captioned "Police Ban March in Harlem Today; Sponsor Defiant". This article stated in part: "James Farmer disclosed that his organization had decided to hold no demonstrations or rallies in 'ghetto area' for the duration of the current strife."

"The New York Times"
July 25, 1964

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] (U)

On July 24, 1964, Police Commissioner Michael Murphy banned a protest march scheduled for Saturday afternoon, July 25, 1964, sponsored by the Harlem Defense Council. In commenting on the Commissioner's ban, Bayard Rustin described the act as 'irresponsible, criminal and totalitarian" and said it could lead to disaster if the Police attempted to stop it.

"The New York Times"
July 25, 1964

[redacted]

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

[NY T-153
July 26, 1964] [redacted] (U)

On July 26, 1964, James Farmer said the "black nationalists" were the only ones who could possibly benefit from what happened in Harlem in the last

[redacted] (U)

few days. Concerning Police Commissioner Murphy, Farmer said the dismissal of Murphy was the only way of getting Mayor Wagner off his seat. "If the Mayor would issue the orders and Murphy would obey them it would not matter who was commissioner", Farmer said.

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 27, 1964

On July 26, 1964, Bayard Rustin said that black nationalism would increase as a consequence of the riots in Harlem because it represents the profound disgust and desperation of the people.

"New York Herald Tribune"
July 27, 1964

On July 27, 1964, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bayard Rustin, among others, met with Mayor Robert F. Wagner, New York City, to determine ways of preventing further racial disturbances in New York City.

Two of King's announced proposals were that he would request the creation of a Civilian Review Board to hear complaints of police brutality, and would request the suspension of Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan.

"The New York Times"
July 28, 1964

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY-

"The New York Times", July 28, 1964, page 15, column 2, reported that the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., met with Mayor Robert F. Wagner on the night of July 27, 1964, in New York City. According

to the article, Livingston L. Wingate, a member of the newly formed United Council of Harlem organizations, expressed displeasure at the presence of King in the city, and said representatives of the Harlem community groups were mad at the Mayor for importing King and resented King's discussing community problems with the Mayor before talking to them.

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

[NY T-153
July 28, 1964] (U)

On July 29, 1964, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., while holding a press conference in New York City, announced that his presence in New York was to support absolutely the "Unity Council" and their demands which they had presented to the Mayor. He said he was not in New York to subvert the "Unity Council" of Harlem because it is the true representative of the Harlem community and that he had made that clear to the Mayor.

King said he had told the Mayor that: "Law and order cannot exist in a vacuum --- law and order must be based on confidence of the people in the city authorities.

"The kind of non-violence for which I stand can flourish when the basic economic and social needs of the oppressed are being met - and those who rule

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our cities have a major responsibility to give vigorous leadership to that end".

"The New York Times"
July 29, 1964

On July 29, 1964, four leaders of major civil rights organizations met in New York City and urged their members to observe a "broad curtailment if not total moratorium" on all mass demonstrations until after the Presidential election on November 3, 1964. The four who signed the statement urging a halt to demonstrations, looting and rioting were Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King, Whitney M. Young, Jr., and A. Philip Randolph, Chairman of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC).

Two other leaders who were present at the meeting but who did not sign the declaration were James Farmer and John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

"The New York Times"
July 30, 1964

On July 31, 1964, Bayard Rustin conferred with an individual who represented himself to be Don Alexander of Radio Station WLUB, New York City. Alexander requested a statement from Rustin as to the Mayor's rejection of the demands of civil rights leaders for the establishment of an independent Civilian Review Board. To this, Rustin said he had maintained from the very beginning that two things were necessary to insure racial peace in New York; that a police review board be established and that Lieutenant Gilligan of the NYCPD be suspended.

Rustin said it was obvious that "we" (Negro leaders) could not go to the Negro community and ask that they refrain from demonstrating unless the city officials of New York City are going to accede to these demands.

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Rustin said it was tragic that Mayor Wagner had not seen fit to act. He said under these circumstances he would not urge anyone in New York to respect the request of civil rights leaders, that they not demonstrate.

Rustin's opinion of Police Commissioner Murphy was sought by Alexander, prompting him to say that Murphy was the chief culprit and should be dismissed immediately. The grounds for Murphy's dismissal Rustin said, should be: "That he used more 'violence' than necessary during the riots; that he continues to permit crime in Harlem; and has failed to move against [redacted]." b6 b7C

[NY 153 July 31, 1964] (U)

[redacted]

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

[NY T-153 July 31, 1964] (U)

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INJUNCTION AGAINST FURTHER DEMONSTRATION

Progressive Labor Movement,
Harlem Defense Council,
Community Council on Housing;
Milton Rosen, William Epton,
Jesse Gray

On July 25, 1964, an injunction restraining certain defendants from demonstrating was obtained in New York Supreme Court, New York County, and providing for hearing on July 27, 1964, to show cause why an order should not be made against such demonstrating, and affording any other relief as might be proper.

The injunction was sought by the New York Police Department, with the City of New York and People of the State of New York by Frank S. Hogan, New York County District Attorney, as Plaintiff, against Milton Rosen, William Epton, Jesse Gray, John Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, these last three being fictitious but intended as members, officers and directors of PLM, HDC and CCH, as well as any persons or organizations associated with them.

The restraint obtained and sought to be extended was to cover a specified area of Manhattan (New York County), generally known as Harlem.

The order was granted on July 25, 1964, by Justice Charles Marks, on the basis of an affidavit by Sanford D. Garelik, Assistant Chief Inspector, NYCPD. He made note of the current disturbances of the peace, and set out that on July 18, 1964, Epton and others had made public an intention

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There follows the text of the statements of Epton, as taken by the NYCPD and marked exhibit A:

"July 21, 1964

"Excerpts from A Speech By Bill Epton Of Progressive Labor Movement On July 18, 1964, At 4:00 PM, On Lenox Avenue At 115th Street.

"That shows you how this system is so interwoven, because you must understand...(inaudible) When they set up a state, they set up all the apparatus to protect and save that state. They set up the courts; they set up the army; they set up an educational system; they set up the newspaper; they set up all the apparatuses to brain-wash, and to keep up the subjugation. If we're going to be free, and we will not fully be free until we smash this state completely and totally. Destroy and set up a new state of our own choosing and our own liking.

"And in that process of smashing this state, we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and we'll have to go up against their army. We'll organize our own militia and our own army, If we don't do it brothers, we be subjugated; we'll be kept in chains for another two or three hundred years. Think about it because no people in this world ever achieved independence and freedom through the ballot or having it legislated to them. All people in this world who are free got their freedom through struggle and through revolution. That's the only way to gain freedom.

****

"So I tell him now and I tell my black brother n my right that they had better choose their sides. ecause when the deal goes down, when the deal is finished ster we will have to go too unless he chooses the ght side. There is only one right side. That's your side. at's the cause of the people and what we demand and that we ll get. What we will take. We will take our freedom. We

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to incite to riot, and quoted a portion of a transcript of Epton's remarks, obtained by the PD and made a part of the application for the order.
The quotation:

"If we're going to be free, and we will not fully be free until we smash this state completely and totally. Destroy and set up a new state of our own choosing and our own liking.

And in that process of smashing this state, we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and we'll have to go up against their army. We'll organize our own militia and our own army."

"That's the only way to gain freedom."

The entire transcript is set out hereinafter.

Garelik also stated that on July 20, 1964, defendants distributed in Harlem, leaflets, a copy of one was made another attachment, in which it was asserted:

"The events of the last two days have shown that if we are not organized we are just a mob and not in a position to properly deal with the enemy."

Further, the affidavit alleged that defendants had threatened a march on a police precinct on West 135th Street, that police reports had established that Epton at a PLM meeting on July 19, 1964, had said incidents would be created on side streets to draw police there, who would then be the target of missiles and bottles with inflammatory and destructive substances. "Block Captains" would instruct on preparation of such weapons.

An accompanying affidavit of support by District Attorney Hogan urged that the order be issued to prevent violation of the New York State criminal anarchy statute.

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ON 6-1-01

will take it by any means necessary as we know the beast that we are dealing with is that we have to create a revolution in this country and we will create a new government that is run by the people. That is run by the black people and some of the poor white people who are catching hell too. And they don't know it yet but if they don't join with us when the deal goes down we don't have time to wait for them. We are going to roll on. We are going to roll on the freedom and independence and liberation. Those who are ready to come with us and stand with us and join the Harlem Defense Council to help protect the mothers and protect the streets and our neighborhoods they will give their money to those mothers who have joined together to save their sons. They will go back into their blocks and organize their blocks into defense committees so when the deal goes through they will be able to be in the street tens of thousands strong ready to face that man. And we know how to use weapons just like they know how to use weapons. And when the deal goes down we have to be ready to confront them and beat them. I tell you brothers and sisters the message that we are carrying they will carry around Harlem on every corner every Saturday 9 to 6 P.M. to enlighten our people, to organize our people and to make our people aware of the fact of what is happening with these six youngsters and to make our people aware of the fact that in order for us to achieve our freedom and independence we must organize and fight this beast and destroy him. Next week we will probably be on 114th Street and Eighth Avenue and from there we will go down Eighth Avenue and up to Seventh Avenue and on and on until all our people get the message. In order to be prepared for this demonstration that we are going to organize, we will tell you where we will be, how we will be, and what methods we are going to use to stop these cops. That should be our slogan - "Stop the Cops".

On July 27, 1964, Defendants responded at Special Park I, Justice Gerald P. Culkin presiding. Conrad Lynn red as attorney for Rosen and PLM, Courtney L. Wilshire orney for LYNN, Miss Jean Ann Condon as attorney for

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Part 3
PAGES 441-660

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFIED

DATE 1-29-81 JH

Epton and HDC and Abraham Unger appeared for Gray and CCH after the proceedings started.

Detective John Rivera, Bureau of Special Services (BSS) New York City Police Department testified that Epton spoke on July 18, 1964, at street meeting at 115th Street and Lenox Ave., and said there was going to be a demonstration, not necessarily peaceful, that he (Epton) was preaching violence, also that people of Harlem should kill some cops. Epton also said to Rivera, that Rivera as a police officer of Puerto Rican origin, should be aware of subjugation of Puerto Ricans and should join in fight against cops.

Rivera testified he was equipped with a device to receive Epton's remarks for relay to a recorder.

Patrolman Francis Koopman testified he was at same location with receiving device to record Epton's remarks by way of Rivera's transmitter. He produced the recording and a transcript thereof.

Rivera then identified that material and noted that Epton had said the Negro must be free, that they were going to kill cops and judges, that no revolution can be won by peaceful means, that they would have to fight, and they would not be fully free until they smash this state totally and completely.

Patrol Clifton King testified that on July 19, 1964, he had attended a meeting at 336 Lenox Ave., where Epton had spoken of organizing a march on July 25, 1964, beginning at Lenox Ave. and 114th St., thence north on Lenox Ave., to the 135th St. police station. People would join at each block, and on side streets disturbances would be created, to suck cops into the block and, hemmed in, would be the object of bottles filled with flammable liquid. Each block would have a captain. King obtained a leaflet headed "Stop the Cops", placed in evidence.

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Detective Fritz O. Behr of BSS testified concerning a demonstration at the United Nations on July 20, 1964, at which Gray was interviewed by the press. Gray was asked about a leaflet with the name of CCH appearing on it, and Gray had told an unidentified reporter that PLM had made up the leaflet for his use. This leaflet called for organizing the demonstration on July 25, 1964.

The plaintiff closed their case, and Lynn was given to August 3, 1964, for filing of briefs. Unger requested a hearing for his clients, this being set for July 28, 1964.

At the July 28, 1964, session of the hearing, Detective Frederick Jenoure, Bureau of Special Services (BSS) of the NYCPD, testified to statements of Jesse Gray made at the meetingof July 19, 1964. Gray asked all to attend a demonstration at the United Nations on July 20, 1964, and also called for 100 men ready to die, who would be trained in guerilla warfare.

Another police witness was Detective John Rivera, BSS, on duty outside the meeting place on July 19, 1964, who testified to disorder outside the building. When asked on cross-examination if he had heard other inflammatory remarks on conditions in Harlem, Rivera said he could recall only two such instances in his three and one-half years experience in that area, although he had heard criticism of conditions many times.

Junius Griffin, a Negro, who is a reporter for the "New York Times", appeared as a witness for the plaintiff under subpoena and verified his story under his by line in that newspaper's issue of July 20, 1964. He had written that Gray, at the July 19, 1964, meeting had called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct alleged police brutality in Harlem. On cross-examination, Griffin said his article may have been edited, but the quotation was not out of context. Griffin also noted that guerilla warfare was mentioned by Gray in connection with Mississippi and as likely in New York.

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Clarence Jones, appearing as co-counsel with Unger for Gray, urged Judge Culkin to dismiss the application saying right of petition had been taken away, that there was no proof of crime of conspiracy on part of Gray. This was denied.

Gray in testimony, denied any connection with PLM or HDC, denied any help in organizing demonstration against which preliminary injunction was obtained, or participation in preparation of leaflet in evidence. He claimed demonstration held at UN on July 20, 1964, was peaceful and aimed at promoting demands for improvement of Harlem conditions. Gray said his remarks on July 19, 1964, were in protest against police action and a call for a civilian board to review allegations of police brutality and for investigation of shooting of James Powell. He related that at this meeting of July 19, 1964, he had said many people believe that guerilla warfare might be necessary in Mississippi and something might be needed in New York. Secondly, he had said one hundred dedicated men were needed to defend Negroes by organizing a total of 50,000 to support demands for improvements in employment, housing and other social betterment. He denied any intention to participate in demonstration scheduled by PLM and HDC.

On July 29, 1964, Jesse Gray testified that he had not participated in any of the violence in Harlem, but that he was the victim of an unprovoked blow by a policeman resulting in a cut on his face that required stitching at a hospital where he saw other people who had been injured. He attributed the looting to a general frustration but said only a minute percentage of people engaged in looting.

Judge Culkin asked what he had done to ease the riot situation, and Gray responded that he had called for an investigation of the shooting of Powell, that he had sought a disciplined reaction to that incident.

On Cross-examination, Gray admitted use of phrase "guerilla warfare" with reference to Mississippi, and that he had said something had to be done in New York. He admitted making a call for one hundred black revolutionaries, but said it was not a call for action against the police.

Gray said he had not had contact with William Epton since a rent strike early in the year, and did not know of participation by PLM in rent strike demonstrations. He was shown photos depicting Gray and others at such a demonstration on February 8, 1964, and denied knowledge of the identity of the others. He said he could not recall if Epton was present at the UN demonstration on July 20, 1964. He could not recall if William Patterson attended the meeting on July 19, 1964, although he admitted he was acquainted with him. He said he did not know Robert Thompson. He denied any leaflet was prepared by PLM or CCH, and said the leaflet in evidence was prepared without his knowledge or consent, although admitting he had not made any protest.

On redirect examination Gray said many demonstrations have been held by CCH, with no objection to participation by others, as it is an organization open to all races. He said "black revolutionaires" meant to him persons going out into the community to bring about a change for the better.

Patrolman Francis Koopman identified the photographs as taken of a demonstration on February 8, 1964, and Detective Rivera testified to the identification of Stefan Martinot and Fred Jerome, appearing in the photos, as members of PLM and Fred Halstead as a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

The hearing was then closed, with Judge Culkin setting July 31, 1964, for the filing of briefs, decision to be rendered thereafter.

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NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

During the course of demonstrations and violence following the shooting of James Powell, the following statistics were compiled:

Manhattan

Civilians Killed	1
Civilians Injured	91
Members of Police Force Injured	37
Arrests	190
Properties Damaged	119

Brooklyn

Civilians Killed	0
Civilians Injured	10
Members of Police Force Injured	8
Arrests	306
Properties damaged	513

NYCPD
August 6, 1964

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III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Committee To Advance Racial Integration in the Schools (CARIS)

CARIS, Post Office Box 102, Kensington Station, Brooklyn 18, New York, has stated purpose of achieving a fully integrated quality educational program for all school children in New York City in the shortest possible time.

[NY T-17
May 11, 1964]

The following are officers of CARIS:

Co-Chairmen — WILMA JAFFEE, HARVEY FREEMAN

Executive Secretary — CAROL WEINSHENKER

Editor of CARIS Bulletin "Exchange" INA HALFANT

This organization has no stated policy with respect to the Communist Party.

[NY T-215
July, 1964]

[redacted] member of the New York State CP Commission on Schools, recently stated that [redacted] were both current members of the CP. b6 b7C

[NY T-36
August 13, 1964]

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] a ~~member of the CP~~ from March, 1962 to October, 1963, advised on December 18, 1962, that the Flatbush Club of the CP held its regular meeting at the home of [redacted] and that [redacted] was present at this meeting. b6 b7C

At the June 12, 1964 meeting of the Kings County CP Council, [redacted] a Kings County CP Council member stated, "We should help CARIS as much as possible". b6 b7C

[NY T-17
June 15, 1964]

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B. Congress of Racial Equality

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be proceeded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, USA, will be referred to as the CPUSA.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSES

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On April 14, 1964, [redacted] Community Relations Director, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, made available a brochure which sets forth background information concerning CORE.

Pertinent information in this brochure is set forth below.

"The first CORE group was organized in 1942 by Farmer (JAMES FARMER, National CORE Director) and a group of students at the University of Chicago who believed that it was time, in his words, 'to substitute bodies for exhortations.' The bodies went into service immediately in sit-ins and on picket lines. CORE spread across the country as its local chapters pioneered in non-violent techniques. Its early vistories included desegregation of dime store lunch counters in St. Louis and Baltimore, theatres in Denver and Washington, a swimming pool at the Palisades Amusement Park in New Jersey. The list has kept growing.

"There were sit-ins at Miami lunch counters, a Pilgrimage of Prayer in Richmond to protest the closing of Virginia's public schools, a campaign for voter registration in four counties of South Carolina. During the first year of that campaign, new Negro voters in one precinct elected 16 or 17 representatives to the Democratic county convention.

In Columbia, the Negro vote was decisive in defeating a segregationist candidate for mayor. In recent years, CORE chapters have been operating extensively in the Deep South, concentrating on the fundamental problems of voter registration, Negro employment and integration of public accommodations.

"CORE's non-violent methods have also been increasingly effective in desegregating employment, schools and housing in the North. CORE is content with neither promises not tokenism, and its aggressiveness has sometimes provoked criticism. At one point, The New York Times complained editorially that CORE's tactics were inconveniencing 'innocent bystanders.' CORE replied that, on the issue of civil rights, there can be no innocent bystanders. Those who stand by while others are made targets for discrimination and bigotry must share in the guilt.

"By the time sit-ins attracted national attention in 1960, direct action had been enabling CORE members to fight discrimination in their own communities for 18 years. CORE's action projects have been carried out by local people whenever appropriate, and they have always been non-violent...

"CORE sees discrimination as a problem for all Americans. Not just Negroes suffer from it and not just Negroes will profit when it is eliminated. Furthermore, Negroes alone cannot eliminate it. Equality cannot be seized any more than it can be given. It must be a shared experience.

"CORE is an inter-racial group. Membership involves no religious affiliation. It is open to anybody who opposes racial discrimination, who wants to fight it and who will adhere to CORE's rules. The only people not welcome in CORE are 'those Americans whose loyalty is primarily to a foreign power and those whose tactics and beliefs are contrary to democracy and human values.' CORE has only one enemy: discrimination, and only one function; to fight that enemy. It has no desire to complicate its task by acquiring a subversive taint, and it avoids partisan politics of any kind...

"Much of CORE's work is carried on by its chapters. These vary in structure according to their locations and the specific problems they face. They support themselves through membership dues and contributions from local supporters...

"The national office co-ordinates the work of its local chapters. It organizes training conferences and workshops which teach the theory and practice of non-violent action and give chapters an opportunity to exchange ideas and information. Its field staff encourages the formation of new groups and assists existing ones....

"National CORE plans and carries out action projects which are designed to focus attention on problems of national significance. The Freedom Rides, in 1961, are the best known example of this..."

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On April 14, 1964, [redacted] advised that each local chapter is autonomous and acts independently from the National Office of CORE. He stated that as long as these chapters conform to the general policies of CORE, they act with the approval of CORE. However, in those instances where the local chapter of CORE acts contrary to the policy set forth by the National Office [redacted] the local chapter faces disciplinary action by the National Office.

As an example, [redacted] cited the action of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE in calling for a "stall-in" in opposition to the policy of CORE, resulting in CORE completely suspending all CORE activities of the Brooklyn Chapter. The "stall-in" calls for "tying up" all main traffic arteries to the World's Fair, New York City, on April 22, 1964.

[redacted]

NY

As of April 14, 1964, the Brooklyn Chapter, according to [redacted] was still under suspension and the National Office had not yet decided what further action to take against the Brooklyn Chapter. b6 b7C b7D

On April 14, 1964, [redacted] advised that, to his knowledge, there is no Communist control or domination of either CORE or any of its local chapters with the possible exception of the Brooklyn, New York, and Queens, New York Chapters of CORE.

[redacted] stated that OLIVER LEEDS, who is active in the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, is an admitted former CPUSA member.

[redacted] advised that he suspects one or two other individuals in the Brooklyn Chapter might be CPUSA members or at least sympathetic to the CPUSA cause but stated he was unable to furnish any basis for his suspicions or the identities of those he suspects.

[redacted] further advised that in the Queens Chapter of CORE he suspects that [redacted] who is active in the Queens Chapter is a CPUSA sympathizer. [redacted] was unable to furnish any specific basis for this belief.

LOCATION

On April 14, 1964, [redacted] advised that the office of CORE is located at 38 Park Row, New York City.

OFFICERS OF CORE

On April 14, 1964, [redacted] advised that the officers of CORE are:

JAMES FARMER	National Director
[redacted]	Associate Director
	Program Director
	Community Relations Director
	Organization Director

CHAPTERS

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn CORE, 319 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, were made available:

[redacted] Chairman
Vice Chairman
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
OLIVER LEEDS Membership Secretary
[redacted] Housing Chairman
School Chairman
Newspaper Chairman
Employment Chairman
Public Relations
Education Chairman

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NY T-229
April 6, 1964

OLIVER LEEDS attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP (KCCP), which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-4
May 16, 1958

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that LEEDS had left the CPUSA because he felt that the CPUSA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time.

NY T-71
October 30, 1958

LEEDS attended a street meeting on June 29, 1961, at DeKalb and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which meeting was sponsored by the KCCP.

[NY T-71
July 5, 1961]

It is believed that LEEDS is not a current CPUSA member.

[NY T-71
April 3, 1964]

JERRY COVICI is the Chairman of the Tenants Committee of Brooklyn CORE.

[NY T-50
February 6, 1964]

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, CP, Brooklyn, New York, which was held on November 13, 1961, at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

[NY T-118 and NY T-117
November 16, 1961]

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1315 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, were made available:

[redacted]

Chairman
Co-Chairman
Labor Chairman
Vice Chairman
Picket Leader
Picket Leader
Picket Leader

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[NY T-229
April 6, 1964]

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The names of 10 participants in past Bronx CORE demonstrations, including [redacted] Bronx, New York, were made available. b6 b7C

NYCPD
April 6, 1964

On August 16, 1962. [redacted] attended a meeting of the Bronx CPUSA Press Committee which was held at 3810 Park Avenue, Bronx, New York. ~~X~~ W

[NY T-40 and NY T-167
August 20, 1962] ~~X~~ W

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

The following list of officers of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, New York City, was made available:

[redacted]

Chairman
Vice Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer
Membership Director
Testing Committee Chairman
Community Relations Chairman
Finance Committee
Membership Committee
Educational Committee
Educational Committee
Employment Committee
Housing Committee

Housing Committee
Professional Fund Raiser

[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] ~~X~~ W

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the CPUSA in the lower Manhattan area of New York City, on April 6, 1964. XW

[NY T- 33 and NY T- 32
April 7, 1964] XW

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The names of eight participants in past Downtown CORE demonstrations, including [redacted] were made available.

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[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] XW

[redacted] attended a general membership meeting of Burning Issues which was held at [redacted] New York, New York, on January 16, 1963. [redacted] was named to a social committee at this meeting. X (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-28
February 6, 1963

NY T- 168
February 8, 1963] XW

[redacted] attended a Burning Issues Forum which was held at [redacted] New York, New York, on January 23, 1963. The meeting, according to each of the informants, was addressed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. XW

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b7C

[redacted] a member of the CPUSA from December, 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961 to October, 1963 XW

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b7D

[NY T- 168
January 24, 1963

NY T- 64
January 28, 1963

NY T-28
February 6, 1963] XW

SECRET (U)

(U)

A characterization of Burning Issues is attached to the appendix section of this report.

"The Worker", issue of September 24, 1961, page 11, refers to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York State CP.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

2. Uptown CORE

The following list of officers of Uptown CORE, Room 101, Hotel Theresa, 2970 7th Avenue, New York, was made available:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Chairman
Membership Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer

NY T-229
April 6, 1964

3. East River CORE

The following list of officers of East River Core, 81 East 125th Street, Room 211-212, New York City, was made available:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Chairman
Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Steering Committee

Steering Committee
Steering Committee
Chairman, Housing Committee
Chairman, Educational Committee
Block Captain
Block Captain

NY T-229
April 6, 1964

SECRET (U)

[redacted] who is also known as [redacted] attended an informal discussion group which was held by Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 9, 1963. [redacted] stated during the discussion that he had discontinued his membership in the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in New York City, and that he was not affiliated with any organization. XW

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[NY T- 169
June 10, 1963] XW

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the YSA is attached to the Appendix section of this report.

Queens Chapter

The following list of officers of Queens CORE, 112-30 Farmers Boulevard, Queens, New York, was made available:

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[redacted]

Chairman
First Vice Chairman
Second Vice Chairman
Treasurer
Financial Secretary
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Membership Chairman
Housing Chairman
Employment Chairman
Action Chairman
Publicity Chairman

[NY T-229
April 6, 1964] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

One of the CPUSA members who attended the National CPUSA meeting held in New York City during the period June 21 to June 25, 1962, stated, while at a party which was held on June 23, 1962, at the residence of [redacted] Queens, New York, that [redacted] was not a member of the CPUSA at that time, but that he planned to try to get [redacted] back into the CPUSA in the near future. XW

[NY T-98
July 24, 1962] XW

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A member of the CPUSA from 1949 to 1951, advised on January 13, 1954, that she knew [redacted] to be a member of the CPUSA during her membership.

[redacted]
January 13, 1954

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A meeting was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting. XW

[NY T-71
November 25, 1957] XW

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Staten Island Chapter (S.I. CORE)

1. Location

S.I. CORE will in the future hold their meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month rather than approximately every Tuesday evening as they have in the past at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York.

[NY T-170
July 29, 1964] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on Staten Island, New York, on July 14, 1964, the following officers of S.I. CORE were elected:

[redacted]
ZEKOR ANTONSEN — Chairman
Vice Chairman
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
Facts and Investigations Committee, Chairman

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[redacted] declined to accept a position as an officer of S.I. CORE. [redacted] stated she did not want S.I. CORE attacked because of her [redacted] past activities, as had the Parents and Teachers Association on Staten Island been attacked when [redacted] ran for office in that organization some time ago. [redacted] replaced ERDINE ANTONSEN as Recording Secretary.

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[NY T-171
July 16, 1964] XW

A CPUSA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. [redacted] a CPUSA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget Zeke is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such." XW

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[NY T-93
February 25, 1963] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

As of October 30, 1953 [redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in [redacted] home. XW

[NY T- 172
October 30, 1953] XW

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CPUSA Committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting. (U)

[NY T- 4
June 10, 1963] XW

3. Membership if S.I. CORE

S. I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals which includes associate members who are members in name only but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying yearly dues of $3 per year which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members. There are 25 active members in S.I. CORE.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are [redacted] b6 b7C

[NY T-170
April 10, 1964] XW

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted], New York, [redacted] were among those present at the meeting. XW

[NY T-93
March 2, 1964] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] husband, stated that [redacted] goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, [redacted] stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA. XW

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[NY T-93
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962] XW

4. Activities of S.I. CORE

In addition to its meetings S.I. CORE holds demonstrations and rallies in the area of Staten Island, New York, whenever its members believe it is pertinent to hold such demonstrations and rallies, in order to achieve the aims and purposes for which National CORE and its chapters were formed.

The demonstrations of S.I. CORE include picketing and boycotting, such as the picketing of an establishment wherein they believe racial discrimination is being practiced or the boycotting of a local school in which a racial incident may have occurred.

[NY T-170
August 10, 1964] XW

5. Picketing by Individuals with CPUSA Sympathies in S.I. CORE Activities

On various dates from August 24, 1961, through July 14, 1964, ZEKOR ANTONSEN attended 18 separate functions of SI.I. CORE, such as an S.I. CORE rally, meeting or demonstration.

X [NY T-170 NY T-171, NY T-174 and NY T- 175
Various dates from August 29, 1961 to July 16, 1964] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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On various dates from August 24, 1961 through June 16, 1964, ERDINE ANTONSEN attended 32 separate functions of S.I. CORE, such as an S.I. CORE rally, meeting or demonstration.

[NY T-170, NY T-171, NY T-174 and NY T-175
Various dates from August 29, 1961 to July 7, 1964] ~~X~~ U

On various dates from May 28, 1963 to July 14, 1964, [redacted] attended six S.I. CORE rallies or meetings.

[NY T-170, NY T-171, NY T-174 and NY T-175
Various dates from June 4, 1963 to July 16, 1964] ~~X~~ U

On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, 1963, [redacted] attended three separate S.I. CORE rallies.

[NY T-170 NY T-171 and NY T-174
Various dates from August 29, 1961 to August 26, 1963] ~~X~~ U

On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, 1963, [redacted] attended three rallies and one meeting of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170 NY T-171 and NY T-174
Various dates from August 29, 1961 to August 26, 1963] ~~X~~ U

On various dates from August 24, 1961 to August 25, 1963, [redacted] attended two rallies and one meeting of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170
Various dates from August 29, 1961 to August 26, 1963] ~~X~~ U

A CPUSA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of [redacted], New York. During the course of the meeting, [redacted] referred to [redacted] and [redacted] as then being CPUSA members. XW

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[NY T- 93
December 9, 1963] XW

The only time ZEKOR ANTONSEN's influence or control in the functioning of S.I. CORE is shown, is when a picketing is arranged by S.I. CORE.

Since ANTONSEN is self-employed, he can leave his employment at any time and make arrangements for the picketing as well as participate in it.

ANTONSEN, due to his nature, likes to participate in this type of activity and the membership of S.I. CORE, recognizing this trait, permits him to do so inasmuch as almost all the other members are unable to participate.

ERDINE ANTONSEN, the wife of ZEKOR, has little influence in policy making decisions of S.I. CORE.

An example of the influence of ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN in the activities of S.I. CORE is cited in the fact that the membership of S.I. CORE recently voted against a resolution made jointly by ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN that S.I. CORE participate in National CORE's "stall-in" at the World's Fair.

Members of S.I. CORE know that ZEKOR ANTONSEN drinks, but though ZEKOR ANTONSEN always "has a few in him" he is never "really drunk".

ZEKOR ANTONSEN is somewhat "unstable", but not to the extent that it is obvious to everyone who meets him.

[NY T-171
June 19, 1964] ~~X~~ u

ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN are interested in "having things run their way" in S.I. CORE but up to this time they have been unsuccessful.

The Vice Chairman of S.I. CORE as well as another charter member of S.I. CORE carefully weigh any suggestions made by either of the ANTONSENs as to the activities of S.I. CORE before it is decided if their suggestions are in the best interests of S.I. CORE.

[NY T-170
June 23, 1964] ~~X~~ u

ZEKOR ANTONSEN was present at a meeting of S.I. CORE held on June 9, 1964. ANTONSEN took "only a passive interest" in the meeting and did not discuss any activity of his committee, the Investigations and Fact Finding Committee.

[NY T-170
June 17, 1964] ~~X~~ u

The function of the Facts and Investigations Committee is to investigate complaints of any Negroes who allege that racial discrimination has been practiced when they attempted to purchase a home on Staten Island.

[NY T- 170
August 10, 1964] ~~X~~ u

At a S.I. CORE picnic which was held on September 26, 1961, on Staten Island, New York, [redacted] were among the individuals present at the picnic. b6 b7C

[NY T- 170
September 26, 1961] XW

At a S.I. CORE party which was held on January 1, 1962, on Staten Island, New York, [redacted] were among the individuals present at the party. b6 b7C

[NY T- 170
January 10,1962] XW

At a S.I. CORE meeting which was held on May 1, 1962, on Staten Island, New York, it was announced that [redacted] had donated $30 to S.I. CORE. b6 b7C

[NY T- 170
May 11, 1962] XW

X W 6. Pertinent CPUSA Activity and Interest in S.I. CORE

At a CPUSA meeting held on January 3, 1960, at the home of [redacted] New York, [redacted] made the statement that ERDINE ANTONSEN would be invited to the next meeting as a delegate from the "Zeke Antonsen-Jack Rosen" group in an effort to "wipe out" differences between their CPUSA group and the Antonsen-Rosen group and to see if the membership might be consolidated. b6 b7C XW

[NY T- 93
January 5, 1960] XW

At a CPUSA meeting held on January 14, 1960, at the home of [redacted], New York, [redacted] told those in attendance that he did not want JACK and JUDY ROSEN or ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN in their CPUSA club. [redacted] said it would be alright to coordinate activities between their group and the other group on major issues and to "keep up" liaison with them. b6 b7C XW

[NY T- 93
January 28, 1960] XW

SECRET (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] belong to a CPUSA group on Staten Island, New York, which could be described as an industrial division or group and which is actually a "splinter" group from a New York City Printing "Group" of the CPUSA, of which [redacted] were, and possibly still, are members. Membership in this group, which is small, is restricted to men employed in industry. XW

[NY T-93
May 16, 1960] XW

ERDINE ANTONSEN, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, [redacted] and [redacted] and possibly one other individual are members of a CPUSA group on Staten Island, New York, which is known as a CP "street unit". XW

[NY T-93
May 16, 1960] XW

At a recent CPUSA meeting held at the home of [redacted] Staten Island, New York, consideration was given by the CPUSA members present to admitting other CPUSA members into the group and the name of ZEKOR ANTONSEN was suggested as a possibility. It was decided that ANTONSEN would not be considered for admission because he drinks too much. XW

[NY T-93
January 16, 1962] XW

On February 24, 1963, a CPUSA meeting was held at 29 Stecher Street, Staten Island, New York, and that among the CPUSA members present were [redacted] and [redacted] Following the collection of dues, [redacted] suggested that "the other group" be brought into "our" group. [redacted] immediately responded by asking, "You mean Zeke and the others?" When [redacted] answered in the affirmative, [redacted] stated, "They come in - I go out!" Following a discussion on this point, [redacted] spoke up XW

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SECRET (U)

and stated, "Well, we can't forget that Zeke is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and recognized as such!" XW

[NY T-93
February 25, 1963] XW

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at the home of [redacted] New York. During the course of the meeting, conversation turned to ZEKOR ANTONSEN and those in attendance "really ripped him apart." He was severely criticized for taking part in an S.I. CORE school boycott on Staten Island wherein he answered questions put to him by a reporter. [redacted] said that he and his wife, [redacted] belong to S.I. CORE but that they stayed in the background. [redacted] stated that [redacted] has had a "lot of trouble" with ZEKOR ANTONSEN and his active part in S.I. CORE. XW b6 b7C

[NY T-93
March 2, 1964] XW

At the present time, as far as informant knows, there is only one CPUSA group operating on Staten Island, New York. This is the "Industrial" type group headed by [redacted] and whose members work in some industry or in some trade. XW b6 b7C

Informant believes, although he cannot say definitely, that ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN go to CPUSA meetings in New York City or "somewhere outside of Staten Island" and that in addition to the ANTONSENs the only other person he thinks might attend the same meetings as the ANTONSENs is [redacted] wife of [redacted] Informant reached this opinion based on comments [redacted] has made concerning [redacted] CPUSA activity. XW b6 b7C

[redacted] are no longer friendly with the ANTONSENs and if they are active CPUSA members, belong to "some" CPUSA unit other than the one to which the ANTONSENs belong. (U)

It is possible there is a CPUSA unit separate from the "Industrial" type group on Staten Island. That if this is so, informant thinks this unit has been established by the CPUSA as a separate unit set apart from the "Industrial" type group and this might be an explanation why [redacted] described ZEKOR ANTONSEN as the Chairman of the CPUSA on Staten Island, New York, and recognized as such. (U) b6 b7C

The informant cannot understand why the "Industrial" type group considered bringing ERDINE and possibly ZEKOR ANTONSEN into their group. Informant stated that it is informant's opinion that plans to bring the ANTONSENs into the "Industrial" type group have been discontinued because [redacted] would resign immediately if they were brought into the group, and because ANTONSEN in addition to his drinking habits, does not like to follow orders and tends to do things on his own regardless of the consequences. (U) b6 b7C

Concerning ZEKOR ANTONSEN's activity in S.I. CORE, the informant has formed the opinion that while members of the "Industrial" group do not object to the ANTONSENs working in S.I. CORE, they feel that their work should be discreet and "behind the scenes." That is the reason members of the "Industrial" type group were so disturbed when ZEKOR ANTONSEN lead an S.I. CORE picket line in front of Public School Number 15 on Staten Island, New York, on May 21, 1964. This picket line demonstration was conducted by S.I. CORE due to alleged racial remarks made by a teacher of the school. (U)

[NY T-93
June 17,1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

ROBERT THOMPSON, District Organizer, New York CP District, in discussing the organizational set-up in the New York CP District stated there "is no CP at all on Staten Island." ~~X~~ u

[NY T-59
January 27, 1964] ~~X~~ u

CPUSA INTEREST IN GENERAL

At the fourth day's session on June 19, 1963, of the National Youth Conference, CPUSA, which was held in New York City, from June 16-June 19, 1963, DANIEL RUBIN stated that in order to accomplish the objectives of the CPUSA Youth which are: 1) unite youth against monopoly enslavement, (2) build alliances between youth movements and the working class and (3) examining the issues, organization forms and the channels they take in order to establish Negro-white unity.

As to number 3, he listed the issues as peace, Negro rights, civil rights and job security and he stated to develop mass movements around these issues we must approach mass movements through: (1) mass organization such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), CORE; (2) labor unions; (3) "left organizations" and (4) the Party and its public voice.

[NY T-176 and NY T-177
June 19, 1963] ~~X~~ u

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN was National Youth Director, CPUSA, at that time.

[NY T-25
October 11, 1963] ~~X~~ u

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 11, 1963, at the Central Plaza Annex, New York City, a CPUSA sponsored affair was held. During the course of this gathering of approximately 400 CPUSA members, WILLIAM ALBERTSON who was chairman of the meeting, announced that the "Congress of Racial Equality" was holding a demonstration on July 12, 1963, at Allerton Avenue and Boston Post Road in the Bronx, New York, at 10:30 a.m. ALBERTSON urged all who were present at the affair to try to attend this demonstration.

[NY T-59
July 12, 1963] ~~X~~U

WILLIAM ALBERTSON was the Executive Secretary of the New York District CP, as of October, 1963. ~~X~~U

[NY T-5
October 13, 1963] ~~X~~U

"The Worker", July 7, 1964, published a statement of the New York CP District that ALBERTSON had been expelled from the Party.

At a meeting of the New York District Board, CP, which was held in New York City, on August 19, 1963, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated white people may join and work in such organizations as CORE and the NAACP and, therefore, Party members could join the two organizations and attempt to recruit CPUSA members from these organizations once they had become active in CORE and the NAACP. ~~X~~U

[NY T-4
August 21, 1963] ~~X~~U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On September 13, 1963, an unidentified individual contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at CPUSA headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, for DAVIS' assistance in a case in Georgia involving a youth who was being charged with insurrection. DAVIS, who advised he would help, wanted to send a "wire" to the youth in jail, however, [redacted] a clerical employee at CPUSA headquarters, called CORE, who suggested if a "wire" was sent that it should be sent to the youth's lawyer rather than to the youth in jail. X U

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[NY T-1
September 13, 1963] X U

As of August 30, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was the National Secretary, CPUSA. X U

[NY T- 178
August 30, 1963] X U

In April, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board of the CPUSA by members of the National Executive Board, CPUSA, at a meeting held in New York City in April, 1964. X U

[NY T- 19
April 9,1964] X U

It is noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died on August 22, 1964, in Beth Israel Hospital, New York City.

NY [redacted] is a receptionist-secretary at CPUSA headquarters. [redacted] is considered to be a functionary of the CPUSA.

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[redacted] CPUSA member [redacted]

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SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, New York City, CP, which was held on September 24, 1963, DORETTA TARMON , a member of the club who is working in CORE, reported on CORE's shortcomings such as lack of discipline, people talking out of order and other "things of that nature". XU

[NY T- 13
September 25, 1963] XU

It is not known whether or not DORETTA TARMON was now working in CORE.

[NY T-13
March 19, 1964] XU

In October, 1963, a summary of the Tuesday's, October 1, 1963, session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), CPUSA, meeting which was held in New York City from October 1-6,1963, was made available. XU

This summary reflected that during the course of the session, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS stated that our Party in the South must find a center around which to rally the progressive forces down there. This is necessary more than ever. The South will supply this country with new reserves for peace and progress. We must get into this struggle in the South now. It is true there are several obstacles in our way. We must, nevertheless, get in and help solve some of these problems; otherwise we will be set back for years. In the past, the Party was ahead of its time, but now we have not played the role in the Negro movement that we are capable of playing. We, therefore, need some kind of new left center that would unite the Negro people. We can provide personnel for this. We must do at least as much as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, CORE or the Negro writers. We have the ideological means. We must try to get into all these organizations. XU

[NY T-19
October, 1963] XU

SECRET (U)

The CPUSA to my knowledge, never requested any CPUSA members to form or infiltrate CORE though CPUSA members are told to join mass organizations and CPUSA members have been urged to participate in CORE activities such as "sit-ins", picket lines, etc.

[NY T- 10
April 3, 1964] XU

Whenever CORE conducts public demonstrations, CPUSA members ~~participate~~ if possible. However, CORE makes every attempt to keep CPUSA members from being active in CORE. To my knowledge, there are no CPUSA instructions to infiltrate CORE.

[NY T- 36
April 6, 1964] XU

There is no evidence of any CPUSA direction on a national, state or local level to infiltrate CORE except the general "Party line" instructions to work with any and all mass organizations.

[NY T-36
April 10, 1964] XU

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed DANNY RUBIN departing from 23 West 26th Street, New York, at 12:10 p.m. on April 20, 1964. He walked to Horn and Hardart at 31st Street and Broadway, New York, where he met [redacted] CORE. RUBIN and [redacted] walked to the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, where they met with GUS HALL at 12:40 p.m. and had lunch with him until 1:20 p.m. RUBIN and [redacted] continued to talk and eat after the departure of HALL. At 1:48 p.m. RUBIN and [redacted] parted. b6 b7C

After departing from the Prince George Hotel, [redacted] travelled to 38 Park Row, New York City, where he entered Room 317, the premises of which is occupied by CORE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

With respect to 23 West 26th Street, New York City, it is to be noted that this is the building in which the National and New York State offices of the CPUSA; the Editorial and office staff of "The Worker"; the Editorial Staff of "Political Affairs", a self-described theoretical organ of the CPUSA, are located.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [redacted] and that [redacted] is a CPUSA member. b6 b7C

[NY T-20 June 18, 1964]

GUS HALL is the General Secretary, CPUSA.

[NY T-45 May 7, 1962]

[redacted] had represented the Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn Chapters of CORE at a meeting with Queens District Attorney FRANK D. O'CONNOR about a traffic "stall-in" at the World's Fair on April 22, 1964, the opening day of the Fair. O'CONNOR had obtained a court order against this "stall-in" and was urging the CORE leaders to call it "off". The article reflected that these leaders rejected O'CONNOR's plea.

"Newsday", Nassau County daily newspaper, April 21, 1964

[redacted] was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CPUSA in 1947.

[NY T-156 March 17, 1947]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On May 13, 1964, at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section of the CPUSA held under the name of the "Writers Club" in Room BB, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, JAMES TORMEY stated that "we" should concentrate in the NAACP and the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) because we have good contacts in these organizations, however, it is difficult to penetrate the CORE or the Urban League because they have white leadership. TORMEY said that we must concentrate our efforts in mass organization work and in our unions and even though our number is small, each of us at this meeting should be able to move thousands of people. XW

[NY T-65
May 15, 1964] XW

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the National Committe, CPUSA. XW

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] XW

On June 14,1964, at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District, CP, which was held in Washington Heights, Manhattan, New York, ROBERT THOMPSON stated that it is the responsibility of members of the Trade Union Commission to increase the size of the NALC through the people in their unions. He mentioned that the Party is not strong in the NAACP or CORE. He stated that only if we can get Party people into these organizations will we be able to move them from the bottom. XW

[NY T-65
June 16, 1964] XW

By action of the New York District Board, New York District CP, on October 29, 1963. ROBERT THOMPSON was elected District Organizer of the New York CP District. XW

[NY T-4
October 30, 1962] XW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On June 24, 1964, the East Side Tenants Council held a meeting at 23 Second Avenue, New York City. At the meeting it was ascertained that ED FONTANILLS did not attend the meeting because he was "busy" with one of his functions in the CORE. XW

[NY T- 168
July 1, 1964] XW

On various dates from April 17, 1963 to May 29, 1963, ED FONTANILLS attended four meetings of the Executive Committee of Burning Issues at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York. XW

[NY T-28, [redacted] previously described and NY T- Various dates from April 23 to May 31, 1963] XU b6 b7C b7D

ED FONTANILLS attended a session of the Crown Heights Forum which was held at Parkway Plaza. 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on October 20, 1963. XU

[NY T-14
October 20,1963] XU

The Crown Heights Forum is sponsored by the Crown Heights Section of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, New York, and is open to CPUSA members and non-members. XU

[NY T- 12
January 17, 1961] XU

On June 29, 1964, at a CPUSA club meeting in Apartment number 2H, 65 Second Avenue, New York CIty, [redacted] stated he did not want to take "leadership" from Downtown Manhattan CORE because there were a "lot" of ultra leftists and members of Progressive Labor who were associated with Downtown Manhattan CORE. XU b6 b7C

[NY T- 32
July 2, 1964] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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On June 29, 1964, at a CPUSA club meeting at 65 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted] stated he did not want to take "leadership" from Downtown Manhattan CORE when [redacted] said that "we" will help in any activity by the CORE or the NAACP but "we" cannot initiate it. (U)

[redacted] said there was a "lot" of ultra leftists and members of Progressive Labor in Downtown Manhattan CORE and Brooklyn CORE. (U)

[NY T-33
July 2, 1964] (U)

On July 14, 1964, at a private concert held by PETE SEEGER for the benefit of the new magazine, American Dialog, DORETTA TARMON stated that PETE SEEGER was singing at the Long Island Arena on September 12, 1964, during a benefit for CORE and that she would have tickets for it. (U)

[NY T-33
July 17, 1964] (U)

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CPUSA in January, 1950, was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, page 3, reported that PETE SEEGER who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by

Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City (Southern District of New York) to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to the article, SEEGER remained free on $2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

American Dialog is the successor to the cultural magazine "Mainstream".

A characterization of "Mainstream" is contained in the Appendix.

On July 14, 1964, at a concert given by PETE SEEGER which was held at the Briar Hall Country Club in Ossining, New York, and which was sponsored by the American Dialog Magazine, DORETTA TARMON stated there will be a benefit for CORE at the Long Island Arena, Long Island, New York, on September 12, 1964. She said that PETE SEEGER will sing there and that she will have tickets for it. X U

[NY T- 32
July 17, 1964] X U

At a meeting of the East Side Tenants Council which was held on August 26,1964, at 23 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted] said that the cases of the "CORE kids" that were arrested at the World's Fair "stall-in" and on which she has been working, have been a victory as all of them have been "put over" under the Civil Rights Law. X U

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[NY T- 33
September 2, 1964] X U

[redacted] was described as the Chairman of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of April 7, 1964. X U

[NY T-13
April 7,1964] X U

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, which was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON, TARMON announced that on September 12, 1964, CORE is sponsoring a concert in Long Island and that tickets will be brought to the next meeting. (U)

[NY T-13
August 31, 1964] (U)

INFORMATION CONCERNING PICKET LINES, RALLIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

At 6:00 a.m. on June 13, 1963, pickets under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee for Equal Employment (JCEE) began to demonstrate at the site of the construction on Harlem Hospital, 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City.

The pickets included representatives from the SWP, the Urban League, CORE, the NALC, the Association of Catholic Trade Unions (ACTU), the Workers Defense League (WDL) and the NAACP.

The pickets, at the peak, numbered about 100. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the alleged discrimination against Negroes and Puerto Ricans being employed on the construction site by the American Federal of Labor (AFL) Building Trades Council.

The demonstration was concluded at 3:15 p.m. and there there no incidents during the demonstration.

NYCPD [illegible]
June 13, 1963

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Beginning on Tuesday, June 18,1963, the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE organized a sit-in at the office of the State Commission for Human Rights, 270 Broadway, New York, New York.

This sit-in, which is still in progress, has as its purpose the forcing of action to change New York City's high school zoning system. It stemmed from the refusal of the New York City Board of Education to permit two Negro children in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn to attend academic high schools other than John Jay High School which is zoned for the area.

The participants of this sit-in number about 14 at any one time, but the personnel has changed several times since the sit-in began.

The names of the participants are not known other than those identified in the newspapers.

Articles concerning this sit-in have appeared in the following New York daily newspapers:

New York "Daily News", June 20, 1963, page 40, column 3
New York "World Telegram and Sun," June 19, 1963
7th Sports Edition

NY1 N.Y.

These articles identified BARBARA WEEKS, OLIVER LEEDS, REBECCA MORRIS and Mrs. ELAINE BIBULD as leaders of this sit-in.

This entire sit-in has been peaceful and there has been no acts of violence. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]
June 20, 1963

[redacted] was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO) Lodge 817 as of March, 1952.

[NY T-91
April, 1952] X-U b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Club of the Harlem Region of the CP held on July 5, 1963, [redacted] reported on a mass demonstration in the afternoon of July 5, 1963, by a chapter of National CORE which was held on housing in the area of 126th, 127, 128th and 129th Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. [redacted] said he was invited by this chapter of CORE to participate which he did by first carrying a picket sign. However, when it was ascertained that he was well known in the area, he was asked to speak through the sound equipment about the poor housing conditions in the area, which he did. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-10
July 9, 1963] U

On July 12, 1963, a bowling party by former members or members of Burning Issues was held in New York City. During the course of the party, ED FONTANILLS suggested that those present should support picket lines and rallies, including the CORE picket line at the White Castle diner in the Bronx, New York. Those present decided to join the picket line on July 13, 1963, from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

[redacted] previously described
July 15, 1963

b6
b7C
b7D

At a meeting of Burning Issues which was held at 789 East 144th Street, Bronx, New York, on July 14, 1963, where most of the conversation concerned the "breakup" of Burning Issues, it was decided that inasmuch as there were so few individuals remaining that the few remaining should participate in demonstrations and picketing as was done when some of the individuals from Burning Issues participated in the CORE picket line, at the White Castle diner in the Bronx, New York. U

[NY T-179
July 18, 1963] U

SECRET (U)

During the evening of April 20, 1964, ED FONTANILLS, who works with Uptown Manhattan CORE, told [redacted] of a "surprise plan" by the Manhattan and Bronx Chapters of CORE to have three automobiles enter the Queens Midtown Tunnel, New York, on April 22, 1964, exact time unknown, where they will deflate their tires by sticking them with ice picks. Following the cars into the tunnel will be approximately six hundred individuals on foot, and together with the cars, will cause the tunnel to be blocked. (U) b6 b7C

It is not known if Downtown Manhattan CORE will participate, however, members of this chapter will be free to take part if they wish. (U)

[NY T-33
April 21, 1964] (U)

[redacted] advised Special Agents of the FBI that he joined the CPUSA in the latter part of 1949, or the early part of 1950 and that he remained a member until sometime in 1952. b6 b7C b7D

Interview of [redacted]
November 10, 1954

On November 16, 1963, [redacted] attended an affair which was held for JOE NORTH at the home of DORETTA TARMON. The affair ostensibly was sponsored by the "Friends of Joe North" but was actually sponsored by the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-13
November 22, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

JOE NORTH is listed as a member of the Editorial Staff of "The Worker".

July 14, 1964 issue of
"The Worker"

On April 22, 1964, at a meeting of the East Side Tenants Council, 23 Second Avenue, New York City, [redacted] stated he was almost "locked up" during the day while he was in the CORE picket line at the Missouri Pavillion at the World's Fair. (U)

b6
b7C

ED FONTANILLS stated he participated in the CORE "stall-in" which was conducted on the parkway leading to the World's Fair on April 22, 1964. (U)

[NY T-33
April 28, 1964] (U)

On May 26, 1964, one of the local New York City civil rights groups was picketing City Hall, New York.

[redacted] was among those picketing. After the picketing, [redacted] stated that he had joined Downtown Manhattan CORE which is located on Delancey Street, New York City. ~~X~~ U

b6
b7C

[NY T-41
June 2, 1964]

[redacted] attended a rally, which was held in Union Square, New York, New York, on May 1, 1963, which rally was sponsored by the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee. ~~X~~ U

[NY T-41, NY T-42
May 8, 1963]

A characterization of the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee is contained in the appendix section of this report.

On August 25, 1964, a bus ride to Atlantic City, New Jersey, which was sponsored by Downtown Manhattan CORE, departed from Delancey Street, New York, and arrived in Atlantic City at 6:00 p.m. ~~X~~ U

From 7:00 p.m. to 11:15 p.m., the group participated in a silent demonstration. This demonstration of approximately five hundred people was conducted across the street from the entrance to Convention Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey. ~~X~~ U

The following individuals were recognized as participants in the silent demonstration during the period 7:00 p.m. to 11:15 p.m.:

[redacted]
EMMA ELLSWORTH
[redacted]

~~X~~ U

[NY T-35
August 26, 1964] ~~X~~ U

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bedford Stuyvesant Section of the CPUSA, which was held on February 19, 1959, at Brooklyn, New York, it was stated that [redacted] was not going to reregister in the CPUSA for 1959. (U)

[NY T-4
February 24, 1959]

b6
b7C

On June 29, 1961, [redacted] attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the KCCP, in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

[NY T-71
July 5, 1961] (U)

EMMA ELLSWORTH attended a KCCP Committee meeting which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on November 15, 1963. (U)

[NY T-4
November 15, 1963]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

C. Freedom Now Party

WILLIAM WORTHY and CONRAD LYNN were among those present at the dinner for the formation of the "Freedom Now Party" (FNP) held on August 28, 1963, at the Madison Room, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. The Freedom Now Party is an all Negro Political Party formed with CONRAD LYNN as Acting President of the National Committee of FNP. X-U

NY T-37
August 29, 1964] X-U

CONRAD J. LYNN

"The Journal News", a newspaper published in Nyack, New York, dated Wednesday, May 8, 1963, contained an article concerning CONRAD J. LYNN, who had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), on Monday about his trip to Cuba in 1962, which he had made in order to take a deposition from a client who had fled from this country. The article stated that at the hearing, LYNN said that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1931, and had been a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1937, when he was expelled because of his stand during the Trinidad Oil Workers Strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Communist Party line. LYNN characterized himself as being "on the left".

"The Journal News"
May 8, 1963

The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

WILLIAM WORTHY

On April 14, 1964, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) sponsored a Conference on "the struggle of Civil Rights and the Erosion of Civil Liberties", in the Colonial Room, Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM WORTHY was a speaker at this meeting.

[NY T-193
April 14, 1964] XU

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

WILLIAM WORTHY is the real leader of the FNP and apparently bears the administrative responsibilities but he does not hold any post in FNP publicity. There is a group in the FNP which is Anti-SWP, and has been pressuring WILLIAM WORTHY and CONRAD LYNN, so far without success, to exclude members of the SWP.

[NY T-214
October 25, 1963] XU

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 24, 1963, a street meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held in Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] a member of the National Committee (NC) of the SWP said that the SWP helped form the all-Negro Freedom Now Party as proposed by CONRAD LYNN, a long-time associate and sympathizer of the SWP. [redacted] said that, of course, the Negro comrades of the SWP will be a part of the Party and will influence its direction, but there would also be other forces. b6 b7C

[redacted] a Negro member of the SWP was to participate in the FNP as a member. [redacted] said that the plan of the SWP was to try to throw as many as possible of its Negro cadres in the FNP to turn the FNP as far left as possible and eventually use it as the big opening to the "radicalizing Negro masses." (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-147
September 3, 1963] (U)

On August 23, 1963, CLAUDE DE BRUCE, who was at that time running for Councilman-At-Large in Brooklyn, New York, as a candidate of the FNP said that the FNP was a SWP sponsored organization. CLAUDE DE BRUCE was at the National Office of the SWP when he made the statement.

[NY T-169
September 27, 1963] (U)

CLAUDE DE ERUCE, whose true name is CLIFTON DE BERRY, is publically campaigning under his true name, as a SWP candidate for President of the United States in the 1964 elections.

NY 100-153735

D. Harlem Community Council on Housing
also known as Community Council on Housing

Location

The 1964-1965 New York City Telephone Directory (Manhattan) contains a listing for the Community Council on Housing (CCH) at 6 East 117th Street: Telephone FI 8-9100.

Leadership

The "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, dated December 31, 1963, page 32, contains an article entitled, "Harlem Slum Fighter - JESSE GRAY". This article reports that JESSE GRAY is the head of the Community Council on Housing; is the only paid member, and draws $75.00 per week. The CCH has approximately 2,000 members, of which only 400 are able to pay the monthly dues of one dollar.

On September 1, 1964, JESSE GRAY passed out handbills at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. One of these handbills was captioned, "The Tenant News", and revealed that it was issued by the CCH and listed JESSE GRAY as its Director.

[NY T-231
September 2, 1964] XU

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY has been the organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but his job terminated during November, 1958.

[NY T-10
November 20, 1958] XU

NY 100-153735

According to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District, CP, JESSE GRAY is no longer a member of the CP, but is friendly to the CP. (U)

[NY T-4
January 24, 1964] (U)

Harlem Riots (July, 1964)

On July 19, 1964, a representative from JESSE GRAY's office attempted to contact HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to ask him to get some people to come to a mass protest rally to be held at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in New York City at 4:00 p.m. on July 19, 1964. The purpose of this rally was to protest police brutality and the rioting which took place in Harlem the previous night. (U)

[NY T-232
July 19, 1964] (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

During July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP to be a member of its National Committee. (U)

[NY T-45
July, 1962] (U)

The "New York Sunday News", a New York City newspaper, issue of August 2, 1964, page 5, contains an article captioned, "Army of Toughs Camp in W. 80's in Riots". This article reports that an army of 200 "toughs", believed to be part of a group known to local police as the "White Shirters", were spotted in the forefront of the Harlem rioting. They were also spotted at the inflamatory rally that Harlem rent strike leader, JESSE GRAY, masterminded at the Mount Morris Presbyterian Church in Harlem. The article further reports that it was at this rally that JESSE GRAY called for 100 men willing to die in the crusade against so-called police brutality.

"New York Times", issue of July 30, 1964, page 12, contains an article captioned, "Gray Denies Role in Inciting Riots". This article reports that a stay against demonstrations in Harlem by JESSE GRAY and the CCH was continued in New York Supreme Court despite denials by GRAY that he had instigated any of the present disorders. The article reports that GRAY testified that after the July 19, 1964, Church rally in which he called for "100 men ready to die for freedom", he went home and spent the second night of the Harlem rioting "trying to finish a document on European history". GRAY further explained that his statement regarding "100 men" was not aimed at guerilla warfare in Harlem or elsewhere, but that he was simply seeking a trained community organization for better schools, housing, jobs, and against police brutality.

The "New York Times", issue of July 21, 1964, page 22, in an article describing the racial violence in New York City, reported that JESSE GRAY, on July 20, 1964, called a rally to be held at the United Nations Building in New York City on this date to protest police brutality.

On July 20, 1964, a demonstration was held at the United Nations Building in New York City to protest police brutality. This was a spontaneous demonstration called by no special organization; however, JESSE GRAY was among the speakers at the rally.

NY T-32
July 30, 1964

NY T-33
July 30, 1964

X-U

On July 31, 1964, a Militant Labor Forum was held at the headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), 116 University Place, New York City, to "protest police terrorism in Harlem". This rally was attended by approximately 200 individuals, and featured various Negro speakers, including Major WILLIAMS from CCH. WILLIAMS, during his talk, stated that rioting should and would continue in regard to Negro

development; that looting is to be condoned as a mark of the oppressed Negro race reacting to their oppressors; that the "Big Six" Negro leaders are not representatives of the Negro people; and, that he had previously asked for 100 men who were willing to die for the Negro race.

[NY T-228
August 1, 1964] XU

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is set forth in the Appendix.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 1, 1964, JESSE GRAY passed out handbills at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, in New York City. One of these handbills, issued by the CCH, was captioned, "Tenant News", and bore the heading "Powell's Murderer Set Free". The handbill announced that as a result of the Grand Jury refusal to indict the murderer of JAMES POWELL, all Harlem is alarmed and angry at the injustice; that Mayor WAGNER must be told to find a way to reopen the case so justice can be done. The handbill concludes by noting that as a result of the Grand Jury decision, "Any white policeman who wants to kill a Negro will not have to worry about being tried for murder".

[NY T-231
September 2, 1964] XU

New York School Boycott

The "New York Times", issue of March 16, 1964, page 1, contains an article captioned, "Galamison Sees Boycott Success". This article reports that the Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON, a civil rights leader in New York City, stated that through the intervention of the militant CCH, he received the unsolicited support for the boycott from MALCOLM X. The article also reports that MALCOLM X addressed a rally at the Milbank Center, 32 West 118th Street, New York City, at the invitation of JESSE GRAY, at which time GRAY

stated that the rally had been called to "work up support for the boycott".

A characterization of MALCOLM X is included in the characterization of the Muslin Mosque, Incorporated set forth in the Appendix Section.

New York Worlds Fair Stall-In

"The New York Times", issue of April 21, 1964, contains an article captioned, "Stall-In Leaders Defy Plea to Bar Tie-Up Tomorrow". This article reports that civil rights leaders went ahead with plans to conduct a massive traffic stall-in at the opening of the World's Fair in New York despite a court order barring such demonstrations. The article further notes that JESSE GRAY and members of the CCH were among those listed in this court order.

Miscellaneous

During an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP held in New York City on December 21, 1963, GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, stated that JESSE GRAY is leading the tenant councils in Harlem in their strikes against landlords who maintain slum houses and that this is having a definite impact on the entire racial struggle. X U

[NY T-19
During December, 1963] X U

Policy Re CP Membership in CCH

There has been no indication or statement by the CCH that CP members will be admitted to or barred from membership in this organization.

E. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The investigation concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is predicated upon information received that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated this organization. Our investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and the result of this infiltration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is not investigating the legitimate activities of the NAACP.

NATIONAL SECTION

Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the National Office of the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Membership

"The Crisis," official organ of the NAACP, issue of February, 1964, contains information concerning NAACP highlights for the year 1963. The following is an excerpt from the article:

"Our Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins, reported to the annual meeting, January 6, that paid memberships shot past the half-million mark for the first time in our history. The most astonishing gains were made in youth memberships, which were increased by a whopping 47 percent over 1962.

"Complete tabulations were not in at press time; however, as of December 24, Mr. Wilkins reported the membership figures to be 426,361 adult members of branches, 55,867 youth members, 10,562 life members and 8,026 members-at-large. This comes to a grand total of 515,396."

Policy Concerning Communism

The NAACP at its national conventions since 1950, has passed resolutions rejecting Communism and prohibiting Communists from holding office or membership in the NAACP.

National Officers

N.Y.

Bishop STEPHEN GILL SPOTTSWOOD — Chairman, Board of Directors
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN — President
Dr. U. S. WIGGINS — Vice-Chairman of Board
ALFRED BAKER LEWIS — Treasurer
ROY WILKINS — Executive Secretary
Dr. HARRY J. GREENE — Assistant Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Dr. ALGERNON D. BLACK
M. T. BLANTON
Dr. JUDAH GAHN
OCTAVIA CATLETT
NORMAN COUSINS
ROSCOE DUNJEE
LEWIS S. GANNETT
MEMPHIS T. GARRISON
JOHN HAMMOND
Professor S. RALPH HARLOW
J. M. HINTON

N.Y.

SECRET (U)

Dr. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
Dr. ALLEN F. JACKSON
Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY
Dr. O. CLAY MAXWELL
Dr. BENJAMIN MAYS
LOREN MILLER, Esq.
L. PEARL MITCHELL
Hon. WAYNE MORSE
MATTHEW PERRY, Esq.
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
IKE SMALLS
JOSHUA THOMPSON
Bishop W. J. WALLS
A. T. WALDEN, Esq.
ALFRED P. WILLIAMS, III

N.Y.

[NY T-238
June 1, 1964] XU

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

The March 18, 1945 edition of "The Worker", contained an article concerning the War Department's order that Communists and alleged Communists were eligible for Army commissions. This article contained a statement which had been circulated by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and which supported the commissioning of Communists and alleged Communists. Among the signers to this statement, according to "The Worker" article, was ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, President of the NAACP.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the names ARTHUR B. SPINGARN and ARTHUR BARNETT SPINGARN on April 21, 1958, by Special Employee FRANCIS E. LITTLE reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source:

> An undated leaflet, "...the only sound policy for a Democracy" lists one ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, President, NAACP, as a signer of a statement supporting the War Department's order on granting commissions...to members of the armed forces who have been members of or sympathetic to the views of the CP. Statement was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
>
> The pamphlet, "For a New Africa," Page 37, on April 14, 1944, lists one ARTHUR B. SPINGARN as a conference participant at the Council on African Affairs.
>
> The Council on African Affairs has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

The May 1, 1946 issue of the "New London Day", a daily newspaper, New London, Connecticut, reflected that ALFRED BAKER LEWIS was State Chairman of the Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee as of that time.

> The Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee is characterized in the Appendix.

SECRET (U)

The May 26, 1946 issue of the "Bridgeport Herald", a daily newspaper, Bridgeport, Connecticut, reflected that ALFRED BAKER LEWIS of Greenwich, Connecticut, was elected Treasurer of the Connecticut Citizens Political Action Committee on May 25, 1946.

The September 9, 1949 issue of the "Hartford Times", contained an article by ALFRED BAKER LEWIS which stated, "Those of us who are opposed to Communism should bend every effort to keep the Communists out in the open, not to suppress them by law or by force. They should be opposed politically, by showing how their support of truly liberal causes always harms such causes, and that their only real purpose is to advance the interests of Soviet Russia and defend her dictatorship and her acts of aggression. To try to suppress the Communists would merely drive them underground or into various camouflaged organizations and would harm, not help, the task of opposing their ideas".

DR. HARRY J. GREENE

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE, as of December, 1947, was Vice-President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Negro Congress.

[NY T-239
April 21, 1952] X U

The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source furnished information reflecting that GREENE was a sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

[NY T-240
January 17, 1943] X U

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE was present at a rally held at the Faith Hope Tabernacle Church, 1728 West Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, on February 12, 1956. According to the informant, the purpose of this rally was to aid indigent and oppressed Negroes in the South. Dr. GREENE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the NAACP, represented this organization and was the first speaker. GREENE devoted most of his time to a criticism of the Communist Party. He stated that the NAACP had led the fight against the Communist Party, both nationally and locally, and that they intended to continue this fight.

[NY T-25
March 14, 1956] XU

Dr. HARRY J. GREENE, who had been President of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP since 1951, will not seek re-election in 1960 due to ill health. Source said he considered GREENE to be a loyal American, who is dedicated to the cause of the advancement of the American Negro. He stated that GREENE is strongly anti-Communist, yet liberal on his outlook in social problems.

[NY T-241
November 19, 1959] XU

DR. ALGERNON DAVID BLACK

On September 12, 1960, Mr. EUGENE T. LYDDONE, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, furnished information to SA [redacted] which revealed that Mr. ALGERNON D. BLACK, New York, New York, was one of the signers of a brief for Amici Curiae, filed September 9, 1960, in the case Communist Party (CP) of the United States, Petitioner vs. Subversive Activities Control Board, Respondent.

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The December 10, 1952 issue of the "Daily Worker", a former East Coast Communist newspaper, Page 4, reflects that BLACK signed an appeal to President TRUMAN regarding amnesty for leaders of the CP who were convicted under the Smith Act.

M. T. BLANTON

Source advised he had learned that during a December 26, 1961, discussion between CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, and M. T. BLANTON, LIGHTFOOT indicated that at the time of his, LIGHTFOOT's, arrest, BLANTON had offered to put up personal property in order that LIGHTFOOT could make bond. (U)

In discussing the NAACP with LIGHTFOOT, BLANTON said it was his opinion that the decline in NAACP membership was due to the move toward the "right" on the part of the leadership of the NAACP. (U)

[NY T-180
January 2, 1962] (U)

LEWIS S. GANNETT

The Souvenir Journal of the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held March 2 and 3, 1940, Washington, D. C., lists LEWIS GANNETT as an endorser for the Fourth Annual Conference.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HERBERT PHILBRICK, an admitted former member of the CP, USA in Boston, Massachusetts from 1944 - 1949, advised on April 2, 1953, that the present status of LEWIS GANNETT is a question. PHILBRICK stated that there was not a doubt, from the publicly available records, that GANNETT some years ago and for a period of years was a great help to the CP. According to PHILBRICK, most of this assistance was during the period of time when GANNETT was one of the trustees of the "Garland Fund," the first big fund tapped by the CP. PHILBRICK continued, however, that the conduct of GANNETT in the past five or six years seems to be exemplary.

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, JR.

Source advised that JOHN HAMMOND was the son of JOHN HAYES HAMMOND, noted corporation lawyer and a millionaire by inheritance. The source stated that in 1943, LEM HARRIS, a member of the Secret Conspiratorial Fund Committee, advised the source that JOHN HAMMOND was under Communist discipline. HARRIS had persuaded HAMMOND to become a large financial supporter of Cafe society night clubs being run at the initiative of the CP. Source also advised that HAMMOND was a heavy contributor to other pro-Communist causes. As late as 1944, or thereabout, the source learned officially from a high-level CP official that JOHN HAMMOND was working in cooperation with the CP.

[NY T-242
June 30, 1950] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, JR., Apartment 7E, 444 East 57th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents ARTHUR J. GESIE and BYRON H. DUNBAR on September 16, 1957, that in the past he was known to be very "liberal and progressive". He stated that since he was in his early twenties, he has fought for the advancement of the Negro race. He stated that he was not then and never was a member of the CP and was not in sympathy with the Communist cause.

Professor S. RALPH HARLOW

The 1952-1953 edition of "Who's Who in America" set out information identifying S. RALPH HARLOW as a member of the Academic Council, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Source identified S. RALPH HARLOW, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, as a Board member, Council for Pan American Democracy as of March, 1945.

[NY T-233
April 1, 1957]

The Council for Pan American Democracy has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DR. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES

"New Africa" issue of October, 1945, described as the official organ of the Council on African Affairs, lists WILLIAM L. IMES, President, Knoxville College, as endorsing an unexplained six point program of the Council on African Affairs.

The indices and the printed hearings of the Committee of Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflect the following references on Dr. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, also referred to as Reverend WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, Reverend WILLIAM M. LLOYD IMES, W. LLOYD IMES, and WILLIAM LLOYD IMES.

The "Daily Worker" on April 6, 1937, page 5, reflected that one (Rev) WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, Pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, was Guest of Honor at a dinner, April 6, 1937, Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 West 73rd Street, New York City, sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism.

N.Y. 1

The American League Against War and Fascism has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" on February 3, 1936, page 2, reflected that one WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, New York City, was a supporter of the National Negro Congress.

Z. [redacted]

[redacted]

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[NY T-243
June 20, 1956]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

The May 3, 1946 issue of the "Daily Worker" on page 14, carried an article entitled "Civil Rights Congress Drives to Abolish Rankin Group". According to this article, Dr. BENJAMIN MAYS, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, was made honorary co-chairman of the newly formed Civil Rights Congress with headquarters at 205 East 42nd Street, New York, New York. This organization, which was to absorb such organizations as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense, stated as its purpose the abolition of the Wood-Rankin Un-American Activities Committee, the establishment of a permanent FEPC and the defeat of the Case Bill.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The May 31, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker" listed BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College, as one of the official observers and consultants of the First National Convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, which was held at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, New York City, on May 30, 31 and June 1, 1947.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to the "Report on Southern Conference for Human Welfare", published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, pursuant to Public Law 601,

(U)

in June, 1947, BENJAMIN MAYS, member of the Nominating Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare from 1947 to 1948, was listed in a chart showing his connections with the Communist front organizations or Communist activities. He was listed in this Report as having made statements defending the CP on March 18, 1945, and April 27, 1947; as having come to the defense of individual Communists (Bridges); and as having connections with a pro-Soviet relief or propaganda organization, namely, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

> The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
>
> The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

LOREN MILLER, Esq.

LOREN MILLER was interviewed at his law office, then located at 219 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, by Special Agents MERLE L. PARKER and VINCENT W. HUGHES on February 20, 1952. He stated he had long been active in the fight against racial discrimination and had attended meetings in the civil rights field at which Communists were present in the early 1930's. He said that during this period he had been affiliated with the International Labor Defense (ILD); that he had gone to Russia in the early 1930's with a group of Negroes to make a film, but that the idea was eventually rejected by the Russian Government.

He said that the motive of those who went was simply the making of a film and that their interests were not political. After returning from Russia, he worked in New York for a while and then returned to Los Angeles to practice law, at which time he became active in the National Negro Congress and was Executive Secretary of that organization in Los Angeles about 1938. He said that during this period he was undoubtedly a member of other organizations sponsored by the Communists. He said he had also become a member of the National Lawyers Guild primarily because this was the only bar association which would accept Negroes at the time.

MILLER said he had never been a member of the CP, primarily because he did not want to submit to their complete discipline. He said efforts had been made to recruit him into the CP, but he had resisted such efforts.

He described himself at the time of interview as being anti-Communist. He said that he had a great interest in seeing that Negroes achieve complete equality and integration with all other American citizens.

The ILD has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

L. PEARL MITCHELL

The February 3, 1941, issue of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a local Cleveland, Ohio, daily newspaper carried an article captioned "Unite in Behalf of Foreign Born". This article listed Miss L. PEARL MITCHELL as one of the persons elected as a State Director of the Ohio Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This article stated that the

American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born was the "parent body" of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

A characterization of the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is set forth in the Appendix.

The September 30, 1944, issue of the "Cleveland Gazette", a now defunct Cleveland, Ohio, Negro newspaper, carried an article entitled "Ohio School of Social Science will Hear Judge PERRY B. JACKSON Lecture". This article indicated that a course in Negro History was being included in the above school and stated that PEARL MITCHELL would be one of the persons taking part in the lectures and panel discussions of the Negro History course.

The Ohio School of Social Science has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Bishop W. J. WALLS

The "Daily Worker" of August 21, 1949, Section 1, page 2, column 4, contained an announcement of a rally to spur the fight against the arms aid bill at the City Center on August 23, 1949, sponsored by the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions. Bishop WILLIAM J. WALLS of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was included among the speakers.

A characterization of the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions is included in the attached Appendix pages.

The "Daily Worker" of December 10, 1952, page 4, columns 2, 3, and 4 carried an article entitled, "280 National Leaders Ask Truman Amnesty Jailed Communists," and stated that the amnesty appeal was initiated by a group of individuals, one of whom was Bishop W. J. WALLS.

A name check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the name WILLIAM JACOB WALLS on May 27, 1958, by Special Employee [redacted] reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source: b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker" on November 2, 1955, page 4, reflected that one (Bishop) W. J. WALLS was a sponsor of the 23rd National Conference, sponsored by American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, to be held in Detroit, December 10-11, 1955.

Hearings, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, First Session, Testimony of Bishop G. BROMLEY OXNAM on July 21, 1953, reflected on page 3609 that one Bishop W. J. WALLS was a sponsor of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated.

A name check of the indices and/or the printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 2, 1963, by Investigative Clerk [redacted] concerning Bishop W. J. WALLS contained the following reference which was not checked against the original source: b6 b7C

Bishop W. J. WALLS during November, 1961, was listed as a signer of a petition addressed to the President of the United States concerning a clemency appeal for CARL BRADEN.

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Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court, Louisville, on December 11 and 13, 1954, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, during the period of her membership.

AUSTIN THOMAS WALDEN

Furnished a pamphlet entitled, "Southern Negro Youth Congress Summons You to Act." This pamphlet announced that an emergency conference of the organization would be held at the Butler Street YMCA, Atlanta, Georgia. The pamphlet contained a list of sponsors among which contained the name A. T. WALDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Atlanta, Georgia.

[NY T-244
March 5, 1947] X-U

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Attempts to Infiltrate

A meeting of the CP Caucus within the NAACP and members of the CP, USA National Negro Commission was held during March, 1963, in New York City for the purpose of formulating CP strategy within the NAACP. X U

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS gave the main report on how full citizenship for the Negro could be obtained and urged that a national convention or conference be held which would bring together all Negro organizations. DAVIS also stated that legal victories by the NAACP have been most decisive in the Negro liberation struggle and the potential for further victories is by no means exhausted. The branch of government that has been most sensitive to the problems of the Negro people has been the Judiciary. Therefore, it has been through the courts that the most significant strides have been made in the Negro liberation struggle. ~~X~~ U

DAVIS stated that a time limit must be put on the Jim Crow System in the United States. The Supreme Court's formula of all deliberate speed as enunciated in the 1954 decision has just not worked. DAVIS offered the following proposals as possible resolutions at the 1963 NAACP National Convention; ~~X~~ U

1. That the NAACP go back to the Supreme Court and ask for a more specific deadline. ~~X~~ U

2. A resolution asking President KENNEDY for his plan to enforce the Supreme Court's decision. ~~X~~ U

3. A resolution that would ask for a test of Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution, which guarantees a republican form of government, and particularly pointing out Southern states where the Negro is denied the right to vote. ~~X~~ U

4. That the second section of the 14th Amendment be enforced which calls for a reduction of representation in states where the franchise to vote is denied. ~~X~~ U

5. That the Federal Government financially starve any state that sanctions discrimination. ~~X~~ U

[NY T-98
March, 1963] ~~X~~ U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) convention was held in New York City July 18-21, 1963. A resolution on the "Negro Question" was adopted. This resolution points out the trend of Negroes today to insist not on gradual granting of full equality but rather the sharp and massive demands for immediate and full equality. The resolution also describes the leading Negro groups which includes the NAACP.

The Party plan of action is one of "behind the scenes support". The Party does not plan to boost one group or trend over another but rather to support all groups until the Negro masses decide which type of group or plan of action is best.

[NY T-221
August 2, 1963] X U

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A meeting of the National CP Negro Commission was held on February 22, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. At this meeting, BENJAMIN DAVIS of New York gave the main report. He stated that the Party will have to concern itself with the conventions of the Negro organizations such as the NAACP. In this connection, DAVIS stated that the NAACP was not prepared to take steps in projecting themselves into the main stream of the civil rights struggle. X U

[NY T-173
February 22, 1964] X U

On April 26, 1964, a CP Sub-committee meeting on the NAACP affairs, which was opened to some non-Party members, was held at the Chelsea Hotel in New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to formulate X U

plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. June 22-29, 1964, and to analyze the role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP. (U)

The meeting was opened by LESTER DAVIS who stated that the problems facing the Party today in connection with the civil rights struggle and the NAACP are twofold; namely, to plan on the tactics and program to be utilized in connection with the forthcoming NAACP Convention in Washington, D. C., and to evaluate the role of the NAACP in the current civil rights struggle. He pointed out that many people have taken negative attitudes toward the role of the NAACP indicating that they are not militant enough and are not taking a direct action approach to this civil rights struggle. At this time the floor was opened for viewpoints on the extent of the role of the NAACP in connection with the civil rights struggle and whether the Party should continue its work within the NAACP or should direct its activity to other organizations whichare more militant in their approach to the civil rights problem. (U)

JOHN SILVERBERG stated that status must be maintained within the NAACP, but we must also seek ways of channelizing our activities elsewhere in the civil rights struggle. He stated that we must not abandon other civil rights organizations which are active in the civil rights struggle. (U)

CAROLINE BALLIN stated that we owe leadership to the membership of the NAACP. She pointed out that the current leadership is not the organization but we must continue to give leadership to the membership of the NAACP. She stated that (U)

generally speaking the current Negro leadership in the civil rights movement does not know where it is going. X U

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON also stated that the leadership of the NAACP is not the NAACP itself. He stated that the struggle on the civil rights issue is not simple but there is no justification for abandoning the NAACP. He stated that there was never a greater need for Party people to be active in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP. PATTERSON went on to state that the CP by abandoning the NAACP would not break up the NAACP but it would simply permit the current guiding forces to do as they wish in connection with the Negro problem. PATTERSON went on to state that we must continue our effort to bring about unity of the Negro people now. He pointed out various vehicles that could be used in furthering the civil rights struggle and mentioned specifically that we should use to advantage in connection with the civil rights struggle, the United Auto Workers civil rights resolution which links the plight of Negroes to the poverty struggle. PATTERSON also drew attention to the resolutions of an organization named, Women Strike for Peace, which links the Negro question to the struggle for peace. He stated that we must find ways of utilizing these resolutions at the National Convention in Washington to further the struggle for civil rights of the Negro people. X U

OLIVER MARTIN stated that it would be a mistake to pull out of the NAACP. He stated, however, that the current NAACP leadership is scared and are not taking chances. He added this current leadership was pushed into a direct action program by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and they are now trying to retreat from this direct action approach. MARTIN also stated X U

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that he felt badly that he did not know earlier about this meeting as he may have been able to determine the national program planned for the convention in Washington, D. C., and this program could be used in formulating tactics at this convention. (U)

MURIEL SILVERBERG stated that she agreed with the remarks of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON and also added that we cannot consider pulling out of the NAACP. (U)

TED BASSETT pointed out that there have been many attempts to follow up the August 28, 1963, March on Washington by many forces, but ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary, NAACP, stepped in and prevented any further direct action programs. BASSETT then stated that the following items must be considered in connection with the NAACP convention: (U)

1. Possibility of changing the leadership of the NAACP at the convention even though such leadership is not elected at the convention. (U)

2. Propose activity in conjunction with the civil rights bill now pending in Congress even though many Congressmen have stated that such activity or demonstrations will not influence their vote in connection with this matter. There must be demonstrative action in connection with this bill. (U)

CAROLINE BALLIN stated that there is no format at the convention permitting change in the NAACP leadership, however, we should express sentiment to indicate that a change in leadership is necessary. (U)

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JOHN SILVERBERG stated that he felt the national officers of the NAACP have retreated to the traditional role of striving for legal action as opposed to direct action in connection with the civil rights issue. (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON emphasized the need of utilizing pronouncements by white individuals and organizations in advancement of the civil rights struggle. He stated that from numerous organizations and individuals, statements and resolutions have been proposed favoring the civil rights problem and we should hail these programs and call on organizations requesting them to fulfill their statements with action. (U)

The following proposals were made as possible resolutions at the NAACP convention to be held in Washington, D. C., June 22 - 29, 1964: (U)

1. Fight any attempt on the part of the National NAACP Office to reaffirm its role of legal action instead of direct action in connection with the civil rights struggle. Point out that to rely on court action is a retreat to gradualism. (U)

2. Tackle the poverty question. Develop a program linking ghettos with the poverty program and urge spending of money to wipe out ghettos. (U)

3. Explore the possibility of utilizing youth in changing the leadership of the NAACP. (U)

4. Reaffirm or try again to get the NAACP to go back to the Supreme Court and request the Supreme Court issue a deadline for enforcement of the 1954 Supreme Court decisions. (U)

[NY T-98
April 28, 1964]

SECRET (U)

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JAMES JACKSON on July 10, 1964, gave a report at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on the NAACP Convention which he attended as a reporter for "The Worker". (U)

JACKSON stated that the NAACP is the major organization in which the Negro people exercise their involvement in the fight for freedom and equal rights. He said the NAACP has been identified from its inception with personalities of W. E. DU BOIS, "our own comrade... a member of our Party". JACKSON said that in the annual report, tribute was paid to the memory of DU BOIS, quite in contrast to any previous conventions of the NAACP, which has fought to re-write the history of the organization and leave out the efforts of DU BOIS. (U)

Continuing, JACKSON stated that this was one of the most extraordinary conventions of the NAACP which he had ever attended. He said initially the convention was the occasion for summer vacations for school teachers, doctors, lawyers and so forth, who make up the leadership of the NAACP. There are, however, quite a few representatives of labor and trade unions involved actively on committees and in some places in the operational and executive leadership of the organization. (U)

JACKSON stated that there are 80,000 young people organized into youth councils of the NAACP. It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 of them are white young people. He said that there was more attendance of white youths than at any other convention. He said there was a grateful manifestation of Negro-white unity among the young people. (U)

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SECRET (U)

JACKSON said that the leaders of NAACP remarked that the civil rights bill was a mandate from the whole country to the President and the Attorney General particularly, to proceed with all haste and without compromise to secure for Negroes all the necessary federal protection for them to exercise their rights of American citizenship. (U)

[NY T-2
July 10, 1964] (U)

On July 1, 1964, ROBERT E. HYMER, 9610 South Forest Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, member of the CP from June, 1957 to May, 1964, advised that he observed CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a member of the CP of Illinois, present at the sessions of the NAACP Convention held June 26, 1964, in Washington, D. C. [redacted] July 1, 1964

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that there would be a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA in New York City on July 16, 1964. (U)

[NY T-98
July 13, 1964]

CP functionaries met on July 16, 1964, at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. At this meeting, JAMES JACKSON gave a report on the NAACP Convention. (U)

JACKSON said that "we" had a delegation of reporters and observer at the NAACP Convention in the person of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "who acted as observer and TED BASSETT and myself as reporters." He stated that the general atmosphere of the Convention in (U)

SECRET (U)

relation to attitudes towards "ourselves" was notable. JACKSON said that they had a good time fraternizing with the delegates and were given "a respectful hearing insofar as our position". (U)

JACKSON said that anti-Communism was not evident at this Convention. The Convention opened on a note of triumph, confidence and pride as a result of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by Congress. JACKSON said that he was unprepared for the depth of anger on the subject of (Senator) GOLDWATER. The delegates were of one mind about the nature of GOLDWATER, and a plan was outlined for the participation and involvement of the NAACP in the 1964 elections. (U)

JACKSON stated that the number one aim of the plan is to defeat GOLDWATER and, secondly, to do everything to support those candidates who supported the Civil Rights Bill, to support a massive registration campaign and, above all, to work for the implementation of the Civil Rights Bill. He stated that "our paper" was the only paper distributed at the Convention until later when the "Afro-American" also distributed one of their papers. (U)

[NY T-2
July 16, 1964] (U)

NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Membership

"The Crisis", issue of February, 1964, which contained information concerning NAACP highlights for the year 1963, reflected that New York City with

branches in the five Boroughs enrolled 34,011 members for 1963. The Brooklyn Branch, the only branch topping 10,000 members, had 10,200 members.

PRESENT OR PAST CP MEMBERS ACTIVE IN THE NAACP

Present CP Members

Astoria - Long Island City NAACP Branch

MURIEL SILVERBERG

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
President of the Astoria - Long Island City NAACP Branch.	Attended a CP Sub-committee meeting on NAACP, which was open to some non-Party members, held April 26, 1964, in New York City for the purpose of formulating plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. June 22 - 29, 1964.

U X [NY T-238 June 1, 1964]

[NY T-98 April 28, 1964] X U

Bronx NAACP Branch

OLIVER MARTIN

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
Chairman, Community Coordination Committee	Attended a CP Sub-committee meeting on NAACP which was open to some non-Party members,

X U

(U)

NAACP Activity

and member of the Executive Committee, Bronx, NAACP Branch

X U [NY T-245 March 18, 1964]

CP Activity

held April 26, 1964, in New York City for the purpose of formulating plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D.C. June 22 - 29, 1964 X U

[NY T-98 April 28, 1964]

Past CP Members

Greenwich Village - Chelsea NAACP Branch

JAMES YATES

NAACP Activity

President of the Greenwich Village-Chelsea NAACP Branch

X U [NY T-238 June 1, 1964]

CP Activity

[redacted] CP member [redacted] advised SA [redacted] on September 17, 1962, that JAMES YATES was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962 and as of September 17, 1962, she believed he was still a member of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number Two, both in New York City.

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New York (Manhattan)
NAACP Branch

RAPHAEL HENDRIX

NAACP Activity

The "New York Amsterdam News" issue of December 29, 1962, identifies RAPHAEL HENDRIX as a member of the Executive Committee of the New York NAACP Branch.

CP Activity

On December 20, 1962, [redacted] member of the CP [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961. b6 b7C b7D

On March 4, 1963, [redacted] advised that prior to her leaving the CP, RAPHAEL HENDRIX was one of the CP Staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee

New Rochelle, New York
NAACP Branch

WILLIAM K. MALONEY

NAACP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York, issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies WILLIAM K. MALONEY as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch.

William

CP Activity

Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its convention on January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City. X U

[NY T-8
January 22, 1957] X U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

NAACP Activity

CP Activity

Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at the Chateau Gardens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by Special Agents of the FBI as that of WILLIAM K. MALONEY

[NY T-112
January 25-27, 1957] X U

NY

ISRAEL ~~PEREZ~~ ~~SIPSER~~
also known as
Isidore ~~Sipser~~

NAACP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York, issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies ISRAEL PEREZ SIPSER as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch

CP Activity

Source advised that he learned from an admitted member of the CP during the period of early 1930 to 1947 that ISIDORE SIPSER was known to him as a member of the CP.

[NY T-246
May 24, 1955] X U

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DR. SYLVIA GENNIS

NAACP Activity

The "Standard Star," New Rochelle, New York issue of December 10, 1962, page 3, identifies SYLVIA GENNIS as a member of the Executive Committee, New Rochelle NAACP Branch.

CP Activity

Source advised that Dr. SYLVIA GENNIS had told the informant in 1950 that she, SYLVIA GENNIS, was a member of the CP. X U

[NY T-247
September 20, 1954] X U

(U)

NY 100-153735

F. Negro American Labor Council

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC, the Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party United States of America, as the CPUSA.

In July, 1959, more than seventy five Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the Second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

ORGANIZATIONAL DATA (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC is 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

NY 100-153735

Officers

The following individuals are officers in the NALC:

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President — A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Secretary — JOSEPH OVERTON
Treasurer — RICHARD PARRISH
Vice Presidents

Surname

[redacted]

NY T-4
September 22, 1964

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [redacted] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the knowledge of informants [redacted] is not assigned to a CPUSA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [redacted] of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP. ~~(U)~~

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[NY T-173 and NY T-180, August, 1964] ~~(U)~~

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Board. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] (U)

INTEREST OF THE CPUSA
IN THE NALC

A meeting of leading CPUSA functionaries was held in CP headquarters on January 11, 1963. At the meeting, BENJAMIN DAVIS stated that the main function of the NALC is to combat discrimination in trade unions and our job is to make it more effective. We cannot abandon it. Our job is to increase the effectiveness of the NALC in its main job. (U)

[NY T-2
January 11, 1963] (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CPUSA, as of January 21, 1964. (U)

[NY T-18
January 21, 1964] (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board, CPUSA, by members of the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, at a meeting held in New York City in April, 1964. (U)

[NY T-19
April 9, 1964] (U)

It is noted that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died on August 22, 1964, in Beth Israel Hospital, New York City.

On January 11, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, [redacted] and WILLIAM PATTERSON held a meeting. [redacted] informed those present that the National Executive Board of the NALC was scheduled to meet in Detroit on January 26, 1963. She informed LIGHTFOOT and PATTERSON that she would be unable to attend this meeting unless the Party supplied her with funds for traveling. (U)

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LIGHTFOOT instructed PATTERSON to obtain money for [redacted] to travel to this meeting and to notify GUS HALL about the situation. He stated that HALL would advance PATTERSON the money for [redacted] trip to Detroit. LIGHTFOOT informed [redacted] that he would be in Detroit on the 25th of January, staying at the Mark Twain Hotel under the name of CLAUDE BOOKER. He stated that prior to [redacted] attending the NALC Executive Board meeting, he would have a conference with her concerning among other things 1) the issue of the 30-hour workweek and 40-hour pay; 2) the march on Washington for jobs by the NALC; 3) President KENNEDY's income tax bill; (U)

SECRET (U)

4) apprenticeship training with special emphasis on Negro and Puerto Rican youth. LIGHTFOOT stated that he would discuss these issues with [redacted] prior to her attendance at the National Executive Board meeting and wished that she would bring these issues before the board. (U)

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[NY T-4
January 11, 1963] (U)

The State Board, CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of this board. "The Worker" of December 20, 1959, reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CPUSA. (U)

[NY T-20,
January 8, 1962] (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

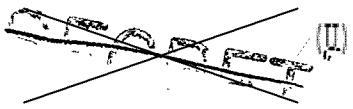
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963. (U)

[NY T-62
February 11, 1963] (U)

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CPUSA.

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] (U)

SECRET (U)



At a meeting of the CP, New York District Committee which was held on February 10, 1963, JAMES TORMEY stated the NALC is one organization that the CPUSA could work with. (U)

[NY T-4
February 10, 1963] (U)

JAMES TORMEY was the Labor Organizer of the New York District of the CP as of February, 1963. (U)

[NY T-45
February 11, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the 6th Assembly District, Kings County Communist Party (KCCP) club which was held on April 2, 1963, [redacted] gave a report on an Executive Board meeting of the NALC which was held in March, 1963, in New York City. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-4
April 3, 1963] (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON is interested in the NYNALC's recruitment drive and had requested that at the next meeting of the NYNALC statistics concerning this drive be obtained for him. (U)

[NY T-4
May 1, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the 6th Assembly District, KCCP club was held on May 27, 1963, and it was decided at the meeting that [redacted] a new member of the CPUSA is to help [redacted] with her work in the NALC. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-4
May 31, 1963] (U)

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b7C

On June 18, 1963, ROBERT THOMPSON was overheard telling [redacted] that [redacted] had been told of [redacted] transfer from the 6th Assembly District, KCCP club to trade union work and that [redacted] approved of the transfer, because [redacted] work deals mainly with trade union activities and the NALC. (U)

[redacted] told THOMPSON about the NYNALC meeting on June 17, 1963, and the activites that took place at this meeting. (U)

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b7C

She further told THOMPSON she was the only Party member doing anything in Brooklyn, New York, concerning NALC activities and that there has been no NYNALC CP caucus meetings since January. That as a result the NYNALC CP caucus group has received no instructions from the State or National leadership of the CP. THOMPSON told [redacted] this situation would be corrected in the near future as JIM TORMEY had taken over NYNALC activities for the Party from WILLIAM PATTERSON. (U)

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b7C

[NY T-4
June 20, 1963]

On October 29, 1962, ROBERT THOMPSON was elected District Organizer of the New York CP District. (U)

[NY T-4
October 30, 1962]

As of September 19, 1962, [redacted] had no title as such in the CPUSA, but he is the liaison representative between the KCCP and the New York District CP. (U)

[NY T-71 September 19, 1962] (U)

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b7C

JIM TORMEY stated on June 20, 1963, that he had recently taken over the control of CPUSA activities within the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-4 June 21, 1963] (U)

On July 23, 1963, JIM TORMEY, was overheard making a number of suggestions concerning NYNALC activities that he desired the NYNALC CP caucus members to propose at the NYNALC meeting which would be held on July 24, 1963. (U)

[NY T-12 July 23, 1963] (U)

On July 29, 1963, a meeting of the CP New York District Board was held. JIM TORMEY gave a report on the NYNALC CP caucus which had been meeting regularly for the last month or so. (U)

[NY T-4 August 1, 1963] (U)

On August 14, 1963, JIM TORMEY was overheard telling [redacted], of the NYNALC CP caucus group, that [redacted] was a good person to have in the NALC, because she can get almost anyting she wants from A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. TORMEY said that [redacted] and others in the NYNALC CP caucus should help her in her NALC activities. X U

b6
b7C

[NY T-12
August 15, 1963] X U

JIM TORMEY had stated that identical problems are sometimes presented to the KCCP and the NYNALC CP caucus and that it was advisable that these two groups should work together when these problems occur. X U

[NY T-12
September 20, 1963] X U

A New York District CP Board meeting was held on October 14, 1963, in New York City. At the meeting ROBERT THOMPSON stated that the CPUSA must have areas of concentration such as:

1. Key union locals where the CPUSA can build and obtain support.

2. Harlem, New York, where the CPUSA should rebuild.

3. In the NALC and other civil rights groups.

X U

At the meeting [redacted] wanted to know what the ground rules were to recruit members into the CPUSA. She described a person that she had in mind whom she had tried to recruit for over a year, but said that certain CPUSA leaders had not moved on her request. THOMPSON and other present were unable to answer her questions concerning recruitment. X U

b6
b7C

[NY T-4
October 16,1963] X U

NY 100-153735

After the New York District CP Board meeting held on October 14, 1963, [redacted] was overheard discussing with JIM TORMEY and BETTY GANNETT a possible recruit for the CPUSA named [redacted] informed TORMEY and GANNETT about [redacted] and his work in the NALC in Brooklyn, New York. GANNETT asked where [redacted] lived and when informed that it was in the Borough Section, Brooklyn, New York, she stated that she would like to meet him and could possibly recruit him into her club in that area. (U)

[NY T-4
October 16, 1963] (U)

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY was a member of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, as of February 5, 1962. (U)

[NY T-35
February 15, 1962] (U)

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP which was held on October 16, 1963, [redacted] gave a report on the latest developments in the NYNALC CP caucus concerning the Negro Freedom Movement. (U)

[NY T-12
October 17, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP held on October 28, 1963, [redacted] gave a short resume about his activities at a meeting of the NYNALC, the previous week. (U)

[NY T-12
October 29, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Peace Club, KCCP held on January 6, 1964, [redacted] advised that he had been attending the meetings of the NYNALC CP caucus. (U)

[NY T-12
January 7, 1964] (U)

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b7C

On December 10, 1963, a meeting which was believed to be a meeting of the New York State Staff CP was held at CPUSA headquarters, New York City. (U)

During the meeting [redacted] spoke of a conference to take place wherein he said the subjects of civil rights action concerning jobs, education, housing and so forth, would be discussed. (U)

He stated that some of "our people" should be there and indicated he would attend. (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated the moderator of a church would be there and PATTERSON expressed the opinion that there is the question of "linking up church forces with the trade union movement". PATTERSON felt that the CPUSA should attempt to reach forces in the NALC that are not participating, as their attendance would be very helpful. (U)

[NY T-5
December 10, 1963] (U)

On February 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting. (U)

[NY T-12
February 3, 1964] (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the Harlem Region CP held on January 31, 1964, one of the points on the agenda was "Building the NALC". (U)

[NY T- 10
February 5, 1964] (U)

During the meeting held on February 22, 1964, of the National CP Negro Commission in Chicago, Illinois, BEN DAVIS stated that we must give more attention to the NALC in general and also to the coming annual convention of the NALC. (U)

[NY T- 173
February 22, 1964] (U)

On April 14, 1964, at a meeting of the Peace Club of the KCCP which was held at 240 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, [redacted] discussed the alleged discrimination in the brewery locals of the Teamsters Union and the interest therein of the NYNALC. (U) b6 b7C

In addition, [redacted] advised the club that [redacted] have been nominated for the Executive Board of NYNALC. (U)

[NY T- 12
April 16, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at the meeting. (U)

[NY T-12
March 23, 1963] (U)

NALC.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

On April 15, 1964, at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section group of the CPUSA which was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the name "Writers Club", [redacted] who was chairman of the meeting advised that hereafter all Industrial Clubs of the CPUSA will operate under the name "Socialist Club" and the primary duties of members of the "Socialist Clubs" will be civil rights and the members will participate in the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP) and the NALC. X/U

[NY T-65
April 16, 1964] X/U

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b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the New York District Negro Commission, CPUSA which was held on April 25, 1964, there was a discussion of the NYNALC. (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT reported that the Morris Doswell slate had been elected in the election of the NYNALC, but he said there was some question concerning the votes and that the election would not be final until the NALC had a chance to determine if forty votes which were being challenged should be declared valid votes. (U)

[NY T-12
April 30, 1964] (U)

It was ascertained that on April 26, 1964, that ARTHUR KNIGHT, a member of the 11th Assembly District of the Harlem region of the CP had commented that he would attend the NALC convention which would start on May 29, 1964, at the Hotel Pick Carter in Cleveland, Ohio, as a delegate of the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-10
April 29, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Crown Heights Section of the CPUSA which was held at 599 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on April 27, 1964, [redacted] spoke about the NYNALC election and said that though the final results of the election of Executive Board members is not yet known, he and ARTHUR KNIGHT received a heavy vote. LEO stated that a number of the votes had been challenged and that this had caused a delay in obtaining the final results. (U)

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b7C

[NY T-75
April 28, 1964] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

At a meeting of the New York CP Industrial Council which was held on May 3, 1964, at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, [redacted] in her report on the NYNALC stated that the CPUSA had gained a victory in the recent NYNALC election and that Party people had played a very important role in the election. She referred to the tactics used by Party people in not pushing for Party members to be elected, but rather pushing for the slate of MORRIS DOSWELL so that they could obtain greater unity in the NYNALC. (U) b6 b7C

At the meeting, [redacted] advised that the Chicago Branch of the NALC had made large gains in their membership and said that if the NYNALC became more active in trade union work it would also increase its membership. (U)

[NY T-12 May 5, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was held on May 3, 1964, at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, [redacted] spoke on the election of the NYNALC. (U) b6 b7C

She said that leaflets had been issued urging NYNALC members to vote for people whom the NYNALC CP caucus desired to be elected and that NYNALC CP caucus was pleased with the election which resulted in the election of MORRIS DOSWELL as President. (U)

[redacted] stated that JAMES SMITH who was defeated by DOSWELL is expected to again raise the issue, before the National Convention of the NALC which is scheduled for Cleveland on May 29-31, 1964, about the matter of the "loyalty oath" by which CPUSA members would be barred from membership in the NALC. She mentioned that SMITH is close to A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and is much more in favor (U) b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

with RANDOLPH than DOSWELL. [redacted] also mentioned that RANDOLPH is not pleased with the character of some of the people in the NYNALC, although the NYNALC is the "mainstay" of the NALC. X U

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b7C

[redacted] stated that members of the NYNALC CP caucus are supposed to attend the National Convention and to get like minded members of the NYNALC to attend in order to defeat SMITH on his issue of the loyalty oath. X U

[NY T-65
May 5, 1964] X U

At a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section of CPUSA which was held on May 13, 1964, under the name of the "Writers Club" in Room BB, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, JAMES TORMEY stated that "we" should concentrate in the NAACP and the NALC, because we have good contacts in these organizations. X (U)

[NY T-65
May 15, 1964] X U

At a meeting of the KCCP which was held at the Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, New York, on June 12, 1964, [redacted] reported on the National Convention of the NALC and at the conclusion of his report he advised that he had distributed leaflets concerning the boycotting of the Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn, New York, at the convention. X U

[NY T- 12
June 17, 1964] X U

SECRET (U)

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] in New York City. (U)

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At the meeting BOB THOMPSON discussed the Negro question and civil rights. THOMPSON stated the trade union section should concentrate its forces in the NALC, because it is through the NALC that the trade union sections can get things moving in the civil rights field. (U)

THOMPSON mentioned that "red-baiting" has existed in the NYNALC, but since JAMES SMITH is no longer an officer in the NYNALC, the situation will improve, it will be easier to get applications and thus increase the size of the membership. He stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH wants to keep the size of the NALC small so that he can more easily control it. (U)

THOMPSON stated that it is the responsibility of the members of the Trade Union Commission to increase the size of the NALC through the people in their unions. (U)

JIM TORMEY mentioned the success of the NYNALC caucus at the convention of the NALC. (U)

[NY T-65
June 16, 1964] (U)

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the apartment of [redacted] New York City. (U)

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SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

At the meeting [redacted] gave a report on the NALC Convention. She was critical of the Party's lack of direction of the NYNALC CP caucus and she stated that any action taken by members of the caucus at the Convention were taken on their own initiative. (X U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the Party as a whole had not been behind the drive to increase the membership of the NYNALC. She said that there was not enough contact between the NYNALC CP caucus and other CP clubs. She stated that if the activities of the other CP clubs were drawn into the activity of the CP caucus it would make the work of the caucus easier. (X U)

[NY T-12 June 17, 1964] (X U)

It was ascertained that a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP was held on June 14, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] New York City. (X U)

At the meeting after giving her report on the NALC Convention, [redacted] criticized the mistakes of the Party leadership and stated: b6 b7C

1. They did not meet fast enough when problems arose in the NALC to set the correct Party line.

2. The New York District Negro Commission, CP was formed recently and therefore was not able to act on NALC problems. (X U)

3. Not enough time was set aside for the presentation of the problems of the cadre in the NALC.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] asked, "What is the attitude of the CPUSA Industrial Division in regards to work in the NALC?" In answer to this question, she stated that unfortunately, there was not a sharp, well dfined policy toward the NALC and the Party cadre working in it. (U)

In order to remedy the mistakes, [redacted] stated that there should be a close liaison between the CPUSA leadership and the NALC cadre in future meetings concerning the NALC. (U)

Further she stated that more attention should be paid by all sections of the Party to the work being done by the cadre within the NYNALC and that the Party line was correct in getting Party members active in the NYNALC and also encouraging both Negro and White unity within the NALC. (U)

[NY T-4
June 18, 1964] (U) b6 b7C

A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section CP was held at 599 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on June 16, 1964. (U)

At the meeting [redacted] discussed the NALC Convention. He stated that the Party had made good progress at the convention, that four Party people from the NYNALC had attended, that ARTHUR KNIGHT, who is a member of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, was able to attend many meetings at the convention and was able to project Party ideas at these meetings. (U)

[redacted] said that leaflets had been distributed at the convention concerning discriminatory hiring practices against Negroes by the Schaefer Brewery in New York. (U)

[NY T-75
June 17, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

A meeting of New York District CP Board was held on June 22, 1964, at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. (U)

During the course of the report of [redacted] b6 b7C concerning the NALC Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, [redacted] stated that the Party could aid in the growth of the NALC by making Party members and the Party cadre in the NYNALC aware of the importance and specific role that the NALC plays. (U)

The Party can help formulate NALC policies in that it can influence the line and the direction of the NALC in two ways:

1. By singling out the NALC as an organization with a special unique role to play at the present time. The Party can then devote special attention to work with the NALC workers. (U)

2. The Party can also, with enough support from NALC members, influence the NALC leadership and because of the cadre's work in the NYNALC, they can do it directly.

The Party can also, according to [redacted] b6 b7C recruit Party members from the NALC, because it is an organization of working people who are advanced enough to understand the special importance of Negro and White unity. No matter how anti-Communist they now are as a group, they are the most aware section of working class people and therefore, are the best prospects for Party leadership. (U)

In describing what the Party has done at the present time in the NALC, [redacted] b6 b7C stated that she was re-elected as a Vice President, that ARTHUR KNIGHT had been elected to the Executive Board of the NYNALC and that due to the work of the cadre in the NYNALC they were able to elect the slate of MORRIS DOSWELL, who is now President of the NYNALC rather than the slate headed by JAMES SMITH. (U)

She continued by stating that four members of the NYNALC cadre were able to attend the NALC Convention and that [redacted] had contacted a Vice President of the NALC, FRANK EVANS in Cleveland. That he had made EVANS aware of his, [redacted] struggle to gain admittance into the Teamsters Local in the Schaefer Brewing Company in Brooklyn, New York. XU

[redacted] then stated that help was needed from the Party leadership in getting new members for the cadre in the NYNALC. She suggested that they come from other clubs in the Industrial and Community sections of the Party. She made a proposal that the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP as well as the Negro Commission of the New York District CP should get together to discuss the NYNALC fully and to produce ideas as to the best role the Party can play in the NALC. XU b6 b7C

[NY T-4
June 25, 1964] XU

An Executive Board meeting of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of [redacted] on August 7, 1964. XU

At the meeting [redacted] was invited to give a report on the recent NALC Executive Board meeting, to discuss the NALC in general and to mention the State of Rage Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. XU b6 b7C

After her discussion of the NALC, the Executive Board voted that Industrial Clubs, CPUSA will set a quota for each club on how many members they will recruit into the NALC. XU

[NY T-4
August 10, 1964] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

Officers

The election of the NALC officers for the NYNALC took place on April 17, 1964, and the following officers were elected:

President	MORRIS DOSWELL
Vice President	JAMES BROWN
Secretary	CLEO BACON
Assistant Secretary	CLARA WRIGHT
Treasurer	BENJAMIN MC LAWIN
Sergeant-at-Arms	MITCHELL ELLIS

N.Y. XU

ARTHUR KNIGHT a member of the NYNALC CP caucus was elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. XU

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964] XU

XU [Membership

The NYNALC had approximately 1,500 members and approximately fifty percent of that number are dues paying members. XU

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NYNALC Objective

The aims of the NYNALC are as follows:

1. To further the rights of the Negro in the Trade Union Movement.

2. Complete and unconditional equality for Negro people.

3. Examination of all job discrimination in industry, government and labor.

[NY T-4
September 22, 1964] X U

CPUSA Activity to Infiltrate and Influence Policy in the NYNALC

WILLIAM PATTERSON, in discussing the NYNALC on January 6, 1963, stated that the NYNALC has not taken any action concerning the two major strikes in New York City. PATTERSON felt that someone should contact [redacted] of the NYNALC, a longshoreman, and ascertain from him what could be done by the NYNALC regarding the longshoremen's strike. [NY T-4
January 7, 1963] X U b6 b7C

A NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held in New York City on January 13, 1963. The main item discussed at the meeting concerned progress made by the NYNALC in its activities and what activities the NYNALC was planning for the future. Plans were also discussed on how to raise money to send [redacted] b6 b7C to the Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC which was to be held on January 26, 1963, in Detroit, Michigan. X U

[NY T-4
January 15, 1963] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 13, 1963. At the meeting, a discussion concerning the coming Executive Board meeting of the NALC in Detroit was discussed. After this discussion, a discussion was held to determine how members of the caucus could arrange to place themselves on various committees of the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-65
January 15, 1963] (U)

b6
b7C

JIM TORMEY stated on July 2, 1963, that he had met with [redacted] and [redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP caucus group, to discuss the NYNALC CP caucus. (U)

[redacted] said that one of the problems in the NYNALC at the present time was a lack of active leadership since the President of the NYNALC had resigned. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that prior to his meeting with [redacted] and TORMEY, he had thought he would withdraw from the NYNALC and that he would concentrate on some other mass activity, but that he had now decided he would stay in the NYNALC and that he would work with the NYNALC CP caucus. (U)

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b7C

[NY T-4
July 8, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. Among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY

[redacted]

ARTHUR KNIGHT

[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

One of the main items discussed at the meeting was whether or not [redacted] a CPUSA member, should be a member of the caucus group. It was decided at the meeting to invite [redacted] to the next caucus meeting. (U)

After the discussion concerning [redacted], JIM TORMEY gave a report concerning the NALC and its activities. (U)

He stated that the NALC convention which was held in 1962, was a success in view of the fact that GEORGE MEANY, President of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), had attended and had spoken at the convention, thereby giving labor recognition to the NALC. He said, however, that at the present time the NALC had not been working as hard as it should on behalf of the Negro race, and inasmuch as the NYNALC CP caucus had not met in a long time, the caucus had not been able to take any action on behalf of the Negro race. (U)

b6
b7C

After TORMEY gave his report, [redacted] gave a report on a membership meeting of the NYNALC which she had recently attended. In addition to her report, she commented on the fact that the NALC in the Brooklyn area of New York is practically non-existent and on the fact that the NYNALC's leadership is not good in that they did not take an active part in the work of the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-4
July 22, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. In addition to the individuals previously mentioned above as being present at this meeting, JOHN CUTCH was in attendance. (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JIM TORMEY advised those in attendance, that they would act as a group in their work in the NYNALC. TORMEY said the immediate task of the group was the NYNALC meeting of July 24, 1963, and that the group should concentrate on NYNALC work concerning the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights. XU

[NY T-12
July 23, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 20, 1963. XU

At the meeting it was agreed that an agenda of activities within the NYNALC should be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus, inasmuch as by the time of the next meeting all of those in attendance will have attended a NYNALC membership meeting. XU

[NY T-65
July 23, 1963] XU

A general membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963, and the following members of the NYNALC CP caucus were in attendance:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

XU b6 b7C

JIM TORMEY desired members of the NYNALC CP caucus to propose at this meeting were not made by any of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus members, inasmuch as all of these suggestions had been acted upon by the members of NYNALC at the meeting. XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The meeting dealt mainly with the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. (U)

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] (U)

A membership meeting of the NYNALC was held on July 24, 1963. The meeting concerned itself with the March on Washington, D. C. (U)

[NY T-43
July 29, 1963] (U)

An NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

JIM TORMEY
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

(U) b6 b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the NYNALC meeting held on July 24, 1963. (U)

At the meeting, [redacted] was asked by JIM TORMEY, if the NYNALC had a Speaker's Committee and if they did whom was its chairman. [redacted] answered that there was a Speaker's Committe, but that she did not know whom the Chairman was. TORMEY stated if she determined that there was not a chairman, [redacted] should have BOB JIGGETTS appointed chairman. (U) b6 b7C

JIM TORMEY then gave a brief report concerning the NYNALC CP caucus during which he stated that he was very well pleased so far with the NYNALC CP caucus. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

In addition, he stated that the CPUSA was greatly interested in the March on Washington, D. C., and was interested in Negro work and the NYNALC. Therefore, he would devote much of his time to NYNALC activities. XU

[NY T-4
August 5, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on July 27, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT

XU

b6
b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the NYNALC membership meeting of July 24, 1963, and JIM TORMEY told [redacted] that if the Speakers Committee of the NYNALC did not have a chairman, [redacted] should try to have [redacted] made its chairman. XU

In addition, JIM TORMEY said that the CPUSA has to explain why large numbers of white people should participate in the March on Washington, D. C. He stated that the march in which all Party people must participate was originally a march for civil rights, but that now it is a demand for jobs for everyone including both Negroes and white people. Further, that the NALC represents Negro workers and that the CPUSA is extremely interested in the activities of the NALC. XU

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TORMEY stated that in the past, the CPUSA has been lax in Negro work and that the CPUSA will now correct their laxity. He said that his main job in the CPUSA is now Negro and NALC work and that sixty percent to seventy percent of his time is spent on NALC work. (U)

He advised that he had reported to the CP State Committee the activities that had taken place at the NYNALC CP caucus meeting of July 20, 1963, and that both he and [redacted] are "State Board" members whose main CPUSA activity is the NYNALC CP caucus and its relationship to the NYNALC. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-12
July 29, 1963] (U)

A meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

JIM TORMEY spoke on the March on Washington and advised those present that he planned at the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus to make a report on what the CPUSA thinks of the NALC, what position they take concerning the NALC and what the CPUSA should do concerning activities of the NALC. (U)

[NY T-4
August 13, 1963] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 10, 1963, and the following individuals were in attendance:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

At the meeting a discussion was held concerning the enlargement of the NYNALC CP caucus group wherein JIM TORMEY asked those present how they felt about bringing non CPUSA members into the group. It was more or less the opinion of the entire group that they would not work with non CPUSA members and that only CPUSA members should be admitted to NYNALC CP caucus meetings. (U)

JIM TORMEY advised those present that they should do their utmost to help recruit new members for the NYNALC before the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., at that the NALC is the "instrument" of the working class of the Negro people and that this is why it is important to recruit new members. (U)

[NY T- 12
August 12, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 18, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals: (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

b6
b7C

(U)

During the meeting there was a general discussion concerning the March on Washington, D. C. (U)

It was decided that after the march, the NYNALC CP caucus would meet to determine:

1. What took place in Washington, D. C.

2. What should be done in the way of building the NALC.

(U)

During the meeting JIM TORMEY asked [redacted] if she was on friendly terms with the longshoremen who are members of the NYNALC and when she replied that she was, he requested that she contact them so that they would become more active in the NYNALC. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-4
August 20, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR [redacted] KNIGHT
[redacted]
[redacted]
WILLIAM PATTERSON
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

At the meeting it was stated that the NYNALC plans to place an ad in the newspaper, the "Amsterdam News" seeking new members in which it will explain the activities of the NALC. (U)

[NY T-4
September 17, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963. The following individuals were in attendance:

[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
BILL PATTERSON
JIM TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] criticized the NYNALC CP caucus for lack of activity and JAMES TORMEY stated that this criticism was due to the hesitancy on the part of members of the NYNALC CP caucus to attempt to head committees in the NYNALC or to at least serve on every committee in the NYNALC. (U)

b6
b7C

All those present at the meeting made a pledge to become more active in NYNALC activites. (U)

[NY T-65
September 19, 1963] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 14, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
JAMES TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

b6
b7C

The main portion of the meeting consisted of a very lengthy report by JAMES TORMEY on the Negro Movement in general and the August 28, 1963, March on Washington, D. C., to demonstrate for civil rights.

[NY T-12
September 17, 1963]

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on September 29, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

A discussion was held as to how a Brooklyn, NYNALC branch could be established and a discussion was held concerning who should be on the Membership Committee of the NYNALC.

Those at the caucus thought that ARTHUR KNIGHT should be on this committee.

[NY T-4
September 29, 1963]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 12, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted] b6 b7C
JAMES TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

XU

The following activity took place at the meeting:

1. A report by ARTHUR KNIGHT concerning his meeting with the Membership Secretary of the NYNALC.

2. A report by [redacted] on the Schaefer Brewery Union activities, Brooklyn, New York. XU

3. A report by [redacted] on the Brooklyn, New York, activities of the NYNALC. b6 b7C

KNIGHT reported that he felt he had won the Membership Secretary's confidence and that in the future the secretary would work with him in recruiting members into the NALC. XU

[NY T-4
October 16, 1963] XU

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on October 27, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals: XU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

b6
b7C

Most of the discussion at the meeting centered around routine work and future events of the NALC. (U)

[NY T-65
October 28, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on November 17, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

JAMES TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

b6
b7C

The most discussion at the above meeting was concerned with the discrimination against Negroes in the Schaefer Brewing Plant, Brooklyn, New York, and the steps that could be taken to remedy this situation. (U)

[NY T-65
November 27, 1963] (U)

At the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on November 17, 1963, ARTHUR KNIGHT was elected Chairman of the NYNALC CP caucus, replacing [redacted]. (U)

[NY T-12
November 21, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT, Chairman
[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(X U)

b6
b7C

At the meeting, [redacted] gave a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, Michigan, and she, [redacted] discussed the apprenticeship program of the NALC. (X U)

In addition, [redacted] brought up the fact that at a recent discussion of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, [redacted] name was mentioned. [redacted] commented that some of the members of the Executive Board think that [redacted] tries to do too much. (X U)

JAMES TORMEY stated that even if the NYNALC is "falling apart" [redacted] should allow the elected officers to handle their own responsibilities. TORMEY said the NYNALC CP caucus was not making this criticism merely to be critical, but to advise [redacted] that she is the only one that "we" have in the office of the NYNALC and that we would not want her to lose her voluntary position there. (X U)

[NY T- 12
December 17, 1963] (X U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on December 15, 1963. (X U)

At the meeting, [redacted] in addition to giving a report on the recent convention of the NALC in Detroit, spoke about a meeting held on December 10, 1963, of the NYNALC in which [redacted]. Assistant Secretary and JAMES SMITH, criticized [redacted] concerning her work and activites in the NYNALC. The criticism against [redacted] concerned her attempt to influence the Executive Board of the NYNALC and the fact that she was stubborn about certain assignments. According to [redacted] MORRIS DOSWELL, the President, had stood behind LAZAR. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-4
December 18, 1963] (U)

December 17, 1963, [redacted]

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus held on December 15, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the voluntary work of [redacted] at the NYNALC. (U)

This discussion was in the form of a mild criticism concerning [redacted] work at the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-65
December 17, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

b6
b7C

[NY T- 75
January 7, 1964] (U)

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. (U)

At the meeting JAMES TORMEY instructed [redacted] to attempt to have MORRIS DOSWELL officially appoint her to the Apprenticeship Committee. (U) b6 b7C

[NY T-12 January 6, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on January 5, 1964. (U)

JAMES TORMEY discussed what work had to be done within the NALC concerning a Negro apprentice program in various labor unions throughout New York City. (U)

All the NYNALC CP caucus members present felt that a more militant position should be taken by the caucus within the NYNALC towards abolishing all discrimination practiced by any union in New York City. (U)

[NY T-65 January 9, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

b6 b7C

(U)

NY 100-153735

At the meeting, [redacted] made a report on a recent Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC at which she was in attendance. She mentioned that at this meeting, it was announced that nominations for the Executive Committee, NYNALC would be held on March 25, 1964, and the election would take place on April 17, 1964. (U)

b6
b7C

In addition, she stated that at the meeting, a discussion was held as to how certain members of the NYNALC CP caucus could be nominated for the Executive Board of the NYNALC, inasmuch as, if they were elected they would become chairmen of certain committees. (U)

A committee of three was formed to determine what members of the caucus group would be proposed for the Executive Board, including [redacted] ARTHUR KNIGHT and [redacted] (U)

[NY T- 4
February 4, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 2, 1964. (U)

b6
b7C

The main discussion at the meeting dealt with the election of officers in the NYNALC and it was stressed at the meeting they should attempt to get NYNALC caucus members on the Executive Board. (U)

[NY T- 12
February 3, 1964] (U)

On February 15, 1964, [redacted] and ARTHUR KNIGHT met at the residence of ARTHUR KNIGHT to discuss the coming elections of the NYNALC. (U)

They discussed and decided that the following names should be presented to the NYNALC CP caucus to determine if these individuals should run for the Executive Board, NYNALC:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

X U

[NY T- 4
February 18, 1964] X U

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

X U

The agenda at the above meeting dealt with the forthcoming election of officers of the NYNALC. X U

ARTHUR KNIGHT mentioned the candidates who would run for the Executive Board. X U

[NY T-65
February 19, 1964] X U

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964. X U

b6
b7C

At the meeting, a discussion was held concerning the election of the NYNALC and it was mentioned that the aim of the NYNALC CP caucus is to have one or more of its members elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. (U)

In order to achieve this aim a slate of candidates for the Executive Board will be presented by ARTHUR KNIGHT at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC which is scheduled for March 25, 1964. This slate will have members of the NYNALC CP caucus, thereon with the exception of [redacted] with the hope that at least one of them will be nominated. (U)

It was stated that [redacted] did not want to be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC, because she believed she would operate more effectively within the NYNALC in some other capacity. (U)

The NYNALC CP caucus members were advised to attend meetings of the NYNALC and not merely to appear at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-75
February 18, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on February 16, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH

[redacted]

ARTHUR KNIGHT

[redacted]

(U)

A discussion was held concerning the coming election of the NYNALC, at the above meeting. ARTHUR KNIGHT said [redacted] should be on the Executive Board of the NYNALC in order that he might then be placed on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC. KNIGHT also said he thought that all those present should try to attend the National Convention of the NALC in Cleveland, Ohio. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T- 12
February 17, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

Most of the above meeting was devoted to the coming election of the NYNALC. ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that he was able to have his name placed on the slate of candidates to be nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC and that at the nominations meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964, [redacted] JOHN CUTCH and [redacted] would be nominated from the floor. (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT mentioned that [redacted] did not come to the meeting, because she is fearful of being identified as a Communist by NALC officials. (U)

[NY T-75
March 31, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on March 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on three meetings of the Nominating Committee of the NYNALC of which he is a member, during the above meeting. KNIGHT said all of the current officers were approached to be renominated and that MORRIS DOSWELL will be renominated as President at the nominations meeting of the general membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on March 25, 1964. (U)

KNIGHT stated that JAMES SMITH, Vice-President, NYNALC was asked if he would accept the nomination again. KNIGHT advised that SMITH said if all the candidates for the Executive Board would sign a loyalty oath then he would accept renomination as Vice-President. KNIGHT said that SMITH was told that the Nominating Committee has no authority to do this and if any such action was taken it would have to be taken on orders of the National Office, NALC. KNIGHT stated that SMITH was not put on the Nominations List. (U)

KNIGHT advised that he had attempted to have [redacted] and JOHN CUTCH nominated for the Executive Board, but other members of the Nominating Committee told him that [redacted] was only attending meetings of the NYNALC, because he has a "complaint" in his employment and that if his "complaint is satisfied" he would probably stop coming to the meetings. KNIGHT said that it may be possible to add a few more names in nomination from the floor at the time of the membership meeting and that he might get [redacted] and CUTCH nominated at that time. (U)

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

KNIGHT stated he also wanted to get [redacted] name on the list of nominees for the Executive Board. [redacted] said that she did not think this was wise, because [redacted] works nights and would be unable to be active. (U)

[NY T- 12
March 23, 1964] (U)

b6
b7C

On March 5, 1964, at the 40th Anniversary of "The Worker" Celebration held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, JAMES TORMEY was overheard stating that the NYNALC CP caucus meeting scheduled for March 8, 1964, would not be held, because a session of the National Press Conference of "The Worker" was being held on that day at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. (U)

At the anniversary, TORMEY told [redacted] that he should go to the conference as a representative of the NYNALC CP caucus. TORMEY said that [redacted] should attempt to go to the conference on both days, March 7 and 8, 1964, but that Saturday, March 7, was the most important day. (U)

[redacted] said that ARTHUR KNIGHT could not attend the celebration at Carnegie Hall, because he was at a meeting of the Nominating Committee of the NYNALC. (U)

[NY T-12
March 10, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

On April 7, 1964, an emergency meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

b6
b7C

X U

At the meeting TORMEY was very critical of ARTHUR KNIGHT, stating that KNIGHT had done a poor job in working on the Nominations Committee of the NYNALC and that he had managed in getting only KNIGHT, himself, of the NYNALC CP caucus nominated for the Executive Board, NYNALC. TORMEY said that KNIGHT should at least have gotten [redacted] besides himself, nominated. X U

TORMEY said that every effort must be made by the NYNALC CP caucus to support MORRIS DOSWELL for President of the NYNALC. He suggested that LEO [redacted] get in touch with DOSWELL and tell him of [redacted] support in any way that he can help. X U

TORMEY told [redacted] to tell [redacted] to be sure to write to the Election Committee to tell them that she will accept the nomination for the NYNALC Executive Board, because if she does not accept her name will be removed from the nomination. X U

[NY T-12
April 7, 1964] X U

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: X U

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

b6
b7C

(X U)

At the meeting a discussion took place concerning the election of officers to the Executive Board, NYNALC. The nominees to be backed by the caucus are [redacted] JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [redacted] The election will take place on April 17, 1964, at the headquarters of the NYNALC. (X U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that he will attempt to have leaflets published, indicating the four nominees of the NYNALC CP caucus, which will urge those receiving the leaflets to vote for these individuals. (X U)

[NY T-65
April 16, 1964] (X U)

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

(X U)

b6
b7C

At this meeting plans concerning what the caucus group intends to do concerning the NYNALC election, were discussed. Assignments were given to those present to contact certain groups in order to obtain votes for ARTHUR KNIGHT, [redacted] and JOHN CUTCH in their bid to be elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC. (U)

After the meeting, JIM TORMEY was overheard saying that he did not trust [redacted] and that she would be dropped from the caucus group. He stated that she would not be allowed to attend the next caucus meeting until he had thoroughly investigated her. (U)

[NY T-4
April 14, 1964] (U)

On April 12, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

This meeting was called to discuss the coming election of officers in the NYNALC, which was to be held on April 17, 1964. (U)

[redacted] stated that she had telephoned a few longshoremen to see if they would support MORRIS DOSWELL. TORMEY and [redacted] were critical of [redacted] stating she should not have called them, because they are probably friendly with FRED SMALL who is on the slate which is opposing MORRIS DOSWELL's slate. (U)

TORMEY was further critical of [redacted] stating she should stop doing so much at the NYNALC on her own, inasmuch as she might arouse the suspicions of JAMES SMITH, a Vice President of the NYNALC. (U)

TORMEY stated that he desired that as many members of the NYNALC CP caucus as possible to be at the headquarters of the NYNALC on election day to distribute leaflets with the MORRIS DOSWELL for President slate on the leaflets. This slate is the one which was originally presented in nomination and it does not contain the names of [redacted] and JOHN CUTCH for the Executive Board, NYNALC, because they were not originally nominated. TORMEY said that he was not concerned that these names were not on the slate, because he felt it was more important that the DOSWELL slate be elected, rather than the slate headed by JAMES SMITH for President. (U)

b6
b7C

TORMEY stated that he wanted both [redacted] and [redacted] to advise DOSWELL of their support for him and his slate. (U)

[NY T-12
April 16, 1964] (U)

It was ascertained that on April 15, 1964, [redacted] JAMES TORMEY, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [redacted] met at 435 East Ninth Street, New York City, where they discussed the elections of the NYNALC to be held on April 17, 1964, and a leaflet prepared by JAMES SMITH, present Vice President of the NYNALC, who is running for President of the NYNALC against MORRIS DOSWELL. (U)

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b7C

TORMEY told [redacted] he should contact DOSWELL on April 16, 1964, and let him know of his, [redacted] support. (U)

SECRET (U)

TORMEY advised that it was more important to have DOSWELL's election slate defeat SMITH's slate, than to have [redacted], JOHN CUTCH or [redacted] elected to the NYNALC Executive Board. He noted that ARTHUR KNIGHT is on DOSWELL's slate. He said that [redacted] should be at the headquarters of the NYNALC all day on April 17, 1964, issuing leaflets supporting the DOSWELL slate. (U)

b6
b7C

TORMEY was of the opinion, that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH was supporting the SMITH group. That he feels RANDOLPH does not want the NALC to be a mass organization, that leaders like RANDOLPH cannot control the masses and that he, TORMEY, feels that SMITH has the same ideas as RANDOLPH. (U)

[NY T-12
April 16, 1964] (U)

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of the NYNALC, MORRIS DOWSELL gave [redacted] leaflets which requested the supported of the slate headed by MORRIS DOSWELL. [redacted] distributed these leaflets during the course of the election to individuals entering the headquarters of the NYNALC to vote. (U)

During the course of the election, [redacted] was observed working in headquarters. [redacted] was scheduled to help in counting the ballots. (U)

[redacted] were observed voting in the election. (U)

[NY T-12
April 20, 1964] (U)

On April 17, 1964, during the course of the election of officers and members of the Executive Board, NYNALC, [redacted] were observed distributing literature urging NYNALC members to vote for MORRIS DOSWELL for President. (U)

[NY T-75
April 20, 1964] (U)

On April 19, 1964, a meeting of some of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following: b6 b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

(U)

The meeting consisted of a discussion about the people who were nominated for official positions in the NYNALC. (U)

During the course of the meeting TORMEY stated that the NYNALC CP caucus members should not antagonize any of the national leaders, NALC and that they should become friendly with the officers of the NALC. (U)

[NY T-4
April 21, 1964] (U)

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance was the following: (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

The main topic was the election of officers of the NYNALC. It was agreed that the NYNALC CP caucus was pleased with its results inasmuch as the slate of candidates favored by the caucus had been elected, including MORRIS DOSWELL as President and ARTHUR KNIGHT. (U)

Mention was made of the fact that [redacted] had been appointed to the State Board of the New York State CP Board where she will be in a position to transmit orders from the State Board to the caucus. (U)

b6
b7C

Concerning the NALC Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, it was mentioned that all members of the NYNALC CP caucus, if possible, should attend. It was further mentioned that a "caucus" group will be formed at the convention, but this "caucus will consist of both Party and non-Party people and for this reason, CPUSA members will have to be careful of their speech and actions. (U)

[NY T-75
May 5, 1964] (U)

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: (U)

NY 100-153735

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

b6
b7C

It was mentioned that the NYNALC CP caucus was very well satisified with the election of the NYNALC, because MORRIS DOSWELL was elected President, JAMES SMITH was defeated and ARTHUR KNIGHT was elected to the NYNALC Executive Board.

A discussion was held concerning the NALC Convention. It is expected that JAMES SMITH and others are expected to bring before the convention the "loyalty oath" through which CPUSA members would be barred from membership in the NALC and that sufficient forces must get to the convention to prevent the use of the "loyalty oath".

NY T-65
May 5, 1964

On May 2, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

b6
b7C

NY 100-153735

TORMEY stated that the NYNALC election represented a major victory. He said their is the possibility now, of making the NALC a mass, fighting organization and the election was a victory for democracy and a defeat for "red-baiting". (U)

TORMEY stressed that as many members of the NYNALC caucus as possible should attend the convention and it was noted that [redacted] will attend, that [redacted] JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT and [redacted] indicated they will attend. [redacted] stated his going would depend on the situation in the brewery locals and TORMEY said that at all costs [redacted] should go to the convention. (U)

b6
b7C

TORMEY printed out that "we" should not press our advantage at least until after the convention and that "we" should not antagonize RANDOLPH at the convention. He said that "we" have increased our position within the NALC. (U)

NY T-12
May 5, 1964] (U)

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

ARTHUR KNIGHT gave a report on the meeting of the NYNALC Executive Board which was held on May 12, 1964. He stated that the delegates to the convention had been selected and that [redacted] had been eliminated as a delegate, but that she had been designated an alternate delegate. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] said that as a national officer of the NALC she should be a delegate and that she thought she might resign from the National Board, NALC, because it was not very active. JIM TORMEY disagreed with [redacted] and stated that she should continue to be on the National Board. (U) b6 b7C

JOHN CUTCH and ARTHUR KNIGHT stated they would be going to the convention. [redacted] said that he would probably be able to attend. (U)

NY T-12
May 19, 1964 (U)

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JOHN CUTCH
[redacted] b6 b7C
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY

(U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that it is most important that [redacted] be allowed to vote at the convention. He said she might not be eligible to vote, because she is a Vice President of the NALC. He advised that it was most important that others in the caucus be eligible to vote at the convention. b6 b7C (U)

NY 100-153735

JIM TORMEY suggested that at the membership meeting of the NYNALC of May 20, 1964, JOHN CUTCH propose an amendment to the constitution that all national and chapter officers of the NALC be given a vote at the convention. He stated that in this way both [redacted] and ARTHUR KNIGHT would be given a vote at the convention. (U) b6 b7C

It was suggested that at the membership meeting of May 20, 1964, that the members of the caucus nominate each other from the floor as voting delegates to the convention and that they "button-hole" the members at the meeting to vote for members of the caucus as voting delegates. (U)

NY T-65
May 21, 1964 (U)

On May 18, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following:

JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]

(U)

It was decided by those present that the NYNALC CP caucus would attend the membership meeting of the NYNALC to be held on May 20, 1964, and that JOHN CUTCH would make a motion that all national officers should be delegates to the convention. [redacted] will second the motion. TORMEY stated that the caucus members should bring as many of their friends as possible to this meeting in case there was a show down of votes concerning this motion. (U)

NY 100-153735

TORMEY said that he would like to see all the members of the NYNALC CP caucus attend the NALC convention. XU

NY T-4
May 21, 1964] XU

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

b6
b7C
XU

JIM TORMEY commented that everyone who is a member of the NYNALC CP caucus should attend the next membership meeting of the NYNALC and volunteer to work on Committees. XU

PATTERSON spoke briefly. He stated that he was pleased with the reports he had received concerning the NALC convention. He said that he expected that a report of the convention would be given at the next New York District CP Negro Commission meeting. He stated that the Negro Commission will discuss the matter and would find ways that they can assist the NYNALC CP caucus in its work. XU

NY T- 12
June 17, 1964] XU

NY 100-153735

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

JIM TORMEY
WILLIAM PATTERSON
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
[redacted] and JOHN CUTCH expressed criticism at the failure of the CPUSA "contact" to arrive at the NALC convention with instructions as to the activity of members of the NYNALC CP caucus at the convention. Both TORMEY and PATTERSON stated that the "contact" did not meet the members of the NYNALC CP caucus due to an unfortunate mix-up. (U)

(U) b6 b7C

b6 b7C

Both TORMEY and PATTERSON thought that the NYNALC CP caucus had done a good job at the NALC convention. (U)

NY T- 65
June 16, 1964 (U)

On June 13, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting was the following:

JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
WILLIAM PATTERSON (representing the New York District CP Negro Commission)

b6 b7C (U)

[redacted] gave a resume of the recent NALC convention. (U) b6 b7C

JAMES TORMEY commented that the Party's work in the NYNALC during the past year appeared to be very good and that their position seemed firm. (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON stated that he liked [redacted] report. He also stated that the work of the NALC was an important part of the CPUSA line. (U)

TORMEY asked [redacted] to give a report on the NALC convention before the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was to be held June 14, 1964, and also to the New York District CP Board which was to be held on June 22, 1964. (U)

NY T-4
June 18, 1964 (U)

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

[redacted] stated that the CPUSA has an obligation to obtain new members for the NALC. (U) b6 b7C

TORMEY stated that the NALC both nationally and locally is in a healthy stage. He said that in New York the chapter had been mainly concerned with internal strife, but that the successful election changed the entire situation in the NYNALC. TORMEY stated that now CPUSA emphasis can also change. (U)

NY T-12
August 8, 1964 (U)

On August 5, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN GUTCH
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

made a report on a recent NALC Executive Board meeting and she discussed the Race Conference which would be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. (U)

It was decided at the meeting that the CPUSA must support the NALC and that they would try and help it in its membership drive. He, TORMEY stated that the CPUSA should support the State of the Race Conference in Washington, D. C. (U)

NY T-4
August 10, 1964 (U)

On August 22, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following: (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
[redacted]
[redacted] made a report on a National Executive Board meeting and she mentioned quite strongly the State of the Race Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1964. (U)

JIM TORMEY stated he was pleased with the progress being made by the NYNALC CP caucus. He said that [redacted] should get membership applications in order that the CPUSA might sign up members for the NALC. He asked [redacted] how they might place [redacted] on the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC and JOHN CUTCH on its Political Action Committee. (U)

[redacted] told TORMEY that CUTCH and [redacted] should appear at the next NYNALC meeting and when a call for volunteers for committee work is made they should volunteer. (U)

NY T-4
August 22, 1964 (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY

(U)

[redacted] mentioned at the meeting that the charges of the NALC against the Schaefer Brewing Company on discriminatory employment practices with respect to Negroes will be taken up at a hearing of the New York City Commission on Human Rights sometime in the near future. [redacted] stated this hearing will include charges against the entire brewery industry in New York City. Those in attendance agreed that this action shows that the NALC is receiving recognition. (U)

[redacted] and JIM TORMEY suggested that [redacted] become a member of the Grievance Committee of the NYNALC to handle complaints in the Garment Industry. (U) b6 b7C

NY T-75
August 24, 1964 (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held on August 22, 1964, and among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
[redacted]
JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

The meeting dealt with (1) building the NALC and (2) the State of the Race Conference. (U)

[redacted] as chairman, stated that each member of the caucus should get 25 new members of the NALC from their unions. (U) b6 b7C

JIM TORMEY stated that he is satisified with the progress of the NALC. He said that every member of the caucus should be on a committee of the NYNALC in order to direct its activity and to get things done. (U)

It was suggested at the meeting that JOHN CUTCH should be on the Political Action Committee and that [redacted] should be on the Grievance Committee and that CUTCH and [redacted] should be at the next membership meeting of the NYNALC to volunteer for these committees. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that a State of the Race Conference is tentatively scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., sometime during October, 1964. (U)

NY T-65
August 24, 1964] (U)

G. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Headquarters and Officers

The headquarters of the SNCC is 6 Raymond Street N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

[NY T-181 August 14, 1964] U

The October 6, 1960 issue of "The Atlanta Constitution", a daily newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia, carried an article captioned "Negro Parley in Atlanta May Chart New Protest". The article set out that a meeting sponsored by the SNCC would be held in Atlanta, Georgia on October 14 through 16, 1960. The formal activities of the session would center around the topic "Non-violence and the achievements of desegregation". The article stated that SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations and delegates at that meeting agreed to hold another meeting later in the year.

"The Atlanta Constitution"
October 6, 1960

On December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was available regarding SNCC, which described SNCC as not being a membership organization but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

[NY T- 182 December 13, 1963] U

In August, 1964, the New York Office of SNCC was located in Suite 803, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York.

[NY T-183 August 11, 1964] U

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[NY T-184
September 30, 1964] (U)

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

[redacted] to be subpoenaed for information furnished by NY T- is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

NY T-185
September 28, 1964 X U

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, D.C. on February 5, 1960, at which time this Committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

At this hearing, Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before ALBERT GAILLARD testified before the Committee that he had been in the

SECRET (U)

Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was JOANNE GRANT. At this hearing, JOANNE GRANT refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

Support by Organizations and Individuals NY

[redacted] b7D

NY T-186
June 3, 1963
August 11, 1964] X U

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained. The person to be subpoenaed is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

It was reported that as of March, 1962, the CPUSA dealt with VICTOR RABINOWITZ in regards to certain matters, and it was known that he was treated as a CP member. X (U)

NY T-19
March 14, 1962] X U

SECRET (U)

[redacted] b7D

NY T-184
August 4, 1964] X U

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained. [redacted] to be subpoenaed is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade organization in the United States, in a legal capacity and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as a custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. X U

NY T-187
NY T-188
During 1957 and 1958] X U

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN has acted as a Soviet Espionage Agent. S (U)

NY T-45
March, 1958] X U

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NY T-189
June 2, 1964] X U

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The source no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the check information was obtained.

[redacted] to be subpoenaed is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A characterization of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), New York Local, on January 24, 1963, held a meeting at 116 University Place, New York, New York, at which meeting it was announced that there would be a sale of tickets for the SNCC concert at Carnegie Hall, New York City, February 1, 1963. X U

NY T-147
January 27, 1963] X U

A characterization of the SWP, New York Local, is contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 21, 1963, ESTHER JACKSON stated that there would be a "Southern Freedom" weekend at Camp Midvale on the following weekend and that some of the leaders of SNCC would be at Camp Midvale as guests from Atlanta, Georgia. X U

NY T-190
July 21, 1963] X U

The Summer, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" reflected that ESTHER JACKSON was editor of the publication.

A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of Camp Midvale is contained in the appendix hereto.

On January 14, 1964, it was reported that Freedomways Associates would take up a collection for SNCC. X U

NY T-191
January 14, 1964] X U

On March 25, 1964, Young Action held a membership meeting at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York. At this meeting, a film put out by SNCC was shown concerning Mississippi voter registration. X U

NY T-192
March 27, 1964] X U

A characterization of Young Action is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) held a conference on civil rights at the Hotel Sheraton-Atlantic, New York City, on April 13, 1964. At the above meeting, a leaflet issued by SNCC concerning the Albany, Georgia civil rights cases and SNCC petition to the United States Attorney

General urging the dismissal of indictments against the defendents in the Albany, Georgia case were distributed.

NY T-193
April 16, 1964] XU

A characterization of the ECLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 1, 1964, ISIDORE NEEDLEMAN advised MICHAEL STANDARD that he (NEEDLEMAN) desired to send a contribution for a two way radio that was being installed in an automobile belonging to SNCC. S XU

[NY T-187
July 1, 1964] XU

An Executive Board meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Committee (NYCAHUAC) was held at their office, 150 West 34th Street, New York City, on July 21, 1964. It was reported that the NYCAHUAC would contact the New York City Chapter of SNCC to ascertain if they could help in contacting Congressmen about the Freedom Party in Mississippi. XU

NY T-194
July 24, 1964] XU

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix hereto.

SECRET (U)

I. THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

b The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC where appropriate.

A brochure entitled "This is SCLC", issued by the SCLC, lists the National Headquarters as being at 334 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia.

This brochure describes the SCLC as a non-membership organization that would be a permanent organization which would serve as a coordinating agency for local protest centers which utilize the technique and philosophy of non-violence in creative protest. This brochure reports that the SCLC had a basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life. Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., of Atlanta, Georgia, is listed as President of the SCLC.

NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF THE SCLC

The 1964-1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company, contains a dual listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, and 312 West 125th ~~Street~~, New York City.

The SCLC office is moving from 15 East 40th Street, New York City, to 200 West 57th Street, New York City, on July 31, 1964.

NY T-204
July 30, 1964] CXU

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory, published by the New York Telephone Company on September 22, 1964, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, and fails to contain any listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street and/or 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

SECRET (U)

CURRENT OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK AFFILIATE

On Page 14 of the June 22, 1964 issue of the "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Friendship Baptists name Pastor", which reports that the Reverend DEARING EDWIN KING, a director of the SCLC, was installed as a pastor in a New York City church.

Dearing Edward King

On Page 20 of the June 24, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Integration Leader to Publish a Series on Negro History", which reports that the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER, The Executive Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC, would supervise the New York office of the SCLC.

On Page 9 of the September 25, 1964 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article which identifies the Reverend WYATT TEE WALKER as the New York Director of the SCLC.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-152
June, 1964] X U

This source advised on February 26, 1957 that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). b6 b7C

NY T-158
February 26, 1957] X U

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

PAST OFFICIALS OF THE SCLC

Letters on the official stationery of the SCLC dated January 25, 1963, bear the name "J.H. O'DELL, Administrator, SCLC, 312 West 125 Street" and are signed "J.H. O'DELL".

b6
b7C
b7D

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as Jack O'Dell and J.H. O'Dell, was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) as a member of the National Committee in July, 1962. X U

NY T-45
July, 1962 X U

On Page 10 of the May 30, 1963 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article entitled "Negro Panel" in which the Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR. is described as the New York "executive" of the SCLC.

Among the ministers active in securing signatures for a "Clergy Appeal to the President on Behalf of Morton Sobell", which appeal was circulated and sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS), was the Reverend THOMAS KILGORE, JR.

NY T-205
April 6, 1960 X U

A characterization of the CSJMS may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

SECRET (U)

On Page 25 of the June 12, 1963 issue of the "New York Times" is a news article entitled "Massive Protest in Capital Seen if Congress Fails to Aid Negroes" in which the Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE is described as Northeast Regional Representative of the SCLC.

The name Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE, 828 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared on a list of what this source believed to be a mailing list of the Seventeenth Assembly District Club of the Kings County CP. X U

NY T-14
July 7, 1961] X U

Personnel of the SCLC office in New York City advised that JACK O'DELL was no longer connected with the New York office of the SCLC.

NY T-10
July 30, 1963] X U

SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES ON NEW YORK AFFILIATE OF SCLC

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-206
January, 1963] X U

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism. X U

NY T-45
April, 1964] X U

SECRET (U)

[redacted]
OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-207
February, 1963] X-U

[redacted]
OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-208
October, 1963] X-U

[redacted]
OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-208
November, 1963] X-U

[redacted]
OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-152
November, 1963] X-U

In the latter part of January, 1964, the E.J. Creedon Company, New York City, which company handles the mailings for the SCLC, stenciled 5,000 envelopes for the Freedomways Associates

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U) [redacted]

b6
b7C

with the names and addresses from a listing maintained by the Creedon Company for the SCLC. Among the lists used was the current 1963 SCLC list. Arrangements for Freedomways Associates to use the list was made by [redacted] an employee of SCLC, who gave permission.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

February 12, 1964

A characterization of Freedomways Associates may be found in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-152
February, 1964

(U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-208
February, 1964

(U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-152
February, 1964

(U)

[redacted] (U)

SECRET (U)

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

This source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly". X U

NY T-2
September 25, 1963] X U

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

This source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-153
February, 1964] X U

This source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA. X U

NY T-18
January 21, 1964] X U

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

NY T-152
February, 1964] X U

The name of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York City, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG). X U

NY T-209
December, 1949] X U

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

The name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-210
March 5, 1944 (U)

It is to be noted that this source, on March 5, 1944, furnished information which revealed that the name of WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA WACHTEL, and her address, were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

Mrs. Harry H. Wachtel

N.Y.

NY T-210
March 5, 1944 (U)

A characterization of the NLG may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-206
March, 1964 (U)

OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-211
March, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

On Page 12 of the May 31, 1964 issue of "The Worker", an East coast communist newspaper, is a news article entitled "Leftist Rally June 4", which reports that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC, would address the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties to be held in New York City.

A characterization of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties may be found in the appendix section attached hereto.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-212
September, 1964 XU

SCLC POLICY CONCERNING COMMUNIST COLLABORATION IN SCLC ACTIVITIES

On Page 30 of the October 20, 1963 issue of the New York "Journal American", a New York City daily newspaper, is a news article captioned "Rev. King Blasts Red Anti-Semitism", which reports that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, head of the SCLC, had "lashed out" at the Soviet Government attempts to "liquidate the Jewish people in Russia", during a speech in New York on November 19, 1963.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

SECRET (U)

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

NY T-213
April, 1964

] ~~X~~ U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

JOHN ABT

The source advised that JOHN ABT is one of the attorneys who, over a period of years, has represented the CP, USA in its litigation. (U)

NY T-45
June, 1962 (U)

[redacted]

The source, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, advised that, on February 2, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting at 32 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was held under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). This meeting was called "Challenge to Democracy". b6 b7C

NY T-251
February 7, 1962 (U)

A characterization of the CCDBR is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

On July 11, 1962, the source made available a list of names and addresses of persons who had been in contact with the United States Festival Committee in New York City, in connection with the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, Finland, from July 28 to August 6, 1962. The list, entitled, "Participant List - Incomplete" contained the name of [redacted] Chicago". (U)

NY T-252
July 11, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

The source advised that [redacted] moved from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 1962.

b6
b7C

NY T-251
October 4, 1962] &U

A characterization of the Eighth World Youth Festival is set forth in the Appendix under the heading of The United States Festival Committee, Incorporated.

[redacted] Passport Office, Department of State, Chicago, Illinois, advised on October 17, 1962, that [redacted] applied for a passport on September 7, 1962.

On October 3, 1961, Sergeant JAY CATHER, Protection and Security Division, University of Wisconsin, advised that his records show that on May 13, 1960, his office was advised that [redacted] a "mental case", was missing from the Psychiatric Ward of the University Hospital. She was picked up on May 14, 1960, and returned to the Psychiatric Ward of the hospital.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

N.Y. Bill

WILLIAM ALBERTSON, as of February, 1963, was the Executive Secretary of the New York Communist Party (CP) District. (U)

NY T-62
February 11, 1963] &U

"The Worker" issue of July 7, 1964, contained an article captioned "New York Communists Denounce ALBERTSON as Informer". This article reflects that by action of the CP of New York State WILLIAM ALBERTSON was expelled from membership in the Party.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Co-Ordinating Committee, Michigan District CP.

NY T-63
June 11, 1963

JAMES ALLEN

Source advised that SOLOMON AUERBACH, commonly known as JAMES ALLEN, is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA). Source advised he believes this to be the case based on the informant's own personal knowledge and experience concerning ALLEN's activities and on ALLEN's attendance at meetings of this body.

NY T-59
June 27, 1962

[redacted]

Information was received that on April 27, 1963, [redacted] attended a New York County CP Conference held at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

NY T-10
July 1, 1963

As of February 27, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Kingsbridge - Fordham Club, Bronx County CP.

NY T-6
March 8, 1962

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD.

NY T-23
August 29, 1963

[redacted]

An Advance caucus of CP members in that organization was held November 18, 1962. [redacted] was one of those present at this caucus.

NY T-60
November 30, 1962

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County, CP USA Committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting.

NY T-4
June 10, 1963

ZEKOR ANTONSEN

A CP USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CP USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget ZEKE is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such."

NY T-93
February 25, 1963

SECRET (U)

ROBERT APTER

The June, 1963, issue of "Progressive Labor" lists ROBERT APTER as Circulation Manager of that publication.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the CP Press Commission at headquarters of the New York State CP, 23 West 26th Street on November 9, 1961, and at a CP Press Commission meeting on November 20, 1961, at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-5
November 22, 1961
December 27, 1961

On May 12, 1958, [redacted] a CP member, attended a New York State CP Conference. (U)

NY T-107
May, 1958

[redacted]

A closed CP Youth Conference was held July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia, to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was invited but was unable to attend.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
informant for the FBI in the CP in the Philadelphia area for seven years
July 8, 1962

[redacted]

A closed CP Youth Conference was held on July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was invited but unable to attend. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
July 8, 1962

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the New York City Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP). (U)

NY T-46
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] a member of the CP for 30 years, registered for the CP at a special Hunts Point-Tremont Boulevard Section membership meeting of the Bronx County CP on January 9, 1958. (U)

NY T-8
January 27, 1958 (U)

At a meeting of Club 6, Hunts Point-Tremont Boulevard Section Bronx County CP held on March 31, 1958, [redacted] paid her dues for January through June, 1958. (U)

NY T-8
April 14, 1958 (U)

SECRET (U)

DOROTHY BALLAN

DOROTHY BALLAN is a member of the National Committee of the WWP and manager of the "Workers World".

NY T-50
May 4, 1964

SAM BALLAN

SAM BALLAN is National Chairman of the WWP.

NY T-150
May 4, 1964

[redacted] was a member of the Queens County Executive Committee of the CP and Organizer for the Flushing Section, Queens County CP.

NY T-73
September 24, 1954
December 26, 1957

CONNIE BART

CONNIE BART was present at a meeting of the Flatbush Communist Party, Brooklyn, New York, on October 24, 1962.

NY T-64
October 30, 1962

CONNIE BART was a member of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party as of October 16, 1963.

NY T-4
October 16, 1963

SECRET

PHILIP BART was the National Organizational Secretary of the CP USA at that time.

NY T-45
May 7, 1962

Source advised that based on his knowledge of BART's attendance at meetings of the CP USA National Committee and National Executive Committee, as well as other activities, BART is a member of the National Committee of the CP USA.

NY T-59
June 27, 1962

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-4
June 8, 1962

[redacted] was a member of the SWP-NYL, as of April, 1964.

NY T-147
April 8, 1964

[redacted] attended a meeting of the West Side Area Clubs of the CP on Wednesday night, January 2, 1963, at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue.

NY T-7
January 8, 1963

SECRET

As of May 31, 1961, [redacted] was Educational Director of Club Number 1 of the Upper West Side CP Section in New York City. (U)

NY T-7
May 31, 1961 (U)

(U) [redacted]

On April 1, 1958, a New York County Communist Party Tenants Caucus was held. This was a closed CP meeting and all individuals who attended had to be CP members. Among those present was [redacted]. (U)

NY T-65
April 9, 1968 (U)

(U) [redacted] aka, [redacted] was a member of the CP Housing Caucus or Committee as of January 29, 1962. (U)

NY T-66
January 29, 1962 (U)

BENJAMIN 2X (GOODMAN)

BENJAMIN 2X is a principal assistant to Malcolm X in the Moslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI).

NY T-50
August 6, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted] C.P member

A Retail Clerks meeting, CP USA, New York District, New York Industrial Division, Distributive Region, was held on August 6, 1961, in Room 9, Central Plaza Annex. 40 East 7th Street, New York City. (U)

NY T-67
August 16, 1961 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

On August 6, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] to enter Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, during the aforementioned meeting.

b6
b7C

In about 1940, [redacted] stated that he was a member of the CP.

NY T-108
1960] (U)

[redacted] attended an open meeting of the Allerton Club of the Bronx County CP, held at 683 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, New York, on January 23, 1962. (U)

NY T-68
February 6, 1962] (U)

[redacted] was one of the Committee members of the Garment Section of the Communist Party. (U)

NY T-109
October 1, 1947] (U)

[redacted] was a Communist Party member or functionary.

NY T-109
June 30, 1950] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the New Jersey CP State Board held March 1, 1963, as an "at large State Board member". (U)

NY T-61
March 24, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted]

SECRET

By letter dated April 27, 1962, Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, Washington, DC, furnished a card addressed to President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This card contained the purported signature of [redacted] Flushing 65, New York. b6 b7C

Page five of the April 8, 1962, issue of "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, contained a reproduction of an unsigned postal card reading the same as the card mentioned above, addressed to the President. According to a statement appearing immediately beneath the reproduction, these cards were distributed by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCFCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York, and may be purchased from the CCFCL.

A characterization of the CCFCL is included in the Appendix pages.

[redacted] was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of March, 1952.

NY T-91
April 1952

SECRET

b6
b7C

The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Minor Press Club of the CP which was held on November 9, 1961, at Estonian Hall, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

NY T-78
November 13, 1961

[redacted] was present on February 17, 1962, at a Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) CP Caucus which was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City.

NY T-4
February 20, 1962

On March 22, 1961, following a meeting of the CP, USA District Trade Union Commission held in New York City on March 14, 1961, [redacted] a member of the Commission as representative from the Printing Trades Section, Industrial Division, CP, stated that [redacted] was a member of his group. ZALPH continued that [redacted] recruited two or three people into the Party.

NY T-4
March, 1961.

The source advised that [redacted] attended an affair sponsored by the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section of CP on April 6, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-13
April 9, 1962

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would be a likely recruit for the CPEPD.

NY T-23
July 25, 1963

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was noted by the group that [redacted] would a likely recruit for the CPEPD.

NY T-23
July 25, 1963

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-49
August, 1963

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-49
August, 1963

ALBERT E. BLUMBERG

Source furnished information which reflected that on July 21, 1958, a meeting of the Kings County CP Committee was held at the Hotel St. George, 51 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

According to the information furnished, [redacted] informed the meeting that he had received a letter from ALBERT BLUMBERG, who had been elected to the New York State CP Committee as a representative from Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn CP Convention. In this letter, [redacted] stated, BLUMBERG announced his resignation from the New York State CP Committee. [redacted] said the Brooklyn staff had accepted this resignation. (U)

NY T-69
July 21, 1958] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended a special election meeting of the New York County CP on August 12, 1957.

[redacted]
a member of the CP

August 21, 1957

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] attended a meeting of the CP USA New York District Committee on August 10, 1963. (U)

NY T-4
August 13, 1963] (U)

b6
b7C

On September 12, 1962, a meeting of Lower East Side CP members was held at 37 East 4th Street, New York City, New York. [redacted] attended this meeting. (U)

NY T-13
September 13, 1962] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

On November 8, 1963, a meeting of the Kings County CP Commission on School Integration was held in Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] attended this meeting and was one of three individuals appointed to the Executive Committee of the Kings County CP Commission on School Integration. (U)

NY T-35
November, 1963] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] Bronx County CP Co-ordinator, was present at a meeting of the Tremont and Nat Richman Clubs of the Bronx County CP on July 25, 1963. (U)

NY T-8
August 16, 1963] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] wife of [redacted] Bronx County CP Co-ordinator, was present at a meeting of the Tremont and Nat Richman Clubs of the Bronx County CP on July 25, 1963. (U)

NY T-8
August 16, 1963] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Bronx County CP Council (County Committee) as of October 9, 1963. (U)

NY T-8
October 16, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

PAUL BOUTELLE

The source stated that as of March, 1961, PAUL BOUTELLE was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), New York, New York. The source also stated that PAUL BOUTELLE was arrested on August 29, 1964, for attempting to speak at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) election rally in Harlem in violation of a ban imposed on him by the New York City Police Department. (U)

NY T-147
March 30, 1961
August, 1964 (U)

The source stated on September 2, 1964, that PAUL BOUTELLE as of June, 1964, was the Director of Freedomways Book Service, which was connected with Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-277
June 14, 1964 (U)

The SWP has been designated under Executive order 10450. Characterizations of the YSA Freedomways Associates (Harlem Freedomways Forum) are contained in the appendix.

(U) [redacted]

b6
b7C

On January 14, 1959, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Tenants Council Club of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Sections, Kings County CP. At this meeting, she registered in the CP for 1959. She indicated that she had attended a CP school and had been in the CP for 25 years. (U)

NY T-4
January 16, 1959 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

JOSEPH BRANDT

JOSEPH BRANDT was brought into the National Office of the CP USA in January, 1963, as Administrative Assistant to the National Organization Secretary of the CP USA. (U)

NY T-19
February 15, 1963 (U)

GEORGE BREITMAN

GEORGE BREITMAN was a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

NY T-219
July 19, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP Caucus was held on March 22, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at this meeting. (U)

NY T-12
March 23, 1964 (U)

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP in Louisville from January, 1951 to December, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Circuit Court, Louisville, on December 11 and 13, 1954, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the CP, Louisville, during the period of her membership.

SECRET (U)

SOL BRODSKY

SECRET (U)

At a meeting of the former Kings County Labor Youth League (LYL) held March 29, 1957, PHYLLIS BRODSKY told those present that she and her husband were members of the CP, and anyone who wished to continue in the progressive movement should do so by becoming CP members. (U)

Mr. & Mrs. Sol Brodsky
NY T-70
April 12, 1957 (U)

[redacted] attended the organizational meeting of the Greater New York Labor Press Club held on March 31, 1964. (U)

NY T-17
April, 1964 (U)

A closed CP Youth Conference was held on July 8, 1962, in Philadelphia, to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was in attendance.

[redacted]
July 8, 1962

b6
b7C
b7D

At a meeting of the 6th Assembly District, Kings County CP Club held on May 27, 1963, it was stated that [redacted] was a new member of the CP, USA. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-4
May 31, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET

b6
b7C

In December, 1960, at a meeting of the Kings County CP Board, the name [redacted] was mentioned as being recommended by the Board to work on the Negro Work Commission. (U)

NY T-71
December 22, 1960 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP. (U)

NY T-4
July 1, 1963 (U)

The source advised that [redacted] was a teacher in Chicago, who belonged to the Professional Section of the CP. She was never known to hold any positions in the Party, although she was known as a CP member from about 1939 until 1956. (U)

NY T-263
December 2, 1961 (U)

The source advised that, with regard to a meeting of the South Side Club, Illinois, CP, held on April 15, 1962, at the Ebony Club in Chicago, [redacted] was not present during the course of the meeting, but it was understood that $5.00 was paid to her for the use of the Ebony Club. (U)

NY T-264
April, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET

b6
b7C

The source advised that [redacted] attended one or more sessions of the enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, and invited guests held in New York City, December 19-22, 1963. (U)

NY T-59
December, 1963.] (U)

The source advised that [redacted] was Chairman of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

NYT-249
March, 1964

A characterization of the PYOC is contained in the Appendix.

[redacted]

On July 3, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
a CP member from

[redacted]
July 3, 1962

(U) [redacted]

b6
b7C

The source, advised that on July 11, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP, USA, sponsored meeting held at the Central Plaza, 7th Street and Second Avenue, New York City. It was a closed CP, USA meeting by invitation only. (U)

NY T-4
July 12, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

From October, 1961 to November, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] 1959 to September 11, 1962

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-55
September 5, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a current member of the CPUSA. (U)

NY T-49
August, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Queens County Communist Political Association, Rego Park Club, in June, 1944. (U)

NY T-72
July 22, 1944 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

SOL CHALEK

CHALEK was a member of the Queens County Communist Political Association, Rego Park Club as of June 16, 1944. (U)

NY T-72
July 22, 1944] (U)

SOL CHALEK had been given an assignment by the Queens County CP. (U)

NY T-73
June, 1951] (U)

FRANK CHANDLER

FRANK CHANDLER is a member of the State Board, New Jersey CP. (U)

NY T-61
February 13, 1963] (U)

FRANCES CHANDLER

It has been learned that MRS FRANCES CHANDLER, wife of FRANK CHANDLER, had expressed a desire to transfer from her CP Club to a more active club within the New Jersey CP. (U)

NY T-59
June 20, 1962] (U)

JOE CHENERY

JOE CHENERY is a member of the "Direct Mail" Club, Distributive Region, Industrial Division, New York District CP. (U)

NY T-74
September 30, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

The source advised that [redacted] is a member of the Workers World Party.

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

The source made availabe information reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS). (U)

NY T-265
August 14, 1964 (U)

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the Appendix pages.

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side Section of the New York County CP held February 19, 1961, at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (U) b6 b7C

NY T-13
February 21, 1961 (U)

At a meeting of the Lower East Side Section of the New York County CP held April 9, 1962, a discussion took place concerning the inclusion of [redacted] on a list of possible speakers at a street rally to be held April 28, 1962. (U)

NY T-13
April 10, 1962 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ROSE CLINTON

ROSE CLINTON was a member of the CP.

NY T-7
July 16, 1963] U

HAROLD COLLINS

The source advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP (KCCP) held May 29, 1962, in Brooklyn, New York, that HAROLD COLLINS would not be allowed to attend the meetings of any club and he is not now considered a CP member. U

NY T-35
May 31, 1962] U

The source advised that COLLINS would not be permitted to join the Boro Hall Club of KCCP because he is a homosexual. U

NY T-35
January 18, 1963] U

CLARA COLON

During the period January 4, 1962 through September 19, 1962, source advised that CLARA COLON was holding the following positions in the Kings County New York CP organization:

1. Secretary of the Administrative Committee.
2. Head of Region II consisting of five CP clubs.
3. Club leader of the Dennis Arroyo CP Club.

NY T-71
January 4, March 30, June 29 and September 19, 1962] U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

VINCENT CONZO

On December 23, 1948, MARLANE KOWALL, a former member of the CP in New York from March, 1948 to about June, 1949, advised that VINCENT CONZO at that time was known to KOWALL as a CP member. (U)

On August 19, 1959, a city-wide CP meeting sponsored by the New York State CP was held in Room 9D, Adelphi Hall, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-85
August 21, 1959 (U)

An unknown individual departed from this meeting in Room 9D, Adelphi Hall, New York City, on August 19, 1959.

NY T-110
August 19, 1959 (U)

This individual was identified as VINCENT CONZO.

NY T-106
January 22, 1960 (U)

ELIZABETH COPELAND Mrs Vincent Copeland

ELIZABETH COPELAND is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

VINCENT COPELAND

VINCENT COPELAND is a member of the National Committee of the WWP and editor of the "Workers World." (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Crown Heights CP Club which was held on January 21, 1963, at Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-75
January 22, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-12
August 7, 1963 (U)

JERRY COVICI

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, CP, Brooklyn, New York, which was held on November 13, 1961, at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-118
NY T-117
November 16, 1961 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was club organizer of the Tremont Club of the Bronx CP, as of January 30, 1964. (U)

NY T-8
February 20, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

A meeting of the Lower East Side CP was held in New York City on February 19, 1961, and one of those in attendance was identified as [redacted]. The source stated that [redacted] was identical with [redacted] who attended the above mentioned meeting. (U)

NY T-13
February 21, 1961 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On August 7, 1962, a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Section Coordinators was held at Central Plaza Annex, Room 1B, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. X U

NY T-111
August 7, 1962] X U

[redacted] was observed entering Room 1B, Central Plaza Annex during the period the above described meeting was in session by a Special Agent of the FBI.

b6
b7C

HAROLD ~~X~~ CRUSE

HSROLD WRIGHT ~~X~~ CRUSE, 203 West 14th Street, New York, New York, was interviewed by SAS JAMES J. JEFFERIES, Jr., and WILLIAM A. BARRETT, Jr. on three occasions in June, July and August, 1955. CRUSE stated that he had been Education Director of the Lincoln Douglas Club, CP USA, during 1947-1498; that he had attended a training school for CP leaders sponsored by the CP in 1948 and that he left the CP in 1951.

[ELGIN ~~X~~ CURRY Pai NY

ELGIN CURRY is a member of the CPEPD. X U

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] X U

X U [JOHN ~~X~~ CUTCH

A meeting of the NY NALC CP Caucus was held on August 22, 1964. JOHN CUTCH was among those present at this meeting. X U

NY T-65
August 24, 1964] X U

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was elected to the Executive Committee of the Lower Manhattan Communist Party Youth Club on November 29, 1962. (U)

NY T-60
December 7, 1962 (U)

DOROTHY DAILEY

DOROTHY DAILEY is Chairman of the New York State CP Commission on Schools. (U)

NY T-36,
September 30, 1963 (U)

RUTH DANIELS

RUTH DANIELS is a member of the 17th Assembly District CP Club, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-14
August 29, 1963 (U)

GAIL DAVIDOW

GAIL DAVIDOW is the Educational Director of the Tremont Club of the Bronx County CP. (U)

NY T-8
March 14, 1961 (U)

MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW has been appointed to the Trade Union Committee, CP USA, New York State. (U)

NY T-19
December 27, 1960 (U)

Mike

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The masthead of "The Worker" dated May 19, 1963, lists MIKE DAVIDOW as a member of its Editorial Staff.

The source advised that MIKE DAVIDOW is a member of the New York State District CP Board. X U

NY T-4
March 26, 1964] X U

[redacted] known to informant as [redacted], is a well-known street speaker in the Harlem area of the New York, New York, and he generally speaks on the Themes of "Garveyism or back to Africa" and no taxes for the Negro. b6 b7C

According to informant, [redacted] does not represent a black nationalist organization and he supports himself on his speech collections.

NY T-136
July 27, 1964] X U

X U [BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Benjamin

deceased 8/22/64

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on May 6, 1962, while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, New York, stated he was the National Secretary of the CP USA. X U

NY T-14
May 7, 1962] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

[redacted] is a member of the Ford CP Club, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-22
May 31, 1963 (U)

LESTER DAVIS

LESTER DAVIS was a member of the CP Negro Commission, Illinois District as of February, 1964. (U)

NY T-98
February, 1964 (U)

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLAUDE DE BRUCE, whose true name is CLIFTON DE BERRY, is publically campaigning under his true name, as SWP candidate for President of the United States in the 1964 elections.

TOMMY DENNIS

TOMMY DENNIS is Organizational Secretary, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-76
June 17, 1963 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

JOSEPH DERMER

N.Y.

Source identified JOSEPH [illegible] DERMER as being identical with the individual on the Election and Leadership Committee of the CP National Convention held in New York City on February 9 and 12, 1957.

NY T-77
June 28, 1957

BOB DESVERNEY

N.Y.

BOB DESVERNEY was elected an alternate National Committee member of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-148
August 16, 1963

ARTHUR DEUTSCH

ARTHUR DEUTSCH was present at a meeting of the Queens County CP Committee which was held on April 7, 1960.

NY t-73
April 8, 1960

DEUTSCH is a member of the Elizabeth CP Club of Queens, County.

N.Y.

NY T-78
January 3, 1962

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FRANCES DEUTSCH

Mrs Arthur Deutsch

As of October 2, 1962, FRANCES DEUTSCH was the Financial Secretary of the Elizabeth CP Club of Queens County.

NY T-78
October 2, 1962 (U)

JOHN L. DEVINE

Jack John N.Y.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA A. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised SAS [redacted] and [redacted] that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

The source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

NY T-4
July 24, 1963 U

N.Y. [redacted] was described as a CP member.

NY T-4
July 24, 1963 U

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ELSIE DICKERSON

N.Y. ELSIE DICKERSON is Political Action Secretary and a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD.

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

LOUIS DINNERSTEIN

LOUIS DINNERSTEIN attended the Industrial Division Convention, CP, USA, New York District, on November 13, 14, 1959, in Room 10D, Adelphi Hall, 74 - Fifth Avenue, New York City. As of November 13, 14, 1959, LOUIS DINNERSTEIN was the Treasurer for the Industrial Division. (U)

NY T-56
November 16, 1959 (U)

LOUIS DINNERSTEIN attended a meeting of the Industrial Council of the Industrial Division of the CP, held January 3, 1962, at 2061 Lexington Avenue, Estonian Hall, New York City. (U)

NY T-4
January 5, 1962 (U)

[redacted] N.Y. b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Ford CP Club, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-22
May 31, 1963 (U)

FARRELL DOBBS N.Y.

FARRELL DOBBS was National Secretary of the SWP.

NY T-217
April 8, 1963 (U)

JAMES DOLSEN N.Y.

JAMES DOLSEN is a member of the District Executive Committee CPEPD and Philadelphia correspondent to "The Worker". (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] identified himself as a member of the Harlem PLM Club during a speech he made on August 6, 1964, at a PLM demonstration at 100th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

W.E.B. DU BOIS

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He joined the CP at the age of 93. His letter of application to the CP USA and GUS HALL's acceptance were printed in "The Worker" issue of November 26, 1961.

X U [redacted]

N.Y.

On November 1, 1962, [redacted] was described as a non-Party person who attended a discussion group meeting sponsored by the 17th A.D. Club, Kings County CP on October 28, 1962. X U

NY T-14
November 1, 1962] X U

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, held on September 12, 1961, at Brooklyn, New York. X U

NY T-71
September, 1961] X U

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] is a member of the Sixth Assembly District Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-4
October 16, 1963 (U)

The Source advised that he is not aware of any formal leadership of the 6th A.D. Club, Kings County CP. He added that for all practical purposes, [redacted] assumes leadership of the club by maintaining the records and handling the finances of the Club. (U)

NY T-34
March 31, 1964 (U)

REVEREND NELSON C. DUKES

Rev. Nelson Dukes

In 1961, the name of Reverend Nelson C. Dukes, 158 West 126th Street, New York 27, New York, was signed to a petition to the President of the United States seeking a new trial, Presidential Pardon and/or commutation of sentence. This petition was circulated by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

NY

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The source advised that the name Reverend N. C. DUKES was listed on a handbill at a rally sponsored by the Committee for the Freedom of WILLIAM WORTHY in Harlem on September 15, 1962.

NY T-136
September 21, 1962 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

ARTHUR EDELMAN

ARTHUR EDELMAN, on June 19, 1963, was then the Coordinator of the Lower Manhattan Area, New York County Communist Party. (U)

NY T-13
September 4, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

As of September, 1963, [redacted] was employed as a receptionist at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, New York (U)

NY T-1
September, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

In November, 1961, [redacted] was assigned to the Lower Manhattan Youth Club, New York District CP.

The source advised that to the best of his knowledge, [redacted] continues to be a member in good standing of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club, New York District CP.

b6
b7C
b7D

A [redacted]
January 2, 1962

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a rally, which was held at Union Square, New York City, on May 1, 1963, which rally was sponsored by the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-41
NY T-42
May 8, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

N.I.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

LEZ EDMOND

NY

LEZ EDMOND is publidly known as chairman of the Queens County Freedom Now Party.

ABE EGNAL

NY

ABE EGNAL is a former CP member.

NY T-55
September 5, 1963] X U

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The source advised that [redacted] attended the third annual convention of Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations held on October 13, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-270
October 16, 1962] X U

[redacted] Marxist Discussion Club of City College.

NY T-164
December 14, 1962] X U

X U [EMMA ELLSWORTH

NY

EMMA ELLSWORTH, a member of the Kings County CP (KCCP) attended a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP on September 19, 1963. X U

NY T-36
September 24, 1963] X U

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

WILLIAM EPTON

ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 until September 18, 1962, advised on December 4, 1961, that WILLIAM EPTON attended meetings of the Harlem Region Communist Party Committee in November, 1961. (U)

On January 12, 1962, EPTON was identified as a member of the Lower 13th AD Club of the Harlem Region CP. (U)

NY T-10
January 12, 1962] (U)

William L. Epton

As of November, 1961, WILLIAM EPTON was a member of the Harlem Region Committee of the New York State CP. (U)

NY T-36
December 4, 1961] (U)

WILLIAM EPTON ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962 and thereafter became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM). (U)

NY T-36
November 16, 1962] (U)

WILLIAM EPTON was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

NY T-44
September, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

According to the New York "Journal-American" in its July 25, 1964, Sports Final Edition, page 1, WILLIAM EPTON admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revoluntionary party.

BENJAMIN JUNIUS FEE

The source advised that FEE was a member of the Forbes Communist Party (CP) Club, Lower Manhattan Area, New York County CP, on July 16, 1963. (U)

NY T-13
July 17, 1963 (U)

CARL FEINGOLD

CARL FEINGOLD was elelcted to the National Committee of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-148
August 16, 1963 (U)

[redacted] Railway Express Agent, Hopewell Junctinn, New York, advised on June 26, 1958, that [redacted] shipped his personal belongings to Camp Kinderland-Camp Lakeland in 1958.

b6
b7C

A characterizatinn of Camp Kinderland is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

BURTON FELTER

BURTON FELTER is a current member of the CPUSA. (U)

NY T-79
June 18, 1963. (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the SWP-NYL on July 23, 1964. (U)

NY T-147
July 29, 1964 (U)

HARRY FISHMAN (U)

The source advised that GUS HALL would address a meeting to be held on July 11, 1963, at Central Plaza Annex in New York City, and that attendance at this meeting would be by invitation only. (U)

NY T-13
July 23, 1963 (U)

The source advised that GUS HALL, introduced as the foremost spokesman for the CP, addressed a closed meeting of the New York County CP on July 11, 1963, at Central Plaza Annex. Among those in attendance was HARRY FISHMAN. (U)

NY T-7
July 16, 1963 (U)

MOE FISHMAN

The source, advised, that MOE FISHMAN attended a meeting at the Hotel Greystone, New York City, which was an invitational affair for members of the Manhattan County CP. (U)

NY T-7
February, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

SOPHIE FITZGERALD

SOPHIE FITZGERALD was present at a CP meeting held February 28, 1962, in Newark, New Jersey.

NY T-59
February, 1962

[redacted] was a member of the CP, USA as of March 12, 1963.

b6
b7C

NY T-82
March 12, 1963

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is Chariman, CP, USA.

NY T-45
May 7, 1962

"The New York Times" of September 9, 1964, page 1, reports that FLYNN, Chairman of the CP USA, had died in Moscow, Russia on September 5, 1964.

[redacted] is a member of the WWP.

NY T-150
May 4, 1964

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ED FONTANILLES

ED FONTANILLES attended a semi-annual National Council meeting of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committe (PYOC) held in New York City on December 22, 23, 1962.

NY T-60
December, 1962

On May 22, 1963, FONTANILLES was elected secretary of Burning Issues.

NY T-60
May 31, 1963

On various dates from April 17, 1963 to May 29, 1963, ED FONTANILLES attended four meetings of the Executive Committee of Burning Issues at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-88
[redacted]
NY T-27
Various dates from April 23 to May 31, 1963

b6
b7C
b7D

ED FONTANILLES attended a session of the Crown Heights Forum which was held in Brooklyn, on October 20, 1963.

NY T-14
October 20, 1963

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

The Crown Heights Forum is sponsored by the Crown Heights Section of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, and is open to CP USA members and non-members.

NY T-12
January 17, 1961] XU

ART FOX

ART FOX was active within the SWP and attempted to influence Party members toward differing points of view in regard to SWP policies.

NY T-169
February 18, 1963] XU

[redacted] b6 b7C

The source advised that [redacted] was the personal valet and companion of HENRY WINSTON, the partially blind member of the Secretariat of the CP USA. XU

NY T-45
April 29, 1964] XU

[redacted] is a member of the SWP.

NY T-147
September 3, 1963] XU

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

JEAN FRANTJIS

JEAN FRANTJIS is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

RITA FRIED

RITA FRIED is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

ANNE FRIEDLANDER

ANNE FRIEDLANDER attended meetings of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in 1962 and 1963. (U)

NY T-12
1962-1963 (U)

MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER

MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-59
June 27, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

ABE FRIEDMAN

As of September, 1962, ABE FRIEDMAN was the club leader of the Bath Beach Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-71
September, 1962 (U)

ROSE FUNAROFF

ROSE FUNAROFF was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City as of March, 1947. (U)

NY T-156
March 1947 (U)

At a private party held in New York City in January, 1962, FUNAROFF stated she belonged to a CP Club in Harlem. (U)

NY T-85
January, 1962 (U)

MILTON GALAMISON

Advance Youth Organization and MILTON GALAMISON held a meeting on January 10, 1964, at 521 West 126th Street, New York City, which dealt with plans for a school boycott in the New York City to combat racial discrimination in the city school system. According to this source, GALAMISON addressed this meeting and spoke of racial discrimination in the schools. (U)

NY T-27
January 17, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The Worker" issue of February 18, 1964, page 2, column 4, contains an article entitled "Unity in the School Fight". The article, which referes to GALAMISON as Chairman of the City-wide Committee for Integrated Schools, praised GALAMISON and took issue with his opponents and detractors. The article begins as follows:

"The Reverand MILTON GALAMISON is the eloquent spokesman, brilliant organizer and militant leader of the great February 3rd school boycott in New York City."

Source made available a pamphlet published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (CLC) which contained a list of the Executive Committee. Among the names so listed was that of MILTON GALAMISON with one notation "Pastor, Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York."

NY T-157
February 3, 1953] X U

FRANCES ~~GABOW~~

NY

FRANCES GABOW is Organization Secretary of the CPEPD.

NY T-25
August 1, 1963] X U

BETTY ~~GANNETT~~

NY

The September, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs", self-described theoretical organ of the CP USA, listed GANNETT as Executive Editor.

BETTY GANNETT is currently a member of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP. X U

NY T-4
October 16, 1963] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

DR. SYLVIA GENNIS

Source advised that Dr. SYLVIA GENNIS had told the informant in 1950 that she, SYLVIA GENNIS, was a member of the CP.

NY T-247
September 20, 1954

PEARL GER

PEARL GER was a member of the Greater New York Press Club.

NY T-80
January 25, 1962

CHARLES GIFT

CHARLES GIFT is a current member of the CP USA.

NY T-79
June 18, 1963

ELSIE GILMAN

The reconvened session of the New York State CP Convention was held Chateau Gardens, New York, New York, January 25-27, 1957.

NY T-8
January 22, 1957

Source furnished photographs of persons entering and leaving New York State CP Convention sessions on January 25, 1957.

NY T-112
January 25, 1957

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On April 22, 1957, Special Agents of the FBI identified one of these photos as being identical with ELSIE GILMAN.

RALPH GLICK

RALPH GLICK attended a New York County CP Membership meeting on January 27, 1960, at Academy Hall, New York, New York, at which time he was welcomed back into the CP. GLICK indicated at this meeting, that he had been in the CP for 25 years and was glad to be back.

[redacted]

February 3, 1960

On September 6, 1961, GLICK attended a meeting of Section Organizers of the New York County CP held at Adelphi Hall, New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

September, 1961

[redacted] N.Y. [redacted] is a member of the City Board of Advance.

NY T-60
June 19, 1962] X U

b6
b7C

On May 2, 1962, a photograph of [redacted] was recognized as positively identical with a white female individual known as [redacted] last name unknown, whoattended a series of three Communist Party classes held on March 4, 1962, March 25, 1962 and April 15, 1962, in New York City. X U

NY T-113
May 2, 1962] X U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

MORRIS GOLDIN

MORRIS GOLDIN is Treasurer of the Independent-Socialist Party (I-SP).

NY T-81
September 10, 1959

On February 23, 1961, at a meeting of the Forbes Club, New York County CP, it was stated that MORRIS GOLDIN was not in the CP and this causes friction between himself and his wife.

NY T-13
February 23, 1961

[redacted]

The source advised that on October 24, 1962, a rally was held at Manhattan Center, New York City, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). This was a rally to abolish the HCUA and [redacted] attended.

b6
b7C

NY T-33
October 28, 1962

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the HCUA is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Paul

On January 29, 1962, ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952, and 1958 to 1962, advised that a CP meeting had been held on January 20, 1962, in Manhattan and some other active comrades attended this meeting which was for Club Chairmen. JACKSON advised PAUL, who works in the Lower East Side CP, was one of those in attendance at this meeting.

On February 12, 1962, ALBERT JACKSON observed a photograph of PINCUS GOLDBERG and identified him as the PAUL who attended the CP meeting on January 20, 1962.

N.Y.

GOLDBERG is organizer of the Tenants Club of the Lower East Side Section of the CP under the alias of PAUL GREEN SLONE. ~~X~~U

NY T-13
July 1, 1963] ~~X~~U

The source advised that at a meeting on January 6, 1964, of the Forbes Club of the Manhattan CP, it was disclosed that GOLDBERG had been assigned to the Forbes Club. ~~X~~U

NY T-13
January 9, 1964] ~~X~~U

~~X~~ [redacted]

N.Y.

It was learned on April 28, 1962, that [redacted] was a member of the Tenants Club, Lower East Side Section of the Communist Party. ~~X~~U

NY T-13
May 2, 1962] ~~X~~U

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

The source advised that it was stated at a gathering of the East Side Tenants Council on that date that [redacted] was a Counsellor at Camp Wingdale. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-32
August 1, 1963] (U)

A characterization of Camp Wingdale is set forth in the attached Appendix pages under the caption of Camp Webatuck.

(U) [ARNOLD GOLDMAN] NY

ARNOLD GOLDMAN is the District Education Director and a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963] (U)

(U) [redacted] NY

[redacted] had been recently taken back into the CP. (U)

NY T-17
December 2, 1963] (U)

[redacted] has been active distributing CP literature and CP members are making him do this type work to prove himself after having been out of the CP for some time. (U)

NY T-17
December 16, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

EUGENE GORDON, SR.

EUGENE GORDON was present at a meeting of the Manhattan County CP held April 27, 1963, in New York City. (U)

NY T-7
May 2, 1963

N.Y.

EUGENE GORDON, Sr., was a member of the Smith Club of Lower East Side Section CP as of May 7, 1962.

NY T-13
May 9, 1962

JUNE GORDON

N.Y.

JUNE GORDON attended a meeting of the New York District Board CP USA held on January 24, 1963, where she accepted the appointment of being added to that Board.

NY T-4
January 25, 1963

SHIRLEY GRAHAM

Shirley Du Bois

The August, 1963, issue of "Mainstream" lists SHIRLEY GRAHAM as being on its Board of Editors. This issue also contains an announcement that, with this issue, "Mainstream" would suspend publication until early, 1964.

N.Y.

A characterization of "Mainstream" is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways" identified SHIRLEY GRAHAM as the wife of W. E. B. DU BOIS.

MRS

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SARAH GOULDIN

The source advised that GOULDIN attended meetings of the New York State, CP Commission on Schools and Legislation held at Adelphi Hall, NYC, on February 8, 23, 1961.

NY T-36
February, 1961

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U)

IDA GRANOFSKY

IDA GRANOFSKY is a CP member.

N.Y.

NY T-75
February 20, 1963 ~~X~~U

JOANNE GRANT

JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public hearings at Washington, DC, on February 5, 1960, at which time this committee was hearing testimony concerning the Communist activities and propaganda among the youth groups.

N.Y.

At this hearing Mr. RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director for the Committee, noted that a day or so before ALBERT GAILLART testified before the Committee that he had been in the Harlem Youth Section of the CP. He served in closed CP cell meetings with hard core members of the CP. Among the persons he identified under oath that he knew with certainty were CP members was JOANNE GRANT. At this hearing, JOANNE GRANT refused to answer whether she was at that time a CP member.

JESSE GRAY

N.Y.

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA. ~~X~~U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It states that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, state chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

NY T-4
November 28, 1960] (U)

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (U)

NY T-4
January 24, 1964] (U)

BERTA GREEN

BERTA GREEN was Secretary of the Committee to aid the Monroe Defendants and was a member of the SWP.

N.Y.

NY T-216
February 1, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 07-11-2014

~~SECRET~~

GIL ~~A~~GREEN

NY

On February 27, 1956, GIL GREEN surrendered to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, after being a fugitive from a five year sentence for violation of the Smith Act 1940. He was tried and sentenced to an additional three years imprisonment for contempt of court. He is presently free and is no longer under any Government supervision.

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a former CP member.

NY

[NY T-55
September 5, 1963] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the CP USA in the lower Manhattan area of New York City, on April 4, 1964. (U)

NY

[NY T-33 and NY T-32
April 7, 1964] (U)

PHYLLIS ~~G~~RUNAUER (U)

PHYLLIS GRUNAUER attended a meeting of the Upper East Side Section Committee of the CP, January 17, 1961, New York City. (U)

[NY T-82
January 24, 1961] (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-442529
SEC. 8
SER. 265 ONLY
PART 4
PAGES 661-878 END

(U)

3-12-81 SP-4 JRH/cab
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.
DATE OF REVIEW 3-12-91
Comp # 36,871

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICIALS ADVISED BY LETTER SLIP(S) OF ~~CLASSIFIED~~
DATE 4-30-81 JH

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

b6
b7C

(U) [redacted] was present at a meeting of the "Direct Mail" CP Club held in her apartment in New York City on May 22, 1963. (U)

[NY T-74
May 23, 1963] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the "Direct Mail" Club Distributive Region, Industrial Division, New York District CP. (U)

[NY T-74
September 30, 1963] (U)

(U) [redacted] N.Y. [redacted] a member of the CP from March, 1962 to October, 1963, advised on December 18, 1962, that the Flatbush Club of the CP held its regular meeting at the home of [redacted] in Brooklyn and that [redacted] was present at this meeting. (U)

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA. N.Y.

[NY T-45
May 7, 1962] (U)

(U) [redacted] N.Y.

The source advised that [redacted] is the West Side Section CP Coordinator of the New York County CP. (U)

[NY T-14
March 27, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

b6
b7C

FRED HALSTEAD

FRED HALSTEAD was elected on July 21, 1963, as a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

[NY T-148
August 16, 1963] (U)

[redacted] is a current active member of the Oregon CP State Board and a member of the CP Youth Club, Portland, Oregon. (U)

[NY T-26
July 29, 1963] (U)

DONALD HARRINGTON

The source advised that during a forum held on November 14, 1962, in New York, New York, the Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON said he was one of the first founders of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), but that he had resigned from that committee. Reverend HARRINGTON indicated he believes the Cuba revolution had been betrayed because of its alignment with Russia.

[NY T-37
November 15, 1962] (U)

The source advised that the Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON spoke at a Sobell Committee Rally held on April 21, 1958, at the Reverend HARRINGTON's church, the Community Church at 40 East 34th Street, New York, New York. Reverend HARRINGTON said he provided the church in the interest of civil liberties but that he does not necessarily agree with the views of the Committee.

[NY T-253
April 28, 1958] (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

b6
b7C

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 13, 1953, carried an article captioned, "Religious Leaders Who Urged Clemency". The article listed the Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, Minister, Community Church, New York City, as one of many clergymen who urged clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

On June 19, 1953, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed, after being sentenced to death for conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

LEM HARRIS (U)

LEM HARRIS is active in the financial apparatus of the CP, USA. (U)

[NY T-45
August 2, 1962] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) First Regional Conference held in New York City on October 28, 29, 1961, as an observer. (U)

[NY T-160
December 20, 1961] (U)

[redacted] N.Y.

[redacted] advised SAS of the FBI that he joined the CP, USA in the latter part of 1949 or the early part of 1950 and that he remained a member until sometime in 1952.

Interview of [redacted]
November 10, 1954

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

On November 16, 1963, [redacted] attended an affair which was held for JOE NORTH at the home of DORETTA TARMON. The affair ostensibly was sponsored by the "Friends of Joe North" but was actually sponsored by the Forbes Club of the CP. (U)

b6
b7C

[NY T-13
November 22, 1963] (U)

FANNIE HECHTMAN

On April 27, 1963, FANNIE HECHTMAN attended an all day Manhattan County CP meeting held New York, New York. (U)

[NY T-7
May 2, 1963] (U)

FANNIE HECHTMAN is New York County CP Press Director. (U)

[NY T-6
September 28, 1963] (U)

[redacted]

On January 4, 1963, [redacted] a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961 to October, 1963, advised that on December 29, 1962, the members of all CP youth clubs in New York City, held a meeting at 853 Broadway, New York City, to which only CP members were invited. [redacted] was among those present.

RAPHAEL HENDRIX (U)

On December 20, 1962, ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 to September, 1962, advised that RAPHAEL HENDRIX was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join a factional group led by MILT ROSEN. (U)

SECRET

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

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Sometime in 1961, HENDRIX left the CP to join Progressive Labor. (U)

[NY T-11
November 16, 1962] (U)

DAVID HILLMAN (U)

DAVID HILLMAN is the Co-ordinator of the Distributive Region, New York District CP, and as such is head of the Regional Committee. (U)

[NY T-74
May 23, 1963] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] was a receptionist at the office of the New York District CP Organization, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. (U)

[NY T-59
January 4, 1963] (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that [redacted] was a member of the New York unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL) at that time. This source, on May 1, 1959, made available a Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) letter, dated April 27, 1959, of the New York Chapter of the YPSL, 121 University Place, New York, New York, which letter appealed for funds to support the YPSL. This letter was signed "Rachelle Horowitz for the New York Chapter, Executive Committee". (U)

[NY T-254
June, 1958] (U)

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The YSL is characterized in the Appendix.

The YPSL is included in the characterization of the YSL.

The source advised that [redacted] attended a lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the YPSL on July 8, 1960. (U)

[NY T-255
July, 1960] (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that he knew [redacted] as a concealed Communist Party (CP) member as of late 1945. (U)

[NY T-266
June 20, 1950] (U)

The source advised on December 7, 1955, that [redacted] was a CP member in Washington, D.C., from 1937 to 1940, at which time contact with him was terminated. Source stated that [redacted] during the period of 1937-1940, was active in the National Negro Congress in Washington, D.C. (U)

[NY T-59
December 7, 1955] (U)

The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

The source advised that a form executed in 1961, by [redacted] New York, New York, requested announcements be sent to him regarding the Militant Labor Forum.

[NY T-218
1961] (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

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A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

The source advised that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the Summer months, which are called the Militant Labor Fourm.

NY T-147
April 18, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U) attended a meeting of the 17th A.D. Club of the Kings County CP held in Brooklyn, New York, April 3, 1963. (U)

NY T-14
April 4, 1963 (U)

JAMES TORMEY, described by source as Kings County CP (KCCP) Organizer, recently advised that [redacted] had been transferred from the Crown Heights Section, KCCP, to the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, KCCP. (U)

NY T-12
April 19, 1961 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that [redacted] is a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area CP, and attended a meeting of that club on March 2, 1964. (U)

NY T-13
March 4, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

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(U) [redacted]

The source advised that [redacted] stated on January 13, 1963, that he was at one time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in New York, New York, but that he had recently resigned from that organization. (U)

NY T-169
January 14, 1963 (U)

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

The source advised that [redacted] attended an open forum sponsored by the New York Local, Socialist Workers Party (NYL,SWP) at SWP Headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-225
January 25, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] was mentioned as one who was under consideration for recruitment into the CP. (U)

NY T-13
March 4, 1964 (U)

JAMES E. JACKSON (U)

JAMES E. JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

NY T-45
January 13, 1964 (U)

The masthead of "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newapaper, September 29, 1963, lists JACKSON as Editor.

James

APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

ESTHER JACKSON Mrs James E.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways", page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC), which existed from 1937 to 1949. b6 b7C

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to the source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified as being a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-45
January 13, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted] N.Y. [redacted] attended the Bronx County CP 1959 convention on November 14, 1959, at which time she reviewed her tenant council work. (U)

NY T-40
November 21, 1959

[redacted] was known to be a member of the Rosa Lee Ingram Club, Prospect Section of the Bronx County CP in October, 1949. (U)

NY T-114
December 6, 1949 (U)

(U) [redacted] Calif. Okla. N.Y. Prior to the time [redacted] moved from Los Angeles to Oklahoma City in June, 1944, she had been affiliated with the Echo Park Communist Political Association (CPA), in Los Angeles. Informant stated that shortly before August, 1946, [redacted] returned to Los Angeles and became affiliated with the

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Echo Park Communist Club, which according to the informant was the successor to the Echo Park CPA Club. Informant stated that [redacted] was elected Club Press Director. (U)

NY T-135
August, 1946 (U)

[redacted] attended seven meetings of the CP at known locations in Oklahoma City between September 27, 1945, and December 10, 1945, which included the state convention of Communists in Oklahoma on October 7, 1945. Subject was one of 27 delegates to this convention and was designated as a member of the State Committee in Oklahoma City at this convention. (U)

NY T-155
September-December, 1945 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Manhattan County CP held April 27, 1963, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-7
May 2, 1963 (U)

[redacted] as of April, 1961, was a member of Club Number 2, Upper West Side Section, New York County CP. (U)

NY T-85
April 4, 1961 (U)

CARL JEROME

Concerning CARL JEROME, the October - November, 1963, edition of the magazine entitled, "Progressive Labor", on page 18, carried an article by CARL JEROME, captioned, "Mari Bras Says Youth Will Build a Socialist Puerto Rico". An editor's note in this magazine reflects that JEROME had attended the Pro-Independence Movement Youth Conference in Puerto Rico as a delegate of PLM.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

FRED JEROME

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, USA, held in January, 1962, in New York City, it was announced that FRED JEROME was to be expelled from the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-13
January, 1962 (U)

In the latter part of 1962, FRED JEROME was expelled from the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-45
December, 1962 (U)

The October 13, 1964, issue of "Challenge" a weekly newspaper published by the PLM in New York City, lists FRED JEROME as editor of this publication.

[redacted] (U) N.Y.

[redacted] a member of the NYNALC CP Caucus, was in attendance at a general membership meeting of the NYNALC held on July 24, 1963. (U)

NY T-12
July 29, 1963 (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON N.Y.

"The Worker" issue of February 24, 1963, contains an announcement on page 11, column 4-5, that refers to ARNOLD JOHNSON as Public Relations Director, CP.

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[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-61
February, 1963

[redacted] was a member of the Lincoln-Douglas Club of CP, New York City.

NY T-33
July 14, 1944

A source identified a photograph of [redacted] as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

NY T-158
February 26, 1957

THOMAS R. JONES

On January 27, 1960, THOMAS R. JONES called a meeting of known Kings County CP leaders in his office in order to request the support of the CP in behalf of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for State Assemblyman from the 17th A.D., Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-71
January 29, 1960

By means of a pretext conducted by a Special Agent of the FBI on June 11, 1963, it was ascertained that JONES is self-employed as an attorney at 1160 Fulton Street, Brooklyn,

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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New York, and that he is the District Leader of the 17th Assembly District (17th A.D.), Brooklyn, New York, and that he represents that district in the New York State Assembly as its Assemblyman.

WILFRED JONES N.Y.

WILFRED JONES on September 4, 1960, stated that he (JONES) had been a CP member for ten years, that he had been a Regional Secretary for the CP and an Organizer for the CP in connection with a union. (U)

NY T-48
September 5, 1960 (U)

JONES was one of the CP members from the New York Chapter, NALC, who on November 10-12, 1961, attended the NALC Convention held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

NY T-4
November 13, 1961 (U)

At a meeting of the CP caucus of the NALC held on April 8, 1962, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON advised against any contact with JONES, stating he had not been expelled from the Party and that he would not be brought up on formal charges, but rather, would be "dropped quietly". (U)

NY T-65
April, 1962 (U)

JAMES 3X (MC GREGOR) N.Y.

JAMES 3X is Minister of Nation of Islam (NOI) Mosque #7.

NY T-134
August 6, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] of Fruit of Islam (FOI) at Mosque #7.

NY T-134
August 6, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that on February 8, 1964, [redacted] attended the Fourth Annual Convention of the Advance Youth Organization held at 80 Clinton Street, New York City. (U)

NY T-27
February 14, 1964 (U)

THOMAS KAHN (U)

The source advised that THOMAS KAHN was elected as an alternative member of the National Executive Committee of the YSL at the YSL National Convention held July 1-3, 1957, at New York City. (U)

NY T-254
July 16, 1957 (U)

The source advised that at a meeting of the New York Branch of the YSL held on June 8, 1958, in New York City, THOMAS KAHN was elected to the Executive Committee of the New York Branch, YSL. (U)

NY T-256
June, 1958

[redacted] (U)

The person known as [redacted] who attended the CP Working Conference in Brooklyn, New York, on October 23, 1960,

SECRET (U)

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was [redacted] (U)

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NY T-35
January 23, 1961 (U)

At a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Club, KCCP, on February 8, 1961, in Brooklyn, New York, it was stated that [redacted] would come back into the Party if her psychiatrist said it was all right. (U)

NY T-35
February 14, 1961. (U)

[redacted] as of September 19, 1958, was a member of the Tenants Council Club, Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, KCCP. (U)

NY T-4
September 19, 1958 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that [redacted] of a CP Club, Upper East Side Section, New York County. (U)

NY T-82
March 26, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

One of the CP, USA, members who attended the National CP, USA meeting held in New York City during the period June 21 to June 25, 1962, stated, while at a party which was held on June 23, 1962, at the residence of [redacted] Queens, New York, that [redacted] was not a member of the CP, USA at that time, but that he planned to try to get [redacted] back into the CP, USA in the near future. (U)

NY T-98
July 24, 1962 (U)

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[redacted] (U)

The source advised that [redacted] Brooklyn, 1, New York, was a subscriber to "New Horizons For Youth" and that her name was maintained in the office of Youth Publication, Incorporated, publisher of "New Horizons For Youth", 799 Broadway, New York, New York. (U)

NY T-257
May 20, 1962 (U)

A characterization of Youth Publications, Incorporated, publisher of "New Horizons For Youth" is set forth in the appendix pages.

[redacted] (U)

N.Y.

The source advised that as of that date, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. (U)

NY T-23
February 28, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] on May 2, 1962, instructed a class on "The Student Movement in the 30's" at the New York School for Marxist Studies, 853 Broadway, New York City. (U)

NY T-161
May 8, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

N.Y.

On September 18, 1952, [redacted] Jersey City, New Jersey, stated that [redacted] in 1949 or 1950, admitted to him that she was then a member of the CP, USA. [redacted] described [redacted] as being "fanatical" in her Communist beliefs and said she continually praised the Soviet Union. (U)

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[redacted] Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs at the Fourth National Convention of the ELF held at the George Washington Hotel, 23rd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, held November 3-5, 1961. (U)

NY T-115
November 16, 1961 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the Lerner Club, Distributive Region, Industrial Division, New York District CP. (U)

NY T-74
September 30, 1963 (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT in April, 1962, was the New York County CP Press Director and regularly attended meetings of the New York County CP Coordinating Committee.

ETHEL KLEIN NEWTON, Supra
April 30, 1962

ARTHUR KNIGHT, as of August 5, 1963, was a member of the New York County CP Committee and was then a member of the 11th AD Club of the Harlem Region of the CP. (U)

NY T-11
August 5, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the 11th AD Club New York District CP. (U)

NY T-11
August 20, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] (U)

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The source advised that [redacted] attended a New York District CP Committee meeting on April 11, 1964. (U)

NY T-4
April 14, 1964 (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish Bulgarian CP Club, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-22
August 26, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a general membership meeting of Burning Issues which was held at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on January 19, 1963. [redacted] was named to a social committee at this meeting. (U)

NY T-28
February 6, 1963

NY T-168
February 8, 1963 (U)

[redacted] attended a Burning Issues Forum which was held at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on January 23, 1963. The meeting, according to each of the informants was addressed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. (U)

[redacted] member of the CP, USA, [redacted]

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NY T-168
January 24, 1963

NY T-64
January 29, 1963

(U)

(U) [redacted]

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On January 16, 1959 [redacted] attended a meeting of the Kings County CP Committee. At this meeting, he was elected to the staff of the Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-4
January 23, 1959

(U)

On February 17, 1963, [redacted] attended a county-wide Kings County CP meeting in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-35
February 20, 1963

(U)

(U) [redacted] N.Y.

On May 16, 1961, a photograph of [redacted] was identified as identical with an individual who attended a membership meeting of the Kings County CP held on February 10, 1961. This was a closed meeting to which only party members were admitted. (U)

C.P.

NY T-71
February 15, 1961
May 16, 1961

(U)

On February 17, 1963 [redacted] was in attendance at a County-Wide meeting of the Kings County CP held in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-35
February 20, 1963

(U)

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] advised on July 4, 1962, that an attempt had been made to get him to rejoin the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-49
July 10, 1962 (U)

[redacted] refused to reactivate himself in the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-19
August 2, 1962 (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP held in her apartment in Brooklyn, New York, on April 4, 1960. (U)

NY T-25
April 8, 1960 (U)

As of February 5, 1962, [redacted] was a current member of the Borough Hall Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-35
February 5, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

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[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

The source advised during the period June 21, 1960 to March 26, 1961, that [redacted] attended six meetings of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) from June, 1960 to March 24, 1961, in New York City. (U)

NY T-65
June 21, 1960 to
March 26, 1961 (U)

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-61
February, 1963 (U)

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SECRET (U)

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[redacted] N.Y.

The April 20, 1964 issue of "Main Events", a City College of New York Evening Session newspaper, described [redacted] as a member of Progressive Labor.

JAMES LAWSON

JAMES LAWSON is President of the United African Nationalist Movement (UANM).

NY T-162
May 2, 1961 (U)

[redacted] (U) N.Y.

[redacted] as of February 21, 1961, was a member of the Industrial Council, New York District CP. (U)

NY T-49
February 21, 1961. (U)

[redacted] (U) is a member of the NALC CP caucus group.

NY T-4
October 16, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) N.Y.

On June 29, 1961, [redacted] attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-71
July 5, 1961 (U)

O.H. Leeds

OLIVER HENRY LEEDS (U) N.Y.

OLIVER LEEDS attended a street meeting on June 29, 1961, which was sponsored by the KCCP. (U)

NY T-71
July 5, 1961 (U)

SECRET (U)

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OLIVER HENRY LEEDS (U)

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OLIVER LEEDS attended a street meeting on June 29, 1961, which was sponsored by the KCCP. (U)

NY T-71
July 5, 1961 (U)

Source furnished information that the name and address "O. H. LEEDS, 272 Van Buren" was then contained in a list of what the source believed to be a mailing list of the 17th A.D. Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-14
July 7, 1961 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CP. (U)

NY T-61
February, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted], as of November 9, 1962, was a member of the New Jersey State CP Board. (U)

NY T-61
November 19, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

A meeting of the Garment Region, Industrial Division, New York State CP, was held in the apartment of [redacted] on May 15, 1962, and [redacted] was present at this meeting. (U)

NY T-75
May, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

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SECRET (U)

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Source, on August 14, 1963, advised that [redacted] is a member of the Manhattan CP, active in the distribution of "The Worker" and in the solicitation of money for "The Worker". (U)

In the past, source has identified [redacted] as [redacted] (U)

NY T-8
August 14, 1963 (U)

(U) LEONARD LEVENSON

At a New York County CP Council meeting on June 20, 1963, LEONARD LEVENSON announced that he is the County Chairman of the New York County CP. (U)

NY T-82
June 25, 1963 (U)

(U) GOLDIE LEVENSON

GOLDIE LEVENSON is a member of a CP Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, USA. (U)

NY T-13
July 23, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area of the CP. (U)

NY T-13
July, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

STANLEY LEVISON (U)

The source advised that as of July, 1963, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA. In late 1963 and early, 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

NY T-45
April, 1964 (U)

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b7C

(U) [redacted]

On November 21, 1962 [redacted] advised that [redacted] in approximately June or July, 1962, joined the Student Youth Club, New York District CP and during the Summer of 1962, attended Brooklyn Youth Club CP meetings. (U)

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AARON LIBSON (U)

AARON LIBSON is District Youth Secretary and a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

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SECRET (U)

[redacted] was voted into membership in the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District, CP, USA, at a meeting of the Club held on March 11, 1962.

[redacted] CP member [redacted]

May 3, 1962

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b7C
b7D

LIONEL LIBSON

LIONEL LIBSON is a member of the National Youth Commission, CP, USA. (U)

NY T-60
January 4, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] attended meetings of the Greater New York Press Club in July, 1962 and June, 1963. (U)

NY T-38
July 28, 1962
June 12, 1963 (U)

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b7C

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

"The Worker", December 20, 1959, reported CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CP, USA.

The State Board, CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP. LIGHTFOOT is a member of this Board. (U)

NY T-20
January 8, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

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SECRET (U)

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(U) [redacted] and his wife [redacted], attended a meeting of the Bath Beach Club, Kings County CP, in Brooklyn, New York, on February 5, 1964. At this affair, [redacted] stated that the Bath Beach Club was expected to pledge $800.00 for the sustainer fund and $1,000.00 for the fund drive. (U)

NY T-17
February 5, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted]

On May 26, 1962 [redacted] in discussing assignments of CP members in the Kings County CP, mentioned that [redacted] was to be released from all assignments in order to handle press matters in Brooklyn. (U)

NY T-71
June 28, 1962 (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Kings County CP in Brooklyn, New York, on February 17, 1963. (U)

NY T-36
February 20, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] an employee at [redacted] regularly attended meetings of the Brooklyn Readers Club during 1962 and 1963. (U)

NY T-17
Various times
1962-1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

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b7C

Source advised that [redacted] is a member of the West Oakland Section of the CP and has regularly attended membership meetings from April, 1954 to August, 1954. The informant further advised that in early 1954, [redacted] attended classes on basic instruction on Communism.

NY T-116
October, 1956

(U) [redacted] of Club Number 1, West Side Section CP.

NY T-52
May 25, 1964

(U) [redacted] of the Chelsea Club, West Side Section, New York County CP.

NY T-7
September 26, 1963

(U) [redacted] was present at a New York District CP Committee meeting held at New York City on March 16, 1963.

NY T-4
March 25, 1963

[redacted] of one of the CP Clubs in the Flatbush Section of Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-117
December 14, 1961

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

[redacted] of a Brooklyn CP Club. (U)

NY T-118
January 10, 1962 (U)

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b7C

PHILLIP LUCE

The July - August, 1963 issue of "Rights", a publication of the ECLC, lists PHILLIP LUCE as Associate Editor of that publication.

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-19
March 7, 1963 (U)

The December, 1963 issue of "Political Affairs" lists HYMAN LUMER as Editor.

JAMES LUSTIG

JAMES LUSTIG is Chairman, New Jersey State CP. (U)

NY T-61
February 13, 1963 (U)

CONRAD LYNN

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on March 9, 1954, CONRAD LYNN stated he joines the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1928, while a student at Syracuse University and joined the CP in 1934. He stated he joined the Trotskyite movement during 1937 - 1939.

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

MALCOLM X

MALCOLM X is founder and President of MMI. (U)

NY T-154
August 6, 1964 (U)

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b7C

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

[redacted] while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the CP, on February 11, 1959, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a CP member. (U)

NY T-66
February 17, 1959 (U)

As of March, 1959, [redacted] of the Harlem Region CP. (U)

NY T-61
March 6, 1959 (U)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was found guilty of kidnapping in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964, and was sentenced to 16 to 20 years. She has appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and has been released on bond.

WILLIAM K. MALONEY (U)

Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its convention on January 25 - 27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City. (U)

NY T-8
January 22, 1957 (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at Chateau Gardens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as that of WILLIAM K. MALONEY.

NY T-112
January 25 - 27, 1957 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

(U) The source advsied that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Board of Advance on September 17, 1963. (U)

NY T-29
September 25, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] of Advance and a member of the National Youth Commission of the CP. (U)

NY T-60
January 4, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the 11th Assembly District CP Club, New York District CP. (U)

NY T-11
September 30, 1963 (U)

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SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] (U) is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] of the CP Caucus Group concerned with the NAACP at a meeting of this group in NYC on April 5, 1962. (U)

NY T-4
April 6, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is one of the leaders of the PLM in New York City.

NY T-138
July 29, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised during April, 1964, that [redacted] was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area. CP. (U)

NY T-13
April, 1964 (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] is a member of the SWP.

NY T-147
April 8, 1964 (U)

NY

The source advised that [redacted] joined the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in May, 1958.

NY T-258
May, 1958 (U)

(U) [redacted]

The source advised that on February 3, 1964, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nationalities Club of the Communist Party was held at 1924 Second Avenue, New York City, and [redacted] was in attendance. (U)

NY T-82
February 7, 1964 (U)

NY

On May 31, 1963, a Nationalities Club of the Upper East Side Section CP meeting was held in New York City and [redacted] was in attendance. (U)

NY T-82
June 6, 1963 (U)

[redacted] in June, 1962, was being considered for the position of club organizer for the Upper East Side CP Club. (U)

NY T-82
June 14, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] is a member of the Michigan CP District Coordinating Committee. (U)

NY T-84
June 24, 1963 (U)

[redacted] was working on a part-time basis at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on November 8, 1961. (U)

NY T-85
November 27, 1961 (U)

Source, in January, 1962, learned that [redacted] attended a party held at CP Headquarters on December 29, 1961, and that she had stated that she was not a CP member. (U)

NY T-85
January 3, 1962 (U)

N.Y.

[redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the CP on March 5, 1962, at 620 East 6th Street, New York City. (U)

NY T-60
March 15, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

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APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U) NY is a member of the CPEPD.

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) NY is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) NY is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959, in New York.

NY T-86
December 13, 1959 (U)

[redacted] (U) NY is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

[redacted] NY is a CP member.

NY T-14
January 17, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

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APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of a CP Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, USA. (U)

NY T-14
July 22, 1964 (U)

[redacted]

The source advised that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPI) held in New York City on December 6, 1963. (U)

NY T-28
December, 1963 (U)

The MPI is characterized in the Appendix in the attached appendix pages.

The source advised that on May 4, 1963, a gathering was held at the home of [redacted] Bronx, New York, to welcome [redacted] Approximately 100 persons were present and it was reported that the Secretary of the Cuban United Nations Delegation, ENRIQUE TRUJILLO was present. (U)

NY T-28
May, 1963 (U)

The source advised that the name [redacted] (New York City) appeared on the registration of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) Chapter at CCNY [redacted]

NY T-164
1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

A meeting of Retail Clerks, Distributive Region, Industrial Division, CPUSA, was held in Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, 40 East Seventh Street, New York City, on August 16, 1961. (U)

NY T-67
August 16, 1961 (U)

[redacted] was observed to enter Room 9, Central Plaza Annex, during the above meeting.

NY T-87
August 16, 1961 (U)

LEW MOROZE (U)

N.Y.

As of August 9, 1963, LEW MOROZE was a member of the New Jersey CP. (U)

NY T-49
September 5, 1963 (U)

GEORGE MORRIS

N.Y.

GEORGE MORRIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee. (U)

NY T-4
June 14, 1962 (U)

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 28, 1964, lists GEORGE MORRIS as a member of its Editorial Staff.

ELIJAH MUHAMMED

ELIJAH MUHAMMED is the national leader of the NOI.

N.Y.

NY T-134
August 6, 1964 (U)

SECRET

TOM NABRIED (U)

TOM NABRIED is Chairman of the CPEPD. SECRET (U)

NY T-25
August 1, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a current member of Club Number 2, Greenwich Village Section, Lower Manhattan Area, New York County CP.

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[redacted]

August 17, 1962

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] as of June 29, 1962, was "club leader" of the 17th A. D. Club of KCCP. (U)

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b7C

NY T-71
June 29, 1962 (U)

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN (U)

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade organization in the United States, in a legal capacity and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research. (U)

NY T-187
NY T - 188
During 1957 and 1958 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN has acted as a Soviet Espionage Agent. (U)

NY T-45
March, 1958 (U)

(U) [redacted] was present at a KCCP Committee meeting held on November 2, 1960, at Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-71
November 10, 1960 (U)

[redacted] was in attendance at the Kings County CP Convention held on January 16, 1960. The principal business of the convention was to elect a county committee. The informant stated that [redacted] was elected to this committee. (U)

NY T-4
January 18, 1960 (U)

(U) [redacted]

N.Y.

On September 11, 1959, [redacted] of the Bedford, Emma Lazarus CP Club. (U)

NY T-88
September 11, 1959 (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Avenue U Club of the CP prior to February 17, 1944. (U)

NY T-119
February 17, 1944 (U)

JOSEPH NORTH

N.Y.

The masthead of "The Worker," April 16, 1963, lists JOSEPH NORTH as a member of its Editorial Staff.

JOE NORTH was selected as a member of the Latin American Commission, CPUSA, on June 25, 1963. (U)

NY T-1
June 26, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

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SECRET (U)

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the CP of the New York Area held at the Central Plaza Hall, New York City, on July 11, 1963. Admission was by invitation only. (U)

NY T-6
August 7, 1963 (U)

As of February 9, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the CP. (U)

NY T-16
February 9, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a CP of the New York area meeting (admission by invitation) held in New York City on July 11, 1963. (U)

NY T-6
August 7, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CPUSA.

NY T-75
February 20, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-22
August 26, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

JEANETTE ROSENBERG NUSSBAUM (U)

The source advised that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Press Directors of the Bronx County, CP organization held on July 18, 1962, in the borough of the Bronx, New York. (U)

NY T-8
August 13, 1962 (U)

On August 16, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Bronx CPUSA Press Committee which was held at 3810 Park Avenue, Bronx, New York. (U)

NY T-40 and NY T-167
August 20, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U) N.Y.

As of October 30, 1953, [redacted] was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in [redacted] home. (U)

NY T-172
October 30, 1953 (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL (U) N.Y.

During July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP to be a member of its National Committee. (U)

NY T-45
July, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that [redacted] was present at a New York Workers World Party meeting held in New York City on March 8, 1964. (U)

NY T-150
March 12, 1964 (U)

The source advised that [redacted] has made statements to the effect that he considers himself a Communist although he is not a member of the CP, USA, because he does not consider the American CP to be a true Communist organization. (U)

NY T-271
February 14, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

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(U) [redacted] is a member of the 6th A. D. Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-4
October 23, 1964 (U)

(U) One [redacted] New York City, had expressed a desire to join "the Party" in March, 1958. (U)

NY T-89
March, 1958 (U)

One [redacted] New York 32, New York, was applying for membership in the CP, New York District on June 30, 1958. (U)

NY T-90
June 30, 1958 (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, as of February, 1963, was Chairman of the New York CP District.

NY T-62
February 11, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] The source advised that [redacted] attended the Advance Youth Organization convention on February 8, 1964, and was presented with a trophy for his travels across the United States and speaking on behalf of Advance. (U)

NY T-29
February 14, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

VICTOR PERLO

VICTOR PERLO contributed a weekly column to "The Worker" which is captioned, "Dollars and Sense," during the period October - December, 1963.

Doctor ALBERT E. PERRY

Doctor ALBERT E. PERRY was chairman of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

NY T-216
February 1, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the Ford Club, Michigan District CP.

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NY T-22
May 31, 1963 (U)

(U) The source advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP, USA, at that time.

NY T-6
May 3, 1961 (U)

CYRIL PHILIP

[redacted] member of the CP [redacted] advised on June 10, 1960, that CYRIL PHILIP was a member of the Lower 13th CP Club, New York City.

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On May 22, 1963, [redacted] advised that the Equal Rights Party was organized in 1962 by the CP in New York City and that CYRIL PHILIP was the candidate selected by the CP leadership to run as an independent candidate of this party in Harlem.

A characterization of the Equal Rights Party is set forth in the appendix pages.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] was present on February 28, 1961, at a meeting of the CP Food Club of the Food and Bakers Region. (U)

NY T-65
March 6, 1961 (U)

A meeting of the NYNALC CP Caucus was held on April 12, 1964. [redacted] was among those present at this meeting. (U)

NY T-12
April 16, 1964 (U)

On September 17, 1963, a meeting of the New York District CP Commission on Schools was held in New York City. [redacted] was among those in attendance. It was announced during the meeting that [redacted] would probably become a member of the New York District CP Commission on Schools. (U)

NY T-36
September 18, 1963 (U)

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Labor Secretary, CPUSA. (U)

NY T-45
March 5, 1964 (U)

A New York State CP Committee meeting was held February 9-10, 1963, New York City. [redacted] was one of the persons attending on February 9, 1963. (U)

NY T-121
February 13, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

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SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the CPUSA New York District Committee and invited guests, at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York, on February 9-10, 1963. (U)

NY T-4
February 9, 10, 1963 (U)

JENNIE RUCKLIS POWSNER, Also Known As Jennie Truchman

As of November 8, 1948, JENNY TRUCHMAN was the co-National Chairman of the Emma Lazarus Division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order (JPFO).

NY T-91
1948 (U)

Source provided information on November 3-5, 1961, that JENNIE TRUCHMAN was elected a member of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs Board of Directors on November 3-5, 1961.

NY T-120
November 3-5, 1961 (U)

[redacted] of the Progressive Labor Club at the City College of New York.

NY T-164
January 3, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

On April 15, 1964, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section group of the CP, USA was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and [redacted] was chairman of this meeting. (U)

NY T-65
April 16, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U) NY SECRET (U)

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The source identified [redacted] also known as [redacted] of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a member of Youth Group Number 2 of the CP. (U)

NY T-269
September 27, 1947 (U)

VICTOR RABINOWITZ (U) NY

It was reported that as of March, 1962, the CP, USA dealt with VICTOR RABINOWITZ in regard to certain matters, and it was known that he was treated as a CP member. (U)

NY T-19
March 14, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U) NY [redacted] is a current member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-12
September 19, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) NY [redacted] as of April 28, 1962, was a member of the Tenant's Club of the Lower East Side Section of the CP. (U)

NY T-13
May 2, 1962 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Committee. (U)

NY T-4
October 16, 1963 (U)

The source advised that ESTHER RAND was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area CP in April, 1964. (U)

NY T-13
April, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET

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(U) [redacted] was added to the list of members of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP. (U)

NY T-13
January 9, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted] As of January 7, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Trade Union Discussion Group, formerly known as the Trade Union CP Club, Michigan District CP. (U)

NY T-92
January 7, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] was present at a membership meeting of Advance Youth Organization held New York, New York, August 13, 1963. (U)

NY T-27
August 15, 1963 (U)

At a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the CP on May 14, 1962, it was mentioned that [redacted] would join the CP when he returned from Europe. (U)

NY T-60
May 26, 1962 (U)

(U) [redacted] as of February, 1962, was a member of a CP Youth Club in Newark, New Jersey. (U)

NY T-59
February 14, 1962 (U)

As of August 9, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the New Jersey CP. (U)

NY T-49
September 5, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

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[redacted] (U) is associated with the WWP in Buffalo, New York. (U)

NY T-150
July 28, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U) attended classes at the New York School for Marxist Studies in 1962 and 1963. (U)

NY T-17
1962
1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) was present at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Industrial Council of the CP held in New York, New York, on July 11, 1962. (U)

NY T-4
July 12, 1962 (U)

During a meeting of the NY State CP Board, held on December 22, 1960, [redacted] was appointed to the CP Press Commission. (U)

NY T-4
December 23, 1960 (U)

JAMES ROBERTSON

The July - August, issue of "Spartacist" lists JAMES ROBERTSON as Editor of that publication.

PAUL ROBESON, JR.

PAUL ROBESON, JR. stated that he no longer has confidence in the CP leadership and resigned from the National CP Committee and the NY State CP Committee. (U)

NY T-19
July 18, 1961 (U)

SECRET (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the CPEPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

ARMANDO ROMAN (U)

ARMANDO ROMAN is General Secretary of the Progressive Organizing Committee for a Marxist - Leninist CP (POC). (U)

NY T-143
July 22, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of the WWP. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted] is a member of Advance Youth Organization.

NY T-29
September 30, 1963 (U)

JACK ROSEN

JACK ROSEN is Organizer of the Staten Island Section of New York County CP.

[redacted]
March 27, 1959

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b7D

(U) [redacted]

b6
b7C

NY T-94 advised on March 12, 1962, on May 17, 1962 and July 17, 1962, that on those dates, [redacted] was in contact with SYLVIA KOLKO. (U)

C.P. member

Mrs. Emanuel Kreiter

SECRET (U)

NY T-95 advised on October 1, 1960, that on that date, EMANUEL KOLKO stated he had been a CP member since 1927, and that his wife, SYLVIA, had been a CP member since 1923. SYLVIA KOLKO is the daughter of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who before his death, was Chairman Emeritus of the CP, USA. (U)

Source advised that [redacted] was a Party member but has had to deny it. (U)

NY T-95
May 8, 1957

HELEN ROSEN

HELEN ROSEN is Organizational Secretary of the POC.

NY T-143
July 22, 1964 (U)

(U) [redacted]

Source believed [redacted] to be a member of a CP "Street Unit" of the CP of Richmond County (Staten Island), New York. (U)

NY T-93
May 16, 1960

In addition, [redacted] in 1959, advised that [redacted] was present at a New York County CP Committee meeting held in New York City on January 29, 1959.

[redacted] was an active member of the CP from the fall of 1948 until December, 1950.

[redacted]

Now Deceased, but who has furnished reliable informatic in the past.
December 29, 1953

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SECRET (U)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET (U)

MAX ROSEN

MAX ROSEN was in attendance at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Brooklyn Readers Club (BRC) which was combined with a meeting of the Dinners Committee of the BRC for the October 27 affair which was held at 726 Gerald Court, Brooklyn, New York, on October 2, 1962. Source stated that at this meeting, MAX ROSEN acted as Chairman and agreed to act as Chairman of future meetings of the BRC. (U)

NY T-27
October 8, 1962

[redacted] member of the CP from [redacted] advised in January, 1949, that MAX ROSEN joined the CP, USA during 1927 and as of 1937, was still a member. b6 b7C b7D

MILTON ROSEN

"The Worker," issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP from the CP, USA.

MILTON ROSEN was, as of November, 1963, National Chairman of the PLM.

NY T-165
November, 1963 (U)

PAULINE ROSEN

PAULINE ROSEN attended a meeting of the West Side CP held in her residence on September 4, 1963. (U)

NY T-52
September 6, 1963

On April 30, 1962, [redacted] advised that PAULINE ROSEN, as of that time, was Defense Director of the New York County CP and regularly attended meetings of the New York County CP Coordinating Committee. b6 b7C b7D

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U) [redacted] recently attempted to recruit a person into the CP. (U)

NY T-14
January 20, 1963 (U)

[redacted] attended several meetings of the 17th AD Club, Kings County CP, Brooklyn, New York, in March, April and May, 1963. (U)

NY T-14
May, 1963 (U)

On March 11, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP, USA, New York District Board, in New York City. (U)

NY T-4
March 14, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted] attended several meetings of the 17th Assembly District club, Kings County CP, during March, April, May and June, 1963, in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-14
June, 1963

(U) PHILIP ROSENBERG

PHILIP ROSENBERG was a member of the Queens County CP Council, Chairman of the Astoria CP Club, and was Queens County representative for the Press Convention.

NY T-73
December 19, 1961 (U)

(U) [redacted] attended a meeting of the New York State CP Committee at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York, on February 9-10, 1963. (U)

NY T-121
February 13, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

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~~SECRET~~

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD.

NY T-58
September 5, 1963

(U)

(U)

As of September 12, 1962 [redacted] had no title, as such, in the Communist Party. He is the liaison representative between Kings County Party organization and the New York State Party organization. (U)

NY T-71
September 19, 1962

(U)

(U)

DOROTHY RUBIN

On November 7, 1962 [redacted] who was a CP member from [redacted] advised that DOROTHY RUBIN held the position of Coordinator of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP, as of September, 1962, when PRINCE left the Party. (U)

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b7D

The source advised that DOROTHY RUBIN attended a Kings County CP Conference held in Brooklyn, New York, on February 9, 1964. (U)

NY T-12
February 10, 1964

(U)

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN was National Youth Director, CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee at that time.

NY T-45
June 19, 1962

(U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U)

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b7C

On January 12, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP. (U)

NY T-35
January 18, 1963 (U)

On September 19, 1963, a membership meeting of the Boro Hall Club, KCCP, was held at 48 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] a member, was present. (U)

NY T-35
September 24, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

The source advised that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly." (U)

NY T-2
September 25, 1963 (U)

The source advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-153
February 19, 20, 1964 (U)

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(U) [redacted] attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Teenage Division of Advance Youth Organization on September 5, 1963, at 2105 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-29
September 6, 1963 (U)

Officially, the slate of officers of Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations as elected at the Convention held in October, 1962, remains the same. [redacted] is representative from the Teenage Group. (U)

NY T-60
June 13, 1963 (U)

[redacted]

On July 28, 1960, an election conference sponsored by the New York State CP was held in Room 10B, Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]
July 29, 1960

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b7C
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SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

On July 28, 1960, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] in Room 10B above. b6 b7C

Source furnished material maintained by the Garment Center Cultural Club, 359 West 38th Street, New York City, which reflected [redacted] was a member of the Finance Committee of the Garment Region CP. (U)

NY T-122
March 20, 1961 (U)

DAVE SCHACHTER (U)

The source advised that at a meeting of Press Directors of the New York County CP, held at 211 West 21st Street, New York City, on March 26, 1964, it was announced that DAVE SCHACHTER is now New York County Press Director, CP. (U)

NY T-82
April 3, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] husband, stated that [redacted] goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, [redacted] stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-93
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962 (U)

[redacted] (U)

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] Staten Island, and [redacted] was among those present at the meeting. (U)

NY T-93
March 2, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

(U) [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended meetings of the Bronx County Council of the CP on February 19, March 11 and November 12, 1962, as well as other affairs sponsored by this Council during 1962. (U)

NY T-8
November 13, 1962 (U)

[redacted] as of January, 1958, was a member of the Northwest Bronx Section of the CP. (U)

NY T-6
February 3, 1958 (U)

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] was one of over twenty Communists who attended an enlarged meeting of the Bronx Council CP held January 8, 1962, at 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York. (U)

NY T-6
January 19, 1962 (U)

[redacted]

A member of the CP, USA [redacted] advised on January 13, 1954, that she knew [redacted] to be a member of the CP, USA during her membership. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]
January 13, 1954

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] attended a City Board meeting of the Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations on May 7, 1963, at their headquarters, 80 Clinton Street, New York City. b6 b7C (U)

NY T-28
May 10, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted] (U) NY SECRET (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the student CP group at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, who had been sent from the campus group to attend meetings of the Frederick Douglass Club, a CP group, around the end of 1946 or 1947. [redacted] also attended classes sponsored by the Communists during the period from 1947 to 1948. (U)

NY T-96
March 29, 1956 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Food Club at 182 West 4th Street, New York City, in October, 1961. (U)

NY T-65
October, 1961 (U)

[redacted] paid fifteen monthly dues to the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP, from June, 1960 to July, 1961.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

June 12, 1962

The source advised that [redacted] was among those present at a meeting of the Advance Board held on April 4, 1964. (U)

NY T-29
April 6, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

On September 19, 1957, one [redacted] was identified as a member of the CP in Rochester, New York, who was on a panel of three assigned to correlate CP activities in Rochester. (U)

NY T-97
September 19, 1957 (U)

PETE SEEGER NY

SECRET

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CP, USA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP, USA in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, page 3, reported that PETE SEEGER, who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City, to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to this article, SEEGER remained free on $2000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

(U) [redacted] was a member of the seven member Kings County CP Administrative Committee, which committee is responsible for directing the organization and activities of the CP in Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-71
March 30, 1962 (U)

(U) [redacted] NY was the Chairman of one of the two CP Clubs comprising the 17th AD Kings County CP. (U)

NY T-71
March 30, 1962 (U)

(U) CLARENCE SENIORS NY

CLARENCE SENIORS is a member of the WWP National Committee and Chairman of the MDC. (U)

NY T-150
May 4, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

JAMES SHABAZZ

JAMES 67 X (JAMES SHABAZZ) is Executive Secretary of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated and is the leader in the absence of MALCOLM X.

NY T-154
October 6, 1964 (U)

ED SHAW

ED SHAW was Acting National Secretary of the SWP on September 3, 1963. b6 b7C

NY T-222
October 11, 1963 (U)

(U) [redacted]

At a meeting of the Kings County CP Board held September 30, 1960, at 1240 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, [redacted] was approved for membership in the Kings County CP Board. (U)

NY T-71
September 30, 1960 (U)

(U) [redacted] attended a meeting of the Garment Region, CPUSA, New York District, on May 15, 1962. (U)

NY T-75
May 16, 1962 (U)

[redacted] was present at a closed meeting sponsored by the New York State CP held April 27, 1959, at Adelphi Hall, New York City. (U)

NY T-85
November 19, 1959 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

On March 9, 10, 1963, a meeting of the CP Caucus within the NAACP and members of the CP National Negro Commission, was held in New York City for the purpose of formulating CP strategy within the NAACP. Among those attending March 9, 1963, was [redacted] (U)

NY T-98
March 12, 1963 (U)

[redacted] on November 28, 1961, attended a meeting of the NAACP CP Caucus Club held at Bermuda Hall, 146th Street and Saint Nicholas Avenue, New York City. Only CP members were invited to attend this meeting. (U)

NY T-4
February 28, 1962 (U)

N.Y.

[redacted] is a former CP member.

NY T-55
September 5, 1963 (U)

N.Y.

N.Y.

On November 7, 1962, [redacted] a member of the CP [redacted] advised that on November 2, 1962, the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the CP met at [redacted] New York City, and that only CP members were admitted [redacted] advised that [redacted] was one of those present at this meeting.

b6
b7C
b7D

N.Y.

SECRET (U)

ISIDORE SIPSER

SECRET (U)

Source advised that he learned from an admitted member of the CP during the period of early 1930 to 1945 that ISIDORE SIPSER was known to him as a member of the CP.

NY T-246
May 24, 1955 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area of the CP. (U)

NY T-13
July, 1964 (U)

[redacted] was a CP member from June, 1948 to June, 1949. (U)

NY T-33
November 15, 1951 (U)

[redacted] attended CP meetings during the period from June, 1948 to June, 1949, but was never a member of the CP. (U)

NY T-33
November 15, 1951 (U)

[redacted] attended a "meeting of members from the Brownsville Section of the CP" on December 21, 1956, at 505 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-99
December 21, 1956 (U)

SECRET

(U)

The Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department records as reviewed by SA [redacted] on February 4, 1957, reflect that [redacted] New York, was a Sunnyside Trade Union member of the Queens County CP in August, 1946. b6 b7C

[redacted] (U)

On June 11, 1963, a meeting of the Crown Heights CP Club was held at 240 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] attended. (U)

NY T-75
June 12, 1963 (U)

[redacted] collected funds for the CP sustaining fund at a Crown Heights Communist Club Meeting held at Brooklyn, New York, on December 3, 1962. (U)

NY T-75
December 5, 1962 (U)

[redacted] was interviewed on April 5, 1962, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] stated she has never been a member of the CP, but believed she had attended meetings in the past where individuals for the CP were present. She said she does not feel the CP is a definite threat to the security of the United States.

She said she is interested in discriminatory practices against the Negro people in the United States and is not at all pleased with the way the United States Government is handling matters pertaining to the civil rights of Negro people.

(U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

(U) [redacted]

On February 10, 1961, [redacted] attended a meeting of the KCCP which was held at Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-4
February 13, 1961

The source advised that he knew [redacted] to be a member of the Fourth District Communist Club working in the Democratic Party, Baltimore, Maryland, during 1948-49. (U)

NY T-123
June 23, 1953

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the 6th AD Club, KCCP, and a member of the New York District CP Committee. (U)

NY T-4
February 27, 1963

(U) [redacted]

[redacted] had been a concealed member of the Shoe Region of the Industrial Division, CPUSA, and is currently a concealed CP member not assigned to any club. (U)

NY T-43
September 20, 1963

(U) [redacted]

On November 13-14, 1959, the Kings County CP held its 1959 Convention at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. The session held at night on November 13, 1959, was open to CP members who were admitted as guests. (U)

NY T-159
November 18, 1959

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] enter 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:20 p.m. on November 13, 1959.

JACK STACHEL (U)

JACK STACHEL is a member of the NC, CPUSA. (U)

NY T-59
June 27, 1962 (U)

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the 11th Assembly District Club, Harlem Region CP. (U)

NY T-10
May 9, 1962 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CP.

NY T-61
February, 1963 (U)

LARRY STEWART (U)

On April 3, 1964, a Militant Labor Forum was held at Party headquarters by the SWP - NYL. LARRY STEWART was introduced as the SWP candidate for Senator from New Jersey. (U)

NY T-166
April 8, 1964 (U)

NO DISSEMINATION
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] handles youth work for the New York District CP and is primarily responsible for CP work in the Harlem area.

NY T-5
April 8, 1964

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD.

NY T-23
August 29, 1963

[redacted] is a member of the CPEPD.

NY T-23
August 29, 1963

CHAIM SULLER

The source advised that CHAIM SULLER, National Manager of the "Morning Freiheit", was a member of the Crown Heights, CP Club of Brooklyn, New York, as of that time.

NY T-75
March 20, 1964

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Political Committee, CPEPD on July 18, 1963, it was voted by the group that [redacted] would be a likely recruit for the CPEPD.

NY T-23
July 25, 1963

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Harlem CP Club on August 10, 1962, at Bermuda Hall, West 146th Street, New York City.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
August 17, 1962

[redacted] was a member of the Upper 13th AD CP Club New York, New York, as of September 13, 1961. (U)

NY T-11
September 14, 1961 (U)

On April 29, 1963, [redacted] member of the CP [redacted] advised that [redacted] was a member of the Harlem CP, Upper 13th A. D. Club as of September, 1962. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

The source advised that [redacted] attended a special CP meeting held January 26, 1964, called by the New York State Board and State Industrial Board of the CPUSA, to discuss ways to rebuild the CP in the Harlem Community. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-74
February 3, 1964 (U)

MILFORD SUTHERLAND (U)

N.Y.

MILFORD SUTHERLAND is the Organizational Secretary of the Northwest District of the CP. (U)

NY T-100
August, 1963 (U)

[redacted]

N.Y.

[redacted] was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CPUSA in 1947. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-156
March 17, 1947 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

DORETTA TARMON (U)

The source advised that DORETTA TARMON was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area CP in April, 1964.

NY T-13
April, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the New York District CP Committee on February 9, 10, 1963, at Chelsea Hall, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City. (U)

NY T-4
February 10, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

On December 29, 1962, [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of all of the CP Youth Clubs in New York City, at which only members of the CP were invited. (U)

NY T-60
January 4, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] requested the "National Administrative Committee" of the CPUSA in September, 1957, that he be replaced as Party Organizer in Connecticut because of his job and other commitments. [redacted] said he would work as closely as possible with his successor. (U)

NY T-89
September 10, 1957 (U)

ROBERT G. THOMPSON (U)

By action of the New York District Board, New York District, CPUSA, on October 29, 1962, THOMPSON was elected District Organizer of the New York CP District. (U)

NY T-4
October 30, 1962 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

SYLVIA HALL THOMPSON (U)

SYLVIA HALL is the organizer of the West Side Section, New York County CP. (U)

NY T-14
March 27, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7D

A meeting was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, who were interested in youth matters. [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting. (U)

NY T-71
November 25, 1957 (U)

[redacted] N.Y.

The source advised that [redacted] is a member of the Progressive Labor Party.

NY T-259
September 13, 1963 (U)

JAMES TORMEY (U)

JAMES TORMEY, as of February, 1963, was the Labor Organizer of the New York CP District. (U)

NY T-62
February 11, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U) N.Y. Mo.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with [redacted] and that [redacted] is a CPUSA member. (U)

NY T-20
June 18, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The source advised that [redacted] was active in the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell [redacted]

NY T-250
January, 1958 (U)

b6
b7C

This St. Louis Committee was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 25, 1956, as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (NCSJRC).

A characterization of the NCSJRC is set forth in the attached Appendix pages.

The source advised that [redacted] was active in the St. Louis Branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

NY T-261
February, 1962 (U)

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the FPCC was a branch of the national FPCC and was established in January, 1962, under the guidance of the St. Louis Socialist Workers Party (SWP) organizer and persons connected with the Communist Party (CP).

NY T-262
February, 1962 (U)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U) [redacted] of the Brooklyn Readers Club. (U)

NY T-17
October 1, 1963 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in attendance at a class sponsored by the Crown Heights Section CP held on February 25, 1960, at 570 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-12
February 29, 1960

[redacted]

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, [redacted] has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants [redacted] is not assigned to a CP, USA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of [redacted] Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

N.Y. O.C.

NY T-173
NY T-180
August, 1964

[redacted] in mid-January, 1962, was expelled from the CP by the New York State District of the CP.

NY T-19
January 28, 1962

[redacted] N.Y. Carmichael

On October 18, 1962 [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Lower East Side Youth Club of the CP.

NY T-60
October 30, 1962

SECRET

[redacted] was to attend an important youth conference in Toronto, Canada, on March 14, 1963, as a representative of CPUSA Youth. (U)

NY T-45
March 5, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted] Also Known As

On April 19, 1962, [redacted] New York, made available an envelope addressed to [redacted] Washington, D.C., which he found on the street in New York City on that date. [redacted] had opened the envelope and its contents consisted of two names with background data. One of these names was that of [redacted] and the background data listed states in part "An active trade unionist..." "A Party member about 10 yrs. Dedicated."

b6
b7C
b7D

The records of the United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflected that [redacted] the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] is a member of the 11th AD Club, Harlem Region CP. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-11
September 26, 1963 (U)

WILLIAM F. WARDE

WILLIAM F. WARDE was elected to the National Committee of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-148
August 16, 1963 (U)

NY 100-153735

SECRET (U)

[redacted] (U) N.Y.

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at [redacted] residence, [redacted] Staten Island, and [redacted] was among those present. (U)

NY T-93
March 2, 1964 (U)

DAN WATTS

WATTS is Chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa, an organization which as been described in newspaper articles as being nation-wide with the aim of helping "African freedom fighters" and promoting awareness of a common heritage for Afro-Americans and Africans.

WATT spoke on the topic of "Africa and NATO" at an open forum sponsored by the SWP at SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York, on January 25, 1963. (U)

NY T-166
January 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] N.Y.

[redacted] was a member of the CP.

NY T-36
August 13, 1964 (U)

NAT WEINSTEIN N.Y.

NAT WEINSTEIN is a member of the National Committee of the SWP. (U)

NY T-147
September 3, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

LOUIS WEINSTOCK Lou

~~SECRET~~ (U)

LOUIS WEINSTOCK was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959, in New York. (U)

NY T-86
December 13, 1959 (U)

"The Worker" issue of August 5, 1962, announced WEINSTOCK had returned to the position he formerly held on the paper -- that of General Manager.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE Wm Bill N.Y.

WILLIAM WEINSTONE, as of August 7, 1962, was handling the educational work of the CPUSA. (U)

NY T-19
August 7, 1962 (U)

[redacted] B. Appl. [redacted]

b6
b7C

NY

On September 13, 1955, Doctor GENE ANN POLK, Camp Physician, Camp Woodland, Phoenicia, New York, during July and August, 1955, furnished a list of all the children who attended Camp Woodland during the summer camping season of 1955. Among those listed was [redacted]

A characterization of Camp Woodland is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

[redacted]

The source described WILLIAM WEINSTONE as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

NY T-59
June 27, 1962 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-4
October 16, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the New York State CP Committee on March 16, 1963. (U)

NY T-101
March 20, 1963 (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the SWP Political Committee on May 10, 1963.

NY T-218
June 25, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CREPD. (U)

NY T-23
August 29, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Committee. (U)

NY T-4
October 1, 1963 (U)

[redacted] (U)

The source advised that the name [redacted] was maintained by the ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION on its mailing list and also maintained the name [redacted] on a membership list. (U)

NY T-268
January 29, 1961 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ROBERT WILLIAMS N.Y.

SECRET (U)

"The New York Times" of July 28, 1964, on page 13 contains an article captioned, "Cuban Radio Calls on U. S. Negroes to Meet Violence With Violence." In the article it was stated that appeals to American Negroes to "meet violence with violence" are being regularly broadcasted into the United States from Cuba. Usually the radio programs are conducted by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, an extremist American Negro, who fled to Cuba after having been indicted in North Carolina on kidnapping charges. He emphasizes the line that "violence must be met with violence" insisting that otherwise the "Afro-Americans" will never receive justice from the American "white, racist, fascist society."

[redacted] N.Y.

On August 7, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Coordinators.

NY T-102
August 7, 1962 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] N.Y.

[redacted] since [redacted] has been out in the open as a Communist whereas prior to that time, he was undercover.

[redacted]
June 5, 1948

b6
b7C
b7D

HENRY WINSTON N.Y.

On August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON, at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party. (U)

NY T-19
August 12, 13, 1961 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the SWP Political Committee on May 10, 1953.

NY T-218
June 25, 1963 (U)

On January 4, 1963, [redacted] a member of the CP from [redacted] advised that on December 29, 1962, the members of all the CP youth clubs in the New York City area met at 853 Broadway, New York City, and only CP members were invited. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in attendance at this meeting.

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission. (U)

NY T-4
July 21, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is a CP member. (U)

NY T-4
July 21, 1964 (U)

[redacted] was present at meetings of the Richmond Hill CP Club, Queens County CP, held on September 29, 1961 and November 9, 1961. She was present at a meeting of the Jamaica CP Club, Queens County CP, held November 29, 1961. (U)

NY T-103
October 5, 1961
November 15, 1961
December 5, 1961 (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

As of October 16, 1963 [redacted] was a member of the CPUSA. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-103
October 16, 1963 (U)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR.

The May 8, 1963 edition of the "New Haven Register", a daily newspaper published at New Haven, contains an article on page 64 entitled, "Reporter Who Made Illegal China Trip to Speak at Yale", which reflects that WILLIAM WORTHY, correspondent for the Baltimore "Afro-American", would discuss his "illegal re-entry" passport case at a public meeting to be held on May 14, 1963, at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

This article discloses that Worthy's passport was cancelled after he defied United States State Department bans by traveling to China and Hungary on an assignment for C.B.S. News and the "New York Post" newspaper.

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami, Florida, on August 8, 1962, for violation of Section 1185B, Title 8, United States Code, and that he entered the United States from Cuba in October, 1961, without a valid passport.

On September 17, 1962, WORTHY was sentenced to one year in the custody of the United States Attorney General, three months committed, nine months probation. Worthy appealed the conviction to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana. On February 20, 1964, this Court reversed the above decision and WORTHY was acquitted of the charge.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as of September 17, 1962, was believed still to be a member of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number Two, both in New York City.

[redacted]
CP member from [redacted]
[redacted]
September 17, 1962

b6
b7C

AL ZAGARELL (U)

[redacted] member of the CP from [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

advised on July 13, 1962, that AL ZAGARELL attended a meeting of the Subcommittee of the State Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP held in New York City on July 7, 1962. (U)

The source advised that AL ZAGARELL attended a meeting of the Advance Board in New York City on April 4, 1964. (U)

NY T-29
April 6, 1964 (U)

MIKE ZAGARELL (U)

On October 9, 1962, [redacted] member of the CP from [redacted] advised that MIKE ZAGARELL was in attendance at a caucus of CP Youth Clubs called by the New York Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP on October 7, 1962. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

N.Y.

The source advised that MIKE ZAGARELL was Chairman of Advance Youth Organization as of March 14, 1964. (U)

NY T-29
March 16, 1964 (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

A characterization of Advance Youth Organization is attached in the Appendix.

[redacted] b6 b7C

The monthly meeting of the Amalgamated CP Club was scheduled to be held at Adelphi Hall, New York City, on March 4, 1963. (U)

NY T-104
February 26, 1963 (U)

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] on March 4, 1963, entering the room wherein the foregoing meeting was held.

[redacted]

On November 29, 1961, a meeting of the Coordinating Committee, New York State CP Youth, was held in apartment 1A, 233 East Third Street, New York City, and [redacted] attended. [redacted] was a member of the CP at this time.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
December 1, 1961

(U) [redacted] is a member of the CP Committee, from the CP Garment Region. (U)

NY T-4
September 26, 1963 (U) b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

1. GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

SECRET (U)

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

[redacted] who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] member of the CP from [redacted] stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of the CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, [redacted] declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

[redacted] furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City, on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because Burning Issues (BI), a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI, held on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization. (U)

SECRET (U)

2. APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION (CON'D)

This source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve. (U)

The second source stated on August 15, 1963, that A-BI is now known as Advance Youth Organization, and continues to maintain headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City. Principal officers are MIKE STEIN, President, and MARVIN MARKMAN, Vice-President. (U)

[redacted] advised on January 4, 1963, that MIKE STEIN is a member of the New York State Youth Coordinating Committee, New York District, CPUSA; while MARVIN MARKMAN is a member of the National Youth Commission, CPUSA. b6 b7C b7D

A third source stated on March 9, 1964, that Advance moved to 169 Allen Street, New York City, on March 7, 1964.

SECRET (U)

"AMERICAN DIALOG" APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A confidential source advised during June, 1964, that [redacted] advised former subscribers to the magazine "Mainstream" that "Mainstream" had ceased publication with its August, 1963, issue and had been replaced by a new bimonthly publication entitled "American Dialogue" with JOSEPH NORTH as editor. b6 b7C

It is to be noted that the July-August, 1964, issue of "American Dialog", Volume one, Number one, list JOSEPH NORTH as editor.

A second source advised during December, 1959, that on December 13, 1959, [redacted] attended the 17th National Convention of the CPSUA, held from December 10 through December 13, 1959, in New York City. ~~(C)~~ (U)

This second source advised on May 27, 1963, that JOSEPH NORTH was present at an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA held in New York City on May 23, 1963. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public. (U)

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in Capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extneds into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY;
NEW YORK DISTRICT also known as
Committee on Poetic and Literary Discussion

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On June 13, 1963, a source advised that GEORGE LINCKE had been designated by GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, leader of the American Nazi Party (ANP), Arlington, Virginia, to establish in New York City the ANP, New York District.

According to the source, the ANP, New York District will promote in the New York City area the policies of the ANP which call for the migration of Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of Communist and Zionist treason.

This same source further advised that on July 12, 1963, LINCKE announced that a headquarters for the ANP, New York District had been secured in the basement of 214 East 85th Street, where it would operate under the cover name, Committee on Poetic and Literary Discussion.

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1. APPENDIX

BROOKLYN READERS CLUB (BRC)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A source on January 29, 1962, made available a letter from the Organizing Committee, Brooklyn Readers Club (BRC), dated January 24, 1962, addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed "JAMES LUSTIG, Manager". This letter points out that Brooklyn friends of "The Worker" and "Midweek Worker" have looked forward to the establishment of a Brooklyn Readers Club to promote "Our press, hold social and fund-raising affairs in its behalf and help bring the truth to thousands of readers". The letter further announced the formation of a Brooklyn Readers Club, the first meeting to be held on February 2, 1962, at the Downtown Center, 305 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York, and that JAMES JACKSON, Editor, and JAMES LUSTIG, Business Manager of "The Worker" would be the speakers.

A second source on January 30, 1962, advised that during a regional meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Council held on January 29, 1962, in Brooklyn, New York, it was announced that it was important that as many club members as possible attend the BRC meeting on February 2, 1962. ~~(U)~~ (U)

The second source advised on February 5, 1962, that MURRAY ROSENBERG was Chairman of a meeting, at which the Organizing Committee was formed to set up the BRC. The meeting was held on February 2, 1962, at 305 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York. The BRC was to be an organization to increase the circulation of "The Worker". The source also stated that the dues were $1.00 per year. ~~(U)~~ (U)

A third source on January 13, 1961, advised that MURRAY ROSENBERG was the Kings County Communist Party Press Director and was a member of the Kings County Communist Party staff. ~~(U)~~ (U)

A fourth source reported that as of May 25, 1963, the BRC continued to solicit subscriptions for "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

SECRET

BURNING ISSUES

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, in New York City, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for those in their twenties and thirties. Said meeting was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

[redacted] member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the Discussion Group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues. b6 b7C b7D

According to information furnished by [redacted] on December 28, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN, New York District Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) declared on December 20, 1961, that Burning Issues (BI) was formed without the permission of the CP and was in effect competing with Advance, a CP initiated Marist-Leninist youth organization. MARKMAN stated that BI must cease to compete with Advance and declare itself a left-wing orgnaization.

[redacted] furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because BI, a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held at the organization's headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization. (U)

The second source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve. (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

CAMP KINDERLAND

~~SECRET~~

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, C. D., contains the following concerning Camp Kinderland:

"1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951, by Camp Lakeland, Incorporated. DAVID GREEN and SOL VAIL, manager and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Incorporated, 'have been active members of the Communist Party.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp 2, 8 and 9.)"

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1. APPENDIX

CAMP LAKELAND

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Camp Lakeland:

"CAMP LAKELAND (Hopewell Junction, NY)

"1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California, was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Lakeland, 'a summer camp for adults,' owned and operated by Camp Lakeland, Inc. (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 9)."

SECRET (U)

1. APPENDIX

METROPOLITAN RECREATION ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY KNOWN AS NATURE FRIENDS OF AMERICA, INC., OPERATOR OF CAMP MIDVALE

SECRET (U)

Nature Friends of America, Inc., (NFA) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, reflect that a certificate of dissolution for NFA was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on February 23, 1954.

A source advised on March 12, 1954, that at a meeting of the former New York Local of NFA held on February 25, 1954, in New York City, a successor organization known as the Metropolitan Recreation Association (MRA) was set up and all assets and real property formerly belonging to the New York Local of NFA were transferred to the MRA.

On November 4, 1957, a second source made available a copy of the constitution of the MRA, which was adopted in 1957, and which, under Article II, set forth the aims of the organization as follows:

"The purpose of the association is to bring together people without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or beliefs, having a common interest in outdoor sports, recreational and cultural activities, and the fullest use of leisure time for the furtherance of the welfare and well being of the members; to encourage the study of nature and of the natural sciences, and of the modes of living and customs and cultures of the people of the United States, past and present....."

On March 26, 1954, a third source made available a copy of the March, 1954, issue of the "Camp Midvale News," official organ of Camp Midvale, Midvale, New Jersey, which on page 1 states that the recently formed MRA is the organization which owns and operates Camp Midvale.

The MRA, as of May 8, 1964, continues to utilize General Post Office Box 634, New York City, as its mailing address.

SECRET (U)

1.

APPENDIX

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.; WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY; WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

SECRET (U)

On May 27, 1953, a source advised that Camp Unity has been controlled by the Communist Party (CP) since its inception in 1929 or 1930.

On April 24, 1956, a second source furnished an undated flyer entitled "The Wingdaler" published by Wingdale On The Lake. This flyer reflected that Wingdale on The Lake occupied the same site as was formerly occupied by Camp Unity.

On June 7, 1956, Mr. JAMES J. DWYER, Office of the Secretary of State, New York State, reviewed his records and advised SA [redacted] that Wingdale Camp, Inc., filed a certificate of incorporation number 6036, with his department on February 9, 1956. b6 b7C

On April 27, 1956, a third source advised that regardless of the name it uses, the camp is always referred to as Camp Unity by the CP and that captioned organization was and still is a joint operation of the National Office of the CP and the New York State CP.

On November 13, 1962, the third source above advised that the CP has taken complete control of the camp and the camp will be essentially a youth camp in the future.

The "National Guardian" december 6, 1962, contained an advertisement on page 10 entitled "Announcing Camp Webatuck".

The advertisement reflected that the camp, located at Lake Ellis, Wingdale, New York, is a camp for boys and girls from 7 to 16 plus.

The advertisement indicated that registrations for the camp could be made at its office, 505 Fifth Avenue, Suite 705, New York 17, New York, telephone number MU 7-0586.

On December 7, 1962, a suitable pretext call was placed to telephone number MU 7-0586.

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

2.

CAMP WEBATUCK, FORMERLY KNOWN AS CAMP CALUMET; WINGDALE CAMP, INC.; WINGDALE LODGE, INC.; CAMP UNITY; WINGDALE ON THE LAKE, ALSO KNOWN AS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

It was determined through conversation with an unknown male individual that Camp Webatuck is the new name for Camp Calumet formerly known as Wingdale Camp, Inc.; Wingdale Lodge, Inc.; Camp Unity; Wingdale;On The Lake, also known as.

The "National Guardian" May 2, 1963, contained an advertisement on page 8 concerning Camp Webatuck. This advertisement reflected that the current office address for Camp Webatuck is 166 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York, telephone number OR 5-4383.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1.

APPENDIX

CAMP WOODLAND

SECRET

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Camp Woodland:

"CAMP WOODLAND (Phoenicia, NY)

"1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California, was exposed by committee investigations and hearings'. Listed among these is Camp Woodland, a children's camp directed by NORMAN STUDER.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)"

SECRET

CHALLENGE

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

The August 1, 1964, issue is self-described as a weekly publication of the PLM.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

1.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

SECRET

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization build around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting.

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2. APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~

The first source, in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A third source advised on May 3, 1962, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes and operates under the same leadership.

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APPENDIX

1.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un - American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties:

"CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

"1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties", are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.'

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APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

~~SECRET~~ (U)

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2, and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144)".

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1.

APPENDIX

CLEVELAND COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (CCPFB), aka OHIO COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (OCPFB)

~~SECRET~~

A source in January, 1941, furnished an announcement stating, "Calling all Americans to an Ohio Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), Cleveland City Club, February 2, 1941." The announcement states the Conference called by" Ohio Provisional Committee," and lists the aims of the Conference as "Establish Ohio Chapter of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Combat Discrimination on the Ground of Race, Nationality, or Non-Citizenship; Amend the Naturalization Laws by Reducing the Fees, Moderating the Educational Requirements and Abolishing Discrimination on the Ground of Race and Economic Viewpoint; Prevent Destruction of American families by Deportation; Maintain the Traditional Right of Asylum for Political and Religious Refugees in the United States."

This same source in February, 1941, reported that the conference on February 2, 1941, to establish the Ohio Chapter of the ACPFB, was dominated by the Communist Party, 63 of the 121 persons present being members of the Communist Party.

A second source advised on April 15, 1963, that meetings held by the organization during the past recent years have been referred to as Cleveland Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (CCPFB) meetings and Cleveland ACPFB meetings. Prior to this the organization was referred to as the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The CCPFB has held no meetings since June of 1961. It has no officers, bank account, or formal membership. All activities of the CCPFB, when active, had to be approved by the ACPFB. The CCPFB gave full support to any decisions made by the ACPFB.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

~~SECRET~~

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, 'the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'. . . ."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION (CPA) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX SECRET

CONNECTICUT CITIZENS' POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

A source advised that the Connecticut Citizens' Political Action Committee was Communist controlled from March, 1946, until December, 1946, when the organization merged with the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, to form the Progressive Citizens of America.

The Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954, on the "Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, 27, 1949"; April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, as a Communist front.

The Progressive Citizens of America (California branch) was cited as a Communist front by the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities Report 1947, pages 234-240, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pages 356 and 357.

SECRET (U)

1. APPENDIX

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convantion in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. JUNE GORDON, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

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APPENDIX

2. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'. (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

1.

SECRET (U)

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Communist on Un - American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed prupose is to abolish the House Committee on Un - American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * *
The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE ~~SECRET~~ (U)

was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. * * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

1. SECRET (U)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the FAll of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

2.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

SECRET

LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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1.

FREEDOM NOW PARTY

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro party for '64 is formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation."

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1. APPENDIX

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY
Also known as Citizens' Committee to Elect Cyril Philip to the State Assembly from the 13th District

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A source advised on August 7, 1962, that at a meeting of the Communist Lower East Side Section Coordinators held on that date at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, BETTY GANNETT reported that they were running an independent "left" candidate, CYRIL PHILIP, a Negro leader, in the 13th Assembly District (AD) in New York City, in the forthcoming November, 1962, elections. She stated that a gathering would be held on the following Friday night which would be a reception for PHILIP and also the start of the Equal Rights Party (ERP). She said that the election of PHILIP would be a Manhattan problem and that every Manhattan comrade must work to secure the necessary petition signatures to place PHILIP on the ballot. ~~C~~ (U)

On August 23, 1962, [redacted] member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] made available a copy of a one page printed throwaway issued by the Citizens' Committee to Elect Cyril Philip to the State Assembly from the 13th District (CCECPSA), 501 West 125th Street, New York City, entitled, "This is your neighbor Cyril Philip," which states that CYRIL PHILIP is the candidate of the ERP for the New York State Assembly from the 13th AD and requests the recipient to vote for him. b6 b7C b7D

A second source advised on October 4, 1962, that the CCECPSA is the name used by a group within the ERP for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures on the Independent Nominating Petitions to place CYRIL PHILIP on the ballot.

[redacted] previously described, advised on June 10, 1960, that CYRIL PHILIP was then a member of the Lower 13th CP Club, New York City.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

2. APPENDIX

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY
Also known as Citizens'
Committee to Elect Cyril
Philip to the State Assembly
from the 13th District

~~SECRET~~

The second source advised on March 8, 1963, that the ERP, whose Independent Nominating Petitions to place CYRIL PHILIP on the ballot in the November, 1962, elections were disqualified by the Board of Elections, apparently discontinued its activities and disbanded two weeks before the November, 1962, elections and is non-existent at the present time.

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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1.

APPENDIX

SECRET

FRUIT OF ISLAM

On July 10, 1963, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon". Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

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APPENDIX

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB ~~SECRET~~

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that the Greater New York Press Club (GNYPC) was formed during February, 1961, by LOUIS WEINSTOCK when he was the General Manager of "The Worker" by obtaining members who would contribute funds, subscribe to and work for "The Worker," and also to hold social and cultural affairs.

The source stated that in the spring of 1962, JAMES LUSTIG was the Business Manager of "The Worker." LUSTIG announced at a press club meeting at Adelphi Hall, New York City, held on April 26, 1962, the formation of a new press club known as the "City Press Club Executive Board" (CPECB). The purpose of this new club was to coordinate the work of all the borough press clubs in the New York City area; to strengthen the work of the press clubs; to organize new press clubs; and to draw in people who were not members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The source stated that the basic purpose was to raise funds for "The Worker and increase the circulation of that publication. Persons not members of the CPUSA could be members of the new club, but leadership in the club was limited to members of the CPUSA. The name of the CPCEB was later changed to "Greater City Press Club" (GCPC) which club became the successor of the GNYPC. (U)

The source continued that in July, 1962, LOUIS WEINSTOCK again became General Manager of "The Worker" and the GCPC again became known as the Greater New York Readers' Club, Greater New York Readers' Clubs, Greater New York Readers' Conference, Greater City Press Club and the City Press Club, by personnel responsible for preparation of notices and literature regarding meetings and activities of the clubs. The source advised at that time the GNYPC had no office or headquarters and used the mailing address of "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The second source advised on August 15, 1962, that the Greater New York Readers' Club was formerly known as the "Three Boro Readers' Club."

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

2.

[redacted]

GREATER NEW YORK LABOR PRESS CLUB

The first source advised on May 28, 1963, that the GNYPC holds no membership meetings and that the officers had ceased to function for the GNYPC. The source advised that LOUIS WEINSTOCK was responsible for using the name of the ONYPC in conjunction with the activities of the Readers Conferences at "Worker" functions. The organization of the GNYPC no longer functions.

The first source advised on April 21, 1964, that, on March 31, 1964, about 50 members of the CPUSA met at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. At this meeting, JOE ERANDT, the Business Manager of "The Worker," advised that, after consultation with the Editorial Board and other officials of "The Worker", it was decided to rebuild the GNYPC and to rename it the Greater New York Labor Press Club (GNYLPC). Those present at the meeting, without a dissenting vote, approved this decision.

A third source advised on April 29, 1964, that on the same date ERIC BERT, Managing Editor of "The Worker" said that the GNYLPC is a group of individuals who, as volunteers, help support "The Worker" and aid in its distribution and circulation.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL(HDC)

The Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the PLM in New York City as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As PLM is known to be a very militant-type organization, the leaders of PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually orient these people toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in the Harlem area in New York City with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police. The above information was furnished the informant by [redacted]

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NY T-138
July 29, 1964 (U)

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1.

APPENDIX

HARLEM FREEDOMWAYS FORUM
Also known as Freedomways Forum

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A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted [redacted] during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings, which would be called Freedomways Forum and which in appearance would be a non-CP organization but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished. (U)

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem CP was held at 2235 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP. (U)

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The source advised on April 4, 1964, that the HFF has no headquarters, but uses the address of Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

A second source advised on November 8, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was the Executive Secretary of the New York District, CP, USA.

A third source advised on April 2, 1963, that [redacted] was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA. (U)

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1. APPENDIX SECRET (U)

HARLEM SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

The source stated that the Harlem Solidarity Committee was formed by representatives of the Progressive Labor Movement, the Socialist Workers Party, the Workers World Party, "Spartacist" and two or three peace and civil rights organizations. During a meeting on July 23, 1964, at Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York, it appeared that the organization was formed to take advantage of current racial problems to promote the idea of integrated solidarity in the ranks of labor.

[NY T-229
July 23, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

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APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) in October, 1962, to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 22, 1963, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

SECRET (U)

1. APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

"INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW"

The November 27, 1961, issue of "The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), described the "International Socialist Review" as, "a magazine reflecting the viewpoint of the SWP."

The Spring, 1964, issue of "International Socialist Review" described the magazine as a quarterly publication, located at 116 University Place, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

1. APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

"JEWISH CURRENTS,"
Formerly known as "Jewish Life"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents," because of the claim to the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life".

The May, 1963, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by Jewish Currents, Incorporated, Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life," the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated December 1, 1961, and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

"(1) Cited as a Communist-front which 'first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, Morning Freiheit.....The first issue contained this announcement of policy: Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union.....'

"Its Editor, LOUIS HARAP, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 93.)"

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APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1. JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

The Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

The Labor Youth League (LYL) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

"Laisve", Lithuanian Semi-Weekly; Lithuanian Cooperative Publishing Society Incorporated

~~SECRET~~

The masthead of the March 26, 1963 issue of "Laisve" (Liberty) reflects that this newspaper is a Lithuanian semi-weekly, published by Laisve Incorporated, on Tuesdays and Fridays, except in case of holidays, in New York City, and that it was established on April 5, 1911. It is noted that the masthead on prior issues of "Laisve" reflected that the newspaper was a Lithuanian daily.

The January 27, 1928 issue of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, contains a statement in which "Laisve" is referred to as a "Lithuanian Communist Daily."

On April 26, 1963, [redacted] advised that "Laisve" continues to consistently follow an attitude favorable towards Communism and the Soviet Union, and that this newspaper has always been regarded among Lithuanians as a Lithuanian counterpart of the former "Daily Worker". [redacted] also stated that Rojus Mizara and Anthony Bimba, Editors of "Laisve" for many years, are regarded as two of the leading proponents of Communism among Lithuanians in the United States.

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[redacted]

1. APPENDIX

"MAINSTREAM" SECRET (U)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Mainstream":

"Mainstream*

"1. The Communist Party 'is regularly putting out * * * Mainstream -- monthly cultural and literary organ published in New York.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)"

* Beginning with the September 1956 issue, the name of this publication was changed from Masses and Mainstream to Mainstream.

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

The source stated that the Socialist Workers Party-New York Local holds regular forums on Friday evenings, except for the summer months. These are called the Militant Labor Forum.

[NY T-147
April 8, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

~~SECRET~~

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that [redacted] a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the MDC of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland, and that [redacted] with the aid of [redacted] members of the WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY organized an MDC in Cleveland, with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street. (U)

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On March 3, 1964, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, North Carolina.

A second source advised on March 12, 1964, that the purpose of the MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of WILLIE MAE MALLORY, RICHARD CROWDER and HAROLD REAPE, who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, February 27, 1964, on charges of kidnapping Mr. and Mrs. G. BRUCE STRGALL in Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a racial riot in that city.

This source stated that headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified CLARENCE SENIORS as a member of the Workers World Party.

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APPENDIX

SECRET (U)

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit":

"Morning Freiheit

"1. The Communist International 'subsidized *** the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)

"2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

SECRET (U)

NY 105-153735

APPENDIX

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)
(NEW YORK MISSION)

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1961, that the New York Mission of the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) was organized on August 6, 1961, in New York City.

A second confidential source advised on October 2, 1961, that the New York Mission of the MPIPR supports and promotes the aims and principles of the MPIPR as set forth by the headquarters of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico. The announced purpose of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico is to work for the complete independence of Puerto Rico through propaganda and other peaceful means.

JUAN MARI BRAS, Secretary General of the MPIPR, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 20, 1960, that the MPIPR does not advocate violence to gain independence because it would be ineffective against the force of the United States Government. MARI BRAS believes that the Puerto Rican people have a right to use violence to gain their freedom if there was a possibility of success.

On December 14, 1961, the second source advised that the New York Mission of the MPIPR had adopted the name "Mission Central Vito Marcantonio."

The second source advised on March 7, 1963, that the headquarters for the MPIPR in New York City are located at 127 West 106th Street.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes from rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second confidential source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan, MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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NY 105-153735

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, MOSQUE #7,
NEW YORK CITY

On May 5, 1964, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 has two branches; Mosque #7B at 105-03 Northern Boulevard, Queens, New York City, and Mosque #7C at 120 Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York. These branches are part of Mosque #7.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953 a second source advised that there was a Temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and 7th Avenue, as far back as 1947.

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NY 105-153735

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case:

"1. Cited as a Communist front 'organized at least as early as November 1951' to conduct the United States phase of 'a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime (of) and exploit the Rosenbergs and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism.' Headed by Joseph Brainin as chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, pp. 1, 13, 21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33).

"2. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

"the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

1

NATIONALIST PARTY (NP)

On June 28, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department, advised that the Nationalist Party (NP) was formed on September 21, 1961, and although it has no actual headquarters, maintains a "mail drop" at 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] further stated LUKE DOMMER controls the activities of the NP even though he is not listed as an officer of the NP and that even though NP activities consist of anti-Communist demonstrations, individuals who participate in NP activities have in the past exhibited anti-Semitic tendencies.

On November 5, 1963, LUKE DOMMER, NP leader, advised the NP was then "out of business" for the past several months because the "rise of conservatism" in the United States had negated the need for such an organization.

On November 18, 1963, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JOHN S. SULLIVAN, former National Chairman of the NP, stated that the NP was completely disbanded and has been defunct for the past several months.

NY 100-153735

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(NKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Kluz Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 23, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a national klonklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11-12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(NKKK)

A third source advised that at a national meeting on November 11-12, 1961, United Klans of America, Inc. (UK) was invited to meet with NKKK and it was agreed they would meet together, but there was no talk of consolidation.

This third source further advised that as of the national meeting on May 5-6, 1962, no national fund, headquarters or secretary had been established and no plans had apparently been made to do so. A temporary chairman and acting secretary were to be appointed for each meeting. The name "Majority Citizens League" was not being used in connection with meetings.

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APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the*** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee if the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958 issue of "The Thunderbold," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP) reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On June 17, 1960, a source advised that EDWARD R. FIELDS, the Information Director of the NSRP, is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

NY 100-153735

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APPENDIX

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning New Century Publishers:

"New Century Publishers

"1. 'Workers Library Publishers, Inc., is established as a (Communist) Party publishing organization which also operated out of Party headquarters and was succeeded through reorganization by New Century Publishers.' (Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 108-53, Report and Order with respect to the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, December 21, 1955, p. 8.)

"2. 'An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and EUGENE DENNIS, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U. S. A.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.)"

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP, USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960. (U)

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960, issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used for an office for the NYSMS.

During April and May, 1964, a second source furnished information that the NYSMS was then in operation at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

A third source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10-13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The May, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA, reflects that HERBERT APTHEKER has been replaced as editor of that publication after holding this position for several years.

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the appendix.

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

The July 1, 1964 edition of the "New York Journal American", a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an article on page 1, concerning MALCOLM X, the chairman of the OAAU. The article indicated that MALCOLM X had announced the formation of the OAAU which is a Negro organization dedicated to "fomenting a black revolution in this country by any means necessary including arming Negroes."

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1. APPENDIX

POLITICAL AFFAIRS PUBLISHERS INCORPORATED

A source advised on December 18, 1963, a meeting of leading functionaries of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. At this meeting HYMAN LUMER reported on "Political Affairs." LUMER stated that "Political Affairs" should be set up as an independent organization and it is being set up as Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated. (U)

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

A second source advised that HYMAN LUMER was a member of the National Board of the CP, USA, as of April 24, 1963. (U)

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Corporate Records Division, Albany, New York, reflects Certificate of Incorporation Number 410694 was filed on December 17, 1963, with the Secretary of State under Section 402 of the Business Corporation Law. The name of the proposed corporation was listed as Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated.

Certificate of Incorporation Number 410694, mentioned above, indicates that the purpose of the proposed corporation was to sell, publish, and distribute at wholesale and retail, books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and publications of all kinds, including prints of art works, music, maps, and drawings of all kinds; to purchase and acquire copyrights of all kinds.

A third source advised on May 19, 1964, that Political Affairs Publishers Incorporated maintains its office at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

1. APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established, at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962 [redacted] member of the Communist Party (CP) from [redacted] advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist- oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years. b6 b7C b7D

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York.

1. APPENDIX

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party:

"Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC)

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group'. The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party'also known as the POC * * * was formed in August, 1958, by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus'.

'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party***'.

APPENDIX

2.
PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (CONT'D)

'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international Communism'.
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70)."

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WCRKERS PARTY
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during January, 1938, in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on May 6, 1963, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

APPENDIX

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1.

"SPARTACIST"

The July-August, 1964 issue of "Spartacist" is self described as published by the "Revolutionary Tendency" expelled from the Socialist Workers Party.

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare:

"1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.)

"2. Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)"

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APPENDIX

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1.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION OF PHILADELPHIA (SYU), aka; Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), Sunday Study Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958

On July 8, 1962, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [redacted] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

A source advised on March 19, 1958, the above group adopted the name Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958, that DOROTHY RUBIN, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958, stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP. (U)

On January 6, 1961, a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963, a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the PYOC.

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APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958, by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CPUSA, stated that in New York there is a group of about 21 youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee on Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately 8 or 10 of this group are CP members. (U)

A third confidential source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CPUSA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CPUSA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education) and this group stands closest to the CP leadership. (U)

APPENDIX

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STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE) (CONT'D)

A fourth confidential source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

The Spring Term 1963 Bulletin of the NYSMS states that SCOPE is trying to provide conditions in which youth can broaden their knowledge and improve their understanding of this changing, perplexing, and exciting age. The goal of SCOPE is "to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

On May 17, 1963, the fourth source advised that SCOPE continues to share the office space in Room 1922, 853 Broadway, New York City, with the NYSMS.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the Appendix.

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APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STUDENTS FOR DEBERRY AND SHAW

"The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), set forth in the issue of May 11, 1964, that a new organization, Students for DeBerry and Shaw, had been formed to bring the real issues of the 1964 presidential campaign to young people "fed up with the hypocrisy and false promises of the major parties."

The organization supported the SWP ticket of Clifton DeBerry and Edward Shaw and listed a mailing address of P. O. Box 205, New York, 3, New York.

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1.

THE GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee (H-DDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise $100,000 for the defense of HALL and DAVIS.

GUS HALL
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Washington, DC, on March 15, 1962, charging them with violations of Sections 786 (n) and 794, Title 50, United States Code, in that they, as General Secretary and National Secretary, CPUSA, respectively, and as members of its National Board, willfully and unlawfully failed to register for and on behalf of the CPUSA with the Attorney General.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of February 16, 1964, page 11, carried an appeal by the H-DDC, Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York, asking for funds.

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APPENDIX

1.

"The Militant"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

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APPENDIX

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1.

THE "DAILY WORKER"

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper, which ceased publication with the issue dated January 13, 1958.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

1.

APPENDIX

1963 UNION SQUARE MAY DAY COMMITTEE

On February 26, 1963, a source advised that a meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), New York District (NYD) Board was held on February 25, 1963, at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City. WILLIAM ALBERTSON, Executive Secretary of the NYD CP, gave a brief report on the 1963 May Day Committee. He stated that a representative of each CP club in the city should attend a meeting of the committee on March 23, 1963, at which time plans would be drawn up for the 1963 May Day celebration. (U)

Records of the Department of Parks, New York City, reflect that a permit had been issued to the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee to hold a rally at Union Square Park Plaza, 17th Street between Broadway and Park Avenue South, New York City, on May 1, 1963, 4:00 - 8:00 p.m.

The midweek edition of "The Worker," dated May 7, 1963, page 3, columns 3-5, contained a report of the May Day rally held on May 1, 1963, at Union Square Park Plaza, the theme of which was Peace and Peaceful Coexistence. According to the article, GUS HALL, Communist leader, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, as New York State Communist spokesman, were among the speakers who "sounded the May Day keynotes of 'Peace,' 'Civil Rights,' and 'Job Security.'"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On April 4, 1963, a second source advised that the 1963 Union Square May Day Committee had an office at 130 East 16th Street, New York City, room 201, telephone GR 3-8490.

On May 16, 1963, the Information Operator of the New York Telephone Company, advised that telephone number GR 3-8490 was changed to OR 9-9450. By means of a suitable pretext, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation determined from LOUIS WEINSTOCK, General Manager of "The Worker," that OR 9-9450 is listed to "The Worker" and that the May Day Committee has been disbanded.

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APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States, as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States participation in the Festival.

On August 20, 1963, a second source reported the USFC Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York, had been closed July 1, 1963, and mail since the latter date had been forwarded to NORMAN Z. BERKOWITZ, 15 Clarke Place, Bronx, New York, who was listed as Treasurer of USFC.

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APPENDIX

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THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

A third source, in the summer of 1962, advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP.

On August 20, 1963, a telephone call, under suitable pretext, was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to [redacted] at his residence. [redacted] advised that the USFC is inactive at this time and maintains no headquarters.

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

1.

UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (UANM)

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, which were reviewed on November 10, 1960, reflect that in 1948, JAMES LAWSON was actively associated with the Universal African Nationalist Movement, New York City, which organization had been active in Harlem (New York City) for a number of years, and at one time had exclusive interest in a movement to colonize Liberia with American Negroes. A group within this organization deviated from this purpose and formed a "buy black" committee advocating that Harlem Negroes purchase only from Negro merchants. JAMES LAWSON was one of the members of the "buy black" committee. As a result of this action Nationalist Movement notified the New York City Police Department on September 3, 1948, that JAMES LAWSON and five other members were being expelled from membership. Subsequently, a new organization known as the United African Nationalist Movement was organized. JAMES LAWSON was and still is President of this organization.

On April 23, 1959, a source furnished a pamphlet, which reflected the following aims and objectives of the UANM:

1. To establish a world-wide confraternity among the Black race.

2. To promote the economic and industrial development of independent black nations.

3. To promote economic self-determination in all black communities, instilling the slogan: "Buy Black".

a. Buy first from black owned businesses.

b. Buy, secondly, from businesses who have managers, clerks, et cetera of African ancestry.

c. Buy, thirdly from businesses who are owned by others who have a fair employment policy (who hire us).

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APPENDIX

4. To conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse for the good of the race.

5. To conduct a militant and consistent campaign against colonialism by European nations in Africa; slogan: "Africa Must Be Free".

6. To represent the race, locally, nationally and internationally in all instances where the rights of the people of the African Race are involved.

7. To insist that the curricula in schools attended by children of African stock contain African history.

During November, 1960, another source advised that it is doubtful that membership of the UANM has ever reached beyond fifty members.

Upon being interviewed on March 17, 1961, JAMES R. LAWSON, the President of the UANM, advised that the purpose of UANM was to obtain the rights due the "African descendants" in this country and Africa. He stated that the UANM was financed by payments collected from the members and, in the past, has received contributions from a group of businessmen, whom he declined to identify.

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1. APPENDIX

UNITED INDEPENDENT-SOCIALIST COMMITTEE,
Formerly Known As the Independent-Socialist Party

A confidential source advised in June, 1958, that the Independent-Socialist Party (I-SP) was organized at conferences held on June 13-15, 1958, in New York City.

Another confidential source advised in October, 1958, that the I-SP had as its ultimate aim the establishment of a national labor party.

An article in the February 2, 1959, issue of "The Militant" entitled "N.Y. Socialists Discuss Possibilities for 1960," related that the I-SP on January 24, 1959, had voted unanimously at a meeting to continue activities as the United Independent-Socialist Committee (UI-SC).

Early in February, 1959, the first confidential source mentioned that between January and the Fall of 1959, the UI-SC would engage in struggles of the "left" and would participate in the fight for "peace, coexistence, civil liberties and civil rights and support the struggles of colored peoples and the struggle for passports, etc."

Early in May, 1959, the first confidential source advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was then the dominant group in the UI-SC and was in a position from which it could direct and control activities of the UI-SC.

An article, "UI-SC Disbands in N.Y.; Failed to Agree on '60," which appeared in the November 9, 1959, issue of the "National Guardian," related in part: "Because of disagreement over electoral policy for 1960, New York United Independent-Socialist Committee has voted to dissolve."

The headquarters of the UI-SC was located at 799 Broadway, New York City.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1. APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

(U)

2. APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. (U)

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

SECRET (U)

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1. APPENDIX

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 13, 1964, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735

1. APPENDIX

YOUNG ACTION

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1963, that a group of young adult members of Advance Youth Organization met at New York City on August 14, 1963, and decided to establish a new organization composed of working class youth interested in Marxism. (U)

A program of teaching job skills to youth residing in the Lower East Side section of the Borough of Manhattan was discussed as being the primary function of the organization. The members voted to call the new organization "Young Action".

The source reported on March 8, 1964, that the office of Young Action was located at 169 Allen Street, New York City.

A second confidential source furnished information on February 12, 1964, which listed the elected officers of Young Action as follows:

President	AL ZAGARELL
Vice President	SAM "Brother" JARVIS
Secretary	HIRAM GONZALEZ
Education Director	ANNETTE ZELMAN

[redacted] member of the Communist Party from [redacted] advised on September 27, 1962, that AL ZAGARELL chaired a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Communist Party Youth Club held in New York City on September 23, 1962.

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NY 100-153735

2.

APPENDIX

YOUNG ACTION

A third confidential source stated on July 17, 1963, that on July 12, 1963, a regular bi-weekly briefing session of Communist Party leaders active in Communist Party press and mass information media, was held at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. ANNETTE ZELMAN was present at this meeting. (U)

A fourth confidential source advised on March 24, 1964, that TEDDY REICH was elected treasurer of Young Action on March 14, 1964.

A fifth confidential source, in July, 1962, advised that he had received information to the effect that THEODORE REICH, 730 Coster Street, New York 59, New York, was one of a number of individuals selected by the Communist Party to attend the Eighth World Youth Festival at Helsinki, Finland.

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1.

APPENDIX

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The Young Communist League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, " Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. (U)

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

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1. APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
Formerly known as Anti-Fascist
Youth Committee

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on May 13, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 1703, Grand Central Station, New York, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, for administrative activities.

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NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons For Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), endorsed a project presented by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons". RUBIN stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues. (U)

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons", had been changed to "New Horizons For Youth".

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons For Youth", indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 1 issue of "New Horizons For Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication is 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia 40, Pennsylvania.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised that LIONEL LIBSON was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons For Youth"; and when "New Horizons For Youth" moved to Philadelphia, LIBSON returned to Philadelphia as editor and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD. (U)

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1.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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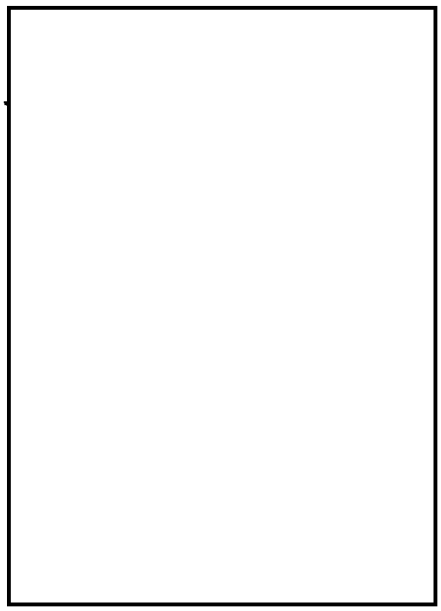

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 30, 1964

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

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Reference: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] T-244, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past.

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SECRET (U)

Routing Sli
FD-4 (Re

Date 1

To:

☒ Direc

FILE # 100-4

Att.:

☐ SAC Title CIRM

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials ____
☐ File	to ____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

all corrections handled by

RE: REPORT OF SA [redacted] b6 b7C
DATED 10/30/64 at NY
0-17 FORM, 1/6/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-25-81 BY SP-1 SAC

☒ See reverse side Office NEW YORK

ITEM #1 COVER PAGE D2 —
L 11 SHOULD READ NYT-131

ITEM #2 PAGE 626
INFORMATION IN SECOND ¶
SHOULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO
NYT-249
MARCH 1964

ITEM #4 PAGE 49, L 3
DELETE HANDLES TO
IN ITS PLACE INSERT —
DIRECTIVES TO THE

ITEM #5 PAGE 531
SECOND ¶ SHOULD BE
ATTRIBUTED TO NYT-45
COVER PAGE C1 UNDER
NYT-12 DELETE CHARACTER-
IZATION OF JAMES TORMEY

ITEM #7 PAGE 340, L 2 + 3 (SPELLING)

[redacted]

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CORRECTIONS MADE
FORM ERRORS SCORED

JAN 19 8 21 AM '65
FBI
JAN 14 1965
RECD-ADMIN. DIV.
JAN 15 12 33 PM '65
DOM INTELL. SEC. RECD
INCONS JAN 19 1965

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 266 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 267 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAVANNAH	NEW YORK	OCT 30 1964	1/1/63 - 10/31/64

TITLE OF CASE
CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY — TYPED BY: kcm

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS-C

REFERENCE Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

-- P* --

LEADS

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report is designated for the Cincinnati Office in view of information concerning Rev. ~~MAURICE~~ MC CRACKIN.

THE SAVANNAH OFFICE

AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Will continue to develop information regarding CIRM and prepare report prior to due date of 2/1/65.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-268

REC 12

EX 109 REC 14

EX-102

3 NOV 2 1964

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

1 - Cincinnati (Info) (RM)

1 - New York (RM)

2 - Savannah (100-5131)

JAN 27 1965

JAN 13 1965

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GPO: 1968 O - 454008

SV 100-5131

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "Secret" due to the fact it contains information from highly sensitive sources and it is felt this classification is required in order to protect the sensitive positions of these informants in the event of dissemination to outside agencies.

Agents participating in observations at Savannah Air Terminal on January 10, 1963, are identified as SAS [redacted] and WILLIAM P. FRIDAY. b6 b7C

Agents participating in observations in and around the Manger Hotel on 9/30/64 are identified as SAS [redacted] and WILLIAM P. FRIDAY.

Information on page 16 furnished by [redacted] was obtained from a FD 302, the original of which is in SV 100-5027-129. b6 b7C

Information on page 15 concerning observation of BRADEN was obtained from FD 302, the original of which is Serial 25 of SV 100-4950.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Original Information Located
SV T-1 is [redacted]	b7D
SV T-2 is [redacted]	Not furnished. b6 b7C b7D
SV T-3 and SV T-5 are NY 694-S*	Documentation of STANLEY LEVISON
SV T-4 is CG 5824-S*	Documentation of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

SV 100-5131

SV T-6 is [redacted] Documentation of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL. b7D

SV T-7 is [redacted] SV 100-1964-30

SV T-8 is [redacted] Not furnished. b6 b7C b7D

SV T-9 is [redacted] Not furnished. Documentation of CARL & ANNE BRADEN b6 b7C b7D

SV T-10 is [redacted] b7D

SV T-11 is [redacted] Not furnished. Documentation of C. T. VIVIAN.

SV T-12 is [redacted] SV 100-3744-16 b6 b7C b7D

SV T-13 is [redacted] NO 100-759-2871 Documentation of FRANK W. SPENCER. b6 b7C b7D

SV T-14 is anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO, regarding "NLG; IS-C" Documentation of HARRY WACHTEL. b6 b7C

SV T-15 is [redacted] Documentation of HARRY WACHTEL. b7D

SV T-3 and SV T-5 were utilized for NY 694-S* to further conceal his identity.

Individuals named were covered by T symbols due to their positions.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY Office: SAVANNAH
Date: OCT 3 0 1964

Field Office File #: 100-5131 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and STANLEY LEVISON observed in company of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of SCLC, in Savannah Air Terminal, 1/10/63, prior to departure to McIntosh, Ga., the location of the Dorchester Center, site of teacher training center in south, which is staffed and programed by SCLC and supported by funds from the Marshall Field Foundation. Chatham County Crusade for Voters, affiliate of SCLC, maintains offices in quarters rented by Local 870, IUMMSW. HOSEA LORENZO WILLIAMS, President of Crusade for Voters, publicly announced 8/28/63 his organization severing ties with IUMMSW, but offices currently listed as located in same place. HOSEA WILLIAMS and MARTIN LUTHER KING contacted by CARL or ANNE BRADEN. HOSEA WILLIAMS assisted C. T. VIVIAN in planning 8th Annual Convention of SCLC held at Savannah, Ga., 9/29-10/2/64. FRANK W. SPENCER, listed as member of Advisory Committee of SCEF in letter to CARL BRADEN, advised he would pay for hotel charges for BRADEN and Rev. MAURICE MC CRACKIN during SCLC Convention, and in same letter described HUBERT HUMPHREY as "good friend". BRADEN observed in Manger Hotel 9/30/64 and later shaking hands with MARTIN LUTHER KING. During SCLC Convention, BRADEN contacted offices of SPENCER and Chatham County Crusade for Voters. List of individuals attending SCLC convention at Manger Hotel whose rooms paid for by SCLC set forth.

-- P* --

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS

AT SAVANNAH, GA.

I. COMMUNIST PARTY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

OTHER Court Order

GA

[redacted]

SV T-2 advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a representative of, and in a position of leadership, in the Labor Youth League.

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The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, published December 1, 1961, which was prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects on Page 98, the following information concerning the Labor Youth League:

1. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General. The Labor Youth League "Formally came into being at a conference or convention held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 28 and 29, 1949."

"* * * the Board concludes and finds that the Communist Party of the United States, believing that control of the youth is necessary to wage a successful revolutionary struggle in the United States, and acting upon the principle that 'the forces that win the youth of our country will win our country,' created and controls the Labor Youth League.

"Although purportedly an independent organization devoted to the so-called needs of the youth, and educating and stimulating the interest of the youth in the spirit of 'Socialism,' the Labor Youth League was never intended to be, and is not in actuality, independent of the Communist Party. It is operated and maintained in such a way as to be completely subservient to the Party, and is used to promote and carry out important Party objectives.

"* * * To a controlling extent those who are active in the management, direction, or supervision of the League, whether or not holding office therein, are individuals who are either active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or are representatives of, the Communist Party.

"The Labor Youth League is the principal means whereby a segment of American youth is indoctrinated and trained for dedicated membership and future positions of leadership in

the Party. It is also the means whereby these individuals are put into active service in support and in aid of Communist Party policies and objectives."

2. Cited as a "Communist organization" which "has taken the place of the two prior organizations as the organization for young Communists" --the Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy.

3. "Evidence in the possession of the committee shows that the Labor Youth League has functioned as the youth section of the Communist Party in recent years."

4. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as * * * Labor Youth League."

In April, 1964, SV T-3 advised that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on Civil Rights. LEVISON's differences with the Communist Party, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

SV 100-5131

SV T-1 advised on January 9, 1963, that STANLEY LEVISON was scheduled to depart New York City on January 9, 1963, arriving in Atlanta on January 10, 1963, at 6:50 AM.

On January 10, 1963, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and members of his staff, including JACK O'DELL. Upon arrival of this group at the Savannah Air Terminal, KING was approached by a white male in such a manner that it was indicative that the two were not strangers. In the ensuing conversation, KING was overheard to introduce [redacted] b6 b7C the Educational Director of the SCLC, to this same white male, but in this introduction KING used the name STANLEY LEVISON during the short period of time the group remained in the air terminal, KING was heard to call HUNTER PITTS O'DELL by his first name.

SV T-4 advised on December 14, 1959, that during the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held December 10-13, 1959, in New York City, the election of the new National Committee, CP, USA, was held. Three individuals from the south were elected to membership on this new National Committee, one being CORNELIUS JAMES.

On January 6, 1960, SV T-5 advised that CORNELIUS JAMES is fictitious and is actually identical to HUNTER PITTS O'DELL.

SV T-6 advised on July 3, 1962, that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was among those persons who attended a conference of the CP, USA National Committee, district leaders and selected functionaries which was held at Academy Hall, New York City, June 22-24, 1962.

In July, 1962, SV T-5 stated that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as a member of the National Committee.

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[redacted] advised on September 25, 1962, that O'DELL registers in and out from New York City and represents himself as being with the SCLC. She stated that he has represented himself in this capacity as late as September, 1962, and that he registers under the name of J. H. O'DELL.

On Page 8 of the January 19, 1963 issue of "The Herald", a weekly Negro publication published in Savannah, Ga., is reflected an article which states, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Atlanta, Georgia, paid an unexpected visit to Dorchester Center at Liberty County, Friday night, where the Citizenship School Teachers of Savannah, South Carolina, Virginia and Albany convene for their refresher courses in Citizenship.

"Reverend King told the teachers that no matter what he and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference did for freedom the results depends upon them.

"There were 16 Citizenship School Teachers from Savannah representing the Chatham County Crusade for Voters."

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On March 19, 1963, [redacted] made available a citizenship workbook of the SCLC which reflects on the reverse side of the front cover the officers of the SCLC, among which is listed under "Voter Registration Project", J. H. O'DELL, Staff Consultant.

In an interview on August 14, 1964, HOSEA LORENZO WILLIAMS, President, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, Savannah, Ga., affiliate of the SCLC, advised that the SCLC staffs and programs the Dorchester Community Center at McIntosh, Ga. He stated that the Dorchester Center is the only teacher training center of its kind in the south, and Negroes are trained at the Dorchester Center from

Maryland to Florida, from Louisiana and Mississippi and other southeastern states. He stated that the funds to operate and maintain the Dorchester Center originate with the MARSHALL FIELD Foundation, who in turn make these funds available to the American Missionary Association, which he described as a division of the Congregation in Christ Churches, and he knows the church as the United Church of Christ in New York City. He continued by stating the American Missionary Association then makes the funds available to the SCLC, who staff and program with their personnel at the Dorchester Center.

He advised the school conducts classes for Negro adults for a period of six days, during which time these Negroes are trained to return to their home communities and conduct night classes for one or two weeks duration with the Negroes in their communities in an effort to help teach them to become qualified voters and to improve their reading, writing, manners, arithmetic and learn more about the government.

Page 1A of the July 24, 1963 issue of the "Savannah Morning News", a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Ga., reflects an article captioned, "State Will Probe Negro Group Here". This article pertains to an investigation called for by State Attorney General EUGENE COOK of a report that the Chatham County Crusade for Voters has its headquarters in quarters rented by the Local 870 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. (IUMMSW) The article continued by quoting that HOSEA WILLIAMS considered the use of quarters rented by the local union at 416 West Park Avenue as "coincidental". WILLIAMS stated his organization has used a portion of the eight-room facility leased to the union since 1961 and explained, "We were looking for rent-free quarters simply because we had no money to pay rent". He added that the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union last year contributed "about " $100 all together" to the Crusade for Voters.

The article continued by stating the President of the Savannah local, JAMES EDWARDS, and the local's representative to the International Union, JESSIE DOSTER, are both members of the Executive Board of the Crusade for Voters.

C.A. S.C.

The 1955 edition of the Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin #1185, Pages three and four, reflects that the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on February 15, 1950, for being Communist dominated.

SV T-7 advised in 1948 that JAMES EDWARDS of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was chairman of a Shoreside Branch of the Communist Party in Savannah, Georgia.

The December 1, 1952 issue of "The Union, official organ of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, contains a photograph of ASBURY HOWARD, National Executive Board member of the National Negro Labor Council, congratulating JESSIE DOSTER on the formation of a Negro Labor Council Chapter in Charleston, S. C.

The December 1, 1961 issue of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects on Page 123, the following regarding the National Negro Labor Council:

1. "One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause in the National Negro Labor Council.* * * The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Abner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the

organization, from which post he controls and directs NMLC activities.* * * A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro worker, it has been a deterrent to him."

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."

On Page 5B of the August 28, 1963 issue of the "Savannah Morning News" there appears an article captioned, "Crusade cuts ties with Union", which states that HOSEA WILLIAMS, President of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, has announced that his organization is severing ties with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to "prevent being associated with any un-American-like activities". The article further stated that the union has been labeled Communist-controlled by the U. S. Subversive Activities Control Board.

The current Savannah City Directory for 1963 and 1964 reflects that the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, HOSEA WILLIAMS, President, has offices in Room 203 at 416 W. Park Ave. The same directory reflects that the IUMMSW Local 870 has offices at 416 West Park Avenue.

[redacted] Delta Airlines, advised on January 11, 1963, that O'DELL, along with others, had reservations on Flight 422, departing Savannah at 8:25 AM on January 12, 1963. [redacted] explained that O'DELL originally had the reservation in his name, but later cancelled the reservation and changed the name of the reservation to HUNTER. b6 b7C

[redacted] of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad Police, advised on January 11, 1963, that STANLEY LEVISON had a reservation on the Atlantic Coastline Train #2, "West Coast Champion", Bedroom D, Car A, leaving Savannah, Ga., at 8:45 PM, scheduled to arrive in New York City on January 12, 1963, at 11:50 AM.

On October 28, 1963, T-8 advised that CARL and ANNE BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky, had contacted Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., at the Dorchester Center on September 5, 1963. She also stated that the BRADENs had contacted HOSEA WILLIAMS in Savannah, Ga., on September 30, 1963, at the office of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, 416 West Park Avenue.

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony. 4403 VA. Ave. Louisville, Ky.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charges arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

SV T-9 advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a characterization of which is located in the appendix.

On April 5, 1964, SV T-10 furnished information reflecting that J. H. O'DELL, on March 4, 1964, contacted HOSEA WILLIAMS, Chairman, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, 416 West Park Ave., Savannah, Ga., on behalf of "Freedom Ways" magazine regarding the organization represented by WILLIAMS, using this magazine. He stated that he had asked the editors of the publication to make arrangements for his organization to make bulk purchases of the magazine at a discount and also pointed out that the current issue of "Freedom Ways" is a special issue devoted to the Negro freedom movement in the south. O'DELL suggested to WILLIAMS that a number of his "key block" workers, as well as others, would like the opportunity of getting the current issue of "Freedom Ways" and added that the magazine has considerable educational value and could be useful in any training program for those active in the Civil Rights movement.

A characterization of Freedom Ways Associates, Inc., publishers of the magazine "Freedom Ways", is set forth in the appendix.

SV 100-5131

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Eighth Annual Conference
Savannah, Georgia
September 29 - October 2, 1964

On August 26, 1964, HOSEA WILLIAMS, President, Chatham County Crusade for Voters, an affiliate of the SCLC, advised that the Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the SCLC is in Savannah, Ga., confering with him in regard to making plans for the forthcoming national convention of the SCLC to be held at Savannah, Ga., September 29 through October 2, 1964.

In November, 1947, SV T-11 advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, SV T-11 advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in the Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time, and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

On September 28, 1964, SV T-12 made available a letter, which is set forth as follows:

"Mr. Carl Braden
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
4403 Virginia Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky 40211

Dear Carl:

I have reserved a double room (twin beds) for you and Rev. Maurice McCrackin 29 September to 2 October at the Manger Hotel -- Phone 232-6121. Please call the hotel if you will not arrive before 6:00 PM so that they may know just when you will reach the hotel.

SV 100-5131

I regret to advise that we will be in Atlanta on 20 September for the Georgia Democratic Campaign Money Raising Dinner at which my good friend Hubert Humphrey will be the speaker.

Trust that your attendance will prove fruitful at the SCLC Conference.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank W. Spencer

Copy to -
Manger Hotel Reservations

Mr. Braden and Rev. McCrackin will be my guests at the Manger. Please bill me accordingly. Thanks.

Frank W. Spencer
Phone 232-8103
P. O. Box 136"

SV T-13 made available on August 18, 1961, a copy of a letter of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., dated July 19, 1961, which set forth a list of officers, members of the Board of Directors, members of the Advisory Committee, and the Medical Advisory Committee. Under the list of the Advisory Committee in the State of Georgia was listed Frank W. Spencer.

SV 100-5131

On September 29, 1964, SV T-12 advised that HARRY WACHTEL and his wife, LEONORA, would arrive on that date in Savannah, Ga., to be in attendance at the SCLC Convention. According to the official pamphlet of the Convention of the SCLC, HARRY WACTHELL was scheduled to give the citation for the Rosa Parks Freedom Award on Thursday evening, October 1, 1964, at the city-wide mass meeting at Grayson Stadium.

SV T-14 furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad St., New York City, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. N.Y.

Mrs. Harry H. Wachtel

Page 121 of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, published December 1, 1961, which was prepared and released by the Committee on un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, reflects the following regarding the National Lawyers Guild:

1. Cited as a Communist front.

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

On March 5, 1944, SV T-15 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY

WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that SV T-15 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

On September 30, 1964, at about 1:15 PM, CARL BRADEN was observed in the coffee shop of the Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georgia, in company with another white male approximately of the same age and height. At the time BRADEN was observed to have a stack of letters and mail on the table and he appeared to be writing something on a pad of paper. During the time of the observations, BRADEN was wearing on the left lapel of his suit coat an SCLC button to which was attached a red ribbon bearing the word "Press", running vertical on the ribbon. At about 2:30 PM, BRADEN accompanied by the other individual, paid the check and they were observed to enter the elevator in the Manger Hotel. From the automatic floor indicator above the elevator, it was ascertained that they stopped on the fourth floor.

About 3 PM, BRADEN and the other unidentified individual were observed to leave the elevator, walk through the lobby of the Manger Hotel and request a vehicle. During the time they were waiting for the vehicle to be delivered, MARTIN LUTHER KING, accompanied by other unidentified individuals, stopped in front of the Hotel and departed from the car. BRADEN was observed to shake hands with KING and thereafter, kissed an unidentified Negro female while standing in the street in front of the Manger Hotel.

Shortly thereafter, a late model Ford Galaxie, faded light gray or light blue in color, was observed to pull up in front of the Manger Hotel and BRADEN was observed to enter the car as the driver. The other unidentified individual climbed in the front seat along side of BRADEN. Upon departing from the hotel, the above vehicle was observed to bear Jefferson County, Kentucky license J92-994.

A discreet observation of the automobile parking records of guests of the Manger Hotel which are maintained by the doorman, disclosed that Jefferson County, Kentucky license J92-994 had the name BRADEN written along side of the license number.

[redacted] made available registration card of the Manger Hotel, number B89014, signed Reverend MAURICE McCRACKIN, representing SCLC, reflecting he was assigned to Room 410 at the rate of $6.00 plus 18¢ tax. Under special instructions it is noted "Registered in. Bill to Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga.". The time stamped on the reverse side of the registration card reveals he registered at 10:32 PM on September 29, 1964. b6 b7C b7D

In addition, [redacted] made available ledger card number B89014, reflecting Reverend M. McCRACKIN was charged for 3 nights lodging at $6.18 plus one telephone call on October 2, 1964, at 15¢, for a total of $18.69. Under remarks was the notation "charged to Captain Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga_", and was signed MAURICE MC CRACKIN by CARL BRADEN.

[redacted] made available registration card number B89015 in the name of CARL BRADEN, representing SCLC, reflecting that CARL BRADEN was assigned to Room 410 at the rate of $6.00 plus 18¢ tax. A notation on the registration card was as follows: "Registered in. Bill to Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Sav. Ga". b6 b7C b7D

The reverse side of the registration card was stamped to indicate Mr. BRADEN registered at 10:32 PM on September 29, 1964.

[redacted] made available ledger card number B89015 reflecting CARL BRADEN, Room 410, was charged with 3 nights lodging on September 29, 30, and October 1, 1964, and was charged 30¢ for two telephone calls on October 2, 1964, for a total of $18.84. A notation was entered on the bottom of this card under remarks "chg. to Capt. Frank Spencer, P. O. Box 136, Savh, Ga-" and was signed-CARL BRADEN.

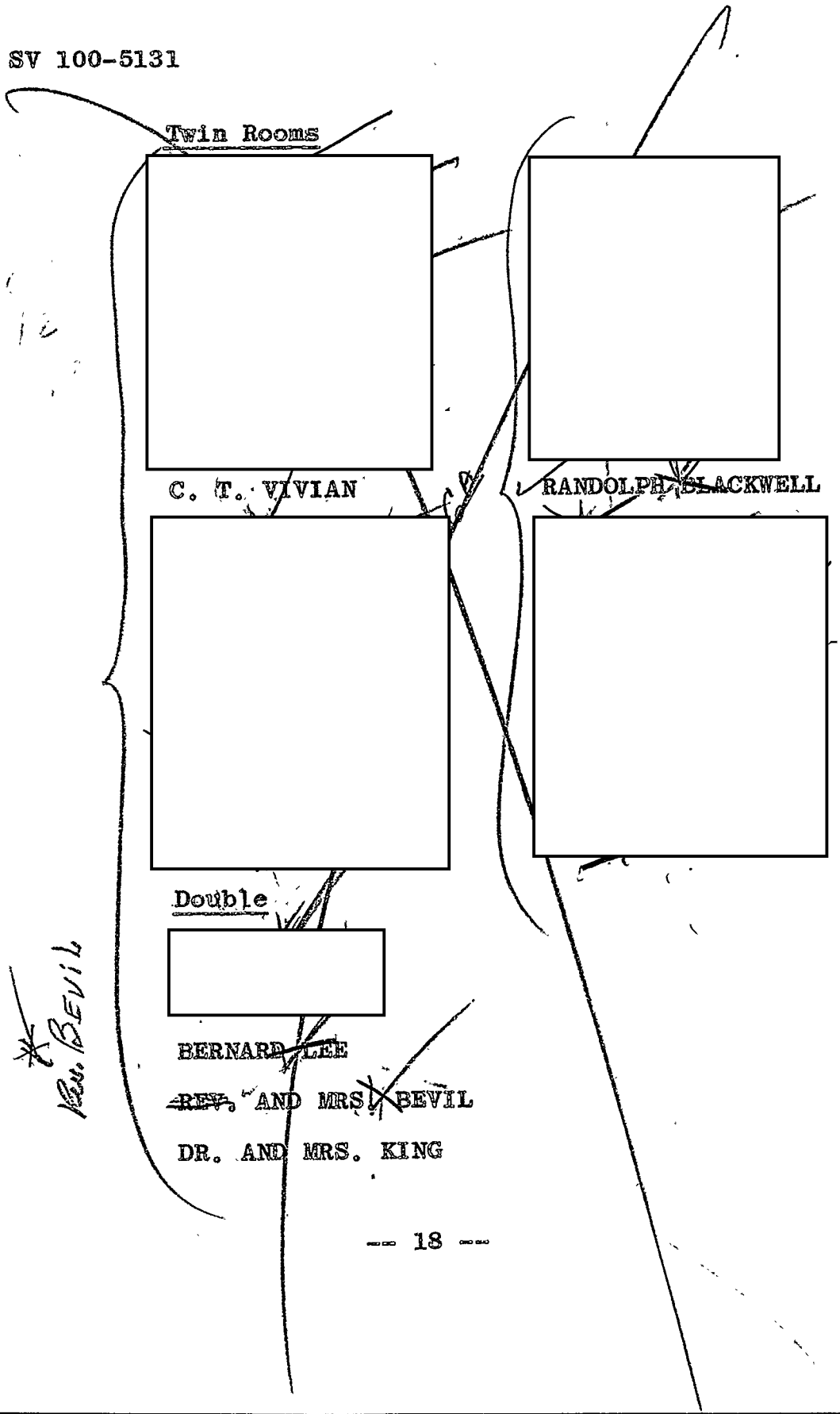
[redacted] stated that they checked the switchboard records for the three telephone calls charged to Room 410 on October 2, 1964, but they were able to find a record of only two local calls. One was to number 232-8103 and the other was to 233-8127. He said they had no way of knowing whether the calls were made by Mr. BRADEN or by Reverend MC CRACKIN as the charge is merely listed by room numbers. b6 b7C b7D

An article in the January, 1963 issue of the "Cardinal", a student publication of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., urged current contributions to the organization termed "Operation Freedom", which was described as a national Civil Rights organization, providing economic assistance to persons deprived of their living from reprisals against their participation in Civil Rights activities, be sent in care of Reverend MAURICE MC CRACKLIN, 932 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio, which is the address of the Community Church of Cincinnati of which MAURICE F. MC CRACKIN is the pastor.

A search of the Savannah Cross-Reference Directory for January, 1964, reflects telephone number 232-8103 is assigned to the Atlantic Towing Co. business office, as well as to the office of FRANK W. SPENCER. The Directory reflects telephone number 233-8127 is assigned to the Chatham County Crusade for Voters.

On September 28, 1964, [redacted] made available the following list of individuals who had rooms at the Manger Hotel during the SCLC Convention September 29 - October 2, 1964, which had been paid for by the SCLC: b6 b7C b7D

SV 100-5131



b6
b7C

REV. AND MRS. ABERNATHY

WILLIAM AND LOTTIE KUNSTLER

[redacted] b6 b7C

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

JAMES FORNER

BAYARD RUSTIN

JACKIE ROBINSON

JACK GREENBERG

FRED SHUTTLESWORTH

Single

[redacted] (Illegible) b6 b7C

1

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, of the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1962, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles. C.A.

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring of 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the leval of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
October 30, 1964

Title: CIRM

Character: Internal Security - Communism

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY, dated OCT 30 1964 at Savannah, Ga.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	10/29/64	1/1/63 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

11/21/96 CLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803 EDD/JAC DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 (291,768) (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILBERT H. KEHE — TYPED BY: jr

CHARACTER OF CASE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND IN... OFFICES (U) — IS - C

SLIP(S) ... DATE 11/25/96

12/2/96 #291,768

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64.

- P.S. - 10/6/64 KRS CLASSIFIED BY: 9803 EDD/JAC DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 (U) #291,768 10/12/64 #291,768

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact that it is office of origin in this matter. Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Portland for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained herein.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13, SF T-15 through SF T-60, SF T-62 through SF T-65, SF T-67 through SF T-74, and others, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness. (U)

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1 - Portland (Info)(Reg.)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

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EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. DEPT: ISD, CRD, ...
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 12-8-64
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW:
How Fwd.	BY:

Notations: CLASS & EXT BY SP2 TAP JAN 11-24-80 — REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4,2 — DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84 (U)

79 DEC 23 1964

-- FC report P.O.S.R.B.

SF 100-53902
WHK/jr

SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR. obtained the SLATE throwaway at the University of California on 4/24/64. CONFIDENTIAL b6 b7C

SA [redacted] observed the literature table at the University of California, Berkeley, California, on 2/7/63.

Individuals identified at the Republican National Convention, 7/13-16/64, were identified from photographs taken by the San Francisco Police Department and others, and identification of individuals was by the following officers of the San Francisco Police Department:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Agent observing JAMES FARMER at the Republican National Convention as SA JAMES DUNPHY.

This report was coordinated by SAs ALBERT P. CLARK and WILBERT H. KEHE. The various sections of the report were researched and compiled by the following Agents:

TOPIC	AGENT	PAGES	
CP STRATEGY			
CP, USA	WILBERT H. KEHE	11-25	
"PEOPLE'S WORLD"	EDWARD J. O'FLYNN	26-44	
SWP	WILBERT H. KEHE	45-49	
YSA	WILBERT H. KEHE	49-54	
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS	JOSEPH F. SMITH	55-61	
	[redacted]	62-72	b6
YOUTH FOR JOBS		73-75	b7C
PROGRESSIVE LABOR	HARRY K. WINECOFF	76-79	
PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	ROBERT S. BERRYMAN	80,81	
NAACP	JAMES DUNPHY	82-85	
CORE	JAMES DUNPHY	86-94	
AHCED	FRANK S. PERRONE	95-97	
SLATE	[redacted]	98	b6
NLG	FRANCIS T. DAVIS	99-103	b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SF 100-53902
WHK/jr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CP TACTICS		
SELECT PENTALS	JAMES DUNPHY	104-106
MEL'S DRIVE-IN	JAMES DUNPHY	107-125
PALACE HOTEL	FRANK S. PEPRONE	126-159
CADILLAC AGENCY	FRANK S. PERRONE	160-170
AUTO ROW	FRANK S. PERRONE	171-192
BANK OF AMERICA	FRANK S. PERRONE	193-196
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION	JAMES DUNPHY	197-200
OAKLAND TRIBUNE	FRANK S. PERRONE	201-203
CP INFLUENCE		
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS	JOSEPH F. SMITH	204-209
	WALKER A. ANDERSON	210-215
YOUTH FOR JOBS	WILBERT J. WEISKIRCH	216-218
PROGRESSIVE LABOR	HARRY K. WINECOFF	219,220
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CORE	JAMES DUNPHY	226-228
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NLG	FRANCIS T. DAVIS	234
MISCELLANEOUS	WILBERT H. KEHE	235,236
SOURCE PAGES	ALBERT P. CLARK	

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than 2/1/65.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
SF T-2 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of BEN DAVIS
SF T-3 is CG 5824-S*	Collateral identification of GUS HALL, BEN DAVIS
SF T-4 is [redacted]	100-11889-9060, 9035 b7D
SF T-5 is NY 694-S*	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-6 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of GUS HALL, [redacted] HERBERT APTHEKER
SF T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
SF T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
SF T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted] Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D Collateral identification of MICKEY LIMA

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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SF T-11 is

SF T-12 is

SF T-13 is

SF T-14 is

SF T-15 is

SF T-16 is

SF T-17 is

File Number Where Located

Collateral identification of

100-51914-5

Collateral identification of HOLLAND ROBERTS,

Collateral identification of

, Berkeley

DuBois Club,

Collateral identification of

Collateral identification of

b6
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SF T-25 is	
SF T-26 is	

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-26 (con.)	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-27 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U) b7D
SF T-28 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Collateral identification of Berkeley DuBois Club, [redacted] b6 b7C
SF T-29 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of [redacted] b7D b6 b7C
SF T-30 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Collateral identification of [redacted] b6 b7C

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-31 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-32 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-33 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-34 is	100-52664 Collateral identification of
SF T-35 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-36 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-37 is	Collateral identification of
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SF T-38 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-39 is	Collateral identification of JAMES FRED BERLAND
SF T-40 is	Collateral identification of ANNA BOYE
SF T-41 is	Collateral identification of ANNA BOYE

b7D b6 b7C

H
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SF T-42 is	Collateral identification of b7D
SF T-43 is	Collateral identification of b6 b7C b7D
SF T-44 is (By Request)	Collateral identification of b6 b7C b7D
SF T-45 is	Collateral identification of b7D
SF T-46 is	Collateral identification of b6 b7C b7D
SF T-47 is	Collateral identification of b7D
SF T-48 is	Collateral identification of b7D
SF T-49 is	Collateral identification of b6 b7C
SF T-50 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-51 is	Collateral identification of
SF T-52 is	Collateral identification of b6 b7C
SF T-53 is	Collateral identification of b7D
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ON 07-23-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE
Date: October 29, 1964

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: SF 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ SSA9803 RDD/JAC
~~ON~~ 11/21/96 (291768) (U)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period of January 1, 1963 through October 29, 1964.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA: GUS HALL, CP, USA, General Secretary, reportedly ordered Northern California District CP to form a "special committee on civil rights" in 1963 because the CP had been caught "doing nothing." ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the CP, USA, National Committee, on 6/8/63, declared the Negro people's movement could become "that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism." MICKEY LIMA, member of the CP, USA, National Committee and Chairman of the NCDCP, declared in June, 1964, that the CP must win over a wide segment of white workers to the CP program of fighting for labor and civil rights. NCDCP Negro Board in September, 1963, advocated recruitment of Negro youth into the CP, a campaign for jobs for Negroes without displacing white workers, and selection of a national spokesman on the Negro struggle. CP leaders took cognizance of militancy of youth in connection with San Francisco Bay area sit-in demonstration for Negro jobs.

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Synopsis Continued:

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"PEOPLE'S WORLD" PROPAGANDA:
PW criticized federal government for failure to act promptly in Birmingham. PW alleged Negroes were handled roughly in connection with SF sit-ins and criticized trials of arrestees. PW editorial declared "racism and redbaiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics."
SWP: SWP role in connection with the Negro struggle was declared in August, 1963, to include education of the entire SWP membership, expanding and strengthening the Negro cadre of SWP, devoting more energies and forces to the Negro struggle, and improving SWP press and literature treatment of the Negro struggle. SWP designated members to attend CORE meetings. In July, 1964, SWP members in SF were urged to cultivate their contacts with the "black nationalist movement" so the SWP could afford tactical support and advice in the "black revolution."
YSA: YSA leaflet distributed in April, 1964, proposed a program which included militant direct action for civil rights, support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism, and assistance in placing political power in the hands of the working class and Negro people. YSA reportedly is 99% white and has participated in sit-in demonstrations in an effort to recruit people into the YSA.
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS: DuBois Club members were advised to work with other organizations active in civil rights rather than assume the responsibilities themselves. Projects for 1964 included support of the Rumford Fair Housing law, opposition to de facto segregation in schools, and direct action projects for equal employment practices. SF W.E.B. DuBois Club leaflet issued in March, 1964, declared club originated as a Marxist study group, and changed to an action-oriented group because of the need for a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, and civil liberties. Constitution of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America declared need for building a program in relation to the Southern civil rights movement.
YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP Negro Commission planned organization of Youth for Jobs to tackle unemployment problems of youth. YFJ reportedly developed around concept that every individual has a right to a job, discrimination must end, and new jobs must be created.

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Synopsis Continued:

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: PLM leaflet in August, 1963, called for solidarity in struggle of American Negroes for equality and freedom. Chairman of Bay Area PLM on 11/24/63, declared PLM favored mass revolutionary action (self-defense measures), such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. LAURENCE HARRIS at same meeting declared BAPL would help Negroes fight for equal rights. During July, 1964, MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for PLM in SF area, reportedly stated PLM was trying to coordinate its activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. He defined PLM position as including that the civil rights movement in the South must develop "around self-defense forces."
PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE: General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN in June, 1964, declared the POC advocates class warfare, not minority warfare. Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN noted the "revolutionary fervor" among the Negro people and declared this fervor must be raised by the POC to a higher level. ROMAN commented that the POC cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people.
NAACP: TAREA HALL PITTMAN, NAACP Regional Secretary, declared in March, 1964, that NAACP would not tolerate unlawful activity in its programs. SF Chapter President Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE disagreed with regional policy and declared demonstrators could violate laws where important moral issues are at stake and no personal injury or property damage results. BURBRIDGE in June, 1964, opposed "resort to violence" which he noted had been tolerated by "more militant leaders."
CORE: JACK WEINBERG, a member of the technical staff of a CORE campus publication, in September, 1964, analyzed the civil rights movement in San Francisco and concluded that a change of tactics from sedate picketing wherein "image was all important" to massive civil disobedience demonstrations resulting in mass arrests forcing the press to give full coverage had proved successful. WEINBERG himself was arrested three times. DAVID FRIEDMAN, editor of the above publication, concluded that SF civil rights demonstration trials revealed that the "power structure" will not tolerate massive social change so the civil rights movement must take a new direction. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of CORE in SF, declared publicly that CORE has no interest in a person's politics so long as he is willing to fight for civil rights.

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Synopsis Continued: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AHCED: MIKE MYERSON, AHCED officer, declared that laws which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would not influence AHCED action in the fight for jobs for Negroes. AHCED leaflet, issued in connection with sit-ins, urged demonstrators to go limp when being arrested.

SLATE: SLATE leaflet in April, 1964, pledged full support to the civil rights revolution, locally and nationally, and urged establishment of a defense fund for those arrested in connection with demonstrations.

OTHER per Court Order

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

SELECT REAL ESTATE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/63): CORE-sponsored demonstrations in SF against Select Real Estate protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes and other minorities resulted in fifteen arrests on 9/14-18/63. Seven of the arrestees or their parents had some known subversive connections.

MEL'S DRIVE-IN DEMONSTRATIONS (11/63): Demonstrations at Mel's against alleged racial discrimination in hiring policies resulted in 99 being arrested on 11/2,3/63. Fifty-six of the arrestees or their parents had known subversive histories.

SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): AHCED-sponsored demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in SF against alleged discrimination against Negroes in its hiring practices resulted in the arrest of 121 on 3/1/64 and 174 on 3/6,7/64. Ninety-seven of the 295 arrestees, or their parents, had known subversive backgrounds. Cases against those arrested 3/1/64 were dismissed because the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty. Of the 46 with subversive histories arrested on 3/6,7/64, 16 received jail sentences and/or fines, 12 were acquitted, 3 cases were dismissed, and 15 resulted in hung juries.

CADILLAC AGENCY DEMONSTRATIONS (3/64): Picketing sponsored by NAACP, assisted by CORE and AHCED, against Cadillac in SF protesting discriminatory hiring practices resulted on 3/14/64, in 110 arrests, 33 of whom had subversive histories. Trials of the 33 resulted in jail sentences of varying length for 23, 1 dismissal, 1 probationary term, and 8 hung juries.

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Synopsis Continued:

AUTO ROW DEMONSTRATIONS (4/64): NAACP-sponsored demonstrations on Auto Row in SF resulted on 4/11/64, in the arrest of 228 demonstrators, among which were 70 persons with some subversive history. Trials of the 70 resulted in 39 receiving jail sentences of various lengths, 19 receiving fines and probation or suspended jail sentences, 3 dismissals, 8 hung juries, and 1 referral to juvenile authorities.

BANK OF AMERICA DEMONSTRATIONS (5/64-8/64): Picketing against the Bank of America in the Bay area, spearheaded by CORE, from 5/25/64-8/31/64, sought a head count of minority race employees. The bank refused to comply and a SF CORE leader announced organization in future would not seek a head count, but would demand hiring of more Negroes. CORE claim that 300 members of minority races were hired because of the demonstrations was questioned by a bank official. One citizen's arrest for trespass resulted in 90-day sentence which is being appealed.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DEMONSTRATIONS: Daily picketing under sponsorship of CORE took place at the Republican Convention in SF. CORE leaflet called upon delegates to commit themselves to an implementation of the Civil Rights Bill and immediate school integration, to repudiate those who opposed civil rights and social legislation affecting Negroes and other minorities, and to endorse and support local and national fair housing legialation. No arrests took place.

OAKLAND-TRIBUNE DEMONSTRATIONS (9/64): AHCED instituted demonstrations against "Oakland-Tribune" newspaper 9/4/64, demanding increase in minority race employees, that AHCED be furnished records of current and new employees as to race, and the right to tour offices of the paper to check on racial composition of employees. Demonstrators on 9/4/64, included 15 individuals with subversive connections. Churches and unions reportedly are acting as mediators between AHCED and the paper.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS:

BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB: BDBC officers include individuals with CP affiliations. BDBC is utilized by the CP to place CP literature and speakers on campus at University of California in Berkeley.

YOUTH FOR JOBS: CP members have been active in YFJ under leadership of ROSCOE PROCTOR. YFJ Organizer's Council included three CP

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Synopsis Continued:

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members in 1963.
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT: Former CP members are active in the leadership of Bay Area PLM.
NAACP: Local NAACP has not been the subject of CP infiltration because CP leaders have characterized it as lacking militancy and the organization has been reluctant to accept CP assistance in its programs. NAACP Executive Board in SF in June, 1964, reportedly was seeking methods of gaining more control over its members participating in civil rights demonstrations. BURBRIDGE and other "activists" resigned 10/14/64, because "moderates" refused to push suit regarding redevelopment in SF.
CORE: BOB KAUFMAN at a CP Youth Club meeting in November, 1963, suggested CP members in CORE should attempt to establish roots in the Negro community. CP Housing Committee in November, 1963, expressed a desire to establish liaison with housing committees of CORE and NAACP. YSA report dated August, 1964, admitted consistent work in CORE and claimed YSA had developed "political strength" therein.
AHCED: AHCED leaders reportedly conferred with and/or received help of CP, SWP, and DuBois Club leaders. OTHER per Court Order

MISCELLANEOUS: Survey of SF arrests for civil disobedience in connection with sit-ins since September, 1963, reflected a total of 766 arrests. As of 9/20/64, 402 persons had been tried for 513 of the arrests (some were arrested more than once), with 239 found guilty, 45 found not guilty, 95 nolo contendere pleas, 91 hung juries, 22 dismissed, 18 juveniles, and 3 pending. Of 402 persons involved, 269 were males, 133 females; 351 were Caucasians, 50 were Negroes, and 1 was Oriental.

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DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following abbreviations have been utilized in this report:

AHCED	AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION
ARI	AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO
BAPL	BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR
BAYSA	BAY APEA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
BDBC	BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB
CLS	CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL
COFO	COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS
CORE	CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CP	COMMUNIST PARTY
CPA	COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION
CP, USA	COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
DCA	DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
DPW	"DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD"
HCUA	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
ILWU	INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION
ISU	INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION
LYL	LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE
NAACP	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NCDCP	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTPICT COMMUNIST PARTY

NLG	NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
NOI	NATION OF ISLAM
OBBSWP	OAKLAND-BERKELEY BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
PL	"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"
PLM	PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
POC	PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY
SCFTC	STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA
SFCCP	SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY
SFDBC	SAN FRANCISCO DU BOIS CLUB
SFNLG	SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SFSWP	SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SWP	SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
YFJ	YOUTH FOR JOBS
YSA	YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

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A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA

1. Strategy and Party Line on a National Level

The CP USA, its subdivions, subsidiaries and affiliates, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

member C.P.U.S.A. National Committee

On February 26, 1963, BEN DAVIS presided over a meeting at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. DAVIS reported that he had travelled throughout the country making speeches because students in colleges were eager to know what communists were thinking. DAVIS reported that at a meeting in Los Angeles, he had called for Negro unity from all segments of the community including communists, Muslims and conservatives. He concluded that the response to his proposal at this meeting had led him to believe that communists could take an active part in the Negro peoples' movement. (X) (U)

DAVIS recommended the initiation of a campaign to get all Negro leaders together at a national meeting through a "grass roots movement." (X)(U)

[SF T-1 4/9/63] X U

BEN DAVIS, on May 6, 1962, stated that he was National Secretary of the CP USA.

[SF T-2 5/7/62] X U.

BEN DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP USA and a member of the Secretariat as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3 4/5/64] X U

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ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected to membership on the National Committee of the CP USA at its national convention in New York City in December, 1959.

[redacted] who was a member of the CP on behalf of the FBI. b7D

A characterization of the Muslims (Nation of Islam) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

During May, 1963, a copy of a report by ~~GUS HALL~~ Secretary C.P.U.S.A. N.Y. entitled "In the Struggle for Peace" was distributed among selected CP leaders to serve as a basis for discussions at a meeting of the Northern California District CP leaders scheduled for June 8, 1963. This report included a discussion on the Negro question which declared in part as follows: (X)(U)

The struggles of Negro citizens for equality and justice in the South are comparable to the victorious struggle for peaceful coexistence in relation to the Cuban events. These events are part of the human progress in this new epoch. (X)(U)

It is of the utmost urgency that Americans, especially white Americans, understand the full meaning of this struggle. The breakthrough in Birmingham represents a historic, social, political and economic achievement. This is a revolutionary, qualitative eruption that will become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. (X)(U)

The walls of segregation were erected by plantation owners and the forces of monopoly capital took over where the slave masters left off. (X)(U)

The struggles in the South are wiping out 100 years of shame and disgrace, and make it possible to re-establish the self-respect of our people and our nation. This struggle is unifying the working class. It also signals the end to second-class citizenship, bringing new health, votes and officials into our democracy. (X)(U)

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The leadership of the movement in Birmingham was brilliant in the use of correct tactics. These successful policies and techniques can continue only if white Americans fully realize that this is their fight, that this is a fight for a better America, and if they give the campaign their full, active and unqualified support. (X) (U)

While there were mass actions in all cities and communities, the most heartening action occurred in Boston. With the exception of Boston, however, the movement has not been on a level to measure up to the dimensions of the struggle. Because the struggle is not over, it is necessary to learn from the Boston experience that an "all people's mobilization" is needed and that longer range plans must be adopted. (X) (U)

Every community should have some united front formations that can move into activities for the defense of the democratization of the South. (X) (U)

Birmingham is the beginning of the breakthrough and it has set all of the South into motion. It must stir the entire country into motion. It also is a test for the CP as well as an opportunity for the CP. The CP must meet this challenge by giving it everything it has. (X) (U)

[SF T-4
6/7/63] X U

GUS HALL was General Secretary of the CP USA as of May 7, 1962.

[SF T-5
5/7/62] X U

GUS HALL continued to serve as General Secretary of the CP USA as of April 5, 1964.

[SF T-3
4/5/64] X U

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On June 8, 1963, there was a meeting of leading CP members in San Francisco, many of whom had served as former members of the Northern California District Committee of the CP, in order to discuss the report of GUS HALL. (X) (u)

There was a discussion of the significance of the struggles in Birmingham and in the South. ROSCOE PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement had displayed a tragic amount of independence. He pointed out that it was possible, however, for the Negro peoples' movement to become that catalytic force which could move the United States on the road to socialism. He concluded that the main task of the left force was to win over the right forces. (X) (u)

PROCTOR pointed out that the Negro movement in the South was keeping open the concept of peaceful change. He declared that there could not be any peaceful movement with the ideology of the Muslims, and that the CP must find ways of attacking the ideology while working with the Muslims "on the outside." PROCTOR also concluded that there was a need for opening up discussions on the issue of white chauvinism. (X) (u)

CARL BLOICE criticized the report of HALL and PROCTOR on the basis that there appeared to be too much stress on the effect of the Birmingham struggle. He pointed out that the forces of monopoly were large, and that this report failed to take into consideration the size of the movement and who would lose by the movement. BLOICE pointed out that when demands are made of the President of the United States that he take drastic political action to protect the Negro rights in the South, the President in effect is being asked to change the entire political structure of the United States. (X) (u)

[SF T-4 6/19/63] X u

CARL BLOICE attended a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in San Francisco on April 22, 1963. (X) (u)

[SF T-6 4/23/63] X u

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

The Northern California District of the CP reportedly was ordered by GUS HALL to form a "special committee on civil rights" composed of ALBERT JASON (MICKEY) LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California District of the CP, and four Negro leaders in Northern California. HALL reportedly declared that the CP should be giving leadership in civil rights matters, and that the CP had been caught doing nothing in connection with the Negro struggle. (A)(U)

[SF T-7 8/16/63] XU

At a conference of the Northern California District of the CP on November 15, 1963, GUS HALL declared that Negroes had made a lot of progress during the preceding few years. HALL declared that this was an area in which the party must move with great vigor because the Negro people needed help and "we must be obligated to stand up for any American citizen regardless of race." HALL concluded that the American Negro had shown what it was like to stand up against racial bigotry and had illustrated that initiative is the key to progress. (A)(U)

[SF T-8 11/29/63] XU

2. Strategy and Party Line on District and Lower Levels

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, HERB NUGENT made a report on the fight against school segregation in San Francisco. He noted that a report issued several weeks previously had illustrated that the CP must delve far more deeply into the general field of education and in the problems existent in that field. (A)(U)

NUGENT suggested that the CP consider the matter of "class education." He noted that several books on education pointed out that working class children never had been given the educational opportunities of the rich ruling class or the upper middle class. He concluded that the education of the working class had been in a direction in which the ruling class could exploit further the working class. (A)(U)

NUGENT made the following proposals:

(1) That the CP become active in regard to segregation in San Francisco schools;

(2) That a special committee be established, responsible to the county committee, to help in developing a CP policy on the segregation struggle;

(3) That all CP clubs hold discussions on this matter;

(4) That the CP seek ways to publicize segregation in San Francisco;

(5) That the issue of segregation be injected into the 1963 elections;

(6) That unions be involved in the struggle in an organized way;

(7) That efforts be made to get the San Francisco Board of Education to admit that segregation existed.

[SF T-9
1/3/63]

HERB NUGENT served as Chairman of the San Francisco County CP in January, 1963.

[SF T-9
1/3/63]

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on January 3, 1963, NUGENT circulated a report which pointed out that discrimination existed in schools in New York, San Francisco, and throughout the United States. He noted that the San Francisco Board of Education was holding meetings to ascertain whether or not segregation existed in San Francisco schools, and he suggested that each CP club have at least one member attend these meetings so that the club would be cognizant of developments. He commented that the CP in San Francisco

planned to form an education committee which would include one CP member from each club. The main function of this committee was to work with Parent-Teachers Associations, union groups and neighborhood groups in the fight against segregation in San Francisco schools. It was suggested that this committee also should work on housing and job discrimination, and that it should work in conjunction with the Negro Commission of the CP. (X)

[SF T-10 1/4/63] X u

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP in Daly City on February 25, 1963, HERB NUGENT pointed out that the San Francisco Board of Education had established a committee of three members to survey the racial situation in San Francisco schools and to report on February 28, 1963. NUGENT declared that all CP clubs should have a representative at this meeting, and that subsequently these representatives should attend a meeting at his home on March 6, 1963, to decide on action in regard to the report of the Board of Education Subcommittee. (X)

[SF T-6 2/27/63] X u

The CP Educational Committee met on March 4, 1963, to plan action to encourage people to attend the Board of Education meeting on April 2, 1963, in order to hear the report of the Board of Education Committee in regard to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. HERB NUGENT suggested that the CP contact ministers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other groups in an effort to encourage individuals to attend this meeting. This meeting of the educational committee was attended by ALICE CORRELL, HERB NUGENT, BECKY WONG and WILLIS WONG. (X)

[SF T-4 3/22/63] X u

Calif.

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on May 27, 1963, it was reported that plans regarding the establishment of a housing committee were progressing. It was noted that the housing committee would start out with CP members and that it would be broadened into a "left committee."

[SF T-9 5/29/63] XU

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on June 26, 1963, members were given a memorandum captioned "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." This document declared that the breakthrough in Birmingham constituted a "revolutionary eruption" which will forevermore become an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. The memo declared that it was imperative to do everything possible to aid this struggle and to take every possible action to involve white Americans in this fight. It noted that the labor movement had the greatest stake in this struggle because every state in the South had a "right to work" law on its books.

The memo noted that the President was presenting his civil rights program to Congress and that some of the leaders of the Negro peoples' movement had announced that they intended to take the most militant kinds of action in support of his program. The memo declared that the proposals of the President would not solve the problems of JIM CROW, and that this struggle in Congress would be the focal point for developing the broadest kind of mass actions by white and Negro Americans against the "Dixiecrat System." The memo concluded that there was no organization or governmental body and no group which could not be confronted with proposals to support one or another aspect of this civil rights program. The memo called for initiative, boldness and immediate action.

[SF T-11 6/28/63] XU

CONFIDENTIAL

During the latter part of June, 1963, HOLLAND ROBERTS drafted a comment to an associate abroad which declared that the Negro revolution was the key to all new developments in the United States. ROBERTS noted that major opportunities were opening up and that "none of us foresaw this great wave and we are not ready for it." (U)

[SF T-12 7/15/63] X U

HOLLAND ROBERTS in July, 1963, was President of the American Russian Institute (ARI) of San Francisco, and a member at large of the CP USA.

[SF T-13 7/23/63] X U

The ARI of San Francisco was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on July 8, 1963, members were given a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Memo on the Struggle for Negro Rights." (U)

[SF T-6 7/16/63] X U

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club in Berkeley on August 12, 1963, ROBERT KAUFMAN suggested that CP members should try to establish roots in the Negro community in Berkeley. (U)

[SF T-14 8/13/63] X U

ROBERT HALL KAUFMAN, also known as Bob Kaufman, attended a CP USA national meeting regarding youth matters in New York City during December, 1962.

[SF T-15 1/14/63] X U

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

KAUFMAN was elected Secretary of the CP of Northern California during the latter part of February, 1963.

[SF T-16 3/7/63] X U CONFIDENTIAL (U)

A meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission took place at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR on September 19, 1963. PROCTOR declared that this meeting had been called for the purpose of making proposals for a new Negro program to be presented by him at a forthcoming meeting of the National Committee of the CP USA. (X)

After much discussion the Negro Commission agreed that the following matters should be included in a CP Negro program: (X)

(1) The CP should devote attention to the recruitment of Negro youth into the CP;

(2) The CP should advocate and work to develop jobs for Negroes without antagonizing organized labor by taking jobs from white workers;

(3) The CP should select a national spokesman on the Negro situation;

(4) The CP should support a plan to distribute land in the South to the Negro people following the settlement of current problems. X

(X)

PROCTOR commented that these proposals would be discussed by "the board" at its regular meeting on September 26, 1963. (X)

Such a meeting did take place on September 26, 1963, and it was agreed that PROCTOR should present the foregoing proposals to the national committee. This board which met on September 26, 1963, was composed of ROSCOE PROCTOR, JUANITA WHEELER, JOHN PITTMAN, AL RICHMOND and BARBARA LINDSAY. (X)

C.P. member

[SF T-1 10/7/63] X U

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Board of the CP on October 20, 1963, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP USA, which he had attended on October 1-6, 1963. PROCTOR reported that he had made the proposals approved by the Negro Board, but that nothing resulted at the national meeting. PROCTOR insisted that there were no resolutions passed, and that there were no concrete statements as to policy at the meeting. (C)

[SF T-1
10/22/63]

At a meeting of the Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club of the CP on October 3, 1963, two members of the club were directed to compile a list of civil rights organizations in Berkeley and Oakland. This list was to include the names of responsible persons in the organization, the racial composition of the organization and the general political line. (C)

[SF T-14
10/9/63]

The San Francisco County Committee of the CP met on November 18, 1963, and ARCHIE BROWN, Chairman, praised the actions of youth in connection with the sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In in San Francisco. BROWN characterized the sit-in demonstrations as the greatest feat of initiative that he had ever witnessed in San Francisco on the part of young people. He stated that the youth intended to continue the sit-ins wherever racism was practiced, and commented that youth deserved the support from older members of the CP. (C)

[SF T-8
11/22/63]

At a meeting of the Northern California District Negro Commission on November 23, 1963, BARBARA LINDSAY reported that the CP had influenced many projects in the town of San Jose, but not as the CP. She noted that CP members had joined or were working with various organizations in San Jose, California, and that they were having some influence in that manner. (C)

[SF T-1
12/2/63]

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on December 2, 1963, it was reported that demonstrations regarding civil rights had brought prestige to the CP among the youth. It was noted that previously the youth had not been responsive to the CP because they did not feel that the CP had a role to play or that it could accomplish anything. (U)

[SF T-9 12/18/63] (U)

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on March 9, 1964, a mimeographed document was distributed which included a section on "Negro Rights." This document declared in part as follows: (U)

The CP had felt that the main effort on Negro rights would be around housing and jobs. By and large this happened, but other things also happened. The scope and militancy of the movement continues to grow and has a great attraction for the young people. The demand for Negro representation in government has become very prominent. It so happens that San Francisco is the only large city in California that does not have one elected Negro official. (U)

All this and more has taken place without any effective organization in the Negro community and with a very small number of people taking an active part in the Negro peoples' struggle. It is a real cause of concern that the CP has been unable to build a substantial organization in that area. This situation must be changed and ties with the District Negro Commission must be strengthened. (U)

The tasks for the "left" in this field include the following: (U)

[(1) Help unify the movement, particularly bringing in the full participation of Negro unionists;

(2) Help bring clarity on the matter of the character and future of the Negro peoples' struggle and its relation to the socialist movement;] (U)

(U)

(3) Clarification in the labor movement and winning a larger section to active support, particularly on the jobs question. (X)(U)

[SF T-9
3/16/64] X U ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on May 11, 1964, a two-page mimeographed document entitled "Summary of the Campaign in San Francisco" was distributed to CP members. This document declared in part as follows: (X)(U)

The overriding tasks of the "left" and our friends between now and the primaries are: (X)(U)

(1) To help begin building the machinery for grass roots participation in defeating the amendment to appeal the Rumford Act; (X)(U)

(2) To participate 100 per cent in electing the first Negro official in San Francisco. (X)(U)

(X)(U)

The issues in the election are as follows: (X)(U)

(1) A fight for civil rights and equal rights. In connection with this fight, the first and foremost task is the defeat of the repeal of the Rumford Act. This also embraces the winning of the trials of those arrested in the fight for equality for jobs in the San Francisco area. (X)

(2) A fight for an end to de facto segregation in San Francisco schools. (X)

(U)(X)

[SF T-1
5/20/64] X U

The Rumford Act, referred to above, was enacted by the California Legislature in 1963 and outlawed discrimination in the sale and rental of real estate in California. An initiative calling for a constitutional amendment which would in effect repeal the Rumford Act qualified for the ballot in California in November, 1964, and is known as "Proposition 14." (U)

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP on June 8, 1964, there was a discussion of the re-development in the Fillmore District of San Francisco, which (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

is highly populated by Negroes. It was stated that a block system had been set up to fight redevelopment, but that "none of our people are in it." It was noted that the Negro Commission had declared that this was a job for the Fillmore Club of the CP, but that the CP club was unable to handle this campaign. (C)(U)

[SF T-17
6/8/64] XU

At a Northern California District Conference of the CP on June 12-13, 1964, MICKEY LIMA declared that the CP must win a wide segment of white workers to the CP and its program in order to put over its fight for labor and civil rights. LIMA noted that the Negro Commission was ready to embark on a six months' drive to recruit membership from the Negro community. He declared that success in such a draft would overcome the chauvinistic attitude of white workers toward their brothers and would constitute a unifying force between the CP and civil right proponents in the Northern California District. (C)(U)

[SF T-18
SF T-19
6/16/64] XU

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Club Chairmen on July 13, 1964, [redacted] declared that the primary interest of the CP in San Francisco until the November election would be fighting against Proposition 14. [redacted] noted that the CP would have an opportunity to work in a civil rights movement that already was attracting the attention of the Governor of California, mayors of most California cities, educators and churches. XU

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that special attention must be given to the labor unions which had done little to help in the drive against Proposition 14. He noted that most unions had adopted resolutions against Proposition 14, but that few unions had carried out any concrete activities to help in the drive. [redacted] concluded that the matter must be taken to labor in a manner to reveal to them that the proposition would pose an economic disadvantage on working people because they would be forced to face a drive for a right to work law in California. XU

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[redacted] a member of the committee, declared that the most effective way to fight the initiative was to get all Negroes and other minority groups registered and to have them vote on election day. He suggested that registration drives be organized through trade unions and neighborhood communities, and that discussions on this matter be held at CP club meetings. b6 b7C

[SF T-18 7/14/64] Calif. X U

A two-page report entitled "Election Campaign and the Party" was distributed at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP in San Francisco on July 21, 1964. This report declared in part as follows: b6 b7C

[redacted]

The basic aims of the CP in participating in election campaigns is the "coalition policy" which aims to build a political alliance of labor, civil rights and peace forces. CP election campaign work should be stepped up, particularly on the freedom movement struggle. There also is a need for intensive activity to defeat Proposition 14.

[SF T-10 7/22/64] X U

A meeting of the CP Labor Commission took place in San Francisco on July 22, 1964. At this meeting, it was reported that the county committee wanted all CP members to become deputy voting registrars and to go into different groups in the Negro community to assure the registration of qualified voters.

[SF T-6 7/23/64] X U

At a meeting of a CP club in San Mateo, California, on August 21, 1964, there was a discussion of developments in Mississippi, and what the Federal Government could do to prevent violence and racial discrimination. One of the members reported that a chain letter was being circulated wherein recipients sent the letter to ten other people and ten stamps to an address in Wisconsin. The stamps were to be used to buy a bus to send to Mississippi in order to take voters to the polls.

[SF T-20 8/26/64] X U

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3. PROPAGANDA REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS

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"People's World"

The "People's World" (PW) is a West Coast Communist Party (CP) newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

A review of the PW newspaper from January, 1963, through September, 1964, disclosed extensive news coverage on racial problems throughout the United States. Reported below are portions of editorials and articles concerning this problem in the West Coast areas:

(PW, 1-12-63, page 10)
An article captioned "Behind Negro Anger With Brown, A Problem of When to Protest" by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

" . . .Reduced to its simplest elements, the anger of the Negro community stems from the failure of Gov. Brown to appoint a Negro to one of the three new municipal judgeships created for San Francisco by the 1961 session of the state Legislature.

"In its more complex ramifications it involves the growing, increasingly articulate demand of Negroes throughout the state for direct representation in government. It involves also such tactical questions as, 'When do you flex political muscle - before or after elections?'...."

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(PW, 1-26-63, page 1)
An article captioned "Crisis Told In Cop Race Relations" by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

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"Antagonism between police and the Negro community in major California cities has reached crisis proportions.

"This fact both sides appeared to agree upon this week as an advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission conducted two days of hearings in the San Francisco bay area on Tuesday (Jan. 22) in Oakland and Wednesday (Jan. 23) in San Francisco.

"The Berkeley Chief of Police, Addison Fording, college trained like all Berkeley officers, testified he is under considerable pressure from downtown interests to go into the Negro community 'with clubs' and 'disperse idlers who stand on corners.' He said he was being urged to display a show of force in Negro areas. This includes sending uniformed men into local taverns....."

(PW, 5-18-63, page 1 and 8)
An editorial captioned "Shame, Courage in Birmingham", read in part as follows:

"The name of Birmingham has been written in shame for all the world to see.

"And the futility of 'negotiated' settlements of matters that are a question of right has been written in blood.

"The story of the shame - and of the courage of Birmingham's Negroes - is told dramatically and brilliantly on these pages by a courageous People's World reporter named Carl Bloice. It is a story the President

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and the Attorney General should read. It is a story that exposes the criminal inadequacy of their policy of conciliation and mediation.....

"The federal government must - no matter what its later action - stand forever charged with criminal delay in Birmingham.....

"But, in the case of Birmingham, the inaction becomes monstrous. The pictures of Birmingham - the dogs, the fire hoses, the children being herded to jail by the hundreds - shouted this nation's shame from the front pages of newspapers around the world.

"Nothing can excuse the failure of the federal government to take action in Birmingham, Alabama, in the second week of the month of May in the year 1963.....

"The cry can be raised. It is already being heard across the land. It must be louder. It must become a cry that the White House can't deny. It must become a cry that goes beyond Birmingham, a cry that opens lunchrooms throughout the South, that opens the gates of schools and colleges, that opens the voting booth, a cry that will change the face of the South, a cry that will end a bloody, fear-filled century of waiting....."

(PW, 6-15-63, page 1)
An article captioned "Negro Freedom: Its Time Has Come In California", by SAM KUSHNER, datelined Los Angeles, read in part as follows:

"Sometime this week Los Angeles will face up to its hour of decision on the issue of civil rights.

"By Thursday (June 20) 10 working days will have elapsed since Negro leadership placed its demands before industry, govern

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ment and labor spokesmen at the Statler-Hilton Hotel and called for an affirmative reply - within 10 days.

"Meanwhile, the Negro leaders and other pro-civil rights forces have not been sitting by waiting for a yes or no reply. They have been organizing and preparing in the event the power structure comes up with too little, too late....."

(PW, 6-22-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Keep The Pressure On" read in part as follows:

"The vast surge of the Negro freedom movement has made this one of the most exciting times in the history of our nation. It is also a time fraught with danger. James Reston of The New York Times says it could produce 'the most ominous constitutional and racial crisis of this century.'

"People are in motion. And they are forcing the Government to move. Presidential inaction became action because of the public outcry at the indignities visited upon the freedom movement.

"One of the dangers inherent in the situation is that some of the people's pressure upon the Government may now slacken. The President has, it is true, now allied himself with the freedom movement, but this by no means insures victory....."

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(PW, 6-29-63, page 9)
An article captioned "Negro Response Assessed To 'Halt Demonstrations' Advice", by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"If there was any thought that the shifting of the Negro freedom battle to Congress would put out the flames in the South or the flares in the North while the President is abroad, Negro leaders in a show of unity have made it clear it's just wishful thinking.

"Behind the stout declarations they continue to make that the direct and mass actions will continue is the sometime stated, and oft-times implied conviction that the leaders couldn't stop the actions even if they wanted to. For as the congressional battle commences over the Administration's civil rights program, the flames of revolt continue to burn throughout the South.

"Actually Negro groups have gone one step further and have served notice that not only will the mass actions continue but the debate in Congress itself will be a target for action....."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 8)
An editorial captioned "Negroes and Friends" read in part as follows:

"....So beware of 'friends' of civil rights who argue against marches on Washington. A march on Washington is always on the order of the day. Some labor leaders have been trying for months to get the nation's unions to do the same thing in their own defense.

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"It is to the credit of the most exciting force in our land that the cry is going out to converge on Washington for the purpose of remedying - in part at least - a century of injustice that weighs heavily on the conscience of the nation."

(PW, 7-20-63, page 4)
An article captioned "Racial Discrimination Rampant in Hollywood. Qualified Negroes Not Hired; Both Unions, Industry Accused" datelined Hollywood by SARAH DUNTON, read in part as follows:

"Thirty-five Negroes are qualified radio announcers but cannot obtain employment on major stations in this area.

"Eleven qualified Negroes are now available and waiting for TV jobs. Their job outlook is bleak.

"These were two of the facts found by this newspaper which refute the denials of industry and labor officials that they do not practice discrimination.

"The denials have come from a number of sources since Herbert Hill, national labor secretary of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a press conference here that 'less than 1%' of the members of Hollywood craft unions are Negroes.....

"This paper's survey indicates that this condition exists generally in the entertainment field in craft unions, exempting, of course, the performer guilds.....

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Whenever the buck versus democracy or movie content is the consideration, the buck usually wins out. Since Hollywood production is based almost exclusively on profit, the lowest common denominator of the market acts as the determining factor. Consequently the Southern Dixiecrat becomes censor of Negroes in acting roles as romantic leads or even as 'atmosphere' in commercials. He is the censor of TV and radio announcers selling products, as well as the content of movies that the producers feel might in any way offend the Southern white supremacist.

"The end result is that this ideology largely determines what the whole nation shall see and hear on movies, TV and radio....."

(PW, 8-24-63, page 3)
An article captioned "Negro Movement Told: Stop Quarrelling, Unify", by CARL BLOICE, read in part as follows:

"Negroes here Monday night told their leaders to act like cardinals; 'Go into conclave and we are going to wait to see the smoke coming from the chimney.'

"'But if you stay up there too long, we're going to have a conclave of our own and when you come down we will have already started the revolution.'

"They didn't say it to each of their quarrelling leaders personally. Some of the main ones weren't even there. They didn't sign their names to any letter. But 1,300 people clapped, shouted and cheered to those words when they heard them spoken by Louis Lomax, Negro author, to the Aug. 19 mass meeting of the San Francisco Freedom Movement at Third Baptist Church.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

"If Lomax's words were taken as a resolution, then the people voted unanimously 'amen' with their applause even before all the 'whereases' and 'resolves' were complete.....

"In his speech to the mass meeting, Lomax advocated the use of mass direct action. He called for a standing army of 15,000 to back up the leaders when they go to the conference table.

"Speaking of Negroes' determination, he said, 'They (whites) don't believe you. Even sometimes you don't believe yourself.

"'But only when you, and your white brethren who believe in you, join hands and march through the streets of San Francisco are you going to get them to listen.'.....

"The meeting opened with a progress report from Dr. Thomas Burbridge, chairman of the San Francisco Freedom Movement. He told the rally, 'We are not talking about tokenism, but fundamental change.'

"'We reserve the right to choose our own leaders and no one shall tell us with whom we shall talk.'

"He warned that if negotiations should break down there will be mass demonstrations and 'demonstrations cannot be effective if they only involve lining up, walking down to a park or public square and listening to speeches.'"

(PW, 11-2-63, page 3)
An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "Angry SF Freedom Movement Presents New List of Demands" read in part as follows:

[redacted] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"Although those clamoring for election to public office Tuesday have chosen to ignore them, four distinct demands have emerged from San Francisco's Negro community during the past few weeks.

"The word - as it went downtown - was couched in the language of anger and impatience.

"In a number of loosely connected actions, organized elements in the community served notice that:

"*Supervisor Harold Dobbs, candidate for mayor, will have to face up eventually to charges of job discrimination in the operation of a string of eating establishments he owns.

"*Redevelopment activity must stop until there are basic changes in city housing policy.

"*'Negroes are not going to stand for police brutality' anymore.

"*Negroes will take to the streets and demonstrate unless something is done soon to speed up the elimination of de facto segregation in the city's schools.

"The high point in the activity came last Saturday (Oct. 26) when 150 persons marched from the Fillmore District to the Hall of Justice where they handed the police department demands for an end to police brutality.....

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"Conservative elements and the police department got it with both barrels from Burbridge last week. He told 500 persons gathered at a Freedom Movement meeting he is 'fed up and tired of the implication that if a Negro commits a crime the Negro community has a collective guilt.'

"Burbridge referred to the controversy that began when a Negro youth attacked a woman and robbed her in a Mission District church on Oct. 16.

"In the main address to the mass meeting, Negro writer Louis Lomax revealed that police officials had phoned Burbridge after the incident and tried to hold the community leadership responsible for the crime.

"'Do you think for a moment that a Catholic had committed the crime they would have called the archbishop and placed the responsibility on him?' he said.

"This is a deliberate thing done deliberately, not only to embarrass but also to make us have a sense of inferiority.'

"Lomax brought the audience to its feet cheering when he said, 'If they will take the blame for Hitler, Mussolini, Hiroshima and Valachi, we will take the blame for every Negro who commits a crime.'...."

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(PW, 3/7/64, page 1)
An article by CARL BLOICE captioned "It's Injunctions, Arrests in S.F. Fight for Jobs" read in part as follows:

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"In this San Francisco Bay Area, with its unseasonal spring, a prophecy made months ago by civil rights leaders is coming to pass - a northern city is being rocked by the struggle for jobs.

"What has happened here might be a preview of things to come in other northern cities when the winter thaws, and civil rights leaders put in effect their plans to make 1964 the Year of the Fight for Jobs.

"And what has happened here indicates it will not be easy. There have been 'shop-ins,' 'sit-ins,' injunctions, mass arrests, massive damage suits, and a massive propaganda campaign (by the daily press and political office holders) to restrain and divide the movement.

"During the past week 120 Negro and white demonstrators were jailed for participating in direct action to persuade a large unit of a giant national hotel chain to desist from discrimination in hiring.

"The demonstrations at the hotel were preceded by action against a large supermarket chain, culminating in a negotiated agreement with the management after the store was jammed with bags of groceries that the demonstrators decided at the last minute they did not want.

"The demonstrations here were the first this year on the heels of announcements by major civil rights organizations that there would be a stepped-up fight for jobs and increased action on behalf of the unemployed...."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(PW 3/7/64 pg. 3)
An article by Carl Bloice captioned "Police Brutality Charged; 120 Demonstrators Jailed" read in part as follows: CONFIDENTIAL

"The management of San Francisco's big, swank Sheraton Palace hotel tried to go to court last weekend in an effort to disperse a demonstration against the hotel's racial hiring policies. But it didn't work.

"Instead, the new tactic resulted in the largest total of civil rights arrests in the city's history and brought the prospect of even more determined demonstrations this weekend if negotiations for more than a token hiring of Negroes in varied positions are not successful. There is also a threat of nationwide demonstrations against the Sheraton chain.

"On Sunday night (March 1) 120 Negro and white demonstrators (plus several bystanders and three passing sailors) were hauled off to jail following three different methods of direct action protest, some hurried (and, as it turned out, improper) legal maneuvering by the hotel and a raft of charges and counter charges that put the Negro freedom movement back in the San Francisco headlines....

"...Then Dr. Thomas Burbridge, present NAACP president and chairman of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement, a cigar clenched between his teeth, went limp and was dragged away.

"When it was all over no one appeared to have been hurt - except every Negro male in the demonstration had been handled roughly.

"One was socked under the eye by a husky officer. Another was smashed against the side of the wagon by an officer who hit him in the face repeatedly. But the favorite tactic appeared to be the thought-to-be concealed blows to the testicles...."

(U)

(PW 3/28/64, pg. 1)
An editorial captioned "A Testing Time for Freedom" read in part as follows: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Nothing, absolutely nothing, has so shaken San Francisco since the 1934 general strike as the Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-in and related events.

"For all the differences between the battles of '34 and '64, there is an important similarity - each time the issue was fundamental and the engagement here marked a peak in the principal nationwide conflict of its time. Then labor revolted against industrial serfdom, now the Negro people revolt against jimcrow bondage.

"Then, as now, there were shrill outcries about tactics.

"Indeed, so dim was the official view of the strikers' 'lawless' tactics that two of them were shot dead by police. Gen. Hugh Johnson, the federal government's economic czar, denounced the general strike as 'a threat to the community...a menace to the government...a civil war.' The San Francisco press called the strike illegitimate, irresponsible, ill-advised - and, of course, lamented that it damaged labor's cause. The same newspapers now apply the same epithets to the sit-ins.

"Then, as now, the powers that be tried to draw a line between the 'responsible' and 'irresponsible' elements.

"Gov. Frank Merriam pitted 'the sane, intelligent, right-thinking leadership in the labor organizations' against 'the rash counsel of communistic and radical agitators.' Do not politicians of today echo the Merriam of yesteryear in exhorting 'responsible' and 'intelligent' Negro community leaders to repudiate the 'radical' intruders?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
EJO:mal

"'Red-baiting' was a shabby expedient in '34; it has not improved with age. The issue then was not communism; it was unionism. The issue now is not communism; it is civil rights (including equal right to a job)...."

(PW 4/18/64, pg. 3)
An article captioned "New, Bigger Demonstrations Planned in Negro Job Fight" read in part as follows:

"If the local chapter of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Automobile Dealers Assn. have not reached an agreement on minority employment by this weekend, the NAACP has promised the largest - and most significant - demonstration yet.

"The significance of any future demonstration lies in the decision made April 11 by the Baptist Ministers Union to join in and be arrested in the showroom demonstrations.

"A group of 75 or more Stanford students also expected to join this weekend's actions.

"Demonstration leaders hint they may have even more celebrities ready to fill the paddy wagons.

Attended C.P. meeting

"Last Saturday's demonstration (April 11) resulted in the largest number of civil rights arrests outside the South. Police carted 226 persons out of the showrooms when they refused to leave...."

Tracey Adrianne Sims B. Monroe 1945

(PW 5/16/64, pg. 3)
An article by CARL BLOICE with date line San Francisco which was captioned "Jail Sentence for TRACY SIMS Stirs Anger in Negro Community" read in part as follows:

Tracy Adrianne Sims San Francisco, Calif.

"A heavy sentence handed 18 year old Tracy Sims, leader of militant civil rights demonstrators, has created a storm of indignation in the Negro community.

Tracy R. Sims 39 - 307 Page St.

(U)

"Top Negro leaders met this week and discussed mounting a public campaign to reverse 'sit-in' convictions and end the current series of trials arising out of recent demonstrations. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The seemingly endless series of trials is now in its fourth week. They are like a giant game of judicial Russian roulette. There are as many as nine trials going on simultaneously. The evidence in each is the same. The witnesses are the same. The charges are the same. Yet some defendants are drawing hung juries. Others being convicted. Still others are being acquitted.

"But the heaviest shot fired so far hit Miss Sims of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

"A jury in the court of Municipal Judge Lawrence Mana on April 30 singled her out of 14 defendants arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel March 8, found her guilty and set the others free.

"On May 8, Judge Mana sentenced her to 90 days in jail (45 suspended) and fined her $200.

"The 'Sun-Reporter,' Negro weekly, branded the verdict 'a glaring miscarriage of justice.'

"The paper said, 'The day Tracy Sims was convicted was a dark and sad day for the cause of justice in this great city....'"

(PW 6/6/64, pg. 9)
An article with a San Francisco date line by CARL BLOICE with caption "The Critical Juncture in Civil Rights Battle" read in part as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"...Nothing could be more certain than that there will be countless picket lines and street demonstrations. Negro and white demonstrations may tie up roads, sit-in businesses and fill jails.

"ISSUES AT STAKE

"The stakes are higher than most people realize, higher than 'Freedom Now.'

"The battle is important not only for the Negro but will decide the course the whole nation will undoubtedly take for quite a while. The civil rights movement will undoubtedly take the boldest action thus far within the next few months. The opposition can be expected to act quickly and harshly to throttle its moves.

"What is becoming increasingly clear is that the opposition has become the rallying point for the right wing elements. If it should succeed it will not only clip the wings of the demonstrators but will be in position to start clubbing the Supreme Court, any hopeful prospects for U. S. foreign policy and the labor movement.

"This is no longer a Marxist prediction. It is now very much of a fact.

"The 'white backlash' is a myth. The effect of the myth is to cover a reality - fascist or fascist-like movements triumph where there is a scapegoat and American reaction is trying to ride to power on a tide of racism...."

SF 100-53902
EJO:mal

(PW 7/4/64, pg. 1)

The front page contained a block notice CONFIDENTIAL (U) captioned "Action Urgent" which read as follows:

"The issue in Mississippi is not only one of constitutional rights and human dignity; it is a matter of life and death. This much is clear.

"Equally clear is the responsibility of the Federal Government. Prompt messages to President Johnson and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy should demand full-scale federal intervention to establish constitutional law and the safety of human lives in Mississippi. Every individual and organization should dispatch such urgent messages.

"Every form of public expression and protest to that end should be supported to the hilt."

(PW 7/25/64, pg. 4)

An article with a Long Beach date line with a caption "A Grim Forecast of Death and Terror in Mississippi" read in part as follows:

"Before the summer is over there will be 75 dead civil rights volunteers and others who are working with that movement in Mississippi.

"And unless there is a change in the nation there is a great danger that Barry Goldwater will be the next President of the United States.

"These pessimistic predictions were made by comedian Dick Gregory in a speech before the 31st annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild here last week...."

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"...He warned that the United States may be 'headed for mass destruction from the inside - the issue is not black against white - it is right against wrong....'"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(PW, 8/1/64, pg. 8)
An editorial captioned "Harlem: a Warning" read in part as follows:

"The final and fitting infamy of the recent violence in Harlem was the attempt by New York City's officialdom to pin the blame on the Communists.

"By now the country is accustomed to that sort of thing - from Dixie racists. Everything, it seems, would be tranquil in Dixie - or in Harlem - if it were not for Communists and other 'outside agitators.'

"Racism and red-baiting are the Siamese twins of contemporary American politics. The most conspicuous exploiter of this combination is Barry Goldwater, and New York's Democratic officials who have flattered the Republican standard bearer by imitation.

"The violence was touched off by following Goldwater's racist advice that the police must get tougher in the Negro communities of the large cities. And then, to justify their behavior, New York's officials resorted to red-baiting a la Goldwater.

"Thus was brutality compounded by chicanery....

"It is said the political profit will accrue to Goldwater. True. But the responsibility for it must be clearly fixed. It does not rest on Negro Harlem, nor on Communists. The blame rests squarely on the insensate, brutal, racist behavior of New York's police and the civil authorities who are supposed to direct them...."

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SF 100-53902
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(PW 9/12/64, pg. 8)
Al Richmond, Executive Editor of "PW", in his column captioned "Good and Welfare" stated in part as follows:

"EQUATION: President Johnson and other government officials talk of their readiness to employ the powers of the Federal government to enforce 'law and order.' Whether in the North or in the South, they say, whether in Harlem or Mississippi.

"It sounds so fair, so impartial, so stern and determined - and it is so phony....

"The authorities of New York, Jersey City, and the other northern cities displayed no hesitation in employing guns, clubs, policemen, jails and all the other paraphernalia of 'law and order' to suppress such violence as erupted in their ghettoes.

"But the authorities of Mississippi, Alabama, and other southern states have been conspicuously ineffectual in moving against racist perpetrators of murder, arson, bombing and other forms of violence.

"DEMAGOGY: It is sheer demagogy, therefore, to talk bravely about an equal resolve to employ Federal power for the maintenance of 'law and order' in Mississippi and Harlem...."

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

Membership

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Calif.

A characterization of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFBSWP) and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBBSWP) is set forth in the appendix pages of this report.

At a joint meeting of the SFBSWP and the OBBSWP in San Francisco on December 12, 1962, [redacted] declared that the SWP did not wish to go to Negro organizations to offer them help. He explained that the SWP felt that it would be more effective to approach Negroes individually, particularly Negroes whom SWP members came in contact with during the course of their regular employment. X U

[SF T-21
12/13/62] X U

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b7C

As of November 6, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the SWP National Committee.

[SF T-22
1/17/63] X U

During March of 1963, a leaflet was distributed in the San Francisco Bay Area advocating support of ROSE JERSAWITZ, candidate for Mayor of Berkeley, GEOFFREY WHITE, candidate for the Berkeley City Council, and PAUL MONTAUK, candidate for the Oakland City Council. The leaflet indicated that these three candidates had been endorsed by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The leaflet declared that the foregoing candidates favored "full equality, dignity and freedom for all minorities." It advocated that there be no job discrimination in hiring, wages or advancement, and that there be full apprentice rights for all oriental, Negro and Mexican-American youth. The

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leaflet also urged an end to housing discrimination and segregated schooling.

ROSE JERSAWITZ was elected to the OBBSWP Executive Committee on January 23, 1963.

[SF T-23 2/5/63]

GEOFFREY WHITE was Educational Director of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24 3/7/63]

PAUL MONTAUK was Organizer of the OBBSWP as of March 7, 1963.

[SF T-24 3/7/63]

The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The April 3, 1963 issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a Berkeley daily newspaper, reported that in the Berkeley election on April 2, 1963, ROSE JERSAWITZ finished third of the three candidates for the Mayor of Berkeley. She received 531 votes, as compared with 22,415 and 20,473 votes received by the other two candidates. GEOFFREY WHITE received 2,907 votes as one of the ten candidates for the Berkeley City Council. The four councilmen elected all received in excess of 21,000 votes.

The April 17, 1963, issue of the "Oakland Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Oakland, reported that in the Oakland election on April 16, 1963, PAUL MONTAUK received approximately 2,000 votes, and finished last of all the candidates.

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At the SWP preconvention discussion in San Francisco on June 19, 1963, a political resolution entitled "The Rising Wave of Radicalism Sweeping the United States" was presented. This resolution declared in part that radicalism in the United States was beginning to grow because of world-wide colonial revolutions, especially in Cuba, and the Negro struggle in the United States. The resolution concluded that the SWP must be cognizant of developments and intervene however and wherever it could do so.

[SF T-23 7/8/63] X (U)

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on August 7, 1963, there was a discussion of the Negro struggle based on the SWP National Convention which had been held in New York City during July, 1963. This discussion defined the role of the SWP as follows: (U)

(1) To better educate the entire SWP membership;

(2) To provide, through SWP leadership, permanent help, guidance and co-ordination;

(3) To devote more energies and forces to the Negro struggle;

(4) To expand and strengthen the SWP's Negro cadre and forces in the Negro organizations and the civil rights movement;

(5) To expand and improve the SWP press treatment of the Negro struggle and circulate SWP literature among Negro militants. (U)

[redacted] [SF T-25 8/13/63] X (U) b6 b7C

At a joint meeting of the OBBSWP and SFBSWP on May 13, 1964, [redacted] reported on the sit-in trials which were in progress in San Francisco. She reported that at a closed meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) on April 21, 1964, it had been decided that it was (X)(U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

better to serve 30 days than to get two years probation. She reported that six SWP and YSA members who had been arrested in connection with the sit-in demonstrations all had expressed a desire to go along with the foregoing proposals and to go to jail. ASHER HARER stated that the proposals of the AHCED had the endorsement of the SWP.

[SF T-26
5/15/64]

The AHCED is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on May 21, 1964, SUE MATTINGLY, the new organizer, announced that the SWP would send people into various Negro and civil rights organizations to observe what was going on in the civil rights movement. CORIE VALDEZ proposed that the SWP send two or three members to meetings of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). HAYDEN PERRY, TONY BACHMAN and ROSE JERSAWITZ volunteered to attend these meetings.

[SF T-21
5/21/64]

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on June 17, 1964, KIPP DAWSON reported that 17 of the 450 individuals arrested in the San Francisco sit-in demonstrations were SWP and YSA members.

[SF T-21
6/25/64]

At a meeting of the OBBSWP on July 20, 1964, three SWP members were appointed to attend CORE meetings in the East Bay. They were [redacted] of the Hayward Branch, [redacted] of the Oakland Branch and [redacted] of the Berkeley Branch.

[SF T-24
8/6/64]

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At a meeting of the SFBSWP in San Francisco on August 12, 1964, a plea was made for money and sustainers in order to help the civil rights cause, particularly those individuals arrested in connection with the Bay Area sit-in demonstrations. It was reported that approximately one dozen people were working full time in civil rights activities, and that these individuals needed money for living expenses inasmuch as they received no other pay. The branch decided that the executive committee must approve any money given by the SWP for the support of defendants in connection with civil rights demonstrations. (U)

[SF T-21
8/13/64] (U)

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on July 29, 1964, an educational on the Negro movement in the United States was presented by [redacted] a member of the SFBSWP. [redacted] declared that the Negro nationalists were taking over the leadership of the Negro masses and urged the SWP to cultivate its contacts within the "black nationalist movement" so that the SWP would be able to give tactical support and advice when the time comes for the triumph of the "black revolution." [redacted] concluded that the SWP would lead the Negroes in the right way to make a socialist revolution. (U)

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b7C

Socialist Workers Party

[redacted]

[SF T-25
7/31/64] (U)

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b7C

2. YSA

[redacted]

At a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the YSA (SFBYSA) on August 11, 1963, during a discussion of the Negro civil rights activities in the San Francisco area, members were warned that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco was a communist-controlled organization. (U)

[SF T-27
8/14/63] (U)

The W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a meeting of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA (BBYSA) on January 12, 1964, RICHARD AOKI reported that he had met with several civil rights leaders who were entertaining the idea of organizing a state-wide civil rights school.

[SF T-23 1/15/64] X u

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on March 18, 1964, [redacted] reported that the AHCED had voted to accept San Francisco YSA members as members of the AHCED. b6 b7C

[SF T-21 3/21/64] X u

The BBYSA distributed a leaflet during April, 1964, setting forth a program which included the following:

(1) Militant direct action now for civil rights, civil liberties, peace and economic welfare;

(2) Support of both civil rights activism and black nationalism as progressive expressions of the Negro demand for freedom;

(3) Support the democratic rights of all and defend all whose rights are attacked;

(4) Only socialism can provide an answer to racism, poverty and war. Before this can be accomplished the American working class and the Negro people must first take political power into their own hands. The YSA will help in bringing this about.

[SF T-28 4/16/64] X u

At a meeting of the SFBSWP on April 1, 1964, [redacted] reported that 12 groups were active within the AHCED. She noted that the YSA of San Francisco and the East Bay were represented on the AHCED. She pointed out that the AHCED met weekly and that only representatives of the various supporting organizations could vote and bring motions to the floor. b6 b7C X u

[SF T-21 4/2/64] X u

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

At a joint meeting of the East Bay and San Francisco branches of the SWP in San Francisco on August 5, 1964, there was a discussion of the civil rights movement in the San Francisco Bay Area. It was noted that when the demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco took a definite form, the YSA decided to go all the way, even to the point of going to jail, in order to be in a position to assist the AHCED and to take an active part in the leadership of that organization. It was reported that [redacted] and JIM PETERSEN of the YSA had succeeded to some extent in gaining positions of leadership in the AHCED, but that the latter organization from the beginning had been controlled and directed by the Communist Party through the medium of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club (X) Young Socialist Alliance Calif.

Members of the SWP were told that the AHCED had developed into a highly intellectual and political discussion committee to the extent that no independent political action could be organized. The AHCED also was stated to have no appeal for the people in the ghettos, inasmuch as their demonstrations demanded only jobs for white-collar workers and nothing for the mass of people. (X) u

It was noted that the SWP and the YSA preferred to see the AHCED become a serious political organization, but that the CP members were turning it into another CP group. (X) u

SWP members were told that the "left wing" of the AHCED, and the YSA supporters were going to be purged. (X) u

It was concluded that the AHCED was a very demoralized organization as a result of the CP attitude and the trials. It was concluded that the only reason for the SWP and the YSA to be active in connection with the AHCED was to get in touch with the most militant people in the area and to recruit as many as possible. (X) u

[SF T-26 8/7/64] X u

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At the foregoing meeting [redacted] also noted that the AHCED had scheduled picketing of the "Oakland Tribune" in order to put pressure on that newspaper to hire more Negro and minority people. She disclosed that the main purpose of the YSA in connection with these demonstrations had been to inject socialist lines in the AHCED. [redacted] noted that the YSA desired to work with others and noted that the YSA had approached individuals working with the AHCED in an effort to have them approve the YSA line and win them over to the YSA political thinking. She noted that the YSA was approximately 99 per cent white and that it had been unsuccessful in influencing the Negro ghetto. She concluded that the YSA therefore must adopt a new approach. ~~C~~ U

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b7C

[redacted] declared that the main purpose of the YSA in demonstrating for civil rights had been to recruit people into the YSA. ~~C~~ U

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[SF T-21
8/6/64] ~~C~~ U

A YSA Berkeley Area Report dated August, 1964, was mailed anonymously to the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This report, in part, declared as follows:

The growth of the Berkeley YSA has been slow but steady. Membership reached a peak of 28 in early summer, but membership in August of 1964 was 24 because of several transfers out.

Through consistent work in other organizations, combined with YSA educationals, YSA has developed a solid core of cadre people capable of working effectively in other organizations, thereby presenting YSA politics and orientation to a large number of students. A year ago YSA had almost no periphery, "although campus radicals certainly knew we existed", and today the biggest problem is recruiting people. Although the combination of working in other organizations and pulling the best people from them into weekly YSA educationals has proved effective, YSA still needs a good recruiting propaganda campaign and good recruiters.

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The steady recruiting of good, solid people has been the result of, and in turn has helped to promote, a basic shift in orientation. When YSA was extremely isolated, as it was a year ago, there was a strong tendency towards in-group "Trot" talk, and petty a-political slander of other organizations and individuals in them. Many good people naturally were turned off of YSA by this closed, hostile attitude. By contrast, it is now well understood in YSA that only valid criticisms are political ones, and that even in criticizing tactics, the political reasons for tactical errors are the central concern.

The YSA was able to bury the "atrocity habit" by constant attention to it, and now finds itself in a very open-ended situation where it is in continual contact with members of opponent tendencies, and on good personal terms with some of them, thereby affording a situation and opportunity to confront them politically.

YSA members generally feel now that the political balance of forces has shifted completely in their favor since their intervention at the founding convention of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. Until June of 1964 the YSA was on the defensive against the Du Bois Club; YSA intervention at their conference caused them to be isolated from a large section of their former periphery, and, although they will build a new one in time, the YSA should be able to take considerable advantage of this situation during the election campaign while they disappear into the Democratic Party.

By attending the open meetings and forums of the Dubois Club, as the YSA did prior to the founding convention, the YSA can continue to raise the political questions they want to avoid, and have a very detrimental effect on their efforts to build.

The most active area of work of YSA has been in the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (C.O.R.E.), a civil

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

rights organization. Although the meetings often seem totally meaningless, and the organization displays all the worst characteristics of the petty-bourgeois college milieu, virtually every potential radical passes through C.O.R.E. at some time simply because civil rights is the most important issue today, and because C.O.R.E. is the only active campus civil rights organization. (U)

The civil rights movement in the Bay Area is unique to the extent that it is a white student movement carried to its natural conclusion. It is easy for the YSA to point out that the San Francisco trials were inevitable as long as the demonstrators and the demonstrations refused to break with the two-party system.

"Our" recently adopted perspective on C.O.R.E., which is being written into a leaflet for selected distribution, evolves from four points:

(1) Endorsement of actions oriented to the white community and designed to gain support from the white community for the Negro struggle.

(2) Criticism of all actions oriented toward the Negro ghetto, which usually are based on a social worker approach.

(3) Propaganda aimed at politicizing the actions of C. O. R. E.

(4) Propaganda pointing out the necessity of independent political action.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

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3. W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(a) W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER

SF T-14 advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

> "The W.E.B. Du Bois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American situation. The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

SF T-14 advised in October, 1963, that MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the Du Bois Club is recognized as an "off-campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964, semester. As an "off-campus" organization, the Du Bois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

SF T-28 advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth - Berkeley Chapter:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Chairman - PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence)

Secretary - LEE GOLDBLATT

Treasurer - SUE MILLUNCHICK

SF T-14 advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and SUE MILLUNCHICK attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

SF T-23 advised in April, 1964, that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A characterization of the SWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

SF T-33 advised in March, 1964, that LEE GOLDBLATT was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

SF T-28 advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization.

SF T-130 advised on July 31, 1964, that the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

On February 7, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI personally observed a pamphlet being distributed at the literature table of the Du Bois Club on the University of California campus at Berkeley. This pamphlet set forth the beliefs of the Du Bois Club and further stated:

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"The two primary functions of the Du Bois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework. To this end we sponsor speakers at our own meetings and for the general campus public; hold classes on such topics as Marxist theory and current world problems; and initiate action in support of any issue which is concurrent with our policies. We maintain our willingness to work with any organization in a united effort upon such issues.

"We stand for human dignity and political, economic and social freedom -- an end to discrimination in all walks of American life, for the rights of any man to examine, hold and express any ideas regarding government and society."

On November 18, 1962, the Du Bois Club held a meeting at Berkeley, California, with about 17 persons in attendance. During this meeting a discussion was held concerning the relationship of the Du Bois Club with other "off-campus" groups at the University of California, Berkeley, and it was decided that the Du Bois Club would not take over any of the responsibilities or functions of other groups who might be demonstrating on civil rights issues nor would they conduct any organizing of demonstrations on their own. The members were instructed that they should work with these other organizations which were organizing demonstrations and thereby make these demonstrations more effective. (X) (U)

[(SF T-14, 11/27/62
SF T-107, 11/21/62)] XU

At a meeting of the Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on February 3, 1963, the principal discussion was concerning the "Afro-American issue" and it was decided that the club policy would be that "black racism" was harmful to the movement and that people who advocate action along these lines should be told that their answer and solution lie in Marxism. (X) (U)

[(SF T-107, 2/4/63)] XU

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The "Daily Californian" publication at the University of California in its issue of September 16, 1963, published a series on student political groups which included a release from the W.E.B. Du Bois Club which reported that the Du Bois Club started in the fall of last year as an independent Marxist socialist youth group working for scientific socialism and it is both an education and an action group. It also reported that the Du Bois Club makes a point of sponsoring communist speakers and always has one or two pieces of communist literature on its tables at the University of California. The spokesman for the Du Bois Club stated that the work of this club for the current semester would include work on the "Negro Liberation Movement."

SF T-28 on February 7, 1964, made available the Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC) newsletter which stated in part:

> "The spring seasons of the past four years have seen the stirrings, and organization, consolidation of the civil rights movement. If 1960 was the Spring of the Sit-In, 1961 the Spring of the Freedom-Ride, 1962 the Spring of the Albany movement, and 1963 the Spring of Birmingham and Cambridge, 1964, will see the Spring of the Mississippi voter registration and of the consolidation of a Northern Freedom movement.
>
> "In the South, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the only major civil rights organization manned and directed by young people, has called for an all-out drive for voter registration in Mississippi. Hundreds of young voter registration workers will be mobilized in this effort which will undoubtedly bring about a crisis situation and most likely a reaction of violence by the cracker population. Should such a situation prevail, the Federal government will be forced to intervene. However, Federal intervention could mean either protection for registration workers and voters, or it could mean martial law. The decision as to how to act is especially tenuous in this election year.

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The DuBois club should undertake as a major effort the mobilization of wide community support, both financial and active, for our Southern contemporaries. This hopefully will reach the proportions of Northern support of the Birmingham Movement last year.

"Of course, most of the Du Bois Club's work will be directed to organizing in the Bay Area. This should include three main projects: 1) all-out support of the Rumford Fair Housing Bill now under attack by the California Realtors Association's initiative petition; 2) work in the Berkeley community against defacto school segregation; and 3) continuation of direct action projects for equal employment practices. As part of the Ad-Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (and thus as part of the United San Francisco Freedom Movement), we are now engaged in negotiations with Langendorf Bakeries, Edy's Confectionaries, Fox West Coast Theaters, The Sheraton-Palace Hotel, and the Clift Hotel to established agreements similar to those already gained with Mel's Drive-Ins and Doggie Diners If the negotiations fail, we will undertake direct action against these establishments. The hotel negotiations have special importance now with the Republican Convention being held in July.

"Finally, the Du Bois Club should continue to support the efforts of the existing civil rights groups in whatever way we can."

At a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club held in Berkeley on April 12, 1964, the speaker announced that he and other officers of the club were attempting to establish some sort of contact with the "Oakland Tribune" newspaper so that they could delve into the personnel problem of the "Oakland Tribune" regarding the hiring of Negroes. The speaker indicated that this would be an attempt to embarrass WILLIAM KNOWLAND who is owner of the "Oakland Tribune" and is active in Republican Party politics. ~~C~~ U

[(SF T-131, 5/4/64)] ~~C~~ U

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At a meeting of the BDBC held on May 17, 1964, it was decided to state club policy concerning students who are on trial for demonstrating for "civil rights" in San Francisco, California. It was announced that the University of California had a policy of not letting students drop classes if they had been arrested and especially if students gave as an excuse for dropping a course the fact that they had been in court. Discussion was then held on how they could apply pressure on the President of the University of California such as appealing to the Academic Senate asking key faculty members to apply pressure and asking political figures to attempt to persuade the University President so that he would not take any action against students who had been arrested. (U)

Money was also collected to send one of the California State Legislators a telegram setting forth the Du Bois Club's views on the situation and especially in regard to the students who were on trial. It was finally decided that this telegram was to be sent in the name of the Berkeley Young Democrats. (U)

Another leader in the Du Bois Club then gave a report on their cooperation with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. He described a meeting which was held with WILLIAM KNOWLAND of the "Oakland Tribune" and certain individuals representing the Ad Hoc Committee. According to the speaker at this meeting the Ad Hoc Committee asked for the employment breakdown by race and it wound up as a shouting match between the speaker and KNOWLAND when former Senator KNOWLAND refused to give the exact number of employees in each job category and their race. The speaker then asked for club approval on certain further action which the Ad Hoc Committee was considering. They felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should, in such places as San Francisco, bargain directly with the City of San Francisco in matters concerning civil rights throughout the city. (U)

The speaker felt that if they made their demands for housing, employment and education directly to the city, such as San Francisco and Oakland, and the cities refused to take responsibility in these matters and enforce the civil rights demands, some sort of race disobedience would be used. (U)

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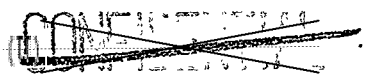
After considerable discussion on this matter, the club voted to instruct the speaker to oppose this measure at this time as they felt that the Ad Hoc Committee should concentrate its immediate efforts on supporting the students on trial for civil rights demonstrations. (U)

The Berkeley W.E.B. Du Bois Club is one of the groups which make up the Ad Hoc Committee to End Racial Discrimination, also referred to as the Ad Hoc Committee. (U)

[SF T-132, 5/20/64] (U)

The Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination is described in the appendix pages hereto.



W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
(b)(SFDBC)

The SFDBC is characterized in the Appendix.

A West Coast Youth Conference was held in San Francisco on March 21-22, 1964, and hosted in part by the SFDBC. The conference was held to discuss the formation of a new national youth organization. To explain in part to other delegates what the SFDBC is and what it had accomplished in the past, the SFDBC published a two-page leaflet which read as follows:

"The San Francisco DuBois Club originated as a Marxist study group a few years ago with about a dozen persons who were committed to Marxism as an ideology, and who had been active in liberal and issue oriented groups. These individuals saw the necessity of a group with an ideological base which could give direction to persons involved in struggles for peace, civil rights, civil liberties, etc., through discussion of theoretical and contemporary questions and problems.

"After about six months it became evident that a discussion group alone would not meet the needs of the individuals involved or of the existing situation in San Francisco. Liberal groups such as SCOPE, SLATE, peace groups, etc., were falling apart. There were many young people becoming inactive because of disatisfaction with the direction of these groups that were generally lacking in perspective.

"The change to an action oriented youth group with a Marxist ideology was the natural step forward for the Dubois Club and its members. With this came the broadening of the base of the group to include not only those already committed to Marxism but also to include those who were interested in studying Marxism as a possible alternative to our present economic system.

[redacted] (U)

"The club was set up to appeal to persons involved in, or who had been involved in, political action. It was not felt that we would appeal to many persons who had not previously been involved in political activity of any nature. As it turned out, we are attracting a greater number of these persons then we had anticipated and have in many ways failed to adjust our program to sufficiently meet the needs of these persons. This failure stems not from lack of activity and involvement in mass action but from the lack of an educational program which is directed towards persons new to political activity.

"As previously stated, the club formed during a period when there was little organized left-wing activity, and very little political activity of any character involving young people in San Francisco. As a club, therefore, we began our activity by organizing young people to participate in election campaigns, providing manpower for precinct work, etc., for candidates and issues which we felt were most important in any election. Also we participated fully in action initiated by other organizations around various issues. Through our ability to turn out a sizeable group of people who could be depended upon to work hard and consistently for these actions, we ___ able to develop close working relationships with other organizations. Since we have proven that we will work hard to accomplish the goals which these other groups have set for themselves, we have created an atmosphere of close cooperation and have virtually done away with red-baiting, one of the main tools used to divide the forces of mass movements.

"We are more than ever becoming able to initiate activities in our own name and to expect support from other organizations; for example, the demonstrations protesting U.S. policy in Viet-Nam during Madame Nhu's visit to San Francisco. However,

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our most effective work has been in the field of Civil Rights, through cooperation with all civil rights groups in San Francisco and in particular through the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. This committee grew out of the cooperating groups responsible for the demonstrations against a restaurant chain owned by one of our last mayoralty race candidates.

"This unorthodox civil rights group, with representatives from three DuBois Clubs, two Youth for Jobs organizations, Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, Direct Action Group and Slate, has been able to:

"a. Introduce the issue of Civil rights into the last mayoralty race in San Francisco after seven candidates had made a pact to 'Be quiet' on the issue of civil rights.

"b. Stimulate other civil rights groups to speed up their activities and to take a more militant stand and more militant action.

"c. Break the entire Hotel Employers Association in San Francisco through the Sheraton-Palace demonstrations which had many significant factors introduced, such as:

"1. The involvement of 1,500 to 2,500 persons on a mass picket of the Palace, many of whom had never previously participated in civil rights demonstrations.

"2. The largest civil rights arrests in the history of San Francisco--167 in one night, 250 arrests in all--in difiance of a court order restricting the number of pickets which was an unprecedented measure in San Francisco used by the manager of the hotel.

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"3. Full support, public and active, of local CORE, NAACP and the United Freedom Movement, which created a unity of civil rights groups also unprecidented in San Francisco.

"4. Full support of national CORE which set off spontaneous sympathy demonstrations at Sheraton hotels in four other major cities.

"5. Public and active support of some unions, especially the ILWU, the first active involvement of labor in civil rights struggles in San Francisco.

"6. The collective bargaining agent for the fourteen unions involved in the Sheraton dispute publically sided with us by stating that our demands did not in any way violate their union contracts.

"7. Forced the mayor of San Francisco to intervene in the dispute and settle in our favor.

"8. Defeat of a mass scale red-baiting attempt by all major newspapers, initiated by the Hotel Association Chairman, with civil rights leaders publically stating that the time for such attacks had passed and that they were behind us 100% regardless of our ideology.

"9. The opening of 1,500 jobs in San Francisco for Negroes.

"The experience of our club has been that the time for liberal groups has long passed. We feel that it is no longer possible to follow the inconsistent middle road policy toward the problems we are dealing with. The gradual polarization of forces which has been taking place in this country has been

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speeded up by: 1. The Negro people demanding complete economic, social, and political equality; 2. By the threat of nuclear war, with the existence of a large Socialist world power for peace, and with continuing colonial revolts; 3. By peace groups that are turning toward an anti-imperialism policy and are calling for conversion from a war economy to a peacetime economy; 4. By the growing ineffectiveness of such groups as HUAC to deny civil liberties and to create hysteria; 5. By growing unemployment with no relief in sight; 6. And by growing concern over the lack of cultural and individual freedom of expression. More and more people are being effected by these problems and are searching for solutions to them.

"We feel we have the solutions and can offer them through a strong program of education and political action designed to appeal to all young people who are becoming aware of these problems. This program should focus on pointing out the interrelatedness of these problems and show where they basically stem from.

"We are now involved in developing this program which has been growing out of our own experience and that of other groups similar to ours. We feel that such a program has been lacking, or weak, in the past and must be developed on a local and also a national level since most of the problems are national problems and many can be dealt with as such."

[SF T-30, 3/23/64.] (U)

The Direct Action Group (also referred to as Direct Action Committee) originated out of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with the idea of direct involvement in racial integration, working on specific projects such as stores and unions.

[SF T-21, 8/1/63.] (U)

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(c) W.E.B. Du BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix.

The following are excerpts from the constitution of the DCA as passed at the founding convention on June 21, 1964, and workshop papers made available by SF T-34 on July 16, 1964: JAU

"Preamble"

"It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat those reactionary and fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans. We will further oppose all measures advanced by the government to further advance racist policies, perpetuate the cold war, and stand in opposition to political minorities, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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"POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES"

"It is the responsibility of this socialist youth organization to attempt to win the majority of the American people to a socialist alternative to capitalism, while at the same time actively participating in the constant fights for the protection and expansion of the democratic rights of working people, and for the betterment of their economic and cultural standards under capitalism.

"The most immediate concern of this organization is to develop and increase the ability of the vast majority of the American people to influence the existing political framework for the purpose of satisfying their demands.

"Socialists must be part of the political and economic struggles of the American people because:

"1) We believe that capitalism can be dismantled and socialism achieved only through the action of the great majority of the American people, i.e. the working people and their allies.

"2) The working people can be won to socialism only in the process of concrete political struggle, and only if socialists are a part of that struggle.

"At the present time, such demands as jobs, civil rights, extension of democracy, etc., all specific expressions of the class struggle organic to capitalism, are put forth in a political climate in which the two major political parties are controlled by elements which have vested interests in maintaining the status quo in regard to laws in this country, the political arena in which these reforms are fought for is more or less totally confined to this two party system. ....."

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"CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH"

"We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs have something unique to contribute to the Southern Civil Rights Movement without competing with, or duplicating, the work of any of the established Civil Rights organizations. It should be understood that our analysis and interpretation is offered as a legitimate point of view, but is not intended to dictate policy to areas where we have no direct involvement in the movement.

"1. We feel that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs should build a program in relation to the Southern Civil Rights Movement to bring about massive Federal intervention in those areas where basic Democratic rights are violated. Should a crisis situation occur in the South this summer it should be the responsibility of the DuBois Clubs to issue a national call for Federal intervention, or to throw all its resources behind any group that issues a call protesting such injustice and focusing the responsibility on the proper authorities. The DuBois Clubs should set up the channels of communications that will enable this call to be issued instantaneously and the organization will dramatize this by demonstrations.

"2. We propose that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs appoint public representatives who will be stationed in and maintain close contact with the Civil Rights movement in the South for the purpose of acting as liaison between the Southern Civil Rights Movement and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

"3. We recommend that the Educational Program of the DuBois Clubs include an analysis of the Southern Civil Rights Movement in regard to such issues as the role of unions and the working class in the movement, the need for Federal intervention in the South, the relationship of monopolies in the North to the Southern Power Structure, and the relationship of the movement to the struggles for peace and disarmament and civil liberties.

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"4. We recommend that whatever publication the DuBois Clubs have contain a section devoted to the interpretation of the Northern movements to the South. Machinery should be set up to do research on the Northern movement which will be distributed in the South. These communications should be written in the language of the Southern community.

"The following telegram was unanimously endorsed by the general body at the founding convention and was sent to President Johnson, Atty. Gen. Kennedy, and the COFO office in Jackson Mississippi on June 23, 1964

"WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE PROTECTION FOR ALL PEOPLE ATTEMPTING TO SECURE THEIR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS IN MISSISSIPPI THIS SUMMER. WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USE ALL MEANS AVAILABLE TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, SUCH AS FEDERAL REFEREES, FEDERAL MARSHALLS, INTERVENTION OF FEDERAL TROUPS, AND STRENGTHENING THE CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

"IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM,

"W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America"

(COFO - Council of Federated Organizations, the group which sponsored the Mississippi Summer Project for voter registration)

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"CIVIL LIBERTIES"

"The existence of civil liberties and an atmosphere in which they may be freely practiced is vital to all democratic movements, and to the success of all mass struggles. In the new group unemployment, civil rights and socialism will undoubtedly receive major emphasis while on the other hand, the creation of an atmosphere in which new ideas can be freely aired and developed is essential to formulate any program. What is the status of civil liberties today? Both positive and negative developments may be seen in an increasing demand for full rights by the mass movements and all sections of the working class countered by the mounting attack upon American's democratic institutions led by the Ultra-right and sections of the power structure.

"We support the Bill of Rights without qualification. Any restriction upon these rights, particularly in the existing political climate is a weapon in the hands of the power structure. This is because in our country the forces which violate civil liberties, the Right Wing, are not prosecuted by the government except under extreme mass pressure and only then in rare instances. In the case of restrictions the left is invariably the victim of such prosecutions, although they have long engaged in the struggle for full civil liberties. The mass movements as they grow are daily confronted with the manifestations of this opposition: police brutality and terrorism, legal injustice, denial of constitutional guarantees by the government through such organs of harrassment as the McCarran Act, HUAC, and the basically hostile Department of Justice. There is a growing awareness of the facts that the fight for civil liberties must be conducted in the streets: that mass political action, in addition to the debate whether the court room, is vital to the establishment of a truly libertian society. There is a steadily increasing understanding within the mass movements that only in a climate where civil liberties of all persons are guaranteed, can one be secure. ....."

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"In the past, action among youth has been almost totally based upon spontaneous reactions to specific violations of civil liberties. This point is illustrated by demonstrations and educational campaigns against HUAC, for academic freedom, on in-loco parentis for a complete investigation of the Kennedy assassination, etc. Recently there has been a trend toward planned action such as trips to Cuba in defiance of the travel ban. Except for local organizations which each year are established to meet and deal with an immediate issue and then dissolve, there has been no permanent civil liberties organization. Among working youth, there has been no organization and little action. ....."

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4. YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ)

YFJ is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

The 1963 Constitution and By-laws of YFJ provided that all activities of YFJ, such as picket lines, demonstrations, sit-ins, and walkouts should be approved by a majority of the membership present at any one meeting. Approval by two-thirds of the YFJ Council would be sufficient for the carrying out of such action in the event it was impossible to bring up such plans at a membership meeting.

[SF T-28 on 10/31/63] X U

A joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club (Berkeley, California) was held in San Francisco in December 1963 for the purpose of discussing YFJ in the San Francisco and East Bay Areas (Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California). ROSCOE PROCTOR said that YFJ was the outgrowth of the plans of the CP Negro Commission to build a mass organization concerned with the unemployment problems of youth. After much discussion, it was decided to put more emphasis on unemployment and less on civil rights. (X) (U)

[SF T-14 on 12/9/63] X U

On September 16, 1963, [redacted] met at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR to plan a demonstration on September 18, 1963, in Oakland, California, to express sympathy for those bereaved by the bombing of a church in Birmingham, Alabama, on the previous Sunday. (X) U

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[SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X U

As of September 3, 1963, [redacted] was a registered member of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP.

[redacted] is referred to elsewhere in this report.

[SF T-40 on 9/3/63] X U

Calif. Attended C.P. meeting

[redacted]

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As of September 1963, [redacted], Berkeley, were members of the Berkeley Club of the CP. (U)

[SF T-14 on 9/25/63] X U

YFJ subsequently distributed leaflets at various high schools in Oakland and Berkeley regarding the September 18, 1963, demonstration in Oakland, California, and more than five hundred students participated in a walk-out demonstration.

[redacted] [SF T-78 on 10/2/63] X U

In February 1964, at a meeting of the Berkeley Off Campus CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, [redacted] reported on the February 7, 1964, YFJ demonstration at the California State Employment Offices, Oakland. He expressed disappointment because no new people were reached. He explained that the demonstration was the climax of a week-long membership drive centered in Alameda County, California. He added that the only persons who had participated were those who were already "politically aware." (U) [redacted]

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[SF T-14 on 2/10/64] X U

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on YFJ at a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 23, 1964. PROCTOR said that the Negro movement in Oakland, California, had met and decided that some type of action should be planned around the high rate of unemployment among Negroes. After an analysis, YFJ was formed. He stated that the program of YFJ was developed around the concept that every individual has a right to a job, that discrimination in job placement must end, and that new jobs must be created. BEN DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, concluded that the YFJ program must be duplicated throughout the country. (U)

[SF T-122 on 2/27/64] X U

The "Golden Gater," student newspaper at San Francisco State College, in its March 16, 1964, issue reported that the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED), fresh from a civil

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rights "victory" with the San Francisco Hotel Employees Association, was expanding to insure equal hiring practices in San Francisco and the East Bay Area (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties). Listed supporters of the AHCED included San Francisco Youth for Jobs and Berkeley Youth for Jobs.

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5. BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR (BAPL), "PROGRESSIVE LABOR" ("PL"), AND PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM).

A characterization of the above organization is contained in the Appendix hereto.

BAPL distributed leaflets during October 1963 in San Francisco, California, captioned, "Chairman MAO Tse-tung's statement, calling upon the people of the world to unite to oppose racial discrimination by U.S. imperialism and support the American Negroes in their struggle against racial discrimination." This was a one-page throw-away leaflet and had the following added at the bottom of the leaflet:

"The above statement by the eminent spokesman for the three quarters of a billion citizens of the People's Republic of China was issued August 1963. It is specifically a reflection of the overwhelming support of the peoples of the world for the just and vigorous struggle of the American Negro for equality and freedom. It is reprinted as a public service by the Bay Area Progressive Labor."

BAPL distributed leaflets in San Francisco, California, during October 1963 entitled, "Freedom," which related to the Negro movement in Monroe, North Carolina, and Freedom House. The leaflet appealed for all progressive-minded people of the Bay Area to show solidarity with this struggle. It pointed out that money is needed for organizing expenses, bail, lawyers, rent, and food. It requested that contributions be sent to BAPL in San Francisco.

[SF T-66, 10/9/63.] X U

A characterization of Freedom House is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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attended meeting

Bay Area Progressive Party

At a BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24, 1963, in San Francisco, California, LEIBEL BERGMAN introduced himself as the Chairman of the BAPL movement. [redacted] spoke at this meeting, stating that PLM advocates progressive and militant Marxism-Leninism here in the United States. PLM favors mass revolutionary action, such as sit-downs in theaters and stores. PLM does not advocate revolution by force and violence in the traditional sense, but advocates self-defense measures in order that individuals may not be denied their constitutional rights. Progressive Labor takes a strong stand against U.S. imperialism and advocates that there should be a Party which represents the working class (X)(U)

[SF T-31, 11/26/63.] X U

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In the latter part of 1959 LEIBEL BERGMAN, a Communist Party (CP) leader in the San Francisco County CP (SFCCP), became involved in a factionalist dispute with the leaders of the SFCCP and Northern California CP District. In 1960 charges were made against BERGMAN for his factionalist activities by the leaders of the Northern California CP District, which charges were never completely settled. The CP leadership decided BERGMAN could not hold an official position within the CP without the District's approval.

[SF T-67, on various dates between June 1959 and 12/12/62.] X U

[redacted] organized a class in Berkeley, California, to read and discuss the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, which first met during 1961. It was pointed out at this meeting that [redacted] had three (X)(U)

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months previously quit the CP. (C) (U)

[SF T-14, on 9/15/61, and 10/27/61.] (U)

LEIBEL BERGMAN and [redacted] reportedly have quit the BAPL. (C) (U)

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[SF T-31, 5/20/64.] (U)

At the BAPL-sponsored meeting held November 24, 1963, in San Francisco, [redacted] stated that, if the Negroes do not get their equal rights, BAPL will help them fight for it. (C) (U)

[SF T-68, 11/27/63.] (U)

BAPL sponsored a fund-raising party, which was held January 4, 1964, in Berkeley, California. This affair was held to raisefunds for the Freedom House, which is located in Monroe, North Carolina. (U)

[SF T-23, 1/15/64.] (U)

At a Steering Committee meeting of the PLM, held in New York City during May 1964, it was pointed out that the PLM group in California has plans to infiltrate an existing Negro organization and work through this organization. Demonstrations will be planned against the U. S. Government by attacking the foreign policy of the United States. (C) (U)

[SF T-69, 5/18/64.] (U)

MORTIMER SCHEER of Berkeley, California, the organizer for PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, during July 1964, reportedly had pointed out that PL's position regarding the civil rights movement in the South is that the movement (U) (C) Progress Labor Movement

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must develop armed self-defense forces. PLM's idealistic political views are to create new Government structures in the South in order for the Negroes to obtain their aims and objectives. (X) (U)

[SF T-19, 7/21 and 22/64.] X U

MORTIMER SCHEER, Organizer for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, reportedly has stated that the PLM is trying to coordinate their activities nationally with the radical fringe of the Negro civil rights groups. (X) (U)

[SF T-19, 10/8/64.] X U

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6. PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

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A source advised on June 27-28, 1964, that on those dates the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held its West Coast Conference at the Anglo Hotel, 241 - 6th Street, San Francisco. Twenty-two persons attended, including National General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN of New York, National Chairman HAROLD ALLEN of Philadelphia, and National Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN of New York. (X)(U)

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A characterization of the POC is appended hereto.

Comrade [redacted] opened the second session of the POC Conference by reading a report on the National Liberation Question. He pointed out that his report outlined the general features of the question and was not presented as a polemic per se. He said that the report was prepared in Los Angeles and took four or five months of work and discussion. The report was entitled "The Role of the Negro Worker in the Liberation of the American Working Class." [redacted] stated that "the fight for the liberation of the Black Belt and its coordination with the fight for the liberation of the rest of the country is the problem confronting the POC. The overall situation is the development of the proletarian movement in the United States in two aspects: 1) the fight for the national liberation in the colonies, specifically within the United States, and 2) the overall fight for socialism and communism. His report included a lengthy history of the Negro settlement in the United States and how they have fared. He said that he did not believe that there will be a liberation of the Black Belt without the establishment of socialism in the United States because the imperialists will not tolerate this planned development. He said that "if the situation becomes more acute the revolutionary potential of the people will grow and, with the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, will reach the point of open rebellion in the most oppressed area, namely in the Black Belt itself." (X)(U)

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He concluded that "this situation can be seen today by the increasing oppression by the Southern state governments and the increase in Negro discontent in the South. Presently, demonstrations are taking place in the cities. But as the situation becomes intensified, there will develop insurrectionary or guerilla movements in the Southern countryside. The task of the communists in this struggle is to coordinate the fight for the liberation of the American working class in both the colonial and home base areas. This task entails the establishment of an underground network capable of sustaining and winning a war in this country for the liberation of the American working class. This network must be able to facilitate unlimited movement for cadres moving between North and South, to coordinate and fuse together the overall struggles for the liberation in the Black Belt in the Northern big cities and intervening countryside so that the war can be efficiently conducted and won." (S) (W)

General Secretary ARMANDO ROMAN responded to HOFFMAN's report by pointing out that it is erroneous theory. He referred the group to recent articles in their publication, "Vanguard," for the correct line on the Negro question. He said, "It is class warfare, not minority warfare, that the POC advocates." Organizational Secretary HELEN ROMAN, in commenting on [redacted] report, said, "There is a revolutionary fervor among the Negro people, particularly in the South and New York, but we are not ready for the question of guerilla warfare. We do not take the lives of the working people. Our job is to harness the revolutionary fervor and raise it to a higher level. Experience has shown that we cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people. We have attempted it and it did not work." (S) (W)

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SF T-128 on 6/27/64

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C. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

1. NAACP

In March, 1964, TAREA HALL PITTMAN, Regional Secretary, NAACP, both on television and through news releases, stated that the NAACP "would not tolerate any unlawful activity, and anyone taking part in NAACP programs must be subject to NAACP rules of conduct." Further, that the NAACP was not in agreement with the sit-in tactics used by both the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Further, that the regional office of the NAACP is in disagreement with the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE.

On March 12, 1964, BURBRIDGE, as President of the San Francisco Chapter, NAACP, and WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of San Francisco Convention, issued a press statement stating that they were behind the AHCED and the racial activities would continue regardless of what anyone said.

SF T-140 advised in October, 1964, that the demonstrations sponsored by the San Francisco Chapter of NAACP were in no way sanctioned by either the regional office of NAACP or the national office of NAACP. Further, that the NAACP does not tolerate disobedience of the law. Further, that the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP had attempted to get approval for the demonstrations at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, in March, 1964, and during the auto row demonstration in April, 1964. Having failed to get approval for the demonstrations at Cadillac, BURBRIDGE attempted to get bail money from the national office, which in effect would have sanctioned the San Francisco Chapter - led demonstrations; however, no approval was forthcoming, and no bail money was made available.

SF T-140 concluded by stating that the action of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP in regard to leadership of demonstrations where illegal activities and violations of law occurred were in the nature of maverick actions.

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 13, 1964, set forth that the San Francisco NAACP threatened to extend mass picketing and sit-ins throughout the city if necessary. It quoted Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, local chapter president, as saying "We plan to be on the streets until every instance of inequality is eradicated."

[redacted] (U)

BURBRIDGE in a press conference March 12, 1964, reportedly stated that demonstrations which might violate laws are justified if there is an "important moral issue at stake," and if there is no personal injury or property damage. BURBRIDGE read a resolution adopted by the San Francisco NAACP calling for "mass protest," picketing, sit-ins, buyer's campaigns and appropriate constitutional means of attacking discrimination and segregation in public accomodations, housing, education, employment and politics. He said this resolution was inspired by the national NAACP, and that "all units of the NAACP were directed to implement the direct action resolution." "After years of attempts at being nice, we are resorting to these action campaigns," Dr. BURBRIDGE said. He accused San Francisco of failing to make civil rights a "reality."

The "News Call Bulletin" for March 12, 1964, set forth the split between the Regional Office of the NAACP and the President of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE. According to the article, the split concerned the NAACP's welcoming of the AHCED in joining in its demonstrations. BURBRIDGE issued a statement recognizing that "beneficial results" had followed the Ad Hoc Committee's activities. In this article, a Negro religious leader, Reverend HAMILTON BOSWELL, Pastor of the Jones Methodist Church, stated that 80 per cent of the demonstrators were white.

A meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on July 23, 1964, featured a panel of "experts on the Negro question." The meeting was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. WILLIAM BRADLEY, as a representative of CORE, criticized the severe sentences the San Francisco courts had handed out to civil rights demonstrators, and alleged this was without precedent throughout the country. He noted that civil rights demonstrators in other sections of the country had received very light sentences compared with those in San Francisco. (U)

BRADLEY declared "We are going to demonstrate in every city in the country where there is a CORE chapter. We will demonstrate against bad housing, against lack of jobs for the Negro people, against lack of good schools, against discrimination in all forms, and demonstrate against America's home grown fascist BARRY GOLDWATER." (U)

[redacted] (U)

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BRADLEY continued that CORE intended to step up the pace and scope of its demonstrations. He declared that America is at the crossroad and either "we go forward or backward, and CORE does not intend to go backward." (X) (U)

BRADLEY emphasized that this statement was being made not merely as head of the local CORE chapter, but also as a man who had been in recent communication with every official of CORE up to and including JAMES FARMER. (X)(U)

BRADLEY declared that it was the determination of every official in CORE to demonstrate, and that the support of others was desired. (X) (U)

CARL BLOICE was the next speaker and pointed out that a ready made base for CORE demonstrations was existent in San Francisco, and that CORE had not been able to "tap" this base. BLOICE noted that in covering demonstrations for the "People's World" (PW) newspaper, he had noted a tremendous amount of good will for the PW, CORE and the NAACP among whites and Negroes in the lowest income groups, but he expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which these groups cooperated with CORE and the NAACP. (X) (U)

The next speaker, Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, declared that there must be more and larger demonstrations, and that they must be maintained unceasingly. BURBRIDGE spoke bitterly of the sentences being meted out to the sit-in demonstrators, but declared that the demonstrations would continue, even if people did go to jail. BURBRIDGE declared that no great struggle was ever won by cowards, and if the Negro people of America and Negro people from San Francisco shirk from the struggle simply because a few arrests were made and stiff jail sentences handed out, "we" are lost. BURBRIDGE concluded that he felt the Negro people and "our white friends" were aroused and that they would continue to fight to bring about changes necessary to allow the Negro people to live in decency and comfort. (X) (U)

After this discussion of the attitude of the various individuals toward the sit-in demonstrations, the panel was asked to express its opinion on the Harlem situation. BRADLEY claimed that the Harlem trouble was a result of white landlords and businessmen victimizing the Negroes at every turn, denying them jobs and decent homes, and selling them inferior merchandise at high prices. He also criticized (X) (U)

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New York policemen for harassing Negroes who indicated they might be dissatisfied with conditions. (X)

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Dr. BURBRIDGE cited instances of sufferings of the Negro people in San Francisco wherein they allegedly were subjected to subhuman living conditions and working conditions. He expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of both the city politicians and the Chamber of Commerce toward Negroes. He also criticized the attitude of the labor unions toward Negroes and cited cases of Negro unemployment and failure to employ Negroes in highly skilled jobs. (X)

BURBRIDGE subsequently declared that the Negro cannot be restrained. He stated that the Negro must bring his case before the American public, and he must do this from day to day, week after week, month after month in the strongest way possible without resorting to gunfire. BURBRIDGE stated that gunfire is not a logical presentation of one side of a debate. He declared you resort to gunfire only when there is no point in debating any longer, and "I don't believe we have quite reached this stage yet. Certainly I hope we haven't." (X)

BURBRIDGE declared that he felt that it would be very stupid to resort to violence regardless of any personal inclinations on the part of some of the more militant leaders. (X)

LOUIS LOMAX, the Negro writer, was continually criticized by members of the panel as being a person who had sold out to the white power structure and who was then devoting his talents to aiding the white power structure in keeping the Negroes from obtaining their full rights as citizens of this country. (X)

During the course of the discussion, Dr. BURBRIDGE made a bitter personal attack on Mayor SHELLEY of San Francisco, alleging that he was a pliant tool of the white power structure serving the interest of that structure. (X)

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2. CORE

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The Berkeley Campus Chapter of CORE published the "Campus Core-Lator" in September, 1964.

This newsletter, in an article by JACK WEINBERG entitled "Recent Trends in the Local Civil Rights Movement," set forth the following in part:

Congress of Racial Equality member Calif.

"The 'Movement' as we now know it in the Bay Area is a very recent development. Through the beginning of 1963, there were few significant achievements attributable to direct action. Although direct action groups existed, their goals were either remote or of an extremely limited nature. Thousands of man-hours were spent picketing Woolworth and Kress in sympathy with Southern lunch counter demonstrations; realtors and apartment house managers were picketed because of their refusal, in specific cases, to sell or rent homes to Negroes; employment projects concentrated mainly on demanding that all-white business establishments where specific instances of discrimination could be documented, 'integrate' their work force. The Movement had a high moral tone, but little social content. Dimestore picketing had little visible effect (except demoralization). Eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation with petty entrepeneurs brought about concessions of microscopic import: one apartment, one or two jobs. Image was all-important. Suit and tie was the standard direct action costume. Talking and smoking were forbidden on picketlines. Spacing of pickets, and holding of signs 'properly' were important. The CORE chapter was considered a 'small group of dedicated people.'

"The Freedom Rides of 1961 brought the first large wave of people into CORE, but local direct action generally followed the above pattern until early 1963. At this time Berkeley and Oakland CORE entered into direct action against Montgomery Ward in Oakland. They considered this action a bold new step (which it was) because 'Monkey Ward' already

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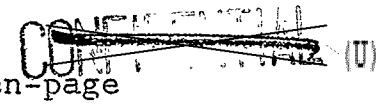
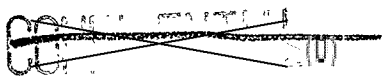


employed some Negroes (about 2%). A seventeen-page fact booklet (now a rare collectors' item) was prepared, presenting CORE's case. In reality, the booklet was a defense of CORE's right to demand more than tokenism in employment. It presented the thesis that token employment of Negroes was a discriminatory hiring policy. After two weeks of picketing, the project was successfully concluded. The new type target demanded a new type agreement. The agreement reached with Montgomery Ward was the prototype of future Bay Area employment agreements. It pioneered demands for statistical reporting, special recruitment policies, and goal projections. Hundreds of jobs for minority people were soon opened. The demands of the Movement had undergone a radical change. Although the number of pickets involved (as many as 60 at a time) was much greater than previous demonstrations, the overall picketline protocol remained about the same.

"The next significant turning point was at the Mel's Drive-In restaurants. This action led to the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, and even more significantly, changed the entire mood of demonstration. The notion of trying to maintain a respectable image was almost entirely demolished. The first Mel's lines did not even pay lip service to non-violence. The policy was, 'We'll defend our line'. There was singing, shouting, clapping, smoking, talking, walking two abreast, dancing, and all types of dress on the line. 'Experienced' civil rights demonstrators didn't know what to think. Some stayed away; some tried to instruct the line in proper conduct; some joined in. Never before were there such large civil rights picketlines. The project was successfully concluded following two large waves of sit-ins and arrests. This was a pioneering attempt at using civil disobedience in a situation where the form of the protest was not directly related to the grievance. The demonstrators were not sitting-in for service; they were sitting-in to protest an unfair hiring policy. Although other local direct action groups did not immediately incorporate massive civil disobedience into their programs, they were unable to maintain the picket line protocol upon which they had previously



insisted. Picket lines became more spontaneous, more people joined, the situation became more excitable, and demonstrators put increasing pressure on their leaders for escalation of tactics.

"The Lucky Stores demonstrations consolidated the image of militancy and new notions of protocol established at Mel's. It also greatly increased the involvement of the college community in the civil rights movement. One new precedent was established. CORE continued using the shop-in tactic despite almost universal condemnation by the white community. By refusing to be scolded into submission, the movement achieved a new power, and a new respect, from enemies as well as from friends. The notion of image was dead; only results counted!

"Little need be said about the Sheraton Palace and Automobile Row demonstrations. They greatly increase the number of people involved in civil rights demonstrations, although the demonstrators still came largely from the college campuses. At the Sheraton Palace, it was proved that the civil rights movement, unlike most modern labor unions, is willing to break an anti-picketing injunction in order to preserve constitutional guarantees. The demonstrations were among the most spectacular and exciting civil rights actions ever held in this country. Mass picketing and mass arrests forced the press to give full coverage, and this in turn became one of the most effective means of mobilizing additional support. The Bay Area civil rights movement became a force to be reckoned with, and a Human Relations Commission, long sought by more conservative groups, was established by the City of San Francisco. . . ."

WEINBERG is identified on page two of the publication as a member of the Technical Staff.

WEINBERG was arrested November 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In, March 7, 1964, at the Palace Hotel, and April 11, 1964, on Auto Row in connection with demonstrations.

Following WEINBERG's article, the editor's note set forth the following:

The Editor is DAVID FRIEDMAN, according to page two. Congress of Racial Equality Calif.

"The Movement must begin to take a new direction. The lesson of the San Francisco civil rights trials is that the power structure will not tolerate massive social change. The Sheraton Palace action was a small scale revolution against the status quo. Nowhere in this nation can a real social revolution succeed under the present distribution of political forces. Only political power can protect us against crippling harassment in the courts. If our demonstrations become more successful, nine-month sentences like that of Dr. Burbridge will become the rule for civil rights demonstrators. Sit-ins may be made felonies under new state laws. The social forces that are emerging with accelerating automation and unemployment will be used against us, unless we prepare a political base, starting with the Negro community, but responsive to the increasingly urgent needs of white workers and the unemployed."

FRIEDMAN was arrested March 1, 1964, in connection with the Palace Hotel demonstrations.

CHARLES LEINENWEBER, in an article entitled "Prospects for Civil Rights," declared as follows:

"The Present Calif.

"The ghetto Negro is more and more the typical inhabitant of the largest cities of the North. Almost seventy-five per cent of the nineteen million Negroes in the U. S. are urban dwellers; virtually all rural Negroes live in the South. With the increasing urbanization of the Negro and his relocation in the North, the problems which he faces have become more clearly defined. First of all, he gains sophistication from daily contact with many others immersed in the same situation. Further, he is likely to be aware of the efforts of various segments of the civil rights movement, and even may have been reached by some of the activists. Secondly, the urban Negro develops that insight into official American life which comes from standing outside of it. The Negro masses do not

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believe in those myths which assert 'equality of opportunity,' 'equal justice for all under law,' and 'the highest standard of living in the world'--the central claims of American society. These myths have absolutely no reality for the Negro people.

"As the consciousness of the urban Negro advances, the status quo comes more and more under attack, both in a qualitative and a quantitative sense. The problems he faces are themselves analyzed in a more penetrating way than before, and links between them are perceived. Thus the demands he makes are more fundamental, more of a threat to the system. Agitation increases in volume as greater numbers are swept into the Negro movement for change. And of course, the system resists by any means possible. The primary mode of resistance is the use of police terror--a familiar tactic in the ghetto. (As this article is being prepared, every Negro in north Philadelphia is under house arrest; it's night-time here). The white power structure which fortifies and defends the system refuses to be shaken. They attempt to keep agitation for change under their control, to tie demands to the bargaining table and other channels of action which they legitimate. Any independent show of power by the Negro people is crushed; they are then led to the bargaining table where they can only be betrayed--where the white power structure may toss down a few crumbs while insuring its own continued dominance.

"It is important to recognize who comprises the white power structure before we can see how it may be shattered. The power structure is made up of business and real estate wealth, and is held together by the city machine. The machines are directly sustained by and responsible to this wealth. Machine politicians repay campaign donations by levying regressive sales taxes rather than property taxes; by using the police as agents for the slumlord. They use Uncle Toms and opportunists like Dawson and Powell to identify their interests with those of the Negro--while they are his main enemy in the Northern ghetto. The political tag for the machine is: the Democratic Party. These machines are the source of strength for

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the Democratic Party in the North, and are reactionary to the core by their very nature. Philadelphia's Tate can trace his political ancestry, through Dilworth, directly back to Clark and the 'liberal' A.D.A. reform machine. The Northern machines are notorious for their war of brutality against the Negro population to keep them subdued and squeezed safely into the ghettos. These are Johnson's staunchest allies. The 'moderate' Negro leaders who announced the moratorium have in effect proclaimed their intention to 'leave it to Lyndon' and his urban political machines to defend the Negro people.

"But there is not very much which Johnson will do. One of the primary causes of ghetto misery is tremendously high unemployment. Yet the Democratic Party program doesn't even creep toward full employment. The 'war on poverty' trains workers for jobs which do not exist. It may sway votes, but it will not tear down slums. The civil rights act does not affect the ghetto Negro at all; most Northern states already have stronger laws. This indicates a willingness on the part of the power structure and the Democratic Party to do away with legal segregation, but at the same time it shows their inability to alter the status quo which is their life. The Democratic Party is powerless to stop the so-called 'white blacklash.' It cannot provide a basis on which Negro and white workers can unite instead of fighting over what jobs remain. At the very most it can present vapid illusions about upward mobility for Negroes, all the while using the national press to smear militant protest about the real world. The civil rights movement would plunge into disaster if it supported this bankruptcy.

"The Future

"The movement for civil rights is being transformed as it sinks roots into the black ghetto. A new leadership is emerging which reflects the aspirations of the urban Negro--a very militant leadership which includes such figures as Jesse Gray, Rev. Glamison, and Malcolm X. Yesterday's militants--like King and Rustin--are the new Uncle Toms. Men like these never had a working base in the ghetto, were never responsible to the feelings of

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the urban Negro as the new leaders in many ways are. Yet, even the new leaders in all their militancy are likely to be thrust aside as the movement becomes more and more viable in the ghetto. The new leaders still bear scars from the old days when things were organized differently. For example, when tenants' councils developed during the Harlem rent strike, Gray as a leader lacked a clear program to extend the activity of the councils to include school boycotts, self-defense, and political action. In fact, he acted as a fetter to further any spontaneous development of the tenants' councils.

"It is natural that the more militant Negro leader should be associated with separatism. The oppressed urban Negro perceives the social roots of his frustration and, simultaneously, the commitment of the white power structure to making him its scapegoat. Thus, the emergence of a separatist phase signifies a turn of the civil rights movement towards the working class Negro. Importantly, it is only through such self-assertion that the Negro can ever win freedom. He must control any movement which is to liberate him in order to insure that it will remain responsive to himself, rather than to the power structure. With this self-assertion, he can eventually win allies to his struggle.

"The first hurdle which needs to be cleared is the coming election. Liberals are panic-stricken at the thought of a Goldwater victory. But a vote for Johnson will not arrest the drift of American politics to the right. By 1972, a Goldwater may be the left-wing candidate, opposing a real fascist, simply because we will have exhausted our energies in working for the lesser evil, in rallying the Negro and white workers around their 'friend,' a man from a party which can offer no solution. Remember: to ask a Negro to vote for the Democratic Party means support for continued police brutality, continued mass unemployment, more slums and misery. Johnson's program does not justify the subordination of the Negro struggle to his victory.

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"The power of the Negro people is constantly under assault by the agents of the power structure. The press makes daily attacks upon the militants, who are slandered as 'racists in reverse' and prophets of desperation. With the help of Wilkins, Rustin & Co. the newspapers assure the Negro that he can win freedom only by relying upon his enemies. The facts belie that course

"Independent political action must begin now. The 'white backlash' will not end on election day, but will end when there is room enough in the society for all. The Negro masses cannot wait for the fossilized trade unions to eradicate racism in their ranks, but must build a movement based on their own participation and serving as the awakener of the white working class in an assault upon corporation supremacy. The power structure can be smashed--but never by working with it through the Democratic Party, which paves the way for reaction by acceeding to its basic premises. It can only be smashed from the outside. The field of struggle cannot be left to the white racists and to a Johnson whose Democratic Party answer is 'law and order' through police terror, not jobs, housing and schools. It is time for the Negro people to win the struggle with a mass demonstration of their own, independent power. That is the only answer."

JACK WEINBERG, in another article entitled "We Will Not Stop Demonstrating! (Speech given at Campus CORE street rally), in part, set forth the following:

"We must keep fighting for equal opportunity, we must keep fighting for justice. If we stop raising demands, if we stop raising issues, neither party will be responsive to our needs.

"But exactly what do our liberal advisors ask of the civil rights movement? They ask the movement to stop holding demonstrations. They ask it to cool things down. Maybe the movement can call off its demonstrations, but it can't cool things down. All it can do is withhold leadership. People can't be turned on and off. In

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those areas where violence is feared, a moratorium on demonstrations will make things hotter. The active civil rights leadership is not firmly entrenched in the Negro community, and it will lose its influence as soon as it stops producing results. Within the community, a moratorium on civil rights activity can only be interpreted as a sign that the movement is not totally committed to the problems of the ghetto. It will show that the movement has reservations. The people are angry. The people are bitter. The situation is tense, and justifiably so. The civil rights movement holds some promise of results to the Negro community. This cannot be withdrawn. The reality of protest is with us. The only question remaining is whether the protest will have direction or whether it will not.

"No, we won't stop demonstrating. We won't let the reaction scare us into quitting and making a deal to accept the status quo. We're tired of 'friends'; we want allies."

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Chairman of San Francisco CORE, has publicly stated at press conferences and over television, that CORE is not interested in the color of a man's skin or in his politics, but welcomes everyone who is willing to fight for civil rights.

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3. AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED)

AHCED is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

member

a. Plans and Strategy

In the March 16, 1964, issue of the "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College campus newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Ad Hoc Club Expanding Fast." Among other things the article informed that AHCED's plan of operation was as follows:

1) A head count is taken by AHCED in a given firm.

2) AHCED then asks the firm for a head count. The number is then given to AHCED. If AHCED believes more non-whites should be employed, then negotiations commence with the firm.

3) If no satisfaction is obtained by AHCED, then AHCED resorts to picketing, demonstrations or "direct action" as a last resort.

Calif.

Fwland

A meeting of AHCED was held on March 17, 1964, at 1366 Turk Street, San Francisco. At that meeting, [redacted] Chairman, related that before any committee would be allowed to participate in any of the activities of AHCED, the committee must believe in civil rights through direct action, viz., picketing, sit-ins, etc. [redacted]

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SF T-62 on 3/18/64

[redacted], an officer of AHCED, believed that regardless of any laws that AHCED broke, no law was important as the law of self-preservation for the Negro people and he intended to see that no Negroes who had lived in San Francisco longer than 90 days were unemployed. However, if he had to [redacted]

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he would break every "phony" law on the statute books and even legitimate laws such as laws against blocking exits, creating fire hazards, infringing on privacy of other people, etc. [redacted] commented that no law which stood in the way of privacy of the Negro people would be allowed to have any influence on the action of AHCED in fight for jobs for Negroes. [redacted] explained the difference between what he called legal laws and illegal laws. For example, he considered the law limiting the number of pickets present at any place as an illegal law. His argument was that these laws acted to persecute Jim Crow; therefore, they were illegal laws and his duty was to break them and he would continue to do so until the fight was completely won. (C) (U)

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[SF T-62 on 3/18/64] (C) (U)

b. Plans as Set Forth in AHCED Publications

Source furnished a copy of a leaflet captioned, "Sheraton-Palace Demonstrators Rules of Procedure." Among other things, the leaflet instructed:

> "If arrested, link arms; and go limp when broken apart from the person next to you. Remain limp on the way to the paddy wagon."

[SF T-21 on 3/6/64] (C) (U)

Information concerning demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, is later set forth in this report.

[redacted] attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club in December 1963. (C) (U)

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[SF T-14 in 12/63] (C) (U)

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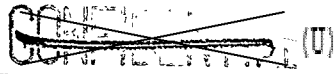

MICHAEL GENE MYERSON reportedly acknowledged that he was the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Berkeley representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, according to an article in the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco. The article further related that MYERSON led a 450-member United States contingent to the Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1962.

4. SLATE

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On April 24, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a throwaway leaflet from an unidentified individual on the University of California (UC) campus, Berkeley, California, which set forth the SLATE platform for the spring semester 1964. This platform stated in part that SLATE fully supported the civil rights revolution, both locally and nationally and urged that the University immediately cease and apologize for the police harrassment of Negro students. It stated that as one of the original members of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination, SLATE had participated in all demonstrations of this group, including the Sheraton Palace demonstration. It proposed that the Associated Students of the UC raise an appeal and defense fund for use by University students, alumni, faculty and employees who were arrested and prosecuted for participating in civil rights demonstrations.

The leaflet further stated that one of the SLATE candidates for Representatives at Large to the Student Senate was BETTINA APTHEKER. BETTINA APTHEKER has been elsewhere characterized in this report.

JACQUELINE GOLDBERG, also known as JACKIE GOLDBERG, was also listed as a candidate for representative at large. JACQUELINE GOLDBERG has been elsewhere characterized in this report.

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OTHER Removed per court order.

(U)

[redacted] testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on June 19, 1957, that he was a Communist Party (CP) member prior to 1948 and knew AUBREY GROSSMAN as a member of the CP during that time. b6 b7C

On July 24, 1961, AUBREY GROSSMAN met with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP USA, in San Francisco, to discuss the legal defense of the CP USA. (U)

[SF T-119, 7/24/61] U

At a CP meeting held at 575 Athens Street, San Francisco, on August 23, 1962, it was announced that AUBREY GROSSMAN was no longer a member of the CP. (U)

[SF T-9, August, 1962] U

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OTHER Removed Per Court Order.

[redacted]

Mrs. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, former membership director of District Number 4, CP, advised on November 20, 1945 that [redacted] was a member of the CP.

MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District CP and ROSCOE PROCTOR, member CP National Committee, met in October, 1961 with [redacted] to discuss ways of reaching "liberal forces around the CP" to form a broad base for defense of CP. (X)(4)

[SF T-16, 10/18/61] X4

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b7C

[redacted] was a member of the East Bay Regional Committee of the Northern California District CP in 1963.

[SF T-16, 5/29/63] X4

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Select Real Estate and Rental Company, 3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco, California

The "San Francisco Examiner", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on September 19, 1963, identified the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) as the organization demonstrating against Select Real Estate and Rental Company.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that on September 14, 1963, the San Francisco Chapter of CORE staged a "sit-in" demonstration at the Select Real Estate and Rental Company, 3315 - 24th Street, San Francisco, California, for alleged discrimination against Negroes and other minorities in renting homes and apartments. Eleven individuals were arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on September 14, 1963, and were charged with violation of Section 602J (Illegal entry) of the California Penal Code.

On September 17, 1963, three more individuals were arrested and on September 18, 1963, one additional arrest was made. The arrests on September 17 and 18, 1963 were on the basis of violation of Section 415 (Disturbing the Peace) of the California Penal Code. The owner of the realty company, SAMUEL L. PEITCHEL, in each of the 15 cases of those arrested during the three days, placed these individuals under citizen's arrest.

Records of the San Francisco Municipal Court and the "San Francisco Examiner" of September 19, 1963, set forth that at the trial of these individuals PEITCHEL requested that all charges be dropped as he had signed a non-discriminatory agreement with CORE. All charges were dropped by the San Francisco Municipal Court.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Among the 15 arrested were the following:

[redacted]

SF T-12 advised in June, 1964, that [redacted] attended two meetings of the San Francisco Du Bois Club (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
JD/jmp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

on June 4 and 28, 1964. (X)(U)

A characterization of the San Francisco Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

[redacted] Calif. b6 b7C

SF T-34 advised in June of 1964, that [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964. (X)(U)

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix of this report.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] Miss, Calif.

SF T-16 reported in October, 1963, that [redacted] attended a Communist Party (CP) Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963. (X) (U)

[redacted]

SF T-30 in October and November, 1963, reported that [redacted] attended meetings of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on October 15, 1962 and on October 29, 1962, both sessions held at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (X)(U) Calif

A characterization of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-31 in March of 1963, reported that [redacted] attended the March 18, 1963, meeting of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (X)(U)

SF T-32 in April, 1962, reported that [redacted] offered his services to the Committee for Constitutional Liberties on April 25, 1962. (X)(U)

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A characterization of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL) is contained in the appendix of this report.

SF T-3 advised in September, 1963, that [redacted] subscribed to the "People's World" (PW) during 1963. b6 b7C

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted] b6 b7C
also known as
[redacted]

SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the CP Youth Club and the CP Berkeley Off Campus Youth Club.

[redacted]

SF T-14 in December, 1963, reported that [redacted] b6 b7C chaired a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off Campus Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.

SF T-6 reported in April, 1963, that [redacted] b6 b7C attended an enlarged meeting of the San Francisco County CP held on April 3, 1963, at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco.

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-29 reported in April, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, at a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, an announcement was made that [redacted] had quit as treasurer of the club.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

B. Mel's Drive-In
3355 Geary Boulevard,
San Francisco, California

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The "San Francisco Examiner" on November 4, 1963, set forth that sit-in pickets were arrested on November 2 and 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant at 3355 Geary Boulevard, San Francisco, California. It set forth that the demonstration was instigated by the Direct Action Committee, a loosely organized group of students at San Francisco State College. They were joined by the Ad Hoc Committee To End Discrimination (AHCED) and an organization called "Youth for Jobs" (YFJ). The pickets were described by the paper as being from the "beard and sandal set".

The article pointed out that the co-owner of Mel's Drive-In was Acting Mayor HAROLD DOBBS who was a candidate for San Francisco Mayor in the election held on November 5, 1963. Picketing was not confined to DOBBS' business but also included his residence.

The demonstrators denied that politics was involved and claimed that the picketing was directed against racial discrimination in hiring. DOBBS counterclaimed that twelve per cent of his 245 employees in San Francisco were Negroes and that 30 per cent of the employees were minority groups.

A characterization of the AHCED and YFJ is contained in the appendix of this report.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department set forth that 117 arrests were made at Mel's Drive-In. Eighteen demonstrators were arrested twice.

The demonstrators, instead of seeking service, refused it and occupied all seats in the restaurant. In addition they were described as engaging in singing, chanting and feet stomping. When the manager asked the demonstrators to leave they refused and went limp after locking arms. The arrests were based on a citizen's complaint under Sections 602J and 415 of the California Penal Code (Interfering and obstructing a lawful business and disturbing the peace).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] Assistant District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, on October 9, 1964, advised that among other motions filed, an indefinite continuance was requested and granted to those arrested at Mel's Drive-In on the basis that State Law was used to enforce discrimination by a private firm, thus violating the United States Constitution. It was claimed by the defense that at that time a case was pending before the United States Supreme Court that would "settle the Constitutional question". However the case did not settle the question and had no application to the arrests at Mel's Drive-In. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that the cases of those arrested were due to be set for trial on October 15, 1964. b6 b7C

Among the 117 arrests made were the following numbered individuals:

(1) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-29 on April 10, 1964, advised on April 5, 1964, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, San Francisco, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-35 reported on April 13, 1950, that [redacted] had given up his position as Educational Director of the Eureka Valley Club of the San Francisco County CR (SFCCP) and was then serving as chairman for the club. b6 b7C

[redacted] - mother b6 b7C

SF T-36 on July 29, 1947, identified [redacted] as a member of the Eureka Club, SFCCP [redacted]

Records of the Clerk, Superior Court of San Francisco County, San Francisco, California, revealed in case No. 32981, that [redacted] was granted a divorce from [redacted] on July 1, 1944 and as a result of this divorce was awarded custody of [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30 advised on June 22, 1964, that [redacted] was present at the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, held June 19-21, 1964 in San Francisco. (U)

(3) [redacted] b6 b7C
also known as [redacted]

SF T-37 in October, 1963, advised that on September 22 and October 13, 1963, [redacted] attended meetings of the East Bay Du Bois Club held at 1811A Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California. (U) [redacted] b6 b7C

A characterization of the East Bay Du Bois Club is contained in the appendix of this report.

Information on [redacted] who reportedly recently married [redacted] appears later in this report under Mel's Drive-In. b6 b7C

(4) [redacted] Youth for Jobs Committee b6 b7C

SF T-38, in August, 1964, reported that [redacted] was a member of the YFJ as of August, 1964. (U)

(5) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-31 on January 29, 1964, furnished a copy of the news letter published by the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. Among other things the news letter identified [redacted] as chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

(6) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-39 advised on July 31, 1963, that [redacted] known to SF T-37 as a member of the Portland, Oregon CP Youth Club, advised on July 29, 1963, that [redacted] had joined the CP in the latter part of May, 1963, in Portland. (U)

C.P. member

Oregon

C.P.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

(7) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-40 advised on September 3, 1963, that [redacted] was a current registered member of the West Adams CP Club in Los Angeles as of September 3, 1963. (X)(U)

SF T-41 in September, 1963, advised that [redacted] was living in the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, and was working on youth work with PROCTOR. (X)U

(8) [redacted] b6 b7C

C.P. member

(X)(X)(U) SF T-11 reported on April 7, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, [redacted] was elected to the SFCCP County Committee.

(9) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-29 reported on April 10, 1964, that on April 5, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco at 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco. (X)(U)

Calif.

(10) [redacted] b6 b7C

During an interview by the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, on March 27, 1957, [redacted] stated he had been reading communist and socialist literature since the age of 15. He indicated he firmly believed socialism was the best form of government, although, "he concurred with the communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

Calif.

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30 advised on March 23, 1964, that during 1963 and 1964 [redacted] attended a number of meetings of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (X)(U)

(11) [redacted] b6 b7C

(X)U SF T-14 on January 29, 1964, identified [redacted] as chairman of the Off Campus CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(12) [redacted] Calif.

CONFIDENTIAL (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - father

SF T-42 reported on October 6, 1961, that [redacted] Calif. was an active member of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District CP, during period of February, 1961 - September, 1961. (X)(U)

[redacted] stepmother [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-42 reported on July 9, 1960, that [redacted] attended a special meeting of the Professional Cultural Section of the Southern California District CP, on July 9, 1960, at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles. (X)(U) Calif.

(13) [redacted] b6 b7C

The January 25, 1964, edition of the PW on page three, columns one and two, contains an invitation to the 26th Anniversary celebration of the PW to be held February 1, 1964, in San Francisco. [redacted] was listed as one of the four special guests to be honored at this event.

(14) [redacted]

SF T-14 reported on November 2, 1962, that on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley, California. (X)(U) b6 b7C

(15) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-28 advised on February 7, 1964, that [redacted] attended W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, sponsored lectures on Soviet civilization held in Berkeley, California, on January 30, 1964 and February 6, 1964. (X)(U)

[redacted] was a member of the Professional Section of the SFCCP during the period of 1942-47. (X)(U) b6 b7C

San Francisco C.P. Calif.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on 6/19/57, at San Francisco. b6 b7C

[redacted] SF T-43 on April 4, 1946, advised that [redacted] was membership and dues director of the Russian Hill Branch, SFCCP in 1946. b6 b7C

(16) [redacted] also known as [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-44 on July 22, 1964, identified [redacted] as [redacted]

SF T-45 reported on July 27, 1956, that the leading functionaries of the Kings County CP, Washington, on July 29, 1956, were to meet for the purpose of meeting a representative of the National Committee, CP, USA. b6 b7C

SF T-46 related on July 31, 1956, that on July 29, 1956, a closed CP meeting was held in Seattle, Washington. The featured speaker was [redacted] who identified himself as "an Executive from National"

(17) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-47 reported on January 24, 1944, that [redacted] had been elected financial director of the Fillmore Club, SFCCP, on January 20, 1944. b6 b7C

(18) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 reported on October 17, 1963, that on October 14, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP Youth Committee meeting in San Francisco.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-48 reported during November and December, 1961 and April, 1962, that [redacted] attended meetings of the Executive Board of the San Diego County CP. (C)(U)

(19) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 advised during November, 1962, that on October 26 and November 9, 1962, [redacted] attended two CP recruiting classes. (C)(U)

[redacted]

SF T-49 reported ... on February 8, 1960, that on January 27, 1960, [redacted] attended a New York County CP membership meeting at which time he was welcomed back into the CP. [redacted] b6 b7C at this meeting indicated that he had been in the CP for 25 years and was glad to be back. (C)(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On September 18, 1964, [redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP, informed SAs of the FBI that his wife left the CP immediately after KHRUSHCHEV vilified JOSEPH STALIN.

(20) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 reported in November, 1962, that on October 9, 1962, [redacted] attended CP recruiting classes chaired by a CP leader. (C)(U)

[redacted]

(Will be documented later in this report when his son [redacted] is mentioned.)

(21) [redacted]

SF T-30 on November 8, 1963, reported that [redacted] b6 b7C during November, 1963, was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (C)(U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(22) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 in 1963 and 1964 identified [redacted] as a member of the CP Youth Section, Berkeley, California. (U)

(23) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-21 and SF T-50 reported in February, 1962, that [redacted] attended the San Francisco School of Social Sciences on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco. (U) Calif.

SF T-30 in 1963 reported that [redacted] participated in activities of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco, during 1963. (U)

(24) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-37 advised in October, 1963, that during 1963, [redacted] attended meetings and was associated with the East Bay W.E.B. Du Bois Club. (U)

In an article in the "Daily Californian" a publication of the University of California, October 10, 1963, issue, [redacted] was identified as a member of the Du Bois Club, a "revolutionary Marxist students organization".

Calif.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(25.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30 on May 10, 1963, identified [redacted] as chairman of the Political Action Committee of the W.E.B.duBois Club of San Francisco. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-9 reported on December 7, 1956, that at a CP meeting held in San Francisco on November 29, 1956, an announcement was made that [redacted] and [redacted] had dropped out of the CP because of disillusionment with the leadership of the CP. (U)

(26.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-28 on June 23, 1964, advised that [redacted] had been a member of the Berkeley W.E.B.duBois Club and had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B.duBois Clubs of America, which was held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964. (U)

(27.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30 on November 18, 1963, identified [redacted] as a member of the W.E.B.du Bois Club of San Francisco. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Long Island, New York, on March 15, 1958, identified [redacted] a writer, as a concealed Communist. [redacted] has identified herself as being an open CP member from 1936 to 1939, an underground member of the CP from 1939 to 1944 or 1945, and a self-admitted former Soviet agent.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(28.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 reported on November 27, 1962 that on November 9, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley conducted by a CP leader. (U)

[redacted]

SF T-51 reported on February 14, 1959 that as of February 13, 1959, [redacted] were members of the Studio City Club, Southern California District CP, and that [redacted] was the chairman of the club. (U) b6 b7C

(29.) [redacted] b6

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-52, during the latter half of 1946, identified [redacted] as CP members who were anxious to keep their CP affiliations a secret. (U)

SF T-44 on July 22, 1964, identified [redacted] as a former wife of [redacted] who acted as a Soviet espionage agent in Korea in the 1930's. (U) b6 b7C

(30.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-4 reported on February 10, 1964 that on February 9, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club, Berkeley, California. (U)

[redacted]

SF T-10 on January 23, 1964, identified [redacted] of the Northern District California CP. (U) b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

SF T-53 reported on February 19, 1964, that on February 10, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Berkeley Industrial Club CP at 2712 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley. (X)(U)

Calif. b6 b7C

(31.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30, SF T-31, SF T-54, SF T-14, and SF T-55 have reported that [redacted] was first reported active in affairs of the W.E.B.DuBois Club in March, 1963, and that she has continued her membership in 1964. (X)(U)

Calif

(32.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-56 reported on January 28, and 29, 1957, that [redacted] attended the Saturday session of the New York State CP Convention on January 26, 1957. Said convention was held from January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston, New York. (X)(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-57 reported in August, 1944, that [redacted] name was included in a list of members of the 21st AD Club of the CP in New York. (X)(U)

(33.) [redacted]

Previously identified in this report.

(34.) [redacted] Calif. b6 b7C

[redacted] (X)(U)

Calif

SF T-42 reported on February 23, 1961, that [redacted] as of February, 1961, was a member of the Lawyers Group, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District CP. (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[SF T-42] has identified [redacted] as a practicing attorney with the law firm of [redacted] Los Angeles, California. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-58, on June 15, 1957, reported that as of June, 1957, [redacted] was a member of the Hollywood Section, Los Angeles County, CP. (X)(U)

(35.) [redacted] b6 b7C

In the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call-Bulletin", a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, there appeared an article captioned, "An Ad Hoc Leader Keeps Past Closed". Among other things, the article related that [redacted] acknowledged he was the W.E.B.duBois Club-Berkeley, California representative in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. The article further related that [redacted] led the 450 member United States contingent to the communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland in August, 1962.

SF T-5 in 1962 reported that in 1962, a [redacted] functionary of the CP USA considered [redacted] as one of those young people important enough to become a leader of the CP. (X)(U) b6 b7C

(36.) [redacted] Calif.

[SF T-31, on January 29, 1964,] furnished a copy of the January, 1964, newsletter of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco, which, among other things, reported [redacted] of the W.E.B.duBois Club of San Francisco. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(37.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-34, on June 25, 1964, reported that [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B.duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964.

SF T-30 corroborated in June, 1964, [redacted] attendance at the founding convention of the W.E.B.duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco June 19-21, 1964.

(38.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-59, on January 3, 1961, reported that [redacted] went to Cuba in 1960 and returned in 1961 on a trip sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). While in Cuba, she saw her father, [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14 reported in 1962 and 1963 that [redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B.duBois Club, Berkeley, California, in 1962 and 1963, but it is not known if she was a member. In October and November, 1963, she attended CP contact classes for prospective CP recruits held in Berkeley, California. b6 b7C

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

In the May 23, 1944 issue of the "Daily Worker", [redacted] was identified as an alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association (CPA).

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

[redacted]

SF T-121 reported on March 5, 1955 that as of 1953, [redacted] was a member of the CP Club in the North Winchester area of New York, regularly attending meetings and ~~paying~~ dues in the CP. (C)(U)

b6
b7C

(39.) [redacted]

SF T-14 related on March 9, 1964, that on March 8, 1964, at a meeting of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, [redacted] criticized the CP, and said he was getting nothing from the CP membership except loss of security. (C)(U)

Calif.

b6
b7C

(40.) [redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-30 on November 7, 1963, identified [redacted] as a member of the W.E.B. duBois Club of San Francisco. (C)(U)

Calif.

(41.) [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SF T-9 related on April 15, 1964, that on April 3, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP held at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, she was among those nominated for a position in the San Francisco County CP but failed to get elected. (C)(U)

Calif.

(42.) [redacted]

Calif. attended meeting of W.E.B. DuBois Club

In September, 1963, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, inasmuch as he had previously expressed his desire to travel to Cuba during the summer of 1963.

b6
b7C

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[redacted] admitted this and said he had become interested in Cuba as a result of his college work and reading of the proposed trip through his college newspaper. He admitted attending a planning meeting for the trip. He said he decided not to go when he was informed that any person who did so might become involved in litigation. b6 b7C

(43. [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30, on November 7, 1963, identified [redacted] as a Social-Cultural Committee Chairman of the W.E.B.duBois Club of San Francisco. Cal. F.

[redacted]

SF T-9, on April 15, 1964, advised that on April 13, 1964, the San Francisco County Committee met to make plans for a May Day celebration. [redacted] was suggested as a possible chairman for this affair, but because of her alien status, it was decided that she should not be asked to assume these duties. b6 b7C

(44.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-18 reported on December 17, 1963, that on December 16, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP, at 2431 15th Avenue, San Francisco.

(45.) [redacted]

SF T-14 reported on December 4, 1963, that on November 22, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP contact class in Berkeley, Calif.

[redacted] of Los Altos, California, who was a source for the FBI in the CP from 1947 to 1959, appeared before a public hearing of member b6 b7C

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the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco on May 13, 1960. In sworn testimony, [redacted] identified [redacted] as a member of the Palo Alto, California CP Club from 1956 to 1959.

[redacted]

SF T-36 related in 1953 that [redacted] was a member of the CP in 1945 and 1946 and reportedly left the CP in 1947 due to psychiatric reasons and not because of a break with the ideology. (U)

(46.) [redacted]

SF T-38 reported on March 12, 1964, that at a general membership meeting of the Youth For Jobs held on March 11, 1964, at Oakland, California, an announcement was made that [redacted] a member of Youth For Jobs, had been arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel demonstration on March 7, 1964. (U)

SF T-28, on June 23, 1964, reported that on June 19, 1964, through June 21, 1964, [redacted] under the name of [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. duBois Club held in San Francisco. (U)

(47.) [redacted]

SF T-14 reported on December 9, 1963, that on December 8, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of members of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the East Bay Youth Club in San Francisco. (U)

(48.) [redacted]

[redacted]

SF T-60 reported on June 1, 1956, that [redacted] who was a member of the Fur Workers (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Club, Morgan Hull Division, Los Angeles County CP, on October 20, 1955, had charges brought against himself for anti-union activities as an employer of fur workers, particularly shown in his sending out work to contractors, thereby lowering wage standards, and irresponsibility as a club member, marked by failure to attend meetings and breaking of appointments. (X)(4)

b6
b7C

SF T-58 reported in May, 1947, that in January, 1947, transferred from the City Terrace to Edendale Club of Los Angeles County CP, and in February, 1947, transferred to the Elysian Heights Club of the Los Angeles County CP. (X)(4)

b6
b7C

(49)

SF T-14 reported on February 7, 1964, that on February 3, 1964, attended a meeting of the CP Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X)(4)

b6
b7C

(50)

SF T-37 on October 18, 1963, advised that attended a meeting of the Berkeley W.E.B.duBois Club on October 13, 1963. (X)(4)

SF T-61 reported that was among those present at the San Francisco W.E.B. duBois Club headquarters prior to the founding convention of the W.E.B.duBois Clubs of America held in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964.

b6
b7C

(51)

SF T-62, on March 25, 1964, reported that was a representative at San Francisco State College for the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCFTC). (X)(U)

b6
b7C

A characterization of the SCFTC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto. (U)

(52.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-37 reported on November 27, 1963 that on November 24, 1964, [redacted] attended an Executive Committee meeting of the W.E.B.duBois Club, Berkeley, California. (X)(U)

(53.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-63, on August 21, 1948, furnished information to the effect that in 1945, [redacted] contributed $25 to the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). (X)(U)

SF T-63 also advised that from 1946 to 1948, [redacted] was a member of the AYD. (X)(U) b6 b7C

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(54.) [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-64 and SF T-65 in March, 1962, reported that [redacted] attended two open meetings sponsored by the Southern California District CP held in Los Angeles in February and March of 1962. (X)(U)

(55.) [redacted]

SF T-14 reported in December, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and the Berkeley Off-Campus CP Youth Club. (X)(U) b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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C. SHERATON-PALACE HOTEL (March 1, 1964)

In the February 24, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Anti-Bias Pickets at the Palace." The article informed, among other things, that about 50 placard-carrying students picketed the Sheraton-Palace Hotel yesterday (February 23, 1964). The students said they were protesting discrimination in hiring practices. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, identified as a student spokesman, claimed the hotel had only 22 Negroes out of 550 employees. SIMS said the hotel should hire Negroes in all job categories and plans should be made to upgrade all Negro employees. Continuing, the article related that SIMS and her group, AHCED, had been talking with hotel officials since December 13, 1963. According to the article, picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel lasted from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

In the February 29, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Pickets at Downtown Hotel - Bias Charged." Among other things, the article related that members of AHCED picketed at the Sheraton-Palace "last night" after a meeting with the management failed to produce an agreement. The article went on to say that TRACY SIMS, spokesman for AHCED, led the 60-member picket line on a march through the hotel lobby and afterwards conducted the singing of "We Shall Overcome," outside the hotel's Tudor Room street entrance.

In the March 1, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Court Halts Picketing at S.F. Hotel." The article, among other things, informed that more than 100 singing and chanting civil rights demonstrators were banished from the lobby of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by a court order "last night."

The article further informed that the demonstrators backed down from pledges to get themselves arrested when one of the leaders read a temporary restraining order from Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY. The article went on to say that the restraining order, quickly handwritten by Judge MC CARTHY and rushed to the hotel in a police squad car, enjoined the demonstrators from "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

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The article went on to say that some 200 persons started picketing outside the plush Market Street hotel at 7 p.m. Continuing, the article informed that a $50,000 suit was filed against TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, and that she was also ordered to appear in court "tomorrow" to show cause why the picketing should not be halted. The complaint said that AHCED, made up of Bay Area students and youth groups, was trying to make the hotel disobey the State Fair Employment Practices Act.

In the March 2, 1964, issue of the "Daily Californian," a University of California, Berkeley, campus newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "81 Pickets Arrested in S.F." The article informed that 81 civil rights demonstrators were arrested for criminal contempt "last night" for violating a court order prohibiting them from picketing outside of San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

The article went on to say that the demonstrators, all of whom belonged to AHCED, charged the hotel was recruiting exclusively from "sources that will produce only white workers."

According to the article, the court order, the second one issued over the weekend by Superior Court Judge FRANCIS MC CARTHY, at the hotel management's request, limited the demonstrators to nine pickets.

On Saturday, a court order enjoined the pickets from singing and chanting inside the hotel lobby, because they were "disturbing the peace and preventing egress from the hotel."

In the March 3, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "A Truce in Palace Picketing."

The article informed that the restraining orders issued over the weekend against the 123 persons picketing the Sheraton-Palace Hotel for alleged discriminatory practices were dissolved "yesterday" by Superior Court Judge JOSEPH KARESH. This case is referred to as the Palace #1 sit-ins.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Continuing, the article reported that Judge KARESH ruled the restraining orders were improperly served and gave the respondents insufficient time to prepare a defense. The article commented there was no information available as to the effect Judge KARESH's ruling would have on the contempt of court citations issued against the pickets.

The article went on to say that the 123 pickets arrested Sunday night and early "yesterday" during a wild melee outside the hotel, appeared "yesterday morning" before Municipal Judge JOSEPH KENNEDY, who promptly released them on their own recognizance and set their cases over until March 16, 1964.

In the April 4, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," information was set forth that Municipal Judge JOSEPH G. KENNEDY "yesterday" had dismissed contempt charges against 123 pickets who had been jailed after the first big civil rights demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. The article informed that Judge KENNEDY cleared demonstrators of the charge because he said the restraining order they were accused of violating was faulty.

Inspector [redacted] Intelligence Unit, San Francisco Police Department, Hall of Justice, Seventh and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, has informed that 121 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964. A review of the list of those arrested, as kept by Inspector [redacted] revealed among others the following: Mention should be made that where no comments follow the name of the individual, comments concerning the individual have been previously set forth: b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

On November 16, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting in San Francisco, California, called by the Northern District of the CP of California. (X)(4)

SF T-72 on 11/27/63

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted] is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. b6 b7C

[SF T-5 on 7/23/63] X U

[redacted] had been active in the W.E.B DuBois Club of San Francisco in 1963 and 1964, [redacted] and he was extremely active in preparing for the June 1964 founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. (X)(U) b6 b7C

[SF T-29 on 6/5/64] X U

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America are characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

During 1947 and 1948, [redacted] attended meetings of the Tom Paine Club, CP, Seattle, Washington. X U b6 b7C

[SF T-73 in 1948] X U

In September 1947, [redacted] was Secretary-Treasurer of the Tom Paine Club, CP, Seattle. b6 b7C

[SF T-73 in 1947] X U

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

On August 27, 1964, [redacted] attended a discussion of members and friends of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, which was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California. During a discussion of peace, the majority of people present took the attitude that there could be

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

no permanent peace in the world until Marxism-Leninism was supreme in the world. During a discussion as to how to bring Marxism-Leninism to power in this country, [redacted] commented "they" ought to start doing something. He said "they" should do anything, even smashing windows that very night. [redacted] claimed such action would make the capitalists go to some expense and in time the capitalists would have to clothe the people, and if all the people all over the country began to move, "they" would see an end to capitalism. No one else at the meeting was willing to go out and smash windows, so [redacted] called them cowards and got up and left the discussion. b6 b7C

[SF T-67 on 9/3/64] X U

[redacted] b6 b7C

Calif.

[redacted] was a member of a youth class on Marxism, which [redacted] East Bay CP functionary, was conducting for the CP. (C) (U) Calif. b6 b7C

[SF T-16 on 2/27/61] X U

Calif.

[redacted] Alameda County, California, CP organizer, stated that [redacted] was a CP member. (C) (U) Calif.

[SF T-74 on 2/5/43] X U

[redacted] registered as a member of the Harriet Tubman Club, West Oakland Section, Alameda County CP, in 1950. X U b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[SF T-75 in 11/50] X U

Calif.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

On January 29, 1964, [redacted] attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). (X) (U)

[SF T-21 on 1/30/64] (X) (U)

The SWP is characterized in the Appendix Pages of the report.

On December 4, 1963, [redacted] mother, attended a CP meeting of the Palo Alto Branch in Menlo Park, California. (X) (U)

[SF T-13 on 12/11/63] (X) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] North Hollywood, California, had a subscription to "New Horizons for Youth."

b6
b7C

[redacted] [SF T-76 on 1/29/61 and 3/12/62] (X) (U)

"New Horizons for Youth" is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report.

On June 15, 1943, a meeting of Branch Organizers with Section Executive Committee, Los Angeles County CP, was held. [redacted] whom source identified as organizer of the Hollenbach Branch, Los Angeles County CP, was present. (X) (U)

b6
b7C

[SF T-77 on 6/23/43] Calif. (X) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On March 10, 1961, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Peace Committee, Northern District California CP, at 2039 Broderick Street, San Francisco. (X) (U)

[SF T-16 on 3/30/61] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

During the month of January 1964, [redacted] resided at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California, with ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. X (U)

[SF T-78 on 2/12/64] X (U)

During the months of February and March 1964, [redacted] resided with [redacted] a member of the CP, Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X) Calif b6 b7C

[SF T-16 in 3/64] X (U)

EDA TONI GODEL

Arthur

ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG

ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco during June 19-21, 1964. (X) (U)

[SF T-28 on 6/23/64] X (U) Calif

[redacted] b6 b7C

There is no reported information indicating any subversive affilation or activities by anyone identifiable with [redacted] Calif.

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[redacted] were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1947, and they admitted they had been affiliated with the CP and the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944.

[redacted] chaired a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, on September 27, 1964, at 5835 Grove Street, Oakland, and currently resides with [redacted]

[SF T-79 on 9/28/64]

On April 3, 1964, the San Francisco County CP held an enlarged County Committee meeting for all Party members at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. At this meeting, [redacted] was elected to the County Committee.

[SF T-6 on 4/6/64]

In the February 1964 newsletter of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, information was set forth concerning nominations for the club. One of the nominations for the Educational Committee was listed as [redacted]

[SF T-28 on 2/7/64]

[redacted] was identified as a "current" member of the Centinela Club, Southern Coordinating Council, Southern California District CP.

[SF T-80 on 7/2/64]

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[redacted] as of March 1957 was a member of the CP assigned to the Southern Bay Club, 46th AD Section, Western Division, Los Angeles County CP. (X)(U) Calif.

[redacted] [SF T-80 on 4/2/57] X U

[redacted] is no longer a member of the CP. X U

[SF T-80 on 7/14/58] X U

[redacted] Calif.

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activities by [redacted]

The home of [redacted] was used by the CP underground for housing personnel in 1952. (X)(U) Calif.

[SF T-80 on 2/18/53] X U

[redacted] had paid CP dues as of 1951 (X) [redacted] Calif.

[SF T-81 on 10/26/51] X U

[redacted] was identified as a "current" member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley. (X)(U) Calif.

[SF T-14 on 8/13/63] X U

[redacted]

On September 3, 1964, source was shown photographs of various individuals, and source identified [redacted] as one who had attended X (U). attended meeting of W.E.B. Du Bois Calif.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

affairs of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, and had also been in attendance at W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club Berkeley headquarters during July 1964 (X)(U)

SF T-82 on 9/3/64

[redacted] attended the California State CP Convention in San Francisco on March 16 and 17, 1957 (X)(U)

SF T-20 on 3/18/57 X U

Source furnished a document signed by [redacted] which was dated April 18, 1956, in which [redacted] described herself as the California State CP Educational Director (X) (U)

SF T-83 on 11/29/56 X U

[redacted]

As of September 1963, [redacted] was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter (X)(U)

SF T-37 on 10/1/63 X U

On October 16, 1963, and November 22, 1963, [redacted] attended CP indoctrination classes (X)(U)

SF T-14 on 10/16/63 and 11/22/63 X U

As of April 1964, [redacted] served as Treasurer of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter. (X)(U)

SF T-28 on 4/14/64 X U

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] Calif. b6 b7C

member

At a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during September 1963, [redacted] was introduced as a "newcomer" to the club. (X) (U)

[SF T-30 on 9/26/63] X U

[redacted] Calif. b6 b7C

[redacted] became a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco at its first meeting on January 13, 1963. (X) (U)

[SF T-30 on 1/16/63] X U

[redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco during the first quarter of 1963, when she became inactive. She resumed her activities in the club in February 1964 and attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Clubs of America, which was held in San Francisco during the period from June 19-21, 1964. (X) (U)

[SF T-30 on 6/22/64] X U

[redacted] was a delegate to the National Convention of the CP, USA, which was held in New York from August 2 to 6, 1948.

Calif.

[SF T-84 on 8/3/48.] X U

In 1941, [redacted] was described as a working member of the CP since 1932. During the period from 1934 through 1937, [redacted] travelled from district to district in the South and West as a representative of the Secretary of the CP (

Calif. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[SF T-85 in 1941] X U

[redacted] b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

During the summer, 1964, [redacted] attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the Youth Action Union (YAU) and taught by [redacted] (C)(U)

[SF T-127, 7/15/64 to 8/13/64] C & U

A characterization for the YAU is appended hereto.

On April 8, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Joe Hill CP Club in Los Angeles, California. [redacted] was a member of the Joe Hill Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. C & U

b6
b7C

[SF T-124, 4/14/64] C & U

[redacted] between May, 1961 and May 1962, regularly attended meetings of the Geronimo Club, 24th Congressional District Section, Southern California District CP. During a meeting of the Geronimo Club on May 8, 1962, [redacted] reported on her local activities in a major political party. Other members of the Geronimo Club later asked LUBA to curtail her activities in the major political party which resulted in LUBA becoming upset and dropping from the CP in June, 1962. (C)(U)

b6
b7C

[SF T-126, 5/10/61 to 6/26/62] C & U

During 1964, [redacted] attended Marxist study classes sponsored by the YAU. [redacted] has been the instructor at these classes, one of which was held at his residence on April 20, 1964. As late as July 6, 1964, [redacted] attended a Marxist study class sponsored by the YAU. C & U

b6
b7C

[SF T-64, 4/28/64 to 7/28/64] C & U

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[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] has been a member of the San Francisco branch of the SWP during the past year. (U)

[SF T-26, 10/2/64] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco on November 10, 1963, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. (U)

[SF T-30, 11/14/63] (U)

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held in San Francisco during the period from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (U)

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On December 16, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the San Francisco County CP at 2431 - 15th Avenue, San Francisco. (U)

[SF T-18, 12/17/63] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

During the Spring Semester of 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C of the San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club.

[SF T-29, 10/6/64] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

On March 12, 1964, [redacted] was identified as a current member of the "Youth For Jobs." (C) (U)

[SF T-38, 3/12/64] (C) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was not a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco but had attended several meetings of the Club during 1963. (C) (U)

[SF T-30, 11/8/63] (C) (U)

[redacted] joined the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP in February, 1964.

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] (C) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

At a membership meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP on February 4, 1964, [redacted] was accepted as a new member of the Branch. (C) (U)

[SF T-24, 2/6/64] (C) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

On February 5, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. (C) (U)

[SF T-21, 2/6/64] (C) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

D. Sheraton-Palace Hotel
San Francisco
March 6 and 7, 1964

In the March 6, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "Picketing to Resume at Palace." Among other things, the article informed that the Sheraton-Palace Hotel broke off negotiations with AHCED "yesterday" and was faced with a new onslaught of civil rights demonstrators. The article reported that according to TRACY SIMS, Chairman of AHCED, "at least" 500 persons would picket the hotel "today."

In the March 7, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned "A Protest By College Papers." The article informed that two Bay Area student newspapers decried anti-discrimination picketing at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel which prompted a protest demonstration on one campus "yesterday." The article went on to inform that student members of AHCED had organized a lunch hour rally at San Francisco State and had also paraded before the offices of the "Golden Gater." The "Golden Gater" is a campus newspaper published at San Francisco State College.

In the March 9, 1964, issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette", a Berkeley, California daily newspaper, information was set forth that more than 300 demonstrators formed a human blockade at the three exits of the hotel during the early morning hours. According to the article, the blockade effectively prevented anyone from entering or leaving the hotel. Continuing, the article said that the police, with the reluctant consent of the hotel's management, threatened mass arrest unless the exits were cleared.

The article related that SIMS and other members of AHCED rejected the advice after a hurried conference and told the demonstrators to invite arrest. The article commented that 167 were arrested during civil rights demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco over the weekend. According to the article, of those arrested, 78 were from Berkeley, California.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration, which started Friday evening (March 6, 1964), was aimed at alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. More than 1000 persons gathered inside and outside the hotel during the night.

The article went on to say that the protest finally broke up Saturday afternoon when hotel officials and civil rights leaders signed an agreement committing 35 major San Francisco hotels to open 15 to 20 per cent of their jobs to Negroes and members of other minority groups.

In the March 28, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian" there appeared an article captioned, "How Ad Hoc Kept Pact to End Discrimination in Hotel Hiring - The Sheraton-Palace Battle at San Francisco." Among other things, the article informed that a picket line around the famed Sheraton-Palace Hotel, which progressively became a walk-in, a sit-in and a sleep-in ended after almost 20 hours and 167 arrested with the signing March 7, 1964, of a non-discriminatory hiring agreement by 33 San Francisco hotels.

The article related that the demonstration, the largest of its kind in the San Francisco Bay Area, was organized by AHCED, a group composed of eight local organizations active in civil rights movements.

The article went on to say the picketing of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel by AHCED began about a month ago after negotiations which commenced in December, 1963, had broken down. On March 1, 123 pickets were jailed for contempt of court after they ignored a temporary restraining order limiting their number to 9.

Continuing, the article informed that the demonstration began the evening of March 6. By 7:00 p.m. nearly 2,000 pickets, mostly students, were surrounding the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, four abreast. They chanted "freedom now" and "JIM CROW must go." In addition, the article informed that the demonstrators sang the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

The article went on to inform that pickets were instructed by Monday not to accept any pieces of paper from unidentified persons in order to thwart the serving of any restraining

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

order. After several hours the pickets stopped singing and more than 800 filed into the long lobby. First they marched quietly around the room, then they sat down, blocking all but a narrow passage through the middle of the lobby.

The article related that until early in the morning, it appeared that the parties would reach an agreement. However, when word suddenly came to the mass demonstrators that the Hotel Association had refused to negotiate, community leaders shouted, "are you ready to go to jail now?". The crowd shouted assent, and 200 people moved into the hotel's main doorway, sitting down and packing it tightly. The singing and chanting began again.

A characterization for the "National Guardian" is appended hereto.

The article informed that a total of 167 demonstrators were arrested, the largest number involved in a mass arrest in the City's history.

Inspector [redacted] has informed that 174 individuals were arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 6 and 7, 1964. All of those arrested were charged with violation of Section 415, Penal Code, State of California (Disturbing the Peace). b6 b7C

A review of the list of those arrested by the San Francisco Police Department as maintained by Inspector [redacted] revealed, among others, the following names. Where no identifying information of a subversive nature follows, characterization of such individuals will be found elsewhere in this report.

	Name	Disposition
(1)	[redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(2)		Dismissed
(3)		Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(4)		90 days county jail, 60 days suspended sentence, $200 fine or 40 days county jail.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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At a meeting of the Metal Trades Club, AFL Section, San Francisco County CP, during the first half of 1959, an announcement was made that the "Youth Club" had had three meetings. [redacted] member of the Metal Trades Club, said his son, [redacted] was in the "Youth Club" and that only two or three of the youths were progressive or had a progressive background. (X)(U)

[SF T-86, 6/3/59] X U

b6
b7C

According to [redacted] of the San Francisco County CP, [redacted] was still a member-at-large of the CP. (X)(U)

[SF T-9, 8/14/61] X U

b6
b7C

[redacted] continued to be active in a group of factionalists which split from the CP. This factionalist group took their ideological views from the Chinese faction of the world CP rather than the Russian CP.

[SF T-67, 4/6/62] X U

b6
b7C

(5) [redacted]

Acquitted

(6) [redacted]

Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

On September 10, 1958, [redacted] former member Socialist Workers Party executed an armed forces security questionnaire, Form DD-98, as part of preinduction processing at the United States Army Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, California. Among other things he stated he had been a member of the SWP during 1954 and 1955 and attended SWP meetings from 1954 to 1958. He stated he had attended "gatherings" of the Labor Youth League (LYL) during 1956 and 1957 as well as "gatherings" of the CP during 1957 and 1958.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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Name | Disposition

The LYL became defunct in February, 1957.

(7) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C

(8) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

On May 10, 1961, [redacted] participated in a picketing in front of the Federal Office Building, San Francisco, which was sponsored by the Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Calif.

[SF T-87, 5/10/61] X U

A characterization of the FPCC is appended hereto.

(9) [redacted] Dismissed b6 b7C

[redacted] represented the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament at San Francisco State College during the school year 1963-1964. Calif.

[SF T-62, 6/19/64] X U

(10) [redacted] 90 days county jail; 60 days suspended sentence; $200 fine. b6 b7C

[redacted] Calif.

[redacted] on September 20, 1963, attended a meeting of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. b6 b7C X U

[SF T-23, 9/24/63] X U

A characterization of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance is appended hereto.

[redacted] is a member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. b6 b7C X U

[SF T-23, 4/7/64] X U

(11) [redacted] Acquitted b6 b7C

[redacted] participated in picket line demonstrations on March 19 and 26, and July 18, 1960, which were sponsored by the ISU.

CONFIDENTIAL

[SF T-88, 1960] X U

Independent Student Union

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Name | Disposition

[redacted] was active in the LYL in Los Angeles during the later fifties. b6 b7C

[SF T-89, 4/4/62] X U

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (U)

[SF T-67, 6/22/64] X U

(12) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C

(13) [redacted] Acquitted

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held during the period of June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (X) (U) Calif.

[SF T-29, 10/2/64] X U b6 b7C

(14) [redacted] Acquitted

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held during the period from June 19 to 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. Calif. b6 b7C

During the latter part of 1963 and in 1964 [redacted] attended meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (X) (U)

[SF T-30, 6/22/64] X U

(15) [redacted] 30 days county jail, 20 days suspended sentence, $110 fine or 20 days county jail, 6 months probation. b6 b7C

Former member Young Socialist Alliance Calif.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Name | Disposition

On November 18, 1962, a special meeting of the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was called in Berkeley, California, to formally charge and try [redacted] with Breach of Discipline and Irresponsibility eminating from his public admission concerning the use of narcotics. He was found guilty and suspended for one year; however, he chose to resign from the BAYSA. [SF T-26, 12/7/62] b6 b7C

A characterization for the BAYSA is appended hereto.

(16) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

(17) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C

The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco (ARI) sponsored an affair at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on November 24, 1963, celebrating 30 years of American-Soviet diplomatic relations and the 46th anniversary of the USSR. At this affair [redacted] was a featured speaker. In connection with this affair, the ARI circulated literature advertising the affair which described [redacted] as one who attended the World Congress of Women in Moscow during her three-weeks visit to Rumania.

[SF T-90, 11/27/63]

The ARI has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The World Congress of Women was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and held in Moscow, Russia, during the period from June 24 to June 29, 1963.

[SF T-91, July, 1963]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name	Disposition
	A characterization for the WIDF is appended hereto.
(18) [redacted]	Acquitted
(19) [redacted]	Absentee bench warrant issued, 30 days county jail, $200 fine, 1 year probation.

b6
b7C

Destroying Material
Reg 40
100-442529

There is no reported information concerning any subversive affiliation or activity by anyone identifiable with [redacted], transferred from the Northern Division of the Los Angeles County CP to the Morgan Hull Division of the CP, Los Angeles.

[SF T-124, 2/28/52]

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended a regular CP meeting on July 21, 1954, at 2721 Dobinson Street, Los Angeles. On this occasion, [redacted] said he had been in the CP in Chicago, Illinois.

[SF T-425, 8/2/54]

(20)	[redacted]	Acquitted

b6
b7C
(U)

[redacted] was reported by SF T-145 on November 17, 1955, to have been known by him as a member of the CP from about 1926 to about 1947, and to have used the name MIKE GOLD as a writer for the "Daily Worker" and the "People's World."

(21)	[redacted]	30 days suspended sentence, 6 months probation, $83 fine.
(22)		Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(23)		Acquitted
(24)		Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Name

Disposition

(25) [redacted]

63 days county jail, $220 fine reduced to 6 months probation, $110 fine and 15 days county jail.

b6
b7C

[redacted] began attending meetings of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance in September, 1963, and attended five meetings of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance between September 20, 1963 and December 13, 1963. He had continued to attend Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance meetings to May 24, 1964. (U)

[SF T-23, 6/20/64] (C) (U)

(26) [redacted]

Acquitted

[redacted] participated in a demonstration on April 19, 1961, at Union Square, San Francisco, which was sponsored by the FPCC.

[SF T-87, 4/19/61] (C) (U)

(27) [redacted]

5 days county jail

b6
b7C

In November, 1963, [redacted] was identified as a current member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. (U)

[SF T-30, November, 1963] (U)

(28) [redacted]

Acquitted

On March 13, 1959, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) for a Marxist-Leninist Party in New York and at the time claimed to be a member in good standing of the Waterfront Section of the POC. (U)

[SF T-92, 1959] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name | Disposition

A characterization for the POC is appended hereto.

(29) [redacted] — 90 days county jail, $220 fine, suspended sentence. b6 b7C

(30) [redacted] — 5 days county jail b6 b7C

During the past six months, [redacted] has been a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP. ~~X~~ Socialist Workers Party Calif. [SF T-23, 8/12/64] ~~(X)~~ (U)

(31) [redacted] — 90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, $200 fine, absentee bench warrant issued, no bail.

Calif

[redacted] was on leave of absence from the CP, San Francisco, because of his drinking problem. ~~(X)~~ (U) Member

[SF T-6, 8/20/62] ~~(X)~~ (U)

(32) [redacted] — Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C

[redacted] was one of 84 who participated in a trip to Cuba during June, 1964, which was sponsored by the Student Committee For Travel to Cuba (SCTC). This trip was in defiance of the United States, State Department travel ban to Cuba. b6 b7C Calif.

A characterization for the SCTC is appended hereto.

(33) [redacted] — Acquitted

[redacted] was a current member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance. Calif.

[SF T-23, 1/15/64] ~~(X)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	10/29/64	1/1/63 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILBERT H. KEHE

TYPED BY: jr

CHARACTER OF CASE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

IS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classification 11/25/80

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64. #291,768

CLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803 RDD/DAC 11/21/96 AUG 10 1995

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 (291,768)

(U) - 2-5-93 9803 RDD/DAC

Classified by 1058 DCM/GWR

Declassify on: 25X1 #291,768

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This report is classified confidential because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13, SF T-15 through SF T-60, SF T-62 through SF T-65, SF T-67 through SF T-74, and others, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

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REC-28

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REC-57

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.		
Request Recd.	DEPT.: ISD, CRD, HAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW.:		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW.:		
By	BY:		

Notations

Encl. 2 pgs. 15c-29 end

INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

79 DEC 23 1964

- 2c report to D.C.R.D.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name	Disposition	
(34) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64	b6 b7C
(35) [redacted]	Dismissed	

[redacted] is a current member of the Berkeley Young Socialist Alliance.

[SF T-23, 6/26/64]

(36) [redacted]	90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, $200 fine or 40 days county jail.	b6 b7C
(37) [redacted]	30 days county jail, 20 days suspended sentence, $110 fine or 20 days county jail, 6 months probation.	b6 b7C

On June 11, 1963, a meeting of the Professional Cultural Section of the Southern California District CP was held at [redacted] was not present; however, mention was made that [redacted] was interested in attending a class being held by the Youth Committee, Southern California District CP.

[SF T-42, 6/14/63]

On September 29, 1963, [redacted] was elected to the Education Committee of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter.

[SF T-37, 10/11/63]

[redacted] father, was a current member of the Professional Cultural Section, Southern California District CP, Los Angeles. b6 b7C

[SF T-42, 2/10/64]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name | Disposition

[redacted] mother, was a current member of Wing Club, Professional Cultura[redacted] Southern California District CP. [redacted] (U) Do Calif.
[SF T-42, 11/15/61] X (U)

b6 b7C

(38) [redacted] Hung Jury, 9/30/64

b6 b7C

(39) [redacted] 6/15/64 bench warrant issued, forfeited $56 bail, 5 days county jail, stayed to 6/15/64.

On February 25, 1964 [redacted] attended a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP in Oakland. Socialist Workers Party Okla.
[SF T-24, 3/18/64] X (U)

b6 b7C

(40) [redacted] 90 days county jail, 45 days suspended sentence, $200 fine, $20 penalty.

b6 b7C

(41) [redacted] 60 days county jail, 1 year probation, $200 fine.

b6 b7C

[redacted] as a San Francisco Bay Area representative attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held during the period from June 19 to June 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. X Calif.
[SF T-30, 6/22/64] X (U)

[redacted] attended the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco convention of July 11, 1964, at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco. X
[SF T-29, 7/13/64] X (U).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Name	Disposition
(42) [redacted]	90 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, $200 fine or 40 days county jail. (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6 b7C
(43) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64 b6 b7C
(44) [redacted]	Hung Jury, 9/30/64
(45) [redacted]	Acquitted.

In 1945, [redacted] was a member of the Columbus Branch, Professional Section, San Francisco CP. X

Calif

[SF T-129, 9/4/45] X (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Professional Section of the San Francisco County CP in 1950. X b6 b7C

member

[SF T-93, 5/2/50] X (U)

(46) [redacted] Acquitted b6 b7C

[redacted] has been a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP during the past year. X b6 b7C

Calif

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-26, 10/2/64] (U)

On March 6, 1964, the following individuals were observed participating in the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel between 6:30 p.m. and 10:25 p.m.

[SF T-94, 3/9/64] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Calif.

[redacted] was a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP; Literature Instructor and member of the BAYSA, and member of the National Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance.

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-23, 1/15/64 and 3/13/64] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source stated she had been a member of the LYL from the spring of 1951 to the summer of 1956. Source related that during this period she knew [redacted] as a member of the LYL. Calif. Labor Youth League

[SF T-95, 3/2/62] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

On January 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a business meeting of the BAYSA. X(U) Calif. Young Socialist Alliance

[SF T-23, 2/19/64] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] continued to be a member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP and still attended branch meetings after expulsion of her husband, [redacted] from the SWP. X member-socialist workers Party b6 b7C Calif

[SF T-23, 1/15/64] X(U)

[redacted]

At a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch on November 5, 1963, a letter was read from the national office of the SWP. This letter stated that [redacted] was expelled from the SWP and was charged with two others with teaching and organizing groups in opposition to SWP resolutions. X Former member Socialist Workers Party b6 b7C Calif.

[SF T-24, 11/13/63] X(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On March 6, 1964, the following individuals were demonstrating at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SF T-96, 3/9/64~~ X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco from 1956-1962 and from 1960-1962 was a member of the National Lawyers Guild executive board in San Francisco. X (U)

[SF T-31, 1/22/62] X (U)

As of March 28, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. X

[SF T-97, 4/9/64] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Calif.

On February 3, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP, Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club. (X) (U)

[SF T-14, 3/7/64] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the CP.

Calif. [SF T-9, 3/1/64] X (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP in San Francisco. (U)

[Socialist Workers Party
SF T-21, 3/5/64] (U)

b6
b7C

Source identified [redacted] as a current member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

[SF T-30, 11/8/63] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] of Los Altos, California, who was a source for the FBI in the CP from 1947 to 1959 appeared before a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco on May 13, 1960. In a sworn testimony PRUSSIAN stated that [redacted] was a member of the Palo Alto Cell of the CP from 1956 to 1959. He is the father of [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted] appears in that on Youth For Jobs in the appendix hereto and on Page 132 of this report.

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Source reported between 6:00 P. M. March 6, 1964, and 3:00 A. M. March 7, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[SF T-71 3/9/64] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

In February, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Maritime Club of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP). (X)(U)

[SF T-11 3/2/64] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

CARL BLOICE

Source identified CARL BLOICE as a current member of the SFCCP. X (U)

[SF T-98 10/9/63] X (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Source reported that on March 6, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the picket lines at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

[SF T-99 3/9/64] X(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C who was marching arm-in-arm with [redacted] of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

[SF T-100 2/10/64] X(U) Calif.

A characterization for AIMS is appended hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Source reported that between 6:00 P. M. March 6, 1964, and 3:00 A. M. March 7, 1964, he observed the following individuals marching in the picket lines at the Sheraton-Palaco Hotel, San Francisco:

[SF T-101 3/9/64] X(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Source reported that on March 6, 1964, from 6:00 P. M. to 8:15 P. M. he observed the following individuals in front of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco:

[SF T-102 3/11/64] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP (SFBSWP) in San Francisco. Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-21 3/5/64] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the SFBSWP in San Francisco. X(U)

[SF T-21 3/5/64] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On February 26, 1964, [redacted] attended a membership meeting of the SWP in San Francisco. X(U)

[SF T-21 2/27/64] X(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh/jr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

On December 10, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP (OBBSWP) in Oakland, California. X(U)

Socialist Workers Party

[SF T-24, 12/13/63] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On October 12, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class at his residence, 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. (X)

[redacted]

[SF T-14, 10/22/62] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On December 4, 1963, [redacted] was elected to the Executive Committee of the SFBSWP.

[SF T-21, 12/5/63] X(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On March 24, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the OBBSWP in Oakland. X(U)

[SF T-24, 4/7/64] X(U)

Socialist Workers Party Calif.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

E. CADILLAC AGENCY (3/14/64)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] San Francisco Police Department (SFPD), has informed that picketing commenced at 4:00 P. M. on March 13, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. The demonstration was led by the NAACP and joined by CORE and AHCED. b6 b7C

[redacted] went on to say that at 5:20 P. M., [redacted] Manager of the Cadillac Agency, read a statement to the 150 pickets who were parading inside the showroom, that the building was not open for the purpose of demonstration, and requested the demonstrators to leave. The picketing continued both inside and outside the building. Pickets left peacefully at 6:00 P. M., which was closing time. No arrests were made.

Continuing, picketing resumed at the Cadillac Agency on Saturday, March 14, 1964, by the same groups. At 1:00 P. M., Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, President of the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP, who was in charge of the demonstration, invited the pickets to join him inside and to continue the picketing both inside and out. Dr. BURBRIDGE requested anyone under 18 years of age not to picket inside because of legal difficulties. Approximately 200 pickets entered the showroom.

[redacted] went on to say that at 1:10 P. M. March 14, 1964, [redacted] read the statement that the building was not open for the purpose of demonstration, and requested the pickets to leave. Following him, Captain [redacted] of the SFPD, supervising captain of the district, warned the group that unless they dispersed immediately they would be arrested. Approximately 100 demonstrators left the building. Those remaining assumed a sitting position awaiting arrest and began singing "We Shall Overcome." b6 b7C

[redacted] has informed that the pickets returned to the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, on March 16, 1964. More than 60 pickets formed a long oval in front of the main entrance of the building, chanting and singing. In accordance with a two-week moratorium on civil disobedience invoked March 14, 1964, by civil rights groups leaders and Mayor JOHN F. SHELLEY, San Francisco, the pickets made no attempt to enter the automobile showrooms. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

They arrived at 4:30 P. M. and dispersed abruptly at 6:00 P. M., which was closing time for the showroom.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Continuing, [redacted] has informed that at 4:15 P. M., March 18, 1964, approximately 150 pickets paraded in front of the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, in protest of alleged discriminatory hiring policies. The pickets made no attempt to enter the showroom, and there were no arrests. b6 b7C

[redacted] has informed that 110 were arrested at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964, and were charged with violations of the following: b6 b7C

Section 415, Penal Code, State of California (Disturbing the Peace);

Section 602J, Penal Code, State of California (Trespassing with Intent to Interfere with a Lawfully Operated Business);

Section 407, Penal Code, State of California (Unlawful Assembly);

Section 409, Penal Code, State of California (Refusal to Disperse and Remaining on Premises After Ordered to Leave).

A review of the list of those arrested at the Cadillac Agency, as maintained by [redacted] revealed, among others, the names which follow: b6 b7C

Unless otherwise stated, all sentences are to run concurrently.

All trials which have ended in a hung jury have been set to October 25, 1964, for setting for a new trial date.

Names of persons not followed by identifying information of a subversive nature will be found characterized elsewhere in this report.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

NAME

DISPOSITION

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail and $110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

member Young Socialist Alliance

During the past six months, [redacted] has been a member of the YSA, San Francisco chapter.

SF T-26
10/2/64

Young Socialist Alliance cc

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed;
Additionally charged with violation of Section 148, Penal Code, State of California (Resisting an Officer)
60 days county jail
30 days suspended sentence
$100 fine

Colfax

During the past six months [redacted] has been a member of the YSA, San Francisco

SF T-26
10/2/64

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - One year probation, six months county jail on suspended sentence except for 15 days;
407 - Six months suspended sentence, one year probation;
409 - Six months suspended sentence, one year probation

CONFIDENTIAL

member of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee

In the December 30, 1961, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" pages 74-78, there appeared an article entitled "Youth" which, among other things, reported that [redacted] age 18, [redacted] San Francisco, a freshman at San Francisco City College, was an "active" member of the FPCC. b6 b7C

[redacted] was a CP member in Washington, D. C., from 1944 to 1949, and was a member of the District Committee, CP District Number Four, in 1946.

SF T-134
6/11/44 - 8/9/50

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted] b6 b7C

On February 24, 1963, [redacted] was elected Secretary-Treasurer at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco at 307 Page Street, San Francisco.

SF T-30
3/7/63

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted]

During the period from June 19-21, 1964, [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco. b6 b7C

SF T-29
6/25/64

[redacted]

415 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted]

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail;
407 - 90 days county jail;
409 - 90 days county jail

602J, 407 and 409 to be served concurrently with 415, which is to be served consecutively.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

member, Socialist Workers Party

Calif.

415 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

During the past year, [redacted] has been a member of the SFBSWP.

b6
b7C

SF T-26
10/2/64

[redacted]

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail and $10 fine;
407 - 90 days county jail
409 - 90 days county jail

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and $110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 90 days county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - One year probation, six months county jail;
407 - Six months county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - Six months suspended sentence, to serve 30 days and pay $110 fine

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - One year probation, $110 fine, 20 days county jail;
407 - One year probation;
409 - One year probation

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail;
407 - 90 days county jail;
409 - 90 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 90 days county jail, 45 days suspended sentence. $220 fine;
407 - 90 days county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - 90 days county jail, suspended sentence

[redacted] was one of 59 persons who participated in a trip to Cuba during 1963 sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba. This trip was in defiance of U. S. State Department travel ban to Cuba.

[redacted] attended cadre classes conducted by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York in August, 1964, for persons considered to be potential future leaders of PLM. X(U)

[SF T-62 8/24/64] X(U)

A characterization of the PLM is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

In July, 1964, [redacted] submitted a subscription to "The Militant." SF T-103, 7/64 (U) [redacted] was a member of the SWP in the early 1940's. Socialist Workers Party in 1940 SF T-104 12/27/46 (U) Calif.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

[redacted]

415 - 90 days county jail;
602J - 90 days county jail;
407 - 90 days county jail;
409 - 90 days county jail

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail, $110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 90 days county jail, 45 days suspended sentence and $220 fine;
407 - 90 days county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - 90 days county jail, suspended sentence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted] Calif

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and $110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

On October 14, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley. (X)

[SF T-14
10/22/62] X(4) Calif

On February 20, 1963, ROBERT STAROBIN attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter, at 1811A Woolsey, Berkeley. (X)

[SF T-14
3/6/63] X(4)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

for the "Daily Worker" was among the Queens County, New York, delegates selected at the New York CP state convention to be delegates to the national convention of the CP in 1944. Identified [redacted] for the "Daily Worker." X

[SF T-105
5/31/44] X(4)

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

The "Daily Worker," now known as "The Worker," was an East Coast CP publication.

During 1948 and 1949 [redacted] was assigned by the CP as liaison man with the United Nations and served in this capacity during 1948 and 1949. (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SF T-106
9/23/55

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed
Additionally charged with violatio of Section 148 (Resisting an Officer). Sentenced 60 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence and $110 fine

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and $110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 60 days county jail and $110 fine;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

attended W.E.B. DuBois Club meeting

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America during the period from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SF T-29
6/25/64 } X(W)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F. AUTO ROW (4/11/64)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

In the April 5, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Rights Pickets March Again at Cadillac." The article informed that more than 300 pickets enthusiastically singing "freedom songs" surrounded the Cadillac Agency "yesterday" as the NAACP resumed demonstrations protesting alleged hiring discrimination by the Cadillac Agency.

Continuing, the article informed that the return of throngs of pickets to the Van Ness Avenue showroom marked the end of a two-week moratorium on mass demonstrations agreed to by civil rights leaders at the urging of Mayor JOHN F. SHELLEY's interim committee on human relations. The article related there was marching and singing, but no "sit-in," and police reported no trouble. The article went on to say that the picketing was spirited but orderly. At 12:30 P. M., the marchers who had been walking two and three abreast since 11:00 A. M., formed a single file which stretched around the area formed by Van Ness, O'Farrell, Polk and Myrtle Streets. This area is almost entirely occupied by the Cadillac Agency and its used car lot.

The article quoted Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, President, San Francisco Chapter NAACP, as stating that the small "token" picketing which never changed its three-days-a-week schedule at the Cadillac Agency would continue indefinitely.

In the April 9, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "NAACP, Cadillac Pact Near." The article informed that an agreement had been reached "on most points" in the dispute between the NAACP and the Cadillac Agency in San Francisco. According to Dr. BURBRIDGE, the article went on to say that nevertheless, more than 100 singing and chanting civil rights pickets marched in front of the Cadillac Agency "last night" as part of the NAACP's continuing protest.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

In the April 12, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," there appeared an article captioned "226 Auto Pickets Failed." Among other things, the article informed that demonstrators, on April 11, 1964, - 600 strong and predominately white - formed at 11:00 A. M. in front of the Cadillac Agency. After 30 minutes of noisy marching outside the agency, the group split into three segments, one marching to the Jim Wessman Lincoln-Mercury Auto Agency, three blocks away, another travelling one block south to the Chrysler showroom, and the third and largest segment remaining at the Cadillac Agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

At 1:00 P. M., the three picket echelons began sit-in invasions of the three showrooms. More than 200 entered the showrooms, while about 350 remained outside on picket lines.

A short time later, a special force of 60 policemen and three patrol wagons began moving methodically from one agency to the next. The first "mop-up" was at Jim Wessman's where 31 men and 13 women were scooped into the wagons. Six were Negroes.

The police then moved to the Cadillac Agency, where 104 were arrested. 61 men and 43 women were loaded into the police vans. Of the 104 arrested, ten were Negroes.

The article went on to say that a second surge of 60 pickets struck the Cadillac Agency 20 minutes before the 5:00 P. M. closing time. However, only six youths and five adolescent girls invaded the showrooms. Police returned on the run and hauled the invaders to jail.

Continuing, the article commented that the demonstration turned "ugly" at the Chrysler-Plymouth Agency. Led by "poker-faced" BILL BRADLEY, Chairman, San Francisco Chapter of CORE, more than 100 demonstrators invaded the offices, lounged in display autos on the showroom floor, honked horns, lay under autos and opened the auto hoods.

The article concluded that of the more than 600 demonstrators, police estimated that no more than ten per cent of the total were from minority groups.

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

[redacted] has informed that on April 10, 1964, negotiations between civil rights groups and Motor Car Dealers Association, San Francisco, broke down completely. The NAACP demanded that the automobile dealers effect a 16 per cent to 30 per cent increase in Negro employment in the "next four months," and also notify the NAACP whenever an automobile agency had a job vacancy. The dealers refused both of these demands, saying that they could not gauge percentages in hiring, and that they did notify state or city groups of vacancies, but not private groups, such as the NAACP. b6 b7C

[redacted] went on to say that picketing began at 11:00 A. M. April 11, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and was expanded to Jim Wessman Lincoln-Mercury Dealer, 1301 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, and to Van Ness Chrysler-Plymouth Agency, 901 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. Shortly after 1:00 P. M., the demonstrators went inside the dealers' showrooms and refused to disperse after requested to do so by the manager. They were told by the police that they would be arrested for failure to obey the order. According to [redacted] 228 individuals were arrested and charged with the same four violations as mentioned for those arrested at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964.

A review of the list of those arrested as maintained by [redacted] revealed among others the following: b6 b7C

NAME	DISPOSITION
[redacted]	415 - Hung jury; 602J - Hung jury; 407 - Hung jury; 409 - Hung jury
[redacted]	415 - Hung jury; 602J - Hung jury; 407 - Hung jury; 409 - Hung jury

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 15 days county jail, fined $29 or five days in jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - One day county jail, suspended sentence
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

[redacted]

415 - Six months probation, $56 fine or ten days in jail;
602J - Six months probation, $56 fine or ten days in jail;
407 - Six months probation, $56 fine or ten days in jail;
409 - Six months probation, $56 fine or ten days in jail

[redacted]

415 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, six months probation, $29 fine or 30 days in jail;
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On January 13, 1963, [redacted] attended the first meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, and at this meeting was named Chairman of the Political Committee for the club. She continued in active participation in various chapters of the DuBois Club during 1963 and the early part of 1964. (X)

[SF T-30
During 1963 and 1964] X(U)

On February 27 and 28, 1960, [redacted] attended the Northern District of California CP convention. X

SF T-6
February, 1960 X(U)

The CP leadership in San Francisco considered [redacted] to be "too far left" to be accepted for readmission into the CP. (X)

[SF T-67
August, 1962] X(U)

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

b6
b7C

Calif.

Source identified [redacted] as a "current" member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco. X

SF T-30
11/7/63 X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
602J - 15 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
407 - One day county jail, suspended sentence;
409 - One day county jail, suspended sentence

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served consecutively

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - Six months probation, $56 fine or ten days in jail

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
602J - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
407 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
409 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

415 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
602J - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
407 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
409 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted]

415 - 10 days county jail;
602J - 10 days county jail;
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence
602J - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence;
407 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence;
409 - 28 days county jail, one day suspended sentence

[redacted]

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - 60 days suspended sentence, six months probation, $56 fine;
409 - Dismissed

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6
602J - 30 days county jail, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b7C
$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - 30 days county jail, b7C
$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - Dismissed; b7C
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

Symphatizes with the

Source related that one of [redacted] b6
sons had commented his mother would be willing b7C
to join the CP provided her husband did so, but
it was questionable whether her husband would
join the CP, as he would not be amenable to the
required discipline. (S) Calif.

SF T-[redacted]
October, 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

415 - 10 days county jail; b6
602J - 10 days county jail; b7C
407 - 10 days county jail;
409 - 10 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - 30 days county jail, b7C
$56 fine;
407 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine;
409 - 30 days county jail,
$56 fine

[redacted]

Former C.P. member

415 - Dismissed;
602J - $220 fine, one year
probation;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

Cal'd

In the April 10, 1951, issue of the "San Francisco News," a San Francisco daily newspaper, there appeared an article captioned "Stupidest Thing I've Ever Done." The article reported that on April 10, 1951, [redacted] testified before b6
the House Committee on Un-American Activities b7C
(HCUA) meeting in Washington, D. C. [redacted]
stated that he joined a communist cell in 1946 and dropped out in December, 1946, seven months later. [redacted] said that his joining the CP was "certainly the stupidest, most ignorant thing I've ever done."

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - $29 fine or five days county jai b7C
10 days suspended sentence
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - $29 fine, one year probation;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Calif. Foreign

[redacted] a self-admitted former CP member, in a signed statement on September 20, 1957, advised that he knew [redacted] to be a CP member and leader aboard the SS LURLINE in 1947-48.

In December 1961, [redacted] inquired into the possibility of reapplying for membership in the CP. (X)

b6
b7C

SF T-119
12/25/61 X(U)

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 10 days suspended sentence, $56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation;
407 - 10 days suspended sentence, $56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation;
409 - 10 days suspended sentence, $56 fine or 10 days in county jail, 6 months probation.

Calif.

[redacted] was present at a class on October 2, 1962, described as a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley. (X)

b6
b7C

SF T-14
10/22/62 X(U)

[redacted] was described as a "current" member of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley. X(U)

SF T-107
2/4/63 X(U)

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $56 fine or 10 days county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail.

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation;
602J - $110 fine or 20 days county jail, 30 days suspended sentence, one year probation;
407 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation;
409 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine or 20 days county jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

b6
b7C

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 10 days suspended sentence six months probation, $56 fine or ten days county jail;
407 - 10 days suspended sentence six months probation, $56 fine or ten days county jail;
409 - 10 days suspended sentence six months probation, $56 fine or ten days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine or 20 days county jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - $29 fine and 10 days county jail, suspended sentence;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] upon interview and application for U. S. Civil Service employment, identified himself as a member of the CP from 1942 to 1948.

In 1948, [redacted] complained to the Security Review Commission of the CP that he had been expelled from the CP without an opportunity to defend himself. The Security Review Commission afforded him a hearing in 1948, at which time he stated he was proud to be a communist in spite of the lies that had been circulated about him.

SF T-108
1948

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
602J - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
407 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64;
409 - Certified juvenile 9/9/64

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America which was held during the period from June 19-21, 1964, in San Francisco.

SF T-28
6/23/64

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the Lawyers Branch, Professional Section of the CP, San Francisco from 1945 to 1950.

SF T-109
[1950]

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

Source identified [redacted] b6
[redacted] mother, as a member of the Professional b7C
Section of the San Francisco County CP during
the late 1950's. [redacted]

SF T-110
1950

[redacted] b6
b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

There is no reported information concerning
any subversive affiliations or activities
by anyone identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted] Attorney, Los Angeles, b6
California, on January 24, 1952, in testimony b7C
before HCUA, Washington, D. C., stated he had
been a member of the Los Angeles County CP
from 1946-1949. He identified [redacted]
[redacted] as a member of the Lawyer's
Group, Los Angeles County CP, and said that
meetings of this group had been held at
[redacted] home.

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail,
$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - Acquitted;
409 - Acquitted

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - $29 fine and 10 days count
jail, suspended sentence;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

On April 20, 1963, [redacted] attended a
social function sponsored by the W.E.B.
DuBois Club of San Francisco.

SF T-147
4/26/63

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 10 days suspended sentence, six months probation;
407 - 10 days suspended sentence, six months probation;
409 - 30 days suspended sentence, six months probation

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Acquitted;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All jail sentences to be served consecutively

[redacted]

415 - $110 fine or 20 days county jail, 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Dismissed;
602J - One year probation, $56 fine;
407 - Dismissed
409 - Dismissed

Former C.P. member

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on October 11, 1954. Among other things, he stated he joined the Fillmore Section of the San Francisco County CP in 1932, and at about the same time, had also joined the John Reed Club of the San Francisco County CP. [redacted] said he was a member of the Waterfront Section, San Francisco County CP from 1937 to 1938, and left the CP in 1938 to devote himself to school studies. Calif. b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail; $110 fine or 22 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

In July, 1964, [redacted] identified herself as the Organizational Secretary of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. [redacted] commented the position was an appointive office, but hoped she would eventually be elected to the office. SF T-111, in July, 1964

Calif.

b6
b7C

X(U)

[redacted] related that she had joined the CP in 1931. (X)

[redacted] was dropped from the CP during 1953 at her request when confronted by CP officials with the fact that she was not contributing her share of work to the CP. (X)

SF T-108
9/45

X(U)

Calif.
Former member

b6
b7C

SF T-4
1953

X(U)

Calif.

[redacted] on August 28, 1934, declared himself a communist candidate for the office of California State Senator, 14th District.

b6
b7C

Records of the Secretary of State, State of California

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail, $110 fine or 22 days in county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail; b6
602J - 30 days county jail, b7C
$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail, b6
$110 fine or 20 days b7C
county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail;
602J - 60 days county jail,
$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - Dismissed;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

[redacted] was one of 84 who b6
participated in a trip to Cuba during Calif. b7C
July, 1964, which was sponsored by the
SCTC. This trip was in defiance of the U. S.
State Department travel ban to Cuba.

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed;
602J - 10 days county jail,
suspended sentence, $29
fine or five days county
jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted]

415 - 60 days county jail; b6
602J - 60 days county jail, b7C
$110 fine or 20 days
county jail;
407 - 60 days county jail;
409 - 60 days county jail

Calif.

[redacted]

415 - Dismissed; b6
602J - 10 days county jail, b7C
suspended sentence,
$29 fine or five days
county jail;
407 - Dismissed;
409 - Dismissed

In 1944 [redacted] b6
was a member of the Writers Branch, Los Angeles b7C
County Communist Political Association. X

[SF T-112
6/30/47] X (U) Calif.

Source identified [redacted] as a b6
"current" member of the CP, in Los Angeles. X b7C

[SF T-58
7/31/47] X (U)

In 1944, [redacted]
was a member of the 57th
AD Group, Communist Political Association
in Los Angeles. [redacted]

[SF T-112
5/19/45] X (U)

member

In August, 1955, [redacted] requested b6
a CP transfer from Newark, New Jersey, to b7C
Los Angeles, California. (X)

[SF T-113
8/15/55] X (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Former - C.P. member

415 - 30 days suspended sentence one year probation, $40 fine or ten days county jail;
602J - 30 days suspended sentence one year probation, $35 fine or seven days county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation, $40 fine or eight days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail, suspended sentence, one year probation, $35 fine or seven days county jail

All sentences to be served consecutively.

Calif.

[redacted] was interviewed by Agents of the FBI in New York on September 22-23, 1942, at which time he admitted he joined the CP in Jacksonville, Florida, in June or July, 1938. He said he became organizer of the CP in Jacksonville and later Dues and Membership Director until he quit the CP in 1940.

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine or 20 days county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail;
602J - 30 days county jail, $110 fine or 20 days county jail;
407 - 30 days county jail;
409 - 30 days county jail

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
602J - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
407 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence
409 - 30 days county jail,
one day suspended sentence

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - Acquitted;
407 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
409 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
$220 fine or 40 days count
jail

[redacted]

415 - Acquitted;
602J - Acquitted;
407 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
409 - 60 days county jail,
30 days suspended sentence
$220 fine or 40 days count
jail

[redacted]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served
consecutively

[redacted]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served
consecutively

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] was accepted as a member of the OBBSWP on April 23, 1963. X

[SF T-24 4/63] X (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a "current" member of the OBBSWP. X (U)

[SF T-23 8/5/64] X (U)

[redacted]

415 - 30 days county jail, one day suspended sentence;

602J- 30 days county jail, one day suspended sentence;

407 - 30 days county jail, one day suspended sentence;

409 - 30 days county jail, one day suspended sentence.

[redacted] is a "current" member of the Bay Area YSA. X (U)

SF T-62 12/12/62 X (U)

member Young Socialist Alliance

Calif

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - Hung jury;
602J - Hung jury;
407 - Hung jury;
409 - Hung jury

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On September 2, 1963, [redacted] attended a Marxist Study Group sponsored by the Southern California District CP. In addition, he attended functions of the Youth Action Union during the latter part of 1963. (U)

SF T-114
9/23/63 - 10/24/63 (U)

During the latter part of 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C attended functions of the Youth Action Union. On November 5, 1963, he was selected Educational Chairman of the Youth Action Union in Los Angeles, California.

SF T-115
8/30/63 and 12/19/63 (U)

In May, 1964, [redacted] joined the CP in Los Angeles, California.

SF T-116
5/14/64 (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

415 - 15 days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served consecutively

[redacted]

415 - Five days county jail;
602J - 15 days county jail;
407 - 15 days county jail;
409 - 15 days county jail
All sentences to be served consecutively

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
FSP/clh

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In the April 19, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "Pickets Cheer Peace on Auto-Row Job Pact." The article informed that the dispute over the hiring policy for the civil rights and the city's car dealers ended at 2:02 P. M. April 18, 1964. The article went on to say that a wildly cheering crowd of 3,000 pickets who had been parading peacefully in front of the auto dealership for three days was told by Dr. BURBRIDGE, President, San Francisco Chapter NAACP, "You have won a victory . . . . We have an agreement."

[redacted] informed on October 14, 1964, that with the exception of approximately 20 cases where the individual has served his or her jail sentence and/or paid the fine, all other convictions are presently under appeal.

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (6)

G. BANK OF AMERICA

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the April 20, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," there appeared an article captioned "New CORE Talks Today With B of A." The article asked whether the world's biggest bank - Bank of America - would become the focal point of the next round of San Francisco racial hiring demonstrations and stated this question would be decided "this afternoon."

The article went on to say the meeting at the bank's headquarters - 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco - would be a four-man team of bank officials and perhaps a dozen representatives of CORE. The article commented the confrontation would be the fourth in a series which began in mid-March. At issue is reluctance on the part of the bank to allow a racial head count of current employees.

In the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" there appeared an article captioned "Mass Bank Picketing Begins In 13 Cities." The article commented that singing, sign-carrying CORE pickets marched around the Bank of America offices in San Francisco, and at least twelve other California cities yesterday (May 22, 1964), protesting the bank's alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The article related that the demonstration in San Francisco - the only city in the state with a recent history of large-scale civil rights demonstrations - was by far the largest and by far the most volatile. At its peak, 250 to 300 demonstrators quick-stepped along the sidewalk around the bank's Day and Night Branch at 1 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Continuing, the article informed that a hostile, heckling crowd, estimated by police at 800 to 1,000 persons, thronged the opposing sidewalks and overflowed from the tiny traffic island in the center of the three-pronged downtown intersection.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Continuing, the article informed that much smaller and much quieter demonstrations were staged before the Bank of America branches in San Jose, San Rafael, Stockton, Richmond, Sacramento and Oroville. According to the newspaper article, picketing in San Francisco began promptly at 4:00 PM, as a special conciliation team - appointed by Governor EDMUND G. BROWN yesterday morning (May 22, 1964) held fruitless eleventh-hour talks with CORE representatives a few blocks away, trying to head off the state-wide demonstrations. The pickets disbanded promptly at 7:00 PM.

The article went on to say that among the demonstrators were [redacted] and [redacted] of AHCED. b6 b7C

In the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" there appeared an article captioned "State-wide Protest, Pickets Hit B of A, Day and Night Branch Target." Essentially, information appearing in this article was the same as previously recorded in the May 23, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle"; however, this article also identified [redacted] and [redacted] as participants in the demonstration, and also three sons of Attorney VINCENT HALLINAN who were unnamed.

In the June 2, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle," there appeared an article "New Tactics By Pickets." The article informed that CORE pickets began new tactics - a bank slowdown - in the big Day and Night Branch of the Bank of America late yesterday (June 1, 1964). The article informed that approximately 40 of the pickets who had been parading outside of the bank at 1 Powell Street, entered the bank at 5:45 PM and went quickly to the teller's window to ask for change. When they had received the pennies and silver coins they specified, they took their coins to another window to ask that they be given bills or larger coins in exchange. According to the article, the usual busy lines of customers at each window were delayed up to five minutes by each transaction.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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Meanwhile, about 50 other pickets continued to march outside singing and chanting. After the demonstration had gone on for some time, the pickets outside began to come in and relieve the insiders who went out again and joined the picket lines. The article identified [redacted] as one of the participants in the change-making incidents. b6 b7C

In the June 13, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Member, Congress of Racial Equality Chronicle," there appeared an article captioned "An Arrest At CORE's 'Bank-In'" The article informed that a Bank of America official had made a citizen's arrest of a civil rights demonstrator last night (June 12, 1964) as CORE Calif. resumed its picketing of the bank's Day and Night Branch at One Powell Street, San Francisco. The article informed that [redacted] a Vice President and Operations Manager of the Bank of America, had asked [redacted] a CORE picket Captain to leave. [redacted] refused. [redacted] then declared that [redacted] was under citizen's arrest for trespassing and said, "I remand you to custody of the officers." [redacted] then went limp into the arms of two policemen, who were standing behind [redacted] and was dragged to the corner of the bank to await a patrol wagon. The article informed that the picket line, which was assembled at 4:00 PM, disbanded at 7:05 PM, 35 minutes after [redacted] arrest. B Approx 1942 b6 b7C

According to the records of the Bureau of Identification, San Francisco Police Department, [redacted] was sentenced to 90 days in the county jail for violation of Section 602J, PC, State of California (trespassing) and has appealed the sentence. b6 b7C

Demonstrations took place at the Bank of America from May 25, 1964 to August 31, 1964. These demonstrations were spearheaded by CORE. They took place every Monday and Friday nights from 4:00 to 6:00 PM, with the number of participants ranging from approximately 50 to 100 individuals.

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On August 31, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C
San Francisco Chapter of CORE, who was marching with the demonstrators, announced that picketing would end at 6:00 PM, and a decision would be made at a later date whether picketing would continue at the Bank of America. [redacted] claimed that the Bank of America had hired 300 members of minority races as a result of demonstrations by CORE. [redacted] commented in the future CORE would not ask for a head count as to the members of minority races hired by the Bank of America, but would demand the Bank of America hire more Negroes.

[redacted]
5/25/64 to 9/7/64

[redacted] Bank of America, b6 b7C
One Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, related on August 31, 1964, [redacted] was in error when he gave a figure as to the number of members of minority races hired since inception of demonstrations against the Bank of America. [redacted] commented in view of the rapid turn-over of personnel at the bank, not even the Personnel Department of the bank could furnish a figure.

There have been no reported demonstrations against the Bank of America since August 31, 1964. In addition, there were no additional arrests in connection with any demonstrations at the Bank of America.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SF 100-53902
JD/clh

H. DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 13 THROUGH 16, 1964

A press release dated June 29, 1964, from CORE issued by [redacted] National Program Director, announced the following: b6 b7C

JAMES S. FARMER, National Director of CORE, would personally present CORE's demands to the Republican Party Platform and Credentials Committee. CORE's specific demands ranged from meaningful and immediate implementation of the civil rights bill "soon expected to be law" and "denunciation and repudiation of Republican members of Congress who voted against the civil rights bill." HILL, according to local reporters, said he hoped to have 3,000 to 5,000 demonstrators from 45 CORE chapters in the 11 western states participate in a demonstration at the Republican National Convention.

A leaflet issued by CORE and passed out at the Republican Convention on July 14, 1964, set forth the following demands by CORE:

"We demand that the Republican Party - at its 1964 convention - declare itself for concrete measures that will solve the inequities of poverty and racial bias."

"1. Immediate meaningful implementation of the Civil Rights Bill

"2. Denouncing and repudiation of Republican Congressmen who voted against the Bill.

"3. Repudiation of alliance with Dixiecrats on civil rights and social legislation affecting Negroes and other minorities.

"4. Full and Fair employment (massive works and training program; $2 minimum wage).

"5. Enforce those sections of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution in the Southern States which deny Congressional Representation by denying voting rights.

"6. Realistic program for massive and immediate integration of all public schools as ordered by the Supreme Court ten years ago.

"7. Legislation allocating substanital funds for aid to communities and states for quality integrated education.

"8. Legislation allocating substantial funds for development and encouragement of integrated housing within the income range of all citizens.

"9. Take immediate steps to change the Senate cloture rule from the present 2/3 vote now necessary to a simple majority (51%).

"10. Endorse and support Fair Housing Legislation nationally and locally."

At the bottom was written "COME JOIN OUR PROTEST - C.O.R.E."

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that JAMES FARMER, National Chairman of CORE, was present with demonstrators during the Republican National Convention during the first two days.

Picketing took place at each session of the convention beginning July 13 through and including July 16, 1964. The demonstrations reached a climax on July 15, 1964, when two groups of pickets gained admittance to the convention building. One group blocked the turnstile exits by sitting down, and still another blocked a six lane highway, Geneva Avenue, leading to the convention site by lying on the pavement. Number of pickets participating:

DATE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PICKETS OBSERVED
July 13, 1964	98
July 14, 1964	300
July 15, 1964	750
July 16, 1964	172

No arrests were made during the entire convention.

The San Francisco Police Department and others took photographs of individuals in the immediate vicinity of the convention. The following were identified from the photographs. (U)

Unless comments immediately follow an individual's name, this individual has been characterized previously.

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-30, on June 22, 1964, advised that [redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco from June 19-21, 1964. b6 b7C

CARL BLOICE

[redacted] b6 b7C

ARTHUR GOLDBERG

[redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-14, on January 21, 1964, advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, in January, 1964.

[redacted] former member b6 b7C

At a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (OBBSWP) on July 9, 1963, at 563 16th Street, Oakland, California, the branch voted to accept [redacted] resignation. (X)

SF T-24
7/10/63

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

In June, 1963, [redacted] was expelled from the Berkeley Local of the Young Socialist Alliance. (U) b6 b7C

SF T-23 6/63 (U)

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b6 b7C

[redacted] Calif.

It was announced during a meeting of the North Beach Club CP of San Francisco held in November, 1956, that [redacted] had recently quit the CP. (U)

SF T-141 11/13/56 (U)

SF T-142 11/14/56 (U)

[redacted] was transferred from the CP, San Francisco, to the 24th A.D. Division of the Los Angeles County CP effective July 31, 1956. (U)

SF T-143 3/21/57 (U)

b6 b7C

[redacted] D.C. was known to be active in behalf of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities during 1960 and 1961, and as a spokesman for this group toured U. S. colleges and universities during that period.

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

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I. OAKLAND - TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

On September 4, 1964, from 7:00 to 9:00 PM, AHCED commenced demonstrations against the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper. This demonstration was allegedly against the hiring policies of the newspaper. According to an editorial, which appeared in the September 6, 1964 issue of the "Oakland - Tribune", AHCED was demanding the following:

1. Increase minority race employment to 15 to 20 per cent of the total Tribune employment by December 15, 1964.

2. Furnish AHCED indefinitely records of all current and new employees as to their race, color, national origin or ancestry.

3. Right to police and tour all Tribune offices in order to "check-up."

The editorial informed that the Oakland - Tribune's answer to all issues was "NO."

On September 4, 1964, a demonstration took place against the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper offices, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland. This demonstration took place from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM and there were approximately 150 participants. Among those participating were the following:

[redacted] b6 b7C

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[redacted] Calif.

b6
b7C

(SF T-117, 9/4/64) (U)

In 1960, [redacted] paid her CP dues (U)

(SF T-118, 1960) (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CARL BLOICE

[redacted]

In March, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley.

(SF T-14, 3/64)

In the September 3, 1964 "Blue Streak" issue of the "Oakland - Tribune", there appeared an article which informed that among the ten individuals who had represented AHCED and had participated in discussions with the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper, were the following:

[redacted]

In a leaflet distributed by an unknown person at Sather Gate, University of California, Berkeley, during the early part of September, 1964, contents of which were described as a reproduction of the statement issued on September 2, 1964 by AHCED, the following information was set forth:

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There had been a series of meetings with the "Oakland Tribune" management, beginning last May, the topic being the hiring patterns at the "Oakland - Tribune." The leaflet remarked that the information given "to us" by "Oakland - Tribune" staff members was that there were an estimated 250 employees, of whom less than two per cent were Negroes. "It is our opinion" and of at least two recent Attorneys General, that a work force which is racially substantially lower than that of the general community from which the work force derives is a clear indication of discrimination. The leaflet invited the recipient to join the demonstration on September 18, 1964, at 7:00 PM at the "Oakland - Tribune" building, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland.

Demonstrations commenced at the offices of the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper building, 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland, September 4, 1964. Originally the demonstrations took place from 7:00 to 8:40 PM every Friday evening; however, on September 26, 1964, the demonstrations were moved to 1:00 to 3:00 PM every Saturday afternoon. The number of pickets has ranged from approximately 25 to 150 individuals.

On October 10, 1964, [redacted] announced to an assembled group, who were to march in a demonstration against the "Oakland - Tribune", that the churches and the unions were acting as mediators between AHCED and the "Oakland - Tribune" newspaper and in good faith AHCED would not demonstrate on October 10, 1964.

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b7C

SF T-41, 10/16/64

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CONFIDENTIAL (5)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

A. W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUBS

1. Berkeley Chapter

The current officers and their affiliation with subversive organizations has been set forth under Section 1. Other individuals who have served as officers in the past but who are not currently holding office are [redacted] b6 b7C who was president of the Berkeley Du Bois Club (BDBC), in October, 1963, and [redacted] secretary in October, 1962.

[redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes during October, 1962. (SF T-14, 10/62) (u)

[redacted] has been identified elsewhere in this report.

On February 17, 1963, the following officers of the BDBC were elected for the first time.

President - [redacted] b6
Publications Chairman - [redacted] b7C
Educational Chairman - [redacted]

(SF T-107, 2/18/63)

[redacted] was in attendance at three meetings of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes from October, 1962, to January, 1963. (SF T-14, 10/62 - 1/63) (u)

[redacted] was in attendance at five meetings of the Communist Party sponsored Marxist discussion classes during the period October, 1962, to January, 1963. (SF T-14, 10/62 - 1/63) (u)

CONFIDENTIAL (5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] made the announcement during the November 17, 1962, meeting of the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL) in San Francisco, that there would be student picketing during the forthcoming hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) and requested assistance of those present. (X) (U)

(SF T-16, 11/21/62) (X) (U)

b6
b7C

A characterization of the CCL is contained in the appendix hereto.

On September 29, 1963, a meeting of the BDBC was held and the following, who are not current officers of the club, were elected to office: (X) (U)

Social Chairman - [redacted]
Educational Chairman - [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] are all identified elsewhere in this report.

(SF T-37, 10/11/63) (X) (U)

On April 11, 1963, a meeting was held at the home of [redacted] San Francisco, California, for the purpose of organizing a forthcoming May Day celebration to be held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. The members of the San Francisco Du Bois Club and the BDBC were given the job of making posters for this May Day event, distributing leaflets, contacting the proposed speakers and the arrangement of live entertainment and recorded music for this particular event. (X) (U)

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b7C

(SF T-30, 4/19/63) (X) (U)

[redacted] has been identified during 1963 as the chairman of the San Francisco County Communist Party by SF T-6. (X) (U)

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The BDBC meets every Sunday night at 8:00 P.M. at the home of [redacted] b6 b7C The BDBC is a Marxist study group made up of university students. Ten of the members are also in the Communist Party Youth Club. The Communist Party uses the BDBC to get its literature and speakers on campus. (X)(U)

[(SF T-16, 5/20/63) X(U)

The BDBC meeting was held July 14, 1963, in Berkeley and the educational portion of that meeting for the benefit of the members was given by [redacted] who spoke on bay area politics. (X)(U)

[(SF T-28, 7/16/63) X(U)

[redacted] has been identified by SF T-16 during 1963, as political editor of the [redacted] "People's World", a communist west coast newspaper, as well as a member of the Communist Party. X(U)

On July 22, 1963, MICKEY LIMA, Northern California Chairman of the Communist Party, spoke at the University of California under the auspices of the BDBC, at which time he presented Marxist views on what he called the issues confronting America. He covered three main points, nuclear war, peaceful co-existence, and advocation of welfare state measures to relieve the unemployment problem until socialism is achieved in America.

[(SF T-28, 7/25/63) X(U)

MICKEY LIMA has been identified elsewhere in this report.

The BDBC held a meeting at the University of California in Berkeley on August 26, 1963, at which time [redacted] spoke on his recent experiences in the voter registration drive in Mississippi. He described the situation in Mississippi and made an analogy with fascism. He reported there was an iron segregation policy and white brutality which stemmed from the plantation aristocracy economic system which held the Negroes in a half slave state. b6 b7C

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He offered as proof the statement that only 4 percent of the Negroes were registered voters in Mississippi. [redacted] advocated massive Federal intervention to break up both the political and plantation economic system. [redacted] stated that he was arrested for just walking down the street with a Negro in Clarksdale, Mississippi. He stated that he spent six days in jail and escaped a 90 day sentence by paying a $300.00 bail.

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b7C

[redacted] continued to emphasize during his talk the brutality to Negroes and the resulting fear in the south. He concluded his talk with a plea to help the cause by going to the South, contributing money and being active in the racial movement in this area through various groups and societies.

During this meeting, a hostile student asked [redacted] if he were a communist, to which he answered that if he said yes he would be prosecuted for failing to register and if he said no he would be guilty of perjury.

(SF T-28, 8/27/63) X (U)

[redacted] is described elsewhere in this report.

The mimeograph machine belonging to the BDBC was used to run off 1700 copies of a leaflet pertaining to a Youth For Jobs (YFJ) march on the Hall of Justice, Oakland, California, held on September 18, 1963. (U)

(SF T-54, 9/25/63) X (U)

A characterization of YFJ is contained in the appendix hereto.

On October 4, 1963, the BDBC sponsored a speech by CARL BLOICE on the racial issue. BLOICE's speech was mainly a story illustrating the oppression of the Negro and their continuing desire for "freedom." BLOICE pointed out that the "Negro revolution" that began this summer would continue using different methods at times.

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BLOICE told of his participation in marches at Washington, D.C., and emphasized that the Negro wanted freedom now and would not wait under a white timetable. He cited illustrations of the effectiveness of Negro pressure on the Federal Government.

(SF T-28, 10/25/63) (U)

CARL BLOICE has been identified elsewhere in this report.

A general membership meeting was held on November 17, 1963, by the BDBC, at Berkeley, California. The principal speaker was GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, who gave a talk on the 1964 elections and how it was important that the "left and radical youth" take an active and leading part in these elections. (U)

(SF T-37, 11/19/63) (U)

The "Daily Californian," a publication of the University of California, Berkeley, on September 28, 1964, Page 10, contained an announcement by the BDBC that HENRY WINSTON, national spokesman of the Communist Party of the United States, would speak on the communist view on Negro freedom, Harlem and the 1964 elections.

HENRY WINSTON is Vice Chairman of the CPUSA according to SF T-6.

HENRY WINSTON appeared at Room 101, California Hall, at 7:30 P.M., September 28, 1964, and spoke on the evils of society, which he said were the "John Birchers, Ku Klux Klan and the GOLDWATER supporters."

WINSTON then told how landlords exploit the Negroes in Harlem, forcing them to live in rat infested flats. WINSTON also explained that the racial riots in New York were caused by the killing of a young Negro boy and were the fault of the New York City Police Department.

(SF T-135, 10/64) (U)

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(U)

SF 100-53902
JFS/lr
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The members of the BDBC participated in the demonstration under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination on Friday, September 11, Friday September 18, and Saturday, September 26, 1964. This demonstration was held in front of the offices of the "Oakland Tribune" because former Senator KNOWLAND and the officers of the "Oakland Tribune" would not agree to demands that they furnish by December 15, 1964, the number of Negroes and also agree to bring up the percentage of Negroes employed by the paper to the same percentage of Negroes in the Oakland community. Also the "Oakland Tribune" refused the Ad Hoc Committee the right to come in and police any agreement and also to make on-the-spot inspections of the "Oakland Tribune" offices. (U)

(SF T-41, 9/28/64) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SF 100-53902
WAA:mhb

2. San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club (SFSCWEBDC):

The officers of the SFSCWEBDC, as filed by that organization with the Office of the Associated Dean of Students, San Francisco State College, as of March 11, 1964, included [redacted] who was designated as being Representative to the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination. b6 b7C

[redacted] also known as [redacted] has been previously characterized in this report.

Characterizations of the SFSCWEBDC and the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination are contained in the Appendix.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SF 100-53902
WAA/efb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

3. General

The March 15, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, contains the following article by GEORGE N. CROCKER, entitled, "The Du Bois Clubs":

"Among the somewhat weird excrescences that have begun to appear on the periphery of campus life at college towns in some sections of this country are the Du Bois Clubs.

"Like fungi they have shot up; and if the name might suggest little coteries of dilettantes who get together to taste the refinements of French culture or gastronomy, the impression would be far from the fact. The Du Bois Clubs are no more French than a Chevrolet is. It would be hard to say what winds of nationalism do blow when they meet.

"I say 'weird' only because these clubs ostensibly exist for worshipful obeisance before the ghost of the late W.E.B. Du Bois. He was a Harvard-educated American who developed an infatuation for the Soviet Union and who, before he died last year, openly espoused communism, renounced his American citizenship and became a citizen of the African nation of Ghana, a semi-barbaric dictatorship ruled by Kwame Nkrumah.

"Du Bois was a Negro. But what American Negro chooses Ghana? Not even the poorest hankers to trade his American birthright for a one-way trip to Africa - and Du Bois was never poor. Not even the most hate-filled Black Muslim clamors to become one of Kwame Nkrumah's subjects.

"Last week, when a ragtag mob of 600 youths (mostly white) made the lobby of San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel their hippodrome and sleeping-

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pen, one of the masters of ceremony and co-leader of the 'Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination' was a white 23 year old ex-student representing three Du Bois Clubs. He informed curious reporters that the clubs are 'socialist action youth groups.' And to remarks about the unwashed T-shirted, bearded, straggly haired types reveling in this Saturnalia, he answered, 'Yes, we are all individualists. That's why we're here together.'

"It takes more than a beard and a dirty shirt, or long black stockings and a ponytail, to make an individualist; and the young man's confusion is flagrant in his failure to perceive that socialist and individualist are contradictory concepts. True individualists don't run in mobs and herds. Socialism, to them, whether it be in Russia, Ghana, or anywhere else, is the very negation of what Emerson called 'the primacy of the individual.'

"And perhaps the episode was put in better perspective by the later comment of Donald Warden, head of the Afro-American Assn., which stresses self-improvement. This brilliant young Negro, a Phi Beta Kappa and a lawyer, said: 'Those pickets had no more concern about the Negro race than Bilbo. Their only concern was for agitation.'

"But while we don't know what transpires at Du Bois Club meetings, we hope all concerned will have a clear image of W.E.B. Du Bois. This man, born in Massachusetts of Negro, French, and Dutch ancestry, was for half a century the voice of Negro radicalism - so far to the left that he broke with the NAACP in 1948 and lost contact with American Negroes and whites alike.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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"There was a strange misanthropy in Du Bois, despite his Harvard Ph.D., advanced study in Europe, and success as teacher, author and editor. Carl T. Rowan, a Negro now high in our government, wrote in Saturday Review in 1959 that Du Bois was 'an irascible black racist' and 'a haughty, arrogant aristocrat.' A biographer has said that he hated the white race without ever loving the black race.

"His antagonism to America and the other Western countries hardened into a blind bias. From the end of World War II to the day of his death in Ghana, he advocated the positions of Russia and Red China vis-a-vis the U.S. on every opportunity. In his inflamed mind, black chauvinism was scrambled with a compulsion to accept uncritically all the oppressions, hypocrisies and brutalities of the Communist world.

"Mr. Rowan described this pathetic figure as an 'an old man whose cup of racial bitterness runneth over - a nonagenarian brooding out his last days in a desperate admiration of things Russian and an irreconcilable hatred of things white American.'

"It is possible that the Du Bois Clubs which have sprung up do not mean to honor everything Du Bois represents in history. Perhaps many of the club members - especially the teen-agers - just find this as exciting a cause to be confused and dazzled by as any other. Fervor is nature's gift to the young.

"But here is a case in which one wants to say, as Shaw did: Youth is a wonderful thing; what a crime to waste it on children."

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The April 23, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner" contains the following article entitled, "Red Speakers on DuBois Club List," by ED MONTGOMERY:

"Further evidence of extreme left-wing and Communist influence within groups which have infiltrated the local civil rights movement was seen yesterday in the schedule of events for April announced by the W.E.B. DuBois Club.

"The DuBois Club membership is composed for the most part of a conglomeration of representatives from nearly a dozen individual Socialist groups and the Students Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

"Highlight of the club's calendar for the month was an appearance April 10 by Frank Wilkinson, identified Communist who heads the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Wilkinson was here to attend a strategy meeting of West Coast Communists held April 11 under auspices of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. This organization has been cited by the U.S. Attorney General as a Communist front group.

"BAN ON PRESS

"Present with Wilkinson were Harvey O'Connor, a Rhode Island Communist; Jean Kramer, an alien Communist under deportation orders since 1958; and others long identified as Communist Party members.

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"In the course of his remarks in opposition to the HCUA and the McCarran Act, Wilkinson advocated legislation which would make it illegal for any publication to reprint government reports exposing Communist activities.

"On April 12 the Committee to End American Intervention in Vietnam convened at the DuBois Club to plan a demonstration to be held May 2.

"On April 17 the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament presented two films at the DuBois headquarters at 1007 McAllister St.

"CASTRO APPROVED

"The first was titled 'Concentration Camps in U.S.A.,' described as a 'documentary' film by Windy Smith. The second film was titled 'The Invasion of Cuba,' a pictorial account approved by Fidel Castro.

"While the general admission was $1, the announcement stated that 'students, unemployed, pensioners and agitators' would be admitted for 50 cents.

"Last Sunday evening the DuBois Club's peace committee presented a talk and discussion by J.P. Morray titled 'The War in Vietnam.' Morray was described in the program announcement as 'a noted Marxist scholar.'"

The appendix hereto contains characterizations of the Committee to End American Intervention in Vietnam and the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

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B. YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ)

ROSCOE PROCTOR on September 27, 1963, chaired a meeting of YFJ and asked that it reorganize, in hopes of building a hard core group of approximately twenty-five to forty members with a good reputation in the community, rather than an amorphous mass movement. (C)(U)

SF T-14 on 9/27/63 X(U)

At a meeting of a CP Youth Club of Berkeley, California, in October 1963, [redacted] a member of the club, reported on the September 1963 Conference of YFJ and stated that the new organizational structure as proposed by ROSCOE PROCTOR had been adopted. (C)(U)

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SF T-14 on 10/9/63 X(U)

As of September 1963, five members of the CP Youth Club of Berkeley, California, were assigned to work with YFJ. (C)(U)

SF T-14 on 9/25/63 X(U)

As of September 1963, [redacted] had the CP assignment to organize and promote YFJ in San Francisco, California. (C)(U)

SF T-8 on 9/17/63 X(U)

At a meeting of CP leaders in San Francisco in the latter part of September 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] related their difficulties in getting Negro youths in San Francisco interested in YFJ. (C)(U)

SF T-6 on 10/7/63 X(U)

At a meeting of the SFCCP in October 1963, CARL BLOICE, a memberof the committee, spoke on YFJ and stated that many San Francisco youths already had begun to operate on their own, inasmuch as they could not sit around waiting for the CP to back them on the issue of employment. (C)(U)

SF T-8 on 10/11/63 X(U)

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An election of officers of YJF on October 16, 1963, resulted in ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted] being named adult sponsors. X

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SF T-14 on 10/17/63 X (U)

During the period of January 1962 through November 1962, [redacted] Richmond, California, attended several CP recruiting classes in Richmond, California. (X)(U)

SF T-123 on 11/15/62 X (U)

The aforementioned election of officers of YFJ resulted in including the following CP members on the Organizer's Council of YFJ: [redacted] and [redacted] (X)(U)

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SF T-14 on 10/17/63 X (U)

On November 1 and 2, 1963, members of YFJ participated in a protest demonstration at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant, Berkeley, California, and on November 3, 1963, at Mel's Drive-In Restaurant, San Francisco, California, demanding that more Negroes be given better jobs in those restaurants. Among the 114 participants arrested in those demonstrations by the San Francisco Police Department on charges of disturbing the peace and obstructing a lawful business were the following members of YJF:

[redacted]

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[redacted]

SF T-78 on 11/14/63 X (U)

As of December 1963, [redacted], and [redacted] were members of a CP Youth Club in Berkeley, California. X

SF T-14 on 12/13/63 X (U)

All active members of YFJ were invited to attend the founding conference of a new national socialist youth organization in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964, sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Club. (X)(U)

SF T-38 on 6/15/64 X (U)

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Leader

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C. BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR (BAPL), "PROGRESSIVE LABOR" (PL), and PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

[redacted] for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area. b6 b7C

SF T-19, 10/8/64. X (U)

"The Worker," December 31, 1961, issue, page 12, reported the expulsion of [redacted] from the CP of New York State at Buffalo, New York.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted] Berkeley, California, continues to be active in BAPL activities and appears to be one of its leaders. X (U) b6 b7C

SF T-23, 5/11/64. X (U)

[redacted] was one of the leaders of a factionalist group of the CP that was meeting with the Northern California CP District Board to work out their factionalist difficulties. (X) (U)

SF T-9, 2/12/60. X (U)

[redacted] attended the second session of the Northern California CP District X

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Convention, which was held during February 1960 in Oakland, California. (U)

(SF T-6, 2/29/60.) (U)

[redacted] of San Francisco, California, appears to be an active leader in BAPL activities. (U)

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(SF T-70, 4/5/64.) (U)

[redacted] when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on September 29, 1961, claimed to have been formerly a member of the CP for thirteen years and claimed he was expelled from the CP. [redacted] said at that time he was working for peace, and that he had the utmost contempt for the FBI.

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D. NAACP

The Northern California District CP leadership in May, 1963, reportedly had no plans to infiltrate or attempt to control the NAACP inasmuch as previous efforts along this line had been failures because of the NAACP vigilance against any attempt on the part of the CP to put across its own programs within the NAACP. The CP reportedly desired that its members join the NAACP in order to have listening posts within the organization and to learn of any activities of the NAACP upon which the CP might capitalize. The CP reportedly minimized the importance of the NAACP in Negro activities because of its lack of militancy. (U)

SF T-67
5/10/63 (U)

In December, 1963, it was reported that the CP felt that the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP was insufficiently militant, and that there were other civil rights groups far more effective through which to work.

SF T-14
12/9/63 (U)

The CP reportedly knew also that the NAACP did not desire any assistance from the CP.

SF T-10
12/16/63 (U)

In December, 1963, the only active CP member in San Francisco who was also a member of the NAACP reportedly was [redacted] (U)

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SF T-67
12/9/63 (U)

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During the fall of 1963, MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California District CP, reportedly told a long-time member of the CP in the Santa Rosa area to discontinue his NAACP membership immediately because he was well known as a communist in the Santa Rosa area. LIMA explained that membership of a well-known CP member in the NAACP would prove a hindrance to that organization because it would taint the organization as being communist. (X)(U)

[SF T-7 9/20/63] X(U)

The continued vigilance of the NAACP in the San Francisco area was illustrated by an article which appeared in the "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper of June 11, 1964, entitled "NAACP Looks at its Rights Role." This article reported that San Francisco directors of the NAACP had launched an inquiry into methods of gaining closer control over members' participation in civil rights demonstrations. This program reportedly was approved by a 33 to 0 vote of the directors of the San Francisco Branch after they overwhelmingly rejected a resolution offered by Attorney [redacted], which would have censured CORE for picketing city hall during the civil rights trials. The rejected resolution would have condemned "external pressures" on the courts by "organizations and individuals who purport to speak for the entire civil rights movement and the Negro community." The directors instead reportedly voted to establish a committee to "reassess the position of the NAACP branch with reference to the current activities and the trend of the entire civil rights movement." b6 b7C

The "San Francisco Examiner," on June 22, 1964, reported that on June 21, 1964, the Executive Board of the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP had voted in a secret meeting to advise all remaining defendants in sit-in trials to plead nolo contendre (no contest). This move reportedly was in opposition to Dr. THOMAS BURBRIDGE, and was designed to clear court calendars of the sit-in trials which had tied up the municipal courts for weeks. BURBRIDGE reportedly indicated a readiness to resign as president of the chapter after the overwhelming vote against him and a small group of other "militants" on the board. Board members reportedly

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agreed by a large majority that "the purpose of the NAACP is to get jobs for Negroes, not to jam the courts." The article concluded that the NAACP decision was expected to widen the rift between the militant and the more moderate leaders of the civil rights movement in San Francisco.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee held April 13, 1964, at 1027 Brussels Street, San Francisco, California, CARL BLOICE gave a report on the civil rights struggle. Pleasure was expressed at the strength of the demonstrations and the number of people turning out. (X) (U)

BLOICE reported that it is easy to get people to consent to that part of the demonstrations which result in arrest. There are some problems in getting coordinated action between the participating organizations such as CORE, NAACP and the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee is, of course, ideologically more advanced than the other two organizations and more militant. (X) (U)

SF T-9
4/15/64 (X) (U)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 15, 1964, published an article entitled "Big NAACP Split--Burbridge Quits" which reported that the leadership of the local NAACP was split down the middle on October 14, 1964, by the bitter resignations of Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, the president whose term had two more months to run, Chairman [redacted] of the NAACP Educational Committee, and [redacted] Chairman of the NAACP Housing Committee, [redacted] Chairman of the NAACP Urban Renewal Committee, and Secretary [redacted]

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The article reported that the paper learned that the dispute involved a long-standing difference over tactics in the civil rights fight, and a specific break over what the NAACP should do about the Western Addition Area 2 Redevelopment Program, which many Negro residents of the area oppose.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 19, 1964, reported under the caption "Furor Over NAACP Resignations" that the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP had refused on October 18, 1964, to publicly air some letters of resignation from its executive board. The article disclosed that about

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ten members of the 45-man executive board had quit in support of the resignation of Dr. BURBRIDGE, "whose militant civil rights tactics have aroused opposition with NAACP ranks here."

The "San Francisco Examiner" on October 19, 1964, carried an article entitled "The NAACP Rift--Over Money" by [redacted] which attributed the struggle within the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP to a depleted treasury. A source reportedly close to the situation was quoted as having stated that "it's great to be an activist, but whatever we do costs money. And we just didn't have the money to go along with Doctor BURBRIDGE on many things." b6 b7C

The article reported that Dr. BURBRIDGE and the ten members of the executive committee who resigned were all regarded as activists. They reportedly resigned when the more moderate wing of the group declined to press a lawsuit to halt the redevelopment of the second area of the Western Addition. BURBRIDGE reportedly favored the suit, which charged that the redevelopment project would mean prohibitive rents and displacement of many law income families, whereas a majority of the board did not favor the suit.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on October 19, 1964, carried an article entitled "NAACP Drops School Suit" which reported that the SF Chapter of NAACP had dropped its suit, filed in 1962, against the San Francisco Board of Education charging that the Board had failed to take action against de facto segregation in the schools.

Attorney [redacted] Chairman of the chapter's legal redress committee, reportedly told a general membership meeting on October 18, 1964, that the authority of school boards in such a situation had been "confused" by recent rulings of federal and state courts, and the hiring by the school board of [redacted] as Human Relations Officer indicated "good faith." b6 b7C

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The members reportedly decided not to fill the vacancies left by the resignations immediately. The members also failed to act on a directive from the national NAACP that required reorganization of the local chapter into three units, but postponed action on this directive until after January 1, 1965.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 23, 1963, page six, contained an article entitled "Burbridge Explains Why He Quit NAACP Post." BURBRIDGE was quoted as having stated on October 22, 1964, that he quit because he objected to the NAACP's Executive Board's "gross insincerety" in the fight against the Western Addition Area 2 redevelopment plan and to its rejection of efforts to dismiss a part-time office secretary. BURBRIDGE was quoted further as having stated that "underlying these incidents is a deep philosophical rift. Those of us who resigned feel that the more a civil rights organization can divorce itself from politics, the better off it is. Those opposing us feel the branch should be involved in the political arena." (U)

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E. CORE

WILLIAM (BILL) BRADLEY, San Francisco Chairman of CORE, stated on June 11, 1964, at a press conference that the various civil rights organizations could not deny that there might be comments and CP members in the various civil rights organizations responsible for picket lines and demonstrations. Further, that the attitude of the civil rights organizations was that they would welcome anyone who would support and be active in civil rights.

SF T-144
6/11/64 X (U)

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club, Berkeley, California, held on November 15, 1963, at 2734 Haste Street, Berkeley, California, an unprepared and disorganized discussion over CORE took place. It was pointed out that Berkeley CORE was comprised almost entirely of white University of California students. Further, that it was not organized with a Negro community base. As an example it was noted that only five per cent of the CORE members picketing the International Pancake House in Berkeley, California, were Negroes. A brief discussion was held in which it was suggested by [redacted] elsewhere characterized, that Party members in CORE should try to establish roots in the Negro community. (X)(U)

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SF T-14
8/20/63 X (U)

At a meeting of the CP Housing Committee held on November 12, 1963, at 1584 Post Street, San Francisco, a discussion was held on ways and means of making contact with any of the Negro groups who are interested in housing. It was the CP's intention to intensify the struggle to bring Negroes into the movement, but difficulty was encountered in attempting to get someone to volunteer to contact Negro groups such as a Housing Committee of the NAACP or the Housing Committee of CORE. It was suggested that they get these committees to agree to send representatives to the CP Housing Committee meeting or allow the CP Housing Committee to send representatives to their meetings to establish liaison with housing committees active in San Francisco. It was pointed out that attempting to make contact with any of these Negro groups was very difficult. (X)(U)

SF T-67
11/15/63 X (U)

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[redacted] a member of the CP National Committee, on April 19, 1964, held a meeting at her residence. The exact nature of this meeting was not specified. The meeting generally concerned itself with a discussion of racial demonstrations in San Francisco. Part of the discussion concerned the picketing at the Bank of America, and in this connection, [redacted] said that there was to be five weeks of negotiations which would last until the third week of May. If agreement was not reached, this group would advocate pushing CORE to see that things came to a head, and if the Bank of America did not agree, the Ad Hoc Committee could enter the discussion, have demonstrations, and have members arrested. (X)(U)

SF T-1
5/4/64 X(U)

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At a meeting of the New Amalgamated CP Club which met on August 26, 1964, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, the board decided to equalize work of Executive Board members. One member of the board was assigned to work in CORE. Other members were assigned to work at Freedom House and with one of the major political parties. This left the NAACP and the churches, and it was decided to ask for volunteers to work with these groups. It was finally decided to ask one of the members to go into the NAACP and to work there. (X)(U)

SF T-1
9/2/64 X(U)

A YSA Berkeley area report dated August 19, 1964, was forwarded by mail anonymously to the New York Office of the FBI. This report, in part, declared as follows:

One of the most active areas of work of YSA has been in connection with CORE on the campus. Although nominally it is a civil rights organization, it is important to realize that CORE actually is the student movement in its present form.

CORE on the campus presently is controled by the local Young People's Socialist League, (YPSL), in a very bureaucratic manner which is fast alienating the "good people." The political strength of the YSA is so great, however, that the YPSL has been forced to define itself only by reaction to the YSA. The left YPSLs try to outflank the YSA on the left and end up in a position which is almost anarchist-

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totally action oriented, judging only in terms of "militancy" and considering politics a hindrance in the struggle. Although the CORE meetings frequently seem totally meaningless and the organization displays all the worst characteristics of the petty bourgeois college milieu, virtually every potential radical passes through CORE at some time simply because civil rights is the most important issue today, and because CORE is the only active campus civil rights organization.

Many of the "good people" stay away from civil rights demonstrations for awhile for lack of a better place to go. It is among these people that the YSA is able to do its most effective work. Partly due to the presence of the YSA, and partly due to the development of the civil rights movement in the Bay Area, the majority of the students in CORE support the idea of independent political action as the next logical step.

The civil rights movement in the San Francisco Bay Area is unique to the extent that it has been a white student movement carried to its natural conclusion. Everyone's fingers have been burned and with the sting of this experience still fresh, it is easy for the YSA to point out that the San Francisco sit-in trials were inevitable as long as the demonstrations and demonstrators refused to break with the two party system.

The YPSL is known publically as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

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F. AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

1. Communist Party Penetration and Influence

On January 14, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and invited her over for dinner. [redacted] commented to [redacted] that it was time they had a little talk. (X) (U)

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SF T-36, 1/14/64 X (U)

On February 24, 1964, at a meeting of the San Francisco County CP, mention was made that [redacted] a member of the committee, was to give a report of the Party's work in the Negro field, but this did not occur, since she was absent. (X) (U)

SF T-36, 3/3/64 X (U)

On March 2, 1964, a male unknown to the source contacted CARL BLOICE at the headquarters of the "People's World." This unknown male asked BLOICE if there would be a picket line that night (at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel), and BLOICE said he did not know. BLOICE went on to say that there was a hearing on the injunction against picketing that day and "they" planned to file a countersuit. When asked if "they" wanted a lot of people at the hearings, BLOICE said, "Yes." (X) (U)

SF T-36, 3/2/64 (U)

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] contacted CARL BLOICE at the "People's World." [redacted] remarked to BLOICE how disgusted the youngsters were with the fact that no one could make any decisions and the decisions were (X) (U)

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made by only three people in AHCED. "KAYO" commented he was for going against the injunction at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, but the decision had been made to abide by it. "KAYO" commented that this made many people mad. "KAYO" remarked that he told those in the picket line that going against the injunction was only a misdemeanor and not a felony. "KAYO" further remarked that the leadership of AHCED was inexperienced and that no one could tell them anything. (X)(U)

SF T-36, 3/4/64 X(U)

On March 5, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] ALBERT J. (MICKEY) LIMA, Chairman of the CP, Northern California District, and told her the following: (X)(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] related that 4,000 leaflets had been distributed on the University of California campus at Berkeley and those distributing them had run out of leaflets and had no one to print more. [redacted] commented "they" expected a tremendous crowd at the Sheraton-Palace Friday night in San Francisco, so many that police would not be able to arrest all of them. (X)(U) b6 b7C

[redacted] went on to say that [redacted] would participate in the picketing and expected to be arrested. (X)(U) b6 b7C

SF T-119, 3/5/64 X(U)

On March 6, 1964, ROSCOE PROCTOR led a small group of students in distributing literature on behalf of AHCED on March 5, 1964, at the Laney campus of Oakland City College. (X)

Source commented that he had heard that ROSCOE PROCTOR was not arrested at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel because "we," the CP, decided PROCTOR should stay out of actual picketing and organize behind the scenes. (X)(U)

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Source went on to say he had heard PROCTOR was working full time and expected to devote his entire time, March 6, 1964, to organizing pickets for the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 6, 1964. (X)(U)

SF T-16, 3/6/64 X(U)

On March 6, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] at the offices of the NAACP. [redacted] told [redacted] she had been in contact with ARCHIE BROWN, who said he was trying to get Local 6, ILWU, "lined up" for the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. [redacted] commented she would get in touch with ARCHIE BROWN. (X)(U) b6 b7C

SF T-36, 3/6/64 X(U)

During February, 1964, ARCHIE BROWN attended a meeting of the Maritime Club of the SFCCP (X)(U)

SF T-11, 3/2/64 X(U)

On March 11, 1964, source attended a get-together of "People's World" readers, in San Francisco. At this get-together, CARL BLOICE remarked that the demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel would result in about 200 jobs for Negroes. [redacted], at this get-together, told of the mix-up with the leaders of other organizations and said that "now" these other organizations would contact AHCED before they say or do anything. (X)(U) b6 b7C

SF T-11, 3/16/64 X(U)

2. Socialist Workers Party Penetration and Influence

On March 11, 1964, source attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. At the meeting [redacted] gave a discussion on AHCED. She related that "last week everybody" showed up for the demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. [redacted] claimed there were 4,000 demonstrators, and she went on to say that when the hotel (X)(U) b6 b7C

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manager refused to sign the agreement, one of the three picket lines was sent in to demonstrate inside the hotel. According to [redacted] about midnight, [redacted] announced that the management had refused to sign and the discussion had broken off. [redacted] then asked if "we" were willing to go to jail and everybody said "yes." (X) (U)

Continuing, source reported that [redacted] went on to say that the police in the hotel were provoked in order to arrest the demonstrators. As a result, 150 to 160 of the demonstrators were arrested. (X) (U)

[redacted] claimed, according to source, that AHCED was directed and controlled by the DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area. (X) (U)

SF T-26, 3/13/64 X (U)

On March 11, 1964, source attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. At this meeting, [redacted] among other things, stated AHCED consisted of students who took things upon themselves to get jobs for minority people. [redacted] remarked that so far, the SWP had given permission to support AHCED on the picket lines, but, for the time being, should avoid being arrested. [redacted] further remarked that the branch would have several discussions on AHCED and would educate the members who were not familiar with the activities of AHCED. X

Continuing, source went on to say that at the meeting [redacted] mentioned that there were nine groups in the Bay Area who had been asked to join AHCED. X (U)

SF T-120, 3/17/64 X (U)

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On March 18, 1964, source attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the SWP at 1488 Fulton Street, San Francisco. Source related that at the meeting, [redacted] announced that AHCED had signed up the San Francisco YSA as a member in AHCED. [redacted] related that [redacted] was against BAYSA becoming a part of AHCED because of its parent group; however, [redacted], and [redacted] felt that the BAYSA in San Francisco should be admitted, which they were. [redacted] and [redacted] gave as their reasons the fact that the BAYSA members in San Francisco were not afraid to be arrested and these members gave their full support to the demonstrations. (U)

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SF T-21, 3/19/64 (U)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A survey of the civil disobedience arrests since September 1963 by the Intelligence Unit of the San Francisco Police Department reflected the following:

Date	Location	Total Arrested	Status
9/14/63	Select Rentals	15	Dismissed - complaint withdrawn
11/3/63	Mel's Drive-In	117	To be set 10/15
3/1/64	Palace Hotel	121	Dismissed - faulty injunction
3/7/64	Palace Hotel	174	See disposition sheet
3/14/64	Cadillac Agency	110	See disposition sheet
4/11/64	Auto Row	228	See disposition sheet
6/12/64	Bank of America	1	See disposition sheet
	Total Persons Arrested	766	

A recapitulation of court dispositions as of September 20, 1964, compiled by the Intelligence Unit of the San Francisco Police Department reflected the following:

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Arrest Date	Location	Total Arrests	Guilty	Not Guilty	Nolo	Hung Jury	Dismissed	Juvenile	Pending
3/7/64	Palace Hotel	174	56	44	6	45	12	11	-
3/14/64	Cadillac Agency	110	65	1	11	25	5	1	2
4/11/64	Auto Row	228	117	-	78	21	5	6	1
6/12/64	Bank of America	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals	513	239	45	95	91*	22	18	3*

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Total Arrests	Total Persons Involved	Total Males	Total Females	Total Caucasians	Total Negroes	Total Orientals
513	402	269	133	351	50	1

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* Hung Jury cases - 91 persons, Pending cases - 3 persons, Mel's Drive-In Case - 117 persons to be set for trial on September 30, 1964, in Municipal Court, Dept. No. 11. TOTAL CASES TO BE SET FOR TRIAL - 211

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

According to an article in the March 8, 1964 issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, [redacted] stated among other things that following a sit-in demonstration in San Francisco, during October, 1963, by various civil rights groups, the groups realized that a central, coordinating committee was needed. The formation of AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED) was the result, and SIMS became its chairman. b6 b7C

A source reported on December 9, 1963, that in December, 1963, [redacted] attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Communist Party Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club.

Second source on May 12, 1964, described AHCED as a central body of representatives from militant youth organizations whose purpose was to work for equal civil rights and to put pressure on establishments and employers to hire more people from the minority races, especially Negroes.

A third source reported on March 13, 1964, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on March 11, 1964, [redacted] a representative of AHCED related among other things that AHCED was directed and controlled by the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of the Bay Area. b6 b7C

A fourth source reported on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, [redacted] attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party.

Second source related on May 12, 1964, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of the Bay Area consisted of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of San Francisco, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College. According to source, any member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco who attends San Francisco State College is automatically a member of the club at San Francisco State College.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 20, 1964, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO
aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by [redacted] b6 b7C

(1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
(2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
(3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by [redacted] b6 b7C

A third source has advised that [redacted] attended a Communist Patry Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequaled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER;
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of [redacted] b6 b7C The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

This same source advised in October, 1963, that [redacted] was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963. b6 b7C

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964 semester. As an "off campus" organization, the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

A second source advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter:

Chairman - [redacted] b6 b7C

Secretary - [redacted]

Treasurer - [redacted]

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b6
b7C

The first source advised during December, 1963, that [redacted] and [redacted] attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

A third source advised in April, 1964, that [redacted] is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

b6
b7C

A fourth source advised in March, 1964, that [redacted] was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

b6
b7C

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The second source advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization.

A fifth source advised on July 31, 1964, the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR
aka "Progressive Labor"

A source advised on December 12, 1962, that in the latter part of 1962 a group of former members of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP), who had split from the SFCCP during 1960 over a factionalist dispute, had grouped together to support and further the aims of "Progressive Labor" and reportedly had allied themselves with the Progressive Labor Party, which reportedly has been organized nationally.

The masthead in the March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" reflects "Progressive Labor" is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Co., G.P.O. Box 808, Brooklyn 1, N.Y.... San Francisco address listed....P. O. Box 843, San Francisco 1, California....West Coast Editor: LEE COE.

A second source advised on November 26, 1963, that leaflets and invitations were distributed in San Francisco, California by the above-mentioned group during November, 1963, under the name Bay Area Progressive Labor (BAPL), P. O. Box 843, San Francisco, California.

A third source advised on May 11, 1964, that [redacted] is active in BAPL activities in the San Francisco Bay Area and appears to be one of its leaders. b6 b7C

A fourth source advised on February 12, 1960, that [redacted] was one of the leaders of a factionalist group of the CP that was meeting with the Northern California CP District Board to work out these factionalist difficulties.

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SF 100-53902

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also
known as Progressive Labor Party,
"Progressive Labor" ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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APC:rap

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR DISARMAMENT (CCD), aka.
Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (CCND)

A source advised in August 1963 that the CCD held its first meeting on April 3, 1963, in San Francisco. Its headquarters and weekly meeting place during most of 1963 was 1564 Waller Street, San Francisco. One of the individuals primarily responsible for forming the CCD is Dr. TOM BREWER. The aim of the CCD is to perform civil disobedience as a protest to help achieve nuclear disarmament. The motto of the CCD is "No war on children." The CCD is composed of an Executive Committee, which is also known as an action committee, an action force and general membership. The Executive Committee dictates policy and thinking of the CCD. The action force will be comprised of individuals who are willing to carry out nonviolent action or civil disobedience. The general membership includes individuals behind the scene who are sympathetic to the CCD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
(CCL), aka Citizens Committee for
Constitutional Liberties - San Francisco

A source advised on June 19, 1961, that MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District, Communist Party (CP), reported on June 15, 1961, that the CP, USA, in response to the Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, relating to the Internal Security Act of 1950, had decided to create a committee known as Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL), 22 East 17th Street, New York City, and that a local committee would be organized for Northern California.

This source advised on June 26, 1961, that a meeting was held on June 18, 1961, at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, for the purpose of formulating plans for the CCCL in Northern California.

A second source advised on September 14, 1961, that the CCCL had opened an office at 942 Market Street, Room 401, San Francisco, California, and that some of the furniture for this office had come from the CP office on the same floor.

A third source advised June 22, 1962, that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS announced that he had closed down the headquarters of the CCL at 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

A fourth source in November, 1962, advised that CP officials in Northern California have been active in promoting the CCL.

This same source advised in November, 1962, that the CCL was active in the fight against the Internal Security Act of 1950, under which the CP and its officials were being prosecuted.

A fifth source on May 2, 1963, furnished the names of the officers of the CCL in San Francisco as Dr. HERBERT J. PHILLIPS, Chairman, and WALTER STACK, Treasurer.

Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS testified in open court in 1953 to CP membership since 1935.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A sixth source advised in April, 1963, that WALTER STACK is a current CP member in San Francisco.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

One of these sources advised February 13, 1963, WALTER STACK stated on February 8, 1963, that the officers of the CCL were holding off temporarily on further activity on the advice of MICKIE LIMA, District CP Chairman.

A seventh source advised that Dr. HERBERT PHILLIPS stated in August, 1963, that the CCL is defunct in the San Francisco area.

The fifth source above advised that the CCL bank account at the Bank of America, #1 Powell Street, San Francisco, was closed August 16, 1963, because it was "no longer needed".

SF 100-5390 2 CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES (NEW YORK CITY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 42 concerning "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (New York City)":

1. "On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the 'Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties,' are communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of 'mass activity' in support of the avowed objectives of 'reversal or nonapplication' of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party, and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party."

"***The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts."

"***Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961***."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143, and 144.)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. COMMITTEE TO END U. S. FOREIGN INTERVENTION, aka
Committee to End American Intervention in Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc),
Committee to End United States Intervention in Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc),
Committee to End United States Imperialism

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Committee was organized as the Committee to End American Intervention in Viet-Nam (Ad Hoc), March 29, 1964, in San Francisco, California, at the instigation of and by members of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, a Marxist youth group, which has promoted the organization's activities among the various groups in the San Francisco area interested in peace and disarmament. Its announced aims have included American withdrawal from Viet-Nam, self-determination for the South Viet-Namese people and adherence of the United States to the 1954 Geneva Convention. Demonstrations along with the distribution of and exhibition of propaganda comprise its program. A flyer advertising a forum of September 15, 1964, in San Francisco on "World Wide Movements--for Freedom" referred to "Cuba - Harlem - Congo - Viet Nam" and listed the Committee to End U. S. Foreign Intervention as sponsor. One of the two sources which provided the information on the Committee's organization has advised that it is the same committee. The other source advised on June 28, 1964, that an Executive Committee of five members was elected in June, 1964, but no new officers were otherwise elected.

Another source advised on September 17, 1964, that the original officers were JOHN W. THOMAS, Chairman; BEVERLY D. RADCLIFFE, Treasurer, and MARGARET DRIGGS, Secretary. The signature of two of these are still required for checks written.

One source mentioned above currently advises that no headquarters is maintained by the Committee; meetings are infrequent and poorly attended, ranging from eight to twenty members. The last reported membership total was approximately twenty in June, 1964.

JOHN THOMAS attended meetings of the DuBois Club of San Francisco on May 10 and 31, 1964.

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

COMMITTEE TO END U. S. FOREIGN INTERVENTION, aka

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on October 1, 1964, THOMAS indicated he was not a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club and would not join any group until he found one that really helped the Negro people.

BEVERLY RADCLIFFE in April, 1964, was a member of the DuBois Club of San Francisco.

MARGARET DRIGGS, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on January 25, 1955, said that her activities in the Communist Party (CP) began in the middle 1930s during the depression in Tacoma, Washington. She and her husband moved to Seattle, Washington, and were members there of the CP and the Communist Political Association (CPA). As a result of open criticism of Party functionaries on her part and on the part of her husband, she and her husband were expelled from the CP in 1946 with the proviso that after six months they would reinstate. She said that they did not seek reinstatement. (The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known
as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba
Committee (BAFPCC)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain", which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent election of the BAFPCC the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the executive committee.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC included members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U. S. intervention in Cuba."

A second source advised on January 10, 1964, that at a BAFPCC meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1963, it was decided to dissolve the BAFPCC.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

> The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (cont'd.)

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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SF 100-53902
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FREEDOM HOUSE

A source advised on May 28, 1963, that Freedom House was established in Monroe, North Carolina, in May 1963, as a headquarters for racial integration activities in the Monroe area. Although there is no formal organization, as such, the activities of this group of four racial organizers are under the leadership of JACOB ROSEN, Southern Editor of "Progressive Labor."

This source advised on July 18, 1963, that Freedom House publishes a monthly newspaper entitled "Freedom," which carries articles primarily concerning local integration activities. Editor of this publication is JACOB ROSEN.

JACOB ROSEN advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 31, 1963, that the purposes of his group at Freedom House are to integrate the public schools, encourage Negro voter registration and, in general, to improve the living and working conditions of the Negroes in the area. He stated that his organizers possess firearms, and that his group advocates the use of violence, if necessary, as a means of self-defense.

This source advised on October 8, 1963, that the activities and operations at Freedom House are being directed and financed by Progressive Labor in New York City, and that JACOB ROSEN and his organizers are all working for and under the control of Progressive Labor.

The source advised on October 22, 1963, that Freedom House headquarters was moved on that date from 605 Brown Street to 308 Hudson Street, Monroe, North Carolina. The mailing address is Post Office Box 84, Monroe, North Carolina. The source added that the future activities of Freedom House in Monroe are questionable as ROSEN and his organizers have lost much of their local Negro community, in that they are not wanted in Monroe.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

On October 7, 1960, a source advised that the Independent Student Union (ISU) was formed by a group of Los Angeles City College students in March, 1960.

The preamble to the ISU constitution states in part:

"We, the members of the ISU, are dedicated to giving our energies to building a world of peace, wherein the peoples of all lands will not have to live in constant fear of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

"We pledge our efforts to ending of all social inequality based [illegible] race creed or national origin and to furthering the eradication of discrimination in all walks of American life.

"We affirm [illegible] students and instructors [illegible] an active role in the political life of the nation, and believe that no restriction should be placed upon the free expression of ideas and opinions within or outside the classroom.

The source stated that the ISU was originally controlled by three co-chairmen, one of whom was FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP). In September, 1960, ALEXANDER was elected to be president of the ISU.

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source stated the ISU claims to have a membership of 200; however membership does not necessarily indicate sympathy to the CP.

SF 100-53902

NATION OF ISLAM,
Formerly referred to as the
Muslim Cult of Islam, also
known as Muhammad's Temples of
Islam

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils" in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the

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United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised that MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on Page 193 concerning "National Guardian":

1. "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

CONFIDENTIAL

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SF 100-53902

CONFIDENTIAL

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

A source advised that on May 15, 1960, the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) endorsed a project presented by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National Youth Director, CP, USA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons." RUBIN stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues.

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons", had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth."

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961 issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 1 issue of "New Horizons for Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication is 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia, 40, Pa.

On January 21, 1964, a third source advised that LIONEL LIBSON was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons for Youth"; and when "New Horizons for Youth" moved to Philadelphia, LIBSON returned to Philadelphia as editor and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

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1.

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PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within, it had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

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SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, aka
San Francisco School of Social Science,
San Francisco Marxist Study Group,
San Francisco School of Marxism-Leninism,
San Francisco School of Marxism

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A source advised on February 6, 1962, that the first class of the San Francisco Marxist Study Group (SFMSG), was held on February 5, 1962, at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and that the instructor of this class stated that the main purpose of the SFMSG was to train young people for leadership of the people in the event the U. S. wakes up to the advantages of communism.

A second source advised on April 23, 1964, that the San Francisco School of Social Sciences (SFSSS), which has been known as the "San Francisco School of Social Science", "San Francisco Marxist Study Group", "San Francisco School of Marxism", concluded its Fall 1963 series of classes on December 19, 1963, and was currently conducting a series of classes.

The second source furnished the Fall 1963 Bulletin of the SFSSS on October 17, 1963, which reflected that [redacted] was Director, and [redacted] Secretary, of the SFSSS. The source advised that [redacted] controls the policy under which the SFSSS is run and consults an advisory board of class representatives only as to suggestions for future courses and opinions as to current ones. b6 b7C

A third source advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a meeting of the Communist Party, Northern District of California, Youth Commission, held October 14, 1963, at 100 Broderick Street, San Francisco.

The third source advised in December, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Berkeley, California Off-Campus Communist Party Youth Club held in San Francisco in December, 1963.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

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A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 20, 1964, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 13, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the United States State Department for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, that during December, 1962, it was learned that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that a group of 59 individuals who had assembled in New York City, departed New York City by air on June 25, 1963, and traveled to Paris, France, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and then to Havana, Cuba. The group remained in Cuba until August 24, 1963, at which time they departed by air for New York City via Madrid, Spain. The group arrived in New York City on August 29, 1963.

The same source advised that the leaders of the group were members of Progressive Labor and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor members.

"The Columbia Owl," March 11, 1964, issue, page one, carried an article captioned, "Another Visit to Cuba, Students Will Defy Student Travel Ban This Summer." This article sets forth in part that three members of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba spoke at an assembly sponsored by the Progressive Labor Club of Columbia University. At this assembly, [redacted] b6 b7C Student Committee for Travel to Cuba campus representative, stated that the Federation of University Students in Havana had extended another invitation for 500 students to visit Cuba in 1964. [redacted] stated that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was, therefore, planning another trip to Cuba in July, 1964.

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STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR
TRAVEL TO CUBA (cont'd.)
2.

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A third source advised on February 6, 1964, that he had received information that the name of the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was changed to the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in February, 1963. After the group arrived back in the United States from Cuba, in the latter part of August, 1963, the name of the organization was changed to the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1963, that the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York 1, New York, as its mailing address.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

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The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

A third source has advised that in September 1964 the organization set up its headquarters at 1853 - 1/2 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

The first two sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A fourth source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fifth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly-organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER;
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of [redacted] b6 b7C The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Our organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the DuBois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

This same source advised in October, 1963, that [redacted] b6 b7C was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964 semester. As an "off campus" organization, the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

A second source advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter:

Chairman - PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence)

Secretary - [redacted]

Treasurer - [redacted]

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The first source advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and [redacted] attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

A third source advised in April, 1964, that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A fourth source advised in March, 1964, that [redacted] was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World." b6 b7C

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The second source advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization.

A fifth source advised on July 31, 1964, the group's headquarters is located at 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO,
aka Du Bois Youth Group, San Francisco
Du Bois Club, San Francisco Du Bois
Youth Group, Student-Labor Alliance

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised that on January 31, 1963, the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held its first general meeting at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Francisco, California, at which time the aims of the club were put forth as follows by [redacted] b6 b7C

(1) Alleviate the Negro problem in the United States.
(2) Promote peaceful co-existence between the United States and Russia.
(3) Promote and encourage Marxist doctrines and to bring about a socialistic government in the United States.

A second source advised in March, 1963, that the Du Bois Club was both conceived and originated by [redacted]

A third source has advised that [redacted] attended a Communist Patry Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October, 1963.

Commencing in March, 1963, the Du Bois Club published a newsletter entitled "San Francisco News and World Report." In its first issue a "Proposed Statement of Principles" was set forth in which the club's aforementioned aims were elaborated upon. In the same issue the lead editorial in part described the San Francisco Du Bois Club as "...a group of young people who are convinced that Socialism is the only answer to the many problems of our time and so find philosophical rapport with the life and thought of Dr. DU BOIS, nevertheless, we are weighed with humility in comparing our goals and ambitions with the genius of his life and work. As a source of inspiration, the figure of W.E.B. DU BOIS is unequaled in American history, but as a standard and example, we seem miserably lost in his shadow. We can only resolve that we do his name no dishonor, and whatever we may accomplish should be recognized as a supplement to his life work."

The November 25, 1961, issue of the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, contains an article on page 12 reflecting

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that W.E.B. DU BOIS joined the Communist Party after applying for admission on October 1, 1961.

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In May, 1963, the first source informed that the "San Francisco News and World Report," although written and edited by members of the club, was run off on a mimeograph machine located in the offices of the "People's World;" however, in March, 1964, this source advised that the newsletter was no longer mimeographed by the "People's World" because of the unreliability of the machine and, in addition, the name was changed to "The Insurgent" upon recommendation of one of the club officers who felt the new name sounded more militant.

The first source has also stated that commencing in May, 1963, the Du Bois Club had no permanent headquarters and used to hold its meetings at 307 Page Street, Apartment 3, San Francisco, California. In March, 1964, this source advised that the club is currently active as a membership organization and has its headquarters at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

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SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On January 27, 1964, a source furnished the January 1964 newsletter of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco (WEBDCSF) which contained a report on the formation of a W.E.B. DuBois Club at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, during the fall term, 1963.

The second source advised on January 10, 1964, that the constitution of the new DuBois Club at San Francisco State College states the name of the organization shall be the San Francisco State College W.E.B. DuBois Club (SFSCWEBDC).

The third source advised May 12, 1964, that the SFSCWEBDC is not an independent organization but is in effect a campus branch of the WEBDCSF formed for the purpose of enabling the WEBDCSF to involve itself in student political activity at San Francisco State College and to have a sounding board for its ideas on the San Francisco State College campus as well as provide recruitment for new members to the WEBDCSF.

The fourth source advised on June 3, 1964, that the SFSCWEBDC was active at San Francisco State College during the spring term of 1964 and anticipated resumption of activities during the fall term of 1964.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications of December 1, 1961, published by the HCUA, on page 173, has the following to say about the Women's International Democratic Federation:

1. Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization [which] frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April 1949."

   (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

   (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised April 23, 1964, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

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The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revclutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ), aka
Youth for Jobs Committee

A source advised in July, 1963, that several recent graduates and dropouts of high schools in Oakland and Berkeley, California, had on April 17, 1963, attended the organizing meeting of Youth for Jobs (YFJ) in Oakland, California, in response to letters prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted]. At this meeting, [redacted] gave reports on the unemployment problems among youth and the need for an organization of this type. PROCTOR also spoke at this meeting.

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In May, 1963, a second source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR attended meetings of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, during May, 1963, in New York City.

In January, 1963, a third source identified [redacted] of a CP recruiting class held in January 1963, in Berkeley, California.

In May, 1963, the first source advised that in May, 1963, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Youth for Jobs - Aims and Purposes" was distributed. This pamphlet described YFJ as an independent organization of young people working together to find solutions to current vocational, social and recreational problems; it specified that YFJ is not affiliated with any other organizations, but would fully support the labor movement and any other organizations striving to combat unemployment and to increase job security for all employees.

In June, 1963, the third source advised that at a meeting of the Political Committee of the CP of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) held in June, 1963, VIRGINIA PROCTOR, member of that Committee, gave a report on a draft document read before the National Committee, CP, USA, by GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, CP, USA. In connection with the portion of the report dealing with youth, PROCTOR said, "A report from this area on the activity around Youth For Jobs organized by ROSCOE PROCTOR will be included in the final document, as one of the signs of the Party work in organizing the unemployed."

On April 16, 1964, a fourth source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR has promoted and guided YFJ since its inception and continues to do so. The source stated that meetings of YFJ are held at the YFJ Club House, 1095 59th Street, Oakland, California, and at homes of individual members.

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APPENDIX

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. LEONARD POTASH was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers.

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[redacted] Source further advised that POTASH, ROSENSTEIN and as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DANNY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on May 12, 1964, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two

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YOUTH ACTION UNION
Formerly Known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

[redacted] The chairman of the Youth Action Union is [redacted] b6 b7C who is also the chairman of the Youth Committee, SCDCP.

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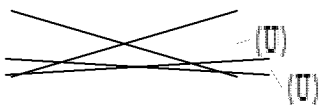

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	10/30/64	8/31/64 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY:

TYPED BY: jep

CHARACTER OF CASE:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

- P* -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the New York Office, which is the office of origin.

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT (U)

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

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100-442529-271

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AG's yeas, Marshall, Brietsevein, 0-14, 0-17, 6-2
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	11/18/64
HOW FWD.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14, 0-14, 8-14, 0-14
BY	RCP/lcm

67 DEC 7 1964

NOTATIONS

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DEC 1 1964

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "Confidential" (U) since data reported from all sources herein could reasonably result in identification of Bureau investigative techniques or confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The information furnished by [redacted] b6 b7C Pittsburgh Police Department, during August, 1963, was obtained by SA DANIEL F. DUNN.

The information furnished by [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., was obtained by SA [redacted]

SA [redacted] observed KRANSDORF and [redacted] b6 b7C in the picket line on July 6, 1964.

The information furnished by [redacted] Wheeling, b6 b7C W. Va., on August 4, 1963; [redacted] Wheeling Downs Skating Rink, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 2, 1963; [redacted] Bureau of Police, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 7, 1963, and [redacted] Wheeling, on October 7, 1963, was obtained by SA [redacted]

Special Agents who observed the March on October 7, 1963, at Wheeling, W. Va., were SAs [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] all of the Pittsburgh Office.

The information furnished by [redacted] b6 b7C on August 21, 1963, b7D was obtained by SAs [redacted]

SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] on August 26, 1963, by phone without identifying himself and obtained information regarding the March on Washington from her through that phone call. SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] on September 25, 1963, using the b6 b7C name [redacted] a fictitious person, from Weirton, W. Va., who could not make the March on Washington and was inquiring regarding same.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PG 100-15125

The information attributed to [redacted] of Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 13, 1964, was furnished by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]. b6 b7C

SA [redacted] obtained the information concerning [redacted] attendance at the Eighth World Youth Festival by pretext telephone call to [redacted] on September 26, 1962. Pretext was that the caller was a newspaper reporter for the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," Pittsburgh, Pa., daily newspaper.

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
PG T-2 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 8/18/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 10/1/63) (Characterization of HERBERT K. KRANSDORF, 4/26/63 & 9/15/64) (Characterization of JEAN KRANSDORF, 10/29/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 10/1/63) (Characterization of [redacted] 2/27/59)	b6 b7C
PG T-3 is NY 694-S* (Characterization of HYMAN LUMER, 4/24/63)	
PG T-4 is CG 5824-S* (Characterization of HYMAN LUMER, 3/7/63)	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-5 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 10/29/63)	

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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PG 100-15125

Informant	Location	
PG T-6 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 5/17 & 21/63)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-7 is [redacted] (Characterization of JOSEPH KRANSDORF, 6/21-23/63 & 6/25-30/63)		b7D
PG T-8 is [redacted] (Characterization of JOSEPH KRANSDORF, 6/19-21/64)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-9 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 3/1/63)	[redacted] PG 100-8549-1249	
PG T-10 is [redacted] PCI	PG 100-8549-1293,1233	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-11 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-8549-1293	
PG T-12 is [redacted] (C) (U) (Characterization of [redacted] 7/17/60)		b6 b7C b7D
PG T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
PG T-14 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-14250-128	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-15 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 3/6/62)		b6 b7C b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PG 100-15125

Informant	Location	
PG T-16 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-8549-1262,1309	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-17 is [redacted] reporter. (Request)	PG 100-8549-1273	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-18 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
PG T-19 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-8549-1309	b6 b7C b7D
PG T-20 is [redacted] (Request)	PG 100-8549-1293	b6 b7C b7D

E*.
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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: PITTSBURGH, PA. b6 b7C
Date: 10/30/64

Field Office File No.: 100-15125 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HERBERT K. KRANSDORF, Organizer, Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) until 9/15/64, during 1963 and 1964 was concerned with strategy concerning civil rights and Negro matters, and stated CP members should participate in meetings of Negro organizations to influence these committees and to suggest racial demonstrations. KRANSDORF participated in demonstration to protest alleged discrimination in hiring Negroes, Pittsburgh, Pa., 8/63; participated in demonstration to demand more Federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi during 7/64, and participated in March on Washington, D. C., during 8/63. [redacted] Ohio Valley Section of CP, Wheeling, W. Va., assisted in the organization of demonstration to protest injustices to both Negroes and whites by racial segregation during 10/63, and participated in March on Washington, D. C., during 8/63. KRANSDORF's attempts to influence organization of high school students in Pittsburgh, Pa., for purpose of correcting discrimination and [redacted] attempted infiltration of NAACP, Wheeling, W. Va., set out. b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

- P* -

(U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

4-P-91
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
FOIA # 36,832

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

On June 10, 1963, PG T-1 advised that on May 31, 1963, HERBERT K. KRANSDORF remarked that he had recently met with other progressive leaders in New York City to discuss the racial situation. KRANSDORF stated that he was rather embarrassed as he had nothing to report from Pittsburgh, Pa., while the other leaders reported large mass meetings in support of racial demonstrations in their territories. KRANSDORF stated that Pittsburgh had done nothing. He said that he had contacted the Pittsburgh Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to ask them to plan some demonstrations, but that the people there told him they were too busy with other matters. KRANSDORF also stated that he believed that a mass protest could begin from within the churches, but that he had approached several ministers without success.

On April 26, 1963, PG T-2 advised that HERBERT K. KRANSDORF was employed on a full-time basis as the Organizer of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP).

On September 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on September 15, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF left Pittsburgh, Pa., for Detroit, Michigan, where he was transferred by the National Office, CP.

On July 17, 1963, PG T-2 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF arranged a CP meeting which was held in the Pittsburgh area on July 6, 1963. KRANSDORF brought HYMAN LUMER to this meeting and LUMER talked about the Negro Movement. During his talk, LUMER stated that special privileges for Negroes seeking employment opportunities was a CP idea of long standing and was now beginning to catch on.

On April 24, 1963, PG T-3 advised that HYMAN LUMER was a member of the National Board of the CPUSA.

On March 7, 1963, PG T-4 advised that HYMAN LUMER had resumed his former position of National Educational Director of the CPUSA.

On July 10, 1963, PG T-1 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF, a short time prior to this date, had indicated that he had drawn up some proposals which he felt would be a good basis on which the NAACP could work. Among these proposals KRANSDORF listed racial discrimination in unions, in housing, in city and county positions, etc. KRANSDORF indicated that he was going to seek the opinions of several individuals concerning these proposals and would like to have them presented to the President of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP. On this occasion, KRANSDORF indicated that he was very discouraged concerning the fight for integration in Pittsburgh, and expressed the opinion that more pressure should be put on white people to break up segregation practices in Pittsburgh.

On July 24, 1963, PG T-5 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on that date HERBERT KRANSDORF spoke at length concerning civil rights and Negro matters. According to PG T-5, some of KRANSDORF's remarks were as follows:

> The aspects of civil liberties made it plain that the question of constitutional liberties encompassed the area of civil rights. KRANSDORF stated that those in attendance at the aforementioned meeting were aware that a decision had been made to leave the question of public accommodations available to all people up to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Everyone was aware that if the provisions of the 14th Amendment had been carried out, they

would have taken care of the whole area of civil rights. A "red herring" had been brought into the fight because communists were blamed for the whole civil rights fight. The charge had been made that the leadership of the whole civil rights fight was made up of communists. KRANSDORF said that he found this proposition intolerable. He declared that this fight was the basic movement of the Negro people for full equality and that it was obvious that civil rights and civil liberties were linked and interrelated.

KRANSDORF continued that in many areas, such as in Alabama, the NAACP had been banned. Efforts had been made to secure NAACP membership lists to determine if any communists were named thereon. KRANSDORF noted that these activities were undertaken to disrupt the civil rights movement. KRANSDORF said that many people active in the civil rights movement were either communists or were so-called communists, and that it was important to bear this in mind if such a question should come up in the future. He said that victory in the civil rights movement would shake up the reactionary's control of the economic and political life of the country. KRANSDORF noted that there was a tremendous reserve of profit for business and industry in this country due to the lesser wages being paid to Negro employees.

KRANSDORF urged those in attendance at this meeting to examine the movement itself. He said that there had been considerable mass action, such as parades, etc., in every city except Pittsburgh. He noted that Detroit had 200,000 marching and other cities had mass picket lines. KRANSDORF noted that this mass action in other cities had shaken up the status quo of the power structure in those cities. However, in Pittsburgh, very little was being said about such activities. KRANSDORF noted that Pittsburgh had a Negro judge and a Negro councilman, but that one should look

at the housing situation in Pittsburgh. He reminded those present at this meeting that a Negro doctor in Pittsburgh had been refused a lot on which to build a home.

KRANSDORF also reminded those attending this meeting to look at the job situation relative to Negroes at Pittsburgh. He said that facts showed that the unemployed Negro figures were 20 times greater than those of the white people, and also that there were no Negroes in craft jobs. He pointed out that the craft unions in the city had agreed to open their doors to Negroes after they were subjected to pressure, but that there was no guarantee that such was being done. He noted that all large businesses had only token Negro employment. He also alleged that the local police had used degrading methods against a Negro in a recent murder case. KRANSDORF stated that very few Negro police officers had been hired by the Pittsburgh Police Department, and again reminded those present that there was only one Negro judge and only one Negro councilman in Pittsburgh. He said that there was a lack of proper representation for the Negro in labor, and that there was no Negro able to speak for labor in Pittsburgh. He said that this was not because of a lack of qualified Negroes but could be blamed on the opposition to Negro leadership.

KRANSDORF also stated that there was no real integration in the Pittsburgh schools and that there was no preparation of Negroes for college. He said that there were very few Negro teachers in the all white schools in the Pittsburgh area, and that he doubted if there were any Negro teachers at all in the South Hills areas.

KRANSDORF also stated that in Pittsburgh a "big business" monopoly headed by the MELLON family had its reasons for maintaining the status quo. He said that the MELLONs controlled the Aluminum Company of America, Mellon Bank, Gulf, and Westinghouse, and that the family's billions of dollars had been gained because these companies

had operated for many years on a Jim Crow policy. He stated that all MELLON concerns employed Negroes only in menial jobs, such as elevator operators, etc., but that very little else was done for the Negro.

KRANSDORF stated that as far as the press was concerned, only the Negro press was doing anything in Pittsburgh. He said that the Negro leadership at Pittsburgh was greatly out of step with the rest of the country, and that things should be changed. He called attention to a recent remark made by the President of the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP, whom he quoted as saying that he (the NAACP President) could not understand why a piece of land was not sold to a Negro doctor inasmuch as this doctor was so light skinned that it would not have been noticed that he was a Negro. KRANSDORF stated that this was not the right attitude for a leader of the NAACP to have.

On August 2, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on that date, while discussing the general situation regarding the Negro at Pittsburgh, HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he could not understand why Pittsburgh had had no real racial demonstrations in view of the activities which had taken place in other cities. KRANSDORF spoke of the difficulties in controlling demonstrations and pointed out that the reason for such demonstrations was to show the people that they (the demonstrators) were hard to control and to wake up the people to the real problems. KRANSDORF said that the Negro did not need "crumbs" but the Negro did want justice and equality.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on August 13, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF indicated that he had been preparing "letters" concerning the Negro problem and that one letter would be sent to "Political Affairs" in the name of DAVID FOY, which dealt with the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South, and pointed out that the employment of Negroes was good for the whole country.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date DAVID FOY was a member of the CPWP.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 also advised that on August 13, 1963, KRANSDORF explained that another letter would be sent to the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," Pittsburgh daily newspaper, concerning the employment of Negroes. This letter would advocate that school children should be taught that the Boston Tea Party and similar happenings in our history were demonstrations similar to the current Negro demonstrations. Another letter would be sent to U. S. Senator (HUGH) SCOTT in the name of GEORGE MARTIN to explain the plight of a typical unemployed Negro and pointing out that the United States should employ such individuals to manufacture products in the Pittsburgh area instead of buying them in West Germany.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date GEORGE MARTIN was a member of the CPWP.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on August 26, 1963, [redacted] indicated that he and HERBERT KRANSDORF had been attending meetings of the United Negro Protest Committee (UNPC), a Negro organization in Pittsburgh which had staged picketing demonstrations protesting racial discrimination by some Pittsburgh firms in their hiring practices. [redacted] indicated that originally they were excited at the militancy shown by the Negro leaders, but later became somewhat disappointed in them because of an early settlement they made with a Pittsburgh light company. [redacted] stated that he had proposed the policy that employers be told to hire Negroes regardless of qualifications and train them on the job. According to ALLEN, this proposal had been accepted by the majority of the Negroes. b6 b7C

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of August 18, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CPWP. b6 b7C

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that on September 19, 1963, [redacted] indicated that he was attempting to form a group within the UNPC to force the UNPC leaders to hold out for better settlements for Negroes in negotiations with business firms.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on September 22, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF talked about the Negro movement, saying that Governor (GEORGE) WALLACE (of Alabama) "was guilty of the church bombings" and that President KENNEDY was also guilty for not arresting Governor WALLACE who had encouraged others to defy the law. KRANSDORF pointed out that steel mills, large businesses, and unions in the South were controlled by the same individuals who run these enterprises in Pittsburgh. According to KRANSDORF, these are the individuals who keep Governor WALLACE in power. He said that some way must be found to have these companies and unions in both the North and South make a statement on the racial issue.

On April 6, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on March 29, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF commented that he had talked with individuals in Pittsburgh concerning Negro problems in the Pittsburgh area, particularly Negro employment and school integration. KRANSDORF stated that the Pittsburgh Board of Education had indicated that new schools were to be built in the near future and it was KRANSDORF's opinion that these schools should be built in "fringe areas" so that both Negro and white students could attend. KRANSDORF also indicated that he recently attended a meeting of the UNPC in Pittsburgh and praised this group because he claimed it was the only one taking action and getting results. He said that the recent action of this group in forcing a Pittsburgh contractor to hire Negro bricklayers was the best victory achieved by any group. KRANSDORF indicated that he would like to have more CP members involved in UNPC activities because this was a good place to make contact with many active people in addition to the fact that the UNPC needed CP ideals.

On May 12, 1964, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on April 19, 1964, [redacted] announced that he had been responsible for the arrangements for a NAACP meeting sponsored by the East Boroughs Chapter, NAACP, scheduled to be held on May 3, 1964, at the New Hope Baptist Church, Sixth Street, Braddock, Pa. [redacted] indicated that speakers at this meeting would deal with school integration and civil rights problems and that Captain HUGH MULZAC, author of the book, "A Star to Steer By," would be the principal speaker. HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he would work with ALLEN to assure that this meeting was properly advertised in the Pittsburgh area.

b6
b7C

On May 17, 1963, and May 21, 1963, PG T-6 furnished information that among a delegation of Americans, self-described as "trade-unionists," who visited the Soviet Union from late April to mid-May, 1963, was HUGH MULZAC of Queens, N. Y. PG T-6 advised that this delegation was organized by and traveled under the instructions of IRVING POTASH, Labor Secretary, CPUSA.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on May 3, 1964, MULZAC and [redacted] engaged in a long conversation during which MULZAC told of his experiences and his writing. MULZAC remarked that his world travels had proved to him that race hatred was the most prevalent in the United States; that most of the trouble in the world was caused by the white man wanting everything for himself, and that the current demonstrations, marching, etc., were the beginnings of a revolution because the white man had been stalling and did not intend to do right by the Negro. MULZAC indicated that his trips to the USSR had convinced him that he preferred communism to a system which "passed itself off" as a democracy. b6 b7C

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that HUGH MULZAC was the principal speaker at a NAACP meeting held at the New Hope Baptist Church in Braddock, Pa., on May 3, 1964. MULZAC spoke on the problems of the Negro and advised the Negroes in attendance to be prepared to fight for their rights. He said that the Negro had friends all over the world who would help him in his struggles. He urged those attending to buy his book, "A Star to Steer By," which was on sale at the church.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that during a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on May 10, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF and those attending made two proposals dealing with the Negro question. The first proposal was that the CP members begin regular visits to the meetings of the UNPC so that they might become active and be able to influence this committee.

The second proposal was to renew demands at local steel unions for upgrading of Negroes in the steel plants and the hiring of Negro women in the offices at these plants.

On May 25, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on May 12, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF discussed with a CP member a program drawn up by KRANSDORF which would insist that candidates for offices of local unions in the steel industry have a Negro on their slate of candidates. KRANSDORF had prepared a paper on this matter and, among other items, pointed out that although Negroes had helped build the union (United Steelworkers of America) they were not represented among the officers of the union. KRANSDORF discussed the strategy to be used in presenting this program to the local union membership.

On June 7, 1964, PG T-2 advised that during a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on May 24, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF spoke concerning civil rights and problems of the Negro. KRANSDORF pointed out that although Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama received a high percentage of the vote in northern primaries, this did not mean the average citizen was against integration. He said that the "ultra-rightists" had capitalized on this to frighten people concerning the Negro's fight for civil rights and to turn them against the Negro because of civil rights demonstrations. KRANSDORF said that it was a fact that the Negro today had fewer enemies than at any time since the Civil War. During the above discussion, KRANSDORF raised the question as to whether those attending thought that the Negro had gone too far in his demonstrations for civil rights. It was agreed that the correct answer to this question was "No," but KRANSDORF suggested setting up a program to debate this question and said that if such a program could be arranged, he would try to bring in a speaker from the CPUSA to defend civil rights demonstrations. He said that he would work on this and report concerning this at a future meeting.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

DEMONSTRATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., AUGUST 12-15, 1963

The August 8, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "Negroes Plan March on Light Firm," which set forth that the UNPC had scheduled a mass demonstration to protest alleged discrimination in hiring by the Duquesne Light Company. The demonstration was scheduled by Chairman JAMES McCOY of the UNPC to be held at 11 a.m., August 12, 1963, in front of the Duquesne offices on Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

On August 9, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that the Pittsburgh Branch of the NAACP was going to make an example of the Duquesne Night Company in Pittsburgh (for alleged employment discrimination) by throwing up a picket line at the company on August 12, 1963. KRANSDORF stated that "we" must support the picket line at the Duquesne Light Company.

On August 12, 1963, [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised that approximately 150 to 200 Negroes, interspersed with a few white people, formed a picket line at 11 a.m. on that date around the Duquesne Light Company Building, Sixth Avenue and William Penn Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. The pickets marched continuously and chanted "Jim Crow has got to go" and were aided by loud speakers. The picketing was temporarily halted from 12:45 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. and broke up for the day at 4:30 p.m. [redacted] stated that no arrests were made during the course of the picketing and that no violence had occurred.

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b7C

Mrs. Herbert K.

On August 12, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF and his wife, JEAN KRANSDORF, discussed the picketing (by the UNPC) which took place at the Duquesne Light Company in Pittsburgh on this date, and JEAN KRANSDORF stated that the pickets should continue their demonstrations until at least 200 Negroes were employed at the company. She said that the Negroes should refuse to pay their electric bills until the company adopted a fair hiring practice. HERBERT KRANSDORF commented that the demonstrators were "a real inspired gang."

On October 29, 1963, PG T-2 advised that as of that date JEAN KRANSDORF, wife of HERBERT KRANSDORF, was a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

The August 14, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" contained an article entitled, "300 Pickets Renew Light Firm Protest," which set forth that pickets again converged on the Duquesne Light Company headquarters on August 13, 1963, renewing a UNPC demonstration. Approximately 60 banner-bearing demonstrators appeared at the utility firm about 11:15 a.m., but by noon the ranks had swollen to approximately 300.

The August 13, 1963, "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "3 Arrested at Negroes' Protest," which set forth that during the racial demonstration against the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh on that date Attorney BYRD R. BROWN, President of the Pittsburgh Chapter, NAACP; JAMES McCOY, JR., Chairman of the UNPC, and LAIN L. LEE, a commercial sign painter and NAACP member, had been arrested for using public address systems in public places. All three were released without bond pending a hearing. Several other demonstrators were removed from the picket area by Pittsburgh Police, but no charges were lodged.

b. APPROX. 1949

On August 13, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on that date [redacted], the KRANSDORFs' 14 year old daughter, mentioned that she had taken part in the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on August 13, 1964, and that [redacted] the KRANSDORFs' 17 year old son, had stated that he had been the only white person present on the picket line during the two-hour period when he had been a part of the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on that date. b6 b7C

b. APPROX. 1946

(Doc)

On July 3, 1963, PG T-7 advised that JOSEPH KRANSDORF attended a conference of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) held in New York City, June 21-23, 1963, and a PYOC school held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, June 25-30, 1963.

The PYOC has been characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On June 25, 1964, PG T-8 advised that [redacted], the 18 year old son of HERBERT KRANSDORF, was in attendance at the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, San Francisco, California, June 19-21, 1964. b6 b7C

The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On August 14, 1963, [redacted] above, advised that the picketing of the Duquesne Light Company building resumed for the third day at about 11 a.m. on August 14, 1963, and continued until about 3 p.m. There were about 150 marchers in the picket line which was about the same number as marched previously. There were fewer onlookers, however, and Pittsburgh Police patrolled the area and there was no violence. b6 b7C

On August 14, 1963, PG T-5 advised that HERBERT and JEAN KRANSDORF again discussed the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company on this date, and HERBERT indicated that he had been at the scene of the demonstration. HERBERT indicated that he wanted to contact some individuals to get them on the picket line at the demonstration, and JEAN indicated that their son, [redacted], was participating in the demonstration on this date.

On August 15, 1963, PG T-5 advised that [redacted] indicated that he had been involved in the demonstration at the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, on this date. b6 b7C

On August 15, 1963, [redacted] advised that picketing of the Duquesne Light Company building resumed for the fourth straight day at about 11 a.m. on August 15, 1963, and continued until approximately 6 p.m. Pittsburgh Police patrolled the area and there was no violence.

The "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" for August 16, 1963, set forth that the protest picketing of the Duquesne Light Company was called off at 11:25 p.m., August 15, 1963, inasmuch as an agreement on hiring practices was reached between the UNPC and Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On September 4, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on August 18, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF made a long talk on all phases of the Negro movement, saying that the UNPC in Pittsburgh had given up too easily and had made a poor settlement in their dispute with the Duquesne Light Company. KRANSDORF said that this will not stop the Negroes who are growing stronger every day and emphasized that the Negro movement must be pushed as much as possible by people closer to the CP.

DEMONSTRATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., JULY 6, 1964

The July 4, 1964, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," contained an article entitled, "Negroes Ask U. S. Guards for Miss.," which set forth that at a meeting of the UNPC at Pittsburgh on the evening of July 3, 1964, the UNPC voted unanimously to join the Student Committee on Racial Equality (SCORE) in a picketing demonstration to demand more Federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi. The demonstration was scheduled to be held from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., July 6, 1964, in front of the New Federal Building, Seventh Avenue and Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Additional information concerning SCORE appears hereinafter.

On July 6, 1964, [redacted] Pittsburgh Police Department, advised that approximately 35 pickets, representing the UNPC and SCORE, demonstrated in front of the New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on that date. The pickets participating in the demonstration carried placards and distributed leaflets deploring the lack of moral and physical support by the Federal Government regarding the welfare of people working to help Mississippi citizens exercise their human and civil rights, and urging effective Federal protection everywhere in the United States of aforementioned rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution. [redacted] further advised that the demonstration was held without incident.

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed HERBERT KRANSDORF and his son, [redacted] in the picket lines at aforementioned demonstration. b6 b7C

DEMONSTRATION, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 7, 1963

On August 4, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C Wheeling, W. Va., [redacted] the Municipal Yacht Club and Roller Skating Rink located on Wheeling Island, advised that he believed [redacted] and a group of Negro people were trying to cause him trouble in the operation of the roller rink on Wheeling Island. [redacted] pointed out that he employed a local college boy, one [redacted] and on the previous evening, August 3, 1963, [redacted] had been requested to go to [redacted]

[redacted] said that [redacted] had gone to the residence and was greeted inside the residence by a group of Negro people and [redacted] These people indicated to [redacted] that they considered him a "traitor" because he worked for [redacted] at the rink and a long discussion was had with [redacted] about the rink. [redacted] said that [redacted] did not want anything to do with this group and had informed him about the incident, pointing out that the group apparently wanted the rink to be integrated. [redacted] pointed out that he was making an effort to slowly integrate the rink but his method was opposed by [redacted] and the group with her. b6 b7C

On April 11, 1963, PG T-9 advised that [redacted] who resided in Wheeling, W. Va., was [redacted] of the Ohio Valley Section of the CP at Wheeling, W. Va.. b6 b7C

On October 2, 1963 [redacted] b6 b7C Wheeling Downs Skating Rink, Wheeling, W. Va., advised that a group of about 20 Negroes had appeared at the skating rink

the previous evening and made inquiry regarding admittance. [redacted] advised that the group indicated they represented the NAACP of Martins Ferry, Ohio, and that [redacted] of Wheeling was associated with the group. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that there was no demonstration but the group did advise that they desired admittance to the rink. He said he refused admittance and they advised him they would return at a later date. [redacted] said that after leaving the rink the group proceeded to the residence of [redacted] which is located a short distance from the rink.

On October 7, 1963, PG T-10 advised that a demonstration under the auspices of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) was being planned to take place at the Wheeling Roller Rink, Wheeling Island, Wheeling, W. Va., on October 7, 1963, at approximately 6:45 p.m. PG T-10 advised that the group was to meet at the Federal Building (U. S. Post Office), Wheeling, and march from this location to the roller rink in order to picket the rink in protest against racial segregation. PG T-10 noted that the owner of the rink, [redacted] reportedly allowed Negroes to skate only on Monday night and Saturday afternoon. PG T-10 added that [redacted] of Wheeling, was one of the main organizers of the planned demonstration, noting that CORE was presently in the process of organizing a local branch. b6 b7C

On October 7, 1963, [redacted] Bureau of Police, Wheeling, W. Va., advised that after receiving notification of the planned demonstration that night he had contacted a local CORE representative to advise the organization of the necessity for obtaining a city permit prior to parading on the street. [redacted] said the CORE representative had in his presence telephonically contacted [redacted] to inform her of the necessity of obtaining a parade permit. [redacted] said that he also talked with [redacted] on the phone, she being personally known to him. He related that after he informed [redacted] regarding the parade permit she advised him that someone would apply for the permit that afternoon. b6 b7C

On October 7, 1963, [redacted] City Manager, Wheeling, advised that on that date [redacted] representing CORE, had that afternoon obtained a parade permit for that evening. [redacted] commented that a police escort would be provided and police would also be assigned to the roller rink area to direct traffic and maintain order. b6 b7C W.V.a.

On October 7, 1963, PG T-11 advised that various groups of Negro individuals had been visiting [redacted] Wheeling, during most of that day and that earlier in the morning several people had taken into the [redacted] residence a bundle of signs mounted on wooden sticks. PG T-11 said that though he was unable to read any of the signs, he assumed that these signs were in connection with the planned activity at the roller rink scheduled for the evening of October 7, 1963. b6 b7C

On October 7, 1963, Special Agents of the FBI observed a group of individuals congregating outside the Federal Building, Wheeling, at approximately 6:15 p.m.

At approximately 6:50 p.m., the group, consisting of 32 men, women and children, left the Federal Building and proceeded to march through the streets to the Wheeling Roller Rink. The group was escorted by two motorcycle policemen and two police automobiles with two police in each car.

Observed with the group were [redacted] and [redacted] together with their small daughter, [redacted] were earlier observed in the lobby of the U. S. Post Office and they joined the marchers as they passed the side entrance to the post office. b6 b7C

On March 1, 1963, PG T-9 advised that [redacted] was a member of the Wheeling, W. Va., Club of the Ohio Valley Section of the CP. PG T-9 based this statement on [redacted] frequent contacts with [redacted] leader of the Club, and his attendance at social gatherings at [redacted] home at which CP matters were discussed. b6 b7C

On March 1, 1963, PG T-9 advised that [redacted] had accompanied her husband to [redacted] home but that [redacted] did not trust her and regarded her as mentally unstable.

The group was observed to reach the entrance of the Wheeling Roller Rink at approximately 7:15 p.m. Shortly before reaching the rink, they passed the residence of [redacted] who was observed on the front porch of her house watching the marchers. [redacted] was not observed taking part in the march or in the ensuing demonstration at the roller rink. b6 b7C

As the group reached the rink, the [redacted] and [redacted] and their daughter, were observed to depart from the group and join [redacted] at her residence. b6 b7C

From the time of arrival until approximately 10:50 p.m., the group was observed to demonstrate outside the entrance of the Wheeling Roller Rink. The demonstration consisted of marching, singing various songs such as "We Shall Overcome," and the exhibition of signs inscribed, "Freedom Now" and "Justice For All." During the major portion of the evening, the demonstration was led by [redacted] with the aid of a battery operated microphone. b6 b7C

Several members of the group distributed leaflets to spectators along the route of march and at the site of demonstration. The leaflets set out that they were distributed by CORE and were titled, "Why We Protest," explaining that this protest was being staged to demonstrate against the injustice done to both Negro and white skaters by racial segregation. The literature urged recipients to refrain from skating, join the picket line and sing the songs.

During the demonstration, additional persons joined the original marchers until the group numbered approximately 50 people. During the evening, the group broke up until there were only about 20 individuals left at the end of the demonstration.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

The August 3, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," previously mentioned, carried an article entitled, "Washington March Plans Start Here," which set forth that the organization of a Pittsburgh contingent to join the mass civil rights demonstration in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963,

was begun on August 2, 1963. Representatives of churches, unions and civil rights groups chose HERBERT WILKERSON, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP, to head a committee named "The Western Pennsylvania March on Washington Committee" to organize a Pittsburgh delegation. In addition to WILKERSON, the members of the Steering Committee who were to head the Pittsburgh effort were:

MOLLY YARD GARRETT of the Young Women's Christian Association

JAMES SYPHERS of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee

HOWARD CROFT, a Duquesne University senior

RICHARD RIEKER of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)

WOODY TAYLOR of the "Pittsburgh Courier" newspaper.

On July 17, 1960, PG T-12 advised that on that same date [redacted] (C) (U)

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The 1959 Pittsburgh City Directory lists a [redacted]

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On July 17, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF and his son, [redacted] discussed the March on Washington, and HERBERT KRANSDORF noted that President KENNEDY's endorsement of the March could be used in "The Worker" as an effective piece of propaganda. KRANSDORF also said that this statement should be set forth in a leaflet and that the local community should be saturated with the leaflets. KRANSDORF complained that it was impossible to get the proper leadership in Pittsburgh and that the leaders of the NAACP had not reached the people on this matter. KRANSDORF said that he intended to keep close tabs on plans for this demonstration in Washington, D. C. [redacted] that he and some of his friends who were interested in the March had contacted Negro church groups in Pittsburgh. b6 b7C

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On August 8, 1963, PG T-13 advised that on July 24, 1963, a meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area at which KRANSDORF spoke at length concerning problems of the Negro and the plans for the March on Washington. KRANSDORF stated that Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania had not been as militant as other parts of the country in fighting for Negro rights, and asked for suggestions which would help encourage people to take a more active part in mass meetings, demonstrations and the March on Washington.

On July 24, 1963, PG T-5 advised that at the above meeting KRANSDORF stated that it was very important for Pittsburgh to have a good turnout on August 28, 1963, for the March on Washington as it was important for Pittsburgh people to see the feeling of the country so that they might return to Pittsburgh to push the movement for civil rights. KRANSDORF said that it was a challenge to all progressive persons to get all the support and attendance possible for the Washington March. KRANSDORF urged those attending this meeting to get everyone known to

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them to turn out for this March on Washington, especially young people and the unemployed. KRANSDORF stated also that this demonstration was a tremendous opportunity "for us" and that plans to make this demonstration a success must be carried through. KRANSDORF said that it was not his intention to take over the demonstration or create any division among the groups sponsoring it but he wished to use any means at his command to constructively help the whole movement.

On August 9, 1963, PG T-5 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that the President of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the NAACP had told him that money was being raised readily for the March on Washington, and explained the transportation arrangements which had been made for the March. KRANSDORF said "we" must help the NAACP in connection with the March. He said that the March would have a profound effect on all concerned and would "shape up" the political scene.

On August 21, 1963, PG T-1 advised that on this date HERBERT KRANSDORF stated that he was going to participate in the March on Washington and would probably proceed to Washington, D. C., by bus.

The August 28, 1963, issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" contained an article entitled, "1,500 From W. Penn. Due in Freedom March," which set forth that a Western Pennsylvania delegation estimated at 1,500 persons would take part in the big civil rights demonstration in Washington, D. C., that day. MOLLY YARD, coordinator for the committee, said about 500 persons traveled to Washington by train, another 500 persons traveled by chartered buses, and the remainder by private autos and by plane.

On August 31, 1963, PG T-5 advised that HERBERT KRANSDORF; his son, [redacted] LOUIS BORTZ, and JAMES QUINN traveled to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March on Washington. b6 b7C

On October 29, 1963, PG T-5 advised that as of that date LOUIS BORTZ was a CPWP member.

On March 20, 1959, PG T-2 advised that JAMES QUINN attended a CP meeting at Pittsburgh on February 27, 1959, at which the status of the CPWP was discussed.

PG T-5 further advised that KRANSDORF made mimeographed copies of a speech delivered at a "Liberty Rally" in New York City on June 6, 1963, under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties. KRANSDORF distributed copies of that speech to people in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963.

The Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On October 1, 1963, PG T-14 advised that RALPH HALLOW traveled to Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, to participate in the March on Washington.

On March 6, 1962, PG T-15 identified a photograph of RALPH HALLOW as being identical with an individual who attended a CP conference in Chicago, Ill., in the latter part of December, 1960.

On September 17, 1963, PG T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on September 8, 1963, HERBERT KRANSDORF talked about the March on Washington, saying that it was larger than expected; that more white people than expected participated; that the March made the Negro problem the American peoples' problem; and that the March would cause everyone to take a new look at the Negro movement. KRANSDORF predicted that the next such March would be larger because many who were afraid that there might be violence would now see that violence came only from the white people.

On August 21, 1963, Mr. AL MOLNAR, reporter, "Wheeling News-Register," Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, advised that his newspaper office had been visited the previous day by a group of a newly-formed committee identified as the "March on Washington Committee," located at 525 Vine Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio. Mr. MOLNAR pointed out that [redacted] accompanied seven other persons who came to the newspaper office to present their plans to charter a bus to leave Wheeling, W. Va., about 10 p.m., August 27, 1963, and return from Washington on August 28, 1963. b6 b7C

This group told MOLNAR they desired to send a delegation to the District of Columbia from the Wheeling-Eastern Ohio area.

The August 22, 1963, edition of "The Intelligencer," daily newspaper, Wheeling, W. Va., contained an article which was headed, "Reds Aid 'March' Here?" which set out that [redacted], Wheeling, was to be a participant in the March on Washington Committee sponsored by the Youth Council of the Belmont County (Ohio) NAACP Chapter. b6 b7C

The article related that [redacted] was once described before a hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee as the head of the Communist Party in West Virginia, referring to public testimony by Mrs. HAMP GOLDEN before the hearings of the HCUA in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 10, 1959.

The newspaper article also pointed out that the newspaper had telephoned [redacted] at her residence. The article carried a reported verbatim account of the telephone interview with [redacted] in which [redacted] stated she was active in the NAACP; referred to the allegation regarding her CP affiliation as an old red herring; denied that she was presently a leader of the CP in this section of the country, and refused to answer as to whether she was presently a member of the CP, noting that the questions being asked her were an infringement on her constitutional rights. The article indicated that she terminated the interview by hanging up. b6 b7C

The story also quoted local NAACP leaders in Belmont County (Ohio) as disclaiming any knowledge that [redacted] had ever been a communist and related that they were giving consideration to disbanding the committee and reorganizing.

The article noted that while members of the Belmont County (Ohio) portion of the committee purported to be surprised at [redacted] background, members of the Wheeling Chapter, to which [redacted] belonged, were apparently aware of it. The article stated that a member of the Wheeling Branch of the NAACP advised that they were aware of the allegations concerning [redacted] and that about two years ago [redacted] had gotten up at a meeting and denied that she was a communist. b6 b7C

The Wheeling NAACP Chapter spokesman related that they had "checked out" [redacted] story with the National Headquarters in New York and that they "O.K.'d" her. The spokesman said that the Wheeling Branch adhered to the same policy as the Belmont County Branch and that no person admitting communist tendencies would be permitted to serve in any capacity.

It is noted that Mrs. HAMP (MARY) GOLDEN was a former member of the CPWP who regularly furnished information to the FBI from October 28, 1947, to October 10, 1959.

On August 26, 1963, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI who did not identify himself that she was a member of a committee making plans for the "March on Washington." She said that at that time there were eight people, including herself, who definitely planned to make the trip by bus to Washington. She said there were about ten other people who had tentatively agreed to go. She said that the bus was to leave from the Lincoln Civic Center in downtown Martins Ferry, Ohio, about midnight, August 27, 1963, and was to return between 5 and 6 p.m. on August 28, 1963.

[redacted] said that everyone who had committed themselves to the journey to Washington had been requested to be an hour early for the bus trip so that time could be used for preparing signs to be carried in the demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] pointed out that the requested price for the round-trip ticket to Washington, D. C., was $10.55; however, anyone who was unemployed or could not personally afford to make the trip was invited to participate without charge since the group had personally solicited sufficient funds to pay the expenses for anyone desiring to make the trip. b6 b7C

On August 26, 1963, PG T-16 advised that the Wheeling Chapter, NAACP, had declined to participate in the sponsorship of the March on Washington because [redacted] reported CP member, was connected with it. PG T-16 added that the Wheeling Chapter was encouraging individual participation in the event, however.

PG T-16 declared that [redacted] was continuing to work with the Belmont County (Ohio) NAACP Chapter. According to [redacted] the group had decided to leave from Martins Ferry, Ohio, rather than Wheeling, W. Va., on their bus trip to Washington for the March on Washington. b6 b7C

The August 26, 1963, edition of the "Wheeling News-Register," Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, contained an editorial entitled, "Alarmed, Not Scared." This editorial pointed out that Negro rights had been ignored but the wrong must be righted lawfully, and pointed out that Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was wrong when he stated the white man was "scared" and that the Negro must keep him on the run. It indicated that "alarmed" would be a better word as most thinking white citizens agreed action must be taken but were alarmed at "unchecked law violations." The editorial also pointed out that there were examples that communists had tried and succeeded in directing certain phases of the Negro movement. It cited as an example the fact that [redacted] was a leader in the March on Washington for the Ohio NAACP Chapter at Belmont, Ohio, even though she had been named at an HCUA meeting as a communist. b6 b7C

On August 23, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on that date [redacted] said the bus for the March on Washington was chartered and she expected that it would be filled.

On August 27, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on that date [redacted] remarked that plans for the March on Washington on the same date were just about complete. She said donations from various sources, which she did not identify, had made it possible for unemployed persons to go to Washington for the March. b6 b7C

[redacted] also said some of the money given to her for the March on Washington was furnished by JAMES COBB who gave her $20, $10 for his wife, MARY COBB, to go to Washington, and $10 extra for another person to go inasmuch as he would not be able to make the journey.

PG T-17 advised on September 25, 1963, that on a post card signed [redacted] and postmarked at Washington, D. C., which was received on August 29, 1963, [redacted] indicated that she had participated in the March on Washington and considered it a wonderful experience. b6 b7C

On September 25, 1963, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI who contacted her under pretext that she had participated in the March on Washington and had made the trip in a chartered bus, returning to Wheeling on August 28, 1963, after the completion of the March. [redacted] indicated that she had been with the group that day in Washington and they did not do anything except participate in the March.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY (SCORE)

On January 19, 1964, PG T-5 advised that on that date [redacted] and a friend discussed SCORE, to which they belonged, with the father of [redacted], HERBERT KRANSDORF. [redacted] mentioned that he was thinking of writing a letter to the editor of a local newspaper concerning SCORE but HERBERT KRANSDORF quashed this idea. HERBERT KRANSDORF advised [redacted] and his friend that they should not attempt to start out with a "splash" because people would expect too much from them. [redacted] remarked that people knew of the organization (SCORE) but that they did not know what the organization represented or when meetings were held. b6 b7C

On February 7, 1964, PG T-18 advised that on January 25, 1964, JEAN KRANSDORF stated that her son, [redacted] had organized a group called SCORE which was composed of students in the Pittsburgh area. JEAN KRANSDORF indicated that this group had held two meetings in the Pittsburgh area and that future meetings were scheduled. b6 b7C

On February 24, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on February 8, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF remarked that his son, [redacted], was a member of a group made up of students from four high schools called SCORE; that this group did not as yet have a serious program, but that later the group would take up problems such as integration.

On April 6, 1964, PG T-2 advised that on March 29, 1964, HERBERT KRANSDORF distributed a two page mimeographed pamphlet captioned, "A Proposal For Communication and Understanding Among Pittsburgh High School Students in Segregated High Schools," signed by [redacted] Co-chairman." [redacted] advised that this pamphlet was "put out" by his son for SCORE and that his son would be going to Chicago, Ill., during the Summer of 1964 on behalf of SCORE. This pamphlet b6 b7C

stated that SCORE was comprised of approximately 120 members from twenty-three (Pittsburgh) area high schools and a large number of non-members who attended meetings regularly. According to this pamphlet, the composition of this group encompassed all cultural, racial, scholastic, economic and social groups. The pamphlet defined the purpose of SCORE as follows: "Our purpose is recognizing the presence of discrimination against minority groups throughout our country, a lack of communication and understanding among the various ethnic groups, and a dangerous disunity of men due to bigotry and hatred exists. SCORE resolves to organize the Pittsburgh and surrounding area high schools to seek out and correct discrimination, to gain a better understanding among persons of all backgrounds, and to aid all movements which bring about equality for all men."

The pamphlet proposed, "In line with our belief that there is a lack of communication among Negro and white students, a school exchange, to be executed specifically between the two high schools, Westinghouse (attended predominantly by Negro students) and Taylor-Allderdice (attended predominantly by white students). We feel that an exchange period of three days during the week of April the 19 to 25 is sufficient for our needs."

This pamphlet concluded by stating that "We hope to increase understanding between the two racial groups. We hope to destroy some of the illusions which have arisen over the years. These fallacies are the basis of hatred, which makes itself evident at athletic events in the form of fights, name calling and poor sportsmanship."

On July 13, 1964, CHARLES HAMILTON, 646 Singer Place, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised that SCORE was the outgrowth of a meeting of youths at the residence of [redacted] Pittsburgh, during November, 1963. KRANSDORF was believed to have conceived the idea of such an organization as SCORE. b6 b7C

The following individuals were elected as officers of SCORE at an organizational meeting:

CHARLES HAMILTON, Co-Ordinating Chairman
MARJORIE GAMBLE, Secretary
BETTY ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Student Committee on Racial Equality Pa.

HAMILTON stated that prior to the election of officers, KRANSDORF maintained that he did not want to hold a position as an officer in SCORE as there had been a rumor that his uncle in New Jersey had been a communist.

HAMILTON advised that in a statement of purpose which was drawn up at the founding of SCORE, SCORE resolved to:

1. Organize the student resources of the Pittsburgh and surrounding area high schools

2. Seek out and correct discrimination

3. Gain a better understanding among persons of all backgrounds

4. Support all movements which bring about equality to men.

HAMILTON said that after SCORE was organized, JOSEPH KRANSDORF became one of the seven members of the Executive Committee. KRANSDORF has taken a very active part in the operation of SCORE.

HAMILTON continued that in view of KRANSDORF's interest and activity in SCORE, HAMILTON was successful in getting KRANSDORF appointed to the position of Co-Chairman of SCORE. HAMILTON explained that KRANSDORF earned this position inasmuch as he did about half the work undertaken by SCORE.

HAMILTON stated that SCORE had been instrumental in effecting student exchanges between predominantly Negro high schools and predominantly white high schools in the Pittsburgh area. These exchanges were made possible through the cooperation of the Board of Education, Pittsburgh City Schools, and of the principals of the high schools concerned. As a result of this success of these student exchanges, SCORE received a commendation from the Pittsburgh Board of Education.

HAMILTON said that the membership of SCORE was estimated to be about 600 high school students, representing all high schools in the City of Pittsburgh. He said the group held meetings about every three weeks.

HAMILTON further advised that the adult sponsors of SCORE were [redacted], University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, and [redacted] in charge of Manchester House (Manchester Recreation Center), North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. [redacted], [redacted] was a member of the Writing Committee of SCORE. She had been active in SCORE but had not held a leadership position. b6 b7C

HAMILTON said that HERBERT KRANSDORF, father of [redacted] had attended most of the SCORE meetings. He generally sat in the rear of the room where the meetings were held and observed the proceedings, but at no time did it appear that [redacted] was operating under the direction of his father. b6 b7C

HAMILTON advised that he (HAMILTON) dominated the policies and activities of SCORE. He said that [redacted] as a Co-Chairman of SCORE, had been compelled to carry out his plans and ideas in the operation of SCORE by working through him, as [redacted] lacked the necessary influence with SCORE leaders and members. HAMILTON stated that for some reason he had the interest of SCORE leaders and members, whereas [redacted] did not. b6 b7C

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

The February 27, 1963, city edition of the "Wheeling News Register," a Wheeling, W. Va., daily newspaper, contained an article which stated that the Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of the NAACP held an election at its February meeting and officers were installed. This article indicated that MARVILLIS WEBB was elected President; STUART CATLIN, Vice President; LAVONDA BURRESS, Secretary; THEODORE SMITH, Treasurer; JAMES CYRUS, Membership Chairman; DORETHEA BROWN, Chaplin; CHERY GORDON, Corresponding Secretary; MARGARET MILLER, Program Chairman; Mrs. MARCELLA BRADSHAW, Youth Advisor, and [redacted] Assistant Advisor. b6 b7C

On March 26, 1963, PG T-10 advised that [redacted] assisted the Youth Director of the Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of the NAACP. PG T-10 advised that [redacted] was also a member of the NAACP Youth Group at Wheeling, W. Va. b6 b7C

[redacted] when contacted under a pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI on September 26, 1962, advised he had attended the World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in 1962, and found it to be very interesting.

"The Worker" issue of July 12, 1962, page 6, columns 1-3, contained an article which stated that the Eighth World Youth Festival would be held in Helsinki, Finland, July 28, 1962, through August 6, 1962.

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee, Inc. (Eighth World Youth Festival) is set out in the Appendix hereto.

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On July 19, 1963, PG T-9 advised that on July 17, 1963, [redacted] said she was continuing her NAACP activity. b6 b7C

On August 12, 1963, PG T-16 advised that Mrs. [redacted] had continued to be active in the Wheeling Chapter of the NAACP.

On August 23, 1963, PG T-19 pointed out that [redacted] had been working with the youth movement of the NAACP in Wheeling and her dynamic leadership had been quite impressive.

PG T-19 continued that a special meeting of the NAACP Chapter from Belmont County, Ohio, had been held August 22, 1963, at the home of [redacted] and that [redacted] was questioned frequently by those present regarding her Communist Party affiliations. PG T-19 stated that [redacted] repeatedly evaded the questions; that a statement denying CP affiliation was prepared for [redacted] signature, but [redacted] refused to sign it and continued to evade questions concerning the CP. b6 b7C

The Wheeling, W. Va., "The Intelligencer," daily newspaper, on October 8, 1963, indicated in an article which was headed, "NAACP Ousts Island Woman," that [redacted] had been expelled from membership in the Wheeling Chapter of the NAACP.

PG T-20 advised on October 7, 1963, that on that date [redacted] was being notified by the local chapter of the NAACP that her membership in the Wheeling Chapter was being suspended. PG T-20 said that the action was being taken because of KUHN's suspected affiliation with the CP.

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APPENDIX

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
(NEW YORK CITY)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., under date of December 1, 1961, sets forth the following concerning the above organization on page 42:

"1. 'On the basis of its investigations and hearings to date, the committee concludes that the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and a coordinating and organizing group in support thereof, titled the "Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties," are Communist fronts. Created, dominated, and controlled by members and officials of the Communist Party, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights and the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties were organized as propaganda devices for the conduct of "mass activity" in support of the avowed objective of "reversal or nonapplication" of the Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, which upheld the constitutionality of the registration and disclosure provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as applied to the Communist Party and the Smith Act membership clause making punishable active and purposive membership in the Communist Party.'

'* * * The long-range objective of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties is to serve as the vehicle for concealed Communist participation in, and direction of, propaganda and agitational activities aimed to nullify the Internal Security and Smith Acts.'

'* * * Committee investigation disclosed that the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties was formed on or about June 12, 1961 * * *.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report and Hearings on Manipulation of Public Opinion by Organizations Under Concealed Control of the Communist Party (National Assembly for Democratic Rights and Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties), House Report 1282, Part 1, October 2 and 3, 1961, pp. 137, 143 and 144.)"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held in New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On March 9, 1964, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PG 100-15125

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED
(Eighth World Youth Festival)

The magazine, "World Youth," third issue, 1961, a bimonthly English-language publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), contained an article entitled, "8th Festival in Helsinki." The article set out that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place in Helsinki, Finland, February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival which was to be held in Helsinki in 1962.

The article set out that the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada or the United States as well as representatives from the WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY, with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, USA, advised that Communist Party districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A second source, on February 27, 1962, made available a pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, and the USFC was organized to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the U. S. Committee to administer U. S. participation in the Festival. The pamphlet set out the address of the USFC as Room 807, 460 Park Avenue, South, New York 16, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The second source made available information on May 23, 1962, that the USFC reported that the dates of the Eighth World Youth Festival had been changed from July 27 - August 5, 1962, to July 28 - August 6, 1962.

The Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory dated June 5, 1962, lists the USFC at 460 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y., telephone MU 6-0812.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15125

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above
at Pittsburgh, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

PG T-11, PG T-17, PG T-19, and PG T-20 have not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine their reliability but all are in a position to furnish information concerning [redacted] and her activities. b6 b7C

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SA [redacted]

10-20-64

New York

NY 100-131666

b6
b7C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

(Bureau file 100-442529)
(New York file 100-153735)

On July 16, 1964, a meeting of CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City and GEORGE MEYERS was in attendance. HENRY WINSTON spoke at this meeting and stated that the Negro Commission, as one aspect of its electoral policy would issue a mass popular appeal to the Negro people setting forth the position of the Party not only with respect to the elections but, from a long-range point of view, to advance the fight for economic, political and social equality for the Negro people. He said they had to finalize this document in order to present fundamental ideas in a popular way that would be understandable to the broad masses of the Negro people.

At this meeting the highlights of a draft statement by the CP were read and it was stated that the CP offers the program for the consideration of all those fighting for freedom, democracy and peace. The statement called for a multi-million dollar Federal Education Program, Federal Housing Program, a National Civil Rights Agency with full executive authority to enforce the Constitution and the civil rights law, creation of a Civilian Review Board to hear charges of police brutality, elimination of ghettoes, construction of technical and scientific training centers to equip semi-skilled and unskilled workers and establishment of cultural and entertainment centers to provide the fullest use for the talent that exists in the Negro community.

NY T-11
July 16, 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-104-577

100-442529
RECORDED
168 NOV 3 1964

68 NOV 4 1964

"The Worker", August 9, 1964, page 3, contains an article setting forth the CP's program to fight poverty and end segregation. It states that the CP, USA had urged a Federal fund of 15 billion dollars for a war against poverty "for an end to segregation, for reconstruction of the Nation's Harlems and Appalachias as the only solution of the present political, economic and moral crisis in which the nation now finds itself."

It adds that before the Federal Government can be compelled to make the necessary changes "the racist counterrevolution led by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER" must be overcome. It describes the "coalition of racists, reactionaries, atomaniacs" as being in open alliance with Governor WALLACE of Alabama and states that the "Goldwater racist-like coalition" is attempting to stir up anti-Negro sentiment and create division among whites and Negroes.

"The Goldwater-Wallace coalition aims at setting our streets aflame with bloody racial strife and then cashing in at the ballot box on racist fears and hatreds....."

The article continues that the Communists emphasized that "the coalition of racists and would-be fascists" can be defeated by a national front of all democratic forces. "The CP declared:

"'A great people's coalition against racism, war and fascism is called for to clear the Freedom Road.....'

"The Communists asserted that the same forces that joined in action to win the Civil Rights Law, desegregated hundreds of public places in the South, challenged the KKK and massed by the millions in freedom struggles - the trade unions, the Negro people, the churches, minority groups, can now, by uniting, overwhelm the ultra-rightists, the racists, the atomaniacs."

NY 100-131666

At the fourth day's session of a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA and invited guests held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on September 21, 1964, GEORGE MEYERS acted as Chairman. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON noted that the Negro vote would have a great effect in the coming national elections. He also noted that there would be a national conference of Negro leaders held during the period of September 24 - 27, 1964, which would deal not only with domestic issues but American foreign policy, that on October 16, 17, 1964, the Negro American Labor Council would hold a meeting which would contain a further study and broading of the question, and that in Georgia during the period of September 29, through October 2, 1964, there would be a conference of the Southern Christain Leadership Conference. PATTERSON recommended that a report be made on all the activity taking place by the Negro civil rights forces.

NY T-11
September 21, 1964

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is the Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-2
January 3, 1964

"The Worker", September 27, 1964, page 3, in its editorial "Incompetent or Guilty" comments on what is termed "inaction" by the Justice Department and the White House with respect to the bombings that took place in Mc Comb, Mississippi. It

states that these assaults in Mississippi and the "alibi of the Justice Department that 'Everything that can be done is being done', demand a show of anger from the people". It calls for a "popular outcry" to remind the Justice Department and the White House that "the cause of democracy in Mississippi is one of the issues of the election."

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

October 27, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

A confidential source of this Bureau who has supplied reliable information in the past furnished the following information

OTHER sealed per Court Order

OTHER sealed per Court Order

OTHER sealed per Court Order

This information is also being furnished to officials in the Department of Justice.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
27 NOV 2 1964

Sincerely yours,

100-106670 (King)
1-100-442529 (CIRM)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SFP:kmj
(12)

68 NOV 4 1964

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ON 4-24-01

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable William D. Moyers

OTHER sealed per Court Order

NOTE:

[redacted] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OMAHA	NEW YORK	10/28/64	10/23/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN V. BARNES — TYPED BY: asm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany and all offices dated 8/28/64.

-P-

LEADS

OMAHA

AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Will closely follow communist influence in racial matters in the Omaha Division.

INFORMANTS

OM T-1 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D instant report.

OM T-2 is CG 5824-S*

R/St OM. Status 11/9/64

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100-442529-272 REC-53

10 NOV 3 1964

EX-102

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DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 11/9/64
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: R/S
BY	BY: SEPTES

NOTATIONS

INT SEC.

10 NOV 13 1964

1 - cc Report Re 806 R. B.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

OM 100-6837

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ U because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly-placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

B*
COVER PAGE

(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN V. BARNES Office: Omaha, Nebraska
Date: October 28, 1964

Field Office File No.: 100-6837 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, a former member of the CP, is Chairman of the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). This chapter consists of approximately ten to twelve members and has not been active in any racial situation to date in Des Moines. GRIFFIN is only officer of this group.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

MRS. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN

OM T-1 on October 23, 1964, advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has its headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. T-1 stated that the local chairman of this chapter is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, a housewife who resides at 1608 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, with her husband and minor children. She is married to Dr. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN, a Des Moines Osteopathic Physician.

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Group 1
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OM 100-6837

T-1 advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of CORE is comprised of approximately ten or twelve members and that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN is the only officer of this group. T-1 said that to his knowledge there has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines Chapter of CORE, and there are no other persons with subversive backgrounds who are known members of CORE or exert any influence in the group other than EDNA MAY GRIFFIN.

OM T-2 advised in February, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, had stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

This same source advised in August, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN had recently paid $10.00 for Communist Party dues for her and her husband, Dr. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN, who at that time were residing at 1108 Third Street, Des Moines, Iowa. T-2 stated he had learned that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN intended that she and her husband remain in good standing in the Communist Party and would contribute $10.00 for dues per month and for Communist Party literature she was receiving periodically.

T-1 advised that he is well acquainted with EDNA MAY GRIFFIN and her husband. T-1 stated he did not believe EDNA MAY GRIFFIN or her husband had been active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

[redacted] Police Department, on October 23, 1964, advised that the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of CORE has its headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. He further advised it was his understanding that the chairman of this chapter is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN. Captain NICHOLS stated that the CORE members in Des Moines, Iowa, number approximately ten persons and that GRIFFIN was the only officer of this group. b6 b7C

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

ev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference

Report of Special Agent JOHN V. BARNES at Omaha, Nebraska, dated October 28, 1964

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	NEW YORK	10/29/64	9/2 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Report made by

Typed By:
pm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

~~XXXXXX~~

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential since data reported from confidential informants could reasonably result in their identities becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below.
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3 - Dallas (100-11053)

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X-102

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DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DL T-2 is [redacted]	

b7D

B*
Cover Page

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Dallas, Texas b6 b7C

Date: October 29, 1964

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, member of Texas State Committee of the Communist Party (CP), is member of and active in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), being specifically assigned to these groups by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, Chairman of Texas State Committee of CP. Has been instructed not to take part in any demonstrations unless forced to do so. He is member of Executive Committee of NAACP, but exercises no influence in either organization.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION, DALLAS, TEXAS, December 22, 1963

DL T-1 (February 5, 1964)

GROUP 1
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On the above date, a group of four members of the Catholic Interracial Council in Dallas, including JOE LANDIN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Dallas, picketed St. Paul Hospital on its opening day, claiming the hospital was being operated on a segregated basis. LANDIN was merely a participant and did not direct the activities of the group. There was no violence and there were no arrests.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DL T-1 (September 13, 1963)

In September, 1963, JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, was heard to state he was then a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP.

DL T-1 (October 23, 1964)

JOE LANDIN, a member of the Texas State Committee of the CP, is currently a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP branch in Dallas. He does not exercise any influence in affairs of this group, however. He was specifically assigned to attend NAACP affairs by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, Chairman of the Texas State Committee, CP, in order to observe activities of the NAACP so the CP will be aware of same. NAACP members do not know LANDIN is a CP member or that he has any contact with the CP.

Informant stated the NAACP in Dallas has about 900 dues paying members, and LANDIN is the only CP member who is also a member of the NAACP. There are no known former CP members who are also members of the NAACP in Dallas.

The NAACP in Dallas has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP or former CP members.

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (October 23, 1964)

CORE in Dallas claims to have a membership of about 100. However, there are only about 25 to 35 active members, with about 18 of these being regularly active.

DL 100-11053

JOE LANDIN is a member of and active in CORE in Dallas. He exercises no influence in this group. He was specifically assigned to join and participate in activities of CORE by AUGUSTIN ESTRADA so the CP could be kept apprised of activities of CORE.

ESTRADA has instructed LANDIN not to take part in any racial demonstrations, disturbances, or other similar activities with racial overtones unless forced into a position where he has no choice but to participate.

Other than LANDIN, no present or past CP members, or members of similar organizations, are known to be affiliated with CORE or any other organizations which have as their purpose the furtherance of integration.

Throughout May, 1964, members of CORE sponsored a month of daily picketing of the Piccadilly Restaurant in Dallas, and since the early summer of 1964 CORE has sponsored several picket lines at local Dallas schools and the school administration building. However, upon specific instructions of AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, JOE LANDIN has not participated in any of these demonstration activities.

Informant stated CORE has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP members.

DL T-2 (August 18, 1964)

In August, 1964, Reverend EARL E. ALLEN, Southwestern Regional Director of CORE, was heard to state, in answer to a question put to him as to what the Dallas CORE chapter would do if a CP member tried to join that group, that he was not looking too hard to find any CP members and that if he found any he, personally, would do nothing about it.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 29, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 29, 1964, at Dallas, Texas

b6
b7C

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63 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	10/29/64	8/29 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: eek

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that DAISY LEE BATES, subject of Little Rock file 100-3324, Bureau file 100-428927, New York 100-138100, is included in Reserve Index Section B of the Little Rock Office and her husband, LUCIUS CHRISTOPHER BATES, Little Rock file 100-3328, Bureau file 100-113098, is subject of closed security file, Little Rock Office. Both of the BATESes are officers of the National Headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and are not considered state officers of this organization. Information concerning the past subversive affiliations of these individuals should be included in New York report on the National organization of the NAACP. The New York Office has been furnished with all information in Little Rock files concerning the BATESes in New York

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100-442529-274

REC-7

14 NOV 1964

EX-117

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53 DEC 14 1964

file 100-7629. For this reason no information set forth in this report concerning the BATESes.

It is further noted that no information is set out in this report concerning the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee's (SNCC) policy concerning Communist participation in the organization's activities since such policy is not known to the Little Rock Office and could not be obtained without making direct inquiries, which inquiries are not considered to be in the best interest of the Bureau since this information can be obtained and reported by the Atlanta Office where the Headquarters of SNCC is located and where such policy would be made.

The information as set forth in the details concerning LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL was obtained from Little Rock file 44-853 captioned "KENNETH WINFREY; GEORGE POPE; LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS." It is noted that the spelling of SIEGEL's father as furnished by SIEGEL is different than the spelling of Dr. SEIGEL obtained from New York Office and used to characterize Dr. SEIGEL.

This case is being maintained in a pending inactive status by the Little Rock Office since the next quarterly report is not due at the Bureau until February 1, 1965.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informants		File # Where Located
LR T-1 [redacted]	Used to characterize Dr. SAMUEL SEIGEL	LR 157-278-42 b7D
LR T-2 [redacted]		[redacted]
LR T-3 Anonymous		
LR T-4 [redacted]		b7D MI 100-13375-43

LR 100-3564

LEAD:

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by February 1, 1965.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: LITTLE ROCK
Date: 10/29/64

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b7C

Field Office File #: LR 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL advised on 7/29/64, that he was a Field Worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Helena, Ark. He advised his father is Dr. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, New York City. Dr. SAMUEL SEIGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the Communist Party at New York City during the period 1949-1951. SIEGEL no longer working in Ark. IRIS GREENBERG worked as Field Secretary for SNCC at Pine Bluff, Ark., for several months in 1964; now employed by SNCC in Miss. Information concerning past subversive activities of GREENBERG set out.

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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On July 29, 1964, LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that he was a Field Worker with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and was at that time conducting a Voter Registration Workshop at West Helena, Arkansas. SIEGEL advised that his father is Dr. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, 10 West 65th Street, New York City, New York.

LR T-1 advised on January 12, 1955, that Dr. SAMUEL SIEGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the Communist Party at New York City during the period he lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson, from 1949 to 1951. He had been a member of the Communist Party in New York City for an unknown period prior to 1949.

It was ascertained on September 30, 1964, by pretext interview that SAMUEL ROBERT SIEGEL, supra, resides at 10 West 65th Street, New York City, and is a dentist with an office at 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

Mrs. EVELYN HART, 37 Clover Lane, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, New York, advised SA [redacted] on March 1, 1955, that SAMUEL and DOROTHY SIEGEL have two sons, [redacted] and MICHAEL SIEGEL, who were 14 and 12, respectively, at that time.

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On July 24, 1964, Miss DAVIS, Office of Dr. TOM LEVIN, Medical Committee for Human Rights, 11 West 81st Street, New York, New York, advised the New York Office that Dr. SAMUEL SIEGEL was one of a group of doctors of the Medical Committee for Human Rights who was to depart from New York on July 25, 1964, to travel to Clarksdale, Mississippi.

On October 16, 1964, WILLIAM HANSEN, Field Representative for SNCC, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised that SNCC is not a membership organization and that at the present time there are six SNCC Field Workers working in the State of Arkansas, and LARRY ELLIOTT SIEGEL is no longer working for SNCC in Arkansas.

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[redacted] SNCC Committee, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on April 23, 1964, that IRIS GREENBERG was working as a Field Secretary for the SNCC at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at that time.

LR 100-3564

On July 30, 1964, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, former chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement and associated with SNCC in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised that IRIS GREENBERG had been working in Mississippi for about six weeks and he did not believe GREENBERG would return to Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Reverend GRINAGE stated he did not know GREENBERG's location in Mississippi, but only that she was working in that state through the Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

[redacted], SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on September 5, 1964, that IRIS GREENBERG is presently working with SNCC in Jackson, Mississippi, and it is presumed she will be working there for some time. b6 b7C

LR T-2 advised in late 1958 that IRIS GREENBERG attended four classes in the development of Marxist Philosophy during October and November of that year.

LR T-2 advised on April 9, 1959, that IRIS GREENBERG attended a conference to found a Marxist-Leninist Youth Organization, New York City. One of the conference's sponsors was HERBERT APTHEKER, who said he was there at the request of the Communist Party.

HERBERT APTHEKER testified in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1954, that he was a Communist Party member from 1939-1954.

On March 12, 1959, [redacted] b6 b7C University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, made available records showing that IRIS GREENBERG, currently a student at the University of Wisconsin, had been employed for two years at Camp Kinderland, New York. A characterization of Camp Kinderland is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On October 1, 1959, the "Daily Cardinal," University of Wisconsin student newspaper, published an article in which IRIS GREENBERG identified herself as "a U.S. delegate at the Vienna Youth Festival" held in Austria during the 1959 summer.

The "Milwaukee Journal," August 5, 1959, in an article datelined at Vienna, Austria, characterized the recently concluded international youth festival as Communist sponsored.

LR T-3 advised on January 13, 1960, that IRIS GREENBERG was recorded as a member of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as of September 1959. A characterization of the WSC is included in the Appendix hereto.

LR T-4 advised on January 10, 1962, that IRIS GREENBERG, in executing records for the University of Wisconsin for the second semester of the 1961 school year in listing membership in student activities, listed the Wisconsin Socialist Club.

LR 100-3564

A P P E N D I X

CAMP KINDERLAND

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Camp Kinderland:

"Camp Kinderland (Hopewell Junction, N.Y.)

"1. 'The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings.' Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc. [redacted] and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., 'have been active members of the Communist Party.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)"

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A P P E N D I X

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST CLUB

On December 10, 1957, source one described the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as then a duly registered and authorized student campus organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW) with a charter membership of 21, including MATTHEW CHAPPERON and [redacted] who prior to the dissolution of the Labor Youth League (LYL) were publicly known as officers of the UW chapter of the LYL. On November 30, 1960, source two identified MATTHEW CHAPPERON as then a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CP). b6 b7C

On June 23, 1958, source three described the WSC as an organization founded primarily on principles closely allied with those of English socialists, with many of its members genuine socialists, but source observed there existed a pro-Marxist element in the club, including CHAPPERON and [redacted] which element had taken the lead in policy-making functions of the WSC. On September 20, 1960, this source reported that [redacted] and CHAPPERON had been elected president and secretary respectively of the WSC for the 1960-61 school year. b6 b7C

The November 16, 1963, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student organ at the UW, identified [redacted] according to source four, also during 1964 became the midwest coordinator of a movement to form a National Marxist youth organization. During April, 1964, source four reported that [redacted] had recently been recruited into the CP. This source also identified [redacted] as collaborating with [redacted] in the founding of a new Marxist youth organization and in February, 1964, source five identified [redacted] as [redacted] of the WSC. b6 b7C

On May 10, 1964, at a meeting of the WSC, [redacted] according to source six, announced that [redacted] a UW student from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was replacing him as chairman of the WSC. [redacted] has been described by sources six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven as having a history of activities in CP and CP front groups and as being the daughter of parents with past CP affiliations and membership. b6 b7C

Issues of "The Daily Cardinal" during the 1963-64 school year reflected that the WSC continued to function as a student campus organization at the UW, periodically sponsoring off campus speakers, including JAMES JACKSON, editor of "The Worker," CP weekly newspaper, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who according to source twelve is chairman of the CP of Illinois.

The LYL is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD 323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P.O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 29, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Report of FD-263

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	10/28/64	9/16-10/28/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed by: dmb

b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is to be noted that SA T-4 was inadvertently omitted in the preparation of this report.

- A -

COVER PAGE

Approved: Special Agent In Charge

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Date 11-15-64

By S.E.P.

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INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

DATE FORW: 11-13-64

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: S.E.P.

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60 NOV 25 1964

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

The personal observations made by Special Agents, as set forth in this report, were made by SA [redacted] b6 b7C The personal observations by the Special Agents concerning the march on Austin, Texas, were made by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] and the observations made concerning the demonstration on October 12, 1964, at the Southern Governors Conference were made by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b6 AND [redacted] b7C
SA T-2: [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D
SA T-3: [redacted]	[redacted]

SA 100-9845

Identity of Source

File Where Located

[redacted] b7D

100-3803-372
-411
-432

157-310-13

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b6 b7C

SA T-4:
omitted

SA T-5: ✓

[redacted] (by request)

100-3803-370 b6 b7C b7D

COMMENTS ON NAACP MEMBERSHIP AND [redacted] INFLUENCE

SA T-6: ✓ [redacted] b7D

SA T-7: ✓ [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

SA 100-9845

b7D

SA T-8: ✓
[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b6 b7C

SA T-9: ✓
[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b6 b7C

SA T-10: ✓
[redacted]

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b7D

SA T-11: ✓
[redacted] (deceased)

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] b7D

SA T-12: ✓
[redacted]
SAC Contact (by request)

100-3803-370
-393

Instant report. b6 b7C b7D

SA T-13: ✓
[redacted]

100-3803-385 b7D

SA T-14: ✓
[redacted]

100-3803-382 b6 b7C b7D

SA T-15: ✓
[redacted]

100-3803-382 b7D

SA T-16: ✓
[redacted] b7D

DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted]

SA T-17: ✓
NY 694-S* b6 b7C

- D -
COVER PAGE

SA 100-9845

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-2, SA T-3, SA T-7, and SA T-17, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-23-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SAN ANTONIO b6 b7C
Date: October 28, 1964

File Number: 100-9845 Bufile 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, CP leader, commented the Negro question was the most important single issue the CP has to work on at present. He has expressed interest in and urged CP members to participate in CORE. G. J. SUTTON, former CP member, influential in various demonstrations in San Antonio and also in Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate (FNCA), San Antonio. LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, former CP member, partook in FNCA demonstrations and has been active in FNCA. G. J. SUTTON is on Executive Committee of NAACP and exerts influence in that group. ALFRED FEATHERSTON, who has exhibited pro-CASTRO feelings, was active in FNCA but presently does not consider himself a member.

- P -

GROUP I
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SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

[redacted] San Antonio, Texas, joined the Communist Party, USA, in an effort to cooperate with the FBI and was a member of the Communist Party (CP) from April 26, 1961, until she testified as a Government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1963. b6 b7C

On August 9, 1963, [redacted] furnished the following information: b6 b7C

At a Communist Party club meeting in San Antonio on August 6, 1963, JOHN STANFORD related to those present:

"There is going to be a demonstration in Austin, Texas, on August 28th (1963) for the ones who can't make it to Washington. If someone from the group can go it will be good."

[redacted] advised further that it appears no one from the CP club in San Antonio will go to Austin or Washington August 28th. b6 b7C

SA T-1 (9/16/64)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio, Texas. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative

on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas since at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished. However, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-17 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA T-2 (8/20/63)

At a CP meeting held in San Antonio on August 13, 1963, JOHN STANFORD stated that "we" should try to get certain political organizations interested in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's march to Washington, D. C. STANFORD claimed that this would be the most important thing the colored people have accomplished.

SA T-1 (8/15/63)

On August 13, 1963, at a CP club meeting held in San Antonio (supra), JOHN STANFORD commented that the Negro question was the most important single issue the CP has to work on at present, and he pointed out that the marches on the State capital and the Federal capital at Washington, D. C.,

to be held on August 28, 1963, were important events. STANFORD made no comments that the CP should participate in these marches.

SA T-1 (2/27/64)

At a CP club meeting held in San Antonio on February 26, 1964, JOHN STANFORD suggested that inasmuch as there was a meeting of CORE in San Antonio to be held on that very night, February 26, 1964, that this club meeting should be cut short, and that some of the members of this club go to this CORE meeting. STANFORD pointed out that the club had been dormant in taking part in any group movements in the field of racial matters or peace movements and that this would present an excellent opportunity for them to do this.

The club agreed to postpone the educational in view of the above, and some of the members agreed to go to the CORE meeting.

SA T-1 (8/20/64)

On August 14, 1964, JOHN STANFORD brought up the subject of the San Antonio chapter of the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group and that organization's attempts to convince the San Antonio City Council to pass a municipal ordinance prohibiting segregation. STANFORD explained that the CORE people have been carrying this fight alone before the City Council and he was of the opinion that there should be more white people helping the CORE organization in this endeavor.

STANFORD then instructed the San Antonio CP member to exert any influence he could with certain political organizations in an effort to obtain their cooperation concerning the assistance of CORE as mentioned above. STANFORD told the CP member that he would like the CP member to convince the proper people in those organizations to send representatives to the City Council meetings so that those representatives could join with CORE in requesting the San Antonio City Council to pass an ordinance prohibiting segregation.

STANFORD spent a considerable time on the above subject matter and was obviously highly interested in this project.

It is to be noted that the San Antonio Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is formally known as Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate as explained below.

SA T-2 (8/19/64)

JOHN STANFORD has, in the past, told a CP member in San Antonio to join CORE and to keep abreast of CORE's activities.

SA T-1 (8/27/64)

On August 26, 1964, JOHN STANFORD advised a CP member to call G. J. SUTTON concerning arrangements and plans for appearances before the San Antonio City Council inasmuch as ALFRED FEATHERSTON appeared to be backing out of the picture.

It is to be noted that ALFRED FEATHERSTON will be documented hereinafter in this report.

SA T-8 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party District 20 meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected CP Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the CP.

SA T-9 (2/43)

Source advised that in February, 1943, G. J. SUTTON was a member of the City

(San Antonio) Committee of the CP and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the CP.

SA T-10 (2/46)

Source advised that SUTTON attended a meeting of the CP in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1946.

SA T-11 (4/14/59)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend CP meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal CP member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the CP in such a capacity.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

Source advised on October 27, 1964, that SUTTON is not a CP member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-2 (9/17/64)

On September 16, 1964, JOHN STANFORD heard that the CORE group in San Antonio wanted to hold some type of demonstration during the Southern Governors Conference, but the plans had not been finalized as yet. STANFORD instructed a CP member to attend the next meeting of CORE and pointed out

that the mass demonstration during the Governors Conference should be discussed at that meeting by the CP member. STANFORD stated that CORE should not attempt to demonstrate by themselves but should have a committee to contact other groups to also take part in this demonstration. STANFORD instructed this CP member to influence CORE in this regard.

STANFORD also indicated that he thought it would be a good idea to have some prominent individuals take part in this demonstration. STANFORD felt that if prominent individuals were to take part in this demonstration that the police and deputy sheriffs would be more apt to let the demonstration take place without any incidents since the police and deputy sheriffs would be reluctant to take any action against prominent persons.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, June 12, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that at 8:00 A.M., June 12, 1963, ten Negroes were picketing San Antonio City Hall carrying placards marked, "NAACP," and bearing statements such as, "Not favors but rights," "Wanted--Legal Desegregation," "A city ordinance is protection," and "Equal rights."

Prior to the formation of the picket line, G. J. SUTTON was observed giving out the placards to the pickets.

It is to be noted that this picket line was to demand the passage of a city ordinance against segregation or to amend the existing city desegregation ordinance for the purpose of including the word "Negro."

All individuals involved appeared to be orderly, and no demonstrations of a hostile nature were observed or reported.

SA T-5 (6/13/63)

In connection with the above-mentioned demonstration, although it is not public knowledge, there are two factions working within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). One faction is demanding the passage of a law or statute by the City Council for complete desegregation of all facilities, public, private, or governmental control. This group wants immediate action, and among those heading it up is G. J. SUTTON. The three Negro leaders heading this group up appear to have the ear of, and possibly control of, the President of the NAACP in San Antonio. SUTTON is a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP in San Antonio, and the group to which he adheres does not want to wait for any voluntary integration program but demands the City Council take immediate action which is complete desegregation in all parts of the City of San Antonio.

SA T-12 (6/13/63)

Source stated that the picketing on June 12, 1963, in front of the City Hall while the San Antonio City Council was meeting was not the desire of the majority of the colored people in San Antonio, nor even the desire of the majority of the Executive Committee of the NAACP in San Antonio, but was the will of a few, which included G. J. SUTTON.

B. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, June 26, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that on June 26, 1963, the NAACP in San Antonio, Texas, again picketed the San Antonio City Council meeting. The pickets were under the direction of four individuals, including G. J. SUTTON.

The group of twenty Negro people, male and female, performed an orderly "sit-in" at the City Council meeting, some wearing signs across their chests reading "Equal rights now."

The signs being carried by Negroes in front of City Hall bore such markings as "Wanted--Legal Desegregation," and "Not favors, but rights."

C. March at Austin, Texas, August 28, 1963

The August 2, 1963, issue of Snap, San Antonio weekly Negro newspaper, carried an article entitled, "San Antonio to Join CONNALLY Picketing." The article stated that Snap had received word that several groups from San Antonio are organizing to join the state-wide caravan to the State capital on August 28, 1963.

The march will be in protest to Governor JOHN CONNALLY's stand against President KENNEDY's civil rights program, as stated in a recent television appearance.

SA T-13 (8/28/63)

On August 28, 1963, Source was in the area near the Corinth Baptist Church, 500 block of South New Braunfels, San Antonio, Texas. At this time individuals were meeting and forming the delegation to travel to Austin, Texas, to participate in the demonstration to be held on that date. It was observed that about twenty-one automobiles left from the front of the church, and G. J. SUTTON and another Negro in a black Cadillac led the automobile caravan.

On August 28, 1963, Special Agents of the FBI observed that approximately twenty-two persons, including four white persons, left San Antonio, Texas, on the morning of August 28, 1963, by automobiles in a caravan enroute to Austin, Texas, to attend a demonstration there. This caravan was escorted by a Negro uniformed motorcycle officer.

On August 28, 1963, [redacted] Criminal Investigative Division, Austin, Texas, Police Department, advised that the demonstration began at 2:05 p.m. with approximately five hundred to six hundred persons. There were

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a large number of white people in the parade. Placards were carried indicating representatives from Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas. Some placards carried had the inscriptions, "Freedom now," and "KENNEDY Si - CONNALLY No." The demonstration ended at approximately 3:00 p.m. at Woolridge Park where the participants assembled to hear speeches. There were no incidents or arrests.

D. Demonstration, City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, November 14, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI, on November 14, 1963, observed that during a San Antonio City Council meeting on that date Mayor W. W. McALLISTER read a decision unanimously made by the Council to the effect that the 1941 anti-discrimination ordinance should not be amended to include the specific words, "Negro race." The Mayor stated that the San Antonio City Attorneys had informed him that it was their opinion that the 1941 ordinance is not a constitutional ordinance.

SA T-12 (11/14/63)

Source advised that during the above-mentioned Texas City Council meeting, G. J. SUTTON spoke out and questioned the competency of [redacted] b6 b7C desegregation leader, and stated that no one had the right to say whether San Antonio was desegregated or not, and no one could declare it as such until an ordinance demanding such desegregation was passed by the City Council. Mayor McALLISTER informed SUTTON that he was out of order, and SUTTON said, "Maybe you should throw me out. Maybe you should throw all of us out." SUTTON accused Mayor McALLISTER of permitting his leg man, BAUGH, to talk freely on the matter of desegreation, but no one else. SUTTON stated, "I don't want anything to do with white supremacy--voluntary desegregation is working for you but not for any of my people." SUTTON then endeavored, without the permission of the Council, to question [redacted] further on the work of the Desegregation Committee, and Mayor McALLISTER again advised him that he was out of order and

should be seated, that the City Council wished to carry on its affairs in an orderly manner. SUTTON then got angry and shouted at the Mayor, "I am being seated then." The Mayor said, "Yes, because you are out of order." Shortly thereafter, SUTTON got the "Freedom Now" followers present at the City Council meeting and left with them, stating, "This has been a Gestapo action."

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that at this meeting there were approximately seven young white students of college age wearing printed signs approximately twelve inches by four inches with the words, "Freedom Now." There were about six Negroes wearing similar signs in the audience.

E. Picketing at Reus Cafe and Liquor Store, 932 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, February 29 - March 26, 1964

SA T-3 (2/29-3/26/64)

Source advised that on February 29, 1964, the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group (FNCA), San Antonio, Texas, began picketing the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store, 932 East Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, because they refused to serve Negroes while they were seated at a table. Up until this time, [redacted] had agreed to serve Negroes food to take out and to sell them liquor in the liquor store but was against serving Negroes at a table. b6 b7C

From February 29, 1964, until March 26, 1964, the FNCA in San Antonio picketed the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store every day except Sunday.

On March 26, 1964, [redacted] gave in to the request of the FNCA and agreed to serve Negroes effective March 30, 1964. This was agreed upon by both parties.

SA T-3 advised that the individual in charge of handing out press releases and propaganda was G. J. SUTTON.

SA T-3 advised that among those on the picket line on March 4, 1964, was G. J. SUTTON.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

member of Freedom Now-Core / AFFiliate

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, school teacher and sister of G. J. SUTTON, according to her own admission, has been active in the FNCA movement in San Antonio, Texas, since the middle of February, 1964. She actively participated in the FNCA picketing of the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store during the period February 29, 1964, to March 26, 1964, by carrying placards. Her sons also participated in this picketing at her request.

Texas

Core member

Mrs. E. A. Taylor

F. Appearance at City Council Meeting, San Antonio, Texas, March 12, 1964

A Special Agent of the FBI observed that during the City Council meeting held at City Hall, San Antonio, Texas, on March 12, 1964, eight individuals, including G. J. SUTTON, affiliated with the FNCA in San Antonio, Texas, were present, wearing CORE buttons.

SUTTON requested to be heard by the City Council, which request was granted by Mayor W. W. McALLISTER. SUTTON thereafter criticized a recent passage of a city ordinance to protect dogs used by the Police Department. He also questioned a City Council member regarding that person's opinion of voluntary desegregation and asked the Councilman to make a motion favoring an ordinance which would amend the 1941 ordinance whereby the words, "Negro race," would be inserted in the 1941 ordinance, making it illegal to discriminate against any individual, regardless of his race or color. After further discussion of this, and the use of dogs by the police, SUTTON stepped down and the entire FNCA group left the Council meeting.

G. Demonstration, Southern Governors Conference, San Antonio, Texas, October 10-14, 1964

SA T-3 (10/24/64)

On July 23, 1964, [redacted] of the Freedom Non-Violent Affiliate FNCA group, San Antonio, Texas, advised that a night letter had been sent by himself and G. J. SUTTON to CORE headquarters in New York City to ask them if everything was set up for the appearance of [redacted] as one of the stars at the proposed picket and demonstration scheduled to be held during the Southern Governors Conference in San Antonio, Texas, October, 1964 Texas b6 b7C

SA T-3 (10/3/64)

At a meeting of the FNCA group held on October 2, 1964, in San Antonio, Texas, G. J. SUTTON stated he received a letter from the CORE headquarters in New York City, stating that two men were coming to assist in the demonstration at the Southern Governors Conference which is meeting in San Antonio, October, 1964. SUTTON stated he is waiting for another letter for further clarification. He also stated that he plans to call CORE headquarters in New York City for further instructions.

SA T-3 (10/11/64)

At a regular meeting of the FNCA group in San Antonio held on October 9, 1964, G. J. SUTTON stated that during the planned demonstration for the Southern Governors Conference, that if the police should attempt to interfere in any way with the demonstrators or to arrest them, they are to immediately call their attorney.

SA T-7 (10/10/64)

At the October 9, 1964, FNCA meeting in San Antonio, mentioned above, SUTTON advised those present that when and if the police should approach them and endeavor to move them, they should go limp, fall on the ground, and force the police to carry them away.

SA 100-9845

SA T-3 (10/12/64)

On October 12, 1964, in a conversation had by G. J. SUTTON and [redacted] b6 b7C of the Congress of Racial Equality, SUTTON advised that they had prepared over one hundred posters to be used in the picket line in the demonstration against the Southern Governors Conference to be held in San Antonio. SUTTON stated he hoped to have a number of children in the picket line.

On October 12, 1964, [redacted] San Antonio Police Department, San Antonio, Texas, advised that twelve of the Southern Governors arrived at San Antonio International Airport at approximately 11:00 p.m. on October 10, 1964, and were greeted by eight FNCA pickets led by G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR. They carried placards; however, at no time did they cause an incident, and their presence went almost unobserved by the Governors. b6 b7C

SA T-8 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a CP City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the CP for years. She said she attended a CP State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on the same. She said she was a member of the CP State Board. She said she attended these State CP conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-16 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the CP meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the

middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a member of the CP, to Source's knowledge.

Special Agents of the FBI observed that fourteen members of the FNCA group in San Antonio, Texas, began picketing across the street from the entrance of La Villita, a section of San Antonio, Texas, where the Southern Governors were being feted on the night of October 12, 1964. The picketing began at approximately 6:40 p.m. and lasted until 7:45 p.m. The pickets were led by [redacted] of CORE.

b6
b7C

The group carried placards which read, "Governor, would you rather fight than switch?," "Welcome KKK," "CORE Protest," "Rats invade San Antonio - Extremists," "Segregation is dead - why not bury it?," "Confederacy is dead, freedom instead," "Moral evil invades San Antonio," "Segregation stinks," and "All aboard, last call for freedom."

The picketing group also carried a white coffin. The coffin had the word, "corpse," printed on the side. The pickets who were parading sang Freedom songs during the time they were picketing.

There were no incidents, violence, or arrests, and the picketing was carried off in a very orderly manner.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR actively helped prepare placards and used her car to transport pickets in connection with the demonstration of the FNCA group before the Southern Governors Conference in San Antonio, October 12, 1964.

SA 100-9845

SA T-12 (10/28/64)

G. J. SUTTON was present during the above-mentioned demonstration on October 12, 1964. He was not known to have actively participated in the demonstration, but was observing the demonstrators.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate (FNCA), San Antonio, Texas

SA T-3 (12/16/63)

A group of Negroes and Latin Americans in San Antonio met at a private residence and formed an organization known as Freedom Now.

SA T-3 (1/11/64)

On January 9, 1964, the Freedom Now group in San Antonio officially affiliated itself with the CORE organization and the first chairman to be designated was ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON, also known as ALFRED FEATHERSTON.

SA T-6 (1/26/64)

FEATHERSTON advised that FNCA is "an active, militant organization whose one inflexible rule is nonviolence; that it prefers to solve racial problems, where possible, through patient negotiation in an atmosphere of amicability and good will." FNCA prepares for every contingency but only demonstrates when negotiation proves futile. Another purpose of the FNCA group, according to FEATHERSTON, is to show local citizens the evil of discrimination and the fact that FNCA works toward its elimination from the American scene.

SA T-7 (10/9/64)

As of October 9, 1964, there were twenty-nine dues-paying members of the FNCA group in San Antonio.

SA T-7 (10/23/64)

At no time during any of the meetings of FNCA in San Antonio has the CP been discussed to Source's knowledge. As far as can be ascertained by SA T-7, there is no policy concerning communist participation in the organization, nor has there been any distribution of communist propaganda, either during, before, or after the meetings. The rules of the FNCA organization make no mention of prohibiting a communist from holding office, but SA T-7 does not know of any communist who holds an office.

SA T-3 (2/26/64)

Texas

A delegation of the FNCA group met JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, at the San Antonio Airport upon his arrival on February 26, 1964. The group was led by G. J. SUTTON and ALFRED FEATHERSTON.

On that same date, following a general meeting of the FNCA group and guests, which was addressed by FARMER, a special meeting was held which was attended by FARMER, G. J. SUTTON, FEATHERSTON and others. According to SA T-3, FEATHERSTON stated that FARMER had advised that someone should take charge of getting all the "liberal" elements in San Antonio behind their movement. SUTTON stated that he would take care of this. FEATHERSTON advised that FARMER did not define what he meant by "liberal." FARMER spent the night of February 26, 1964, at the home of SUTTON.

SA T-3 (6/26/64)

On June 26, 1964, FEATHERSTON stated that he had been approached by friends, such as SUTTON and others, for the purpose of asking [redacted] to step down as Co-Chairman of the FNCA group. b6 b7C

SA 100-9845

Texas

SA T-3 (7/23/64)

of Congress of Racial Equality

G. J. SUTTON informed the FNCA group he had received a telephone call from a Dallas newspaper man regarding the proposed shipment of foodstuff and clothing to the "poor" Negroes in Mississippi by the FNCA group in San Antonio. The newspaper man wanted to get a story on this for a Dallas newspaper. SUTTON also stated on July 23, 1964, that he had received word from CORE headquarters to the effect that [redacted] of CORE, would visit the FNCA group in San Antonio in the near future and that a Negro was scheduled to come to San Antonio in August, 1964, to help get the San Antonio FNCA group to become more active and get a larger following. SUTTON also stated he planned to take several members of the FNCA group to the July 23, 1964, meeting of the San Antonio City Council for the purpose of requesting the Council to pass an ordinance for desegregation of all public accommodations in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. b6 b7C

SUTTON advised that ALFRED FEATHERSTON, who was present at the meeting, would be named in charge of all public relations and press matters for the FNCA group in San Antonio and would handle press releases in connection with the shipment of foodstuff and clothing to Mississippi.

SA T-3 (7/24/64)

G. J. SUTTON stated he planned to have the foodstuff and merchandise to be shipped to the Negroes in Mississippi on a truck on the morning of July 25, 1964, and allow newspaper reporters and photographers from Dallas to take photographs. SUTTON stated that he had arranged that the foodstuff and clothing be taken off the truck that is loaded at the FNCA headquarters and then be put on another truck, the identity of which would be known to no one.

SA T-3 (7/29/64)

The photographers from Dallas had arrived a day late to take photographs of the foodstuff and, because they were a

day late, no one was able to attend to them, and they got no photographs.

When G. J. SUTTON learned about the incident, he became very mad and threatened personally to see that the leaders of the FNCA group in San Antonio were removed.

SA T-7 (10/3/64)

During a meeting of the FNCA group in San Antonio on October 2, 1964, G. J. SUTTON suggested that FEATHERSTON be named Chairman, but FEATHERSTON declined, stating he did not know how long he would be in San Antonio. SUTTON then complained that [redacted] has not been sufficiently active as a leader, and he wanted someone more impressive. b6 b7C

SA T-3 (10/6/64)

On October 5, 1964, [redacted] was in San Antonio. He stated that he had come to San Antonio again to try to organize the FNCA group which was "in a mess." [redacted] stated that G. J. SUTTON has been trying to ramrod the FNCA group and, as a result, there is much dissension among the ranks. b6 b7C

SA T-7 (10/6/64)

During a meeting of the FNCA group at San Antonio, Texas, on October 2, 1964, G. J. SUTTON endeavored to run the meeting; however, [redacted] who was present, "sat on" SUTTON and told him to sit down because the situation was already "a mess." [redacted] stated because of SUTTON's continual interference in the operation of the FNCA group in San Antonio, it had become a useless organization, and they were practically not functioning at all.

SA T-3 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR (supra) has been active in the FNCA movement in San Antonio, Texas, since the middle of February, 1964.

SA T-2 (5/5/64)

The FNCA group in San Antonio is a group whose purpose is to improve the exercise of the civil rights of the Negro. As far as is known, the San Antonio FNCA group is not infiltrated or dominated by the CP.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People - San Antonio Chapter (NAACP)

SA T-5 (6/19/63)

The NAACP Executive Committee in San Antonio is composed of thirty members, but seldom do more than ten to fifteen members show up for a meeting. G. J. SUTTON and several others are always present, and generally they are able to swing sufficient votes to put through whatever action they deem necessary.

The June 20, 1963, issue of the San Antonio Light, a daily San Antonio newspaper, carried an interview with G. J. SUTTON, described as an east-side Negro political leader. He stated that it is part of the plan of the NAACP in San Antonio, of which he is a member of the Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Strategy Committee, to "go all the way" in bringing about mandatory desegregation in the City of San Antonio. He stated that the NAACP leaders in San Antonio would urge "influential people" to use that influence to block federal aid for the proposed San Antonio International HemisFair. He continued by stating that "we may even make appearances in Washington ourselves." He stated that "we are playing it by ear and what we do will depend on the council."

On August 6, 1963, [redacted] President of the Texas State Conference of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People b6 b7C volunteered that JOHN STANFORD at one time was a member of the NAACP but that he is not one at this time. BURNS said the NAACP does not want people like that in the organization.

SA T-14 (8/1/63)

From information available, G. J. SUTTON, Negro political leader on the east side of San Antonio, is presently running the NAACP Executive Committee in San Antonio, Texas. The President of this organization, [redacted] has been trying to wrest the control from SUTTON and join forces with the group who are against picketing in order to obtain their ends, but, due to his previous stand on the matter, has not been able to wrest the control or power away from SUTTON. SA T-14 advised that SUTTON is calling all the shots, and at the meeting states what should and should not be done. SA T-14 states that there definitely has been a falling-out between [redacted] and SUTTON; however, the matter has been kept hushed up at the present time. b6 b7C b6 b7C

SA T-15 (8/2/63)

G. J. SUTTON has made the statement that picketing will be renewed by NAACP members at the next meeting of the San Antonio City Council, scheduled for August 7, 1963. Beside picketing the City Council meeting and in front of the City Hall, the pickets also plan to picket in front of the City Water Board, the City Public Service Board headquarters, and the San Antonio Transit System. SA T-15 stated that the possibility exists that they will also picket in front of the San Antonio Savings and Loan Association, whose President is also Mayor of the City of San Antonio.

SA T-5 (10/27/64)

The current membership on the rolls of the NAACP Chapter in San Antonio, Texas, is believed to be about 1500 persons, but it is estimated that about 50 to 75 persons attend monthly meetings. G. J. SUTTON is a member of the Executive Committee, regularly attends meetings, and influences those who attend the meetings.

SA 100-9845

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON

SA T-3 (2/20/64)

On February 19, 1964, FEATHERSTON attended a meeting of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in San Antonio. During the meeting he was high in his praise of FIDEL CASTRO and the CASTRO government, stating that the United States is crucifying CASTRO unnecessarily because CASTRO refuses to bow to the desires of the United States Government.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-3 (3/11/64)

Informant learned that FEATHERSTON had sent a communication to MALCOLM X, head of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., offering help to MALCOLM X and requesting permission to allow FEATHERSTON to place him in contact with FIDEL CASTRO.

U.S.A.

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) is contained in the appendix hereto.

On April 28, 1964, ALFRED FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR, employee of the San Antonio Express and News Publishing Company, that he had worked out of the Yucatan Peninsula for a time getting supplies to FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading his guerrilla war against the Cuban Government and continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over Cuba.

SA T-1 (8/27/64)

ALFRED FEATHERSTON visited JOHN STANFORD at his residence in San Antonio August 26, 1964. During the discussion between FEATHERSTON and STANFORD, FEATHERSTON expressed a disappointment in the activities of the FNCA group in San Antonio. FEATHERSTON stated that he felt that he had outlived his usefulness in San Antonio and that it would be best if he would go to Africa where he knows some people and can do some good. FEATHERSTON also stated to STANFORD that he was disgusted with the lack of activity with the Negroes' situation in San Antonio and expressed the opinion that the Negro in San Antonio was not sufficiently militant or active in fighting for his cause. FEATHERSTON also stated that the FNCA group in San Antonio has poor leadership.

On that same date, August 26, 1964, STANFORD and another CP member discussed the fact that FEATHERSTON was confused in his thinking, and STANFORD concluded by stating that he would give FEATHERSTON some literature.

SA T-3 (10/22/64)

ALFRED FEATHERSTON came to San Antonio in November, 1963, for the purpose of obtaining employment at the Snap newspaper. In December, 1963, FEATHERSTON helped to form the Freedom Now organization in San Antonio, which later became affiliated with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and is now known as Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate.

FEATHERSTON was the first chairman of this organization and controlled this operation until May, 1964, when he stepped down in order to take a trip to Mexico and British Honduras. During the time he was affiliated with this organization he was responsible for bringing to San Antonio [redacted] of CORE, who conducted a workshop showing members how to defend themselves against attack while picketing and still be classified as nonviolent. FEATHERSTON was also responsible for the visit of JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, to San Antonio. FEATHERSTON led the FNCA group when they picketed the Reus Cafe and Liquor Store in San Antonio in February and March, 1964, which cafe did not serve Negroes. The matter was resolved in favor of serving the Negro.

b6
b7C

When FEATHERSTON returned from his trip to Mexico and British Honduras in July, 1964, he attended a number of FNCA group meetings in San Antonio and then drifted away from the organization because, in his opinion, they were too passive. FEATHERSTON wanted a more aggressive and militant type of organization.

At the present time FEATHERSTON does not consider himself a member of the FNCA group in San Antonio; however, he occasionally visits with the group when they meet. He no longer tries to influence the group in any way. Several of the members of the FNCA group have spoken out against FEATHERSTON and his insistence on violent action. FEATHERSTON stays to himself at the present time and is considering leaving San Antonio and possibly going to Mexico.

1

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claimed to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and member of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque #7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly-based politically-oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration, but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic, and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM
MOSQUE #7, NEW YORK CITY

On May 3, 1963, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) affiliate in New York City is known as Mosque #7, also known as Temple #7, and is located at 102 West 116th Street, New York City. Mosque #7 is a part of the NOI headed by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Mosque #7 follows the policies and programs as set forth by ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

The date Mosque #7 originated in New York City is not known.

However, in connection with the origin of Mosque #7, it should be noted that in 1953, a second source advised that there was a temple of the NOI (known to source then as the Muslim Cult of Islam) in New York City located at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue, as far back as 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 28, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated October 28, 1964, at San Antonio. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-268 (Rev. 10-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	OCT 29 1964	9/1/64 - 10/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	[redacted] RLO:	plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REC-79 ST-108

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.
Bureau routing slip 10/9/64, captioned "CIRM".

- P* -

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

One copy of this report is being furnished New York, and no local dissemination is being made, per referenced Bureau routing slip.

The suitable pretext used to verify employment and NAACP Presidency was a telephone call by SA [redacted] to the Miami Chapter of the NAACP, without the Agent identifying himself.

This report is classified "SECRET" as it contains information furnished by [redacted], which was classified "SECRET" in prior LHM sent to the Bureau, in order not to jeopardize the informant's identity, which would be detrimental to the national defense of the U.S.

b7D

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- INFORMANTS -

IDENTITY	LOCATION
MM T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
MM T-2 is [redacted]	
MM T-3 is [redacted]	
MM T-4 is trash cover. [redacted]	105-10758-308 b6 b7C
MM T-5 is [redacted]	100-10558-5 b6 b7C b7D
MM T-6 is [redacted] (protect by request)	[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

b7D

B.*
(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- SECRET -

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 10/29/64

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In 9/64, an informant advised that a Miami Communist Party (CP) member was making an effort to get connected with the Negro movement in Miami area, but has had little success in this regard. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) interested in recruiting members among Negroes in Miami area. On 9/4/64, PLM distributed handbills in Miami Negro area. One handbill contained picture of NYC Police Officer who shot Negro youth. Another handbill urged nation-wide campaign to free BILL EPTON, a PLM functionary who was expelled from the CP, USA. Three of seven Miami area delegates to a 1963 March on Washington were described in 1964 as CP members. Current Miami CP Organizer was on committee for train accommodations for that March. In 1961, a Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON was speaker at Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) conference. He also petitioned President KENNEDY not to enforce Supreme Court decision requiring the CP to register as agent of the Soviet Union. Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON is current and past President of Miami National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

- P* -

DETAILS:

- SECRET -
Group 1
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declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A.) Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

On September 21, 1964, MM T-1 advised that according to ISAAC DANTZIG, ABE SORKIN was making an effort to get connected with the Negro movement, with which he was once very active. These organizations consist of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and other Negro civil rights organizations.

According to MM T-1, SORKIN has stated that although he is not a wealthy property holder, as many of the Miami Communist Party (CP) members are, and is a working man, he has had little success in this regard. SORKIN has been critical of DANTZIG and other Miami CP members for not taking a more active part in the racial movement.

On May 1, 1964, MM T-1 advised that ISAAC DANTZIG is CP Organizer for the Miami area CP, and that ABE SORKIN was a current CP member, as of that date.

B.) Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

A characterization of the PLM appears in the Appendix of this report.

On August 14, 1964, MM T-2 advised that leaders of the PLM in New York, New York were planning to send handbills to the Miami area for distribution in Negro neighborhoods of Miami.

MM T-2 advised these handbills would contain a picture of Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York Police Department, and a write-up designed to anger the Negroes in Miami over GILLIGAN's alleged "murder" of a Negro youth.

On August 14, 1964, MM T-2 advised that according to [redacted] a Miami PLM member, JAKE ROSEN of New York was planning to come to the Miami area and attempt to recruit members for the PLM among the Negroes in the Miami area. b6 b7C

On April 21, 1964, MM T-2 stated JAKE ROSEN recently admitted that he was formerly a member of the CP in New York, but was expelled inasmuch as GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, considered him to be too militant. ROSEN also admitted that he is Organizer of the PLM for the Southeastern District of the United States.

On October 9, 1964, MM T-2 advised that FRED JEROME, a New York PLM member, recently told Miami PLM members that they should discontinue their efforts to recruit Cubans into their group; that the PLM is primarily an American revolution, and that they should direct their efforts and activities toward the struggling minority group, which is the Negro element, in the Miami area.

MM T-2 stated that according to JEROME, the Miami PLM members would have to recruit for the organization, and the best way to accomplish this would be by direct personal contact. JEROME felt the distribution of handbills was ineffective.

JEROME further pointed out that the main objective of the PLM was to overthrow the United States

Government by revolution, and that one step toward this would be to have the citizens become dissatisfied and lose confidence in their local officials.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A.) March on Washington, D. C., August 28, 1963

On August 20, 1963, MM T-3 advised that a meeting was held by the Interracial Mothers Club (IMC) on August 16, 1963, at the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), 429 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, to make plans for delegates participating in the March on Washington.

MM T-3 described the IMC as a group of Negro and white women organized to promote the integration of the races.

MM T-3 advised that at the August 16, 1963 meeting, Mr. A. D. MOORE, Miami Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), was the speaker of the evening. He spoke about the terrible injustices to the Negro people, and stated none will be free unless all are free.

An appeal for funds for the marchers was made at the meeting, and over $300 was donated, in addition to pledges. According to MM T-3, this money will be used to pay for the train fare of the seven delegates to represent greater Miami in the March. Among these seven delegates were [redacted] MARTHA LENCHUS and [redacted]

b6
b7C

The JCC is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On May 1, 1964, MM T-1 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C husband and wife, were then members of the CP in Miami.

When interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on March 23, 1961, MARTHA LENCHUS admitted she had been a member of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Womens Clubs (ELF), which meets regularly at the JCC, and that she also occasionally reads the "Morning Freiheit" (MF).

On November 13, 1962, MM T-3 advised that [redacted] was an ELF member during 1962.

The ELF locally and nationally, and the MF are characterized in the Appendix of this report.

MM T-3 also advised that ISAAC DANTZIG is one of the four persons on the Functioning Committee, which will make all the arrangements for train accommodations for the March.

ISAAC DANTZIG has previously been characterized as Miami CP Organizer in 1964.

On September 6, 1963, MM T-3 advised that [redacted] MARTHA LENCHUS b6 b7C and [redacted] did go to Washington, D. C., and participated in the March on Washington. These individuals commented afterwards that the March was a great success.

B.) PLM Handbill Distribution, Miami, September 4, 1964

On September 2, 1964, MM T-2 advised that approximately 4,000 handbills prepared by the PLM in New York had been received by the Miami PLM. One handbill was entitled "Wanted for Murder, Gilligan the Cop". The second handbill was entitled "Attempted Political Assassination of Bill Epton".

On Page 2, of the July 28, 1964 issue of "The Worker", there is contained an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON, reflecting that several years ago the CPUSA expelled BILL EPTON and FRED JEROME from the CPUSA for both adventurism and for cowardice for demanding the dissolution of the CP. In the article, JACKSON described them as ersatz revolutionaries and crypto-communists, and said the communists rejected them from their ranks. The July 28, 1964 issue of "The Worker" lists JAMES E. JACKSON as the Editor.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On September 5, 1964, MM T-2 advised that individuals associated with the PLM in the Miami area had distributed several hundred handbills in the Negro section of Miami, Florida on the evening of September 4, 1964. One handbill contained a picture of Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York City Police Department, and the second called for massive demonstrations and a nation-wide campaign to free BILL EPTON, a PLM functionary, who had been arrested by the New York City Police Department.

MM T-2 advised that source had ascertained that some of the Negroes receiving these handbills showed some interest in this literature, but none of them gave any indication that they were angered by the information contained in the handbills.

[redacted] Intelligence Unit, Dade County Sheriff's Office, and [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Miami Police Department, advised on September 5, 1964, that there was no excitement or unusual activity in the areas where these handbills had been distributed. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that the Miami Police Department had confiscated all of the handbills they had located which had been distributed in the Miami area. b6 b7C

On September 8, 1964, JACK FREEMAN voluntarily appeared at the Miami Office of the FBI and requested interview. FREEMAN admitted being familiar with activities of the PLM in the Miami area, including the PLM leaflet distribution on September 4, 1964. He said the leaflets were not designed to provoke violence or incite a riot, but merely to create an interest in the PLM among the Negroes in Miami.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A.) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

It was determined under a suitable pretext on February 19, 1964, that Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON is

the Pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Miami, and that he is the President of the Miami Chapter of the NAACP and on the National Board of Directors of that organization.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Miami, as of February 17, 1964, reflected Reverend GIBSON has been President of the Miami NAACP for many years.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, reviewed on June 17 and 27, 1963, reflected that an article appeared in the November 13, 1961 issue, Page 5, of the "National Guardian", indicating that Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON was a speaker at an October 27, 1961 conference of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

The "National Guardian", and the SCEF are characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On October 10, 1961, an article appeared in the "Miami News", a daily newspaper, captioned, "Rev. Gibson Signs Plea for 'Liberty'". This article reported that the Reverend THEODORE R. GIBSON of Miami was among 322 citizens petitioning President JOHN F. KENNEDY not to enforce a Supreme Court decision requiring CP members to register as agents of the Soviet Union. The article noted that the petition was signed by 90 clergymen.

The October 10, 1961 issue of the "Miami News" also contained an article of an interview by the press with Reverend GIBSON. GIBSON stated, in part, that he could not go along with any group whose aims advocated the overthrow of the United States Government. He said

that if the NAACP was subversive, he would not be President of the local chapter. He pointed out that the NAACP can reject applicants for membership if they are communists, and can expell members if they prove to be communists.

The December 6, 1961 issue of the "Miami Herald", a daily newspaper, contained an article reflecting that the Dade County, Florida NAACP had 1,000 members.

On July 7, 1964, MM T-4 advised that ISAAC DANTZIG had received literature from the "Committee of 100", NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York. MM T-4 was unable to furnish any other information in this regard.

DANTZIG has been previously characterized as Miami CP Organizer in 1964.

B.) Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

In connection with another investigative matter in September of 1962, Reverend EDWARD T. GRAHAM, Pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Miami, furnished a Statement of Experience reflecting he was a past President of the Miami Branch of the NAACP, a Board member of the SCLC, and still active in both organizations.

On September 28, 1964, Reverend EDWARD T. GRAHAM advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he would attend the SCLC convention from September 29 to October 2, 1964, at Savannah, Georgia.

The February 16, 1947 issue of the "Miami Times", a daily newspaper, reflected that a Reverend E. GRAHAM was recently elected Vice-President of the Fourth District Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW).

The 1947 Miami City Directory lists only one EDWARD GRAHAM, as follows:

"EDWARD T. GRAHAM, colored, Vice-President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, resides 1854 Northwest 64th Street".

The SCHW is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On March 4, 1949, MM T-5 advised that a Reverend EDWARD GRAHAM was one of the speakers at a rally of the Civil Rights Congress held at 3901 Northwest Second Avenue, Miami, on that date.

The Civil Rights Congress is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 27, 1952, MM T-6 advised that a Reverend GRAHAM was one of the speakers at a mass meeting held on January 26, 1952 at the JCC, Miami Beach, Florida. The meeting was concerned with raising funds for the defense of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG.

On November 27, 1952, MM T-6 advised that a Reverend GRAHAM was urging the minister of a local Unitarian Church to have a "Save the ROSENBERGs" meeting at that church.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were executed by the United States in June of 1953, following their violation and conviction of the Espionage Statute of the United States.

APPENDIX

MM 100-10053

1

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION
OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUB
(ELF)
(MIAMI, FLORIDA)

A source in Miami, Florida, advised on May 21, 1964, that there are presently three Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) in the Miami area with a total membership of approximately 120.

This source advised that the Town Club and Miami Beach Club were formed sometime prior to 1953, exact dates unknown.

The third and newest club, the English Speaking Club, which meets at Miami Beach, was formed on September 20, 1960.

This source also stated that the three clubs are presently affiliated with the national organization of the ELF.

APPENDIX

1.

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which disclosed that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. June Gordon, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the Ben Gurion Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

> "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily' (Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).
>
> "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

1

APPENDIX

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER (JCC)

The records of the Circuit Court, Dade County, Miami, Florida, reflect that articles of corporation were filed by the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC) and on July 13, 1949, a charter was granted it. The JCC was established as a corporation "not for profit". The general nature of the object of the JCC is to preserve and extend Jewish culture, including, without limitations, educational, theatrical, musical, scientific and literary activities.

On July 27, 1953, a source advised it is his opinion that the JCC is a local "progressive" organization not directly connected with the Communist Party, USA (CP); that the JCC was started by some local members of the CP but not, in his opinion, at the orders of the CP; and that he believes the JCC was formed in order to provide a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups".

The source advised on January 5, 1955, that the JCC continues to act as a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups" in the Miami area, and to rent space to any group meeting that qualification. He further advised the JCC in itself is not a Communist front organization but does permit such organizations to hold meetings at the Center.

On May 21, 1964, another source advised that the JCC is dominated by Communist Party sympathizers, and it continues to permit Communist front organizations to hold meetings in the Center.

NY 100-16058

1

APPENDIX

"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning "Morning Freiheit:"

"Morning Freiheit"

"1. The Communist International 'subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)

"2. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"3. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

> "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. ***Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
>
> "(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
Also known as Progressive Labor Party
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that

at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly". The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare" (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listedits purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF.

The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW):

> "Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.'"
>
> (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
October 29, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Boston	New York	10/30/64	9/17 - 10/25/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, aka CIRM

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY
lc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64.

- P*-

LEADS

BOSTON

AT BOSTON. Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit Quarterly Report to reach Bureau by 2/1/65.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AAG's Yeagley, Marshall, Secret Serv.
Request Recd.	INT, CI, ST, G-2
Date Fwd.	11/30/64
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14i, 0-14d, 0-14m, 0-14-b
By	RBR/bem

Notations

INT. SEC.

22 1964

BS 100-35427

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BS T-2 is NY 694-S*	
BS T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BS T-4 is	
BS T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BS T-6 is	100-28032-598-609
BS T-7 is	[redacted]
BS T-8 is	[redacted]
BS T-9 is	100-28032-609 b7D
BS T-10 is [redacted]	100-28032-630 100-35427-131
BS T-11 is CG 5824-S*	
BS T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BS T-13 is	
BS T-14 is	100-33449-685
BS T-15 is	157-123-1A (1) 157-131-3 157-218-4 100-1424-1A (27)
BS T-16 is [redacted]	157-138-1A b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] (By request)	

BS 100-35427

b6
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b7D

BS T-17 is [redacted]

AT 100-6341-9

[redacted]

(By request)

b7D

BS T-18 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

BS T-19 is [redacted]

[redacted]

(By request)

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Agent who observed the Memorial Service for MEDGAR EVERS held at Boston on 6/26/63 was SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

On 6/5/64 SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] and [redacted] through a pretext in the guise of a parent seeking information concerning his daughter's proposed travel to Mississippi in behalf of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

b6
b7C

On June 24-26, 1964, SA [redacted] was the Agent who observed picket line at Federal Building, Boston.

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from BS T-1 through BS T-15 and BS T-18 could reasonably result in the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness, and could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Boston, Massachusetts b6 b7C
Date: 10-30-64

Field Office File #: 100-35427 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On 4/20/63, members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston, and the Boston Action Group (BAG) participated in the picket line when President KENNEDY spoke at Boston College, Newton, Mass. Participants in this picket line on 4/20/63 protested treatment of and the problems confronting the Negro at Greenwood, Mississippi. EDWARD TEIXEIRA, Chairman of Youth Organization, District Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA, New England District, who was identified in 1964 as a member of the CP National Negro Commission, along with others from the District Committee and CP clubs in the Boston area took an active part in arranging for a MEDGAR EVERS Memorial demonstration to be held on the Boston Common. At a District Committee meeting held on 6/23/63 in Chelsea, Mass. ARNOLD JOHNSON stated the Party was taking an active role in the struggle for Negro civil rights and that demonstrations would continue throughout the country until the Negro obtained equal civil rights. At a District Committee meeting on 7/28/63 at Chelsea, Mass. ARNOLD JOHNSON insisted that the CP must participate in the March on Washington. On 8/11/63 at an outing held for New England CP members, a collection was taken up, a portion of which was to be used for CP defense and a portion to go to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for the March on Washington. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, treasurer, District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was included among those who went from the Boston area to the March on Washington. On 11/15/63 a picket line organized by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Boston in the name of and in support of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD), was held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts when North Carolina

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
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Governor TERRY SANFORD was the featured speaker. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON announced at a meeting of the District Committee on 5/17/64 that a drive was being conducted to raise $10,000.00 to organize a "Freedom Newspaper" in Boston. She stated a corporation was being formed with several civil rights leaders as members and that the newspaper would go on sale during 10/64. On 6/10/63 ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said the CP had one of its female members in the NAACP leadership in Boston. [redacted] b6 b7C is the New England representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As of 6/29/63 she was identified as a member of the Forbes Group, lower East Side section CP, New York City.

- P* -

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BS 100-35427

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

An enlarged meeting of the District Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA, New England District, was held on March 10, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and among those present were [redacted] and GUS HALL. The latter in speaking at this meeting stated that youth was the most important area the CP had to work in today. He told those present that unemployment in regard to youth, particularly among Negroes, was an important thing for them to be concerned with. b6 b7C

(BS T-1, March 13, 1963)

[redacted] of the CPUSA) b6 b7C

(BS T-2, August 2, 1962)

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-2, May 7, 1962)

A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held March 25, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts, and on that occasion JAMES BOLLEN gave a report on Negro housing. BOLLEN stated he tried to get some of the Negroes where he works interested in forming or participating in a fair housing committee, but they were afraid to associate with a communist, and he was finding it difficult to find people to work on this committee. BOLLEN also stated to those present at this meeting that their work with Negroes was one of the most important phases of their activity.

(BS T-1, April 19, 1963)

JAMES BOLLEN was identified on February 14, 1963 as a then member of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, February 14, 1963)

The North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District in the Spring of 1963 was making plans to hold a meeting concerning the registration of Negro voters in Mississippi and Alabama with the speaker to be TRUMAN NELSON who had agreed to participate.

(BS T-3, May 11, 1963)

CP MEMBER

Upon interview on September 21, 1950 TRUMAN NELSON, an employee of the River Works Plant, General Electric Co., Lynn, Massachusetts, admitted membership in the CP from approximately 1935 to 1940. NELSON stated that he had been involved in no CP or front activity since that time and described himself as too rebellious to be acceptable to the CP.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Spetember, 1950.)

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held May 9, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts, the possibility was discussed of holding a proposed meeting concerning the registration of Southern Negro voters at Lynn.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

At a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on May 19, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, one item on the agenda concerned "Negro Liberation." At this meeting ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report on a mass meeting which took place at the Boston Common on May 12, 1963 in support of civil rights demonstration in Birmingham, Alabama. She said it was the largest demonstration she had seen in years. She related she had received 1000 copies of a pamphlet from New York which were given out to the marchers, and that many more could have been given out if they were available at that time. She said she met many Negro people who participated in the March prior to the meeting whom she had not seen for a number of years. None

were reluctant to speak to her, but rather instead were very gracious.

She said she took particular notice to see whether the people threw the pamphlets away and noticed that they kept them and read them.

The pamphlet given out was a Party pamphlet believed to be a reprint of BENJAMIN DAVIS' story in the February issue of "Political Affairs" on the Negro issue in the South. At this meeting on May 19, 1963, plans were made to order copies of the pamphlet so that each section of the Party could mail out some to Negro people in its particular area.

Thereafter a discussion at this meeting on May 19, 1963 took place on the Nation of Islam (NOI). The consensus was that it could be very harmful and the CP should not favor the NOI. It was agreed that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING was correct in trying to advance the Negro people by means of peaceful resistance although violence may eventually come about. It was further agreed that the Muslims with their attitude could not win support from the white people.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

"Political Affairs" is a self-described theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

A characterization of the NOI is contained in the appendix hereto.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON is a member of the District Committee, CPUSA and is serving as Treasurer of the District Committee, New England District, CPUSA.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

BENJAMIN DAVIS on May 6, 1962 while addressing the Crown Heights Forum in Brooklyn, New York identified himself as the National Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-5, May 7, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, was held on June 23, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, at which time the agenda included a discussion on the Negro struggle. At this meeting [redacted], who was present, in his report stated that the Black Muslims are creating serious damage to the Negro cause. No plan of action by the Party to solve the Negro problem was brought up at this meeting however. CP MEMBER

b6
b7C

(BS T-4, June 28, 1963)

At the above mentioned meeting on June 23, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA said that he along with some of other members of the District Committee and the CP groups in the Boston area were taking an active part in making arrangements for a MEDGAR EVERS Memorial demonstration scheduled to be held June 26, 1963 on the Boston Common.

TEIXEIRA also said that the CP membership as part of a general committee pushed for a 24 hour protest stoppage by all Negro workers in the Boston area. According to TEIXEIRA, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was against the 24 hour stoppage but went along with the idea of the demonstration on the way to the Boston Common for the EVERS Memorial.

TEIXEIRA stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial on the Negro rights issue and GUS HALL's article on Negro civil rights would be distributed at the EVERS service on the Boston Common.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON stated at this meeting on June 23, 1963 that she had been close to the Negro situation in Boston. She stated that at a recent Negro demonstration comrades from the various CP groups had handed out more than 250 copies of the editorial from "The Worker" concerning Negro rights. She mentioned that the EVERS Memorial demonstration had been well organized, and that the above mentioned editorial along with GUS HALL's article would be handed out to all attending the demonstration. She also stated that the EVERS demonstration was so important that ARNOLD JOHNSON should use his influence to send a reporter from "The Worker" to cover the demonstration. She also claimed that the Party is playing a very important part in the struggle for Negro rights and that these demonstrations must go on.

At the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, JOSEPH COSTA, who was also present, stated that he was part of a labor group in the Fall River, Massachusetts area who voted to allow equal opportunity for the Negro in being selected for trade apprentices, and being hired by local contractors on all levels.

TEIXEIRA said that he knew of no such action in Fall River and wondered why the same type of leadership could not be recruited in the Boston area.

[redacted] reported at this meeting on June 23, 1963, that at the recent National Committee meeting of the CP in New York it was voted to put top priority on the Negro struggle for civil rights. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the Party is taking an active role in the struggle for Negro civil rights and that demonstrations will continue throughout the country until Negro do obtain equal civil rights. He stated that President KENNEDY's recent talk on civil rights was encouraging, but that he would rather see Negro civil rights obtained under socialized government. He stated that if the Negroes obtained civil rights and integration under a capitalist system the Party will have gained very little. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that inasmuch as the Party in New England is taking such an active part in the EVERS Memorial demonstration he was sure he could prevail on JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker" to send TED BASSETT, a top reporter for "The Worker" to cover the demonstration. b6 b7C

(BS T-6, June 12, 1963)

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

EDWARD TEIXEIRA is a member of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District and serves as Chairman, Youth Organization.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

(BS T-2, May 7, 1962)

The masthead of "The Worker", June 30, 1963, listed JAMES JACKSON as Editor.

At a meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts on June 27, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report of the happenings of the Negro Liberation Movement in the Boston area. He told about the recent demonstration held on the Boston Common and mentioned that ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON had 1000 leaflets which she and others distributed along the line of march, and that she could have distributed 10,000 of them if she had had them.

(BS T-3, July 3, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District was held July 28, 1963 in Chelsea, Massachusetts. At this meeting CHARLES PIPER reported on a recent meeting held at Lynn during which MELVIN KING, a Negro, was the speaker. According to PIPER, EDWARD TEIXEIRA was the person responsible for getting KING to speak at this meeting which was attended by many of the old time members or ex-members of the Party.

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

CHARLES PIPER was identified on September 21, 1962 as the Chairman, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, September 21, 1962)

At the District Committee meeting of July 28, 1963, [redacted] insisted the CP must participate in the March on Washington, not under a communist banner, but as an ally of the Negro cause. b6 b7C

(BS T-4, September 3, 1963)

On August 11, 1963, an outing was held for New England CP members, their families and their friends at the home of OTIS HOOD in Holbrook, Massachusetts. At this affair ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON suggested to thos present that they should see her if they intended to participate in the March on Washington. She, however, urged all to make an effort to go to Washington through their own organizations rather than

through the CP so as not to hinder the NAACP's chances for success. At this outing $460.00 was collected, a portion of which was to be used by the CP defense and a portion to go to the NAACP for the March on Washington fund - the exact apportionment being unknown.

(BS T-6, August 27, 1963)

OTIS HOOD is Chairman of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, October 4, 1963)

A meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District was held September 8, 1963 at Chelsea, Massachusetts. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON spoke about various recent events in the Boston area in which the CP had played a part. Among those she mentioned being concerned with the Negro people were a demonstration on the Boston Common and the march preceding it; the MEDGAR EVERS Memorial on the Boston Common; school boycott at which students stayed away from school for one day; efforts of Negroes to obtain work in various industries, and a meeting held on the North Shore attended by both Negro and white to enlighten people about the Negro struggle.

In speaking at this meeting on September 8, 1963, GUS HALL said that many of the leaders of the Negro movement are socialists and are accepted by the American people even though they are socialists.

(BS T-3, September 21, 1963)

A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held on September 26, 1963 in Lynn, Massachusetts. During the meeting a discussion was held on the Washington, D. C. Freedom March and also concerning the march and memorial demonstration for the victims on the Birmingham, Alabama church bombing. This latter mentioned march was held at Lynn, Massachusetts on September 22, 1963. Several of the North Shore Section members mentioned they attended the gathering in Lynn on September 22, 1963.

A discussion concerning housing for Negroes in Lynn, Massachusetts was also held at the meeting of September 26, 1963, but no decisions were made.

(BS T-1, October 10, 1963)

On October 3, 1963, a meeting of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held in Lynn, Massachusetts. At this meeting VIC PIEKARSKI spent some time in telling of a talk he had with ABNER DARBY, head of the Lynn Chapter of the NAACP. Their talk concerned Negro housing in the Lynn area. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE (BS T-3, October 6, 1963)

VIC PIEKARSKI was identified on December 5, 1963 as a then member of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, December 5, 1963)

On October 20, 1963, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at Chelsea, Massachusetts. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON spoke about the recent Boston Municipal Primary election in which MELVIN KING, a Negro, was a candidate for the Boston School Committee. She told those present that anything they could do in the way of funds for KING would be appreciated by him. TIMPSON said that they had plans for contacting a lot of people in the Boston district on behalf of KING. LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, who was present at this meeting of October 20, 1963, mentioned that he went out one evening and was able to obtain some funds for KING.

At the above meeting ARNOLD JOHNSON gave a report on a recent National Committee meeting of the CP. According to JOHNSON, GUS HALL in reporting at the National Committee meeting told about the Party work on youth, civil rights and the Negro. ARNOLD JOHNSON further mentioned that BENJAMIN DAVIS in speaking at the National Committee meeting talked entirely on civil rights and said that the CP in the south must be built up.

(BS T-3, October 25, 1963)

LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON is Secretary of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

BS 100-35427

A meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held on October 21, 1963 at Lynn, Massachusetts. VIC PIEKARSKI told about various conversations he had with ABNER DARBY concerning Negro matters.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, who was present at this meeting, said DARBY was the kind of man the CP wanted, but PIEKARSKI said he did not think there was any chance of getting him into the Party. JOHNSON suggested that DARBY be sent an invitation to the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) when BENJAMIN DAVIS is the speaker.

(BS T-3, October 25, 1963)

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 3, 1963, a meeting of the BJPF was held at Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts and on this occasion ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON passed out campaign literature for MELVIN KING.

(BS T-7, November 5, 1963)

OTIS HOOD on January 11, 1964 said that BENJAMIN DAVIS was scheduled to speak on January 12, 1964 at the BJPF. At the forum DAVIS was going to discuss the course to be taken to organize anti-McCarran and Smith Act groups throughout the country to bring before the American public the dangers of these two acts to the freedom of American civil rights.

(BS T-6, January 24, 1964)

In speaking on January 12, 1964 at the meeting of the BJPF held at the Town and Country Club, Dorchester, Massachusetts, BENJAMIN DAVIS, a negro, during his talk declared himself as a communist, but was not going to register as such.

DAVIS further stated that the Negro people, labor and communist Russia want the same thing, namely, peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition.

(BS T-7, January 17, 1964)

On January 16, 1964 a social was held at 61 Ormond St., Mattapan (Boston), Massachusetts, and among those present were EDWARD TEIXEIRA and MELVIN KING, a Negro who had been defeated as a candidate for the Boston School Committee. Some of the talk at this affair concerned the recent unsuccessful campaign by KING, and also concerned so-called social injustices.

(BS T-7, January 17, 1964)

On February 6, 1964, during a meeting of the Executive Board, North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts, VIC PIEKARSKI mentioned he talked to a minister of an Inter-Faith Committee concerning Negro work in Lynn. He further stated he would have to see ABNER DARBY, head of the Lynn Chapter, NAACP, and try to work out a program with him on housing for the Negro people.

(BS T-3, February 14, 1964)

On February 9, 1964, a Marxist School was held CPMEMBER at Chelsea, Massachusetts, under the direction of HYMAN LUMER. During the afternoon session LUMER lectured on the Negro question and at that time discussed what was termed exploitation, and a suppression of Negroes in the United States. He stated that the fight for peace, labor and the Negro freedom movement is all directed against anti-monoply capital. He further declared that the success of the Negro struggle depends on unifying it with the class struggle and on the sharpness of the contradictions within capitalism at any given time.

(BS T-1, February 14, 1964)

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CPUSA.

(BS T-11, March 7, 1963)

A two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held at Chicago, Illinois, February 22-23, 1964. Among those in attendance was an individual from Boston, Massachusetts named "TEX", and subsequently identified by the below mentioned source on March 18, 1964 as EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

The first session held on February 22, 1964 was opened by BENJAMIN DAVIS. DAVIS described the meeting as extremely important and said he hoped to have a frank, candid discussion on problems facing the CP in its work among the Negro people. He stated the agenda would consist of a report from him dealing with elections in the south, and that reports would be given from the various CP districts concerning civil rights, the Negro, youth and labor. DAVIS commented that the role of the CP is to cement Negro-white unity and that the whole democratic process is on trial. He stated that the CP is not in a position to solve the many organizational questions concerning the Negro movement, but that the CP can establish a secure base in this movement as it develops and demonstrates a sound line of policy.

BENJAMIN DAVIS again spoke at the second session of this meeting held on February 23, 1964, stating that the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, had discussed the work of the Negro Commission and that several problems had arisen. He stated it was agreed a Steering Committee should be established for the National Negro Commission to coordinate the work of the over-all Negro Commission. He said it was possible that he, DAVIS, would be Chairman of such a Steering Committee. He further stated that among the names of individuals stated for the over-all Negro Commission was "TEX" from Boston, but, however, said no action was taken on the matter at that time.

(BS T-8, February 24-25, 1964
and March 18, 1964)

At the two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held at Chicago, Illinois, February 22-23, 1964, those in attendance included BENJAMIN DAVIS, GUS HALL, ARNOLD JOHNSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and an individual from Boston, Massachusetts named "TEX", subsequently identified by source referred to below on March 12, 1964 as EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

BENJAMIN DAVIS gave the main report at the session of February 22, 1964 based on the 1964 elections, the South and the current struggle and expansion of the National Negro Commission. It appeared from reports given at this session that the entire idea of the meeting was to expand the National Negro Commission and increase its activity in mass movements by attempting to influence more and more people.

(BS T-9, February 22, 1964 and
March 12, 1964)

BS 100-35427

As of February, 1963, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York CP District.

(BS T-13, February 11, 1963)

The March 12, 1964 edition of the "Dorchester-Roxbury Record", a weekly newspaper published in the Dorchester-Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts, announced that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON on March 15, 1964 would speak at the BJPF on the topic of "The White Community's Role in the Struggle for Civil Rights."

On the morning of March 15, 1964 in speaking at the meeting of the BJPF held at the Town and Country Club, WILLIAM PATTERSON, a Negro, stated that he is a communist and has been for sometime.

(BS T-7, March 17, 1964)

During the afternoon of March 15, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at 61 Dartmouth St., Boston, Massachusetts which was attended by WILLIAM PATTERSON, among others. At this meeting PATTERSON urged all the District Committee members to make every effort to obtain new subscriptions for "The Worker."

EDWARD TEIXEIRA in speaking at this meeting stated that any activity such as a District Committee meeting could not be held at his home since he did not want to jeopardize his position in the NAACP by having a CP meeting at his home.

(BS T-6, March 18, 1964)

On Sunday morning, April 12, 1964, a meeting of the BJPF was held at Dorchester, Massachusetts during which HERBERT APTHEKER spoke on "Prospects for Socialism in America." The Chairman of the BJPF introduced APTHEKER prior to his talk stating that APTHEKER was a leading Marxist and a person who had written many Negro history books, some of which were used in "Freedom Schools" and colleges.

(BS T-1, April 17, 1964)

In speaking at the BJPF on April 12, 1964 HERBERT APTHEKER talked about civil rights and spoke of the importance of organizing "freedom groups" throughout the area.

(BS T-6, April 17, 1964)

The March 19, 1963 issue of "Political Affairs" listed HERBERT APTHEKER as its Editor.

On Sunday afternoon, April 12, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held at 180 Seaver St., Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts. At this meeting it was mentioned that HERBERT APTHEKER was to speak to a combined audience from the "Freedom Groups" at a church in Dorchester that afternoon.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN from New York who was present at the District Committee meeting gave a report on a National Executive meeting of the Party which was held recently. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON at this District Committee meeting talked about how she, in an effort to obtain subscriptions to "The Worker", had visited several people. She further mentioned she did obtain subscriptions and most of the people she visited were Negroes active in the freedom movement.

TIMPSON also reported that a memorial meeting for WILLIAM HARRISON, a Negro, will not be held until next fall. She said that letters have been sent out to obtain sponsors in connection with the memorial and it is hoped a scholarship or scholarships will be given as a memorial. Plans are to have essay contests in public schools in Boston, according to TIMPSON.

(BS T-3, April 17, 1964)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is National Chairman of the CPUSA.

(BS T-2, January 13, 1964)

ARMANDO PENHA, a former member of the CP, on December 14, 1955 identified WILLIAM HARRISON as a then member of the New England District Committee, CPUSA, District #1.

At the District Committee meeting held on April 12, 1964 it was mentioned that EDDIE TEIXEIRA was not present as he had made arrangements for HERBERT APTHEKER to speak to "Freedom Groups" at a church in Boston and he, TEIXEIRA, was going to be at the church.

(BS T-1, April 17, 1964)

At the District Committee meeting of April 12, 1964, during a discussion concerning "The Worker" Fund Drive. It was voted to send copies of "The Worker" to ten or twenty active civil rights members of the NAACP with a subscription card in the same envelope.

(BS T-6, April 17, 1964)

CP MEMBER

A meeting was held May 16, 1964 at the home of Vic Piekarski, Lynn, Massachusetts to discuss the role of the CP in the civil rights movement and the political situation in Massachusetts. After much discussion, those present decided that they of the North Shore should support all civil rights movements wherever they could. PIEKARSKI criticized "The Worker" on the Negro freedom role and said he did not agree with some of JAMES JACKSON's article.

ARNOLD JOHNSON was also present at this meeting on May 16, 1964. In discussing the political situation in Massachusetts he said he thought they should enlist all pressure possible to get Attorney General EDWARD BROOKE, a Negro, the nomination as Governor. Everyone present, however, felt BROOKE would seek the position of Attorney General again and was not interested in the Governor's office. JOHNSON thought BROOKE could still be swayed if enough pressure was put on him.

In commenting on the lack of action by unions ARNOLD JOHNSON said that because there is not militant leadership by the CP members in the unions there is no political action and a small role in the Negro struggle by the unions.

(BS T-3, May 28, 1964)

At the meeting of May 16, 1964, ARNOLD JOHNSON said he felt that if BROOKE ran for Governor in Massachusetts it would give impetus to the Negro struggle all over the country.

(BS T-1, May 28, 1964)

A two day meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held at New York, New York, May 16, 17, 1964. Included among those in attendance was EDWARD TEIXEIRA of Boston, Massachusetts.

(BS T-10, June 17, 1964)

At a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held May 17, 1964 at Chelsea, Massachusetts, it was mentioned that EDWARD TEIXEIRA was unable to attend this meeting because he was in attendance in New York at a meeting of the Negro Commission, CPUSA.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1964)

MASS' CP MEMBER

At the District Committee meeting held on May 17, 1964, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON brought up "The Worker" Fund Drive. She said she expected to raise more funds at an affair for HENRY WINSTON which was to be held on June 13, 1964 at the Community Church in Boston. She said WINSTON would arrive in Boston on June 12, 1964 and that arrangements were being made for leaders of civil rights groups and the NAACP to meet with WINSTON. She further related on Saturday morning, June 13, 1964, it was hoped that a press conference would be held for WINSTON and these arrangements were being made by OTIS HOOD and herself.

TIMPSON went on to say in Boston there are now no Negro newspapers and a drive was in progress to raise $10,000.00 in the Boston area to organize a "Freedom Newspaper." In this connection a corporation was being formed with several civil rights leaders as members of the corporation - the name of the corporation being "The Negro Freedom Newspaper Corp." According to her this newspaper would go on sale during October, 1964. TIMPSON further stated that the corporation has contacted a man in New York who is very close to JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker." TIMPSON said she had been in touch with this man and he told her the corporation will have to pay him $10,000.00 salary to secure his services as Editor, otherwise he will stay in New York.

(BS T-6, May 25, 1964)

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CPUSA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of

that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party.

(BS T-11, August 12, 13, 1961)

A leaflet was sent through the mail announcing that a reception for HENRY WINSTON would be held on Saturday evening, June 13, 1964 at the Community Church Center, 565 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts. In this leaflet WINSTON was described as a "dynamic communist spokesman" and it was mentioned he had just returned from an extended tour of the Soviet Union and other European Socialist countries. According to this leaflet this reception was for the benefit of "The Worker" which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year.

(BS T-7, June 18, 1964)

At the reception held on June 13, 1964 at the Community Church Center in Boston, OTIS HOOD welcomed HENRY WINSTON and said that the latter had always been a leader in the struggle for civil liberties, Negro freedom and peace. WINSTON, a Negro, in speaking told about his arrest under the Smith Act and his subsequent imprisonment. He also mentioned how he had started to become blind while in prison. WINSTON further mentioned how he had fought the Smith Act and the McCarran Act, and that he considered them as being undemocratic.

At the reception ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON took up a collection for "The Worker", and her daughter and a young Negro man entertained those present with a variety of songs including "freedom songs."

(BS T-6, June 17, 1964)

At the reception on June 13, 1964, HENRY WINSTON spoke on the Negro liberation struggle, and mentioned that there are more whites joining the struggle to bring equality to the Negro people.

At this affair ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a collection speech for "The Worker" and told how it was the

40th anniversary of the paper and funds were necessary.

(BS T-3, June 18, 1964)

At an enlarged meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held in Chelsea, Massachusetts on June 14, 1964, HENRY WINSTON, who was present at the meeting, mentioned that he had held a press conference on the previous day and TV Channel 2, Boston had covered it. WINSTON said that during this conference he was asked very polite questions and he also declared that the tendency of a nationalist movement is to create racism.

EDWARD W. BROOKE MASS.

NEGRO

ARNOLD JOHNSON who was present at this meeting of the District Committee brought up the issue of whether it would be a good idea to get EDWARD BROOKE to run for Governor of Massachusetts. EDDIE TEIXEIRA reported within the Negro community it was felt it would be putting BROOKE against another liberal, Governor ENDICOTT PEABODY and this would split the liberal vote. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON mentioned that there were other Negro candidates running for office including NOEL DAY, an independent running for Congress against Speaker of the House JOHN McCORMACK.

(BS T-1, June 16, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA was currently serving as campaign manager for JOHN D. O'BRYANT, a Negro, who was running as a candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 14, Boston, Massachusetts.

(BS T-7, July 14, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA is considered to be a member of the CP National Negro Commission because of his attendance at the National Negro Commission meetings held in Chicago, Illinois on February 22-23, 1964 and on May 16-17, 1964.

(BS T-10, July 28, 1964)

On August 30, 1964, a picnic was held at the home of LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, 66 Morse St., Sharon, Massachusetts. Some of those present included JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD and ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON. A young student who had spent the summer in the south spoke of his work and on the registration of Negro voters. He told of his work in Mississippi and the obstacles they met from some of the white people there. He said that they are now organized to keep people for the whole year round to work on this project.

(BS T-3, September 15, 1964)

At the picnic held on August 30, 1964 which was held to raise funds to fight the MaCarran Act, a white male speaker was present. This individual who had recently been in the south told of his experiences in Mississippi and the difficulty in helping Negrces to register to vote. A resolution was passed to give this speaker $25.00 for his expenses.

(BS T-1, September 15, 1964)

At the picnic on August 30, 1964, LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON mentioned they had lost one of their beloved comrades, namely BENJAMIN DAVIS. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON told how she had attended DAVIS' funeral. TIMPSON further mentioned she had met DAVIS in Georgia during the 1930s when he was her defense attorney at a time she was charged with Sedition under a Georgia state law. She said this set a precedent because it was the first time in the history of the State of Georgia that a Negro attorney had represented a white woman.

TIMPSON at the outing thereafter introduced a white male Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker who talked about his participation in the recent voter registration in Mississippi.

The SNCC worker claimed that the Freedom Democratic Party had achieved a great victory at the recent Democratic National Convention because it forced President JOHNSON to get to the National Convention early.

(BS T-7, August 31, 1964)

On September 10, 1964, a meeting of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, was held at the home of LEWIS GORDON in Lynn, Massachusetts. JOE BRANDT from New York was also present. During a discussion concerning the coming election, VIC PIEKARSKI told those present that he thought they should do what they could to insure the re-election of Attorney General EDWARD BROOKE. BRANDT agreed that they should support BROOKE as he is a Negro and anti-Goldwater.

(BS T-1, September 21, 1964)

LEWIS GORDON is a member of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District.

MASS-

(BS T-4, October 4, 1963)

"The Worker" in its issue of August 18, 1964 on its masthead listed JOSEPH BRANDT as its Business Manager.

BS 100-35427
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On September 13, 1964, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and among those present were ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON and JOE BRANDT, from "The Worker."

The agenda included a discussion on the recent deaths of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and BENJAMIN DAVIS. BRANDT gave a speech in which he said he wanted to assure the people that even though they had lost two leaders within three weeks, namely, the Chairman and Secretary of the Party, they should not be pessimistic. BRANDT suggested to those present that they should have a memorial for ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and said that she had dedicated her life for the past few years fighting the McCarran Act while DAVIS had identified himself with the Negro movement, and he felt that the memorial should just be for her.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said that she felt very close to DAVIS because when she was eighteen years old in 1930 she was arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, as an insurrectionist. Subsequently, in 1932, they made history when he defended her, being the first time a Negro lawyer defended a white girl in the South. According to her, this was before DAVIS had joined the Party. TIMPSON also felt that the memorial should be for both DAVIS and FLYNN.

In discussing the coming election at this District Committee meeting, JOE BRANDT told those present they would have to act very carefully on EDWARD BROOKE's campaign. According to him, they would have to work in such a way as to assure BROOKE's election, and at the same time not support the Republican Party.

During this District Committee meeting it was mentioned that NOEL DAY was running against JOHN McCORMACK. It was further mentioned that he is a Negro and that sixty per cent of the Negroes in Massachusetts live in McCORMACK's district. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON pointed out, however, that there are a lot of Negroes living in that area who are not against McCORMACK.

MASS.

TIMPSON further mentioned that she was disturbed about EDDIE TEIXEIRA since he feels he would be better off doing mass work and if he did not belong to the Party. He feels that belonging to the Party puts him in a strait jacket. TIMPSON said that TEIXEIRA has made the remark that JESSE GRAY became a leader of the Negro people in New York after he had left the Party. BRANDT in reply said it should be gotten through to TEIXEIRA that JESSE GRAY is not a mass leader for Negroes. BRANDT further stated that if he, TEIXEIRA, knew of some of the quotes that GRAY had made in his talks in New York, he would immediately see that GRAY is not the leader of the Negro people in New York.

C.P. MEMBER

(BS T-1, September 15, 1964)

B. Other Communist Groups

(1.) Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Unless otherwise indicated meetings of the SWP of Boston, Massachusetts, mentioned hereafter, were held at the headquarters of the SWP, Boston, Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

It was reported at a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on January 2, 1963, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) in the Boston area were planning to sponsor a "Folk Sing" on January 19, 1963, at the Charles Street Church, Charles Street, Boston, in an attempt to raise funds. Three of the members of the SWP, Boston, active in the CAMD were to handle the details concerning the preparation of leaflets and other advertising for the affair.

(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the SWP, Boston, and the CAMD are contained in the Appendix hereto.

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A meeting of the SWP, Boston, was held on January 23, 1963, during which it was reported that the above mentioned "Folk Sing" had been held on January 19, 1963, as planned, and that it had been a success with an approximate net gain of $140.00.

(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)

JAMES CHRISTIANSON reported to the SWP, Boston members at a meeting of that group held on January 30, 1963, that he had attended an east coast conference of the CAMD in New York City the preceding weekend and that the important points at this conference were:

1. The CAMD should become a dues paying organization.

2. No new date has been set for the scheduled trial at Monroe, North Carolina.

3. CAMD will possibly take over the legal defense of other individuals in addition to the Monroe defendants.

4. A new booklet written by TRUMAN NELSON relating to the story of the Monroe, North Carolina case is being sold by the CAMD.

(BS T-12, February 1, 1963)

The current officers of the SWP, Boston, included LEONARD GOODMAN as Organizer, JAMES CHRISTIANSON as Secretary and LAWRENCE TRAINOR as Director. GOODMAN, CHRISTIANSON and LAWRENCE TRAINOR, plus one other member, LEE MAYFIELD, who was also Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston, comprised the Executive Committee of the SWP, Boston.

(BS T-12, January 23, 1963 and February 13, 1963)

Characterizations of the YSA and the YSA of Boston are contained in the Appendix hereto.

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MASS' SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on April 24, 1963, LEONARD GOODMAN reported that the SWP, Boston was desirous of arranging public meetings to give the local CAMD Chairman, TRUMAN NELSON, an opportunity to speak concerning the CAMD. LEONARD GOODMAN, the Organizer, also reported that six members of the SWP, Boston, had been appointed by the SWP, Boston Executive Committee to work with the CAMD, Boston.

(BS T-12, April 28, 1963)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on August 28, 1963, it was reported that a request had been received from the SWP National Headquarters to institute efforts to reactivate the CAMD, Boston, due to the rescheduling of the trial of the Monroe defendants for the fall of 1963. It was further reported that TRUMAN NELSON, Chairman of the CAMD, Boston, would be contacted in this regard.

(BS T-12, September 9, 1963)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held September 4, 1963, it was reported that contact had been had with TRUMAN NELSON in an effort to formulate plans for public meeting for the CAMD with NELSON as one of the featured speakers. NELSON, however, was reported to have stated he was too busy with his writings to become involved in CAMD meetings.

(BS T-12, September 20, 1963)

MASS' SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held January 15, 1964, LAWRENCE TRAINOR stated that any plans to hold a CAMD sponsored public meeting locally had been scrapped. He stated, however, that one of the defendants had been invited to come to Boston and should he come, house parties would be arranged for him with the idea of raising money.

(BS T-12, January 23, 1964)

U.S.A. U.S.A.

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held February 26, 1964, LEONARD GOODMAN read a letter from two of the Monroe defendants, namely, HAROLD REAPE and RICHARD CROWDER, to the effect that these two defendants had disassociated themselves from the CAMD and associated with an organization which had been defending MAE MALLORY, another of the Monroe defendants.

GOODMAN stated that the statement from REAPE and CROWDER had been a "complete shock" to the SWP. He further stated that as a result any plans for future activities in support of the CAMD locally had been cancelled.

(BS T-12, March 10, 1964)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held March 25, 1964, it was reported that the CAMD had ceased to function as a result of the above.

(BS T-12, April 2, 1964)

(2.) Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

Unless otherwise indicated, meetings of the YSA of Boston mentioned hereafter were held at the Headquarters of the SWP, Boston, located in Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

A meeting of the YSA of Boston was held on December 18, 1962. During this meeting it was reported that the YSA was turning its forces toward work in civil liberties groups and away from peace groups for the immediate future.

(BS T-12, December 31, 1962)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held January 2, 1963, it was reported that during a three-day meeting in New York City of YSA members from the east coast, it was stated that YSA activities in the Peace movement will slow down and more time would be spent working with Civil Liberties groups, such as SNCC.

(BS T-12, January 8, 1963)

At a meeting of the YSA of Boston held January 8, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the Boston Action Group (BAG), a local group interested in defending racial equality. It was reported that there were approximately forty individuals active in the BAG and a decision was reached to have certain of the YSA, Boston members work with the BAG on the possibility the group might offer potential recruits for the YSA of Boston.

(BS T-1, January 17, 1963)

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On January 11, 1963, STEVE CHASE reported that the BAG, which he described as a militant civil rights defense group, was the most preferred source of new contacts for the YSA of Boston. He stated that the BAG has picketed several employers who have refused to hire Negroes and was currently waging a campaign against the Bond Bread Company in this regard. According to CHASE, there was a good possibility that the BAG would become a supporting group to SNCC. He noted that the National YSA orientation was to work with SNCC groups and supporter groups. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

(BS T-12, January 17, 1963)

STEVE CHASE, a member of the SWP, Boston, is also on the Executive Committee of the YSA of Boston

(BS T-12, March 31, 1963)

The area report for Boston presented at the Saturday morning, August 31, 1963, session of the YSA National Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 31, 1963 through September 2, 1963, reported that much of the activity of the Boston local involved around the Student Peace Union (SPU) and the BAG.

(BS T-14, September 10, 1963)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

At a meeting of the YSA of Boston held on October 5, 1963, BARRY SHEPPARD presented a report on his speaking tour of the Boston area. He stated he spoke on October 2, 1963, at Boston University; on October 3, 1963, at Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts; and at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on October 4, 1963.

All of the above meetings featuring SHEPPARD were arranged by members of the YSA of Boston and SHEPPARD's talks at all meetings were entitled "Black Nationalism."

(BS T-12, October 9, 1963)

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The October 9, 1963 edition of the "Boston University News," a weekly newspaper published at Boston University, contained an article entitled "Sheppard Upholds Black Muslim View," which reported that BARRY SHEPPARD, National Chairman of the YSA, spoke on the topic, "Black Nationalism" at Boston University on October 2, 1963.

"The Tufts Weekly," a weekly newspaper published by undergraduates at Tufts University, in its issue of October 11, 1963, carried an article entitled "Black Muslims Seek Socialism Next as Solution to United States Racial Equalities," which reported on a speaking appearance at Tufts University, date not mentioned, by BARRY SHEPPARD, National Chairman of the YSA, on the topic "Black Nationalist Movement."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Picket Line
Boston, Massachusetts
January 15, 1963

Between 12:00 Noon and 2:00 p.m., on January 15, 1963, a total of eight individuals, all members of the YSA of Boston, marched in a picket line in front of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of the B'nai B'rith, Boston, Massachusetts, carrying signs reading, "ADL REMEMBER WILLIAM WORTHY'S INDICTMENT"; "KENNEDY SPEAKS OF FREEDOM WHILE WORTHY IS JAILED FOR REPORTING THE TRUTH"; "DOES AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIC LEGACY INCLUDE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS?" and "DOES THE DEMOCRATIC LEGACY APPLY TO NEGRO NEWSMEN?" A leaflet was also handed out during the presence of the picket line which in part stated:

"WE PROTEST --

"...the action of the Anti-Defamation League in granting to President Kennedy the American Democratic Legacy Award. We hold that the Prosecution of William Worthy by the Kennedy Administration is incompatible with our democratic legacy.

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"RESTRICTIONS ON WILLIAM WORTHY AND HIS INDICTMENT UNDER THE McCARRAN ACT EVIDENCE DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND DISGRACE AMERICA IN THE EYES OF REASONABLE MEN STOP I URGE YOU TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT (Text of cablegram sent from England on July 22 by Lord Bertrand Russell to Attorney General Kennedy).

"Negro newsman, William Worthy, has been convicted of 'illegal re-entry' into his native country. Worthy has been sentenced to prison only because he is an outspoken negro reporter who will not concede that the government has the right to declare certain areas of the world off-limits to journalists. Richard Starnes, syndicated Scripps-Howard columnist, wrote on November 27, 1962 in the New York World-Telegram and Sun:

> "Worthy was indicted and subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison, because of what he wrote about Cuba, not because of any technical violation of the law.

"The prosecution of William Worthy is a blatant denial of the Bill of Rights. The defense of William Worthy, which is the defense of the freedom of the press, the freedom of the citizen to know the truth, and the right of the citizen to travel and to freely return, deserves the support of all groups interested in preserving America's democratic legacy."

The leaflet further mentioned that "The Boston Ad Hoc Committee to Defend William Worthy has answered this call and urges all liberty-loving Americans, colored and white, Jewish and Christian, to Join Our Line."

The above described picket line was peaceful with no incidents developing.

(BS T-12, January 17, 1963)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., a reporter for the Baltimore "Afro-American" newspaper, was convicted in the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, on August 8, 1962, for violation of Title 18, Section 1185b, USC, for having traveled from Cuba to Miami, Florida, without a valid passport. WORTHY was sentenced to serve three months in the custody of the United States Attorney General, but was free on bond pending an appeal, and this conviction was subsequently reversed by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

B. Picket Line
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts
February 4, 1963

On February 4, 1963, members of the SWP, Boston participated with members of the YSA of Boston, the NAACP and also the Young Republican Clubs in a picket line demonstration in front of the Sanders Theater at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, against the appearance on that evening of Mississippi Governor ROSS BARNETT.

(BS T-12, February 13, 1963)

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its February 18, 1963 edition carried an article entitled, "Pickets at Harvard Tell Barnett Racist Go Home," which in part reported that Mississippi's Governor ROSS BARNETT on February 4, 1963, spoke at the Sanders Theater on the Harvard University campus to "a less than sympathetic audience." According to this article he was countered by a picket line called by the SWP and the YSA. The article further reported that a group of Negroes from the Roxbury section of Boston, and the Cambridge, Massachusetts Ward 4 Republican Club joined the picket line.

C. Picket Line
Newton, Massachusetts
April 20, 1963

Members of the YSA of Boston planned to form a picket line in the vicinity of Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts, on April 20, 1963, at the time of President KENNEDY's scheduled appearance to address a special convocation

incidental to the centennial celebration of that school. The purpose of this picket line was to protest the racial problems taking place at Greenwood, Mississippi.

(BS T-12, April 18, 1963)

On the afternoon of April 20, 1963, between the approximate hours of 1:00 and 3:00 p.m., a group of about thirty-five to forty individuals marched in a picket line outside the campus area of Boston College, Newton, Massachusetts, where President KENNEDY was appearing on that date to address a special convocation incidental to the centennial week celebration of that school. Nine of the marchers were members of the YSA of Boston and for the most part, the remainder were affiliated with the BAG. The picket line was held to protest the treatment of and the problems concerning the Negroes at Greenwood, Mississippi.

The marchers handed out a leaflet explaining the plight of the SNCC workers in Greenwood and carried signs, some of which read: "SNCC Supports Greenwood"; "Send Federal Troops to Greenwood"; "Stop Racist Terror in Greenwood" and "Negroes Can't Vote in Mississippi."

During the demonstration for an approximate thirty minute period following the arrival of President KENNEDY at the college, the marchers also sang Negro spirituals and shouted such chants as: "Freedom now," "Let the Negro vote" and "Stop the racist terror."

Order during this demonstration was maintained by the local police department and no violence or incidents developed.

(BS T-12, April 22, 1963)

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D. Mass Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
May 12, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held on May 19, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. At this meeting ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report on a mass meeting which took place on the Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts, on May 12, 1963, in support of the civil rights demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama. She said it was the largest demonstration she had seen in years. She related that she had received one thousand copies of a pamphlet from New York which were given out to the marchers and that many more could have been given out if they were available at that time. She said that she met many Negro people who participated in the march prior to the mass meeting whom she had not seen for a number of years. None were reluctant to speak to her, but rather instead were very gracious.

She said she took particular notice to see whether the people threw away the leaflets and noticed that they kept them and read them.

The pamphlet given out was a Party pamphlet believed to be a reprint of BENJAMIN DAVIS' story in the February issue of "Political Affairs" on the Negro issue in the South.

(BS T-3, May 21, 1963)

E. CAMD Meeting
Roxbury, Massachusetts
May 23, 1963

A public meeting sponsored by the CAMD, Boston, Massachusetts, was held on May 23, 1963, at St. Mark's Church, 216 Townsend Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. At this meeting about 180 people were present, one-third of whom were Negroes, and among those present was a total of sixteen members of either the SWP, Boston or the YSA of Boston. Originally, six speakers had been scheduled to speak, one of whom was LEROY McRAE, a national YSA leader. YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE MASS.

McRAE and two others were unable to appear, however. One of the speakers who did appear was CONRAD LYNN, counsel for the CAMD, who spoke on the topic, "How Should Negroes Defend Themselves?". Another one of the speakers who appeared MASS.

was NOEL DAY, who, during his talk, said that the Negro should be ready to fight but that the economic boycott and peaceful sit-ins are most effective.

At this meeting TRUMAN NELSON explained to the audience a little about the CAMD and then had a collection taken up for that organization.

(BS T-12, May 29, 1963)

F. Medgar Evers Memorial Meeting
Boston, Massachusetts
June 26, 1963

EDDIE TEIXEIRA N.Y.

As previously mentioned, a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, was held on June 23, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. EDWARD TEIXEIRA said that he, along with some of the Negro comrades from the District Committee and Communist Party clubs in the Boston area were taking an active part in making arrangements for the Medgar Evers memorial demonstration which was scheduled to be held on June 26, 1963, on the Boston Common.

CP MEMBER

TEIXEIRA also said that the CP members, as part of a General Committee, pushed for a twenty-four hour protest stoppage by all Negro workers in the Boston area. According to TEIXEIRA, the NAACP was against the twenty-four hour stoppage, but went along with the idea of street demonstrations on the way to the Boston Common for the Evers memorial meeting.

TEIXEIRA further stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial and GUS HALL's article on Negro civil rights would be distributed at the Evers Service on the Boston Common.

As previously mentioned in this report, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON at the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, mentioned that the Evers memorial demonstration has been well organized and that an editorial from "The Worker" and GUS HALL article would be handed out to all attending the demonstration

She also stated that the Evers demonstration was so important that ARNOLD JOHNSON should use his influence to send a reporter from "The Worker" to cover the demonstration.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, at the District Committee meeting on June 23, 1963, stated that inasmuch as the Party in New England was taking such an active part in the Evers memorial demonstration he was sure he could prevail on JAMES JACKSON of "The Worker" to send TED BASSETT to cover the demonstration.

(BS T-6, July 12, 1963)

In a press release dated June 20, 1963, issued by the Boston Branch of the NAACP it was mentioned that the NAACP had issued a call for memorial services to be held on June 26, 1963, at the Boston Common. These services were to be held to honor MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP field worker. According to the press release, other civil rights organizations had joined with the NAACP in this testament to EVERS.

It further mentioned that the NAACP did not advocate a proposed work stoppage on June 26, 1963, and urged that all efforts be turned toward that for which MEDGAR EVERS worked and died. Mobile voting booths would be available on the Boston Common for the first time in recent history to aid the people of the Greater Boston community in exercising the right to vote.

(BS T-15, June 26, 1963)

The Boston Branch of the NAACP received numerous telephone calls at its local headquarters, 451 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, threatening the life of CHARLES EVERS, the brother of MEDGAR EVERS, who was to speak at the memorial services. NAACP officials believe this to be the work of a crank or a mentally deranged person. The Boston Police were alerted and were to afford police protection to CHARLES EVERS.

(BS T-15, June 25, 1963)

An Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on June 26, 1963, observed the memorial services conducted on the Boston Common for MEDGAR EVERS. The principal speakers at the services were CHARLES EVERS of Mississippi and EDWARD W. BROOKE, Attorney General of Massachusetts. The services were orderly and without incident.

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TED BASSETT MASS.

"The Worker" on July 3, 1963, carried an article by T. R. BASSETT entitled, "8,000 at Boston Common Visit Medgar Evers." In this article it was mentioned that an audience of 8,000 took part in a memorial service on the Boston Common for MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP leader. In this article it was further mentioned that the demonstrators, conducting an "anti-Jim Crow" stoppage from work, joined to pay tribute to MEDGAR EVERS after marching to the Common.

G. Church Meeting
Lynn, Massachusetts
July 18, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, at a meeting of the North Shore Section. CPUSA, New England District, held in Lynn, Massachusetts, on June 27, 1963, EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report on the happenings of the Negro liberation movement in the Boston area. At this meeting CHARLES PIPER told TEIXEIRA that the North Shore Section hoped to hold a meeting with a speaker who had experience in the liberation movement. PIPER asked TEIXEIRA if he knew such a speaker who would be available and TEIXEIRA in reply said he thought he could get MELVIN KING, whom he described as a Negro leader and social worker.

(BS T-3, July 3, 1963)

Some of the members of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District, assisted in the preparation of a leaflet entitled, "Meet for Freedom." This leaflet announced that on July 18, 1963, the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and the Lynn Chapter, NAACP, would hold a meeting in Lynn to discuss freedom activities. The meeting was to be held at the Bethel A. M. E. Church on Shorey Avenue, Lynn, Massachusetts. The leaflet further mentioned that voter registration in Lynn, among other topics, would be discussed.

(BS T-3, July 20, 1963)

On July 18, 1963, CORE and the Lynn NAACP held a meeting at the Bethel A. M. E. Church in Lynn to discuss activities for the freedom of Negroes and among those in attendance were some of the members of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

At this meeting MELVIN KING, the speaker, was introduced as a social worker and a candidate for the Boston School Committee. KING, in speaking, told of some of the freedom movements taking place in Boston such as the Medgar Evers memorial on the Boston Common and the push for registration for voters among Negroes.

(BS T-1, August 3, 1963)

At the meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on July 28, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, CHARLES PIPER reported on the recent meeting held in Lynn at which MELVIN KING, a Negro, spoke. According to PIPER, EDWARD TEIXEIRA was the person responsible for getting KING to speak at this meeting, which was attended by many of the old-time members and ex-members of the Party.

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

H. March on Washington
August 28, 1963

As previously mentioned in this report, a District Committee meeting, CPUSA, New England District, was held on July 28, 1963, during which ARNOLD JOHNSON spoke. JOHNSON stated that the CP must participate in a March on Washington, not under a communist banner, but as an ally to the Negro cause.

(BS T-4, September 3, 1963)

At the meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on July 28, 1963, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON gave a report about the March on Washington. She reported that she recently talked with someone at the NAACP Headquarters in Boston about the Washington March. She also suggested that a tag day be held as a way in which funds could be raised to send people to

Washington and asked EDWARD TEIXEIRA if he could get this idea into the proper channels so that the NAACP would do this. TEIXEIRA said in reply that he would take care of it.

(BS T-3, August 5, 1963)

On August 11, 1963, at the outing held for New England CP members, their families and their friends, at the home of OTIS HOOD in Holbrook, Massachusetts, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON suggested to those present that they should see her if they intended to participate in the March on Washington. She, however, urged all to go to Washington through their own organizations rather than the CP so as not to hinder the NAACP's chances for success.

At this outing $460.00 was collected, a portion of which was to be used for the CP defense and a portion to go to the NAACP for the March on Washington fund, the exact apportionment not being known.

(BS T-6, August 27, 1963)

The NAACP expected about 500 participants from the Boston area to join the March on Washington. A registration list of all persons who would travel by bus contained the names of 283 persons and a few more were expected to register later. The remainder were expected to travel independently by train, plane or personal cars, and would be unorganized in going to and returning from Washington, D.C. Among the names included on the list were BERTHA GOLDBERG, BENJAMIN LANDEY and ANNE TIMPSON.

(BS T-16, August 27, 1963)

MASS; D.C.

BERTHA GOLDBERG was present on August 23, 1961, at a meeting at Boston, Massachusetts, to form a defense for the Communist Party.

(BS T-1, September 12, 1961)

CP MEMBER

BENJAMIN LANDEY was present on November 5, 1961, at a District Committee meeting of the CPUSA, New England District, held at Chelsea, Massachusetts.

(BS T-3, November 6, 1961)

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ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON went on the March on Washington, as did PHILIP BAKER, the latter going by train.

(BS T-4, September 24, 1963)

D.C. MASS. PHILIP BAKER is the Chairman, Negro Affairs, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-4, June 14, 1963)

SOLOMON FISHER went to Washington, D.C., in connection with the March on Washington.

(BS T-1, September 24, 1963)

MASS. D.C. SOLOMON FISHER was identified on December 5, 1963, as a then member of the North Shore Section, CPUSA, New England District.

(BS T-3, December 5, 1963)

The "Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its edition of August 29, 1963, contained interviews of persons in the Boston delegation who went by bus on the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, and among those interviewed was ERNEST AUDET. According to the article, some 2,500 Massachusetts residents joined 200,000 Americans "in a public obeisance to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." D.C., MASS.

On August 13, 1962, ERNEST AUDET attended a CP meeting held in Fall River, Massachusetts.

(BS T-6, August 21, 1962)

I. Picketing, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
November 15, 1963

On November 15, 1963, between 7:45 pm and 8:30 pm a picket line was held outside of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Governor TERRY SANFORD of North Carolina was appearing as the featured speaker. The picket line had been organized by the SWP, Boston, in the name of and in support of the CAMD. The purpose of the picket line was to protest the failure of

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Governor SANFORD to come to the aid of the defendants awaiting trial at Monroe, North Carolina, on the charge of kidnaping in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina.

The maximum number of marchers during any time of the picket line was approximately thirty-five, and included among this number was a total of seventeen members of the SWP, Boston and the YSA of Boston. The remainder appeared to be students of college age. The marchers carried signs prepared by members of the SWP, Boston and the YSA of Boston, some of which read: "Freedom in Monroe is a Farce"; "Governor Sanford - Stop that Persecution in Monroe"; "Stop the Frame-up in Monroe"; "Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants."

A leaflet entitled, "Stop the Frame-up in North Carolina" prepared by the SWP, Boston, was handed out during the course of the picket line. The leaflet set forth background information concerning the August 27, 1961, "Kidnap Frame-Up" at Monroe, North Carolina, which had resulted in the indictment against the Monroe defendants.

The leaflet also requested that the recipients write to Governor SANFORD and/or appeal to him to quash the indictment. The picket line was orderly and no incidents developed.

(BS T-12, November 15, 1963)

J. Rally
Boston, Massachusetts
June 6, 1964

The SNCC was sponsoring what it called a send-off rally at the Tremont Methodist Church, 740 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on June 6, 1964, at 8:00 p.m. for students leaving for Mississippi. The BAG, 282A Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Negro civil rights organization in the Roxbury section of Boston, was distributing flyers announcing the rally and also toured the Roxbury section of Boston the evening of June 4, 1964, advertising the rally.

(BS T-15, June 5, 1964)

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[redacted] SNCC in the Boston area, was contacted by pretext on June 5, 1964, and she advised that SNCC was sending about eighty persons down to Mississippi this summer from colleges in this area to work on voter registration and educational programs for prospective voters.

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Concerning the send-off rally sponsored by SNCC at the Tremont Methodist Church, [redacted] stated that some members of the group going to Mississippi would be present but would not actually leave for Mississippi from the rally.

By means of a pretext on June 5, 1964, it was determined through [redacted] of BAG, that students have already gone to Mississippi from the northeastern area, which included New England, and were expected to continue to go during the summer. They were expected to stay the whole summer and would participate in voter registration and educating Negroes to the degree of literacy needed for registration.

The rally sponsored by SNCC on June 6, 1964, at the Tremont Methodist Church was attended by one hundred persons at the most. It consisted of a pep rally to arouse interest among Negroes in the Mississippi Project and was a fund raising attempt with a collection being taken up during it.

(BS T-15, June 7, 1964)

On August 9, 1963, [redacted] of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. [redacted] had received a scholarship to Brandeis University in Massachusetts and [redacted] planned to move there with her husband for the 1963-1964 school term.

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(BS T-17, August 12, 1963)

As of June 29, 1963, [redacted] was a member of a Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, New York City.

(BS T-18, July 1, 1963)

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

K. Picketing at Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts
June, 1964

On June 23, 1964, EDWARD TEIXEIRA discussed arrangements for a picket line scheduled to be set up at the Boston Federal Building on June 24, 1964.

(BS T-7, July 14, 1964)

On June 24, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that about 10:00 a.m., a group of persons carrying placards started to picket the Devonshire entrance of the Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts. Some of the placards the pickets carried read as follows: "Prevent Violence Send Marshals to Mississippi"; "The law gives Pres. Johnson the power to send Marshals to Mississippi" and "How much blood before Johnson Acts."

The pickets sang freedom songs, such as "We Shall Overcome," and some wore buttons of the SNCC.

Some of the demonstrators gave out leaflets to the public which read as follows:

"PRESIDENT JOHNSON: PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI

"Three young men--one Negro and two white--are missing in Mississippi.

"The recored of the State of Mississippi these past years--a record of intimidation, beating and even murder of civil rights workers--suggests that something terrible may have happened to them.

"The President of the United States and the Attorney General are responsible for protecting the constitutional rights of Americans. It is NOT enough to conduct an FBI investigation AFTER someone is murdered.

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

"We, who are concerned with the rights of all people in Mississippi, are asking that President Johnson immediately assign one thousand federal marshals to Mississippi to protect--on the spot--the 800 or so civil rights workers who are on their way there.

"The law is clear on the power of the President to do this. Title 10, Section 333 of the U. S. Codes, asserts that whenever a state fails to protect the constitutional rights of persons in that state, the President may use 'any means' to protect these rights.

"Please join us in wiring President Johnson for immediate Presidential protection in Mississippi, before more of these young and dedicated people become victims of hate and prejudice.

"DISTRIBUTED BY BOSTON FRIENDS OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE, 1555 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 868-0939"

The "Boston Traveler," a daily newspaper published in Boston, in its issue of June 24, 1964, carried an article entitled "Hub Pickets Urge Marshals for Miss." In this article it was mentioned that "fifty demonstrators demanded in Boston today that 1,000 U. S. marshals be sent to Mississippi immediately to protect civil rights workers there.

". . . At noon Rev. Virgil Wood of the Blue Hills Protestant Center in Roxbury and Massachusetts, Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led a prayer service for the three missing youths.

". . . A spokesman for the demonstrators said 70 students from Boston area universities are among the 800 or so due to spend the summer in Mississippi working with civil rights groups there.

"Seven live in Greater Boston. The others are out-of-state residents studying here he said.

"The groups participating in the Boston demonstration were the Boston friends of the Student Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee, the Northern Student Movement, the Massachusetts Freedom Movement, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Boston Action Group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"The National Association for Advancement of Colored People was not listed among the groups. However, a spokesman for the local branch said NAACP would be among the demonstrators.

". . . The leaders of today's demonstration included Noel Day, director of St. Mark's Social Center, Prof. Howard Zinn of Boston University and Cannon James Breeden of the Massachusetts Freedom Movement.

"They hoped to have a meeting in the Federal Building with Justice Department officials. . . ."

The "Boston Traveler" on June 25, 1964, carried an article entitled, "Continuous Picketing Vowed Here."

In the latter article it was mentioned that "demonstrators picketed the Federal Building in Boston throughout the night and vowed to continue until something was done about protecting civil rights workers in Mississippi."

On June 25 and 26, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that the pickets were still demonstrating at the Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

On June 26, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C Massachusetts State Police, assigned to the Division of Subversive Activities, State House, Boston, advised that the number of pickets at the Federal Building had diminished considerably from the first day and the general public was not then paying too much attention to the pickets. He further advised that he had received no information as to when the picketing, which had been without incident thus far, would be terminated.

On July 2, 1964, [redacted] advised b6 b7C
that the picketing had ended on the night of July 27, 1964, and no incidents were reported during the entire demonstration.

Included on the Executive Committee of SNCC, which was elected during a three-day conference on March 31, 1964, in Atlanta, Georgia, was HOWARD ZINN, Adult Member.

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b7D
[redacted] April 23, 1964)

HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the CP in Brooklyn, New York, for some time, as of 1949. HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the CP as late as 1953, and he attended numerous CP section meetings between 1949 and 1953. These section meetings were held approximately every two weeks and some of them were held at HOWARD ZINN's home.

(BS T-19, June 12, 1957)

BS T-19 is a self-admitted CP member from 1948 to 1953 in the New York City area.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

On June 10, 1963, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said that the CP had one of its female members in the NAACP leadership in Boston but that she is not being used by the Party to speak at meetings. TIMPSON on that occasion did not give the name of this member.

(BS T-3, June 25, 1963)

The roster of the Executive Committee for the Boston Branch of the NAACP lists Mrs. VERNICE GABRIEL as one of its Board members.

(BS T-15, May 10, 1963)

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

CP MEMBER

VERNICE GABRIEL on February 13, 1963, paid her Party dues at a meeting of the Roxbury Club, CPUSA, New England District, held in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

(BS T-4, February 15, 1963)

During the afternoon of March 15, 1964, at a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held at 61 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EDWARD TEIXEIRA stated that any activity such as a District Committee meeting could not be held at his home since he did not want to jeopardize his position in the NAACP by having a CP meeting at his home.

(BS T-6, March 18, 1964)

B. SNCC

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed JOHN ZELLNER in 1963 in connection with four racial demonstrations at Danville, Virginia. At that time JOHN ZELLNER advised as follows: b6 b7C

He came to Danville, Virginia, from Atlanta, Georgia, with [redacted] on June 10, 1963, as a representative of the SNCC. ZELLNER said he was also in Danville as a photographer and reporter for the "Southern Patriot," a publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). b6 b7C

ZELLNER exhibited a telegram dated June 10, 1963, from ANNE BRADEN, Editor of the "Southern Patriot," New Orleans, Louisiana, authorizing him to secure and provide photographs and articles on the situation in Danville, Virginia.

ZELLNER said he had both a professional and social relationship with CARL and ANNE BRADEN.

A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix hereto.

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

DOROTHY ROCHELLE MILLER, 2222 Telhurst Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] b6 b7C on June 11, 1963, at Danville, Virginia, that she was a full-time employee of SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. Her position was that of Field Secretary, and accompanied by JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER she arrived in Danville, Virginia, on June 10, 1963, to assist in racial demonstrations.

A marriage license application at the Fulton County Ordinary's Office, Atlanta, Georgia, as furnished on August 13, 1963, by [redacted] shows that JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER and [redacted] made application for a license b6 b7C on August 7, 1963.

The above records further disclose that Marriage License Number 183853 was issued to ZELLNER and MILLER, who were married in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 9, 1963.

[redacted] Undergraduate School, b6 b7C Brandeis University, School of Arts and Sciences, Waltham, Massachusetts, advised on October 9, 1963, that JOHN ZELLNER was attending Brandeis University, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the school term of 1963-1964 on a scholarship. [redacted] also advised on August 27, 1964 that his records reflected that JOHN ZELLNER had changed his address from 71 Chestnut Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to 1555 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

The Cambridge, Massachusetts City Directory lists the occupant of 1555 Massachusetts Avenue as being the local office of the SNCC.

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

[redacted], Brandeis University School of Arts and Sciences, advised on September 25, 1964, that JOHN ZELLNER was attending the 1964-1965 session of that graduate school. b6 b7C

"The Harvard Crimson," a daily undergraduate Harvard University newspaper, in its issue of May 22, 1964, carried an article entitled "COFO, Miss. Draw Battle Lines."

According to the article, the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) and the State of Mississippi have begun to formulate their final plans for this year's Mississippi summer project. The article reads that COFO, the omnibus civil rights organization which is sponsoring a proposed two-month "invasion" of Mississippi by civil rights workers, has accepted about 800 volunteers, 38 from the University, for this project. According to the article, the deadline for applying for the COFO project was May 15, 1964, but [redacted], New England representative of the SNCC, pointed out that all applications have not yet been processed.

The article indicates that in all thirty students from the college and the Graduate School have been accepted already, along with six undergraduates and two students at the Law School will help out on the project's legal staff.

The article indicates seventy New England volunteers were accepted for the project and [redacted] said she expected New England, New York and California to provide the bulk of the volunteers. b6 b7C

C. BAG

The "YSA Builder," self-described as an internal organizational magazine for all YSA members, in Volume I, #2, dated February, 1963, contained a section headed "Area Reports" and in this section for Boston it was reported under "Civil Rights" that the YSA of Boston was working with the BAG, a group composed mainly of students from different local campuses, which is led by a "militant Negro worker"; that the BAG, whose main activity is a "selective patronage campaign," welcomes the support of the YSA of Boston and may become a SNCC supporter group.

BS 100-35427
KPW:cm

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

1. APPENDIX

BOSTON JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM, also known as
PEOPLE'S VICTORY FORUM, JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM

On October 28, 1962, a source made available an announcement of the Boston Jewish People's Forum which indicated the organization was then in its twenty-fifth anniversary year. The announcement stated that meetings of the Forum would be held at the Town and Country Club, formerly Morton Plaza, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forum was "Dedicated to Bringing Fuller Understanding to the Community of Our World and Our Times."

A second source advised in February 1963 that leaders of the Communist Party, USA, New England District, had ordered support of functions of the Forum by Communist Party members.

This second source and a third source on June 25, 1963, both advised that the Forum's activities consist of the presentation of featured speakers at approximately twelve Sunday morning meetings throughout the fall and winter months. The sources stated that the Forum's speakers for the most part are Communist Party leaders or members or individuals affiliated with organizations sympathetic to the Communist Party point of view.

The first source on May 27, 1964, advised that the Boston Jewish People's Forum continues to hold its meetings Sundays in the morning throughout the year except for the summer at the Town and Country Club located at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Frequently speakers at these meetings are nationally known officials of the Communist Party of the United States. These speakers in their talks put communism and Communist Party members in a favorable light.

1. APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1963, that the aims of the CAMD are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD is also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, are the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The above source advised on May 6, 1963, that the headquarters of the CAMD are located at 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on May 24, 1962 that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed at a meeting at Boston on May 10, 1962, and that an eight member Executive Committee was elected at that time. According to this source, this group was the local affiliate of the national Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants and followed the aims and purposes of that group.

The source further advised on May 29, 1963 that the group continued to be the local affiliate and followed the aims and purposes of the national Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

1.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam (Cont.)

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

1. APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on March 13, 1961, that the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in the latter part of the 1930's. This source stated that as of July, 1958 this group was the Boston local of the Socialist Workers Party.

A second source stated that as of May 20, 1964 the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, is the local affiliate of and follows the aims and purposes of the national Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The "Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SCEF. The "Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans, Louisiana area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW, however, since formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF.

The source stated that SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

1.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1. APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

A source advised on October 30, 1959, that at a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting held on October 29, 1959, at SWP headquarters in New York, New York, it was stated that a youth organization named the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston had just been officially formed.

The publication "Young Socialist" of May, 1960 reported during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 20, 1964, that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Boston. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/19-30/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: frs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from CI BA T-1 through T-8 could reasonably result in identification of CIs of continuing value and compromise ~~and~~ their future effectiveness.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW.: 11-13-64
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By	BY: [illegible]

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BA 100-23443

INFORMANTS:

Informant		Location
BA T-1	[redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D
BA T-2	[redacted]	100-12485-5481
BA T-3	[redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BA T-4	[redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] and b6 b7C
BA T-5	[redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
BA T-6	[redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
BA T-7	[redacted]	[redacted] b7D
BA T-8	[redacted]	100-20585-731

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Date: OCTOBER 30, 1964

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b7C

Field Office File #: 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

A national leader of the CP in July, 1963, told CP leaders at Baltimore that the CP had to play a major role in the civil rights March on Washington, D. C. 8/28/63. In January, 1964, another national CP leader told Baltimore CP leaders that the CP must lead in civil rights demonstrations and civil rights organizations. At the Third Conference of the YSA in 1963, it was reported that the Baltimore local of YSA serves as a major link with Southern integrationist organizations. Baltimore YSA leaders were arrested in April, 1963, while participating in a demonstration in Cambridge, Maryland. Baltimore CP leaders and members made number of contacts with integrationists leaders in Cambridge, Maryland during the period of racial demonstrations in that city. A small number of CP members from Baltimore participated in civil rights demonstrations at Washington, D. C. 8/28/63, but there was no organized CP activity on the part of the local CP in connection with that demonstration.

-P-

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) Communist Party, USA (CP,USA)

1) No information developed

2) At a meeting of the District Board and CP club chairman of the CP, Maryland-District of Columbia, held in Baltimore, Maryland on May 6, 1963, [redacted], who was then chairman of the District Board of the CP, after speaking of racial riots in Birmingham, Alabama, instructed [redacted] CP District Board member and the organizer and treasurer of the CP District, to get local Negro groups, such as the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Urban League, to stage some sort of demonstrations protesting the segregation situation in Birmingham. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 5/8/63)

On May 14, 1963, [redacted] reported back to [redacted] that CORE was planning a mass prayer meeting regarding the Birmingham situation in the Baltimore area in the near future. [redacted] also stated that he had contacted various CP members and had them contact other Negro groups to stage demonstrations. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 5/27/63)

On July 11, 1963, [redacted] stated that he had received a letter from New York instructing him to go to Cambridge, Maryland and get a story for "The Worker." [redacted] said he felt it was not a good idea for him to go since he was a well known figure and requested that [redacted] a Negro CP member, go in his place. [redacted] agreed to do this. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 7/19/63)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On July 16, 1963, GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, visited [redacted] in Baltimore. HALL stated that although the CP had given no organized help to Negroes in the Cambridge, Maryland and Danville, Virginia areas, Negro CP members in Baltimore should discuss ways and means of aiding the Negro struggles in those areas. b6 b7C

(BA T-2 on 7/19/63)

At the above meeting on July 16, 1963, GUS HALL stated that the CP had to play a major role in the August 28, 1963 demonstration at Washington, D. C.

(BA T-1 on 7/22/63)

On January 3, 1964, at a District Board meeting of the CP, held in Baltimore, Maryland, [redacted] gave a report on the Civil Rights bill proposed by the Mayor of Baltimore. The bill was at that time pending before the Baltimore City Council. [redacted] proposed that CP groups circularize petitions in an effort to get approximately 500 signatures per club. Letters were to be sent to labor unions and committees for jobs and freedom to exert pressure on unions. Mass rallys were suggested by [redacted] He suggested that the rallys be composed of prominent Negroes, churchmen and labor leaders. b6 b7C

(BA T-3 on 1/16/64)

On January 16, 1964, at a meeting of the Negro Commission of the CP of Maryland and the District of Columbia, held at Baltimore, Maryland, a report given stressed CP activities in relation to the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, and characterized this as the outstanding effort of the CP to date. The report also outlined problems of the future which would revolve around civil rights legislation, Negro registration and vote drive, job training for Negroes and the election of Negro congressmen. BEN DAVIS, National Secretary of the CP, USA, who was present at this meeting, announced the establishment of a National Negro Commission under his chairmanship located in New York City. He said that

the Negro Commissions, both nationally and locally, must lead in civil rights demonstrations and in civil rights groups. He pointed out that there was much work to be done in that regard on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

(BA T-1 on 1/20/64)
(BA T-3 on 2/5/64)

3) No information developed.

(B) The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The characterizations of the YSA and the Baltimore Branch of the YSA are appended to this report.

1) During the Third National Conference of the YSA held August 31-September 2, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois, it was reported that the Baltimore local of the YSA serves as a major link between YSA work in the North and contact with Southern integrationist organizations. It was reported that recently the YSA local at Baltimore was mobilized to engage in civil rights demonstrations in Cambridge, Maryland and as a result of the fine work done by the YSA in these demonstrations, [redacted] a civil rights leader in Maryland, sent a representative from Cambridge to the YSA Conference to observe what the YSA was doing in the field of civil rights. b6 b7C

(BA T-4 on 9/10/63)

2) In a letter to FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, [redacted] YSA organizer in Baltimore, Maryland, stated in part: "We serve to heighten the consciousness of Baltimore's 300,000 Negroes. It (Baltimore YSA) is also of strategic importance to the civil rights movement because of the promimity to Washington. Baltimore is important to our movement because it is our link with the South and this serves as a rallying point for Washington and Philadelphia." b6 b7C

(BA T-8 on 10/5/63)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

3) No information developed.

II COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) Racial Situation at Cambridge, Maryland

Beginning in the latter part of March, 1963, there were a series of demonstrations by Negroes and integrationist groups at Cambridge, Maryland located on Maryland's Eastern Shore. In connection with some of these demonstrations there was considerable violence. On June 14, 1963, Governor MILLARD TAWES of the State of Maryland ordered units of the Maryland National Guard to Cambridge to maintain order. Units of the Maryland National Guard remained in Cambridge until July 11, 1964. During the period until July, 1964, a number of demonstrations took place.

1) Demonstration at Cambridge, Maryland April 6, 1963

On April 6, 1963, [redacted] Cambridge, Maryland Police Department, advised that approximately 100 persons demonstrated from approximately 3:00 P.M. until 9:30 P.M. in Cambridge, picketing. Of these demonstrators 47 were arrested and charged with various offenses. Among those arrested were: b6 b7C

[redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, (charged with disorderly conduct and assault on an officer) b6 b7C

[redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, (charged with disorderly conduct and assault on officer)

[redacted] Baltimore, Maryland (charged with disorderly conduct and assault on officer).

[redacted] Manhattan, New York (charged with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.) b6 b7C

The April, 1963 edition of the "Young Socialist", self-described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), listed the YSA local at Baltimore, Maryland, as [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland" b6 b7C

BA T-4 on September 10, 1963, advised that [redacted] of Baltimore was elected to the National Ececutive Committee of the YSA and that his wife, [redacted] was elected as an alternate representative of the National Executive Committee of the YSA. b6 b7C

Young Socialist Alliance

On March 7, 1963, BA T-5 advised that in February, 1963 [redacted] told him that she had been a member of the YSA for three months and that she was treasurer of the Baltimore local of the YSA. b6 b7C

On October 19, 1961, BA T-6 advised that at a YSA business meeting held October 15, 1961 in Baltimore, Maryland, [redacted] a Johns Hopkins University student, was the secretary of the Baltimore Branch of the YSA. b6 b7C

X1d

2) CP Contacts with Integrationist Leaders At Cambridge, Maryland

[redacted] and [redacted] whom the informant identified as members of the CP of Baltimore, left Baltimore for Cambridge, Maryland. After arriving in Cambridge, Maryland, they went to the home of [redacted] a Negro leader in Cambridge. [redacted] told her that they were from the Negro American Labor Council and they discussed the situation in Cambridge, Maryland with her and ended up by asking her if she was in need of any assistance of any kind. She told them that she planned to renew demonstrations in about two weeks. She did not have enough money to print leaflets to distribute in the community. She also said that if local officials keep their threat to discontinue relief to the unemployed, she would have to obtain some surplus food.

b6 b7C b6 b7C

(BA T-7 on 10/17/63)

On October 30, 1963, [redacted] stated that on October 29, 1963, he had visited Cambridge, Maryland and had talked with [redacted] leader of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee. [redacted] disclosed that he represented himself to [redacted] as a reporter from "The Worker" and reminded her that he had been sending her copies of "The Worker" during the past year. [redacted] stated that [redacted] spoke with him cordially and told him to continue sending copies of "The Worker" and commented that her uncle was interested in the paper.

b6 b7C b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 10/31/63)

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] visited Cambridge, Maryland, where they attempted to contact [redacted] who was not at home, but they talked to a middle aged woman at the [redacted] residence and the woman identified herself as [redacted] After visiting with [redacted]

b6 b7C b6 b7C

and [redacted] contacted a [redacted] the brother of [redacted] introduced himself as a correspondent for "The Worker" and told him that he and [redacted] were CP members and said that they wanted to get material on the situation in Cambridge and Princess Anne, Maryland, so that they could write an article which would be printed in "The Worker". They also contacted [redacted] an official of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and gave him the same information that they had given ST. CLAIR. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 3/5/64)

On March 11, 1964, [redacted], CP District Chairman, and [redacted] Chairman of CP of Maryland, visited Cambridge, Maryland and attempted to contact [redacted] leader of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee, at her home. They were unsuccessful because [redacted] was in New York on that date. They therefore contacted [redacted], another integrationist leader, and discussed the situation in Cambridge. [redacted] and [redacted] visited the headquarters of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee, and gave some old clothes to that committee. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 3/13/64)

On April 23, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] again journeyed to Cambridge, Maryland in an effort to see [redacted] but they did not because she was not at home. However, they did visit with [redacted] an uncle of [redacted] and they identified themselves as members of the CP National Committee. [redacted] gave to [redacted] a pamphlet written by [redacted] entitled "Appalachia" and a copy of a leaflet on Governor WALLACE of Alabama, which had been prepared by the CP of Maryland. They discussed the local Cambridge situation with [redacted] who pointed out to [redacted] and [redacted] that they should understand that [redacted] was in the public eye and at a meeting had to meet with everybody. He said that [redacted] did not agree with "bullets and guns" but he said that the capitalist press would like to identify [redacted] with certain elements who advocated violence and hurt her cause in Cambridge. b6 b7C

In this conversation [redacted] was critical of [redacted] and said that she seemed to be doing more harm than good to civil rights in Cambridge. He was critical of her absences from Cambridge and said that he felt that someone ought to be able to take over in her absence. [redacted] was also critical of the amount of travelling done by [redacted] and said that he felt that people in Cambridge were losing faith in her. [redacted] and [redacted] turned over some used clothing that they had brought with them to the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee and they contacted [redacted]. [redacted] gave to [redacted] a copy of the pamphlet "Appalachia and a copy of the WALLACE leaflet described above. [redacted] asked [redacted] if he could use some of the leaflets and [redacted] said that he could. [redacted] turned over to [redacted] 60 copies of the above mentioned pamphlet and 250 copies of the party leaflet. b6 b7C

(BA T-1 on 4/28/64.)

On July 28, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] visited Cambridge, Maryland. They attempted to contact [redacted] at her home, but were unsuccessful. They then visited the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee headquarters and found no one there. They then contacted [redacted] and [redacted] discussed with him the dissemination of leaflets which had been given to him recently and [redacted] said that he had distributed the leaflets and could use more. [redacted] gave [redacted] 200 copies of a leaflet concerning the War on Proverty and four copies of a recent issue of "The Worker" as well as some other literature. They discussed the situation in Cambridge and [redacted] informed [redacted] that in view of the changes that had taken place in Cambridge, most people, Negro and white, seemed to be satisfied with the change in conditions. He said that most of the Negro people did not seem interested in demonstrations and he doubted whether demonstrations would be held. [redacted] then talked to [redacted] the uncle of [redacted] concerning the coming Presidential elections. He asked [redacted] if he would be interested in receiving some copies of the GUS HALL report on the political situation. [redacted] reluctantly agreed and [redacted] said he would mail them to him. b6 b7C Md Md

(BA T-1 on 8/3/64.)

(B) Civil Rights March on Washington, August 28, 1963

Eleven CP members from Baltimore, Maryland went to Washington, D. C. on August 28, 1963, in order to participate in the so called March on Washington. These CP members went to Washington in small groups and no effort was made to capitalize or exploit the march for their own purpose, except for the fact that one CP member passed out about 1000 copies of leaflets which advertised the New Era Book Shop, 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

(BA T-1 on 9/18/63)

A characterization of the New Era Book Shop is appended hereto.

III COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information has been developed indicating any substantial Communist penetration or influence in racial or other organizations except as it has been reported under I and II.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, BALTIMORE BRANCH

On July 16, 1962, a confidential source advised that the Baltimore Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was formed on August 23, 1960, and is affiliated with the national organization of the YSA to which it pays dues. The Baltimore Branch YSA adheres to the same aims and purposes as the national organization.

A second confidential source advised on February 20, 1964, that [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the National Committee of the YSA, is the YSA organizer at Baltimore. b6 b7C

On May 25, 1964, a third confidential source advised that [redacted] still operates the Baltimore Branch of the YSA from his residence, [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland.

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INC.

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Inc., 101 West 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 26, 1964, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Inc. has been located at 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. [redacted] Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop. b6 b7C

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated October 30, 1964,
at Baltimore

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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ON 08-28-2014

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/8 - 10/30/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: mlr b6 sll b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

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Classified by SP4 Identification Declassify on: OADR 6/14/95 comp. #249939 (40-59)

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

- P*/-

Classified by Spot Lead Mag
Declassify on: OADR 11.7.87
#249939

CLEVELAND: [redacted] (U) (10-100) b6 b7C

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

[redacted] (10-14)

[redacted]

O-17 to Cleveland
Copy to —
Date 12-1-64
By S.E.P.
Remarks: Re request of the Liaison Group ex rpt of SA [redacted] dated 11/4/64 at Cleveland.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

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100 442529-279 REC-6 ST-100

6 NOV 2 1964

REC-57

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 12-1-64
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]
By	BY [redacted]

5 2 DEC 2 1964

Notations

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(U)

b6 b7C

1 - cc report to F.B.I.

[CV 100-27056](U)

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INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION IN FILE
CV T-1 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
CV T-2 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-4 is [redacted] (by request)	Instant report [redacted]
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-8 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]
CV T-9 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]

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[CV 100-27056] (4)

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CV T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
CV T-11 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] and [redacted] b7D
CV T-12 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C (U) b7D
CV T-13 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U) b7D
CV T-14 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
CV T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
CV T-16 is [redacted] (by request)	157-198
CV T-17 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
CV T-18 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
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b6 b7C b7D

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION IN FILE
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CV T-21 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C
CV T-22 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b7D
CV T-23 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] (U)
CV T-24 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CV T-25 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CV T-26 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CV T-27 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CV T-28 is [redacted]	b7D
CV T-29 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted] b6 b7C
CV T-30 is [redacted]	Used in identifying [redacted] b7D
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CV T-33 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-34 is [redacted] (by request)		b6 b7C b7D
CV T-35 is [redacted] (U)	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
CV T-36 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-37 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-38 is [redacted]		
CV T-39 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
CV T-40 is [redacted]		
CV T-41 is [NY-694-S*] (U)		
CV T-42 is [redacted] (by request)	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
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CV T-44 is [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D	Instant report.
CV T-45 is [redacted] (by request)		100-10712-1720
CV T-46 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
CV T-47 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-48 is [redacted]		b6 b7C b7D
CV T-49 is [redacted]		b7D
CV T-50 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
CV T-51 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-52 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b7D
CV T-53 is [redacted] (4)		b7D
CV T-54 is Former [redacted]		b7D
CV T-55 is [redacted] (by request)		Instant report. page 11 b6 b7C b7D
CV T-56 is [redacted] (by request)		Instant report

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CV T-57 is [redacted]	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C
CV T-58 is [redacted] (by request)	Used to identify [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
Special Agents on fisur, 6/8/64	[redacted]	(C) (U) b6 b7C
Special Agents on fisur, 6/11/64	[redacted]	
Special Agent used in identifying [redacted] and [redacted]	[redacted]	b6 b7C

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ADMINISTRATIVE

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ON 10-01-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CLEVELAND

Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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#249939
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Synopsis:

Policy of Ohio CP is for CP members to stay in background and not take leading position in civil rights struggle, and Ohio CP reportedly has no influence in civil rights movement in Cleveland. CP members participating in demonstrations have done so on an individual basis. Local SWP members were active in Cleveland CORE and were running for office in CORE election, but local SWP instructed them to withdraw as candidates. Local CORE reportedly has freed itself of SWP influence. There is no evidence that subversives exercise any influence or control in racial demonstrations in Cleveland. United Freedom Movement is guiding racial organization in Cleveland and none of its leaders have subversive background. Of NAACP chapters in Cleveland Office territory, only two have officers with subversive background, being Youngstown and Cleveland, and policy of Cleveland NAACP chapter is to keep known subversives out of control. Approximately 10 of 250 members of Cleveland CORE have subversive background. Freedom Fighters, Inc., with approximately 20 participating members, has one officer with subversive background. (U) (C)

- P* -

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CV 100-27056

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CV 100-27056
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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. National Policy

CV T-1 advised on February 24, 1964, and February 25, 1964, that a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission was held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 22, 1964. ANTHONY KRCHMAREK being present. (U)

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-2 advised on March 15, 1963, that on (U) March 14, 1963, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was identified by his wife as being Chairman of the Communist Party in Ohio.

CV T-20 advised on April 9, 1964, that (U) ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is currently a member from the Ohio District CP on the newly formed National Board of the CPUSA. (U)

CV T-2 advised on March 4, 1964, that on February 27, 1964, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that he had been in Chicago the previous week attending a meeting. KRCHMAREK did not say what type of meeting it was, but from his conversation, it appears that it must have pertained to civil rights. KRCHMAREK stated that the Party wants to identify itself with the civil rights fight and wants to be one of the important cogs in bringing the fight to a successful conclusion. According to KRCHMAREK, the CP feels that it would then be in a position to bring the Negroes into the CP and bring back into the Party those that they have lost. KRCHMAREK stated that the CP people and sympathizers are to become active in the civil rights movement in a discreet manner, he pointing out that their activity must be done in such a way as to avoid public exposure. (U)

CV T-2 advised on May 28, 1964, that on May 27, 1964, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that he had been in New York City for (U)

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the past weekend for a policy meeting and during the course of pointing out the Party line, KRCHMAREK stated that the Communist Party does not officially get into the civil rights movement on a policy making level. He stated that the Negroes are capable of handling the matter themselves, but that individual participation of Party people on a rank and file basis is encouraged. KRCHMAREK stated that the radical element that might try to influence policy in the civil rights movement, would be from the Trotskyite camp and not from the Communist Party. (U)

CV T-2 advised on June 29, 1964, that at a meeting held June 19, 1964, there was a short discussion of the CP position on integration, HYMAN LUMER stating that while the CP hopes that integration will be successful, it also believes that the Negro can best handle the question of integration by himself, and that it would be harmful for the CP to be associated in this integration movement. (U)

HYMAN LUMER

CV T-20 advised in June, 1964, HYMAN LUMER was then National Educational Secretary of the CPUSA. (U)

2. Local CP Policy

CV T-3 advised on May 27, 1963, that a group known as the Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) would hold a meeting on June 5, 1963, in Cleveland. (U)

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the U.S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, whose cooperation with the government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. She advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland at which the name Citizens for Constitutional Rights was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, as only officer and Chairman of the CCR, controls the operation of this group which has

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no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and to fight against the Smith Act and the Mc Carran Act.

CV T-5 advised on June 11, 1963, that a meeting was held on June 5, 1963, at the home of RUTH LENCL, chaired by EDNA KAUFMAN and at which one of the topics discussed was ways of being more active in the Negro fight for civil rights. Suggestions were made of getting as many names as possible on a letter which the group will send to President KENNEDY. (C) (U)

RUTH LENCL

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, with GUS HALL being present. (C) (U)

CV T-2 stated on November 12, 1963, that on November 10, 1963, RUTH LENCL commented that GUS HALL had been in Cleveland in October, 1963, for a State CP Meeting and that she had been asked to attend this meeting, but was unable to be present. Source stated that GUS HALL was at this time General Secretary of the CPUSA. (C) (U)

EDNA KAUFMAN

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, and EDNA KAUFMAN was present at this meeting. (C) (U)

CV T-2 advised on June 17, 1963, that during the course of discussing the current Negro demonstrations throughout the country, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated on June 13, 1963, that gradualism has lost out as a policy and the Negroes will not wait any longer to obtain their rights. He said that the peaceful demonstrations against segregation have demonstrated that it is very possible to go through a revolutionary change without using force. As far as CP participation is concerned, KRCHMAREK stated that the CP is not in the foreground. However, he stated that members of the Party are participating in helping bring about the full citizenship of the Negro. (C) (U)

CV T-2 stated on August 16, 1963, that it was very apparent from many statements made by ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, that he does not want the CP to take leading positions in the civil

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rights movement. Rather, they are to just be in the background and help carry out the program of the CP in relation to social justice. KRCHMAREK stated that the civil rights movement has enough force of its own and does not need any momentum from the CP. (U)

CV T-3 advised on September 17, 1963, that a CCR meeting was held September 16, 1963, in Cleveland, at which [redacted] brought up the Birmingham incident where a Negro church was bombed and four children killed, and he asked whether the CCR should not do something about this. After discussion, it was decided that EDNA KAUFMAN should send a night letter to President KENNEDY, this letter to urge the sending of troops to Birmingham. (U)

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[redacted]

b6
b7C

On November 2, 1961, CV T-8 identified a photograph of [redacted] as being identical with one of the persons who attended a meeting of the Ohio Communist Party State Committee, held February 19, 1961, in Cleveland, Ohio. (U)

CV T-2 advised on October 11, 1963, that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on October 10, 1963, he spoke of the role of the Party in the civil rights movement, stating that the Negroes fully understand that the CP took a stand for integration many years ago. He stated that certain people who have been connected with the CP in the past continue to play a prominent role in Negro integration groups and are accepted by the Negroes, although these people have been publicly identified as having been with the CP. According to KRCHMAREK, the Negroes understand the role of the "progressive groups" in helping them accomplish their goals. KRCHMAREK claims that although the top leadership of the N.A.A.C.P. and similar groups may attempt to disassociate themselves from the "progressives," the rank and file Negro understands the position of the "progressives" and is willing to join forces with them. (U)

"The Cleveland Press," a daily newspaper of general circulation, issue of February 5, 1964, contained an article entitled "Communists Here Pledge Negro Aid." The article states:

"ANTON KRCHMAREK, spokesman for the Communist Party of Ohio, telephoned a statement on the school integration battle to the Press today.

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"'The Communist Party', he said, 'proudly supports the courageous struggle of the Negro people for freedom and justice in Alabama, Georgia and Cleveland. We will do all we can to join all others who are now in the great struggle to make democracy work in our country and in Cleveland.'"

CV T-1 advised on February 24, 1964, and February 25, 1964, that at the February 22, 1964, meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK reported that the Cleveland CP had not been involved in the recent "school fight" and that only recently had the CP started to become involved in it. (U)

CV T-2 advised on April 10, 1964, that on that day ANTHONY KRCHMAREK furnished him with a mimeographed "Statement of the Communist Party on the Killing of Reverend BRUCE KLUNDER", which statement bore the typed name at the bottom "ANTHONY KRCHMAREK." It states in part that, "The blood of Reverend BRUCE KLUNDER is on the hands of the Cleveland School Board, its president MC ALISTER and the City Administration ---," and it suggests, "Immediate removal of MC ALISTER from the School Board as well as others responsible for this tragedy; the closing down of all construction projects of this nature until the issues are settled; the immediate negotiation of an integration policy by the Cleveland Educational System that fits the times." (U)

CV T-2 stated that KRCHMAREK did not indicate whether this statement had been afforded any circulation. (U)

(Reverend BRUCE KLUNDER was killed on April , 1964, at a racial demonstration in Cleveland. He was lying behind the tracks of a bulldozer, to prevent its operation and was killed when the operator, who did not see him, backed over him.)

CV T-6 advised on April 15, 1964, that a meeting of a Marxist-Leninist youth discussion group was held in Cleveland on April 12, 1964, at which ANTHONY KRCHMAREK suggested that some of those present become involved with the Committee of Racial Equality (CORE), as it needs the leadership of people who have an understanding of the situation. KRCHMAREK inferred that anyone who has an understanding of Marxism-Leninism will be able to interpret the civil rights demonstrations in their true perspective. (U)

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CV T-3, on April 16, 1964, furnished a letter dated April 13, 1964, from the Minister of the Unitarian Society of Cleveland, advising that "The Social Action Committee of my church is launching a campaigh in Greater Cleveland to get as many white residents as possible to sign the endorsed 'Statement of Principle' cards. The statement calls for a public affirmation and implementation of the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 ordering an end to segregated schools. We hope to have the statement and signatures published in a full page advertisement in Cleveland's major newspapers ---." (U)

CV T-3 further advised that at a Cleveland Jewish Folk Chorus rehearsal, held April 14, 1964, in Cleveland, [redacted] discussed this advertisement with some of those present and went about the rehearsal hall asking people to sign cards permitting their names to be used in this advertisement. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the Cleveland Jewish Folk Chorus appears in the Appendix hereto.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, with FRIEDA KATZ being one of those present. (U)

CV T-2 advised on April 21, 1964, that on April 17, 1964, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK discussed a recent report indicating Communist influence in the civil rights movement in Cleveland. KRCHMAREK commented that CORE would accept anyone who subscribes to its policies, without regard to that person's political affiliations. He said that the Communist Party wants to be identified with the integration movement and would like to have some influence in the movement, particularly in CORE. KRCHMAREK stated that the Communist Party at this time has no influence in the civil rights movement. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Cleveland Television Station WJW, advised on May 1, 1964, that on April 22, 1964, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK voluntarily came to that station, stating that there were allegations that the Communists were involved in the civil rights struggle in Cleveland and that as he was a representative of the CP of Ohio, he wanted to be heard.

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[redacted] stated that on April 22, 1964, KRCHMAREK appeared on a television program and stated that "The civil rights movement in this country and in Cleveland is not the product and not the creation of the Communist Party ---" KRCHMAREK was asked, "Do you deny that any of the leaders of the civil rights movement in Cleveland are connected with your Party?", and he answered, "To the best of my knowledge they are not." b6 b7C

CV T-2 advised on May 1, 1964, that on April 30, 1964, KRCHMAREK commented that he had recently appeared on a television program where he was asked the question of whether there were any Communists in the civil rights movement and he answered that there were none he knew of. KRCHMAREK commented that he should have made the definite statement that there were none in the civil rights movement, for it is true that there are none, but he did not have time to think the answer out clearly, with the result that he made the ambiguous statement that there were none that he knew of. (U)

CV T-7 advised on April 23, 1964, that on April 19, 1964, EDNA KAUFMAN arranged to distribute 10 thousand copies of the booklet entitled "House Un-American Activities Committee; Bulwark of Segregation." This booklet is written by ANNE BRADEN and in commenting on the booklet, she stated that there was a great need for the people in the United States to know the truth about segregation. This, she said, was one of the purposes in writing the booklet and she hoped to get it into as many American hands as possible in order to inform the American public. (U)

ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, is a self admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky. In testifying on December 11, and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against ANNE BRADEN, Mrs. AHEARN identified BRADEN as being a known CP member in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

CV T-8 advised on June 8, 1964, that he had learned on May 26, 1964, that GENNE KUHN, head of the CP in Wheeling, West Virginia, is staying in the background in racial activities in the Wheeling, West Virginia, area and is only attending meetings and giving advice when asked for it. Source stated that (U)

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he gathered from talking to [redacted] that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK believes that "we" should stay out of racial activities and that he, KRCHMAREK, was displeased over GENNE's name appearing in the newspapers and the attack on her by the newspapers. KRCHMAREK feels that this activity on her part has done the Party harm. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-21 advised on October 31, 1964, that on October 25, 1963, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that [redacted] was in New York working and receiving traning as it was the decision of the Party to go all out on youth. (U)

CV T-8 advised on December 2, 1963, that on November 20, 1963, [redacted] mother commented that she would like to have [redacted] subsidized by the Communist Party at a fair salary and perhaps have him return to West Virginia to work as an organizer or work among youth. (U)

CV T-8 advised on June 17, 1964, that GENNE KUHN is active in the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) in the Wheeling, West Virginia, area. [redacted] advised on June 12, 1964, that the work his mother is doing in the civil rights movement is against the Party policy and that "they" disapprove of it in Cleveland. (U) b6 b7C

CV T-2 advised on July 30, 1964, that in talking about recent racial riots in New York City, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, on July 29, 1964, discussed an alleged Communist, who was arrested for attempting to organize a demonstration despite a court order banning said demonstration. KRCHMAREK stated that this alleged Communist was thrown out of the CP two years ago. He stated that the CP is not in favor of violence and such activity as the riots in New York and Rochester could bring about the suicide of the Negro liberation movement and could destroy all the gains in civil rights that have been made. (U)

KRCHMAREK stated that the racial situation in Cleveland is getting worse and that there are irresponsible people in the local movement. He stated that he was particularly concerned about the activity of the Trotskyites in the local CORE. (U)

CV T-2 advised on August 26, 1964, that on that date, he discussed the civil rights movement with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, (U)

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who again stated that the civil rights leaders are able to handle things themselves and do not need any help, especially from non-Party people. (C) (U)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1. The National Policy

CV T-5 advised on December 17, 1963, that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) sponsored a forum which was held on December 14, 1963, at 5927 Euclid Avenue, Ohio. Source identified the principal speaker as CLIFTON DE BERRY, New York State Organizer for the SWP. Source related that DE BERRY's subject was, "Which Road to Freedom Now?" (C) (U)

Source related that DE BERRY stated that he did not agree with non-violence, that he feels everyone should protect themselves. DE BERRY stated that the Negroes in America will never obtain their civil rights and be accepted as first class citizens as long as capitalism exists. He stated that capitalism will have to be destroyed completely, but did not indicate how it should be done. (C) (U)

Source related that DE BERRY stated that the Communist Party has done more harm to the Negroes' struggle than any other radical organization, even though the Communist Party once claimed it had the solution to all of the Negroes' problems. DE BERRY stated that the SWP has never made such a claim, but it does promise to help Negroes and all minority peoples of the world in their fight for justice. He stated that no one can solve the Negroes' problems but they themselves, with the aid of the white liberals and radicals; that the white capitalistic leaders of the Democrat and Republican Parties have no intention of ever accepting the Negro as a first class citizen. (C) (U)

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of SWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on April 14, 1964, that CLIFTON DE BERRY was the principal speaker at a forum sponsored by the CBSWP (C) (U)

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which was held on April 12, 1964, in Cleveland. DE BERRY stated that the Negro has been betrayed by the CP and that NORMAN THOMAS of the Socialist Party is too conservative toward capitalism. DE BERRY stated that he believes that the only way for the Negro in America to become a first class citizen is through working toward the SWP. (C) (U)

2. Local Policy

CV T-9 advised on July 31, 1964, that during a regular meeting of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 17, 1964, a discussion arose regarding the attempts of Cleveland Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality to get rid of or smear CBSWP members, namely [redacted] ERIC REINTHALER, [redacted] and [redacted] After the discussion it was decided that all of the above members with the exception of ERIC REINTHALER would withdraw from CORE, but that REINTHALER would remain active. Source related that it was a feeling of CORE leadership that Cleveland SWP members might gain enough strength to dictate policy of CORE and at the same time use CORE for recruiting members into the CBSWP. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

Ohio

CV T-9 advised on June 2, 1964, that during a meeting of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, held on May 28, 1964, [redacted] name was proposed for membership. He was voted on and accepted as a member. (C) (U) b6 b7C

ERIC JEROME REINTHALER

REINTHALER was convicted in United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1958, on the charge of conspiring to violate the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 through the filing of false non-Communist union officer affidavits. On February 19, 1958, he was sentenced to eighteen months in prison and fined $2,500.

ERIC

CV T-9 advised on April 9, 1964, that REINTHALER is a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and was present at an SWP meeting on March 26, 1964. (C) (U)

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The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

CV T-10 advised on May 6, 1964, that [redacted] known as [redacted] is currently a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, Ohio, and was chairman of an SWP meeting held in Cleveland on April 30, 1964. (C) (U)

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[redacted]

CV T-9 advised on May 3, 1964, that [redacted] was at that time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and Socialist Workers Party. (C) (U)

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Ohio

A characterization of the YSA is attached.

[redacted]

Ohio

CV T-9 stated on May 5, 1964, that [redacted] was then a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). (C) (U)

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Ohio

CV T-10 advised on August 31, 1964, that ERIC REINTHALER and [redacted] both of whom are currently members of the SWP in Cleveland, reported at an SWP meeting held August 20, 1964, that without their knowledge they had been nominated to CORE leadership offices, ERIC as treasurer of finances and [redacted] as first vice president; further that they have been asked to run for these offices and probably will be elected. Further that at the recent CORE meeting a change in the CORE constitution had been approved to enlarge the CORE Executive Committee by four members. This expansion was said to be necessary in order to keep the local CORE chapter from falling into the controlling hands of the "right wing" leadership, which intends to tone down the local civil rights struggle. With this enlargement of the Executive Committee, the "left" leadership will remain in control. (C) (U)

[redacted] at this SWP meeting. It was pointed out that while they should be encouraged to participate in organizations outside (C) (U)

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the SWP, it is against SWP policy to hold office in any outside organization. (U)

CV T-10 advised on September 3, 1964, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on August 27, 1964, at which there was further discussion concerning REINTHALER and [redacted] b6 b7C running for office in CORE. It was again pointed out that this was against the policy of the SWP; that without consultation with the SWP, they are participating in a power struggle for leadership in a civil rights organization which is pacifist, reformist and fraternal in nature, and which is predominantly Negro and should be run by Negroes; that REINTHALER's action is particularly objectionable since he is white. It was pointed out that this participation in a power struggle for the leadership in CORE is bad politically and reflects unfavorably upon the SWP, since the SWP has in the past been "red-baited" by CORE. REINTHALER was instructed at this SWP meeting that he must decline the nomination for chairman of the Finance Committee in CORE. (U)

CV T-10 advised on September 4, 1964, that by letter dated August 29, 1964, addressed to CORE members, REINTHALER asked them not to vote for him as treasurer of CORE. Source stated at an SWP meeting held on September 3, 1964, REINTHALER reported that even though not a candidate he had received 20 votes. Source pointed out that CORE has 220 members and that some of those in the slate opposed to REINTHALER obtained 129 votes. (U)

Source advised that it was evident from REINTHALER's report that he was glad he was not a candidate for he would have been ridiculed and defeated anyway, for it is evident that the composition of the CORE membership is "to the right." (U)

CV T-9 advised on October 18, 1964, that [redacted] and b6 b7C REINTHALER are the only active members of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP who are now members of CORE and further that these two men do not exert any influence in CORE nor have they been requested by the CBSWP to do so on its behalf. (U)

C. Workers World Party (WWP)

2. Local Policy

[redacted]

CV T-12 advised on August 7, 1964, that during a recent conversation with [redacted] of Youngstown, Ohio, she (U) b6 b7C

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advised that she was surprised that the uprising of the Afro-American people in so many communities has not yet encouraged the Negroes in Youngstown, Ohio, to also stand up for their rights. She stated that it is difficult to organize the Negroes here to do anything to benefit their race; that on many different occasions she and her husband, [redacted] have tried to get the more militant Negroes to organize demonstrations in the Youngstown area, but in most cases this effort has met with little success. She commented that even the young Negroes have very little interest in demonstrations. She stated that one of the problems that she has is being white, for most of the Negro people automatically distrust white people; that what is needed is an Afro-American leader who is neither afraid of being hurt nor afraid of what the white man represents, but that at present there is not such a person in the community who is qualified for this work. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] is presently teaching a 15 year old boy, whom she has accepted as a student as part of the drive for learning sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the WWP appears in the Appendix hereto.

[redacted]

CV T-11 advised on September 2, 1963, that [redacted] was in attendance at the Workers World Party (WWP) Labor Day Conference held in New York City on August 31, 1963. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-11 advised on September 2, 1963, that the Workers World Party Labor Day Conference convened at Workers World Party Headquarters in New York City on August 31, 1963. The convening of the conference was preceeded by a meeting of the presidium composed of the WWP National Committee members, which group included [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. The March on Washington August 28, 1963

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"The Cleveland Plain Dealer", a daily newspaper of general circulation, issue of August 15, 1963, contained headlines stating, "Two Freedom March Buses Booked by Admitted Red," and had the sub-heading "REINTHALER Acts Here for CORE." The article stated in part that, "ERIC REINTHALER, who admitted CP affiliation has been identified by Cleveland Police as the reservation agent for one of the Cleveland groups sending Freedom March buses to a mass Negro demonstration in Washington on August 28. --- In a 1958 trial REINTHALER admitted he had been a Communist up until 1954 ---".

CV T-2 advised on August 15, 1964, that on that morning, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was busy running off a statement on his mimeograph machine concerning a front page article in the August 15, 1963, issue of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer" about ERIC REINTHALER having been the person who chartered the local buses for the local CORE group to use in traveling to Washington, D.C. on August 28, 1963, to attend the March on Washington. (C) (U)

CV T-2 stated that KRCHMAREK furnished copies of his statement to Cleveland newspapers, and had additional copies for distribution to other groups. He was very upset about REINTHALER's admissions, pointing out that here was a man (REINTHALER) just out of prison on a Taft-Hartley conviction, taking a leading position which could only result in scaring off people who might be hesitant about joining the March. KRCHMAREK said that REINTHALER had trouble when he was in the Party because he could not be told anything and was an anarchist. (C) (U)

CV T-2 stated that as a result of his talk with KRCHMAREK on August 15, 1963, and through talking with others in the CP movement, he had concluded that no efforts are being made in Cleveland to get Communists to participate in the March on Washington. In fact, it is preferred that known Communists not take part in this March, and that others, who do go to Washington, stay in the background. (C) (U)

Mr. TED PRINCIOTTO, writer for "The Cleveland Press," Cleveland daily newspaper, on August 16, 1963, furnished a copy of a statement entitled, "Communists and The Freedom March" - a statement which states in part, "The position of the Communist Party of the U.S. on the issue of Civil Rights is a matter of public record since its formation. It has consistently given full support to the struggle for equal rights for the Negro people

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in our country. --- At one time the Communists were almost alone in waging the fight for equal rights. Times have changed --- The position of the Communists, therefore, is no secret. Why then did the Cleveland Police Department at this time choose to publicize actions of individuals in supporting the historic Freedom March to Washington? Clearly, it can be only for one purpose - an effort to disrupt the Freedom March by the use of old red-baiting tactics.---" The statement bears the typed signature "A. KRCHMAREK, Spokesman, Communist Party of Ohio."

CV T-7 advised on August 29, 1963, that at a local "peace" group meeting held August 19, 1963, in Cleveland, there was discussion concerning the March on Washington, and it was decided that VIOLET and ELSIE TARCAI would drive to Washington and take FRIEDA HARRIS and RUTH LENCL with them. All others who could manage the trip were to board buses chartered by CORE. (U)

VIOLET JEAN TARCAI

On October 14, 1946, CV T-22 furnished a list of persons who were then members of the CP in Cleveland, Ohio. The name of VIOLET TARCAI, 2096 East 96th Street, was included in this list as a member of the Lawyers Club of the CP in Cleveland. (U)

On October 27, 1958, CV T-2 advised that at a CP meeting held on October 24, 1958, VIOLET TARCAI was mentioned as being one of three persons who were to submit articles to "The Worker" concerning the CP of Ohio. (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On July 25, 1963, CV T-7 advised that TARCAI was a member of a delegation of American women who traveled to Moscow, USSR, on June 19, 1963, to attend a peace gathering being held there under the sponsorship of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

A characterization of the Women's International Democratic Federation is attached.

On July 17, 1963, CV T-23 advised that TARCAI attended the annual meeting of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 - 28, 1963. (U)

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is attached.

ELSIE TARCAI Ohio

[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, and who testified on behalf of the U.S. Government, advised in November, 1950, that he knew ELSIE TARCAI was formerly active in the Communist Party. He stated that he was of the opinion that the fact that the CP has been in the national spotlight accounted for ELSIE TARCAI not openly being active in the CP at this time. b6 b7C

CV T-24 on February 28, 1957, made available (U)

[redacted] OTHER Court order

CV T-17 advised on March 11, 1964, ELSIE TARCAI was present on March 7, 1964, at a meeting of the Citizens for Constitutional Rights held in Cleveland at which the speaker related steps being taken in efforts to abolish the House Commitee on Un-American Activities. (U)

[redacted] OTHER Court Order.

FREDA HARRIS Ohio

[redacted] who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. [redacted] indicated on December 15, 1959, that HARRIS stated in December, 1959, she had been a CP member for thirty-two years. [redacted] also mentioned on December 15, 1959, that HARRIS was an alternate delegate from the Ohio CP to the CP National Convention in New York City on December 10-13, 1959. b6 b7C

[redacted] who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. [redacted] reported

on February 17, 1961, that she knew HARRIS to be a member of the Heights Club of the CP of Cleveland, Ohio, as of April, 1960.

CV T-7 reported on April 16, 1964, that FREDA HARRIS attended a meeting of the Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) on April 10, 1964, at Cleveland, Ohio, where HARRIS gave a report on a recent trip she made to Washington, D.C., relative to the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (C) (U)

CV T-2 advised on September 16, 1963, that he had recently learned that RUTH LENCL actually attended the March on Washington with the TARCAIs. This source had no information as to whether FRIEDA HARRIS went. (C) (U)

CV T-13 advised on August 28, 1963, that he had learned on August 27, 1963, that [redacted] had recently made the statement that if at all possible he intended going to Washington to participate in the March on Washington. (C) (U) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, with [redacted] being present. (C) (U) b6 b7C

CV T-14 advised on September 6, 1963, that [redacted] together with his two sons and several other boys, drove to Washington, D.C., on August 27, 1963, where they participated in the March on Washington parade. (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-25 advised on February 5, 1962, that as of January 30, 1962, he knew [redacted] to be leader of the CP in Youngstown, Ohio. (C) (U)

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was present on October 13, 1963, at a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee held in Cleveland, Ohio, that date. (C) (U) b6 b7C

CV T-15 advised on September 12, 1963, that on the evening of September 6, 1963, [redacted] indicated that he had taken part in the August 28th March on Washington. (C) (U)

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[redacted] who has furnished information to the U.S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. She advised on October 20, 1960, that [redacted] was at that time a member of the CP in Cleveland.

With one exception, no source of the Cleveland Office has furnished any information to show or indicate that any subversive person or organization directed, controled or instigated any of the demonstrations hereafter set forth. To the contrary, as set forth in Section I of this report, the evidence indicates that the policy of the local CP and SWP prohibits their members from taking controling parts in any civil rights demonstrations. The one exception is the demonstration on June 11, 1964, protesting the arrest of Alabama Governor WALLACE in Cleveland, and in this instance the fact that placards of the Young Socialist Alliance were carried by pickets, indicates that they must have exercised some control in this demonstration.

B. Demonstration
Cleveland, Ohio
February 3, 1964

The United Freedom Movement (UFM) is a amalgamation of approximately 30 groups in the Cleveland area which are interested in civil rights. It includes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), CORE and various other types of organizations such as church groups, civic groups, welfare groups and fraternal groups.

Negro discontent with the policy of the Cleveland Educational System became increasingly pronounced in early 1964. The UFM protested that although students from predominantly Negro areas were "bussed" to schools in predominantly white areas, they were not properly integrated into receiving schools.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The UFM also contended that the Cleveland Board of Education was promoting "defacto segregation" in the building of new schools in Negro neighborhoods.

Demonstration
February 3, 1964

Approximately 200 persons attempted to enter the Cleveland Board of Education Building during a meeting of the Cleveland School Board, called to discuss the issue of "bussed" students. The demonstration was sponsored by the UFM which had refused to accept the school board's proposal for the solution of this issue. UFM called for a sit-in demonstration in the Board of Education Building. Some 75 persons remained in the building during the night of February 3 - 4, 1964.

Identity of subversives at this demonstration, and their degree of participation, is as follows:

[redacted] - observed at scene of demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. [redacted] advised on June 10, 1959, that [redacted] was at that time treasurer of the Communist Party (CP) Ward 24 Club in Cleveland, Ohio

CV T-2 advised on December 31, 1963, that [redacted] rents the upstairs of her home to ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Chairman of the CP of Ohio, and that [redacted] was present at an open house held December 28, 1963, at the KRCHMAREK residence. (U)

FRIEDA HARRIS - observed at scene of demonstration, but did not participate.

[redacted] - participated in demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] Ohio [redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-9 advised on May 5, 1964 [redacted] is currently a member of the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). (U)

EDNA KAUFMAN - observed at Board of Education Building during sit-in demonstration, but did not participate.

[redacted] observed marching in demonstration.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a former member of the CP, b6 b7C
who testified on behalf of the United States Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that [redacted] name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Directory as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP Book Number 88987.

Ohio

CV T-5 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by [redacted] and sponsored b6 b7C by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Cleveland, Ohio, was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland. (U)

VIOLET TARCAI - marched briefly as a picket at the Board of Education.

[redacted] - has participated in practically all b6 b7C demonstrations from February, 1964, through April, 1964, either as a picket or as a sit-in demonstrator.

In this connection, CV T-16 has stated that [redacted] is on a committee of the Cleveland NAACP and that in all demonstrations, [redacted] had participated at the request of the NAACP. CV T-16 pointed out that it is difficult to get people to participate and [redacted] is always willing to do so. He stated that [redacted] has always participated only to the degree that he has been instructed to do so, and has never been the type of person to incite trouble. (U)

[redacted] Ohio C.P. Member

[redacted] a self-admitted former member of b6 b7C the Communist Party (CP) of Ohio, advised on December 12,

1949, that [redacted] was a member of the CP prior to 1945. b6 b7C

CV T-10 reported during the period 1957-1958 that [redacted] attended five functions of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB) during this time. (U)

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-10 also reported on May 21, 1959, that [redacted] was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, which banquet was held on May 10, 1959, in Cleveland, Ohio (U)

CV T-26 advised on March 9, 1964, that [redacted] was at that time a subscriber to "The Worker." (U) b6 b7C

C. Demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio February 4, 1964

Approximately 75 persons participated in a sit-in demonstration at the Cleveland Board of Education Building this date, sponsored by the UFM. Twenty of the sit-in demonstrators were arrested by the Cleveland Police Department for blocking building corridors and interfering with police officers. Fifteen of these twenty were subsequently released and five were charged in connection with interference with police officers.

Identity of subversives observed at the demonstration, and their participation is as follows:

[redacted] - observed at scene of demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] - arrested as a sit-in demonstrator.

Municipal Court Record 867636 shows that [redacted] was charged on February 4, 1964, with abusing and obstructing an officer of the Cleveland Police Department in the execution of

his office. [redacted] was sentenced on April 15, 1964, to $100.00 fine, plus costs and ten days. This sentenced was suspended and he was placed on one year probation. b6 b7C

D. Picketing of Cleveland Police Department February 5, 1964

Cleveland CORE on this date sponsored a picket line at the Cleveland Police Department in protest of the arrests made on the previous day. Approximately 50 persons participated in the picketing, which was peaceful. The identity of subjects observed and their degree of participation is as follows:

WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG - marched as a picket.

WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG

Records of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elecctions, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that SANDBERG was a CP candidate in Ohio for State Representative in 1932, for United States Senator in 1934, and for State Congressman in 1936.

HERMAN EDWARD WOLFROM, a self-admitted former member of the Ward 16 CP Club, Cleveland, Ohio, advised on November 19, 1956, that SANDBERG was a member of that club during the period of WOLFROM's membership, 1938 to 1948.

CARL SANDBERG, son of WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG, advised on June 20, 1960, that his father in the past was a dedicated Communist and that when he last saw his father in 1959, he continued to espouse the CP line and spoke in favor of Russia's foreign policy.

E. Demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio, School on April 6, 1964

Approximately 100 persons picketed the site in Cleveland where a new school is being constructed, construction being in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. The picketing was sponsored by UFM, and particularly CORE, in protest against the erection of a new school in a neighborhood, which in effect perpetuates "built in" or "defacto segregation." Twenty persons were arrested for interferring with construction work by throwing

themselves in front of heavy construction machinery.

Identity of subversives observed at demonstration and their degree of participation is as follows:

[redacted] - observed at scene of demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-9 advised on May 5, 1964, that as of May 3, 1964, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Cleveland, Ohio, had five members, one being [redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] - arrested as a demonstrator. b6 b7C

Cleveland Municipal Court Record 876104 shows that [redacted] was charged with disorderly conduct on April 7, 1964, in that she placed herself in a construction ditch in order to prevent construction workers from completing their tasks, and necessitating that the Cleveland Police Department remove her bodily. This case is still pending.

Cleveland Municipal Court Record 877627 shows that [redacted] was also charged on April 7, 1964, with obstructing the Cleveland Police Department in that she did knowingly and willfully obstruct and abuse members of the Cleveland Police Department in the exercise of their duties. This case is pending.

[redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-27 advised on April 2, 1962, that [redacted] gave a speech at a forum of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) held March 26, 1962, at New York City concerning her 1961 visit to Cuba. She spoke favorably of the Cuban government of FIDEL CASTRO and noted that she was employed by the Ministry of Education while in Cuba, compiling statistics. Also that she traveled to Cuba via Mexico, apparently without permission of the United States Department of State. (C) (U)

CV T-27 advised on May 14, 1962, that [redacted] gave a similar speech on May 12, 1962, at an FPCC meeting in Newark, New Jersey. (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

A characterization of the FPCC is attached.

[redacted] - observed at demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-10 advised on August 3, 1962, that [redacted] had resigned as President of the local chapter of the Monroe Defense Committee because of conflict of views with the committee. CV T-5 advised on October 12, 1962, that he learned on October 6, 1962, that [redacted] occasionally attended a Monroe Defense Committee function, but is doing nothing to help the organization. (U)

CV T-9 advised on September 5, 1963, that to the best of his knowledge [redacted] is not now affiliated with any subversive organization. (U)

A characterization of the Monroe Defense Committee is attached.

F. Demonstration at Cleveland School
April 7, 1964

The demonstration, sponsored by the UFM continued this date at the school construction site with 70 to 100 persons being present. The Reverend BRUCE W. KLUNDER, a young Presbyterian Minister, was accidently killed when he laid down behind a bull-dozer and was crushed to death when the operator reversed his machine in order to avoid other demonstrators. Although organized picketing was discontinued after the accident, crowds estimated by police to include as many as 1,000 persons gathered in the area and vandalism and looting continued through the evening hours. Twenty-five persons were reported to have been arrested in connection with looting and vandalism.

Identity of subversives observed at the demonstration and their degree of participation is as follows:

[redacted] - arrested for interferring with construction work during demonstration April 6 and 7, 1964. b6 b7C

Municipal Court Record 641822 shows on July 15, 1964, [redacted] was charged with disorderly conduct in that on

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April 7, 1964, she willfully and deliberately placed herself in an excavation at a construction site and had to be taken into police custody in order to remove her. This case is still pending.

[redacted] observed at scene of demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] Ohio

CV T-9 advised on January 14, 1964, that [redacted] was at that time a member of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. (C) (U)

[redacted] - observed marching in demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] - arrested at demonstration on April 7, 1964.

Municipal Court Document 876291 shows that [redacted] was arrested on April 8, 1964, and charged with disturbing the peace. He was found guilty on April 23, 1964, and sentenced to a $50.00 fine plus part of the costs of the case. He has appealed this finding and his case is still pending.

Ohio [redacted]

On March 16, 1963, CV T-5 advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP and the Labor Youth League (LYL). (C) (U) b6 b7C

The LYL is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 6, 19659, CV T-28 advised that [redacted] spoke at the September 6, 1959, session of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) Conference in New York City, at which time he indicated there was no doubt he would become a POC member. [redacted] also stated he was a member of the LYL. (C) (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the POC is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On April 15, 1963, CV T-29 advised that [redacted], b6 b7C spoke at the POC National Conference on Negro Work on April 13, 1963, in New York City; it was indicated that [redacted] was not then a POC member. (U)

WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG - marched as a picket.

FRIEDA HARRIS

CV T-17 advised on April 14, 1964, that during (U) discussion, on April 10, 1964, concerning the picketing at the Lakeview School Project, FRIEDA HARRIS commented that she was at the Lakeview School Project demonstration and "when things got pretty hot", she got out because "it wouldn't help if I was seen there." FREIDA KATZ commented that "I don't think it helps any peace movement if some of us are seen. We like to participate in the peace walks, but we are known to [redacted] b6 and his boys and we hinder instead of help our friends. b7C

G. Demonstration at City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio April 8, 1964

Some 300 to 400 persons under the sponsorship of the UFM gathered at the Cleveland City Hall on April 8, 1964, and peacefully picketed the building while city officials and civil rights leaders discussed the Cleveland racial situation. This picketing was as a memorial to Reverend BRUCE KLUNDER. No arrests or incidents were reported in connection with this demonstration. Some 200 persons entered the City Hall and engaged in a sit-in while these discussions were in progress.

Identity of subversives observed at demonstration and their degree of participation is as follows:

[redacted] - observed at scene of demonstration.

[redacted] observed at demonstration, but did not participate in sit-in. b6 b7C

[redacted] - Ohio - none

In 1953, CV T-19, a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP. (U)

Study Group in Boston, Massachusetts, between the years 1946 and 1948. This source stated that meetings of this group were sponsored by the CP and that [redacted] "is a CP member and will be until he dies." Source also advised that he then considered [redacted] to be one of the attorneys who, as a CP member, was trying to control the National Lawyers Guild in Cleveland, Ohio. (S) (U) b6 b7C

On December 19, 1963, CV T-9 advised that [redacted] was the attorney for WILLIE MAE MALLORY and had stated that he was paid for his services by the Monroe Defense Committee. (S) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] OTHER by Court Order.

On February 17, 1959, CV T-30 advised that WILLIE MAE MALLORY was identified as a Communist Party member in Harlem, New York, at a CP meeting held there on February 11, 1959. (S) (U)

[redacted] - participated in sit-in demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-10 advised on April 17, 1964, that [redacted] is the wife of ERIC REINTHALER, who is at this time an active member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland. [redacted] is not a member of the SWP, but is sympathetic to the SWP, and on April 2, 1964, she was permitted to be present at an SWP meeting held that date in Cleveland, her husband participating in the meeting. (S) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] - participated in sit-in at City Hall. b6 b7C

HAROLD ROSEN - participated in sit-in at City Hall.

HAROLD ROSEN

CV T-31 indicated on December 7, 1945, that HAROLD ROSEN, who had been a CP member for approximately (S) (U)

twelve years, held 1945 CP registration card Number 67. (U)

CV T-32 reported on August 11, 1952, that ROSEN had been a CP member from 1941 to August 11, 1952. (U)

The Detroit "Free Press", a Detroit, Michigan, daily newspaper, in its May 4, 1954, edition, page 6, column 1, contained an article about ROSEN's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and this article reflects that ROSEN refused to testify regarding his CP activities, invoking the First or Fifth Amendments twenty times during the hearing.

[redacted] - observed at City Hall during sit-in demonstration. b6 b7C

GEORGE TOMSIK - observed at City Hall during sit-in demonstration.

GEORGE TOMSIK

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that a State Committee meeting of the Ohio CP was held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, starting at 10:00 AM and concluding at 4:00 PM. (U)

A Special Agent of the FBI observed GEORGE TOMSIK enter and leave the Ukrainian Labor Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, at the above-mentioned times on October 13, 1963, accompanied by individuals whom CV T-21 had identified as being present at this CP State Committee meeting. (U)

ABEL ROSA TORRES - participated in sit-in at City Hall.

[redacted] - observed at scene of sit-in demonstration at City Hall. b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Ohio (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CP State Committee held at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963. (U)

H. Demonstration at Cleveland, Ohio
April 13, 1964

On April 13, 1964, Cleveland Radio Station KYW gave an on the spot coverage of a civil rights rally held on the Cleveland Mall, opposite the Cleveland Board of Education Building, at which the Executive Secretary of the Cleveland CORE called upon all civil rights supporters to boycott Cleveland schools for one day on April 20, 1964. The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", issue of April 14, 1964, stated that about 500 persons marched at this demonstration in downtown Cleveland, the demonstration being conducted without incident.

Identity of subversives observed at or participating in this demonstration were:

[redacted] - marched in demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] Ohio

CV T-33 reported on February 5, 1957, that [redacted] attended the first session of the Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 27, 1957. (U)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished reliable information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN reported on March 3, 1961, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Southeast Club of the CP of Cleveland on March 2, 1961, and she paid $1.00 CP dues at that time.

CV T-15 indicated on May 9, 1963, that [redacted] was present at a Community Forum (CF) meeting held at the [redacted] residence, Shaker Heights, Ohio, on May 3, 1963; this source also stated on January 3, 1964, that [redacted] was present at a CF social held on December 31, 1963. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the CF is attached.

[redacted] observed at demonstration.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

CV T-31 on February 28, 1944, reported that as of February 2, 1944, [redacted] was a member of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD). (CONFIDENTIAL) (U)

The AYD is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, advised on August 11, 1949, that [redacted] had circulated and signed a petition for a Communist Party (CP) member who was a candidate for the Cleveland Board of Education in 1949. b6 b7C

[redacted] - participated in demonstration. b6 b7C

[redacted] - observed marching in demonstration.

[redacted] - observed in vicinity of demonstration.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On September 15, 1959, CV T-5 advised that [redacted] was the organizer of the Cleveland Branch of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) since prior to 1952. After the dissolution of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL (in 1958), [redacted] met with the former ISL members regularly until they all jointed the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in mid-December, 1958. On September 13 and 27, 1963, this source advised that [redacted] became a member of the SP-SDF when the ISL members joined that group and had been identified in attendance at meetings of the SP-SDF within the past year. b6 b7C (U)

Characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL is attached.

[redacted] observed marching in demonstration. b6 b7C

I. Picketing at "Cleveland Press"
May 15, 1964

"The Cleveland Press," issue of May 15, 1964, contained an article entitled, "NAACP Pickets March Outside 'The Press.'"

(CONFIDENTIAL) (U)

It stated that "The Press" was picketed the previous day by a "demonstration line" sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP. The article stated that [redacted] b6 b7C Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP, stated that the picketing is part of his group's "don't buy what you don't like" campaign. About 25 persons participated in this picket line, which was a peaceful demonstration.

Observed to participate in the picket line were the following:

MORRIS JAFFA

WALTER HAFFNER

J. Picketing of Richman Brothers Company
Cleveland, Ohio
May 18, 1964

Richman Brothers Clothing Store was picketed on May 18, 1964, by Freedom Fighters in protest of alleged inequities between the pay of White and Negro workers, and because of alleged lack of public opportunities for Negroes. The picketing took place between 5:00 PM and 9:00 PM with a minimum of 9 persons picketing. The picketing was peaceful. (Information concerning Freedom Fighters is set forth in Section III of this report).

Observed to participate in the picket line was BETH ROBINSON.

K. Picketing at Longwood Apartments
Cleveland, Ohio
June 6, 1964

[redacted] Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, advised on June 6, 1964, that at approximately 9:00 AM, that date, 17 pickets began marching in front of the rental office of the Longwood Apartments (Located in a Negro neighborhood of Cleveland), carrying signs protesting the conditions of the apartments. The demonstration was sponsored by CORE and by the Longwood Tenants Association, an organization of tenants residing in these apartments. After about an hour, the number of pickets dwindled to 9 and the picketing terminated at 2:00 PM. All of the picketing was peaceful and observed to participate in the picket line were the following: b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

L. Picketing of Governor's Conference
at Cleveland, Ohio
June 8, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Special Agents of the FBI advised on June 8, 1964, that at approximately 4:30 PM that date, a group of about 60 people under the direction of CORE gathered in the Public Square area of downtown Cleveland. At approximately 5:00 PM, this group marched across the street to the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel and proceeded to walk single file on the sidewalk near an entrance to the Hotel, where the "Governor's Conference" was headquartered and was in session. These pickets walked in orderly fashion and carried placards protesting segregation, poverty and the Cleveland Board of Education.

[redacted] Cleveland Police Department, observed the following persons participating in the picket line:

JAMES SMID

MAX SCHOENFELD

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] Ohio

CV T-35 advised on January 28, 1964, that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) held its annual Mid-West Conference on January 25 and 26, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois, with [redacted] from Cleveland, being in attendance. (U)

CV T-9 advised on May 5, 1964, that there are only five members in the YSA in Cleveland, and [redacted] is not one of these members, but he is considered a friend of the YSA. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was interviewed on September 22, 1964, by FBI Agents, at which time he advised that he did attend the Chicago YSA Conference in January, 1964, having been invited to attend by ERIC REINTHALER, who he met in the Congress of Racial Equality. He stated that he has since become suspicious of the objectives of YSA, and after considerable research concerning it has concluded that YSA and the Socialist Workers Party both want to use the Negro for their benefit, and do not want to help the Negro. He stated that he was never a

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member of either YSA or the SWP; that he has turned against both of these organizations, and now has the reputation of being a "red-baiter."

M. Picketing of Alabama Governor WALLACE Meeting at Cleveland on June 11, 1964

Special Agents of the FBI advised on June 11, 1964, that on that evening approximately 100 persons were observed picketing in front of the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. Persons in the picket line carried placards representing the YSA and the NAACP, and the placards showed the pickets were protesting the appearance of Alabama Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE, who was addressing a group at the Hotel that evening. All the picketing was peaceful.

CV T-4 advised on June 11, 1964, that Governor WALLACE was speaking under the sponsorship of the Organization to Fight Communism, Inc., a local anti-Communist group. (U)

Observed to participate in this picket line were the following:

FRANCES DOSTAL

THEODORE DOSTAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

MORRIS JAFFA

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ABEL ROSA TORRES

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

CV T-36 advised on July 15, 1958, that a "Statement on Defection" by the "State Board, Ohio Communist Party," stated in part - "A formal resignation from the Communist Party was submitted by J. G. effective April 29, 1958. His resignation was accepted without prejudice. At the same time it is no small matter that a member of the leading Party body in Ohio should so resign. In his letter of resignation G. avows his continued adherence to the ideals the Party stands for ---". (U)

[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party (CP), who has furnished information to the U.S. Government, advised on May 2, 1958, that at a meeting of the Organization Secretaries of the Cedar-Glenville Section of the Ohio CP, held on April 29, 1958, in Cleveland, [redacted] resigned from the CP. b6 b7C

CV T-37 advised on April 19, 1963, and January 15, 1964, that [redacted] is considered by some members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland as being a sympathizer of the SWP, since he attends some functions sponsored by the SWP. However, [redacted] has been approached to become a member of the SWP, and has declined. (U)

HENRY SIEGEL

~~HENRY SIEGEL~~

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, a meeting of the Ohio Communist Party State Committe was held in Cleveland, Ohio, starting about 10:00 AM and conclud ing about 4:00 PM. CV T-21 was not able to identify all of the approximately 21 persons in attendance, but a Special Agent of the FBI identified HENRY SIEGEL entering and leaving the hall where this meeting was held, along with others who CV T-21 had identified as present. (U)

N. Demonstration at Cleveland
City Council
July 30, 1964

"The Cleveland Plain Dealer", issue of July 31, 1964, stated that on July 30, 1964, fewer than 100 members of Cleveland CORE attended a special session of Cleveland City Council, their presence being a demonstration against alleged police brutality. It

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was a quiet rally, with no incidents. [redacted] stated that among those participating in this demonstration were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-2 reported on July 30, 1964, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK commented about the CORE demonstration scheduled for Cleveland City Hall on July 30, 1964. KRCHMAREK stated that this demonstration is ill-advised because it might ignite the irresponsible element who would use the demonstration as an excuse for hoodlum activities, and pillage. One of the local CP members inquired of KRCHMAREK as to whether he (the local CP member) should attend the CORE demonstration on July 30, 1964. KRCHMAREK advised against it. (U)

O. Effort to Desegregate
South High School Assembly
Youngstown, Ohio
January, 1964

CV T-18 advised on February 5, 1964, that on January 18, 1964, a group of eleven students from South High School, Youngstown, Ohio, met in Youngstown. They ranged in age from sixteen to eighteen years old and of the eleven students, five were Negroes and six were Whites. [redacted] and [redacted] were in charge of this meeting and only the [redacted] knew the purpose of the meeting. [redacted] advised that no name would be given to this group, and that it would not be known as a club, but would be merely a discussion group concerned with the pending civil rights bill. (U) b6 b7C

In addition to a discussion on the civil rights bill, those present at this meeting made plans to desegregate the voluntarily segregated assembly at South High School. (U)

Also at this meeting, officers were designated for the group. However, before the next scheduled meeting was held, [redacted] advised that he had decided to abolish these offices, since the group was not organized as a club but was merely a discussion group. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CV T-25 advised on January 6, 1964, that [redacted] and [redacted] are the teen-age sons of [redacted] and [redacted], both of whom are CP members in Youngstown, Ohio, and [redacted] being the leader of the Youngstown CP. b6 b7C

CV T-25 stated on December 30, 1961, that [redacted] visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1961, as a guest of the son and wife of GUS HALL. (U)

CV t-20 advised on December 18, 1963, that GUSS HALL is General Secretary of the CPUSA. (U)

CV T-18 further stated on February 5, 1964, that at the first assembly at South High School following this meeting on January 18, 1964, a few of the persons who had attended this meeting made an effort to desegregate the South High School assembly, but their efforts were a failure. (U)

CV T-18 advised on February 5, 1964, that a second meeting of the South High School discussion group was held on February 2, 1964, at which the speaker reviewed activities that have occurred in the past in efforts to desegregate swimming pools in Youngstown, Ohio. Also discussed at this meeting were the adverse circumstances that exist at South High School and the question of how to desegregate the South High School assembly. (U)

P. Picketing of Stores in Youngstown, Ohio June 1, 1964

The "Youngstown Vindicator", daily Youngstown newspaper of general circulation, issue of June 1, 1964, stated that "Negroes Hit Two Stores - Picket Two Federal Street Markets on Hiring - Twelve pickets from the Youngstown Chapter of the NAACP appeared today at two markets on Federal Street to protest employment practicies. - Signs urged equal work for equal spending ---" b6 b7C

[redacted] Security Officer, Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department, advised on June 2, 1964, that NATHANIEL LEE, President of Local Chapter of NAACP, was one of the pickets.

NATHANIEL LEE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[CV T-38 advised on March 9, 1947, that] NATHANIEL LEE attended the National Convention of the Socialist Workers Party held in Cleveland, Ohio, that date and that he was appointed as a representative from the Youngstown Branch on the nominating committee of the convention. (U)

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on February 1, 1962, LEE stated that he had attended many meetings of the SWP during the period 1941 to 1946 or 1947, but had not considered himself to be a member of the group. He stated that he discontinued attending meetings because he disagreed with certain economic beliefs of the SWP and that his main interest was in the SWP's program in connection with Negroes in this country.

[CV T-39 advised on April 28, 1954, that] NATHANIEL LEE had been present at a meeting of the Youngstown, Ohio, branch of the SWP, held on April 23, 1954, which meeting was open only to SWP members and sympathizers. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. UNITED FREEDOM MOVEMENT (UFM)

CV T-16 advised on October 7, 1964 that the UFM is ~~CV~~ (U) not a membership organization as such because the UFM is made up of individual organizations rather than individual persons. He stated that each of the approximately 30 member organizations is entitled to send two delegates to the UFM. He said that the organizations are free to change their delegates at their own discretion and therefore there is no set list of the delegates to the UFM because of the frequent changes.

The source stated that the organization is headed by four co-chairmen who alternate serving as head of the UFM. They are: of the United Freedom Movement

[redacted] of the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP. b6 b7C

[redacted] Fidelity Baptist Church.

[redacted] St. Marks United Presbyterian Church.

[redacted] Manpower Retraining for the City of Cleveland.

In addition to the above, the source furnished the other UFM officers - [redacted] b6 b7C of the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP, who serves as [redacted] of the UFM and [redacted] of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE, who serve as [redacted] serves as [redacted]

The source advised that the UFM is definitely anti-Communist and that none of the member organizations are known to have any subversive connections. He stated that the member organizations are primarily civil rights groups, churches, and civic and fraternal groups. He said that the UFM contains both

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Negro and white organizations, as well as Protestant, Catholic and Jewish organizations.

The source stated that the UFM is controlled primarily by local NAACP officials and their programs and policies are substantially the same as those of the NAACP.

The source further reported that he is aware that there have been some persons with subversive backgrounds who have participated in picket lines and other demonstrations sponsored by the UFM. Concerning this, he stated that the UFM has always publicly announced when a demonstration is planned, and as participation is open to any person in the member organizations, there is no way to effectively screen those who do participate. He stated that as a matter of actual practice, any person who agrees to abide by the UFM principle of nonviolence is given a placard to march in a demonstration. He said, however, that UFM is very careful in selecting the marshals who give instructions to the participants, and there have been no instances where any of the marshals or other leaders are persons with known subversive backgrounds.

The source stated that the UFM leaders have been able to effectively control the more militant groups who have advocated such measures as mass sit-ins, stall-ins and similar techniques. He stated that this is the real purpose of the UFM, to control those groups who might undertake policies or programs that would only serve to bring public sentiment against the civil rights movement.

The source stated that the UFM is a Cleveland organization and there are no chapters or affiliates in any other area.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers of the UFM.

In the following organizations, the identity of an officer, a person of influence or a member is only set forth where there is subversive information pertaining to that individual.

B. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Akron, Ohio NAACP

[CV T-55, on September 22, 1964,] furnished the identity of the officers of the Akron NAACP. He stated that it is his recollection that the Akron NAACP has a membership of 2,000 to 2,500, not all of whom are active.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Akron NAACP.

Ashtabula, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] Ashtabula, Ohio Police Department, furnished the identity of the officers of the Ashtabula NAACP on September 25, 1964. He stated that the Ashtabula NAACP has approximately 33 members and that they meet at the Peoples Baptist Church in Ashtabula, Ohio. b6 b7C

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Ashtabula NAACP.

Allen County, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] Fourth Baptist Church and [redacted] Allen County Chapter of the NAACP, Lima, Ohio, on September 22, 1964 furnished the identity of the officers of that NAACP chapter. He stated that this is the only NAACP chapter in the surrounding counties and that it has approximately 200 paying members. He stated that the officers have all held their positions for the past seven years, that they all enjoy a good reputation in the community and that there had been no racial demonstrations and no known racial violence in the Lima, Ohio area. b6 b7C

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Allen County NAACP.

Fostoria, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] Sandusky, Ohio, advised that he is [redacted] Ohio NAACP. On October 12, 1964, he furnished the identity of the officers of the Fostoria NAACP. b6 b7C

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Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers of the Fostoria NAACP.

Fremont, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] on October 12, 1964 furnished the names of the officers of the Fremont NAACP.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers of the Fremont NAACP. b6 b7C

Mansfield, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, advised on September 18, 1964 that the Mansfield Chapter of the NAACP was established in January, 1963, at which time officers were elected. He stated that this chapter now has approximately 300 members. He advised that he knew of no adverse or subversive information concerning any of the officers of this chapter, and pointed out that this is not a militant chapter.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Mansfield NAACP.

Marion, Ohio NAACP b6 b7C

[redacted] Marion, Ohio Police Department, furnished the identity of the officers of the Marion NAACP Chapter on October 6, 1964. He advised that while he did not know the number of members in this branch, he did know the officers whose names he had furnished and that to the best of his knowledge none of them have ever been connected with any subversive activity.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Marion NAACP.

Sandusky, Ohio NAACP

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[redacted] advised on October 12, 1964 that he has been an active officer in the Ohio State NAACP for the past eight years and personally knows the officers of the Sandusky NAACP, Fremont NAACP and Fostoria NAACP, all of whose identity he furnished. He advised that he would estimate the membership of the Sandusky Chapter as 100, but did not know the size of the other chapters.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Sandusky NAACP. b6 b7C

Stark County, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, Canton, Ohio, advised on October 7, 1964 that the Stark County NAACP has about 200 members. He furnished the identity of the officers of the Stark County NAACP.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Stark County NAACP.

Toledo, Ohio NAACP

[redacted] of the Toledo Chapter of the NAACP, on September 28, 1964 furnished the identity of the officers of the Toledo Chapter and also advised that that organization currently has approximately 3,500 members. b6 b7C

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Toledo NAACP.

Youngstown, Ohio NAACP

CV T-56 advised on October 8, 1964 that the Youngstown NAACP has approximately 25 to 30 members and that it does not have any regular election of officers. However, the chapter is run by NATHANIEL LEE, who is President of the chapter and who appoints

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members to positions on the Executive Board. CV T-56 stated that LEE is also the President of the NAACP for the State of Ohio. He stated that he has never heard any Communist aims or propaganda expounded at any of the NAACP meetings. Among the officers of the Youngstown NAACP, identified by CV T-56, are the following:

NATHANIEL LEE - President of local chapter and President of the NAACP for the State of Ohio.

LEE has previously been identified in this report.

[redacted] - Member of the NAACP Educational Committee. b6 b7C

[redacted]

CV T-57 advised on June 21, 1960 that [redacted] was in attendance at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Youngstown, Ohio, on June 18, 1960 at which there was discussion concerning dissension in the CP.

[redacted] - Member of the Educational Committee.

[redacted]

CV T-25 advised on June 21, 1960 that at a CP meeting held in Youngstown, Ohio, on June 18, 1960, at which [redacted] was present, the Chairman of the Ohio CP announced that [redacted] was Organizer of the CP in Youngstown. b6 b7C

CV T-12 advised on June 1, 1961 that according to a leader of the Workers World Party in Youngstown, Ohio, [redacted] had either quit the CP or was thrown out, and that while he associated with Workers World Party members, he was not a member of the Workers World Party.

CV T-12 advised on February 4, 1964 that this same Workers World Party leader in Youngstown stated on January 30, 1964 that [redacted] had just quit coming around and had not been

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seen in months, but that he has done this before and then all of a sudden would show up as though nothing had happened.

Cleveland, Ohio NAACP

[CV T-16 advised on September 25, 1964 that] the Cleveland NAACP is currently conducting its annual membership drive and hopes to enroll about 20,000 members, its current membership being about 17,000 persons.

Concerning possible Communist influence in the NAACP, [CV T-16 stated that] it is the policy of the Cleveland NAACP to make every effort to prevent any person with Communist affiliations from taking any active part in the NAACP. He advised that the only person he knows with Communist background who holds a position in the NAACP is MORRIS JAFFA, a member of the Executive Committee. He advised that JAFFA has served in this capacity for a number of years, and his activities have been observed because of his reputation as a Communist. [CV T-16 stated that] at no time has he observed JAFFA to take a position which might be considered as a part of the CP line. [CV T-16 advised that] about a year ago, ERIC REINTHALER tried to become active in the NAACP, but that the necessary steps were taken to see that REINTHALER did not receive notice of meetings, and to see that he was not appointed to any committee, with the result that REINTHALER dropped out of the NAACP and joined CORE. Also, about a year ago, [redacted] wanted to become active in the NAACP. [CV T-16 stated that] he had heard of [redacted] alleged Communist affiliations, and consequently did not give [redacted] any consideration for positions of responsibility, as a result of which [redacted] resigned from the NAACP.

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MORRIS JAFFA, ERIC REINTHALER and [redacted] have previously been identified.

[CV T-45, on April 15, 1964,] furnished the program entitled "Fifth Annual Fight For Freedom Dinner" of the Cleveland NAACP, held April 12, 1964, which program listed the officers of the Cleveland NAACP and the members of the Executive Committee. The following persons listed therein, all of whom are members of the Executive Committee, are of significance to this report:

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[redacted]

CV T-46 advised on September 26, 1947 that on (U)
that date, [redacted] met with three Cleveland CP members, the meeting being held in BROWN's residence. The purpose of this meeting was to arrange for distribution of literature supporting the campaign of a candidate in a forthcoming election. CV T-46 did not identify [redacted] as one of the three members present.

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On October 12, 1949, CV T-47 furnished a list of subscribers to "The Worker", which list included the name of [redacted] CV T-47 stated that [redacted] had a five-month subscription which would expire on June 21, 1948. (U)

Ohio

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted]

The June 22, 1948 edition of the "Cleveland Press" contained an article entitled "Civil Rights Group Makes Six Points". This article reflects the names of the subscribers to the Ohio Civil Rights Congress, among these names being that of [redacted]

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The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

On October 14, 1944, CV T-48 reported that [redacted] of the Cedar Central Section of the Ohio CP, on that date conferred with [redacted] in order to obtain [redacted] help in getting persons to attend a meeting, nature of meeting being unknown to source. (U)

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On August 21, 1947 [redacted] advised CV T-49 that he had invited [redacted] to attend a testimonial banquet in honor of the Chairman of the Ohio CP, the occasion being the departure of the Ohio CP Chairman from the Cleveland area. According to [redacted] stated that he would attend. (U)

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On June 30, 1945, CV T-22 furnished a list of individuals who as of that date were subscribers to the "Daily Worker". Included on this list was the name [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland City Directory shows that [redacted] resided at [redacted] from 1945 to 1955. The "Daily Worker" is a former daily East Coast Communist publication, no longer being published. b6 b7C (U)

[redacted] (U)

OTHER by court order.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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On August 7, 1944 and on August 29, 1944, CV T-48 advised that HYMAN LUMER, a CP member of Cleveland at that time, had solicited [redacted] to teach a War Labor Board course at the Ohio School of Social Sciences. CV T-48 stated that [redacted] agreed to lecture on the regular aspect of the War Labor Board negotiations, but not to teach the subject as such. (U) (U)

The Ohio School of Social Sciences has been cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450.

OTHER per court order.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a former member of the CP who testified in 1962 on behalf of the Government at hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. On April 7, 1952 [redacted] advised that on April 2, 1952 FRIEDA KATZ spoke of [redacted] as a good lawyer to defend Communists before the Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted] b6 b7C

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stated that during this conversation FRIEDA KATZ commented that [redacted] was not a Communist. CV T-50, on November 14, 1960, furnished information indicating that [redacted] had contributed $5 to the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. (U) (C)

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CV T-58, who is well acquainted with [redacted] was interviewed on November 16, 1943, at which time he stated that it was his opinion that [redacted] admired the Russian form of goverment for what it had accomplished for the laboring man, but that [redacted] did not have any allegiance for any country other than the United States. He described [redacted] as being extremely interested in the labor movement and deeply interested in peace movements. (U) (C)

[redacted]

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An article appearing in the "Cleveland Herald" former Negro newspaper of general circulation in the Negro area of Cleveland, issue of May 14, 1943, stated that [redacted] of the National Negro Congress conference planned for Detroit, Michigan on May 29 and 30, 1943. Ohio

The National Negro Congress has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

OTHER per Court Order

CV T-31, in November, 1949, furnished a letter dated November 4, 1949 to [redacted] (U) (C)

[redacted] This letter mentioned [redacted] (U) (C)

CHESTER K. GILLESPIE

In a book entitled "Ohio Marches Toward Peace and

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Progress, 1937 Year Book, 150th Anniversary of the United States Constitution, 18th Anniversary of the Communist Party", on Page 50, there is set forth information that CHESTER K. GILLESPIE, President of the Cleveland Chapter of the NAACP was Chairman of the Judges' Committee in connection with an essay contest held in April, 1936 by the Cleveland Chapter of the Ohio Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The American League Against War and Fascism has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

OTHER per Court Order

[redacted]

The records of the Cleveland, Ohio Police Department further reflect that in September, 1939, one CHESTER K. GILLESPIE was a sponsor for Camp Robin Hood International Workers Order.

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JUDGE PERRY B. JACKSON

On October 21, 1943, CV T-48 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Cuyahoga County, held that date, GUS HALL, Chairman of the Cuyahoga County CP, made the statement that PERRY B. JACKSON's campaign was of utmost importance and mentioned that JACKSON, in some of his recent speeches, had praised ARNOLD JOHNSON, State Secretary of the Ohio CP. CV T-48 stated that ARNOLD JOHNSON had been a candidate for membership on the Cleveland City Board of Education in the primary election of 1943.

The September 30, 1944 issue of the "Cleveland Gazette", former weekly newspaper in Cleveland, contained a news article under the headline "Ohio School of Social Sciences Will Hear Judge PERRY B. JACKSON lecture".

A news item in the May 7, 1945 issue of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" shows that PERRY B. JACKSON spoke on May 6, 1945 before a "peace forum", which forum was publicly sponsored by the Glenville Club of the Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In connection with the above item, CV T-51 advised on May 7, 1945 that he was in attendance at the above "peace forum", and at the beginning of his talk, Judge JACKSON made it clear that he was not a member of the CPA. (U)

On August 4, 1945, CV T-49 advised that on that date, YETTA LAND, a member of the Executive Board of the Glenville Club of the CPA came to CPA Headquarters in Cleveland and advised that PERRY B. JACKSON was then a candidate for Cleveland Municipal Judge and had asked her to serve on his nominating committee. YETTA LAND inquired of ARNOLD JOHNSON as to his opinion as to whether she should serve. JOHNSON told LAND that she should serve on the committee; that "we gave the okay to PERRY JACKSON at the previous county central meeting of the CPA. He knows who he is asking and he knows your sympathies. We've got to work with him on my campaign also". (U)

OTHER per Court Order

[redacted] (U)

On January 25, 1957, [redacted] of the City of Cleveland, advised that he knew Judge JACKSON personally, having had contact with him b6 b7C

during the period 1947 to 1952, when [redacted] served in the Department of Public Safety and having followed his activities through the newspapers since that time. [redacted] stated that he vaguely recalled seeing newspaper articles of election "throwaways" stating that JACKSON had been endorsed by the local Communist group and that he had made an appearance at one or more Communist affairs. [redacted] stated that he feels certain that PERRY JACKSON was never a Communist, but that being a Negro campaigning for a judgeship, which position had traditionally been held by white judges, caused JACKSON to welcome all the support he could muster from whatever sources, including possible Communists. [redacted] stated that JACKSON is an intelligent, honest, reputable, civic-minded individual who is a credit to his race. [redacted] further observed that now that Judge JACKSON has gained the respect of the whole community he is in a position to be more independent and at this time would undoubtedly discourage or shun political support from any Communist group. b6 b7C

MORRIS JAFFA - Previously identified. b6 b7C

[redacted]

OTHER Per Court Order.

Ohio

[redacted] (U)

CHARLES P. ~~LUCAS~~ LUCAS

Ohio

[redacted] CV T-48 and CV T-49 advised during the period January 14, 1947 through October 21, 1947 that [redacted] they knew of eleven occasions when CHARLES LUCAS was in contact with CP leaders in the Cleveland area during that time. It is noted that at this time LUCAS was Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

[redacted] CV T-47 advised on February 27, 1948 that [redacted] one CHARLES LUCAS, of Cleveland, was at that time a subscriber to the "Daily Worker".

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WILLIAM GARFIELD CUMMINGS is a self-admitted former member of the CP who testified on behalf of the United States Government in 1949. He advised in February, 1949 that he attended an enlarged meeting of the CP Negro Commission in Cleveland on February 3, 1949. CUMMINGS stated that one of the leaders in the Negro Commission commented in his talk that the CP had made mistake after mistake in working with the NAACP and that was why the CP had no contacts in the leadership in the NAACP. This speaker stated that the CP should try to correct these mistakes and that they must and can get into the NAACP in order to build CP prestige. This speaker stated that the CP must learn to work with LUCAS even though the CP knows LUCAS to be a reactionary. According to CUMMINGS, this CP speaker stated that the CP knew that LUCAS would disagree with CP proposals but the CP must get to work to remove LUCAS from his state leadership in the NAACP. This speaker indicated that the CP would bring pressure to bear on LUCAS in an effort to have him removed from the NAACP.

CV T-52 advised on November 16, 1949 that a (U) meeting sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held on November 11, 1949 in Cleveland, Ohio, and that a number of guest speakers were present including CHARLES LUCAS of the NAACP.

On June 10, 1953, CV T-53 advised that on that date FRIEDA KATZ was told that LUCAS was in favor of a suggestion that she be given three tickets to the National NAACP Convention, scheduled in the near future. On June 22, 1953, this same source stated that FRIEDA KATZ then inquired of LUCAS as to whether or not she could send someone to this NAACP Convention. According to CV T-53, LUCAS commented that he wished she had talked to him sooner as it was too late to do this now. (U)

and CV T-54 (U)

CV T-53 advised during the period April 8, 1952 to September 4, 1953 that FRIEDA KATZ, was in contact with CHARLES LUCAS of the NAACP on at least 22 occasions during that time. Sources stated that it was apparent that LUCAS and FRIEDA KATZ were on quite friendly terms, and on October 27, 1952 FRIEDA KATZ commented to LUCAS that she would try to get some NAACP members for him. Sources pointed out that (U)

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during this time FRIEDA KATZ was active in the Civil Rights Congress, in addition to being a prominent CP member in Cleveland. (U)

The "Cleveland Press", issue of January 20, 1958, contained an article entitled "Subversive Link Denied By LUCAS". The article mentioned that CHARLES P. LUCAS had been nominated by Mayor ANTHONY CELEBREZZE of Cleveland to be the first Negro named to the Cleveland Transit Board. However, efforts were being made to block LUCAS' appointment because he was a "leftist". The article stated that LUCAS calmly denied accusations that he had a record of association with subversive and Communist front groups. LUCAS insisted he was a loyal American and his efforts in behalf of racial equality and nondiscrimination were by no means "subversive". In his former capacity as NAACP Executive Secretary, LUCAS said he may have had contacts with "leftists" but that did not make him a Communist sympathizer.

L. PEARL MITCHELL

ARTHUR OTTO HASSER, a member of the CP in the Cincinnati, Ohio area from 1929 to 1939, in 1940 furnished a pamphlet entitled "Call For The National Negro Congress". A notation on the front of this pamphlet stated "On To The National Negro Congress - Chicago, Illinois, February 14, 1936". The pamphlet listed the endorsers of the National Negro Congress residing in the United States, one being Miss L. PEARL MITCHELL of Cleveland.

In 1941, Mr. WILLIAM O. WALKER, editor of the "Cleveland Call and Post", a local Cleveland Negro newspaper, gave some information concerning some of the endorsers to the National Negro Congress. He stated that he knew "LILLIE" PEARL MITCHELL as one of the National Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and considered her an excellent woman who was respected by both the white and Negroes alike in the Cleveland area.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", issue of February 3, 1941 carried an article listing Miss L. PEARL MITCHELL as one of the persons elected as a State Director of the Ohio Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

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A characterization of the Ohio Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is contained in the Appendix hereto.

The September 30, 1944 issue of the "Cleveland Gazette" carried an article entitled "Ohio School of Social Sciences Will Hear Judge PERRY B. JACKSON lecture". This article indicated that a course in Negro history was being included in the above school and that PEARL MITCHELL would be one of the persons taking part in the lectures and panel discussions.

C. COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Akron, Ohio CORE

WILLIAM BERGER, Promotion Department, "Akron Beacon Journal", Akron, Ohio, on October 13, 1964 furnished the identity of the officers of the Akron CORE Chapter. He advised that he did not know the exact number of members in the Akron CORE, but that it was well under 100.

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Akron CORE Chapter.

Cleveland, Ohio CORE

CV T-34 advised on September 14, 1964 that the newly elected officers of the Cleveland CORE Chapter were as follows:

Chairman - [redacted]

Vice-Chairman - [redacted]

Treasurer - [redacted]

Corresponding Secretary - [redacted]

Recording Secretary - [redacted]

Executive Board Members at Large - ANTOINE PEROT, [redacted] and [redacted]

This source stated that [redacted] continues to serve

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as Executive Secretary of the chapter on a full-time, paid basis.

The source stated that all of the above persons are considered by CORE to be anti-Communist and, in particular, all of them participated in the successful drive to eliminate all persons believed to have SWP or other subversive connections or sympathies in the CORE election of officers on September 1, 1964. The source stated that the above persons were nominated specifically because they were believed to have no subversive connections and ran in opposition to other candidates who were believed to have such connections or sympathies.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On August 14, 1964, CV T-40 made available some (S) names and addresses of officers, sponsores and associates of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS). Included on the list of Associates was the name [redacted]

A characterization of AIMS appears in the Appendix Section.

On September 17, 1964, CV T-41 advised that AIMS, which was set up to circumvent the McCarran Act, is not a membership type organization. He furnished the following information concerning persons who are termed Associates of AIMS: (S) (U)

Those persons, who are affiliated with AIMS, generally speaking, outside of the office staff and who are active in behalf of AIMS, are called Associates. (S) (U)

An Associate can be described as an individual usually of some prominence, or who has had some special training or education such as professors, scientists, economists, etc., who are willing to be of assistance to AIMS in some positive manner. (S) (U)

An example of an individual who would qualify as an Associate of AIMS would be a scientist or an (S) (U)

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economist who would review, synopsize, and/or, in some cases, clip articles for AIMS from the various periodicals in his particular field. (U)

Another more obvious example of an individual who can be described as an Associate of AIMS would be a professor assigned to teach courses in the many colleges and universities, especially in such subjects as Marxism, History, Economics, etc., where the Communist line is easily adaptable to the course, in most cases, not openly, but rather discreetly.

For a person to be listed as an Associate of AIMS, it is reasonable to believe that HERBERT APTHEKER, Director of AIMS, has good reason to think that this individual, at least to some extent, is under his influence. This, of course, is the same as saying that the person has leanings toward Communism to some extent. This, however, would not mean that this individual is a CP member, but that he could be described as an individual sympathetic towards Communism to some degree. (U)

On October 2, 1964, CV T-42 advised that [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio. The source stated that [redacted] has been very active in the civil rights movement in Cleveland and is currently [redacted].

The source stated that [redacted] has described himself as a "socialist" in that he believes in government ownership of the basic means of production and government welfare policies. The source further advised, however, that [redacted] has expressed strong opposition to socialistic groups which embody a revolutionary concept such as the CP and the SWP. The source stated that [redacted] was one of the CORE leaders who was most instrumental in removing SWP members and sympathizers from official positions in CORE during the election of officers on September 1, 1964. b6 b7C

On October 22, 1964, CV T-9 advised that he is well acquainted with [redacted] and that [redacted] is definitely opposed to the SWP and the CP. The source stated that because of his interest in socialism and in connection with his (U)

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[redacted] he knows that [redacted] reads extensively in the field of political and economic theory. The source stated that it is his opinion that any study by [redacted] in the Marxist-Leninist field would be because of his intellectual curiosity and would not be for the purpose of furthering the CP or the SWP. (U) CONFIDENTIAL b6 b7C

CV T-34 advised on July 23, 1964 that the Cleveland Chapter of CORE was in the process of adopting a new constitution which would enable CORE to expel from membership any member who associates himself with any other group or organization which expounds a philosophy contradictory to the fundamental principles of CORE or attempts to subvert the CORE group through allegiance to other groups or organizations. The source advised that although this provision does not specifically mention the CP or the SWP, everyone in the organization realized that the purpose of the provision was to provide for the expulsion of persons affiliated with such organizations. The source subsequently advised that the new constitution was adopted by the Cleveland Chapter without any opposition concerning the above provision. (U)

On September 14, 1964, the same source advised that the following are among the persons who are currently members of CORE, but who hold no official positions and exert no influence in the programs or policies of the organization:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ERIC REINTHALER b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ELSIE TARCAI b6 b7C

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Characterizations of the above persons have been previously set forth in this report.

CV T-34 advised on July 23, 1964 that the Cleveland CORE Chapter has a membership of approximately 250. (U)

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Kent, Ohio CORE

On October 14, 1964, CV T-43 identified the officers of the Kent Chapter of CORE which he stated is located on the campus of Kent State University and which is a recognized campus organization. He stated that [redacted] of this chapter. (U)

[redacted] Ohio

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On February 28, 1964, [redacted] was interviewed by Agents of the FBI and during the course of the interview he stated that he was affiliated with the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at Kent, Ohio, and that he was trying to get the YSA approved as a campus organization.

CV T-43 also identified [redacted] of Kent State Chapter of CORE. (U)

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[redacted]

CV T-43 advised on June 2, 1964 that he had learned from a source whose identity he did not wish to reveal, that [redacted] was one of the students at Kent State who was in the process of forming a YSA unit in Kent, Ohio. (U)

CV T-43 estimated the membership of the Kent CORE Chapter to be 25. (U)

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b7C

Toledo, Ohio CORE

[redacted] of the Toledo NAACP Chapter, furnished the identity of the officers and Executive Committee of the Toledo CORE Chapter on October 12, 1964 and at that time estimated the CORE membership as 35.

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Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Toledo CORE.

Warren, Ohio CORE

[redacted] Warren, Ohio Police Department, on October 2, 1964, furnished the identity of the officers of the Warren Chapter of CORE. He stated that this group has no headquarters and that he knows of only one meeting held by the chapter, that being on August 2, 1964. He stated that the group is so new that it does not yet have a formal membership. b6 b7C

Sources of the Cleveland Office have furnished no subversive information identifiable with any of the officers and/or known members of the Warren CORE Chapter.

D. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC. b6 b7C

CV T-9 advised on September 25, 1964 that he had learned from [redacted] of Freedom Fighters, Inc. (FF), that FF was originally formed by [redacted] for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes in Cleveland and that it is an inter-racial group. Early activity of this group consisted of demonstrations for jobs for Negroes, but in recent months FF has directed its activities to the civil rights program generally, rather than to just the question of unemployment. The FF has now joined CORE, under CORE's rules of nonviolence, in almost all of CORE's projects. According to [redacted] there are "about 150 names on the membership roster", but he only sees about 20 persons at meetings. (U)

CV T-44 advised on October 11, 1964 that he attended (U) a FF meeting that date, held for the purpose of discussing new leadership, but as fewer than ten persons were present, little business was conducted. b6 b7C

CV T-9 furnished the identity of the three officers of FF as as September 25, 1964, one of these officers being [redacted] Of the members known to CV T-9, one [redacted] has heretofore been identified in this report. CV T-9 advised that [redacted] does not hold any position in the FF and does not exert any influence with either the officers

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or membership of the group. CV T-9 advised on September 25, 1964 that he knows [redacted] well, and that he is not connected with the CP or SWP. (C) (U)

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b7C

[redacted], in his application for a position with the United States Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to the question, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party, USA, or any Communist or Fascist organization?", stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950."

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-6 advised on August 4, 1964 that a meeting of FF was held in Cleveland on July 25, 1964 at the YMCA, and among the approximately 50 persons present were ERIC [redacted] REINTHALER and [redacted] none of whom took an active part in this meeting. (C) (U)

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Characterizations of the REINTHALERs and SMID have heretofore been set forth.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York.

A P P E N D I X

[redacted]

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CLEVELAND BRANCH
INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)

On December 24, 1958, a source advised that he knew the Cleveland Branch of the ISL to have been a branch of the National Organization known as the ISL, which national organization maintained headquarters at 114 West 14th Street in New York City. He stated that he knew the Cleveland Branch ISL to have been in existence prior to 1952 and was quite sure it was established when the organization split from the Socialist Workers Party.

This source stated that it was his personal knowledge that at the Cleveland Branch ISL meeting in the latter part of September, 1958, a letter from the National Office of the ISL was read, stating that the ISL had been officially dissolved on September 18, 1958. Source stated that since that date, the Cleveland Branch met only informally until December 15, 1958, when former members of the Cleveland Branch ISL met with members of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation in Cleveland and filled out formal individual applications for membership in that organization. Source advised that these former ISL members were voted into the Cleveland Chapter of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation at this same meeting.

A P P E N D I X

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND BRANCH

A source in April, 1943, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized about 1938 or 1939, and was affiliated with the National SWP and followed its policies and directives.

A second source on May 28, 1964, advised that the Cleveland Branch SWP, with approximately sixteen members, is affiliated with the National SWP, and is currently active in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

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CLEVELAND JEWISH FOLK CHORUS (CJFC)

A source on September 23, 1955, reported that the CJFC in Cleveland was then a member of the Jewish Music Alliance (JMA), which had headquarters in New York City. The CJFC, which was formerly known as the Gesang Farein and the Jewish Peoples Singing Society, was formed about thirty years ago, and was sponsored by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO).

The JPFO and the IWO have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Morning Freiheit (MF), issue of March 9, 1960, reflected that representatives of the CJFC participated in the plenum of the JMA on March 6, 1960, in New York City.

House Report, March 29, 1944, of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, indicates that the MF "has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."

A second source advised on May 27, 1964, that the CJFC continues active in the Cleveland area and some of the members support the Morning Freiheit. It is considered one of the progressive Jewish groups in Cleveland, along with the Yiddisher Kultur Farband (YKUF).

The YKUF is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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COMMUNITY FORUM, aka
Social and Fraternal Cousins Club,
Progressive Community Forum

On July 26, 1960, a source advised that the Community Forum (CF) was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, about October, 1959, as the Social and Fraternal Cousins Community Forum and finally the present name Community Forum was adopted.

Source advised that the CF was formed by people who consider themselves "progressive" and who had formerly associated in various other organizations in Cleveland. Some CF members have been members of the Communist Party (CP) in the past, and some have been members of or active in various CP front groups.

At CF meetings the members participated in fraternal and cultural activities, including panel discussions, book reviews, lectures, and film showings. In discussion periods at CF meetings, some of the CF members present have taken the opportunity to espouse the CP "line" on the topics under discussion.

Source advised on October 21, 1963, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the CF for the 1963-64 season.

[redacted]

A second source advised on February 18, 1960, that [redacted] is an old-time Communist who was active in CP affairs in the past. [redacted] belonged to the old County Central CP Committee and although this source has not seen [redacted] at any CP affairs in recent years, source felt [redacted] still sympathized with the aims of the CP. b6 b7C

This second source also advised on August 21, 1961, that [redacted] attended a CP gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 19, 1961, and source believed that all those in attendance at this affair were considered to be CP members, otherwise they would not have been invited to this affair.

A third source indicated on June 22, 1964, that the CF continued to function in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, and this group held its last meeting of the 1963-64 season at South Euclid, Ohio, on June 5, 1964.

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, [redacted] identified himself and [redacted] as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and [redacted] obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement. b6 b7C

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of

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the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

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MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on February 16, 1962, that Gerald Quinn, a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from New York, was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1961, by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of New York to organize an MDC in Cleveland, and that Quinn, with the aid of Ted and Frances Dostal, members of WWP, and Willie Mae Mallory, organized an MDC in Cleveland with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On March 3, 1964, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of Willie Mae Mallory in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, North Carolina.

A second source advised March 12, 1964, that the purpose of MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of Willie Mae Mallory, Richard Crowder and Harold Reape who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, February 27, 1964, on charges of kidnapping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Stegall in Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a race riot in that city.

This source stated on May 21, 1964, that Headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, with Clarence Seniors as Chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified Clarence Seniors as a member of WWP.

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

> "Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."
>
> (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "operation Abolition", Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, and 28, 1963.

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CLEVELAND COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (CCPFB), aka OHIO COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (OCPFB)

An informant in January, 1941, furnished an announcement stating, "Calling all Americans to an Ohio Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), Cleveland City Club, February 2, 1941." The announcement states the "Conference called by" Ohio Provisional Committee," and lists the aims of the Conference as "Establish Ohio Chapter of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Combat Discrimination on the Ground of Race, Nationality, or Non-Citizenship; Amend the Naturalization Laws by Reducing the Fees, Moderating the Educational Requirements and Abolishing Discrimination on the Ground of Race and Economic Viewpoint; Prevent Destruction of American families by Deportation; Maintain the Traditional Right of Asylum for Political and Religious Refugees in the United States."

This same informant, in February, 1941, reported that the conference on February 2, 1941, to establish the Ohio Chapter of the ACPFB, was dominated by the Communist Party, 63 of the 121 persons present being members of the Communist Party.

A second informant advised on April 15, 1963, that meetings held by the organization during the past recent years have been referred to as Cleveland Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (CCPFB) meetings and Cleveland ACPFB meetings. Prior to this the organization was referred to as the Ohio Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The CCPFB has held no meetings since June of 1961. It has no officers, bank account, or formal membership. All activities of the CCPFB, when active, had to be approved by the ACPFB. The CCPFB gave full support to any decisions made by the ACPFB.

The ACPFB has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC),
aka, Provisional Organizing Committee
for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-
Leninist Party; Provisional Committee for
the Reconstitution of the Marxist-Leninist
Communist Party; Provisional Committee to
Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows regarding the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party:

"PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC * * * was formed in August, 1958, by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'

"'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee Group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

"'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party * * *.'

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"'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism.'" (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pages 69 and 70.)

[redacted], on December 15, 1958, reported that the first meeting of the Cleveland Branch, POC, was held on December 14, 1958, under the direction of [redacted] of the Cleveland Branch. b6 b7C

[redacted] is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, who furnished information to the Government and testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1962.

A source on February 26, 1963, reported that [redacted] on February 8, 1963, stated that the National Office of the POC provides most of the financial support received by the Cleveland area POC. b6 b7C

A second source advised on May 4, 1964, that as of that date, the POC in Cleveland is known to have four members.

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WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Women's International Democratic Federation":

"1. Cited as a Communist front 'which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement.' Also cited as an 'organization (which) frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April, 1949.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities House of Representatives, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released on October 23, 1949, P. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.)

"2. Cited as being among 'international Communist fronts *** functioning at the present time.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

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WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member [redacted] split from the SWP. b6 b7C

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the National organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above,
at Cleveland.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	10/31/64	9/1/64 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jgs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Dissemination of this report to Intelligence Agencies is left to the Bureau in accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

Special Agents observing [redacted] in the picket line at Paterson, New Jersey, on 7/4/63, were SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

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b7C

ENCL BEHIND FILE
ENCL COPY ONLY
ENCL BEHIND FILE

NO DISSEMINATION
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		100-442529-285
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)		REC-49
1 - New York (RM)		3
3 - Newark (100-43052)		17 NOV 1964
		REC-57

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency		
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 12-8-64	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S	
By	BY:	

INT. SEC.

69 DEC 15 1964

Incl report 808 N.R.

NK 100-48052
EWC/raz

Newark informants advised in August 1964 that [redacted] attended a meeting of the NJCP State Board held 8/2/64. [redacted] was congratulated at this meeting for his excellent work in the civil rights movement and it was announced that he had been elected a section leader in the NAACP.

It was subsequently determined from Detective [redacted] Hackensack, N. J., PD, that [redacted] cousin, [redacted] of the Bergen County (where [redacted] resides and is employed) Chapter of the NAACP, caused a check of all of the records of the Bergen County Chapter of the NAACP and that no information was available concerning [redacted] According to [redacted] is not a member of the Bergen County Chapter of the NAACP and does not hold any office therein. b6 b7C

In view of the conflicting nature of the above information, which impairs its creditability, the information concerning [redacted] being an officer in the NAACP is not being utilized in this report.

Whenever an organization is mentioned in this report, but no characterization appears in the appendix, it is because no approved characterization is available.

Characterization for the CHNC was approved in 1959, but is the most recent approved characterization available.

NK 100-48052
EWC/raz

FBI agents who observed individuals departing for the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, are:

SUBJECTS	AGENTS
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C

NK 100-48052
EWC:mjf

Portions of this report were prepared by the following Special Agents:

I. STRATEGY

CP, USA
NJCP

NJDBA

SWP

LNVC

b6
b7C

II. TACTICS

Demonstration at Newark City Hall, 5/11/63

Demonstration at Trenton, New Jersey, 3/24/63

In Support of Integration of Schools at Englewood, New Jersey

Demonstration at Newark City Hall, 6/10/63

Rally at Essex County Court House, 8/2/64

MOW, 8/28/63

Demonstration at Barringer High School Building Site, July-August, 1963

March on Trenton, 10/26/63

Racial Disturbance, Paterson, New Jersey, 8/11-14/64

b6
b7C

NK 100-48052
EWC:mjf

Demonstration at Democratic National Convention [redacted] b6 b7C

All Demonstrations by LNVC [redacted]

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

UCN [redacted] b6 b7C

Newark Chapter, NALC [redacted]

Citizens for Representative Government [redacted]

CORE [redacted]

NAACP [redacted]

Peoples Organization of New Brunswick and Franklin Township [redacted]

Central New Jersey Civil Rights Council [redacted] b6 b7C

Newark Community Union Project, aka [redacted]

CHNC [redacted]

Mississippi Summer Project [redacted]

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

E

NK 100-48052
EWC/raz

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
NK T-1	100-36659-192
NK T-2	
NK T-3	
NK T-4	
NK T-5 (by request)	100-477333-10
NK T-6	
NK T-7	
NK T-8	
NK T-9	
NK T-10 NY 694-S*	
NK T-11	
NK T-12 (by request)	
NK T-13	

b7D
b6
b7C
b7D

3

NK 100-48052
EWC/raz

b7D

NK T-14 [redacted] [redacted] b7D

NK T-15 [redacted] b7D [redacted]

NK T-16 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D [redacted] b7D

NK T-17 [redacted] b7D

NK T-18
NY 4212-S*

NK T-19 [redacted] b7D [redacted] b7D

NK T-20 [redacted] b7D Characterization

NK T-21 [redacted] Characterization

NK T-22 [redacted] b7D Instant report. Info re [redacted] orally to SA [redacted] 10/22/64. b6 b7C b7D

NK T-23 [redacted]
(Protected because of [redacted] 157-1608-1 through 9

NK T-24 [redacted]

NK T-25 [redacted] b7D

NK T-26 [redacted]

NK T-27 [redacted] Characterization
b6
b7C
b7D
(by request)

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NK T-34 [redacted] b7D Characterization
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NK T-36 [redacted] b7D Characterization

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LEAD:

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Will submit a quartedy report under this title to reach the Bureau by 2/1/65.

CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from the following informants and PSI's which could reasonably result in compromising sources of continuing value and could impair their future effectiveness.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Newark, New Jersey b6 b7C
Date: October 31, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C[redacted]

Synopsis:

Strategy: This report covers period of 1/1/63 - 9/30/64.

NJCP State Board on 3/1/63 considered means of supporting fight for integration of Englewood, N. J., public schools through petitions and by supporting a demonstration to be held in Trenton, N. J. Plan of work for 1963 in possession of JAMES LUSTIG, NJCP Chairman, stated that Negro workers constitute most exploited and discriminated group, and work amongst them is most important part of "our activity". Plan called for organizing of unemployed Negro workers in Newark through NALC in co-operation with Negro churches; special attention to building and printing trades unions concerning admission of Negro youth as apprentices and students in trade schools; exposure of housing conditions; and organization of people to fight for lower rent and more low cost housing. BEN DAVIS addressed expanded NJCP State Board meeting 8/11/63 on Negro problems. DAVIS described present revolutionary period as a peaceful revolution for status. LEW MOROZE reported to a CP unit on 8/21/63 on "Role of Party Members in Negro Struggle". MOROZE asked CP members to surround themselves with "grass roots" elements of the masses involved in the Negro struggle. NJ Chapter of WEB Du Bois Clubs of America decided its members should join such groups as CORE and NAACP. In May 1963, the Newark SWP distributed a leaflet which demanded that Negroes in Birmingham be armed. A member of the SWP has predicted that race riots will continue and that there will be a "blood bath" in what he termed self-defense of the Negroes. LNVC strategy has included picketing at civil rights demonstrations; appealing to political

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officials protesting rent increases at housing project; and attempted legal recourse to USDC, Washington, DC in suit to protest unequal representation in Southern states. LNVC program demands equality on Negro percentage basis.

Tactics: In January 1963, JAMES LUSTIG attempted through contacts to have Newark Branch of NALC form an Unemployed Council. At that time no suitable person was found to head such a council. Wife of NJCP chairman urged Unemployed Council of Newark to picket Newark City Hall in support of people of Birmingham. JAMES LUSTIG made arrangements on 5/8/63 for preparation of leaflets calling for demonstration at Newark City Hall on 5/11/63 under auspices of Newark Branch of NALC. LUSTIG led about 10 or 12 persons who participated in demonstration at Newark City Hall on 5/11/63. JAMES LUSTIG and other CP members made plans for support of demonstration at Trenton, N. J., on 3/24/63 to secure publicity concerning struggle for school integration in Englewood. Twelve to fourteen NJCP members from Newark, NJ, participated in the demonstration at Trenton. LNVC has attempted to hold traffic "stall-in" at opening of New York World's Fair 4/22/64, and has held or attempted to hold LNVC rallies in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Orange, Trenton, Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., from 6/64 to 9/64.

SWP, Newark Branch, sent [redacted] to Trenton, N. J., to participate in picket line on 3/24/63 in support of integration of public schools at Englewood, N. J. b6 b7C

Approximately 100 persons participated in picket line at Newark City Hall on 6/10/63 under sponsorship of Newark Co-Ordinating Committee. This picketing was outgrowth of an idea pushed by JAMES LUSTIG. Two CP members participated in picket line.

Mrs. DANIEL FITZGERALD, Co-Chairman of North Jersey Coordinating Committee for the March on Washington 8/28/63 (MOW). 14 CP members observed departing for MOW. HARRY BLOKSBERG informed his CP club that MOW was successfully held but had lost its militancy and that bad part of MOW was the failure of participants to realize that civil rights and end to unemployment can come only with socialism.

7500 copies of "The Militant" were sold in Washington, D. C. on 8/28/63.

March on Trenton 10/26/63 attended by 4000 Negroes protesting job bias in industries in NJ. Participating were 25 members LNVC. BAYARD RUSTIN one of principal speakers. Four known CP members at Trenton rally. DANIEL and SOPHIE FITZGERALD identified as CP members participated in picket line at Paterson City Hall July 1963 protesting job discrimination on new city building construction.

Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations:

LUSTIG succeeded in organizing UCN in April 1963. Purpose of UCN given as reducing of unemployment among Negroes and to achieve racial equality in unions and job retraining programs. Non-communist among UCN leadership became alarmed at influence of communists in UCN and over communist opposition merged UCN into Newark Branch of NALC where it became the Unemployed Committee of the NALC. LUSTIG was upset over this action. LUSTIG active in preparing Newark NALC press release and supporting Newark NALC leaflet distributions. [redacted] NJCP, very active member of Unemployed Committee of Newark NALC. Informant stated CP always trying to lead NALC and LUSTIG had keen interest in Newark NALC. Work of CP members stimulated Newark NALC activities and pulled it out of its doldrums of 1961 and 1962. [redacted] no longer active by Feb. 1964. Constitution of NALC excludes CP members from holding office in NALC but not from membership. Individual NALC chapters governed by own by-laws. b6 b7C

[redacted] and others with past CP affiliations were active in small group known as Peoples Organization of New Brunswick and Franklin Township, which is now defunct.

Following persons identified as affiliated with CORE in NJ:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Communist associations of these persons set forth. [redacted]

NAACP nationally and locally in Essex County, NJ, follows a policy of excluding CP members from participation in its activities. Past and present CP members and SWP members express continuing interest in NAACP in NJ. All Newark SWP members instructed to join NAACP. [redacted] NJSWP, very active in Newark NAACP. [redacted] manned NAACP headquarters during racial demonstration, Paterson, NJ, Aug. 1964. b6 b7C

The Newark Community Union Project, formerly the

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Newark Full Employment Committee operated in the Clinton Hill area of Newark since early in July 1964 bringing slum and housing conditions in that area to the attention of the public and civic officials and demanding action to alleviate these conditions. Communist affiliations, sympathies or associations of some persons involved set forth. This was principally a summer activity utilizing students but some activity is continuing.

[redacted] NJCP in 1956, ROSE and ART HEYMAN, NJCP in 1961 and HELEN WINTERS, who received "Daily Worker" and the "Worker" in 1953, held leadership positions in [redacted] CHNC during 1963 and 1964. [redacted] usually tries to control CHNC meetings with support of HELENWINTERS and ROSE and ART HEYMAN. WINTERS composes andedits CHNC paper. ROSE HEYMAN and HELEN WINTERS handle CHNC funds. In May 1964, ROSE HEYMAN submitted letter of resignation from position of President of CHNC because she did not like way [redacted] was "calling all the shots". ROSE later agreed to remain President if more co-operation received from [redacted] and HEYMANS active with students who came to Newark, NJ, in summer of 1964 to work on neighborhood projects; in September, 1964 a potential split in CHNC developed as a result of friction between [redacted] and students. Current membership of CHNC approaches 300. CHNC by-laws do not restrict CP members from membership or holding office.

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DETAILS:

The following abbreviations are utilized in this report:

Organization	Abbreviation
Communist Party	CP
Communist Party, USA	CP, USA
New Jersey District of Communist Party, USA	NJCP
Negro American Labor Council	NALC
Congress of Racial Equality	CORE
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	NAACP
Labor Negro Vanguard Conference	LNVC
New Jersey Chapter of WEB Du Bois Clubs of America	NJDBA
Socialist Workers Party	SWP
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America	DBA

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
New Jersey District (NJCP)

The NJCP compromises the geographical area of the State of New Jersey. C.P. member

At a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on March 1, 1963, DAN FITZGERALD reported on the Englewood School integration problem. FITZGERALD stated that a committee called the Paterson Emergency Committee to Support the Englewood School Fight had been organized with offices at 176 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey, and this committee had prepared a petition to be distributed, signed and presented to the Governor of New Jersey. FITZGERALD distributed copies of this petition to those present at the meeting of the State Board.

FITZGERALD claimed that the Englewood situation had become a national issue. FITZGERALD urged that contributions be given to the Paterson committee and suggested that the CP get behind this and circulate the petitions, but he warned that the CP should have no direct connection with this matter. N.J. C.P. member

DAVID BERKOWITZ discussed the Englewood situation and stated that he had attempted to interest leaders of CORE in the Englewood matter but had been unable to do so.

GERT MANN criticized the form of the petition because it began, "We the people of Paterson" which would not look right if signatures were obtained in other areas of the state. N.J. C.P. member

GEORGE SHELDRICH stated that he had already distributed some of the petitions among unions.

The petition and the Englewood situation were the topics of further discussion. A proposal to invite a representative of the Paterson committee to address the reception for JAMES JACKSON, editor of the "Worker", scheduled for March 16, 1963, was refused because it would give opponents an opportunity to "red bait" and claim that the CP was involved in the Englewood situation.

C.P. member
NJ JAMES LUSTIG appointed DAVID BERKOWITZ and GERT MANN as a committee of two to attempt to have the petition of the Paterson committee retyped in a form more suitable for

distribution in areas outside of Paterson.

NK T-1
3/4/63

Characterizations of JAMES LUSTIG, DAN FITZGERALD, DAVID BERKOWITZ, GERT MANN and GEORGE SHELDRICH appear in the glossary hereto.

"The Worker" is an East coast communist newspaper.

In June 1963, JAMES LUSTIG had in his possession a suggested plan of work for New Jersey in 1963, which included the following under the heading Negro Work:

Negro workers constitute the most exploited and most discriminated group. Work amongst them to alleviate their grievances is the most important part of our activity.

1. Through the NALC start to organize the unemployed Negro worker in Newark in co-operation with the Negro churches.

2. Also through the NALC approach the unions and trade schools to admit negro youngsters as apprentices and students in trade schools. Special attention to be paid to the building and printing trades.

3. Unions and chapters of the NAACP to co-operate to help negro unemployed secure jobs and learn jobs.

4. Housing conditions to be exposed and people organized to fight for lower rent, better sanitary conditions and more low cost housing.

NK T-8
6/20/63

BEN DAVIS of New York addressed an expanded State Board meeting of the NJCP on August 11, 1963. DAVIS spoke at length concerning Negro problems. DAVIS described the 1930's as a revolutionary period in the United States. DAVIS compared the 1930's with what he described as the current revolutionary period in the United States. DAVIS

stated that the revolution in the 1930's was a defensive revolution consisting for a fight for bread, while the current revolutionary period consists of an offensive revolution involving a fight for status. DAVIS stated that many people are involved in the struggle today and these people can take part because of all the work being done by the socialist allies. DAVIS stated further that the socialist countries will isolate the warmongers and those holding back progress. DAVIS stated also that the growth of the nations of Africa will make for the deterioration of the capitalist system.

DAVIS pointed out that the bases of the present revolution is in the South and this revolution is a continuation of the revolution that began with the Civil War.

DAVIS said that the current revolution is a peaceful revolution without violence or arms. He stated that many different forces are working towards the same goal and this revolution will win freedom primarily by direct action of peaceful masses. DAVIS mentioned that the Muslim group in America was losing out due to their refusal to take a position on the recent strife in Birmingham, Alabama. DAVIS said that the primary appeal of the Muslims is to the middle classes and the CP must appeal to the working class. DAVIS said that there is actually no question but that the main enemy is still the capitalist system and not the Muslims. He observed that the CP recognizes that the Negroes must continue to work with the white people while the Muslims believe that the Negroes must go their own way.

DAVIS in his talk stated that the Negro rights movement must work with labor forces as the struggle is really on behalf of the entire working class, both white and Negro. DAVIS expressed the opinion that the NALC is the most important organization fighting for negro rights and is the organization that will fuse the Negroes with the labor movement.

NK T-2
8/13/63

A characterization of the NATION OF ISLAM appears in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of BENJAMIN DAVIS appears in the glossary hereto.

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At a meeting of a unit of the NJCP held August 21, 1963, LEW MOROZE delivered a report entitled, "Role of Party Members in Negro Struggle".

MOROZE said that the CP must change its way of working in the Negro struggle. He felt that CP members must play an intelligent role but must not isolate themselves. CP members, according to MOROZE, must raise the level of the struggle and identify the problems of the Negro people with the problems of America. To accomplish this, all CP units must work into the Negro civil rights struggle.

MOROZE suggested that because security did not permit the distribution of "The Worker" personally to Negroes, CP members should compile a mailing list and distribute " The Worker" to these persons by mail.

MOROZE urged that CP members surround themselves with "grass roots" elements of the masses involved in the Negro struggle. MOROZE stressed the need for Negro unity with labor and suggested that the NALC and CORE should visit every local union in the vicinity of Newark, New Jersey. He also suggested that NALC representatives visit white churches, city organizations and synagogues to build Negro-white unity.

MOROZE stated it is necessary for the rank and file of the CP to participate in all phases of the Negro struggle and recommended that the CP publish an information bulletin which would regularly include information concerning civil rights and Negro history.

NK T-2
8/22/63

A characterization of LEW MOROZE appears in the glossary hereto.

NJCP members had recently addressed 120 post cards to U. S. Senators from New Jersey. These postcards were to be distributed at meetings of culture groups in the Lakowood area of New Jersey for use by supporters of civil rights legislation.

NK T-15
9/4/63

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At a meeting of a CP club in Newark, New Jersey, on September 17, 1963, a member reported that members of the Newark Branch of the NALC had met with a Negro minister on September 17, 1963, at which time a Negro CP member took the opportunity to raise some questions which JAMES LUSTIG desired to have discussed. The minister was asked what would be done as a memorial for the recent killings of the six Negro children in Birmingham, Alabama; and whether the minister would assume leadership of the "FREEDOM NOW" PARTY at Newark, which appeared to be an outgrowth of a gathering in Washington, D. C., following the MOW August 28, 1963, with the objective of forming an all-Negro third party in the United States.

The minister had no plans to memorialize the killings in Birmingham, but agreed to contact other ministers in Newark, New Jersey, to consider a march by their congregations as a memorial to the killings in Birmingham. The minister refused to assume leadership of the "FREEDOM NOW" PARTY, stating that he was a member of one of the two major political parties and that a third party at that time would tend to split the Negroes.

It was further reported to the NJCP club on September 17, 1963, that the NJCP member had also broached to the minister a suggestion originating with HARRY BLOKSBERG that Negros should begin forming "minutemen" groups in each community to act as strong-arm groups which would protect Negros from violence. The Negro minister strongly opposed the formation of such "minutemen" groups, stating his church could not be used as a meeting place for such groups because the Negro struggle is a peaceful struggle and should remain so.

IRVING POTASH, who was present at the CP club meeting, described the "FREEDOM NOW" PARTY as a Trotskyite-dominated group and stated the CP should not support the "FREEDOM NOW" PARTY. POTASH also felt that a third party was inadvisable.

NK T-2
9/18/63

Characterizations of HARRY BLOKSBERG and IRVING POTASH appear in the glossary hereto.

(B) Other Communist Groups

(1) New Jersey Chapter of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (NJDBA), also known as New Jersey Youth Committee for the Chicago Convention, New Jersey Youth Organizing Committee, New Jersey Youth Committee.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America appears in the appendix hereto.

JARVIS TYNER, East Coast Co-Ordinator of the WEB Du Bois Clubs of America, and MARTY CUCCHIARO both spoke on civil rights struggles in the south at a rally of the NJDBA, on August 15, 1964. They said that everyone should join in protest to insure law enforcement protection of civil rights workers in the South. It was stated that these protests would occur at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 24, 1964. There was also some talk of police brutality. The claim was made that the riots in Harlem, New York, were not communist inspired but were due to tension among the people living there.

NK T-19
8/24/64

A characterization of JARVIS TYNER appears in the glossary hereto.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Youth Committee on June 7, 1964, it was decided that members of the New Jersey Youth Committee should join such groups as CORE and the NAACP.

NK T-19
6/9/64

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

(2) THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), NEWARK BRANCH

The SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Newark Branch of the SWP appears in the appendix hereto.

The Newark Branch of the SWP prepared a six-page letter concerning the racial situation in the South, which was to be mailed in the near future to the President of the United States. This letter was to be signed by MURRAY ZUCKOFF, SWP candidate for the New Jersey State Senate, and by RUTH SHIMINSKY, SWP candidate for the New Jersey State Assembly. This letter amounted to vicious attacks on the President and called him a "paper tiger" for being inactive and indifferent to the cause of freedom in the United States.

The Newark Branch of the SWP planned a leaflet to be printed and distributed among the colored population in Newark, New Jersey. This leaflet was to urge the President to deputize colored people in the South to enable them to defend themselves.

NK T-7, 5/16/63

MURRAY ZUCKOFF and RUTH SHIMINSKY are characterized in the glossary hereto.

LAWRENCE STEWART spoke concerning Negro leadership and problems in the South at an Educational Class of the Newark Branch of the SWP on May 19, 1963. STEWART stated that the present Negro leadership is bankrupt and does not represent the true Negro spirit. He said the time has come for the Negroes to fight with all available means for full equality and civil rights. STEWART said that passive resistence as advocated by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING will not bring full equality to the Negroes in the United States. STEWART accused the President of being inactive and said the Negro people cannot rely on his promises or his law. STEWART declared further that if the use of guns, either gas guns or machine guns, will bring freedom to this country they should be used as well as any other weapons. He said these weapons are now being used against Negroes by the police.

NK T-7, 5/21/64

A characterization of LAWRENCE STEWART appears in the glossary hereto.

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In May, 1963, the Newark Branch of the SWP distributed a leaflet captioned "The Negro Community in Birmingham Should Be Deputized and Armed by the President for Self Defense". This leaflet was highly critical of President KENNEDY and the Administration and stated that a demand must be made of the President that the Negro community in Birmingham be deputized by the United States Government for self defense against the local and state authorities and armed thugs, hooded or otherwise.

NK T-7, 5/21/63

LAWRENCE STEWART spoke concerning race riots during a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on August 16, 1964. STEWART stated that the white capitalist is not going to let the Negro people have political independence until the leadership of the Negro movement wakes up and unites white labor and Negro labor, and these riots will continue. STEWART said there will be a "blood bath" in the future, that now it is cans and bottles, but the next time it will be guns. STEWART called this self defense of the Negroes.

NK T-13, 8/18/64

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(3) LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC)

A characterization of the LNVC is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

On February 15, 1963, CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, at a LNVC sponsored commemoration of Negro History Week in Newark, said he had written a book, not yet published, which is entitled, "Taking the Tenth Man's Share". The program for the evening contained a quotation from COGGINS' book as follows:

> "We of the Vanguard are dedicated to the fight for equality. To us, equality means our just share of America. If the Negro is one-tenth of the population, then the Negro must have one-tenth of everything in the land, the mines, the mills, the gold, the natural resources. Yes, we even demand that Negroes have political control over one-tenth of the American territory."

NK T-11 on 2/18/63

A meeting of the LNVC on March 8, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, concerned what action the LNVC would take to stop the proposed rent increase in low income housing projects in the Newark area. It was decided that the LNVC would see various councilmen of the City of Newark.

NK T-16 on 3/12/63

At a meeting of the LNVC held April 26, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, CLARENCE COGGINS announced the recent work of the LNVC to stop rent increases in various housing projects had been unsuccessful and the rents had been increased.

NK T-16 on 3/29/63

On December 19, 1963, a news story in the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, carried an article about an LNVC suit to drop Southern congressmen.

The article pointed out the action was filed that day in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The purpose of the suit was to deprive the South of 20 Congressmen and presidential electors. It was based on a charge that Negroes' right to vote is abridged below the Mason-Dixon line. The article stated the complaint is based on the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which says when the right to vote is denied "to any male inhabitant of such state, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States are in any way abridged... the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion while the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, 21 years of age in such state."

The article stated the complaint lists eight Southern states, their representation and the alleged percentage of potential voters denied their rights.

The article claimed Alabama denied the right to vote to 31 per cent of its citizens; Georgia 29 per cent; Louisiana 32 per cent; Mississippi 42 per cent; North Carolina 25 per cent; South Carolina 35 per cent; Tennessee 17 per cent and Virginia 21 per cent. The article described the LNVC as an unincorporated association of Negro and white citizens, tax payers, and voters organized and operated to promote and advance the causes of constitutional action and legal recognition of the civil rights of minority and laboring citizens of the U.S.

Records of the United States District Court, Washington, D.C., as of August 3, 1964, in Civil Action 3039-63, the LNVC and CLARENCE COGGINS, Plaintiffs, vs. RALPH R. ROBERTS, Clerk, United States House of Representatives, USA; et al, were checked by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the records do not indicate any action since April 21, 1964, when the complaint was dismissed by the court with prejudice.

At a meeting of the LNVC in Newark, New Jersey, on September 27, 1963, CLARENCE COGGINS distributed pamphlets entitled "The Labor Negro Vanguards Model Plan for the Total Integration of Negroes into American Life by Clarence Coggins". The pamphlet defines "total integration" as meaning "the concept

of a national minority attaining their just share of the total wealth of the nation. Total wealth includes everything of value -- land, buildings, industries, natural resources, financial institutions, luxuries, etc., as well as things of intrinsic value, such as dignity and culture. A just share is that percentage of the total wealth corresponding to the given minority's percentage of the total population. If the Negro comprises 10% of the general population, he should possess about 10% of the total wealth regardless of how that wealth is distributed."

The pamphlet sets out the following as the program of the LNVC:

1. As an immediate program the pamphlet sets forth a "compensatory preferential hiring" system which is defined as meaning that all employers hire Negroes at a greater rate than whites in order to obtain a racial balance in the work force.

2. Another method set out is to encourage and stimulate Negro business.

3. All public appointive boards should be adjusted to reflect the racial composition of the community.

A little further on, the pamphlet states, "One could not insist that the Negro who is 10% of the population, should be exactly in that proportion in every single sphere of life. The idea is to prohibit exclusion from any sphere".

The pamphlet concludes as follows:

> "In the main, our program has dealt with getting equal opportunity and skilled jobs in the economy. We have also indicated that the struggle for full employment is a good fight. However, it must be said that in the long run, you can never attain full employment under our present form of society. It takes a World War to put every one to work such as in 1941-1945. Our society in its best day has always operated, because of its very nature, with some unemployment.

"We urge Negro leadership to study more than what appears on the surface in the present problem of discrimination against Negroes. Many of the newly formed nations in Asia and Africa are studying the suitability of socialist type systems. Examples of this since the World War are China, Ghana, Cuba, Algeria, etc. These nations have discovered through bitter experience what we have claimed earlier: to wit -- the main cause of discrimination is the drive on the part of the monied class to increase their profit at the expense of the majority of people.

"Since these new independent colored states seek to eliminate all past inequalities, racial prejudices and other vestiges of imperialism through the medium of erecting classless societies, it follows therefore, that no sincere Negro leader can close his mind to the examination of this question (of erecting classless social societies)."

NK T-11 and NK T-37 on 10/1/63 and NK T-6 on 10/2/63

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, 5/11/63

Information concerning Communist penetration and influence in the UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL OF NEWARK (UCN) and the Newark Branch of the NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC) is set forth in part III of this report.

On May 8, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG made arrangements for the preparation and printing of 2000 copies of a leaflet calling for a demonstration at the City Hall at Newark, New Jersey, on May 11, 1963, under the auspices of the Newark Chapter of the NALC. The leaflet asked for support of the Negroes of Birmingham, Alabama, and asked that the Mayor of Newark call upon President KENNEDY to declare martial law in Alabama.

On May 10, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG was checking on arrangements for a demonstration at Newark City Hall to be held May 11, 1963. LUSTIG was arranging for a representative of the NALC to lead the demonstration.

JAMES LUSTIG lead a group of ten or twelve white persons who participated in a demonstration sponsored by the NALC at the Newark City Hall on May 11, 1963. LUSTIG's group consisted mostly of members of the NJCP. The LUSTIG group participated in the picketing of City Hall which lasted approximately one hour, after which the pickets conferred with a representative of the City of Newark concerning problems faced by Negroes.

NK T-2, 5/8/63 and
5/14/63

JOE CARROLL, a Trotskyite, was present at the Newark City Hall on May 11, 1963, and participated in the demonstration.

NK T-2, 5/14/63

A characterization of JOE CARROLL appears in the glossary hereto.

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The LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC), led by CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman, had a small group of about ten people participate in a picket line in front of Newark City Hall on May 11, 1963, in support of Negroes in Birmingham, Alabama, who were at that time demonstrating for an end to segregation.

NK T-2 and NK T-11
on 5/14/64

B. DEMONSTRATION AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, 3/24/63 IN SUPPORT OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION AT ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

On March 16, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG conferred with LOTTIE GORDON, LEW MOROZE and BARNETT WALLACE, members of the NJCP, and CLARENCE HORTON, President of the Newark Branch of the NALC. Also among the group was an unidentified member of CORE. LUSTIG pointed out that a demonstration was to be held in Trenton, New Jersey, on Sunday, March 24, 1963, by leaders of a school boycott in Englewood, New Jersey. The purpose was to secure publicity concerning the struggle for school integration in Englewood. LUSTIG suggested that efforts be made to support the demonstration.

Following discussion, it was agreed that buses would be engaged to transport demonstrators to Trenton, New Jersey, from Newark, New Jersey, on March 24, 1963. It was further agreed that publicity would be arranged at Newark, New Jersey, in the "Afro-American" newspaper, and that contacts would be made with local ministers and civic leaders who might be willing to furnish assistance. LUSTIG also suggested that an individual active in New Jersey political affairs, who was interested in racial problems, be enlisted as spokesman for the demonstration.

NK T-2, 3/18/63

A characterization of LOTTIE GORDON, LEW MOROZE, and BARNETT WALLACE appears in the glossary hereto.

The "Afro-American" is a weekly, published in Washington, D. C., with a section devoted to news of the New Jersey, area.

A reception for JAMES JACKSON, editor of "THE WORKER" was held in Newark, New Jersey, on March 16, 1963. Literature was distributed at the reception asking support for a demonstration on March 24, 1963, at 3:00 p.m., at the State House in Trenton, New Jersey, to fight to end segregation in the Englewood schools. This literature was issued in the name of "State Co-ordinating Committee" of the Englewood school fight and the "Support for Englewood Mobilization, 176 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey".

NK T-3, 3/18/63

"THE WORKER" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

On March 24, 1963, three bus loads of people left Newark, New Jersey, and participated in a demonstration at

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

Trenton, New Jersey, for the purpose of publicizing the struggle for school integration in Englewood. One of the buses contained approximately twelve to fourteen persons who were members of the NJCP, including JAMES LUSTIG, who was accompanied by his wife. An individual active in political affairs in New Jersey acted as spokesman for the group at Trenton. Although the demonstration was not COMMUNIST PARTY sponsored, it appeared that JAMES LUSTIG was largely responsible for the turnout of people from Newark. Approximately fifty persons comprised the group from Newark.

Among the persons riding in the above buses were:

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[redacted] NJCP member;
[redacted] NJCP member;
[redacted], NJCP member;
[redacted] NJCP member;
[redacted] NJCP member;
[redacted] NJCP member;
LEW MOROZE, NJCP member;
DORA MOROZE, NJCP member;
[redacted] a Trotskyite.

NK T-2, 3/27/63

Characterizations of [redacted] appear in the glossary hereto.

At the membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on March 21, 1963, LARRY STEWART mentioned that he had heard from a teacher involved in an attempt to integrate Englewood schools at Englewood, New Jersey, that there would be a mass demonstration at Trenton, New Jersey, on March 24, 1963. A collection was taken to send STEWART to Trenton on March 24, 1963, to participate in the demonstration.

NK T-13, 3/22/63

LARRY STEWART reported to a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on April 4, 1963, that the picket line at Trenton, New Jersey, on March 24, 1963, was a failure although 500 people were present. STEWART stated that the failure was due to the absence of the Governor from Trenton and poor leadership of the picket line.

NK T-14, 4/5/63

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

(C) OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS AT ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 1963

EVYLENE LUSTIG, wife of JAMES LUSTIG, stated on May 15, 1963, that she had recently prepared a circular entitled "Alabama Terror" to be used by a Paterson committee which was supporting a group seeking integration of the schools at Englewood, New Jersey. This circular announced a rally at Englewood, New Jersey, on May 19, 1963. EVYLENE LUSTIG invited COMMUNIST PARTY members from another area of New Jersey to attend the rally at Englewood, but it appears these COMMUNIST PARTY members would not be able to attend.

NK T-1, 5/16/63

A characterization of EVYLENE LUSTIG appears in the glossary hereto.

SOPHIE FITZGERALD indicated at an expanded meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on August 11, 1963, that she was active in the dispute concerning school segregation at Englewood, New Jersey.

NK T-2, 8/13/63

(D) DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, 6/10/63, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEWARK CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

On June 10, 1963, 75 Negroes picketed the Newark City Hall. The protestors called themselves the Newark Co-ordinating Committee. The protest was directed at alleged discrimination in building trade unions in Essex County, New Jersey. Following the demonstration, the Mayor of Newark announced plans to determine whether bias existed in apprentice and job-training programs.

"Newark Star Ledger"
daily newspaper published
at Newark, New Jersey,
6/11/63 issue

There was a picket line in front of the Newark City Hall on June 10, 1963, from about 10:00 a.m., until 12:15 p.m. This picketing was an outgrowth of an idea pushed by JAMES LUSTIG and picked up by [redacted] an officer of the UCN.

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NK 100-48052
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About 100 persons participated, including Mrs. HARRY BLOKSBERG and LEW MOROZE. Some of the signs were signs which had been used at a rally held on June 8, 1963, under the joint sponsorship of the UCN and the Newark Branch of the NALC.

NK T-2, 6/10/63

Characterizations of Mrs. HARRY BLOKSBERG (VIVIAN BLOKSBERG) and LEW MOROZE appear in the glossary hereto.

(E) CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY AT ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, 8/2/64

JOSEPH CARROLL reported at a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on August 2, 1964, that he had attended a civil rights rally held at the Essex County Court House, Newark, New Jersey, on August 2, 1964. STEWART said he had sold 50 copies of "THE MILITANT" at the rally and could have sold more if he had had them.

NK T-14, 8/5/64

"THE MILITANT" is the weekly newspaper of the SWP.

(F) MARCH ON WASHINGTON (MOW), 8/28/63

Leaflets distributed in the Newark, New Jersey, area on August 14, 1963, appealed for participation in the MOW, August 28, 1963. These leaflets stated that the North Jersey Co-ordinating Committee for the MARCH ON WASHINGTON for jobs and freedom was mobilizing for the march. Among officers listed for this committee was Mrs. DANIEL FITZGERALD, Co-chairman.

Leaflets publicly distributed in Newark, New Jersey, 8/14/63

A characterization of Mrs. DANIEL FITZGERALD (SOPHIE FITZGERALD) appears in the glossary hereto.

A member of the NJCP had arranged for the preparation of postcards addressed to Senator CASE and Senator WILLIAMS from New Jersey. It was expected that these postcards would be distributed in Washington, during the MOW, August 28, 1963, with instructions they be mailed to the senators urging passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

NK T-1, 8/26/63 and 8/27/63

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

The following persons were observed departing for Washington, D. C., to participate in the MOW, August 28, 1963:

[redacted]

SOPHIE FITZGERALD;
HARRY BLOKSBERG;
VIVIAN BLOKSBERG;

[redacted]

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Observation by SAs
of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation, 8/28/63

Characterizations of the above-listed persons appear in the glossary hereto.

HARRY BLOKSBERG reported to a meeting of a COMMUNIST PARTY unit at Newark, New Jersey, on September 4, 1963, concerning the MOW, August 28, 1963. BLOKSBERG stated that the MOW would not accomplish any great change in the attitude of the Congress and would not bring civil rights closer to realization, but that the MOW, August 28, 1963, was a success in that the march actually occurred. BLOKSBERG felt that President KENNEDY by his attitude toward the march had robbed the march of its militancy, and by endorcing the march, the President had attracted many persons who would not otherwise have attended.

BLOKSBERG stated that the bad part of the MOW, August 28, 1963, was the failure of persons participating to realize that the United States must have socialism to bring about civil rights and to end unemployment. BLOKSBERG felt that the majority of the participants in the MOW, August 28, 1963, were convinced that these gains will come under America's capitalist system and not with socialism.

LEW MOROZE stated at a COMMUNIST PARTY unit meeting on September 4, 1963, that he had observed someone (not otherwise identified) selling an article which had appeared in a supplement to "THE WORKER".

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

At a meeting of a unit of the NJCP, on September 4, 1963, at Newark, New Jersey, HARRY BLOKSBERG stated that copies of "THE WORKER" had been distributed at Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, on August 28, 1963, while buses were loading for the MOW.

NK T-2, 9/5/63

At a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on September 5, 1963, it was announced that 7,500 copies of "THE MILITANT" were sold in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, and 67 subscriptions were obtained on the same date in Washington, D. C.

NK T-13, 9/11/63

On August 27, 1963, the LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) planned to participate in the MOW, August 28, 1963. The LNVC plans included a send-off rally in front of the City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, from 10:00 p.m., until 12:00 p.m., on August 27, 1963, to be followed by departure from Newark for the MOW.

As of 2:30 a.m., on August 28, 1963, three buses were loaded and ready to leave Newark City Hall for the MOW, but there were people waiting who had tickets assigning them to buses as high as number six. Based on this, six LNVC buses would eventually leave from Newark, New Jersey.

The following LNVC members were observed boarding buses in Newark, New Jersey:

CLARENCE COGGINS;
BERNARD GOODFRIEND;
[redacted]
AL OLIVER;
RODNEY OLIVER.

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NK T-11, 8/28/63

A characterization of the LNVC appears in the appendix hereto.

(G) DEMONSTRATION AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, CITY HALL, JULY, 1963, BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

On July 19, 1963, the City Hall at Paterson, New Jersey, was being peacefully picketed on that date by a number of individuals who were protesting job discrimination on construction of new city buildings. SOPHIE FITZGERALD was observed in the picket line.

[redacted]

7/19/63

On July 26, 1963, [redacted] conferred with pickets who were continuing to march about Paterson City Hall. These pickets claimed to represent CORE and the NAACP. Among these pickets were DANIEL FITZGERALD and his wife SOPHIE FITZGERAID.

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[redacted]

7/30/63

At noon on July 24, 1963, SOPHIE FITZGERALD participated in the picket line at City Hall, Paterson, New Jersey, sponsored by CORE and the NAACP.

Observation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 7/24/63.

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

(H) DEMONSTRATION AT BARRINGER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING SITE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY JULY - AUGUST, 1963

A demonstration by 100 persons, almost all Negroes, occurred on July 3, 1963, at 6:30 a.m. at the building site of the new Barringer High School at Newark, New Jersey. The demonstrators sat down at the entrances to the area and claimed they were seeking job equality for Negroes. They charged that the trade unions discriminated racially in selecting workers for the project. The pickets were sponsored by the Newark Co-ordinating Council. The demonstrators refused to move when workers arrived at 7:00 a.m. and the workers rushed passed the pickets into the building area. The demonstrators were carried away from the gates by the police and minor scuffles ensued.

[redacted] New Jersey, Police Department, 7/3/63 b6 b7C

The picketing at the Barringer High School building site continued on a limited basis until August 16, 1964.

[redacted] New Jersey, Police Department, 8/16/64

JAY TALBERT LEVINE, a summer employee of the Essex County Park Commission was a member of the picket line at the Barringer High School building site from the beginning of the demonstration until at least, August 1, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] Essex County Park Police, Newark, New Jersey, 8/1/63

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

A characterization of JAY TALBERT LEVINE appears in the glossary hereto.

At an expanded meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY held on Sunday, August 11, 1963, at Camp Midvale, Ringwood, New Jersey, among those present were DAVE REID and VIVIAN BLOKSBERG.

BLOKSBERG and REID talked on CORE activity. They pointed out that most of the struggle by CORE was being done by the National Office of CORE and not by the Essex County Branch of CORE.

At this same meeting PHIL KOHLBACKER told that he had recently been asked to leave a picket line at Barringer High School in Newark, New Jersey, by ROBERT CURVIN, one of the Essex County leaders of CORE. This, according to KOHLBACKER, created a little commotion at the picketing site and reporters came about KOHLBACKER, asking him why he had to leave. According to KOHLBACKER, CURVIN apparently had some knowledge of his background when he questioned him about his activities.

NK T-2, 8/13/63

It was learned on July 30, 1963, that JAMES LUSTIG, of the NJCP, had been critical of ROBERT CURVIN, CORE leader, for removing PHIL KOHLBACKER from the Barringer High School picket demonstration which was protesting discrimination in hiring in the building trades. According to LUSTIG, PHIL KOHLBACKER had been approached by CURVIN and was asked if he was the individual who formerly distributed "The Worker" in the Central Ward of Newark. When KOHLBACKER answered yes, CURVIN told him to leave the picket line. LUSTIG stated that it was wrong for CURVIN to do this because everyone was fighting discrimination and KOHLBACKER was in this instance being discriminated against because of his political beliefs.

NK T-2, 7/31/63

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

(I) MARCH ON NEW JERSEY STATE CAPITOL, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY OCTOBER 26, 1963

On October 26, 1963, approximately 4,000 Negroes conducted a March on Trenton for the purpose of protesting job bias in the industries of New Jersey. No incidents developed during the course of the rally. b6 b7C

[redacted]
Trenton, New Jersey
Police Department,
10/26/63

CLARENCE COGGINS and 20 to 25 persons of the LNVC assembled in Newark, New Jersey, on October 26, 1963, and proceeded to Trenton, New Jersey, where they participated with other Civil Rights organizations in the March on Trenton. COGGINS had intended to distribute LNVC organizational leaflets in Trenton, but he inadvertently left them in Newark.

NK T-11, 10/31/63

A characterization of CLARENCE COGGINS appears in the characterization of the LNVC, which is included in the appendix hereto.

BAYARD RUSTIN, Deputy Director of the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, was to be one of the principal speakers at the March on Trenton on October 26, 1963.

"The Newark Star Ledger," daily newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, 10/25/63

A characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN appears in the glossary hereto.

During a CP meeting on October 27, 1963, at Newark, New Jersey, it was stated that PHIL KOHLBACKER and ELSIE JOHNSON had participated in the March on Trenton. DAVE

NK 100-43052
EWC/mpt

REID stated that he had also participated in the March on Trenton.

NK T-2, 10/27/63

Characterizations of PHIL KOHLBACKER, ELSIE JOHNSON and DAVE REID appear in the glossary hereto.

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

(J) RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

At 8:55 p.m. on August 11, 1964, the Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department received a call that a large crowd of Negroes had formed in a Negro neighborhood. Bottles were thrown at the police when they arrived. Damage was confined to broken store and car windows. The crowd had no apparent ringleaders. This disturbance ended a little after midnight, August 12, 1964.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Paterson, New Jersey,
Police Department,
August 12, 1964

RICHARD SARJEANT and another individual approached the Mayor of Paterson and offered to stop the disturbances if the Mayor would meet with them. The Mayor responded that he would meet with them whenever they were ready.

The "Morning News",
newspaper published
at Paterson, New Jersey,
8/12/64

A characterization of RICHARD SARJEANT appears in the glossary hereto.

Near riotous conditions prevailed in Paterson, New Jersey, during the night of August 12-13, 1964, with about 300-400 Negroes participating in acts of vandalism.

Mayor FRANK X. GRAVES of Paterson met with Negro leaders, including RICHARD SARJEANT, on August 12, 1964. The Mayor pointed out to these leaders all that had been done for the Negro people in the past.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Paterson, New Jersey
Police Department
August 12-13, 1964

NK 100-43052
EWC/mpt

CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, appeared on the steps of City Hall, Paterson, New Jersey, at 8:00 p.m. on August 13, 1964, and asked for permission to hold a rally of the LNVC. His request was denied and he departed.

Mayor FRANK X. GRAVES,
Paterson, New Jersey,
8/13/64

During the evenings of August 13 and 14, 1964, isolated incidents of vandalism occurred in Paterson, New Jersey.

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[redacted]

Paterson, New Jersey,
Police Department,
8/13 and 14/64

RICHARD SARJEANT was observed in at least ten different places in Paterson, New Jersey, during the disturbances on the evening of August 13, 1964.

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[redacted]

Paterson Commission
on Human Relations,
Paterson, New Jersey,
8/14/64

RICHARD SARJEANT was arrested on the evening of August 13, 1964, for encouraging a young girl to throw a rock through a store window. SARJEANT was jailed and later released on $250 bail bond, posted by the President of the Paterson Chapter of the NAACP.

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[redacted]

Paterson, New Jersey,
Police Department,
8/14/64

On September 30, 1964, RICHARD SARJEANT was given a court hearing at Paterson, New Jersey, and found guilty of being a disorderly person and was assessed $100 fine plus a three months jail sentence. The jail sentence was suspended.

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

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[redacted]

City Magistrate's Court,
Paterson, New Jersey,
10/7/64

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

(K) PROTEST AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY AUGUST 25, 1964 - AUGUST 27, 1964

At a meeting of the New Jersey Chapter of the WEB DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (NJDBA) on August 24, 1964, the possibility was discussed that members of the NJDBA would demonstrate at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. It developed that only one member, CHARLES TRUSHELL, could go to Atlantic City. TRUSHELL decided to go to Atlantic City on either August 25, 1964, or August 27, 1964, where he would seek to join CORE, the NAACP, or demonstrators from Mississippi. The NJDBA had no information whether or not other Chapters of the organization planned to demonstrate in Atlantic City.

NK T-19, 8/26/64

A characterization of the WEB DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA appears in the appendix hereto.

NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(L) LNVC WORLD'S FAIR ATTEMPTED TRAFFIC
"STALL-IN" IN NEW JERSEY
MARCH 21 - 22, 1964

The April 21, 1964, issue of the "Star Ledger", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, in a front page story reported the New Jersey Legislature on April 20, 1964, passed an emergency law with stiff penalties for civil rights demonstrators who "stall-in" their cars on state highways, toll roads, tunnels or bridges.

Passed unanimously by the Senate and Assembly, the bill was immediately signed into law by Governor RICHARD HUGHES, who earlier on April 20, 1964, had directly requested the legislation to cope with a threatened tie-up of roads and tunnels by demonstrators on April 22, 1964, at the opening of the New York World's Fair.

The article stated that at a press conference on April 20, 1964, Governor HUGHES said, "This bill grew out of a report which the Attorney General received that the New Jersey NEGRO LABOR VANGUARD plans to stall hundreds of autos in the tunnels." The Governor added that State Police intelligence had notified Attorney General ARTHUR SILLS of the planned "stall-in".

Governor HUGHES said the VANGUARD was headed by CLARENCE COGGINS of Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. Attorney General SILLS was quoted as saying that COGGINS "says he will have 225 cars and hopes to have as high as 500 and he says nothing will stop him."

On the evening of April 21, 1964, COGGINS said that the sole purpose of all his leaflets and statements to the press was merely a publicity stunt just to get publicity for the LNVC. He stated that he had been very well satisfied with all the publicity that he and the LNVC had received.

COGGINS said, however, that since the New Jersey Legislature passed a law prohibiting civil rights traffic "stall-ins" and since the law's swift passage was attributed

to him and the LNVC, that he and AL/OLIVER, New Jersey State Chairman of the LNVC, were going to meet on April 22, 1964, to discuss how they could cancel the "stall-in" and save face in the newspapers.

COGGINS said he acted alone in this matter without consulting any LNVC members and did not actually intend to have any demonstration in the first place. He added that the publicity he and the LNVC had received might be the "break" the LNVC needs to get people interested.

NK T-6 on 4/21-22/64

Newscasts on April 22, 1964, over radio stations WPAT, Paterson, New Jersey, and WABC, New York City, both at 7:30 a.m. reported cancellation of the LNVC New Jersey "stall-ins". The report over WPAT stated the new law was a big factor in the cancellation. The news over WABC reported CLARENCE COGGINS and a group would assist the civil rights stall-in demonstrators in Brooklyn.

It was learned that the subject and nine LNVC members met in Newark on the evening of April 21, 1964, and discussed ways in which they could possibly circumvent the new law and still produce a traffic stall-in without it appearing to be a civil rights demonstration. Of the ten people present, only five owned automobiles. Nevertheless, COGGINS phoned the newspaper and claimed their meeting was a hugh success and that they had 200 cars to participate.

NK T-11 on 3/22/64

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(M) LNVC HULDAH CLARK POLICE BRUTALITY
RALLY, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JUNE 27, 1964

On June 24, 1964, ED WALSH, "Star Ledger" reporter, Newark, New Jersey, made available a press release captioned "Police Brutality Rally". It was subtitled "Arrest of Huldah Clark, who has just returned from the Soviet Union where she has been attending school, and her two brothers".

The press release stated the protest rally was to be held at the Columbus Housing Project in Newark at 6:00 p.m. on June 27, 1964, and was sponsored by the LNVC. The name CLARENCE COGGINS, HE 4-0003, was on the release.

The press release stated "the open air meeting is the result of flaming resentment against the police for its flagrant violation of citizens rights..."

It recited, "Many unjust incidents, culminating in the arrest of Huldah Clark and her two brothers, had forced the community to take such public action to try to put a stop to police brutality".

A rally to protest alleged police brutality in the arrest of HULDAH CLARK on June 27, 1964, at the Columbus Housing Project in Newark attracted about 60 persons from the project. The rally was called by CLARENCE COGGINS of the LNVC. COGGINS said, with the help of people in the Columbus Homes, that he would organize a committee to protest to city officials. Several people volunteered to help.

NK T-4 on 6/29/64

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(N) VOTERS REGISTRATION RALLY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
JULY 29, 1964

On July 28, 1964, [redacted] Office of the Chief of Police, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, made available a mimeograph leaflet put out by CLARENCE COGGINS. The leaflet called for a stop to alleged police brutality and announced a memorial rally for JAMES POWELL, identified as young Negro victim of police brutality in New York City. The leaflet stated the rally would be held July 29, 1964, in Newark on Prince Street between Waverly and Spruce.

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It was learned on July 28, 1964, that CLARENCE COGGINS, who planned a demonstration in Newark on July 29, 1964, might make a march on downtown Newark after a crowd gathered. It was feared that such a demonstration might develop into a riot similar to those in New York City and Rochester.

NK T-38 on 7/28/64

The July 29, 1964, issue of the "Star Ledger", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, reported in a story on Page One that the LNVC rally scheduled that day had been changed to a voters registration rally at the Harrison Douglas Apartments, Barclay and Spruce Streets, Newark.

On July 30, 1964, an article in the "Star Ledger", mentioned above, reported that a voters registration rally by various civil rights groups was held quietly and without incident. CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, was one of the speakers and was quoted as urging the election of a Negro mayor in Newark.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(O) LNVC ATTEMPTED "POLICE BRUTALITY"
RALLY, JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11 AND 15, 1964

[redacted] Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, made available on August 7, 1964, a LNVC leaflet put out by CLARENCE COGGINS. It asked those interested to contact COGGINS to organize a march on Jersey City Police Department's Fourth Precinct to protest alleged police brutality in the recent rioting in Jersey City.

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[redacted] stated on August 7, 1964, a Jersey City detective had made a pretext call to COGGINS and learned there would be a LNVC meeting at the subject's residence in Jersey City on August 11, 1964, to make plans for a protest march on the Fourth Precinct.

Only four people attended a LNVC meeting at the home of CLARENCE COGGINS, 18 Gardner Avenue, Jersey City, on August 11, 1964. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a march on the Fourth Precinct of the Jersey City Police Department to demand suspension of the policemen who COGGINS claimed were responsible for the racial rioting in Jersey City's Lafayette Housing Project from August 2, 1964, to August 5, 1964. Although leaflets were distributed in the housing project by COGGINS, plans were dropped after only four persons showed up.

NK T-4 on 8/12-13/64

[redacted] Jersey City Police Department, advised on August 15, 1964, that COGGINS's leaflets were being circulated in the Lafayette Housing Project in Jersey City, advertising a LNVC rally for 5:00 p.m. that day at Grand and Woodward Streets in Jersey City.

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[redacted] Jersey City Police Department, advised on August 15, 1964, that CLARENCE COGGINS attempted to hold a LNVC rally at 5:00 p.m. on that date at Grand and Woodward Streets. [redacted] said a sufficient crowd never materialized which would warrant the holding of the rally. The crowd never numbered more than seven adults and ten juveniles. There were no incidents or demonstrations.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(P) LNVC DEMONSTRATION IN PATERSON,
NEW JERSEY, JUNE 14, 1964

On June 14, 1964, CLARENCE COGGINS assembled about 20 persons in Paterson, New Jersey, and picketed the home of a Paterson judge who had allegedly signed an eviction notice against a Negro tenant who had refused to pay his rent until certain improvements were made by the landlords. COGGINS got permission from the Paterson Police to picket for one hour. COGGINS is trying to start a rent strike in the Paterson area to organize an LNVC branch there.

NK T-11 on 6/15/64

NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(Q) LNVC ATTEMPTED RALLIES AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, JUNE 27, 1964, JULY 6, 1964, AND AUGUST 13, 1964

The June 18, 1964, issue of "The Morning Call", a Paterson, New Jersey, daily newspaper, carried a story reflecting subject would hold a LNVC rally to protest slum conditions in Paterson on June 20, 1964. The article pointed out the demand would be made that landlords make improvements or face a rent strike by tenants.

On June 23, 1964, the "Paterson Evening News", contained a front-page story reporting that CLARENCE COGGINS of the LNVC had said the LNVC would begin an around-the-clock picketing of the Paterson Mayor's East 42nd Street home on June 24 or 25, 1964. Also the LNVC was going to collect rats at ten cents per rat on June 27, 1964, on the City Hall steps unless the City of Paterson adopted a limited rent control law and repaired slum housing in "receivership".

"In that spirit they can picket until doomsday", said Paterson Mayor FRANK GRAVES.

The June 25, 1964, issue of the "Star Ledger", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, carried a short story headed "Court Snaps Trap on Rat Purchase".

The article reflected that Mayor FRANK X. GRAVES of Paterson sought and obtained relief in Superior Court, Hackensack, New Jersey: A temporary injunction prohibiting COGGINS from purchasing dead rats on the City Hall steps.

On June 27, 1964, the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, carried an article relating that COGGINS's "rat rally" had been rescheduled for July 6, 1964.

On July 7, 1964, [redacted] Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that there was no activity regarding COGGINS and the LNVC on July 6, 1964, the day COGGINS had set for purchasing rats on the City Hall steps. b6 b7C

NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

On the evening of August 13, 1964, [redacted], Paterson, New Jersey, advised that CLARENCE COGGINS appeared on the steps of the Paterson City Hall at approximately 8:00 p.m. COGGINS asked for a meeting with [redacted] and for permission to hold a rally of the LNVC. [redacted] denied both requests and formally asked COGGINS to remove himself from the City Hall steps. COGGINS told [redacted] that he, COGGINS, would fight this in the courts and left peaceably, trailed by newsmen. b6 b7C

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(R) LNVC RALLY IN ELIZABETH,
NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 25, 1964

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 25, 1964, observed CLARENCE COGGINS speak at a LNVC rally in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

COGGINS had his four-month old son in a baby carriage. The carriage had a United States flag attached to it. Alluding to the presence of his sleeping son, COGGINS said this was evidence of his faith that the people of Elizabeth were not rowdies but had recently rioted in Elizabeth because they had been "sold out" by their leaders.

COGGINS called for amnesty for all those arrested in rioting in New Jersey within the past month.

On August 25, 1964, at a meeting of COGGINS and a few LNVC members in Newark, New Jersey, immediately after the LNVC rally in Elizabeth, New Jersey, COGGINS discussed cancelling the planned rally in Trenton, New Jersey, on August 27, 1964, but it was decided to go through with it because they did not want to cancel it on such short notice.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(S) LNVC RALLY IN TRENTON,
NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 27, 1964

On August 27, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a LNVC rally in Trenton, New Jersey. CLARENCE COGGINS said the LNVC had come to Trenton to organize the Negroes to obtain their rightful share of prosperity.

[redacted], who identified himself as [redacted] of the LNVC, spoke on bringing rent control to Trenton. b6 b7C

A characterization of ALVIN OLIVER is contained in the Characterization of the LNVC attached hereto.

Both COGGINS and [redacted] were observed circulating in the Trenton crowd obtaining signatures. They promised to return to Trenton again, expressing satisfaction with the size of the crowd which had grown from about 25 to 150 people.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(T) LNVC RALLY IN NEWARK,
NEW JERSEY
SEPTEMBER 7, 1964

It was learned that CLARENCE COGGINS, National Chairman of the LNVC and [redacted] b6 b7C of the LNVC, were going to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1964, to look for a site to hold a LNVC rally there in the near future. The source advised COGGINS and [redacted] would travel in [redacted] 1961 light green Dodge Station Wagon, New Jersey License GRY 206. Source stated if COGGINS and [redacted] located a favorable site in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, they would probably distribute leaflets announcing the date and site of the rally.

NK T-6 on 9/4/64

The September 4, 1964, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, on Page 29, reflects the LNVC announced it will hold a series of rallies protesting action of a grand jury in New York City which cleared Police Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of criminal misconduct charges when he shot to death JAMES POWELL, a fifteen year old Harlem youth last July.

On September 7, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that the LNVC rally was held from 8:00 p.m. to 8:40 p.m. at 13th Avenue and Rutgers Street, in Newark, New Jersey. He said the crowd numbered about one hundred people. CLARENCE COGGINS and [redacted] spoke on police brutality, slums, voter registration, and urged organization of Negroes through the LNVC. He stated the Newark police had about seventy-five men in the area. He said there were no incidents or violence.

The September 8, 1964, issue of the "Star Ledger", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article reflecting the LNVC Labor Day rally drew a crowd of one hundred persons which proved to be a luke-warm audience.

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CLARENCE COGGINS asked the crowd if they did not agree that Governor RICHARD HUGHES should grant amnesty to the jailed Negroes who participated in riots in Jersey City, Paterson, and Elizabeth, New Jersey. The article stated he drew a moderate response.

The article stated WILLIAM CLARK, father of HULDAH, who as a fourteen-year-old created a stir three years ago by going to Russia to study, spoke at the rally, saying, "Everything we have been taught we learned from Mr. CHARLIE (the white man). The reason my daughter has been so thoroughly condemned is that she knows something Mr. CHARLIE didn't teach her...."

CLARK was quoted as urging a Negro police chief and a Negro judge in Newark, New Jersey.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(U) LNVC RALLY AT ORANGE,
NEW JERSEY
SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

[redacted] of the Orange, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on September 10, 1964, that this rally of the LNVC was held on that evening at Central Place and Parrow Street, Orange, New Jersey, rather than at Center and Parrow Streets. Meeting lasted from 8:15 p.m. to 8:55 p.m.

The following information was obtained from [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] of the LNVC started the meeting and introduced LCARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC. In his talk, COGGINS stated Negroes have nothing but since they represent 25% of the population in Orange, New Jersey, they should have 25% of the opportunities. He urged Negroes to seek their fair share. He stated Negro people should organize similar to labor organizations and he suggested that they do not have professional people in leadership since they do not know needs of the little people.

COGGINS also called for better schools in Orange and said Negro people should demand greater Negro representation in official positions. He added that police and public officials in New Jersey are afraid of him because he speaks up for what is right and he described his organization as one trying to get amnesty for people who have been arrested during recent racial demonstrations in New Jersey.

BILL CLARK, who was introduced as a member of the LNVC, also spoke. In his talk he identified himself as the father of HULDAH CLARK, a 16-year old girl who had returned to Russia to study where she is getting a fine education. He related her recent trouble in Newark, New Jersey, when she was arrested by the Newark Police and charged with interfering with a police officer. He was critical of the Newark Police Department's handling of this matter and also made special note of the presence of Orange Police in the vicinity of this rally.

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At the end of the meeting, [redacted] invited people to join the LNVC. b6 b7C

No violence or disturbance occurred at this rally which was viewed on occasions from between 60 and 80 people.

(V) LNVC ATTEMPTED RALLY IN CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

On September 12, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] Camden, New Jersey, advised that at approximately 5:00 p.m. on September 12, 1964, a 1961 light green Dodge Station Wagon, known to be registered to [redacted] appeared at the intersection of Sixth Street and Kaighns Avenue, Camden, New Jersey. Occupants at that time were tentatively identified by police as CLARENCE COGGINS and [redacted] as well as an unidentified man and woman.

[redacted] advised that police authorities b6 b7C
requested COGGINS and his party to move from their location to the intersection of Seventh Street and Kaighns Avenue. According to [redacted] COGGINS and his party stated that they did not wish to hold a rally at that location and added that they would return to Camden on September 19, 1964, at which time they would request permission to hold a rally at Sixth Street and Kaighns Avenue and would apply for a permit to use a loud speaker.

According to [redacted] no rally or demonstration was held in view of these facts.

[redacted] advised that COGGINS and his party left b6 b7C
the area and that units of the Camden, New Jersey, Police Department determined that they traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and were last observed in the vicinity of 22nd Street and Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On September 19, 1964, [redacted] of Public Safety, Camden, New Jersey, advised that no rally b6 b7C
or demonstration was held in Camden, New Jersey, on September 19. He advised that no application to hold such a rally or application for permission to use a loudspeaker was received by Camden authorities from either CLARENCE COGGINS or [redacted] or any other members of the LNVC. [redacted] advised that neither of these individuals or any other member of that group appeared in Camden on September 19 to the knowledge of the Camden Police Department.

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NK 100-48052
AHC/jtm

(W) LNVC ATTEMPTED RALLY IN
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

It was learned that CLARENCE COGGINS of the LNVC would hold an LNVC rally in Philadelphia on September 12, 1964, at 7:00 p.m. at 17th and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

NK T-6 on 9/11/64

On September 12, 1964, [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, advised that CLARENCE COGGINS, National Chairman, LNVC, called the Philadelphia Police Department radio room at 6:20 p.m., asking permission to conduct a rally at 15th Street and Columbia Avenue. [redacted] met COGGINS on the street and advised him that because of the recent tense racial situation in Philadelphia in that area, his meeting could possibly be the source of a further outbreak of violence. COGGINS left the area without holding a meeting and was followed to Pennsauken, New Jersey, by the Philadelphia Police Department.

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NK 100-43052
EWC/mpt

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL OF NEWARK (UCN)

On January 3, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG conferred with [redacted] Newark Branch of the NALC and [redacted] a CP member active in the Newark Branch of the NALC. LUSTIG made suggestions to [redacted] and [redacted] concerning the formation of an unemployed council by the Newark Branch of the NALC. LUSTIG suggested that an unemployed person be appointed as the leader of such a council. Plans were made for [redacted] to convene a meeting of persons they are able to interest in this project. LUSTIG was to attend such a meeting and the meeting would establish the unemployed council. Further plans were made for the council to announce its formation by means of leaflets to be distributed in front of the Unemployment Office in Newark. LUSTIG had his wife type a request to the State Department of Labor at Trenton, New Jersey, for statistics on unemployment in New Jersey. The request was worded so that the information would be furnished to [redacted] LUSTIG instructed [redacted] that LUSTIG's contact with NALC must be kept confidential. LUSTIG stated that [redacted] were the only persons he would contact in the NALC.

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[redacted] was not a member of the CP.

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LUSTIG, [redacted] conferred again on January 10, 1963, at which time no individual had been located who would be suitable to head an unemployment council.

NK T-2, 1/4/63; 1/10/63

The first public meeting of the UCN, a newly formed committee for unemployed Negroes, would be held on April 30, 1963, at the Mount Olive African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 41 Stone Street, Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. FRANCES JOHNSON, President of the UCN, announced that the UCN would try to reduce unemployment for Negroes and would fight for racial equality in labor unions and in job retraining programs. Speakers at the first meeting would include the Pastor of the Mount Olive Church and CLARENCE HORTON, President of the Newark Branch, NALC.

"Newark Evening News," newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, 4/29/63

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NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

In April, 1963, [redacted] introduced JAMES LUSTIG to [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, as either an editor or reporter for "The Worker". The three discussed the possibility of forming a Negro organization to help find jobs for Negroes in Newark, New Jersey. Subsequently the first meeting of the UCN was held [redacted] Newark, New Jersey.

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[redacted] to SAs [redacted] and [redacted] 7/15/63

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto.

On April 18, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG discussed with a few NJCP members a forthcoming mass meeting to be held by the UCN at the Mount Olive Church, Newark, New Jersey, on April 30, 1963. LUSTIG indicated that he was responsible for the formation of the UCN, but did not wish his name associated with the UCN for fear the UCN would be accused of being a communist organization. LUSTIG explained that his wife [redacted] had prepared a leaflet advertising the mass meeting. It was stated that the UCN was a newly organized group and had had only one meeting.

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NK T-2, 4/22/63

During the meeting of the UCN on April 30, 1963, attended by approximately 60 person, a Negro minister asked questions concerning the purposes of the UCN and the identities of the persons initiating the UCN. This minister proposed that to make the record clear and to protect all involved that a resolution be adopted that the meeting was opposed to fascism and communism. There was an immediate hostile reaction, but after lengthy discussion the resolution passed almost unanimously. [redacted] was among the persons opposing the resolution.

NK T-5, 5/1/63

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NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

On May 28, 1963, [redacted] explained b6 b7C
the formation of the UCN. She stated that JAMES LUSTIG and the minister of the Mount Olive Church in Newark, New Jersey, had discussed the need to help the unemployed and the need to remove discriminatory barriers to employment. The minister asked [redacted] to assist in forming an organization for this purpose; and, subsequently, LUSTIG contacted her and instructed her on the method of setting up the organization. [redacted] further explained that LUSTIG had stated that he would not attend many meetings of the UCN because he had been accused of being a communist. According to [redacted] LUSTIG said that he had appeared before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, but had established his innocence. [redacted] stated also that she was aware that HARRY BLOKSBERG and one other person active in the UCN were once CP members and that she knew one other person in the UCN was a member of the SWP.

NK T-4, 6/3/63

[redacted] addressed a meeting of the UCN on b6 b7C
May 7, 1963, concerning the racial situation at Birmingham, Alabama. [redacted] asked that the UCN picket the Newark City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, in support of the people of Birmingham, and demand that the Mayor of Newark ask President KENNEDY to send troops to Alabama to protect the Negroes.

NK T-4, 6/3/63

Information concerning communist activities regarding a demonstration at the Newark City Hall on May 11, 1963, is set forth under heading II of this report.

On May 15, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C
discussed the problem created by the presence of communists in the UCN. They considered the possibility of merging the UCN into the Newark Chapter of the NALC. [redacted] seemed concerned about the number of communists in the UCN, and on the fringes of the NALC. [redacted] described JAMES LUSTIG as a Khrushchev communist and stated that there was also a Stalinist communist and two other people who were a third type of communist active in the UCN.

NK T-2, 5/16/64

NK 100-48052
EWC/mpt

PHIL KOLHBACKER and HARRY BLOKSBERG were among 11 persons who attended a meeting of the UCN on May 21, 1963. At this meeting plans were reviewed for a mass rally on June 8, 1963, to be jointly sponsored by the UCN and the NALC for the purpose of securing funds and members. HARRY BLOKSBERG made a motion that the rally not be jointly sponsored, but that the UCN sponsor its own rally. This motion was met with an ultimatum from [redacted] that the rally would proceed as planned or the NALC would withdraw, which would result in the collapse of the UCN. BLOKSBERG's motion was voted down and plans were adopted for a joint rally. b6 b7C

NK T-4, 5/24/63

JAMES LUSTIG was angry on May 25, 1963, when he learned of plans made by [redacted] and [redacted] to incorporate the UCN into the NALC. LUSTIG felt that the UCN was being pulled apart before it got started. LUSTIG immediately arranged to confer with [redacted] and HARRY BLOKSBERG and gave instructions concerning the UCN. LUSTIG finally agreed that the rally of the UCN set for June 8, 1963, could be jointly sponsored by the UCN and the NALC, although he feared this rally would not be a success. LUSTIG wanted the UCN to demand that the Mayor of Newark secure additional federal funds for job retraining programing in Newark. b6 b7C

LUSTIG also conferred with [redacted] on May 25, 1963, but took pains to assure that [redacted] would not be aware of LUSTIG's acquaintance with [redacted] and BLOKSBERG.

NK 100-48052
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[redacted] and HARRY BLOKSBERG b6
attended a meeting of the UCN held May 28, 1963. At this meeting, b7C
[redacted] announced that she would write a letter to the Mayor of Newark with certain demands for correction of unemployment in Newark, and that if these demands were not met, the Newark City Hall would be picketed. These ideas expressed by [redacted] had originated with JAMES LUSTIG.

[redacted] stated on June 2, 1963, that he had had b6
an argument with JAMES LUSTIG concerning the UCN rally scheduled b7C
for June 8, 1963. During the argument, LUSTIG had criticized [redacted] for failure to maintain close contact with LUSTIG.

[redacted] also stated on June 2, 1963, that she likewise had experienced an argument with LUSTIG and did not desire to meet with LUSTIG again.

Among persons attending a UCN meeting on June 4, 1963, were HARRY BLOKSBERG and [redacted] During the meeting, a b6
difference of opinion appeared between BLOKSBERG and [redacted] b7C
[redacted] BLOKSBERG felt that the UCN should be interracial in character, while [redacted] wanted the UCN to be Negro orientated. It appeared that [redacted] was concerned about the white COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) members in the UCN. [redacted] attempted to conciliate the difference between [redacted] and BLOKSBERG.

On June 8, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG furnished eight signs for a rally of the UCN and NALC scheduled for that night. These signs were marked Unemployed Council of Newark. LUSTIG instructed that at the rally certain demands should be made, including a demand for a government subsidiary for unemployed persons just out of school who are ineligible for unemployment compensation.

Among the approximately 180 persons present at the rally of the UCN and NALC on June 8, 1963, at Newark, New Jersey, were the following:

JAMES LUSTIG, Leader of the New Jersey CP,
who donated $2.00 and left the meeting early.

HARRY BLOKSBERG

[redacted] b6
b7C

[redacted]

ELSIE JOHNSON

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NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

During the rally on June 8, 1963, plans were made to picket City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, on June 10, 1963. LUSTIG was known to favor such picketing.

On June 10, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] made plans to disband the UCN and incorporate it into the Newark Branch of the NALC. [redacted] and [redacted] expressed the belief that they would secure enough voting support to defeat the communist members of the UCN and dissolve the UCN. b6 b7C

NK T-2, 5/31/63, 6/2/63, 6/5/63, 6/10/63.

Information concerning a demonstration at Newark City Hall, June 10, 1963, by the Newark Coordinating Committee is set forth in Part II of this report.

HARRY BLOKSBERG and [redacted] were among eleven persons present at a meeting of the UCN on June 11, 1963. A motion was carried at this meeting to disband the UCN and for the group to become the Unemployed Committee of the NALC, Newark Chapter. HARRY BLOKSBERG spoke in opposition to this motion. After the vote was taken, HARRY BLOKSBERG paid $4.00 for membership in the NALC. b6 b7C

NK T-4, 6/14/63.

JAMES LUSTIG was upset on June 17,1963, over the dissolution of the UCN, which had occurred on June 11, 1963. LUSTIG described the action as ill-advised and inconsiderate and appeared to blame [redacted] It appeared that ill feelings existing between [redacted] and JAMES LUSTIG would hamper any CP attempts to influence the Newark Chapter of the NALC in the future.

NK T-2, 6/17/63.

HARRY BLOKSBERG attended a joint meeting of the Newark Chapter of the NALC and another group known as the Negro Coordinating Council in Newark, New Jersey, on June 15, 1963. BLOKSBERG spoke concerning discrimination against youths and asked for unity in the fight against discrimination.

HARRY BLOKSBERG called a meeting on June 29, 1963, of five persons interested in the Unemployed Committee of NALC.

NK 100-48052
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BLOKSBERG presented several suggestions. The first was that the Unemployed Committee of the NALC should pressure Governor HUGHES to ask the federal government to declare the City of Newark a labor surplus area in order that federal money could be obtained to increase the job training program and to assist young people to obtain jobs. BLOKSBERG's second idea was that an effort be made to induce the City of Newark and the State of New Jersey to pass a law requiring a minimum wage of $1.50 per hour. HARRY BLOKSBERG's third suggestion was that the Unemployed Committee of the NALC create a committee to investigate discriminatory practices in housing. BLOKSBERG said this could be done in the same manner as was done by CORE; that is, a white couple would be sent to determine whether a vacancy exists, and a Negro couple would then be sent to apply for the vacant apartment. BLOKSBERG said that if the vacant apartment was offered to the white couple but not to the Negro couple, the apartment house involved could be picketed. BLOKSBERG's fourth suggestion was that the Unemployed Committee of the NALC make greater contact with the youth of Newark through the YMCA, PTA, Boys Clubs, the Youth Training Center, Unemployment Office, and social groups. BLOKSBERG's fifth suggestion was that the Unemployed Committee of the NALC give its support to the Co-ordinating Council of Newark in picketing sites where discrimination is practiced by building trade unions. BLOKSBERG also stated that he would like to see the Unemployed Committee of the NALC go back to its original form of the UCN.

Following the above meeting, [redacted] stated on June 29, 1963, that the UCN had been disbanded and reformed as the Unemployed Committee of the NALC because of the fear that members of the subversive elements might secure control of the UCN, which could not happen while the group was a part of the NALC. b6 b7C

NK T-4, 6/18/63,
7/2/63.

On July 1, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG conferred with HARRY BLOKSBERG and [redacted] concerning the Unemployed Committee of the NALC. [redacted] informed LUSTIG that the NALC planned to permit the Unemployed Committee to operate in a largely independent manner, but that the Unemployed Committee would have to obtain its money from the treasury of the Newark Chapter of the NALC. LUSTIG expressed dissatisfaction with this arrangement and instructed that the relationship of the Unemployed Committee to the NALC be b6 b7C

NK 100-48052
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fully explained at a meeting of the Unemployed Committee scheduled for June 2, 1963.

At the meeting of the Unemployed Committee of the NALC held July 2, 1963, HARRY BLOKSBERG expressed a desire that the Unemployed Committee not be bound by decisions of the Newark Chapter of the NALC, but should operate largely independently of the NALC. This suggestion by BLOKSBERG was not approved by other persons at the meeting.

NK T-2, 7/2/63, 7/5/63.

There were approximately five or six paid up members in the UCN during the period January through June, 1963. The number of persons who attended meetings varied, but an average of twenty-five to thirty persons were usually present.

NK T-2, 10/21/64.

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NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)
CHAPTER AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Information regarding activities by JAMES LUSTIG to form an Unemployed Council in Newark through the Newark Chapter of the NALC is set forth above in Part III of this report under the heading UCN.

Information also appears under that heading concerning the merger of the UCN into the NALC as the Unemployed Committee of the NALC, the opposition of communists to that merger, and attempts to have the Unemployed Committee of the NALC revert to its former status as the UCN.

Information concerning communist activities pertaining to the NALC and the demonstration at Newark City Hall on May 11, 1963 ~~1964~~, appears in Part II of this report under the heading Demonstration at Newark City Hall, June 10, 1963, by the Newark Coordinating Committee.

On January 3, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG had his wife type out a press release on a NALC letterhead opposing the proposed sales tax in New Jersey. This release was given by LUSTIG that same day to [redacted] of the NALC, who told LUSTIG he would mail it that day to local newspapers.

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NK T-2, 1/4/63.

During a meeting of the New Jersey CP Interim Board on January 4, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG suggested that the CP support a petition prepared by the Newark NALC, in which the NALC would petition the Governor of New Jersey not to pass a sales tax for New Jersey.

NK T-1, 1/9/63.

On January 10, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG visited [redacted] about a leaflet distribution.

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NK T-2, 1/10/63.

On June 24, 1963, JAMES LUSTIG contacted a member of the NALC to get a briefing on what was happening in the Newark Chapter.

NK T-2, 6/25/63.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

JAMES LUSTIG received a briefing from a CP member on July 16, 1963, concerning the Newark NALC and its activities.

NK T-2, 7/16/63.

At a meeting of the Unemployed Committee of the Newark NALC, held in Newark, New Jersey, on July 16, 1963, HARRY BLOKSBERG stated that he would have leaflets printed at cost for the NALC rally on August 17, 1963.

NK T-4, 7/23/63.

A meeting of the Newark NALC took place on July 19, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, during which HARRY BLOKSBERG, who was among those attending, announced that he had leaflets ready for the NALC rally in Newark on August 17, 1963.

A meeting of the Newark NALC was held in Newark, New Jersey, on July 19, 1963, during which HARRY BLOKSBERG, who attended the meeting, gave a report for an NALC member who could not be at the meeting.

NK T-2, 7/24/63.

HARRY BLOKSBERG appeared on July 23, 1963, at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Unemployed Committee of the Newark NALC with 5,000 leaflets which he said he had printed at a cost of $30.00. The leaflets were signed "Unemployed Committee of the NALC, Newark Chapter".

NK T-2, 7/24/63.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Newark Chapter of the NALC was held on July 31, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, during which it was brought out that HARRY BLOKSBERG, who attended this meeting, previously had had tickets printed for a party to be given by the NALC.

NK T-2, 8/2/63.

JAMES LUSTIG recently purchased six tickets to a Newark NALC party scheduled to be held on August 10, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/9/63.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

At an organization meeting of a New Jersey CP unit, held at the residence of HARRY BLOKSBERG, Newark, New Jersey, on August 7, 1963, it was planned that a report on the Newark NALC and its Unemployed Committee be given at an expanded State Board meeting of the New Jersey CP on August 11, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/9/63.

A meeting of the Unemployed Committee of the NALC was held in Newark, New Jersey, on August 17, 1963. HARRY BLOKSBERG and his wife, VIVIAN BLOKSBERG, were present at this meeting. The whole tone of this meeting had been set previously by HARRY BLOKSBERG when he had called the NALC's attention to the job training progam currently used in Union County, New Jersey, for training school drop-outs. The meeting was concerned with BLOKSBERG's suggestion that a similar program should be adopted for Newark.

NK T-2, 8/20/63.

At a unit meeting of the New Jersey CP held at the home of HARRY BLOKSBERG, 114 Seth Boyden Terrace, Newark, New Jersey, on August 21, 1963, LEW MOROZE suggested that the CP help form committees in the NALC.

NK T-2, 8/22/63

[redacted] and HARRY BLOKSBERG are very active members of the Newark Branch of the NALC. [redacted] and BLOKSBERG are the only CP members in the Newark NALC. The CP is always trying to lead the NALC, and JAMES LUSTIG has taken a keen interest in the Newark Chapter. Early in 1963 the Newark NALC was largely a paper organization, but after JAMES LUSTIG took an interest in it, the work of the CP members stimulated its activities and pulled it out of its doldrums of 1961 and 1962. The efforts of the CP have not yet increased the membership of the Newark NALC, but their efforts have increased its activities. CP members' efforts have apparently kept the Newark NALC going when it would have collapsed.

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NK T-2, 8/22/63.

HARRY BLOKSBERG is discouraged over his position in the Newark NALC.

NK T-2, 9/5/63.

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NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

HARRY BLOKSBERG seems disgusted with NALC activity.

NK T-2, 10/2/63

HARRY BLOKSBERG participated in a Newark NALC picket line in front of a Ford agency, Newark, New Jersey, on October 5, 1963, but before the picketing had ended, BLOKSBERG had an argument with another person in the picket and had thrown down his leaflets and walked away.

NK T-2, 10/10/63.

As of November 17, 1963, [redacted] dropped from membership in the Newark NALC.

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NK T-4, 11/20/63.

HARRY BLOKSBERG is no longer participating in the activities of the Newark NALC.

NK T-2, 2/7/64.

The NALC national organization has a constitution which applies to each individual chapter. This constitution forbids CP members from holding office in the NALC, but does not restrict CP members from rank and file membership in the NALC. Each individual NALC chapter has its own set of by-laws to guide its own day-to-day operation. Membership of the Newark NALC, from January through June, 1963, was approximately thirty.

NK T-2, 10/16/64.

CITIZENS FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
(CRG)

ERNEST THOMPSON, Director of the CRG, stated that his group sought peaceful integration and greater political representation for the Negro community in Orange, New Jersey.

"Newark Star Ledger",
daily newspaper published
at Newark, New Jersey,
8/19/64.

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NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

A characterization of ERNEST THOMPSON appears in the glossary hereto.

On July 6, 1964, IRVING POTASH remarked that ERNEST THOMPSON had been active in politics in Orange, New Jersey. POTASH stated that THOMPSON's group was small but had organized in their precinct and had obtained concessions from the city administration in Orange which were out of proportion to their size.

NK T-2 ~~2116-S~~, 7/10/64.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

The practice of using the name of CORE by local groups is very loose. Groups who have a particular matter that they desire to protest, without any approval or authorization from national headquarters of CORE, begin identifying themselves as a CORE group. After such a group has come into existence, they may then apply to CORE headquarters for a charter. If CORE national headquarters believes the group is directly representative and is willing to follow the aims and purposes of CORE, they will then be given a charter as an affiliated CORE group.

Membership in CORE in the State of New Jersey fluctuates highly. No one could give the exact number of members of CORE in New Jersey.

The national policy of CORE is to exclude participation in its activities by members of the CP, the SWP, or any subversive group. Every possible effort is made to keep such persons out of the organization, but at times CORE might not have been completely successful in this. Due to the loose use of the name CORE, groups using the name can be in many instances independent in their activities and in their membership.

The national constitution for CORE provides that no one holding a philosophy inimical to the philosophy of CORE may be an active member. This means communists can not be active members because the CORE philosophy is non-violence and contrary to communist philosophy.

A by-law of CORE in effect before a national constitution was adopted specifically stated that communists and fascists would not be active members of CORE.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

CORE has three classes of members: one, probationary; two, associate; and three, active. It is the responsibility of each local CORE group to define the qualifications for its active membership, but these qualifications must be approved by the national office of CORE and must conform to the national constitution. Only active members have the right to vote in CORE.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] 10/16/64, to SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

ESSEX COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE

On July 20, 1963, CORE set up a picket demonstration at the White Castle Restaurant, Elizabeth and Hawthorne Avenues, Newark, New Jersey. About two hundred persons participated. HARRY BLOKSBERG stated a few days later that his wife, VIVIAN BLOKSBERG, was present at this demonstration.

NK T-2, 7/24/63.

At an organizing meeting of a CP unit in Newark, New Jersey, on August 7, 1963, among the members present were DAVE REID, described as on the Executive Committee of CORE, and VIVIAN BLOKSBERG, a rank and file member of CORE. This new CP unit was to concern itself with the future of the organizations to which the members belonged.

NK T-2, 8/9/63.

At a meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on August 8, 1963, at Newark, New Jersey, one of the members present stated that CORE would not permit SWP members to join CORE.

NK T-14, 8/14/63.

DAVE REID left a CP meeting early on October 27, 1963, because he had to attend another meeting in South Orange, New Jersey, to speak to some young people concerning CORE.

NK T-2, 10/28/63.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

DAVE REID is a member of CORE and attends meetings regularly. He is a member of the Policy Group of the Essex County Chapter of CORE.

NK T-29, 11/29/63.

DAVE REID was not among persons listed as newly elected officers of the Newark - Essex County Chapter of CORE.

"Newark Star Ledger", 5/12/64.

MIDDLESEX - UNION COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE

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[redacted] had participated in a picket demonstration at a White Castle Diner in Rahway, New Jersey, on July 26, 1963, in protest of alleged discriminatory employment practices by that company. DON CHENOWETH also marched in that picket demonstration.

"The Recorder", weekly newspaper published at Metuchen, New Jersey, 8/1/63.

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Characterizations of DONALD [redacted] CHENOWETH appear in the glossary hereto.

[redacted] New Jersey, was fined $100.00 for obstructing traffic during a CORE demonstration in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in August, 1963. [redacted] was a member of CORE.

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"The Courier News", daily newspaper published at Plainfield, New Jersey, 10/8/63.

PASSAIC COUNTY CHAPTER OF CORE

The group in Passaic County utilizing the name of CORE has not been approved by national headquarters of CORE. During part of 1963 and 1964, a field secretary for CORE was working in

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Passaic County, New Jersey. This individual was released from his position in CORE due to a cut-back in finances. [redacted] was living in the same rooming house with [redacted] in Paterson, New Jersey. Apparently through the influence of [redacted] is considered as the local CORE leader in Passaic County, New Jersey. There had been no election which placed [redacted] in a position of leadership in this CORE group, which has been estimated to have associated with it, between ten and one hundred persons. It appears that [redacted] is a controlling influence in the group known as the Passaic County Chapter of CORE, but [redacted] also has some other supporters in the area who are not affiliated with CORE.

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[redacted] Supra, 10/16/64.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto.

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[redacted] of the Passaic County Chapter of CORE, and [redacted] was [redacted] of this chapter.

"Paterson Evening News", daily newspaper published at Paterson, New Jersey, 3/10/64.

A characterization of [redacted] appear in the glossary hereto.

In connection with activities of CORE in Passaic County, New Jersey, contact was had with [redacted] and [redacted] CORE matters were discussed in the homes of the [redacted] and the [redacted].

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Another member of the CORE group in Passaic County, New Jersey, had stated that both the [redacted] and the [redacted] were communists and that effort was continually expended to see that they did not take over CORE and use it for their own benefit. As a result, there was a faction in the Passaic County Chapter of CORE aligned against the [redacted] and [redacted] and supporters of them.

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[redacted] 7/13/64, to SA [redacted] and SA [redacted].

Further information concerning activities of [redacted] in the Passaic County Chapter of CORE is set forth under Part II of this report under the heading, (J) Racial Disturbance, Paterson, New Jersey. C. P. Member

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PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, CHAPTER OF CORE

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[redacted] is currently Acting Chairman of the Plainfield, New Jersey, Chapter of CORE. Until recently, [redacted] had been Vice President of this Chapter. The Plainfield Chapter has not been approved by the national office of CORE.

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[redacted] 10/23/64, to SA [redacted]

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto.

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NK 100-48052
OAC/eag

CLINTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL (CHNC)
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

As of February 6, 1963, [redacted] ROSE HEYMAN, and ART HEYMAN were Vice Presidents of the CHNC, [redacted] is very outspoken and he usually seems to seize the reins of leadership and try to manage things his way. HELEN WINTERS is Secretary-Treasurer.

NK T-33, 2/6/63

A characterization of HELEN winters appears in the glossary attached hereto.

The CHNC recently received from the Office of the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, a letter inviting representatives of the CHNC to appear at the Mayor's Office on March 21, 1963, to discuss urban renewal. [redacted] is apparently miffed by the failure of the Mayor to personally sign this letter of invitation and [redacted] is working to have members of the CHNC Executive Committee refuse the invitation. The CHNC President apparently would like to go to the Mayor's Office anyhow, but it is doubtful she will have much support against [redacted]

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NK T-33, 3/20/63

[redacted] managed to persuade some members of the CHNC not to accept the invitation to the Mayor's Office.

NK T-33, 3/27/63

At a meeting of the CHNC Executive Board on May 2, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, ART HEYMAN reported that he had obtained a union leader from HEYMAN's union as a speaker at the coming CHNC annual conference.

NK T-33, 5/7/63

At a meeting of the CHNC on May 9, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, concerned primarily with the 74 block

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industrial site proposed for Clinton Hill, [redacted] did much of the talking and answering of questions.

NK T-33, 5/16/63

A meeting of the Executive Board of the CHNC was held at the home of [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, on April 21, 1963. As usual, [redacted] tried to control the meeting, closely supported by [redacted], HELEN WINTERS, and by ROSE HEYMAN and ART HEYMAN.

NK T-33, 4/24/63

An annual conference of the CHNC was held on May 19, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey. As usual, [redacted] had his say.

NK T-33, 5/28/63

A fashion show and dance, given for the benefit of the Save Our Homes Committee (SOHC) of the CHNC, and held on June 9, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, was for the most part run by [redacted] HELEN WINTERS, and ROSE HEYMAN. During this affair, [redacted] made an appeal for people to join the CHNC.

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NK T-33, 6/11/63

A meeting of the Executive Board of the CHNC was held at the home of [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, on July 30, 1963. Outsiders and non-members of the Executive Board were present, and they should not have been permitted to attend, but it is typical of [redacted] HELEN WINTERS and ROSE and ART HEYMAN to conduct CHNC business as they see fit, regardless of the rules of the organization.

NK T-33, 7/31/63

At a meeting of the CHNC on November 7, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, [redacted] discussed financial difficulties currently experienced by the SOHC. [redacted] said an anonymous donor would give $500 to the SOHC as soon as the SOHC has

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raised $1000 of the $1500 it owes. In the past [redacted] has made reference to this anonymous donor, who is a friend or contact of [redacted] but [redacted] never turns in the money from this anonymous donor; he simply announces that the donor has given so much money and [redacted] has disbursed it for one reason or another. Being Chairman of the SOHC, [redacted] is in a position to be the SOHC treasurer, trustee, or any other position he desires.

[redacted] HELEN WINTERS, compose and edit the mimeographed publication called "Clinton Hill News", which follows the activities of the CHNC.

NK T-33, 11/13/33

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At a general meeting of the CHNC, held in Newark, New Jersey, on January 9, 1964, a new slate of officers was presented by a five man committee headed by ART HEYMAN. ROSE HEYMAN was elected President of the CHNC and seemed quite pleased over it. Ten Vice Presidents were elected. Two of the Vice Presidents are [redacted] and ART HEYMAN. [redacted] gave a report on the SOHC, stating the SOHC still owes $800. He made no mention of the money he was supposed to have obtained from his anonymous donor contact. HELEN WINTERS was elected Secretary.

NK T-33, 1/15/64

ROSE HEYMAN and HELEN WINTERS took it upon themselves to go to the bank where CHNC funds are kept and, without authority from anyone, got the bank to place their names on the CHNC bank account so they can handle CHNC funds. The treasurer was angry over this action and planned to make some inquiry as to why such action was taken.

NK T-33, 3/18/64

At an annual dinner for the CHNC, held April 18, 1964, in Newark, New Jersey, the CHNC treasurer was not present so HELEN WINTERS collected the money at the door in place of the treasurer.

NK T-33, 4/22/64

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At an assembly meeting of the CHNC on May 7, 1964, at the home of [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, it was learned that ROSE HEYMAN had submitted her letter of resignation as President of the CHNC because she did not like the way [redacted] was "calling all the shots". After a heated discussion of the matter, ROSE HEYMAN agreed to remain President, with the understanding that she will receive more cooperation from [redacted]

NK T-33, 5/8/64

The students who came to work in Newark during the summer on neighborhood projects have lost faith in ROSE HEYMAN because they claim they caught ROSE in several lies.

NK T-33, 6/26/64

The CHNC is continuing its efforts to find housing on the project blocks for the student volunteers working in Newark on neighborhood improvement during the summer.

NK T-19, 6/23/64

There are two young men in Newark, New Jersey, currently working with the CHNC. One is staying with [redacted] and one with ROSE HEYMAN. ROSE is desperately looking for rooms for 12 students due in Newark next week from out of state. These students are supposed to help with neighborhood organizing in the Clinton Hill area of Newark.

NK T-33, 6/5/64

During September, 1964, LEW MOROZE was trying to prevent a potential split which was developing in the CHNC as a result of friction between [redacted] and students working with the CHNC. MOROZE wanted ROSE and ART HEYMAN to intercede with [redacted] in this dispute. According to MOROZE, he conferred with the HEYMANs on September 28, 1964, but was unable to persuade them to intercede with [redacted] because the [redacted] supported [redacted] position against the students. MOROZE said that according to the HEYMANs, the students had a following of roughnecks and riff raff and were

causing trouble. MOROZE also said that the HEYMANs had not attended any COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) functions for approximately one year, and the HEYMANs avoided any discussion of the CP. ROSE HEYMAN feared that the students working with the CHNC could cause a riot in Newark, New Jersey, by initiating rent strikes.

NK T-2, 9/25/64 and 10/8/64

The number of members in the CHNC has generally run around 150 to 200 people, but during this summer the students brought in 71 new members; so the present number of members approaches 300. The by-laws of the CHNC do not exclude CP members from membership, or from holding office, in the CHNC.

NK T-33, 10/23/64

A characterization of the CHNC appears in the appendix hereto.

NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), NEW JERSEY

The NAACP at its national conventions since approximately 1950 has rejected communism in all its forms.

The NAACP nationally, and locally in Essex County, New Jersey, follows a policy of excluding CP members from participation in its activities.

NK T-2, 10/9/64.

Membership of Newark (Essex County), New Jersey, NAACP estimated to be about 2,100.

NK T-2, 10/28/64.

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One [redacted] from New Jersey, a white female in her late forties, round face, grayish hair, approximately 5'4" tall, 155 pounds, attended a meeting of the CP Caucus within the NAACP, and including members of the CP National Negro Commission, held in the Atlantic Room of the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York, New York, on March 9 and 10, 1963. Informant said that [redacted] spoke entirely on the educational problem in New Jersey. She spoke on internal problems in the Englewood and Essex County, New Jersey, areas and appealed for help on a mobilization which was scheduled to take place in Trenton, New Jersey. THIS INDIVIDUAL IS IDENTICAL WITH [redacted]

NK T-44, 3/12/63

A characterization of [redacted] 7/8/63 appears in the glossary attached hereto.

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A Newark, New Jersey, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) membership meeting was held at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey, on March 21, 1963. Informant said a discussion of Civil Rights took place during which one of those present reported that a mass demonstration in Trenton, New Jersey, scheduled for March 24, 1963, had the backing of the NAACP. Informant said another person present suggested that a collection be made to obtain money to send one of those present to the Trenton demonstration.

NK T-13, 3/22/63.

NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

A meeting of the Newark SWP membership was held on June 12, 1963, at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey, and during this meeting it was mentioned that some of those present were in constant touch with local militant Negro groups, including the NAACP.

NK T-7, 6/14/63

A Newark SWP membership meeting was held on August 8, 1963, at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey, and during this meeting, each member present was instructed to join the NAACP. Also, one of the members present was designated as the person in charge of all SWP members in the NAACP.

NK T-14, 8/14/63.

At the above-mentioned SWP meeting, all members present were instructed to join the NAACP.

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NK T-13, 8/16/63.

[redacted] reported on March 17, 1963, that [redacted] had done all the work outlined for him by JAMES LUSTIG concerning the Englewood school integration struggle. [redacted] said he had contacted an individual in the NAACP, plus a local assemblyman, local ministers, and a man with a Negro newspaper, requesting him to put some publicity in his paper about a bus ride to Trenton on March 24, 1963, to demonstrate for the Englewood, New Jersey, school integration struggle.

NK T-2, 3/18/63.

A dinner and reception for JAMES E. JACKSON was held on the evening of March 16, 1963, at the Continental Ballroom, Newark, New Jersey. Informant said JACKSON was introduced as editor of "The Worker" by JAMES LUSTIG. After the dinner, LUSTIG met with several friends and they discussed the Englewocd, New Jersey, school integration fight during which LUSTIG suggested a leader for the Englewood struggle, and suggested that buses go to Trenton, New Jersey, on March 24, 1963, to participate in a demonstration at the State House.

NK T-2, 3/18/63.

NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

JAMES LUSTIG recently sent a member of the New Jersey CP to the NAACP offices, Newark, New Jersey, to inquire what the NAACP planned to do about the integration struggles of the Negroes in Birmingham, Alabama. LUSTIG received a report that as of May 8, 1963, the NAACP had made no plans for any activity concerning the Birmingham Negroes.

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NK T-2, 5/8/63.

C. Pomerleau

[redacted] spoke to the head of the Camden County, New Jersey, NAACP, but [redacted] had been unable to "get through" to this man; nevertheless, [redacted] was "hopeful of another meeting".

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NK T-45, 8/8/63.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary attached hereto.

LEW MOROZE recently made available to the Newark, New Jersey, NAACP, a list of names and addresses which the NAACP could use as a mailing list through which to publicize a NAACP celebration in Newark, New Jersey, on May 14, 1964.

NK T-2, 5/7/64.

The Newark Branch of the SWP met on August 22, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey, and the March on Washington (MOW), scheduled for August 28, 1963, was discussed. One of those present was selected to attend the MOW, and she said she was considering going to Washington with the NAACP group.

NK T-14, 8/27/63.

A regular membership meeting of the Newark SWP was held on August 22, 1963, at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey. All members of the Newark SWP were officially told to join the NAACP.

NK T-7, 8/27/63.

A unit meeting of the New Jersey CP was held in Newark, New Jersey, on August 21, 1963. LEW MOROZE gave a report at this

meeting during which he said the CP must change its way of working in the Negro struggle. MOROZE said that CP members must not isolate themselves, but must inject an intelligent role in the struggle. He said the CP must raise the level of the struggle and must identify the Negro's problems with all America's problems. In this area, MOROZE said all units such as state committees, units, and so forth, must work into the Negro civil rights struggle and each unit should be given a specific part in the struggle. Later, MOROZE said the CP should support the NAACP voting registration drive.

NK T-2, 8/22/63.

On September 2, 1963, a meeting of the Mizpah Chapter of the NAACP was held at the Gun Club in Richland, New Jersey, to discuss a proposal that the NAACP Chapters in Newtonville, Mizpah, and Vineland, New Jersey, sponsor a joint rally. Among the ten to eleven people present were [redacted] b6 b7C

NK T-46, 9/11/63.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary attached hereto.

The Mizpah Chapter of the NAACP held a rally at St. James AME Church, Mizpah, New Jersey, on September 15, 1963, to raise some money. Among the forty to fifty individuals present were [redacted] b6 b7C

NK T-46, 10/2/63.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary attached hereto. b6 b7C

A Newark SWP membership meeting was held on October 3, 1963, at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey. One of the SWP members present had received a letter from the local NAACP requesting his presence at a special meeting in Newark on October 10, 1963, to present his views on the political struggle. All SWP members present were urged to attend this meeting.

NK T-7, 10/8/63.

NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

A meeting of the Mizpah Chapter of the NAACP was held at St. James AME Church in Mizpah, New Jersey, on September 22, 1963. Among those present were [redacted] b6 b7C

NK T-46, 10/9/63.

A Newark SWP membership meeting was held on October 3, 1963, at 202 Clinton Place, Newark, New Jersey. It was announced that a letter had been received from the NAACP inviting two of the SWP members to appear at an NAACP meeting October 10, 1963, in Newark to present the SWP platform. [redacted] attends NAACP meetings once a month on Thursday nights. For this reason, those present voted to change SWP meetings to Wednesday nights. b6 b7C

NK T-13, 10/4/63.

[redacted] is very active in the NAACP.

NK T-14, 10/10/63.

[redacted] were present at a Mizpah Chapter, NAACP, meeting in Mizpah, New Jersey, on October 5, 1963.

NK T-46, 10/16/63.

A meeting of the Newark Chapter of the NAACP was held on October 10, 1963, in Newark, New Jersey. Six members of the Newark SWP were present, including the SWP organizer, who spoke at this meeting. b6 b7C

NK T-14, 10/17/63.

The Buena, Hamilton, and Weymouth, New Jersey, Chapters of the NAACP participated in a March on Trenton held on October 26, 1963. [redacted] accompanied this March.

NK T-46, 10/30/63.

A white sheet of paper was observed on March 3, 1963, entitled "List of Officers and Executive Committee, 1964-65, Newark Branch, NAACP". Among the names on this list, under Executive Committee, was [redacted] Newark, New Jersey.

NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

NK T-2, 3/3/64.

A meeting of a Marxist Study Group was held in Newark, New Jersey, on March 19, 1964. During this meeting, LEW MOROZE gave one of those present, a list of names and organizations which could be used in NAACP activity.

NK T-2, 3/23/64.

A Newark SWP membership meeting was held in Newark, New Jersey, on June 7, 1964, at which time those present agreed that two of their number would serve as delegates to get in touch with the Newark Branch of the NAACP and cooperate with that branch in all activities where possible.

NK T-7, 6/11/64.

In April, 1964, LEW MOROZE was very pleased with the work that a New Jersey CP member was doing in the NAACP.

NK T-2, 4/30/64.

A special membership meeting of the Newark SWP was held on May 24, 1964, at 2 Aldine Street, Newark, New Jersey, and during this meeting all employed SWP members were instructed to join the local branch of the NAACP and become active in that organization.

NK T-7, 5/27/64.

At a special membership meeting of the Newark SWP held on May 24, 1964, in Newark, New Jersey, it was said that every SWP member is supposed to be a member of the NAACP, but at the present only two SWP members were members of the NAACP.

NK T-14, 5/28/64.

The Newark, New Jersey, Branch of the NAACP is considering whether or not to expell [redacted] from the NAACP.

NK T-2, 6/2/64. b6 b7C

In June, 1964, LEW MOROZE desired to have a talk with [redacted] concerning the trouble [redacted] was having with the Newark, New Jersey, NAACP.

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NK 100-48052
OAC:lp

NK T-2, 6/16/64.

On June 6, 1964, IRVING POTASH was in New Jersey and was making inquiry into what was then happening in the NAACP in New Jersey.

NK T-2, 7/10/64.

[redacted] civil rights worker, was one of those manning the NAACP Headquarters during the racial disturbances which took place in Paterson, New Jersey, between August 11 and 14, 1964.

8/15/64 issue of the "Paterson Evening News" b6 b7C

The expulsion of [redacted] of the NAACP, which had been planned by certain leaders of the NAACP, never took place. Because unanimity was not possible at the meetings held on the subject, a vote was never taken.

NK T-2, 9/25/64.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

PEOPLES ORGANIZATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The Peoples Organization of New Brunswick and Franklin Township was considering boycotting goods and services of employers thought to be practicing racial discrimination in hiring. Specific consideration was being given to action against Flako Products, a Division of Quaker Oats Company, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The group was also considering plans for other aspects of racial issues. [redacted] b6 b7C of the organization.

"Daily Home News", newspaper published at New Brunswick, New Jersey, 9/4/63.

A characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C appears in the glossary hereto.

The Peoples Organization of New Brunswick and Franklin Township was a small group interested in racial integration, which became defunct in approximately November, 1963.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D to SA [redacted], 10/14/64.

The Peoples Organization of New Brunswick and Franklin Township had no stated policy concerning communist participation in its activities.

NK T-22, 10/22/64.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL

The following persons participated in a meeting of the Central New Jersey Civil Rights Council on July 15, 1963, to formulate plans for the MOW, August 28, 1964:

DONALD CHENOWETH, Regional Director, Metuchen, New Jersey

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

MIRIAM GOLDBERG, Regional Director,
Perth Amboy, New Jersey

"Daily Home News", Supra,
7/16/63.

The Central New Jersey Civil Rights Council was set up as a coordinating committee to work on all civil rights activities in Middlesex and Union Counties, New Jersey. The Council was to assist any civil rights organization in picketing or in any other possible way. It functioned from 1961 until 1962. Membership was never greater than approximately fifteen. Among the officers were [redacted] Executive Director; DONALD CHENOWETH, Publicity Director; [redacted] Recording Secretary; and [redacted] Coordinator. C. Member b6 b7C

The above persons were the primary influences in beginning the Council and in its operation. The Council had no stated policies concerning communist participation. The Council attempted to reorganize about August, 1963, under the leadership of [redacted] but it became defunct shortly thereafter.

NK T-6, 10/26/64.

Characterizations of persons named above appear in the glossary hereto.

NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, ALSO KNOWN AS NEWARK FULL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT, NEWARK COMMITTEE ON FULL EMPLOYMENT

A group of about thirteen students had recently come to Newark, New Jersey, and were operating the Newark Full Employment Project from an office at 716 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey. It appeared possible that this group might lay the groundwork for labor unrest, which could lead to disorders similar to those which have occurred in other cities. Subsequent to the arrival of these students in the Clinton Hill area of Newark, the Negro citizens of that area had become much more outspoken in their demands and during contacts with officials of the City of Newark. As an example, in early July, 1964, a group of persons came to the City Hall in Newark, New Jersey, under the leadership of two of these students and demanded that the city designate a certain area as a play street. One of the students who led the group was [redacted]. b6 b7C

NK T-23, 7/27/64.

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

b6
b7C

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto.

The purpose of the Newark Full Employment Project is to establish a new and vigorous grass root movement around the issue of unemployment. The project will be undertaken in a section of the Clinton Hill area of the South Ward.

Among areas to be explored by the project is a campaign against discrimination. Four major groups are participating in the project:

(1) Newark Committee on Full Employment

(2) Students For a Democratic Society (SDS)

SDS is an active movement of students and young adults organized in campus chapters independently. About one dozen SDS volunteers are now in Newark and living with families in the Clinton Hill area.

It is expected that the project will last for several years and some of the volunteers will stay for the duration of the project.

(3) Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council

(4) National Committee on Full Employment

Among the officers and trustees of the Newark Full Employment Project are:

[redacted] Co-Chairman

b6
b7C

ROSE HEYMAN, Treasurer and Trustee

ARTHUR HEYMAN, Trustee

Pamphlet published for the Newark Full Employment Project furnished by NK T-23, 7/28/64.

72

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

Characterizations of [redacted] ROSE HEYMAN, and ARTHUR HEYMAN appear in the glossary hereto. b6 b7C

Information concerning the Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council appears in Part III of this report under a heading Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council.

A characterization of the Clinton Hill Neighborhood Council appears in the glossary hereto.

[redacted] was expecting to work in Newark, New Jersey, during the summer of 1964 with a group of students "organizing blocks" in Newark in a predominantly Negro section. Among those working with [redacted] would be [redacted] b6 b7C

NK T-24, 6/5/64.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto. b6 b7C

There appears to be no stated policy or prohibition against communists holding membership or office in the Newark Full Employment Project.

NK T-2, 8/20/64.

The Newark Committee on Full Employment and the SDS had severed their ties resulting in a split in the Newark Full Employment Project. The Newark Committee on Full Employment closed its office at 716 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey, but the SDS opened an office at 155 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with the announced intention of continuing to organize Clinton Hill residents with or without the cooperation of other groups.

"The Newark Sunday News", newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, 9/20/64.

[redacted] had ousted the student group working with the Newark Full Employment Project from their offices at 716 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey, and the student group had opened an office at 155 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. b6 b7C

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

NK T-33, 9/4/64. b6 b7C

[redacted] is a leader of the Newark Community Union Project located at 155 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. Extent of membership of the group is unknown, but the headquarters are visited by considerable numbers of people. In July and August, 1964, when the Newark Community Union Project was known as the Newark Full Employment Project, this group was responsible for bringing seventy-one new members into the project. It is uncertain whether these persons became members of the Newark Full Employment Project.

NK T-33, 10/23/64.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT OF THE MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)

COFO is a federation of all major civil rights organizations active in Mississippi.

COFO Publication #6, furnished by NK T-35, 6/15/64.

The following persons were working or planning to work for civil rights in Mississippi or to work on the staff of a training school for such civil rights workers:

[redacted]

b6 b7C

C. P. Mendez Pa

"Newark Sunday News", newspaper published at Newark, New Jersey, 6/28/64.

84

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

Characterizations of the above-listed persons appear in the glossary hereto. C. Pamphlet b6 b7C

[redacted] New Jersey, was departing for Mississippi on August 1, 1964, to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D 7/31/64.

A characterization of [redacted] appears in the glossary hereto. b6 b7C

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A group of all volunteer lawyers will serve in the Deep South during the summer of 1964 to protect the legal rights of anti-integration demonstrators and Negroes seeking the right to vote. Sixty attorneys have agreed to spend two weeks or more in Mississippi or other southern states. This group was modeled after the Peace Corps and will be known as the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee.

"Mississippi Free Press", weekly newspaper published at Jackson, Mississippi, 5/30/60.

Among the attorneys who will serve in southern states for this organization are the following:

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] Miss

[redacted]

85

NK 100-48052
EWC:lp

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] who contacted the Memphis FBI Office, 6/17/64.

Characterizations of the above-listed persons appear in the glossary hereto.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

PETITION CONCERNING MISSISSIPPI CIRCULATED BY THE NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF WEB DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A characterization of WEB Du Bois Clubs of America appears in the glossary hereto.

A petition labeled "WEB Du Bois Club of New Jersey" was circulated by members of the New Jersey Chapter of the Du Bois Clubs of America (NJDBA) on July 30, 1964, and August 13, 1964. The petition was to be sent to the President of the United States, urging him to use his full constitutional powers to enforce the civil rights law and to guarantee the lives and safety of all citizens in Mississippi. Approximately 450 signatures were obtained after four members of the NJDBA had canvassed residences in Newark, New Jersey.

NK T-9, 8/10/64,
8/14/64.

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED

DAVID BERKOWITZ

DAVID BERKOWITZ was a member of the New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (NJCP) State Board.

NK T-1, 3/4/63

HARRY BLOKSBERG

HARRY BLOKSBERG stated on August 7, 1963, that he had been authorized by JAMES LUSTIG to draw a number of persons together into a COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) unit.

NK T-2, 8/9/63

VIVIAN BLOKSBERG
(Mrs. Harry Bloksberg)

VIVIAN BLOKSBERG was a member of the NJCP in August, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/9/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was the acting organizer of the Newark Branch of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) in August, 1964.

NK T-14, 8/5/64

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended an Expanded NJCP State Board meeting on August 11, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/13/63

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of February, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the State Board of the NJCP.

NK T-1, 2/13/63

[redacted]

In June, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the NJCP.

NK T-9, 6/20/62

DONALD CHENOWETH

In 1945 DONALD CHENOWETH was a member of the SWP. He resigned from the SWP in 1947 because of its narrow attitude concerning the theory of socialism.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D interviewed on 11/19/58, by SAs [redacted]

DONALD CHENOWETH attended the July 6, 1957, session of the National Convention of the INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL). He was a member of the New York Unit of the ISL in November, 1957, and June, 1958.

NK T-36, 7/10/57, 11/26/57 and 6/25/58

A characterization of the ISL appears in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of June 25, 1958, [redacted] was a member of the New York Unit of the ISL.

NK T-36, 6/25/58

88

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/28/63

CLARENCE COGGINS

A characterization of CLARENCE COGGINS appears in the characterization of the LNVC set forth in the appendix hereto.

MARTIN CUCCHIARO

[redacted] of New Jersey signed up to participate in a workshop in Civil Liberties held at the convention in San Francisco, California, June 19-21, 1964, at which the WEB DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was founded. b6 b7C

NK T-21, 6/22/64

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of August, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

NK T-48, 8/30/63

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died on August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times", 8/24/64, newspaper published at New York City

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] New Jersey

[redacted] was a member of the Oxford Branch, Kensington Section, of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and

Delaware for part of the period 1948 to 1950.

NK T-34, 2/2/54

At a public hearing before the House Committee of Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, held February 16, 1954, [redacted] declined to answer under the Fifth Amendment certain questions relating to CP membership or activity on the grounds that to answer might tend to incriminate him.

[redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the State Board of the NJCP.

NK T-1, 3/4/63

[redacted] b6 b7C attended an Expanded State Board meeting of the NJCP on August 11, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/13/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

NK T-42, 12/3/58 OTHER per Court Order

[redacted]

NK T-32, 9/17/64

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] OTHER per court order.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the NJCP State Committee in 1958.

(NK T-9, 8/13/58

It was recently announced at a NJCP meeting that [redacted] was out of the CP.

NK T-28, 2/2/60

[redacted]

[redacted] attended a CP meeting in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in January, 1958.

NK T-9, 1/58

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the LNVC in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/27/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the NJCP as of February, 1963.

NK T-1, 2/27/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of July 27, 1960, [redacted] was a CP member.

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

It was learned on June 25, 1963, that [redacted] was interested in the re-establishment of a CP group in Plainfield, New Jersey. b6 b7C

NK T-9, 7/27/60 and 6/27/63

[redacted] b6 b7C is a member of the Glassboro Group, New Jersey CP.

NK T-46, 7/16/64

[redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the LNVC in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/28/63

ARTHUR HEYMAN

ART HEYMAN was assigned to attend an educational class to be conducted by the NJCP in 1961.

NK T-9, 4/6/61

ROSE HEYMAN

An enlarged organizational secretariat meeting of the NJCP was held June 13, 1961, in Jersey City, New Jersey, at which time it was announced that ROSE HEYMAN would be one of four CP members who would attend a public hearing to be held by the Newark, New Jersey, Board of Education June 27, 1961, concerning discrimination in the public schools.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D who has testified for the Government.
6/14/61

92

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

ROSE HEYMAN was responsible for dues matters for the NJCP in November, 1961.

NK T-9, 11/8/61

JAMES E. JACKSON

As of May 5, 1962, JAMES E. JACKSON was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NK T-10, 5/7/62

[redacted] b6 b7C was a NJCP member as of February, 1963.

NK T-1, 2/27/63

[redacted] attended an enlarged meeting of the NJCP State Board on August 11, 1963.

NK T-2, 3/13/63

[redacted] b6 b7C attended an expanded meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on August 11, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/13/63

[redacted] was an NJCP member as of August, 1963.

NK T-1, 9/4/63

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was an NJCP member as of August, 1963.

NK T-1, 9/4/63

[redacted]

[redacted] attended an Expanded State Board meeting of the NJCP November 9, 1963.

NK T-1, 11/12/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended meetings of a Marxist Discussion Class for Youth held April 25, 1962, and May 9, 1962, at the residence of [redacted], Newark, New Jersey.

[redacted] was the organizer of the NJCP Youth Club.

NK T-12, 5/2/62, 5/10/62, and 1/13/62

The records of the Livingston, New Jersey, Police Department, show that on August 31, 1959, and April 28, 1960, assistance was requested at the house of [redacted], since he had gone beserk on the two occasions.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the Southwest Philadelphia Club, CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, but did not attend meetings because he resided in Mays Landing, New Jersey, as of February, 1963.

NK T-47, 2/63

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted], attended a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on February 8, 1963, though she was not officially a member of the State Board.

NK T-1, 2/13/63

JAMES LUSTIG

JAMES LUSTIG was Chairman of the NJCP.

NK T-1, 3/4/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the State Board of the NJCP, in March, 1963.

NK T-1, 3/4/63

LEW MOROZE

LEW MOROZE was a member of the NJCP in August, 1963.

NK T-2, 8/63

[redacted]

A 1947 CP registration card was issued to [redacted] a member of the Willow Run Communist Club in Detroit, Michigan. b6 b7C

NK T-30, 12/4/46

[redacted] was a member of the Willow Run CP Club, District Seven, in 1947 and 1948.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

95

NK 100-48052
EWC/eag

[redacted] who testified before the House Committee of Un-American Activities, and during the Detroit Smith Act Trial during December, 1963. 12/17/47

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] had attended a meeting of 142 CP members at the Civic Center, Detroit, Michigan, on March 1, 1948.

b6
b7C

[redacted] testified on behalf of the Government during the Detroit Smith Act Trial in December, 1953. 3/3/48

[redacted] are the parents of [redacted] and [redacted] of [redacted]

b6
b7C

"Newark Sunday News", published weekly at Newark, New Jersey, 6/28/64

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NK T-24, 1964

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN was formerly employed by AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION (ATC), the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time.

He has represented former and current members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts and has served as a custodian of CP funds. He has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research.

NK T-25, 1963; NK T-26, 1963

A characterization of the AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION appears in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

NK T-10, 5/62

[redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the LNVC in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/28/63

[redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the LNVC in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/28/63

[redacted] b6 b7C was a member of the LNVC in August, 1963.

NK T-11, 8/28/63

[redacted] was a member of the NJCP State Board as of March 1, 1963.

NK T-1, 3/4/63

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was one of several New York - New Jersey CP leaders who met on October 10, 1961, to consider a mutual problem.

NK T-9, 10/15/61

[redacted]

[redacted] was a CP member during the period 1938 - 1944. He was still a CP member in 1951.

NK T-49, 5/50, 5/51

[redacted] was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] on November 17, 1955. [redacted] b6 b7C expressed a willingness to talk to the agents but stated he had an appointment and did not have time to talk. He was telephonically contacted on November 21, 1955, by SA [redacted] and again stated he was too busy to meet the agents anytime during the next few days.

[redacted] suggested that he be contacted again during the latter part of that week. He was recontacted on November 28, 1955, at which time he said he had nothing to discuss with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and did not desire to be interviewed under any circumstances.

IRVING POTASH

The leaders of the CP, USA, were designating IRVING POTASH, Labor Secretary of the CP, USA, as temporary organizer for the NJCP. POTASH would remain in New York City while handling this assignment.

NK T-10, 1/16/64

99

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] attended an Enlarged State Board meeting of the NJCP on August 11, 1963.

b6
b7C

NK T-2, 8/13/64

BAYARD RUSTIN

BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned, "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL) and as such he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

"The Saturday Evening Post", weekly magazine, 7/11-18/64, Page 76.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

"Daily Worker", 12/11/57

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly - openly".

NK T-17, 9/25/63

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NK T-18, 2/19,20/64

A characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS appears in this glossary.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended an NJCP Seminar at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963.

NK T-2, 12/16/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was an active CP member of the Camden County CP during the period April, 1943, to 1950.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] recently said that he had once loaned the CP $100, but later when [redacted] needed some money the CP had refused to return his loan. [redacted] said that in the future he planned to stay away from the CP and try to provide for his family.

NK T-45, 5/24/57

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the State Board of the NJCP as of February, 1963.

NK T-1, 2/27/63

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

At a meeting of the New Jersey Youth Committee (NJYC) on May 29, 1964, [redacted] who had been active as leader of the NJYC, stated he was to leave the NJYC on June 15, 1964, as he had obtained employment in Louisiana.

The NJYC became the New Jersey Chapter of the WEB Clubs of America.

NK T-19, 6/2/64, 7/14/64

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was in May, 1963, a member of the Executive Committee of the Newark SWP.

NK T-7, 5/16/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was expelled from the NJCP in August, 1955.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] attended LNVC functions in 1961.

NK T-6, 11/27/61, 12/27/61;
NK T-7, 1/4/62

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a Negro History week program held February 15, 1963, under the auspices of the LNVC.

NK T-6, 2/18/63

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] was believed to be a member of the Professional Club, sometimes called the Lawyer's Club of the NJCP in January, 1952. [redacted] may have been considered, from time to time, as a member-at-large of the NJCP. b6 b7C

NK T-31, 1/5/52

All members of the CP in New Jersey had received instructions that should they be interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they should report what had gone on at the interview to [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House of Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past CP membership. b6 b7C

[redacted] OTHER per Court Order.

[redacted] OTHER per Court Order.

[redacted]

NK T-32, 5/19/64

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

A seven column advertisement of the EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC) reflects that [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] of New Jersey is on the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

The 4/13/64, issue of "The New York Times", a newspaper published daily in New York, N.Y.

A characterization of the ECLC appears in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] was an NJCP member as of August, 1963.

NK T-1, 9/4/63

[redacted]
[redacted] was a member of the SWP in June, 1963.

NK T-13, 6/4/63

[redacted] b6 b7C

In September, 1957, [redacted] was a member of the Middlesesex County Committee of the NJCP.

[redacted] attended a meeting on September 7, 1958, of the NJCP leaders of the Negro race.

NK T-9, 9/19/57, 9/10/58

Upon interview on June 21, 1962, [redacted] denied that he was then, or had ever been in the past, to his knowledge,

a member of the CP. He said that he had never attended any meetings of the CP nor any meetings that he knew were of a communist nature.

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

In April, 1959, [redacted] was in attendance at a CP conference in New Jersey dealing with the Negro question. In April, 1959, he was reported as in disagreement with the NJCP leadership and in June, 1961, he was described as one who could not be depended upon to work for the CP or attend meetings.

NK T-9, 4/59, 6/61

[redacted] b6 b7C

The INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER (IWO) General Membership List for Lodge 507J for late 1953 included the name of [redacted] and joined the IWO in March, 1947. b6 b7C

NK T-39, 6/22/54

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] is the father of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] was known as a CP member during the mid-1930's. b6 b7C

NK T-40, a self-admitted former CP member from the mid-1930's to late 1944. 11/29/55

[redacted] b6 b7C

for DBA.

NK T-19, 8/4/64

As of March, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. b6 b7C

NK T-20, 3/25/64

[redacted] b6 b7C

In January, 1963, [redacted] was a CP member active in the Newark Branch of the NALC.

NK T-2, 1/4/63

[redacted]

As of January, 1950, [redacted] was a member of the Roselle - Linden Club of the NJCP. b6 b7C

NK T-31, 5/14/51

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] joined the CP for what they could get out of it. By March, 1956, they were out

of the CP. [redacted] in March, 1956, still felt the same way about the CP as when she was active, but it is doubtful that [redacted] will ever again become active in the CP. b6 b7C

NK T-46, 3/2/56

HELEN WINTERS

During April, 1953, HELEN WINTERS received the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker".

NK T-43, April, 1953

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was as of April, 1956, a member of the CP Longshore Commission and was responsible for preparing certain material for publication.

NK T-28, 4/17/56

A CP meeting was held at the Ukrainian Hall, 723½ South 14th Street, Newark, New Jersey, on February 27, 1962. LEW MOROZE, one of those present, stated that [redacted] whom MOROZE identified as a former CP member, would be the best candidate for the CP to support in [redacted] bid for a City Council seat representing the South Ward of Newark. b6 b7C

NK T-2, 2/28/62, 3/4/62

On June 2, 1964, LEW MOROZE stated that [redacted] was not at that time a CP member, no longer had any organizational connection with CP and was not under CP discipline.

NK T-2, 6/3/64

NK 100-28052
EWC/eag

[redacted] b6 b7C

In February, 1964, [redacted] of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, stated that he was planning to hold a seminar on Marxism in the spring of 1964 at Swarthmore College. [redacted] felt he was competent to lead the seminar. [redacted] identified himself with the orthodox pro-Soviet position as regards Marxism and stated that he is from the background and tradition of old line Marxists. [redacted] stated that he was respectful of the thinking of Lenin during his generation and of MAO TSE TUNG in the present generation.

NK T-27, 2/27/64

[redacted] b6 b7C

In May, 1963, [redacted] of the Newark SWP.

NK T-7, 5/16/63

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION
(ATC)

According to records of the New York County Clerk, AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION (ATC) is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

APPENDIX

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NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

CLINTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
(CHNC)

In June, 1947, a source advised that according to publications of the CLINTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL (CHNC), this organization was formed in December, 1955, for the purpose of building a community spirit of cooperation and good will by coordinating activities among individuals and groups who share its aims.

This source advised in May, 1959, that the CHNC is still active.

In October, 1957, a second source advised that, to his knowledge, the CHNC was not initiated by, nor is controlled or dominated by, the COMMUNIST PARTY.

APPENDIX

NK 100-48052

"DAILY WORKER"

The "DAILY WORKER" was an East Coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC) has been described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised January 2, 1957, as follows:

> "To defend the cases of communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection".
>
> (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pg. 91)

On June 12, 1961, a source advised that the New Jersey Advisory Committee was formed as a New Jersey counterpart of the New York ECLC in 1955 in Newark, New Jersey. The organization was organized under the direction of the ECLC and later became the New Jersey Division of the ECLC (NJDECLC). The NJDECLC looks to the ECLC for publications and literature on civil liberties and related causes and has, over the years of its existence, looked to the parent New York ECLC for leadership and for furnishing speakers at NJDECLC functions in New Jersey.

This source advised on December 13, 1961, that while there is literature being received from the ECLC at 421 Seventh Avenue, New York City, by members of the NJDECLC, there is no known activity at present or in the planning stage for the near future on the part of the NJDECLC. There is no formal headquarters for the NJDECLC, nor has there been in the past, and all activities, if any in the past, of the organization have been handled by the officers and members from their homes.

APPENDIX

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NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)

FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

"The May 4, 1942, issue of 'Labor Action,' then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

"The April 25, 1949, issue of 'Labor Action' contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

"The July 14, 1958, issue of 'Labor Action,' an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned 'The ISL Program in Brief.' The article indicated: 'The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy.'

"The September 22, 1958, issue of 'Labor Action' contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

"The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

APPENDIX

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
(IWO)

The INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER (IWO) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

NK 100-48052

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.

2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.

3. For an end of the cold war.

4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.

5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include [redacted] WILLIAM CLARK, and [redacted] b6 b7C

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, [redacted] WILLIAM CLARK, and [redacted] were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) and the LNVP are working closely

APPENDIX

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in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.

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NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

"THE MILITANT"

"THE MILITANT" is the weekly publication of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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NATION OF ISLAM, formerly
referred to as the Muslim
Cult of Islam, also known as
Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

APPENDIX

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(SWP)

The SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

NK 100-48052

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
NEWARK BRANCH

A source advised on October 14, 1960, that the Newark Branch of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) was founded in 1938.

Another source advised on May 19, 1964, that the Newark Branch of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

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NK 100-48052

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

NK 100-48052
EWC:jgs

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"THE WORKER"

"THE WORKER" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NK 100-28052

Newark, New Jersey
October 31, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-12 was contacted an insufficient number of times to establish reliability.

NK T-23 was in a position to furnish reliable information.

NK T-27 was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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ON 10-22-2014

263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
RICHMOND	NEW YORK	10/30/64	1/1/63 - 10/1/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mw/kds b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE: This report has been classified Secret (U) as some information is contained herein from security informants which has been so classified. Unauthorized disclosure of this material would tend to disclose the identity of these informants and adversely affect their future effectiveness. T-11 and T-13 furnished information classified "Secret" (U) If this information is downgraded report marked as classified "Confidential" because of data furnished by T-1 and T-2.

b6 b7C [redacted]

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 NOV 2 1964

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Agency	NY, CG, Baltimore & Memphis, Secret Svc.			
Request Rec'd				
Date Fwd.	11/23/64			
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14c, 0-14dc, 0-14ns, 0-14dn			
By	RCP/bem			

Notations

70 DEC 28 1964

RH 100-10310

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
RH T-1 is [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D
RH T-2 is [redacted] b7D	[redacted] b7D
RH T-3 is [redacted]	Re: [redacted] b6 b7C b7E
RH T-4 is [redacted]	Re: Receipt of Pravda by [redacted]
RH T-5 is [redacted] b7D	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

RH 100-10310

INFORMANTS Con.:

Identity	Location
RH T-6 is [redacted]	Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ
RH T-7 is [redacted]	Characterization of LEONARD BOUDIN b7D
RH T-8 is former [redacted]	Characterization of LEONARD BOUDIN
RH T-9 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
RH T-10 is [redacted]	Re: SNCC subscription to "Peoples World."
RH T-11 is [redacted]	OTHER sealed by court order.
RH T-12 is [redacted] N.Y.	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
RH T-13 is [redacted]	OTHER sealed by court order.

LEADS:

RICHMOND

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Will continue to report information within the scope of captioned matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 10-21-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA b6 b7C
Date: 10/30/64

Field Office File #: 100-10310 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Members of the Communist Party (CP) in Virginia have done considerable talking relative to the racial situation and the activities and events occurring over the past one and three-quarter years. On a Virginia level, they have concluded the CP has been left behind in the "Negro Liberation Movement," and there was not much the Party could do about it locally. Actual participation and/or influence by the CP in this area negative.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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RH 100-10310

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans and strategy on a National level.

No information developed.

2. Plans at district and lower level meetings.

RH T-1 advised on January 16, 1963, that during a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP) held at Roanoke, Virginia, on January 13, 1963, [redacted] known to the informant as a member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, who was present, requested the state leadership to try and conduct an effective fight around reopening the public schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, which had been previously closed rather than comply with the Supreme Court order to integrate. He urged the same course on the Voters Registration Movement.

RH T-1 again advised on January 28, 1963, that a meeting of the Richmond Club of the CP was held January 22, 1963. At this meeting, a discussion was had concerning the previous request made by [redacted] calling for direct action on the school situation in Prince Edward County, Virginia. The group decided to issue a leaflet on the matter.

RH T-2 reported on May 13, 1963, that the Richmond Club of the CP held a meeting May 7, 1963, and conducted a discussion on the racial question. LOUIS KALB, who was present and who is known to the informant as a member of the CP, related that while the Negro people were doing a terrific job and some leading Negroes were helping to a great extent in the freedom drive, the possible weakness was that the "white liberals" were not speaking out sufficiently nor giving open support. KALB advocated they should have white people such as labor leaders speak out on this issue.

KALB further felt that in Virginia certain leading white citizens could strengthen the racial fight in Birmingham, Alabama, by sending protests and making public statements. He proposed that the CP members try and initiate actions locally such as public demonstrations and a march on the State Capitol. It was decided that certain individuals would be seen in an attempt to secure these actions and to have various racial groups stage protests on the Birmingham situation.

RH T-1 again reported on June 3, 1963, that a meeting of the Richmond Club of the CP was held May 21, 1963. At the meeting, the group again discussed the current status of the Birmingham, Alabama, racial struggles.

LOUIS KALB stated that the Negro people were doing an outstanding job in their struggle for freedom but lacked a more dynamic position from all over the country by "white liberals." He also felt more demonstrations throughout the country by both Negro and white to support the Birmingham struggle was needed. He stated that the Virginia Council on Human Relations (VCHR) was the most important voice to come out in support, endorse and initiate local actions. He stated the VCHR did not do this on their own initiative but they, the CP members, could try to influence individual people they know toward this action.

> With respect to the VCHR, "The Richmond Times-Dispatch" newspaper in its issue of May 16, 1955, carried an article reflecting that the VCHR was formed in Richmond, Virginia in February of 1955 and was affiliated with the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The announced aim of this organization was the promotion of better relations for racial and economic groups through a program of educational activities throughout the South.

RH T-1 again reported on June 13, 1963, that members of the Richmond Club of the CP met on June 4, 1963, and further discussed the racial situation in Birmingham, Alabama.

LOUIS KALB again raised the question of the lack of white participation and the lack of local Negro activity in Virginia in support thereof. He analyzed the situation insofar as Richmond was concerned by pointing out that students had earlier conducted a drive against discrimination in downtown Richmond stores and after winning that battle had not seen the need for further action except for recent picketing of downtown Richmond theatres.

He pointed out that most of this activity occurred when schools were in session and had been conducted mostly by out-of-town students. He felt that as these students had now returned to their homes, it would be difficult to secure further action unless local students and adults could be influenced.

KALB also raised the question of white participation in public demonstrations and picketing and also whether or not CP members should join in this picketing.

VA. [redacted] who was present and who is known to the informant as a member of the CP in Virginia, raised the possibility of this doing more harm than good unless other white people besides CP members also participated. KALB agreed that they should not get into any public picketing demonstrations alone, but if other white people could be influenced to participate then they should certainly consider joining in also. b6 b7C

1963

RH T-1 further reported on June 28, 1963, that on June 20, 1963, a meeting of the Richmond Club of the CP was held. The members again discussed issues around the Negro Liberation Movement for Civil Rights involving Danville, Virginia; Jackson, Mississippi; and Birmingham, Alabama.

LOUIS KALB stated that the situations in these various localities show that the Negro people are moving "without us" and he called for possible CP participation in Richmond demonstrations.

KALB pointed out that there was a need for this to the extent that they might even have to join the demonstrations at the risk of losing their jobs and possibly going to jail. He felt this action was necessary in order for the CP to regain the influence and leadership it once had in the Civil Rights Movement. He suggested they should issue a leaflet calling for more demonstrations thereby identifying themselves more closely with the Civil Rights fights.

RH T-1 reported on July 11, 1963, that several members of the Richmond Branch of the CP met in Richmond, Virginia, on July 2, 1963. At this meeting the group discussed the present day news concerning the Negroes' struggles in Danville, Virginia; Jackson, Mississippi; Birmingham, Alabama; and Cambridge, Maryland, as well as other parts of the country.

LOUIS KALB voiced the opinion there was a tendency on the part of some Negro leaders to go along with the current administration and "soften up on the demonstrations." He felt if this should happen, the CP should be ready to move in and strengthen the militant fight by seeking to keep the present demands and actions alive among the Negro people.

KALB analyzed the struggle as a complete revolution which was crumbling down the walls of segregation. He pointed out it was unfortunate "we find ourselves" dragging behind instead of leading. He stated the Negro people were going ahead but nevertheless he could see the fruits of the advance position the CP has taken over the years. He advocated that the Negro struggle and the possible need for the CP to move in, in the event the Negro leaders falter, be fully discussed at the next State CP Committee meeting scheduled for July 14, 1963.

MD.
D.C
VA

RH T-2 reported on July 15, 1963, that on July 13, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] the latter being known to the informant as District Organizer of the Maryland-D. C. CP District as well as a CP National Committee member, traveled to Roanoke, Virginia. En route, [redacted] stopped off in Lynchburg, Virginia, for the purpose of attempting to contact [redacted] minister of the Diamond Hill

b6
b7C

1963

[redacted] Baptist Church in Lynchburg, who is trying to raise defense funds for a Negro boy named [redacted] who had been convicted of raping a white woman and had been sentenced to be executed. [redacted] ascertained that [redacted] was currently in Danville, Virginia, raising funds to pay the fines of young Negroes arrested in Danville because of their actions in racial demonstrations. The informant related that [redacted] proceeded to Danville and contacted [redacted] and identified himself as a person interested in assisting the fund raising activities on behalf of [redacted] He was requested to contact [redacted] the following day in Lynchburg where he would be given the opportunity to meet people personally acquainted with [redacted]

b6
b7C

VA.

MINISTER of

RH T-2 further reported on July 22, 1963 that on July 14, 1963, at about 3:30 P.M., [redacted] contacted [redacted] at the Diamond Hill Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, where [redacted] gave him the literature which had been issued concerning [redacted] The informant related that part of this literature had been issued by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF). Following this, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to about 80 people and [redacted] spoke to the group, praising the racial demonstrations put on by Negro groups in Danville, Virginia, and other places.

b6
b7C

VA.

A characterization of SCEF appears in the appendix attached hereto.

RH T-1 reported that a State Executive Meeting of the CP was held in Roanoke, Virginia, on July 14, 1963. During the meeting, [redacted] from Baltimore, Maryland, who was present, reported concerning his trip to Danville and Lynchburg, Virginia, and he remarked as to the great difference observed between the two cities. He pointed out that in Lynchburg, Negro and white children were peacefully playing together on the streets while in Danville, there was hardly anyone on the streets. He related he had gone to a church in Danville where he found hundreds of Negro people and some white people, all of whom were softly singing the

b6
b7C

marching songs of the Negro freedom drive. He reported this meeting was largely taken up with young people telling of their experiences on picketing lines and on various marches.

[redacted] further stated he had talked to [redacted] b6 b7C
of Lynchburg, concerning a defense committee on behalf of a Negro boy of Lynchburg, and that [redacted] had invited him to speak at his, [redacted] church in Lynchburg on Sunday evening, July 14, 1963, which he expected to do.

The informant further reported that [redacted] b6 b7C
who is known to the informant as a member of the CP in Virginia, called for a discussion as to what the CP could do to enter this fight and strengthen the Negroes' demands and to develop support for the President's Civil Rights Bill.

LOUIS KALB, who was present, commented on the possible tendency by Negro leaders to slow down on their demands which brought up the need for the CP to get into the movement to strengthen its militancy. The informant reported the following proposals were made for actions by the CP in Virginia relative to the Negro activity:

1. Party leaflets on reopening the schools in Prince Edward County.

2. Work toward this school question being the center of the Negro struggle and that every demonstration have flags calling for reopening of the Prince Edward Schools.

3. Get white people moving on these questions and have the people in Virginia support the Negro liberation drive and demonstrations.

4. Party members should contact [redacted] b6 b7C
of Norfolk, Virginia, to find out from him what the white people could do in Virginia on behalf of the Negro struggle.

5. Begin work to have Richmond delegates go to Washington, D. C., for the demonstrations scheduled for August 28, 1963, either as participants or onlookers.

1960-FIELD SECRETARY- CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

OTHER per court order.

6. Issue a mailing to all key Negro people to consist of copies of JAMES EDWARD JACKSON's statement on the Muslim question and BEN DAVIS' article "Must Negro Americans Wait Another Hundred Years for Freedom."

7. A separate mailing on GUS HALL's report 'United Peoples' Action for Peace, Democracy and Social Progress."

With respect to [redacted] 1960 mentioned above, the February 27, 1960, issue of the "Journal and Guide," a Negro newspaper published weekly in Norfolk, Virginia, reflected that [redacted] Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Executive Secretary, reported that [redacted] a third Field Secretary, would be sent to the scenes of sit-in demonstrations to assist in training students in non-violent direct action methods. The newspaper identified [redacted] as a practicing attorney in Norfolk who had been associated with the Norfolk group of CORE. b6 b7C

The April 30, 1950, edition of the "Daily Worker," New York edition, reflected that one [redacted] was expelled from the South Side Section of the Communist Party for factionalism, disruption and conduct common to that of an enemy agent and advancing a political line contrary to the line of the CP. b6 b7C

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

[redacted]

OTHER sealed by court order.

[redacted]

RH 100-10310

U.S.

JAMES EDWARD JACKSON is known to the informant as editor of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper.

BENJAMIN DAVIS

BEN DAVIS is known to the informant as National Secretary of the CP. MD.

GUS HALL is known to the informant as General Secretary of the CP, USA. MD.

Informant advised that [redacted] urged the Party group in Virginia to make this Prince Edward County School question the center of all the fights involving Negro demonstrations and picket lines. He felt that many white people such as church people, liberals and those interested in education could be rallied around this, which should make a joint effort for Negro rights much easier. b6 b7C

Informant also related that [redacted] discussed the actions occurring in the racial demonstrations at Cambridge, Maryland. He related that he had not attended for fear of being recognized and possibly setting off a red baiting attack, but did say "we" had people there and also had representatives from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), pointing out that they did not desire for us to join the demonstrations but would come to us for advice and discussions. [redacted] stated that the CP have people within CORE in different parts of the country. b6 b7C

RH T-2 informed on July 22, 1963, that a CP meeting was held July 16, 1963, at Baltimore, Maryland. Present at the meeting was GUS HALL who related he had heard about [redacted] trip to Virginia and [redacted] displayed to him some literature he had received from CARL BRADEN concerning the [redacted] case. He also showed HALL a letter from BRADEN dated July 13, 1963, from Louisville, Kentucky, indicating BRADEN had spoken to [redacted] on the telephone. HALL commented that all this indicated that there were a lot of openings for the Party in the Fall. b6 b7C

RH 100-10310

CARL ~~J.~~ BRADEN

With respect to BRADEN, Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES ~~BRADEN~~, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP in Louisville from January of 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

KY.
GA.
PA.

C.P. MEMBER - 1951

"The Courier-Journal," Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The Louisville Times," Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

"The Courier-Journal" on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

"The Courier-Journal" on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

RH 100-10310

On June 27, 1962, Mrs. CARL (ANNE) BRADEN and MRS. CARL JAMES BRADEN were interviewed at their residence, 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with another matter. They indicated at this time they were employed by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., as Field Secretaries and Editors of the "Southern Patriot", publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. 1951 - C.P. MEMBER

RH T-2 again reported on August 1, 1963, that a CP meeting was held at Baltimore, Maryland, on July 22, 1963.

[redacted] who was present, commented that when he had been in Lynchburg, Virginia, during the middle of July, he had talked to [redacted] concerning the situation in Danville, Virginia, and that [redacted] wanted young people from all over the country to participate in the Danville racial demonstrations. b6 b7C

[redacted] indicated he would like to talk to [redacted] more about the [redacted] case and that he would like to have several CP functionaries go with him to visit [redacted] b6 b7C

He named one member he felt might be able to play a successful role in the Danville situation as he was not known in that area.

RH T-1 also advised on August 2, 1963, that during a meeting of the Richmond Club of the CP on July 30, 1963, the group discussed certain activities of the demonstrators and marchers at Farmville, Virginia.

Also discussed were the proposals previously made by [redacted] at the State Executive Committee meeting. It was agreed that the group would try to form a state-wide front organization for the purpose of working toward opening the Prince Edward County schools and that this organization would try to tie in these demands with all Negro demonstrations elsewhere. b6 b7C

It was further agreed the CP would encourage all persons possible to form such a state-wide organization and finally, the CP would also mail out a leaflet concerning this same issue.

[redacted] who was present and who is known to the informant as a member of the CP from Richmond, Virginia, gave a report on a rough draft copy of the proposed CP leaflet on the Prince Edward County school issue. The group decided, however, that this rough draft as written was too general and did not call for specific actions nor did it propose specific reforms. The group also decided that after this rough draft had been revised, it would then be sent to [redacted] at Baltimore, Maryland, where the stencil for same would be made and 350 copies run off by the Party in Baltimore and would then be mailed to Virginia where 100 copies would be sent to the club in Roanoke, 100 to the club in Norfolk and the remainder to the club in Richmond.

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b7C

At this same meeting, the group decided it would be unnecessary to take much action toward urging delegates to attend the proposed March on Washington on August 28, 1963, as this had already received wide publicity. It was felt, however, that the members of the Richmond Club of the CP would try to influence anyone they could to attend this march, either as observers or participants.

RH T-1 further related on September 17, 1963, that the Richmond Club of the CP again met on September 3, 1963, at which time the March on Washington was again discussed

together with the Civil Rights Movement in general. The need for a continuation of the militant drive on the part of the Negro people was raised. The need for a broad front meeting of the white people who had gone to Washington was also discussed and LOUIS KALB, who was present, proposed that the CP in Richmond try and arrange to have leaders in the various churches who took part in the March on Washington to organize a united front to discuss not only the march itself, but means for continuing a broad front coalition on behalf of Civil Rights.

RH T-1 again reported on September 17, 1963, that a Southern Region meeting of the CP was held in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 14, 1963.

During this meeting, which was attended by ARCHIE NESTER, he informed the others present that the Negro people are spearheading a social revolution and "we've" been left behind. He stated they must find ways of giving leadership to this movement and to weld together the masses of white labor with the Negroes in a common struggle on economic issues.

Informant also related that BEN DAVIS, who was present at this meeting, said the CP problem was the fact that the militant Negro people were moving without CP leadership even to the point of saying that they did not need CP help.

DAVIS felt they would need such help and inquired "How else can they complete the bourgeoisie revolution in the south?"

DAVIS pointed out that the job was to give the Negro movement help in some way that would be acceptable to them and that they should weld the masses of the poor white class into a common economic struggle with the Negro.

He further pointed out that the trend of events has reached the point where masses of the white people in

the south need the help of the Negro people and the white people need the help of the militant Negro leadership.

DAVIS stated he felt it was their job to see that the Negro people take up the fight for the white masses, thus joining the two groups in a mass economic struggle that would revolutionize the south. He said he felt this was coming and he was looking forward to seeing the south as the most beautiful part of the country to live in politically, economically and socially.

Informant further related that in discussing the March on Washington, MARY KALB, who was present and who is known to the informant as a member of the CP in Virginia, related she was the only one of the CP members who had attended this march and had done so with a Catholic interracial group. She stated it was her feeling their failure had been in not getting enough Virginia people to attend. The group itself felt it was a CP responsibility to see that the enthusiasm of this movement was increased and not allowed to diminish.

Informant further related that BENJAMIN DAVIS inquired of the Virginia members of the CP as to why it was they had so few, if any, Negroes in the CP in the south.

ARCHIE NESTER answered him, stating that in past years their work had been mostly among the Negro people and they had been told that the Negro people were ready to move, that the CP responsibility was to move the white people along with them. He related they had made the mistake of not maintaining consistent relationships with the Negro people while trying to work with the white people. This resulted in their finding themselves being left behind.

NESTER stated he felt the Negro people were still their friends, but the CP now found itself in the position of the Negro people apparently not wanting their help. He pictured the problem as one of finding out how the CP could reclaim the influence it once had.

DAVIS replied by saying they could accomplish this through efforts to make the people realize the need for an alliance with masses of poor whites. He pointed out that the CP was in a similar position in that the Negro leadership does not see the need for Communism. He advised, however, that when the CP brings about the bourgeoisie revolution, they would then find leading Negroes saying "Why, I'm a Communist myself."

RH T-1 again reported on October 15, 1963, that the Richmond Club of the CP held a regular business meeting on October 8, 1963. During this meeting the group discussed the Danville racial question and the question of legality was raised. In this respect, LOUIS KALB pointed out that the difference with "our Party" is that we must always recognize that human rights come before property rights. He stated even if it was not legal or if "legality" takes away human rights, they nevertheless stress human rights. It was decided to keep closely abreast of developments in the events occurring at Danville, Virginia.

With respect to Prince Edward County, Virginia, since matters there were at a standstill due to the opening of the free school at Farmville, there was not much the CP could do there. It was decided, however, that the Party should continue to stress the importance of re-opening the public schools.

RH T-1 further reported on October 15, 1963, that a regular State Executive Committee meeting of the CP in Virginia was held at Roanoke, Virginia, on October 12, 1963.

At this same meeting, a discussion was had relative to attempts to set up a committee protesting the Birmingham bombing. It was reported that this was a small though promising committee but its chances of survival were small due to the passage of time and would probably not contribute too much in this specific endeavor at this time. It was pointed out that currently Danville, Virginia, was the real area that they must keep fully informed on. It was

characterized as the second capital of the Confederacy and the seat of the Byrd reactionary strength which is greatest in Southside Virginia.

In connection with actions which could be taken, it was pointed out that they had long tried to make the poor white working class recognize the need to work in alliance with the Negro people and also to see that civil rights and economic rights are one and the same. Since this had not been successful, it was felt that they must try a new tactic, namely, to get the Negroes to struggle to help the poor white working class.

RH T-2 reported on April 15, 1964, that a Virginia State meeting of the CP was held at Richmond, Virginia, on April 11, 1964. During this meeting, [redacted] who was present, suggested that the Virginia CP form a committee to petition for support of the President's Civil Rights program and he suggested they call the committee the Virginia Committee for Jobs and Freedom. He reminded those present how successful the August 28, 1963, March on Washington had been and suggested that the above proposed committee be set-up in such a way that it would not appear to be CP originated. There was some discussion on this subject but no real affirmative response or decision as to action.. b6 b7C

RH T-1 reported on May 11, 1964, concerning a Richmond Club meeting of the CP held May 5, 1964. During this meeting, the effect of the Richmond-Henrico County Annexation on the Negro balance of power in Richmond was discussed. In connection with the City Council elections, the group was more inclined to support individual candidates. It was proposed that one of the candidates, a Negro, who is pictured as representing the Voter's Voice, described as a new Negro organization, be contacted in an attempt to have him come out with a positive program which would also tend to win white labor support.

RH T-1 further advised on June 1, 1964, that during a Southern District Board Meeting of the CP at Washington, D.C., on May 31, 1964, [redacted] related he had received a note on a new Negro pamphlet which sought to tie in the needs of white labor with the Negro movement in order to win white labor support in the civil rights fight. b6 b7C

ATTENDED

RH T-1 again reported on July 8, 1964, that a Richmond Club meeting of the CP was held at Richmond, Virginia, on June 30, 1964. At this meeting [redacted] who had attended the San Francisco, California, Youth Conference on June 18-21, 1964, joined the meeting long enough to give a report on her attendance at that Conference, which resulted in the formation of the W.E.B.DuBois Clubs of America. b6 b7C

A characterization of the W.E.B.DuBois Clubs appears in the appendix hereto.

VA., CALIF.

[redacted] reported it had been decided at the Youth Conference in California that that group would send a worker to Mississippi to help in the Civil Rights struggle there. She reported they wanted her to go but she had to decline because of school. b6 b7C

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) SUMMER DEMONSTRATIONS, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, 1963

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Danville, Virginia, on June 16, 1963, observed a mass meeting held at the High Street Baptist Church with approximately 400 persons present. WILLIAM KUNSTLER, New York City Attorney, briefly addressed this meeting. N.Y. VA.

During the Summer of 1963, Chief of Police [redacted] Danville, Virginia, advised that attorney WILLIAM KUNSTLER afforded racial demonstrators legal representation in the courts in Danville, Virginia, during that time. b6 b7C

RECEIVED

RH T-3 related on November 3, 1962, that the "Daily Worker" was delivered every day by mail to the home of WILLIAM KUNSTLER when he first moved to Port Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On June 14, 1963, [redacted] Danville, Virginia, Police Department, related that on that date Judge ARCH M. AIKEN, Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, had issued twenty-two capiases against individuals who had participated in demonstrations against the order of an injunction previously issued in regard to demonstrations. Negro attorney [redacted] of Norfolk, Virginia, was one of the group leaders who was arrested. b6 b7C

On June 21, 1963, an indictment was returned in Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, against [redacted] charging him with inciting the Negro population to acts of violence against the white people, a felony. b6 b7C

It was announced in Danville, Virginia, on June 21, 1963, that an indictment had been returned in Corporation Court, Danville, Virginia, against [redacted] member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), New York City, charging him with inciting the Negro population against the white people, a felony. b6 b7C

[redacted] b7E

N.Y. VA.

With respect to [redacted] during 1962, RH T-4 advised that he was the recipient of the publication "Pravda" during that year. b6 b7C

"Pravda" is the organ of the Central and Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is a central newspaper published in Moscow. This information is stated in the "USSR Information Bulletin," a publication of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics, Page 265, in its issue of May 12, 1952.

In December, 1963, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee issued a pamphlet captioned, "SNCC: Structure and Leadership". This pamphlet stated that the SNCC was not a membership organization but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of Negro protest movements. The Coordinating Committee itself consists of representatives of protest groups which meet regularly to form strategy. SNCC workers have organized and guided local protest movements which are never identified as SNCC projects. This is part of its program of developing, building, and strengthening indigenous leadership.

It was announced in Danville, Virginia, on June 21, 1963, that a similar indictment to the above had been returned against [redacted] Field Secretary for SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, charging her with inciting the Negro population against the white people, a felony. b6 b7C

Chief of Police [redacted] Danville, Virginia, in June, 1963, advised that [redacted] was an active leader in the demonstrations in Danville on behalf of integrationists. b6 b7C

[redacted]

RH 100-10310

RH T-5 stated on December 5, 1961, that [redacted] was a member of the Forbes Communist Party Group in New York City at that time. b6 b7C

This informant again stated on June 6, 1962, that a Forbes Group meeting of the Lower East Side Communist Party Section was held June 5, 1962, at 226 East 12th Street, New York City. It was announced at that meeting that [redacted] was working down in the South, the nature of which was not revealed.

During the Summer of 1963, Chief of Police [redacted] Danville, Virginia, advised that [redacted] SNCC Representative, a white male from 6 Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia, was active as a leader of the racial demonstrations in Danville during that summer. b6 b7C

On June 12, 1963, [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, advised he had received a telephonic request at Atlanta from the Executive-Secretary of SNCC who was then in New York City for him to proceed to Danville, Virginia, and provide assistance. He related that he and [redacted] arrived in Danville on June 10, 1963. [redacted] produced a telegram dated June 10, 1963, accrediting him to the "Southern Patriot" signed by ANNE BRADEN whom he identified as the wife of CARL BRADEN. b6 b7C

1963 - REPRESENTATIVE - STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

RH 100-10310

[redacted] Law Clerk to Federal Judge THOMAS J. MICHIE, Charlottesville, Virginia, advised on August 20, 1963, that a brief had been filed by Negro integrationists in Danville, Virginia, dated August 14, 1963. The brief was an action to enjoin as unconstitutional Section 108.1-422 of the Code of Virginia involving "conspiracy to incite the colored population to insurrection against the white people or the whites against the colored." (Code 1950, Section 18-353i;1960, C 358). b6 b7C

The brief was filed in preparation for a hearing before a three-judge court on Thursday, September 5, 1963.

The brief alleges the statute unconstitutional on its face and as applied; that as written and applied it represents an attempt to deprive plaintiffs and other citizens of their civil rights under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments; that it creates racial division in violation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as well as the civil rights statutes; and that this court has jurisdiction which under the authority should be exercised to protect the civil rights of the plaintiff and others and to enjoin the operation of a state law as unconstitutional.

The brief concluded that a permanent injunction should be granted by the court granting the relief sought by the plaintiffs. The attorneys of record listed there-on were VICTOR RABINOWITZ, LEONARD B. BOUDIN, both of 30 East 32nd Street, New York City. N.Y. VA. MICH.

[redacted]

OTHER per Court Order.

OTHER per Court Order.

[redacted]

OTHER per Court Order.

[redacted]

OTHER per Court Order.

[redacted]

LEONARD B. BOUDIN

On June 23, 1961, RH T-7 advised that LEONARD B. BOUDIN was a speaker at the enlarged New York County Communist Party Committee meeting held on June 21, 1961, at Adelphia Hall, New York City.

[redacted]

OTHER per court order.

On August 16, 1963, [redacted] Danville, Virginia, Police Department, advised that on that date he b6 seen an identification card in the possession of an indivi- b7C dual engaged in picketing at the racial disputes at Danville, Virginia. This card revealed the individual to be ROBERT MANDEL, a white male, born July 1, 1944, in New York City N.Y. and residing in Berkeley, California.

On October 11, 1963, RH T-9 reported that one of the individuals picketing in Danville, Virginia, was [redacted] b6 [redacted] This informant stated that some of the members of b7C the "Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club" have stated that [redacted] and other members of the group were going to Danville, Virginia.

RH 100-10310

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Informant related that [redacted] had attended W.E.B. DuBois Club meetings in Berkeley, California, during the Summer of 1963.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on August 27, 1963, at Danville, Virginia, observed about fifteen demonstrators led by JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Executive-Secretary, SCEF, march from the High Street Baptist Church in Danville to the downtown area and then parade in the business section. These marchers carried signs calling for end to racial practices in Danville.

1963

VA.

STUDENT CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

On August 27, 1963, DOMBROWSKI informed a Movietone News photographer, FLETCHER DAVIS, that he intended to recruit volunteers from the March on Washington the next day to come to Danville on August 29, 1963, to demonstrate against what DOMBROWSKI called "deplorable racial conditions in Danville."

RH T-10 reported on September 13, 1963, that on that date a year's subscription to "People's World" was being sent to SNCC, 226 Union Street, Danville, Virginia, which subscription would expire September 14, 1964.

"People's World" is a West Coast Communist Party newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

(B) MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

RH T-1 reported on September 17, 1963, the meeting of the Richmond Club of the Communist Party was held September 3, 1963. During the meeting MARY KALB made a report on her attendance at the March on Washington. She stated that she had traveled to Washington with a religious inter-racial group. She informed that while it was a great experience, they had been unable to get near the speakers' stand. She criticized the fact that there were not nearly enough people from Virginia attending the March. She agreed with her husband LOUIS KALB on the need for an organizational center to perpetuate the coalition of white "liberal church members and Negro leaders to continue to work on a united-front basis for civil rights."

MARY KALB related that "The Virginia Council on Human Relations" (VCHR) in Richmond should do this project but since the Communist Party had no contact with that organization, she thought possibly one of the Communist Party members might contact some individuals in the VCHR to ascertain when their next meeting was being held for the purpose of attending that meeting to ascertain if there would be a report given on the March on Washington.

RH T-1 again reported on September 17, 1963, that the meeting of the Southern District of the Communist Party was held in Baltimore, Maryland, on September 15, 1963. At this meeting, which was attended by some national officers of the Communist Party, MARY KALB, who was present, again reported on her attendance at the March on Washington, and that she felt the failure of the Party in this activity was not getting enough people from Virginia to attend.

[redacted] who was present, and in answer to a specific question, advised that none of the other Communist Party members from Virginia attended the March on Washington. b6 b7C

(C) BIRMINGHAM BOMBINGS

RH T-1 reported on October 2, 1963, that a Richmond Club meeting of the Communist Party was held on September 24, 1963. At this meeting, MARY and LOUIS KALB jointly gave a report on their attendance at, and participation in, a recent Richmond Branch Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). MARY KALB reported they had attended the meeting after hearing about it from a friend. She pointed out that they thought it was a special meeting relative to the Birmingham bombings, but had discovered on arrival it was a membership meeting with the principal discussion dealing with student demonstrations at City Hall in Richmond. KALB related she told those present at the meeting that she and her husband had attended because they thought it concerned the Birmingham bombings. She related they were invited to stay and sit at the meeting anyway. She related they had been able to get some people interested in actions on the Birmingham question, particularly through some white people who were present. She stated also that after the meeting they had discussed the need for action on this question on the part of white people, especially in the churches and all of them were anxious to get something done; and one action suggested was an advertisement signed by leading church people condemning the Birmingham bombings.

Informant further related that at this meeting LOUIS KALB had in his possession a leaflet entitled, "End Terror In The South," which had been sent to him by [redacted] He requested that [redacted] be contacted to ascertain whether this leaflet had been mailed out to various people in Virginia by the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, or whether it was expected that the Communist Party in Virginia would do a mailing on this leaflet. b6 b7C

LOUIS KALB also had a copy of an editorial from the "Richmond Times Dispatch" newspaper, a local daily paper in Richmond, Virginia, which was dated September 17, 1963. He pointed out this editorial was placing the blame for the Birmingham bombings on the Communist Party. KALB requested

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this editorial be sent to [redacted] with a question as to how it should be answered, possibly by someone like GUS HALL in a radio speech or through some other action.

On October 7, 1963, [redacted] Richmond, Virginia, a member of the Virginia State Assembly, informed that several days prior there-to he had received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as LOUIS KALB. [redacted] informed that he did not know KALB and to the best of his knowledge, he had never met him before. [redacted] informed that KALB related he was interested in organizing some type of group to protest the recent bombings of the church in Birmingham, Alabama, and would appreciate [redacted] participation in this group. [redacted] informed that KALB did not identify himself with any organizational group in Richmond. b6 b7C

[redacted] related that although he could not be specific, he was suspicious of KALB and had told him he did not feel any protest action in that area was necessary as it was obvious to him that all decent people abhor the bombings which led to the death and injury of several young Negroes in Birmingham. He related that KALB had made no other significant statements and the conversation terminated quickly after he, [redacted] had made the above observations. b6 b7C

RH T-1 reported on November 4, 1963, that the Richmond Club of the Communist Party held a meeting on October 29, 1963. During this meeting, MARY KALB reported on a protest committee she was trying to start concerning the bombings in Birmingham. She informed she had met with a minister locally who had told her he had received word she was close to the Communist Party and that trying to work with her in any organization, such as the one she was trying to initiate, would call forth attacks to the effect that the organization is Communist dominated. KALB reported she had replied she believed what she believed in was her right but she could not see that this made any difference when she was opposed to something like the bombing of innocent Negro children in Birmingham. She stated further that she had

offered to withdraw from the group but nothing further was said. It was indicated that at least MARY KALB had made some individual contacts even though she might be "washed up" insofar as initiating the protest committee was concerned.

(D) SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NATIONAL CONVENTION, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 24-27, 1963

RH T-1 reported on October 1, 1963, that a Richmond Club meeting of the Communist Party was held September 24, 1963. At this meeting the National Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) scheduled for September 24-27, 1963, at Richmond, Virginia, was discussed. LOUIS KALB raised the question of Communist Party participation in this Conference in line with previous plans and he made the following proposals with respect to such participation:

1.) That MARY KALB attempt to attend one of the meetings of the Conference during the morning session of September 25, 1963.

2.) That [redacted] attempt to have members of the local Democratic Party attend the Wednesday night meeting of the Conference and that [redacted] himself, attend both this meeting and the one the following evening. b6 b7C

3.) That LOUIS KALB would also attend the Wednesday night meeting and would attempt to talk with individual people at the meeting.

4.) That MARY KALB would attend the closing meeting on Friday night.

5.) That all the Communist Party members attempt to influence other people to attend this Conference, especially white people.

RH 100-10310

OTHER Per Court Order.

[redacted]

RH T-12 advised that on February 26, 1957, he identified a photograph of [redacted] as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). 1953 OR 1954 - MEMBER OF

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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OTHER per court order.

[redacted]

RH T-1 advised on October 15, 1963, that a Virginia State Executive Meeting of the Communist Party was held at Roanoke, Virginia, on October 12, 1963. At this meeting a report was made concerning the Communist Party's participation in the SCLC Convention recently held at Richmond. It was decided the Communist Party would make a complete evaluation of this convention which would then be forwarded to [redacted] in Baltimore, Maryland. The Communist Party State Chairman [redacted] who was present complimented those who had been able to attend the Convention and he endorsed the proposal of sending the evaluation of the Convention to [redacted]

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

- 1 -

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

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b7C

[redacted] Field Director for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), advised in August of 1961 that the purpose of the workshops which are held by CORE are to train persons in the field of nonviolent action in regard to the integration of the races.

He stated that the Constitution of CORE forbids Communists from belonging to this organization and that although he realizes that his organization is a target for Communists, it is his desire that any local CORE Chapters which might be led by Communists should not be admitted to the national organization of CORE.

APPENDIX

- 1 -

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

The November 19, 1960, issue of "The Richmond Times-Dispatch" reported that approximately sixty Negro church, professional and lay leaders throughout Virginia met on November 18, 1960, in Petersburg, Virginia, and organized the Virginia Christian Leadership Conference (VCLC) for the purpose of "bringing about civil rights for all."

It was pointed out that VCLC is an affiliate of the SCLC of Atlanta, Georgia.

The purpose of SCLC was reported to "redeem the soul of America by creating the beloved community through organization, by consent of population, for the purpose of creative protest by education, training, developing leadership based on Christian nonviolent principles."

A P P E N D I X

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 2, 1964, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On June 2, 1964, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist Oriented Youth Organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 1950 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

APPENDIX

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World", newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper, published weekly in San Francisco, California.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Richmond, Virginia
October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated 10/30/64.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 281 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/14 - 10/23/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY: rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany 8/28/64.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and its unauthorized disclosure might tend to reveal their identity and compromise their future effectiveness. Examples of this are SL T-1 and SL T-2.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is	

b7D

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~~HOW FWD.~~	HOW FORW:	R/C		
~~BY:~~	BY:	J. F. Whitten		

NOTATIONS

Mr. Sack

(Mandatory EX. 1 1/19 (R.3)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

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SL 100-19352

IDENTITY	LOCATION	
SL T-1 (Continued)	[redacted]	b7D
Used to characterize ORVIL T. LEACH.		
SL T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
Used to characterize [redacted] and [redacted]		b6 b7C
SL T-3 is [redacted]		b7D
Used to characterize ARNOLD JOHNSON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.		
SL T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]	

SL 100-19352

IDENTITY	LOCATION	
SL T-8 is [redacted]		b7D
Used to characterize HENRY WINSTON.		
SL T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
SL T-12 is [redacted]		b7D
Used to characterize EUGENE TOURNOUR.		
SL T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D

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ON 10-28-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ST. LOUIS b6 b7C
Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HENRY WINSTON met with local CP leaders, St. Louis, Mo.; 10/18/64; stated CP desires its members become active in civil rights movement while retaining close contact with the Party. Asserted major problem is "security". Advice being solicited from local Party organizations for guidance of National Office. Local CP leaders have repeatedly urged members to become active in Negro mass organizations. In January, 1964, ARNOLD JOHNSON advised local leaders CP participation in demonstrations is necessary to make them more than just protests. CP has endeavored to effect joint conferences between CORE and St. Louis Chapter NALC regarding civil rights and job rights without success. CP paid for six seats on bus to March on Washington, August, 1963. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, among those who attended. CP members participated in CORE sponsored picketing, Jefferson Bank and Trust Co., fall, 1963. Objective to force bank to hire more Negroes. Also participated in CORE sponsored picketing, Federal Building, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1964. Local CP leaders have transferred interest in NALC to CORE because it is "more militant". "The Worker" being mailed to CORE members. EUGENE TOURNOUR, Midwest Field Director, CORE, reportedly CP member. He conferred with local CP leaders for advice during picketing, Jefferson Bank and Trust Co. CP exerts no influence in local branches NALC and NAACP. Organizer, St. Louis Branch SWP contacting CORE members for possible recruitment YSA.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

During February and March, 1963, the Communist Party (CP) made an effort to have a jointly sponsored city-wide conference on civil rights and equal job rights. It endeavored to have the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), St. Louis, and the St. Louis Chapter, Negro American Labor Council (NALC) as the sponsors. This did not materialize because the President of the St. Louis Chapter NALC was not interested.

(SL T-1 April 2, 1963)

At a meeting of a CP group in early August, 1963, there was a general discussion regarding the attitude of the so-called moderate Negro leaders in St. Louis who feel that Negro problems can be settled "across the table". Members of the CP group felt the issues will be settled in the streets and not by negotiation.

(SL T-2 August 8, 1963)

In a discussion with local CP leaders August 17, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT praised the March on Washington, which was scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963, as a step toward Negro-White unity. He commented the Negroes can never gain full equality through demonstrations alone. He said the task ahead is for Communists to work for Negro-White unity on a broad basis.

(SL T-1 August 26, 1963)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected to the National Committee, CP-USA, at its 17th National Convention held in December, 1959.

(SL T-3 December 13, 1959)

At a CP meeting in November, 1963, the question of Negro unity in St. Louis was discussed. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, asserted the Negro

community is more divided than ever; that this is because the present freedom struggle is in the hands of Negro politicians and Negro ministers and both are "unstable". He declared CP members in Negro mass organizations should strive to bring about "Negro unity".

(SL T-1 November 18, 1963)

In May, 1964, HERSHEL J. WALKER instructed a veteran CP member to become more closely aligned with CORE and to be helpful to them in any way possible. He said one of the handicaps CP members work under is that they have little time for mass organizational work. He said that if a few CP members could be kept working with an organization in the field of civil rights and equal employment opportunities, it would not be a great problem to develop CP influence.

(SL T-4 May 19, 1964)

The interest of the leaders, Missouri District CP, in exercising influence within the St. Louis Chapter NALC appears to have waned. Although two CP members have been assigned for sometime to work in the chapter, the CP has not been successful in achieving any measure of influence. The St. Louis Chapter NALC has concentrated its efforts on attaining better job opportunities for Negroes. CP leaders have transferred their interest to CORE apparently because it is a "more militant" organization. CP members have been urged to become active in CORE.

(SL T-1 July 14, 1964)

At a CP meeting in July, 1964, a leader told other members of the group that it is the special task of "White progressives" and Communists to build a base of White support directed toward the expansion of Negro-White unity.

(SL T-5 July 10, 1964)

On January 11, 1964, ARNOLD JOHNSON met with members of the Missouri District CP State Committee and specially invited veteran members. He said CORE demonstrations in St. Louis have made headlines throughout the nation and offer

a golden opportunity for Communist participation; that it would take the CP's participation in these demonstrations to make them more than just protests as they have been in the past.

(SL T-1 January 22, 1964)

ARNOLD JOHNSON is National Legislative Director, CP-USA.

(SL T-3 January 13, 1964)

At a CP group meeting in early February, 1964, WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Industrial Area Leader, said that copies of "The Worker" are being mailed to CORE members whose names appeared in the St. Louis newspapers.

(SL T-6 February 6, 1964)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

On October 18, 1964, HENRY WINSTON met with local CP leaders. He discussed the civil rights movement, saying that while on a national tour, of which St. Louis was a part, he had met CP members who are very active in this movement. They want to retain a close contact with the CP so they can relay their experiences and get support and suggestions. WINSTON said such individuals, however, have a serious "security problem". He said that should their CP affiliations become known their influence within the mass organization would be harmed.

OFFICER No.

WINSTON asked the local leaders why the CP in Missouri is not getting "more involved" in the Negro movement. He asked what can be done to give better leadership to the movement and how can this be done in such a way that it will not be harmful to either side.

WINSTON then wanted to know what the CP in Missouri is doing on the youth front. He asked if there are any ties with CORE and then further asked what the CP can do to help CORE in its projects.

He then discussed the Negro-labor alliance, saying the CP nationally would like to know what part the labor movement is playing toward securing better job opportunities for Negroes.

He then summarized by requesting that a written report be submitted to the National CP Office by the end of November, 1964, so that the National Office can formulate a concrete program by the end of the year. He stated that the National Office is soliciting opinions from CP units throughout the country; that it feels there is the same opportunity for organizing the masses and bringing them around to the Party as existed in the 1930's. He conceded the CP is on a decline and cannot seem to break out of its stagnation. He said it must do so and become active in different streams of activities without harming other organizations or itself.

(SL T-7 October 19, 1964)

At a meeting of the National Committee, CP-USA, on August 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee and also to the National Executive Committee and National Board. He was made Vice Chairman of the Party.

(SL T-8 August, 1961)

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

In June, 1964, RICHARD H. CLARKE, Organizer, St. Louis Branch SWP, stated that he is contacting members of CORE for possible recruitment into the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

(SL T-9 June 30, 1964)

YSA is characterized in the attached appendix.

At a SWP meeting in early September, 1964, CLARKE stated he had visited CORE headquarters in St. Louis and left copies of "The Militant".

(SL T-9 September 16, 1964)

"The Militant" is an East Coast publication of the SWP.

✓ The St. Louis Branch SWP and the SWP are characterized in the attached appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. March on Washington (MOW)

At a meeting of local top level CP leaders during late July, 1963, HERSHEL J. WALKER announced he had a notice from the National CP Office instructing him to encourage White persons to participate in the MOW scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., August 28, 1963; that the instructions stated Negroes would attend because of self-interest, but Whites would need encouragement.

Both WALKER and another veteran local leader expressed disgust at the apathy of the local civil rights leaders toward the MOW. A CP member was instructed to attempt to instill enthusiasm in the St. Louis Chapter NALC for the MOW. WALKER said if the local Negro organizations fail to mobilize, the CP would endeavor to get several carloads of participants.

(SL T-1 July 24, 1963)

At a CP meeting in late July, 1963, WALKER again said every effort should be made to get local Negro "civil rights groups" to support the MOW. He said an effort should be made to set up joint sponsoring committees of the NALC, CORE, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He said the Negro community should be flooded with handbills informing people of the MOW and a select group of trade unions should be mailed notices asking for support. He further said that churches, Negro and White, should also be contacted for financial aid and other support. CP members agreed with WALKER's suggestion regarding the joint sponsoring committee. WILLIAM E. DAVIS said White CP leaders should get as many members of their race to attend the MOW as possible because this will show the true spirit of democracy and keep the March from having a "nationalistic racial slant".

(SL T-1 July 29, 1963)

The St. Louis Chapter NALC sponsored two buses scheduled to leave St. Louis August 27, 1963, for the MOW. A representative of the CP paid $138.00 of CP funds for six seats on a bus. The CP was not successful in getting NALC, CORE, and NAACP to work together as a joint sponsoring committee.

(SL T-1 September 4, 1963)

Among the six who rode in CP seats on the NALC sponsored bus was HERSHEL J. WALKER.

(SL T-2 September 4, 1963)

Another veteran CP member who also rode on the bus was [redacted] b6 b7C

(SL T-10 September 16, 1963)

The other four individuals who utilized the CP seats were teen-age children of veteran CP members.

(SL T-1 September 4, 1963)

At a CP meeting August 29, 1963, a veteran CP member stated the CP might not get credit for its part in inducing many people to attend the MOW, but if it had not helped organize the demonstrations, there would have been far fewer people. In reviewing his trip to Washington, D.C., HERSHEL J. WALKER said he was impressed with the display of Negro-White unity. He asserted churches, unions, and the CP were responsible for the White people who participated. WILLIAM E. DAVIS suggested the CP consistently point out the role the trade unions play in getting White people to take part in the MOW. He said this is a major step in the direction of a "Negro-labor alliance" which must be formed if Negroes are to attain first class citizenship.

(SL T-2 September 3, 1963)

B. Picketing, St. Louis Board of Education, June, 1963

On June 20, 1963, an organization composed primarily of Negroes called "Committee for Parents of Transported Pupils" picketed the central offices of the St. Louis Board of Education,

911 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri. The picketing was done to protest the transporting of students in the local public schools and against what the committee called "resegregation". At a top level meeting of local CP leaders in late June, 1963, there was an evaluation of this picketing. Three White CP members participated in the peaceful demonstration. One leader commented that more CP members should have been there. A leading CP official said the Party made a mistake in not distributing some type of literature as, for example, possibly printed pamphlets or copies of "The Worker". It was decided that ELLIOTT WAXMAN, Press Director, Missouri District CP, be given authority to distribute "appropriate" material at any future demonstrations.

(SL T-2 June 26, 1963)

C. Picketing, Jefferson Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, October, 1963

In September, 1963, HERSHEL J. WALKER and another local CP leader walked in a picket line sponsored by the St. Louis Chapter of CORE at the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company, 2600 Washington Avenue. This picketing was in support of a CORE protest demonstration which began August 30, 1963, against the bank for its alleged failure to hire more Negroes in white collar jobs. The demonstrations resulted in the arrest of nine CORE leaders for violating an injunction prohibiting interference with the business of the bank.

(SL T-1 September 25, 1963)

At a meeting of a CP group in early October, 1963, the major discussion concerned CORE and its picketing of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company. Two veteran local CP leaders led the discussion and said assistance should be given CORE in its efforts. They further said it is not necessary to actually become a CORE member, but CP members could engage in sympathetic picketing as private individuals. It was decided that as many CP members as possible would attend a mass meeting called by CORE at 5625 Wells Avenue for October 6, 1963. It was further agreed that additional efforts would be made by the CP to work out techniques for helping CORE in its drive to get the bank to hire more Negroes.

(SL T-4 October 8, 1963)

During early October, 1963, a CP member was dispatched by HERSHEL J. WALKER to pick up youths at Soldan High School and bring them to the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company so they could participate in the picketing.

(SL T-2 October 8, 1963)

During early October, 1963, [redacted] advised fellow CP members that her teen-age daughter, [redacted] had participated in the picket line at the bank; that she had been arrested, but not charged. b6 b7C

(SL T-5 October 11, 1964)

An article appeared in the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" October 15, 1963, stating that ELLIOTT WAXMAN, an admitted representative of "The Worker", which is a "Communist newspaper", had been identified as a key figure in an organization that recently joined the campaign for more Negro jobs at the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company. Furthermore, he is "behind" the "Freedom of the Press Committee" which recently distributed leaflets supporting CORE in the bank controversy. The article further identified WAXMAN as having refused to testify before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities several years ago.

The St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee (SLFPC) is characterized in the attached appendix.

During early November, 1963, SLFPC decided to send a financial contribution to CORE.

(SL T-5 November 6, 1963)

D. Picketing of Federal Building, St. Louis, Missouri, June, 1964

Approximately twenty members of CORE held a demonstration at the U. S. Court and Customs House (Federal Building), 12th and Market Streets, on June 26, 1964. Signs were carried which read, "CORE Demands Martial Law in Mississippi" and "Federal Protection for Civil Rights Workers". HERSHEL J. WALKER was among the pickets.

(SL T-11 June 28, 1964)

At a CP group meeting in late June, 1964, HERSHEL J. WALKER spoke of the CORE demonstration scheduled for June 26, 1964, at the Federal Building. He said it would last 48 hours and he urged CP members to participate. He said if it is inconvenient to go the first day, then the members should go on the second.

(SL T-7 July 10, 1964)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

The St. Louis Branch NAACP has headquarters at 3529 Franklin Avenue and approximately six thousand persons are members. Seven CP members also have membership in this branch.

(SL T-4 October 2, 1964)

In spite of the large membership, only 35 to 50 persons attend regular NAACP meetings. A great majority of members merely pay their annual dues and this is the only support they give the organization.

Leaders of the St. Louis Branch NAACP have repeatedly announced that Communists cannot hold office. CP members do not attend meetings of the NAACP with any degree of regularity and exert no influence within the organization. However, CP leaders in the past urged active membership in the NAACP. CP members who do attend are more or less observers.

(SL T-5 October 22, 1964)

There are other branches of the NAACP in the eastern half of Missouri. These are located in St. Louis County and at Cape Girardeau. The branches are smaller than the St. Louis Branch and the CP exerts no influence in them.

(SL T-4 October 2, 1964)

B. St. Louis Chapter NALC

There are approximately 150 dues-paying members of this organization, but only about 35 attend meetings. The chapter meets at 2719 North Taylor Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. Two CP members have been assigned by the CP to attend meetings and become affiliated. These two individuals do not exert any influence within the organization. A provision in the constitution of the St. Louis Chapter NALC prohibits Communists from holding office.

(SL T-1 July 14, 1964)

As previously indicated, interest of the local CP leaders has shifted from the St. Louis Chapter NALC to CORE because they believe the latter organization "more militant".

(SL T-1 July 14, 1964)

C. CORE

On October 1, 1964, [redacted] St. Louis CORE member, [redacted], St. Louis, Missouri, advised SAs [redacted] b6
and [redacted] that the St. Louis Branch of CORE b7C
has approximately 100 members and these members include [redacted] Chicago, Illinois; [redacted] St. Louis, Missouri, and ORVILLE LEACH, 2120 Rosebud Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

ORVIL T. LEACH is a veteran member of the CP in St. Louis.

(SL T-1 October, 1964)

[redacted] b6
State Committee, b7C
Missouri District CP, and Press Director.

(SL T-2 October, 1964)

In June, 1964, a CP official stated that EUGENE TOURNOUR is a CP member.

(SL T-12 June 22, 1964)

In early June, 1963, HERSHEL J. WALKER asserted that the CP "has three people in CORE".

(SL T-11 June 18, 1963)

An article in the "St. Louis Globe Democrat" December 27, 1963, by Staff Writer DENNY WALSH quotes an interview with EUGENE TOURNOUR. It states that TOURNOUR authorized the following statement as an expression of his views: "An individual's past, present or future political beliefs are not a matter of concern to CORE as long as that individual adheres in CORE demonstrations to CORE procedures. The tenets he professes, whether Fascist, Communist or Bircher, are not to be considered as prohibitive of his participation, and active participation, in CORE demonstrations seeking CORE objectives. CORE has no such political goals itself. There is no screen, as such, of members for Communist background or Communist associations. There, in my recollection, has never been any such screening of individuals. Our concern is not with such things, but with the performance of the individual while working in behalf of and under the name of CORE. If we knew that an individual had a background of association with what the Congress has termed 'subversive groups', this again does not enter into consideration unless and until he abandons CORE policies when working under the name and for the goals of CORE. Extremists' ultimate goals cannot be achieved through organizations such as ours, because civil rights organizations will disappear with the problem of discrimination."

As of June, 1963, TOURNOUR was a Field Representative of CORE with offices in St. Louis.

(SL T-4 June 4, 1963)

As of January, 1964, TOURNOUR was Midwest Field Secretary of CORE and resided at 5780 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri. At a meeting of top level CP leaders for the Missouri District CP on January 10, 1964, WILLIAM E. DAVIS said he had talked with TOURNOUR recently and the latter believed he had made a mistake in allowing the arrest of certain CORE leaders at the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company during their demonstrations in the fall of 1963. He said that with the progressive leadership of CORE in jail, the running of the organization was left to the conservative leadership in the person of former National Chairman CHARLES R. OLDHAM; that

as a result there was divided opinion among the membership as to whether it was fighting a losing battle at the bank and whether the correct tactics were being used.

(SL T-1 January 22, 1964)

On October 20, 1963, ELLIOTT WAXMAN attended a CORE meeting. Shortly after the meeting started, CHARLES R. OLDHAM came up to him and asked if he was WAXMAN. On receiving an affirmative reply, OLDHAM said it would be a mistake for him to remain at the meeting. OLDHAM suggested he leave and he did so. WAXMAN was at the meeting to read a leaflet the SLFPC had prepared in support of CORE's demonstration against the bank. He had also planned to talk about the loss of his job as a printer which resulted from the notoriety he secured in the press while picketing outside the bank.

(SL T-7 November 4, 1963)

On January 18, 1964, WILLIAM E. DAVIS announced at a CP group meeting that he had recently talked to TOURNOUR and the latter expressed disappointment at the way the Negro community seemed to disregard a boycott of downtown department stores called by CORE in late 1963. He was also disappointed over the failure of other civil rights groups to support this endeavor. There was a discussion over CORE tactics and it was agreed by the CP members that it was a mistake to have only a handful of people arrested in the bank demonstrations; that this would only be effective if two to three hundred were arrested. If this could not be accomplished, then the picketing should be peaceful. DAVIS commented that TOURNOUR admitted he made mistakes, but this is the way he has to learn.

(SL T-1 January 22, 1964)

At a CP group meeting in February, 1964, DAVIS again stated he had met with TOURNOUR and got the impression the local CORE leadership was confused as to whether it should endeavor to cause more arrests or work on a massive voter registration. DAVIS said he pointed out to TOURNOUR a major weakness of the civil rights groups locally and nationally lies in the lack of participation by large segments of organized labor.

(SL T-1 February 28, 1964)

At a CORE rally in January, 1964, TOURNOUR made it a point to introduce WILLIAM E. DAVIS to a national staff member of CORE who was visiting from New York City. HERSHEL J. WALKER also attended the rally.

(SL T-1 January 31, 1964)

At a CP group meeting February 23, 1964, DAVIS reported on a recent conversation with TOURNOUR, who he said had just returned from Louisiana where he attended a meeting of CORE Field Directors. TOURNOUR said there had been a discussion about field directors being farther "left" in their thinking than the national directors of CORE. TOURNOUR said he pointed out that field directors are closer to the masses than national staff members; furthermore, the most important matter facing CORE is not one of being to the "left", but welding together a Negro-labor alliance.

(SL T-1 March 2, 1964)

In late April, 1964, WILLIAM E. DAVIS advised another CP leader that [redacted] a Field Secretary for CORE, had renewed her subscription to "The Worker". DAVIS said this is somewhat humorous since the first time she received "The Worker", which had been sent gratuitously to her through the mail, she reported the matter to the FBI, however, her husband has talked to her since then and she has changed her attitude. DAVIS observed that [redacted] is not a CP member, but is "close to it". DAVIS then commented further "The Worker" is being mailed to about six CORE members. He said he is meeting regularly with [redacted] a CORE member, in an effort to get her to build a Communist youth group in St. Louis. He has spoken to her from time to time about getting members from CORE interested in such a group, but he concluded "she cannot be pushed". b6 b7C

(SL T-1 May 14, 1964)

[redacted] St. Louis Police Department, advised that in June, 1964, EUGENE TOURNOUR moved to Chicago, Illinois, to assist in CORE activities there. b6 b7C

b6
b7C

The CP helped pay the expenses of [redacted] St. Louis member of CORE to the National Youth Convention held in San Francisco, California, in late June, 1964. This convention resulted in organization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

(SL T-13 July 16, 1964)

W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is characterized in the attached appendix.

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS BRANCH

In October, 1960, a source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized in 1938 and has functioned continuously since that time as an affiliate of the National SWP. Its aims and purposes are the same as the National SWP.

In May, 1964, another source stated that the St. Louis Branch SWP is still functioning as an affiliate of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

ST. LOUIS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On October 29, 1951, a source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee was organized in St. Louis in the fall of 1951 for the purpose of increasing the circulation of "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker".

On March 8, 1954, Reverend OBADIAH JONES, who was a witness for the Government in the St. Louis Smith Act trial in March, 1954, advised that the principal activities of the Communist Party in the St. Louis area at that time were concentrated in various front organizations of which the Freedom of the Press Committee was one.

In May, 1964, a second source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee is one of the front organizations in the St. Louis area in which the activity of the Communist Party is concentrated; that the Committee's purpose continues to be distribution of "The Worker"; and that the organization has been continuously under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party in the St. Louis, Missouri area since he became acquainted with it in 1955.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for

Appendix (Cont'd)

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America

democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

October 30, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS b6 b7C
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated October 30, 1964, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Acting Attorney General

November 2, 1964

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

My memorandum dated October 19, 1964, captioned "Current Racial Developments" furnished information to you concerning a planned tour of the country by Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and other civil rights leaders. It was reported that the purpose of the tour would be to encourage voting.

The October 27, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Times," a Los Angeles, California, daily newspaper, reported that King spoke in Los Angeles on October 26, 1964, and stated that civil rights demonstrations will resume after the November 3, 1964, election, "in situations that demand them." King was quoted as stating "We did call a moratorium on demonstrations for the campaigns, but naturally after the election there will be a renewal of demonstrations in situations that demand them as long as the evils are there."

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

NOV - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

100-442529

100-442529-284

EX-102

REC- 19

3 NOV 3 1964

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:jad (16)

NOTE: Information obtained from Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 10/28/64. The LHM is being separately disseminated to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 NOV 4-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
Nov 7 11 23 AM '64

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/79 BY 9803
RDP/sp

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 10-22-2014

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
INDIANAPOLIS	NEW YORK	10/28/64	9/3;10/21/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA MAX H. BRATTEN	:swm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIT... ADV'T. SLIP (...) DATE

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of instant report is being designated for the New York Office, office of origin in this case.U

INDIANAPOLIS

At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will follow CIRM and submit report.U

APPROVED C. H. ... SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REC-15

ENCLOSURE

ST-108

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	3 Agency	Marshall,	OVL, GSI,	ACSI, Sec. Sec.
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	11/9/64	11/9/64	11/9/64	11/9/64
How Fwd.	R/S	R/S	R/S	R/S U
By	SFP: C.D	SFP: C.D	SFP: C.D	SFP: C.D

Notations

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAP/SDO 10-4-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-28-84
Re: FOIPA Request #55519

ICC Rept. 808

70 NOV 24 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IP 100-14403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) as information furnished by IP T-1 through IP T-17 could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and impair their future effectivenss which could adversely affect national defense interests of this country. (U)

Informants

Identity	Location
IP T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] JOSEPH NORRICK b6 b7C
IP T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
IP T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-6 is [redacted]	b7D 100-12158-274 CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C

B
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IP 100-14403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity	Location
IP T-7 [redacted] (established source) (requested)	b6 b7C b7D
IP T-8 is [redacted]	100-12158-281 [redacted] b7D
	100-14108-2 100-5344-1471 CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-9 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D
IP T-10 is CG 5824-S*	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-11 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C
IP T-12 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b7D
IP T-13 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
IP T-14 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted]
IP T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D 157-1-550 CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IP 100-14403

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
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Identity

IP T-16 is Former [redacted]

IP T-17 is [redacted]

Location

CHARACTERIZATION OF: [redacted] S

100-14108-4

CHARACTERIZATION OF: CARL WINTER

b6
b7C

D*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 10-22-2014

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA MAX H. BRATTEN
Date: 10/28/64

Office: INDIANAPOLIS

File Number: IP 100-14403

Bureau File #: 100-442529 (U)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND F... ADVIS... SLIP ( ) DATE 7/15/69

Synopsis: Individual CP members in Indiana have expressed criticism of the CP's failure to play a more active role in the current racial struggle. A national Negro leader of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) spoke before a YSA group in Bloomington, Indiana, in March, 1963, and called for either "violence or nonviolence to achieve our aims." CP members and individuals with a history of Party activity or affiliation have participated in the following events in Indiana subsequent to January, 1963: memorial march and service for MEDGAR EVERS on 6/15/64 in Gary, Indiana, sponsored by the Gary Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); March on Washington on 8/28/63; appearance of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on 10/18/63 in South Bend, Indiana, sponsored by Citizens Civic Planning Committee of South Bend; Boycott of public schools in Gary, Indiana, on 4/17/64, sponsored by the Civil Rights Coordinating Committee of Gary; protest march in Richmond, Indiana, on 5/11/64, sponsored by the Richmond Chapter, NAACP; peace march in Richmond, Indiana, on 5/17/64, sponsored by the Wayne County Human Rights Council of Richmond. Informants have advised that none of the above events were under Communist direction or influence; Party members, former Party members, and sympathizers participated on an individual basis however, not as representatives of the CP. C (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAP/pfk 6-4-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-28-84

P - [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

IP 100-14403

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

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* * *

[redacted]

DETAILS:

The Communist Party will be referred to in this report as the CP.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

No information developed.

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

Confidential informant IP T-1 advised on May 27, 1963, that on May 20, 1963, [redacted] were overheard commenting that, in their opinion, the main movement in this country today was the current Negro struggle; and both lamented the fact that the white leadership within the CP had failed miserably in this movement. [redacted] feel that the CP is far behind other groups in the current Negro struggle. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] husband and wife, Gary, Indiana, are considered leading CP members in Gary, Indiana, according to IP T-1 on May 27, 1963. IP T-1 advised [redacted] one of the old-time Party members in Gary, Indiana, has withdrawn from active participation in Party affairs due to an incurable illness, however, is frequently contacted by CP members and sympathizers for counseling and advice in Party affairs. IP T-1 further advised [redacted] is, likewise, considered one of the old-time leading Party members and has been very active in Party work in connection with the steel industry in Gary. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] SECRET (U)

Confidential informant IP T-2 advised on June 26, 1963, that on June 1, 1963, [redacted] were overheard discussing the possibility of the Party in South Bend, Indiana, sending a colored Party member to Birmingham, Alabama, for the purpose of looking over the racial situation in that city and, thereafter, bringing back to South Bend a firsthand report on the racial situation for future discussions at Party meetings. (U)

b6
b7C

Confidential informant IP T-3 advised on August 2, 1963, and again on September 24, 1964, that [redacted] was Chairman and Financial Secretary for the Indiana CP District. (U)

IP T-3 characterized [redacted] as Chairman of the CP for the South Bend-Elkhart, Indiana, area and Literature Director for the Party in the State of Indiana. (U)

b6
b7C

IP T-3 advised on August 2, 1963, that the above proposition discussed by [redacted] was never carried out by the Indiana CP. (U)

Confidential informant IP T-4 advised on August 4, 1963, that [redacted] was in conversation with [redacted] on that date, at which time they discussed the part the CP could play in the current Negro movement. [redacted] predicted that the current Negro drive for civil rights could possibly be the movement which could lead eventually to Socialism in this country. [redacted] was particularly critical of CP leadership's failure for not taking a more active role in the current Negro movement. (U)

b6
b7C

IP T-4 advised on August 4, 1963, that [redacted] was Chairman of the Elkhart, Indiana, CP Club. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] according to IP T-4, is a member of the Elkhart CP Club, Elkhart, Indiana. (U)

Confidential informant IP T-5 advised on September 6, 1963, that [redacted] at a meeting of the CP Women's Club, South Bend, held September 3, 1963, talked about the role the CP was playing in bringing about changes in this country. [redacted] predicted

[redacted] SECRET (U)

that there would be a revolution in the United States in the not too distant future which would stem from the current Negro struggle. She continued that accomplishments in the field of civil rights, in her opinion, could not have come about had it not been for the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the CP. She stated that the Party has been working on the civil rights issue for many years and is finally seeing results. She, nevertheless, feels that the national Party leadership should be taking a more active stand and that the opportunity is now present and should be promoted more effectively by Party leadership. (U)

IP T-5 advised on September 6, 1963, that [redacted] was Chairman of the CP Women's Club at South Bend, Indiana. (U) b6 b7C

3. Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information developed. U

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) Bloomington, Indiana

A characterization of the YSA is located in the appendix pages attached hereto. U

Confidential informant IP T-7 advised on May 23, 1963, that local officers of the YSA at Bloomington, Indiana, were as follows:

[redacted] - President
[redacted] Vice-President and Secretary (U) b6 b7C
[redacted] - Treasurer
[redacted]

The May 1, 1963, issue of the "Daily Herald Telephone," a Bloomington, Indiana, daily newspaper, contained an article setting forth that [redacted] described as National Organizational Secretary of the YSA in Philadelphia, at the invitation of the U

Bloomington YSA Chapter, had appeared at a YSA meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, on March 25, 1963. According to the newspaper account, [redacted] spoke on Negro rights and in his speech called for either "violence or nonviolence to achieve our aims." [redacted] speaking for the YSA, commented that there would be eventual unity of the Negro movement and the Socialist movement in the United States and declared, "We are for fundamental change and identify ourselves as revolutionary Socialists." He stated that the Negro is tired of gradualism and tokenism, which has characterized the integration battle to date. (U) b6 b7C

The above newspaper account set out that the above-listed three YSA officers at Bloomington, Indiana, all students at Indiana University, had been indicted by the Monroe County, Indiana, Grand Jury on May 1, 1963, charging violation of the Indiana 1951 Anti-Subversive Statute in that these officers had arranged for [redacted] appearance and had participated in the March 25, 1963, meeting mentioned above. Subsequent newspaper accounts in the "Daily Herald Telephone" set out that on March 20, 1964, Judge of the Monroe County Court in Bloomington declared Indiana's 1951 Anti-Communist Statute unconstitutional and, accordingly, ruled in favor of the defendants, namely, [redacted] The Monroe County Prosecutor, thereafter, appealed the Court's ruling to the Indiana Supreme Court. This case has not been resolved to date. (U) b6 b7C

Confidential informant IP T-6 advised during September, 1963, that at the Third National Conference of the YSA held August 31-September 2, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] was elected to the National Committee of the YSA; and [redacted] were named alternate members to the YSA National Committee. (U) b6 b7C

IP T-6 made available information June 7, 1963, reflecting that the YSA Chapter at Bloomington, Indiana, as of that date, had 15 members plus 3 members-at-large. (U)

IP T-7 advised September 24, 1964, that the YSA, as of that date, as an organization was not in existence and had not submitted an application for recognition as a campus organization at Indiana University for the academic year 1964-65. (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. MEMORIAL MARCH AND SERVICE FOR MEDGAR EVERS ON JUNE 15, 1963, GARY, INDIANA, SPONSORED BY THE GARY CHAPTER OF THE NAACP

Confidential informant IP T-8 advised on June 17, 1963, that on June 15, 1963, the Gary Chapter of the NAACP had sponsored a memorial march and service at Gary, Indiana, for MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP leader. According to IP T-8, this event was attended by approximately 200 Negro and 10 white individuals who participated in a march up Broadway Street in Gary, Indiana, to the Gary City Hall where the group held a memorial and prayer service for EVERS. (U)

IP T-8 continued that observed among the participants in this march were [redacted] and [redacted] IP T-8 advised there were no incidents or arrests in connection with the above, and the affair was entirely peaceful. The above-named individuals merely participated in the march and took no active role in the memorial ceremonies, with the exception of [redacted] who was observed placing black arm bands on some of the participants in the march prior to the commencement of the demonstration. (U)

b6
b7C

IP T-1 advised on March 25, 1963, that [redacted] was considered a CP member in Gary, Indiana, from the mid-1950's until about January, 1961, at which time he disassociated himself from active participation in Party affairs due primarily to the lack of organized Party activity in that area. During the period from approximately 1955 to January, 1961, [redacted] was an active member and considered a Party leader in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube CP Club in Gary. (U)

b6
b7C

IP T-1 advised on March 25, 1963, and IP T-8 advised on December 19, 1957, that [redacted], wife of [redacted] was considered a member of the CP in Gary, Indiana, in 1954 and 1955, during which period she associated with known Party members and attended Party meetings. (U)

b6
b7C

Confidential informant IP T-9 advised on April 2, 1963, that [redacted] as of that date, were considered Communists by the State CP leadership, however, not carried as actual members. Both associate with known members of the Party in Gary, Indiana; however, neither has actively participated in CP affairs since late 1960. (U)

b6
b7C

Confidential informant IP T-10 advised on October 26, 1956, that [redacted], father of [redacted], supra, was considered a CP member in Lake County, Indiana, and had attended a meeting of the Community Division composed of Party leaders from the Illinois and Indiana CP Districts held October 25, 1956, in Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] attended this affair as a representative of the Indiana CP. (U)

b6
b7C

Confidential informant IP T-11 advised on November 1, 1953, that [redacted] was a CP member in the late 1930's and had been expelled from the Party in about 1942 for embezzling funds from the International Workers Order (IWO) and was reinstated in the Party in about 1951. (U)

b6
b7C

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

IP T-8 advised on June 17, 1963, that [redacted] was, as of that date, a CP member in Gary, Indiana, active in the steel industry. (U)

b6
b7C

Confidential informant IP T-12 advised on February 20, 1953, that [redacted] husband of [redacted] as of that date, was considered the attorney for the CP in Gary, Indiana. (U)

Confidential informant IP T-13 advised in July, 1961, that [redacted] were affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

A characterization of the FPCC is set forth on the appendix pages of this report.

B. MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

On August 28, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C Trans-World Airlines, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the Chicago area committee for the March on Washington August 28, 1963, had chartered a Trans-World Airlines plane, scheduled to leave Chicago the morning of August 28, 1963, for Washington, D. C., and return to Chicago same date upon completion of the March. [redacted] made available the passenger list for the above flight, which included the following individuals from Gary, Indiana:

[redacted] b6 b7C

CP MEMBERS

On October 2, 1963, [redacted] reporter for the "Gary Post-Tribune," 1065 Broadway, Gary, Indiana, advised that each of the above-named individuals actually went to Washington, D. C., as indicated above, and had participated merely in a passive way as individuals. (U)

b6 b7C

[redacted] 4 CP MEMBERS

Confidential informant IP T-14 advised that in 1945 [redacted] transferred their CP membership from Chicago, Illinois, to the West Los Angeles Branch of the CP. (U)

IND D.C.

[redacted] b6 b7C advised in 1953 that for several years the [redacted] had held CP meetings in their home under the guise of social gatherings. (U)

IP T-8 advised on August 28, 1963, that during August, 1963, [redacted], supra, known to IP T-8 as CP members in Gary, Indiana, had attempted unsuccessfully to raise sufficient funds for [redacted] of Gary, Indiana, to attend the March on Washington August 28, 1963. (U)

IP T-8 advised on August 28, 1963, that [redacted] was a CP member at Gary, Indiana. (U)

C. APPEARANCE OF REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, ON OCTOBER 18, 1963, SPONSORED BY CITIZENS CIVIC PLANNING COMMITTEE OF SOUTH BEND

Confidential informant IP T-15 advised on October 23, 1963, that the Citizens Civic Planning Committee of South Bend (CCPC), a legitimate Negro organization at South Bend, Indiana, was formed specifically for the task of bringing Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to South Bend to speak. This organization, according to IP T-15, has no subversive taint and was dissolved following KING's appearance. (U)

IP T-15 continued that KING, introduced as President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), spoke before an estimated crowd of approximately 3,500 persons, of which approximately 60 per cent were Negro and 40 per cent were white, at Stepan Hall, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, on October 18, 1963. KING gave a history of the Negro movement in this country, where it is today, and obstacles which must be overcome, such as elimination of gradualism. KING compared his theory with that of Communism, pointing out that Communism uses violence whereas he advocates that only through love can integration ever be achieved. It appeared to IP T-15 that KING was making a public statement for the record that he opposed Communism. (U)

In attendance at this affair, according to IP T-15, were [redacted] b6 b7C all previously characterized. In addition, according to IP T-15, the following, who are known to this informant as CP members in South Bend, were also present: [redacted] IP T-15 commented that the attendance of CP members at this affair was unknown to KING or to the sponsoring committee. (U)

IP T-15 further advised on the above date that [redacted] b6 b7C and one other CP member from South Bend had served on the Door Committee at the above function and, further, that [redacted] and two other Party members from South Bend had served on the Advertising Committee. IP T-15 stated that, other than the above, CP members from South Bend did not participate in the above function. (U)

IP T-15 continued that a dinner was given for Reverend KING at the First Methodist Church in South Bend preceding his speech that same evening at the University of Notre Dame. Five Party members (U)

from South Bend were observed in attendance at this dinner, including [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

D. BOYCOTT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, GARY, INDIANA, APRIL 17, 1964, SPONSORED BY CIVIL RIGHTS COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF GARY, INDIANA (CRCC)

IP T-1 advised on April 18, 1964, that the CRCC of Gary, Indiana, conducted a boycott of the Gary Public Schools in protest of de facto segregation in the Gary Public Schools. This boycott took place on April 17, 1964, with approximately 16,000 students staying away from the Gary schools. The CRCC sponsored "Freedom Day" classes in conjunction with the boycott. Classroom sites were set up in various churches and other sites throughout Gary, and volunteer instructors supervised activities and spoke on Negro history and explained the purpose of why the boycott was being held. According to IP T-1, several adults demonstrated on April 17, 1964, by carrying signs relating to segregated schools. The demonstration was orderly and peaceful; and, according to officials of the Gary Police Department, no arrests were made. (U)

[redacted] In connection with above school boycott, [redacted] Gary, Indiana, attorney, leader of the boycott plan, announced in the March 14, 1964, issue of the "Gary Post-Tribune" that, among others, the following individuals had been assigned to work with him in planning the boycott scheduled to take place April 17, 1964:

[redacted] IND, supra, were co-chairmen of the Sign Committee. [redacted] and [redacted] IND, supra, would be in charge of publicity and public relations for the boycott. [redacted] was named chairman of a committee to distribute handbills.

b6
b7C

IP T-8 advised on May 6, 1963, and confidential informant IP T-16 on May 31, 1955, that [redacted] had been closely associated with Party members in Gary, Indiana, in connection with his union activities; however, is not known to either informant to have ever been a CP member. (U)

IP T-8 advised on September 23, 1963, that the CRCC of Gary is composed of representatives of 22 Negro, civic, and religious organizations in Gary, Indiana, among which are First AME Church, Muigivithania, Frontiers Club, Calumet Chapter of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union (ICLU), NAACP Adult Group, NAACP Youth Group, Combined Citizens Committee on Open Occupancy, Urban League, Catholic Information Center, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Fellowship of Gary Ministers, Fair Share Organization, Gary Community Council, Gary Council of Catholic Women, and others. The Committee's letterhead reflects Chairman of the CRCC as [redacted] wife of [redacted] supra. Address of the organization is in care of the Gary Branch, NAACP, 69 Broadway, Gary, Indiana. (U) b6 b7C

MRS. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

According to IP T-8, [redacted] is also Chairman of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP and, according to this source, is not known to have ever been affiliated with the CP in Gary, Indiana. (U)

IP T-8 and confidential informant IP T-17 furnished information on September 23 and September 16, 1963, respectively, reflecting that CARL WINTER, of Detroit, Michigan, had been in contact with [redacted] supra, in Gary on an unrecalled date in September, 1963, at which time [redacted] had stated that the CRCC of Gary had forwarded telegrams to Representative RAY J. MADDEN of Indiana, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, and Governor WALLACE of Alabama protesting bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. (U) b6 b7C

IP T-8 advised on September 23, 1963, that [redacted] was not officially connected with or active in the CRCC inasmuch as she was confined to her home with an incurable illness. IP T-8 related that Party members in Gary hold no positions of leadership within the CRCC and in no way dominate its actions; however, some individual Party members and others with a history of Party activity are affiliated with certain participating groups within the CRCC. b6 b7C

IP T-8 stated [redacted] is the only permanent officer of the CRCC and that other individuals, including various committees, are named by the affiliated groups for the various projects sponsored by the CRCC in Gary. (U) b6 b7C

IP T-17 advised September 16, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman, Michigan District of the CP. (U)

CP MEMBER IND.

E. PROTEST MARCH HELD RICHMOND, INDIANA, MAY 11, 1964, SPONSORED BY RICHMOND CHAPTER, NAACP

Chief of Police, Richmond, Indiana, [redacted] advised on May 11, 1964, that on that date approximately 40 Negro members of the local NAACP Chapter in Richmond, led by [redacted] President of the local NAACP Chapter, participated in a peaceful protest march against General Motors Corporation at Richmond, Indiana, which had been accused of unfair hiring practices. According to [redacted] this protest march was peaceful, there were no incidents, and no arrests were made. In addition to [redacted] advised that [redacted] was also observed participating in the march of NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

IP T-3 advised on September 26, 1963, that [redacted] was considered a member of the CP in Richmond, Indiana, as of January, 1961; however, as of December, 1961, he was not considered a member of the CP leadership in Indiana, however, considered entirely sympathetic to the CP cause. (U)

b6
b7C

IP T-3 advised on August 12, 1964, that [redacted] was a member of the CP at Richmond, Indiana, and had been a member for the past several years. (U)

F. PEACE MARCH, RICHMOND, INDIANA, ON MAY 17, 1964, SPONSORED BY THE WAYNE COUNTY HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

On May 18, 1964, Mayor EDWARD CORDELL, Richmond, Indiana, advised a peace march had been held in Richmond May 17, 1964, under the sponsorship of a private group in Richmond known as the Wayne County Human Rights Council. The march commemorated the tenth anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision abolishing school segregation. The march, according to Mayor CORDELL, was entirely peaceful, no incidents occurred, and no arrests were made.

The march was aimed at an expression of Negro hopes for future equality, according to Mayor CORDELL, and as such should not be considered a protest march. Approximately 700 individuals, both white and Negro, participated.

According to Mayor CORDELL, the Wayne County Human Rights Council is a local Richmond, Indiana, organization headed by [redacted] a local Negro attorney in Richmond and member of the NAACP branch in that city. Various civic and religious groups were represented in the march, including representatives from both the leading Protestant and Catholic churches in Richmond. (U)

Captain of Detectives, Richmond, Indiana, Police Department, [redacted] advised on May 18, 1964, that [redacted] supra, and [redacted] supra, were observed participating in the above march. (U) b6 b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. GARY CHAPTER, NAACP

IP T-8 advised on April 8, 1964, that an estimated membership of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP was approximately 1,000 members. (U)

IP T-8 advised on April 8, 1964, that [redacted] who is characterized under Section II of this report, is the local President of the NAACP Chapter in Gary. [redacted] supra, is Vice-President of the above chapter of the NAACP. (U) b6 b7C

IP T-8 further advised on April 8, 1964, that [redacted] and [redacted] known to this informant as CP members in Gary, Indiana, are, likewise, members of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP. (U)

IP T-8 advised on April 8, 1964, that, to his knowledge, the CP exerts no influence whatsoever over the Gary Chapter of the NAACP and has no plans to infiltrate or control this organization. IP T-8 advised that the Party in Gary, Indiana, has been relatively inactive for some period of time, and there have been no instructions from Indiana State CP leadership relative to infiltrating the NAACP in Gary. (U)

The above was confirmed by IP T-1 on April 17, 1964. (U)

B. CITIZENS CIVIC PLANNING COMMITTEE OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA (CCPC)

IP T-15 advised on October 23, 1963, that the CCPC of South Bend, Indiana, was a legitimate Negro organization, composed of leading Negro citizens in South Bend, organized for the specific purpose of arranging for Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's visit to South Bend on October 18, 1963. According to IP T-15, the CP in South Bend had no representatives in a leadership position within this organization. (U)

As set out under Section II of this report, certain individual Party members in South Bend served in a minor capacity on certain arrangement committees prior to KING's appearance. IP T-15 stated that participation by Party members was unknown to Reverend KING or to the CCPC. (U)

C. CIVIL RIGHTS COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF GARY, INDIANA (CRCC)

IP T-8 advised on September 23, 1963, that the CRCC is an organization at Gary, Indiana, composed of representatives of approximately 22 Negro civic and religious organizations from the Gary area. Chairman for this group is [redacted] supra, who is also Chairman of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP. (U) b6 b7C

IP T-8 has advised that the Party in Gary, Indiana, did not in any way participate in the formation of the CRCC; further, the Party has no members currently in leadership positions within this organization. IP T-8 further advised that individual Party members and others with a history of CP activity have participated in various functions sponsored by the CRCC through their affiliated or participating groups. It is the understanding of this informant that [redacted] is the only permanent officer of the organization and that other officers and committee members are named for each activity representing the various participating organizations. (U)

D. WAYNE COUNTY HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, RICHMOND, INDIANA

Mayor EDWARD CORDELL, Richmond, Indiana, advised on May 18, 1964, that captioned organization is a local group composed of prominent Negro and white leaders in Richmond, Indiana, who are interested in the current Negro problem. He stated the organization is headed by [redacted] a Negro attorney in Richmond, who is also a member of the NAACP. b6 b7C

E. RICHMOND, INDIANA, CHAPTER OF THE NAACP

[redacted] Chief of Police, Richmond, Indiana, on May 11, 1964, estimated membership of the Richmond NAACP Chapter as being between 40 and 50 members. He advised the President of the Richmond Chapter was [redacted], supra, and, further, that [redacted] supra, was a member. (U) b6 b7C

On April 8, 1964, [redacted] Richmond, Indiana, member of the Richmond Chapter of the NAACP, volunteered information reflecting that the NAACP in Richmond was relatively inactive due to insufficient funds and the lack of good leadership. (U) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

~~IP T-3 advised on June 29, 1964, that CP State leadership~~ in Indiana has issued no instructions to infiltrate or control the Richmond Chapter of the NAACP; however, the President of this Chapter, [redacted] considered a CP member by the State leadership as of January, 1961, is still considered sympathetic to the CP cause and is a current subscriber to "The Worker." By virtue of his position, [redacted] would be in a position, to at least a certain extent, to control and dominate policy of the Richmond NAACP Chapter. (U) b6 b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. (U)

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPENDIX SECRET (U)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, [redacted] identified himself and [redacted] as organizers of the FPCC. b6 b7C He also testified he and [redacted] obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that [redacted] believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. [redacted] did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

SECRET (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] APPENDIX SECRET (U)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (continued)

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected Presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that [redacted] had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization. b6 b7C

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

[redacted]

SECRET (U)

IP 100-14403

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana

October 28, 1964

IP 100-14403

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Max H. Bratten, dated and captioned as above, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY C88W24B32
ON 10-29-2014

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/7 - 10/26/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY (U) | 68062 | TYPED BY jrn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 7-31-80

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division. (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 4 JRM - DJC
REASON - FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-30-84

This report is classified confidential inasmuch as it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-6, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and impair their future effectiveness. (U)

Classified by SP 4 JRM/DJC
Declassify on: OADR

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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4 - Chicago (100-41324)

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 TAP/CS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Cover DATED 6/13/1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Copies Rec'd	Marshall	DNI	SAC	
Copies Fwd.		ASAC	Secret Service	
Info Fwd.	RS	RS	RS	RS
Leads	Lead			

CONFIDENTIAL

JAN 19 1965

Special Agents of the FBI who observed pickets and demonstrations set forth in instant report are as follows:

Picket line, Chicago, Illinois, March 30, 1963, SA [redacted]

Demonstration at the Illinois State Legislature, May 7, 1963, Springfield, SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Racial Demonstration, U.S. Court House, 219 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1963, SA [redacted] b6 b7C

The agents who prepared sections of instant report other than SA [redacted] are as follows:

Section III, A. ACT - SA [redacted]
Section III, B. AFJ - SA WALTER A. BOYLE
Section III, G. CCCO- SA [redacted]
Section III, E. CED - SA [redacted] b6 b7C
Section III, F. CORE- SA [redacted]
Section III, D. CUL - SA ROBERT A. VILLEMURE
Section III, H. NAACP - SA [redacted]
Section III, K. PAP - SA [redacted]
Section III, L. PCFEIS - SA AVERY DACUS
Section III, M. SNCC - SA [redacted]
Section III, N. TWO - SA [redacted]

Section IV, A. CCNLG, Mississippi Summer Project - SA [redacted] b6 b7C

Section I, B.1. RAM - SA [redacted]

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations are not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

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CG 100-41324
DET;mec (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INFORMANTS;

Identity of Source	Location
CG T-1	b7D [redacted]
	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
	" BERNICE DISKIN
	" RICHARD CRILEY
	" [redacted]
	" SHIRLEY FREUNDLICH
	" BESSIE PELLEGRINO
	" [redacted]
	" SYLVIA BEATRICE WOODS
CG T-2	
CG 5824-S*	
CG T-3	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
	" ISHMAEL FLORY
	" [redacted] b6 b7C
	" RICHARD CRILEY
	" [redacted]
	" LILLIAN GREEN
	" [redacted]
	" CHARLES HAYES
	" [redacted]
CG T-4	[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec (U)

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Identity of Source	Location	
CG T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
	Characterization of [redacted]	b6 b7C
	" JACK SPIEGEL	
CG T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
CG T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]	
	Characterization of [redacted]	b6 b7C
CG T-8 [redacted]	A [redacted]	b7D
	Characterization of [redacted]	b6 b7C
	JAY A. MILLER	
	DALE PONTIUS	
	[redacted]	
	ALVIN PITCHER	
	[redacted]	

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CG 100-41324 (U)
DET:mec

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	Location	
CG T-9 Former [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of [redacted] " "	b6 b7C
CG T-10 [redacted]		b7D
CG T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]	
CG T-12 [redacted]	[redacted]	
CG T-13 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of [redacted]	b7D b6 b7C
CG T-14 [redacted] PSI	157-397-1A1 -20	b6 b7C
CG T-15 [redacted]	157-397-8 -10	b6 b7C
CG T-16 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-36519-1A(74) 157-234-1A(1) 100-40342-1A(2) Characterization of [redacted] "	b7D b6 b7C

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-17 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
	"
	"
CG T-18 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
CG T-19 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
CG T-20 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
	"
	"
[redacted] Chicago Police Department	100-40342-70, 71, 144, 278, 299 100-41070-7 b7D
CG T-21 Former [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
CG T-22 Not used	
CG T-23 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
	"
CG T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b7D
CG T-25 Former [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Identity of Source	Location
CG T-26	Characterization of [redacted] b7D b6 b7C
CG T-27	Characterization of [redacted] b7D
CG T-28	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CG T-29	Characterization of [redacted] b7D
CG T-30	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CG T-31	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

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CG 100-41324 (U)
DET:mec

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	Location
CG T-32 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CG T-33 Former [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " "
CG T-34 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " b6 b7C b7D
CG T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " b6 b7C
CG T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CG T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
CG T-38 Former [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] " b6 b7C b7D
CG T-39 Former [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
CG T-40 [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHICAGO Declassify on: OADR
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Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, (CHICAGO DIVISION

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Synopsis: Attempts at communist influence in racial matters in Chicago area centered in the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Also in Chicago area a new revolutionary organization known as RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement) in formative stages. CP of Illinois has an organized and continuing policy in racial area and implements this policy through CP of Illinois Negro Commission and subcommittees. CP of Illinois also influences racial area through its caucuses and/or collectives in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Negro American Labor Council (NALC), Coordinating Council of Community Organizations and Congress on Racial Equality. Degree of influence exercised by CP of Illinois varies, however, CP effective in influencing program of Chicago Chapter NALC. CP, USA, program relative to current Negro civil rights struggle although not revolutionary has a revolutionary character and is tied to the concept of the decline of capitalism. CP's role in Negro struggle is to combat racism and chauvinism and clarify for working class the idea that working class interests lie in an identification with the aspirations of the Negro people. The formation of a Negro-labor coalition over-all strategic goal of CP. Historical significance of this alliance is found in the Marxist-Leninist concept of the unity of the working class, the most advanced class in society, which has as its objective the defeat of imperialism, prevention of war, and

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Synopsis continued:

ultimately, of obtaining the goal of socialism. CP conceives the Negro as a main part of the working class and the basis for Negro-labor unity. Aim of this coalition is to combat the common enemy--the big business--dixiecrat control of U.S. economy. Chicago Branch SWP program not ideologically defined. Chicago Branch SWP has primarily influenced the Negro struggle Chicago area by affording direct action support by its members and Young Socialist Alliance members to pickets and demonstrations, particularly those of Chicago Area Friends of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. No indication RAM effective in racial matters Chicago area as yet. RAM presents greatest potential threat since RAM program thoroughly anti-white, revolutionary in character, and organization secret. RAM proposes to follow Marxist-Leninist principles advanced by Chinese communists rather than Soviets. Pickets, demonstrations, etc., supported by communists Chicago area noted and set forth. Officers and members of racial and other organizations Chicago area interested in advancement of Negro rights struggle set forth. Communist affiliations, officers and members of these organizations noted where pertinent. CP of Illinois leaders' statements relative to violence in racial matters set forth.

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This report covers information concerning communist activity in racial matters in the Chicago area from January, 1963, to date.

The following organizations, mentioned in this report, have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American League Against War and Fascism
Civil Rights Congress
International Workers Order
National Negro Congress
Socialist Workers Party
United Negro and Allied Veterans
Young Communist League

The following organizations, mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

Action for Jobs
African-American Heritage Association
American Forum for Socialist Education
American Socialist Clubs
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship
Chicago School of Social Science
Chicago Sobell Committee
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, Chicago and national
Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago and national
Independent Socialist League
Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago
Kutcher Meeting Committee, Chicago
Methodist Federation for Social Action
Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
Modern Teens
Muslim Mosque, Inc.
Nation of Islam
National Committee to Abolish the HUAC
OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER
Progressive Labor
Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (CALL),
Progressive Youth Organizing Committee
Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, Chicago and national
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch
United States Festival Committee, Chicago and national
Unnamed Organization in Chicago Area Purporting to Follow Mao Tse-Tung Communist Party Line
Washington Park Forum
W.E.B.DuBois Clubs of America
Young Socialist Alliance, Chicago and national

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

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(A) Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like, Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On July 27, 1963, a CP of Illinois meeting was held at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to hear GUS HALL speak on important political and ideological issues confronting the CP. The meeting was chaired by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who introduced GUS HALL, General Secretary - C.P. USA - NY ILL. (U)

HALL opened his speech by discussing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty recently concluded between the U.S.S.R. and the United States and the United Kingdom. (U)

During the course of his remarks, HALL referred himself to the "miracle of Birmingham". HALL stated that a Democratic revolution is taking place in the United States and that, henceforth, the Negro movement would affect every election in the country. HALL said there were, of course, no miracles processed. HALL stated that these new developments centering around the Negro revolution were strengthening Democracy and socialism and weakening the ruling class. (U)

HALL continued and noted that, in order for Communists to adjust to these new developments, the CP must assess the situation with precision. HALL said that strategy and tactics of the Party must stem not from fantasy but from facts. (U)

HALL stressed the point that the world was entering into a new epoch--a new phase of history. HALL noted that he did not agree with President KENNEDY who held the view that the tide is running against Communism in the world. HALL stated that the facts were just the opposite, and that the tide of socialism will completely engulf capitalism. (U)

HALL next mentioned the current struggle for Negro civil liberties and what he termed the Democratic upsurge of the Negro people. HALL stated that this condition was making possible the unity of the Negro and the white working class, thereby removing a barrier to further expansion of Democracy and socialism. HALL said that this movement by the Negro people would increase the possibility of a peaceful transition to socialism in the United States. (U)

HALL cautioned those present that the Party must not forget that economics was the central issue of the Negro struggle. He stated that the unity of Negro organizations must first be solved and then the unity of Negro and white, followed by the unity of the Negro movement with the labor movement. (U)

HALL said that the economic question would be a factor which the ruling class will try to use to split the Negro and the white. (U)

At this point, HALL left the Negro question and discussed the Party program relative to the defense budget and the struggle for peace and the Party's role in political strategy; however, he again returned to the Negro civil liberties movement and stated that the role of the CP is appreciated in the Negro movement, for it is a force which does not take sides among Negro factions, but instead attempts to keep splits from occuring among Negro organizations. HALL stated that Negro CP members know that the CP and its members are responsible. (U)

HALL stated that at the 17th CP, USA, National Convention held in December, 1950, the CP dropped the slogan of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt. He noted that, had the CP persisted with this policy, the CP would have been in the same company as the Muslims today, but instead the CP changed its approach and today the Party is able to be in the mainstream of the Negro movement. (U)

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Following GUS HALL's report, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke briefly and called upon the CP to do everything possible to promote Negro-white unity. LIGHTFOOT noted that in the 1930's, the CP organization was able to rally 40,000 white workers in support of the Negro cause in Chicago. LIGHTFOOT noted that the CP in Illinois should do all possible to get 500 white people to participate in the March on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1963. (U)

(CG T-1, 7/31/63) (X) (U)

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

(CG T-2, 7/30/63) ~~Claude~~ Claude m. Lightfoot Ill

CLAUDE ~~X~~ LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-3, 7/30/63) (X) (U)

On February 22 and 23, 1964, the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, including members of the CP, USA, National Trade Union Commission and invited guests, held a meeting at Larvenette Hall, 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. The following individuals represented the CP of Illinois at this meeting: (X) (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
EARL DURHAM
[redacted]
HERB ~~W~~EIGHT
[redacted]
JACK ~~K~~LING
ISHMAEL ~~F~~LORY
[redacted]
EDWARD HIGGINS "Ed" "Eddie"

(X) (U) ILL

(U)

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BEN DAVIS, Chairman of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, opened the first session and noted that the CP, USA, National Negro Commission would attempt to develop the CP line on the (X) (U)

Benjamin J. Davis

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Negro question which had been set forth by the CP, USA, Negro Commission under the leadership of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. DAVIS stated that under LIGHTFOOT's leadership, the Commission had developed a correct approach to the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) and that this accomplishment had reflected a serious change in the Commission's work. DAVIS also noted that under LIGHTFOOT's leadership, the Commission had taken a look at the Black Muslim movement and had developed a correct approach to that movement. DAVIS also noted that in the past the Commission under LIGHTFOOT's leadership paid special attention to the convening of the Negro people's movement. DAVIS stated that the new commission should expand those developments and also include some of the new developments in the Negro people's struggle. (U) Nation of Islam U.S

DAVIS proposed that the agenda for this meeting be a report from himself dealing with the elections and the South. He also noted that three reports would be given in three geographic areas, one from New York on the rent struggles and the school boycott; one from the West Coast on jobs and Negro youth, and one from Chicago on jobs and relief. (U)

DAVIS then gave his report and opened with the background of the Negro movement in which he stated the main feature was the fact that the revolution had come to the North. DAVIS described the revolution around the Negro question in the North as centering itself on three issues and that these three issues were jobs, education and housing. He also noted that in New York there had developed a mass movement for a $1.50 per hour minimum wage. He stated that plans were already prepared for a march to Albany, New York, to fulfil this demand. The other question he noted was the school desegregation question which has hit all of the major northern cities. He stated that in reference to housing there were questions of open occupancy and rent strikes. (U)

DAVIS continued and noted that the Administration's opening of the drive against poverty has a tremendous significance for the Negro movement. DAVIS stated that there are new elements

(U)

in the movement, such as, the school boycotts giving a timetable for desegregation, thereby rejecting new approaches toward gradualism. (U)

DAVIS noted that secondly, there is a movement for national coordination of the movement against the schools which, if achieved, will spill over into other movements. DAVIS noted that a third feature is the unity of the Negro and Puerto Ricans achieved in the school boycott in New York. He stated another feature is that white liberals and the trade union movement are beginning to give organized support to the Negro people's struggle. DAVIS stated that included in this is the role the white churches are playing in the community. DAVIS' summation was that there is a basis for making tremendous strides in the freedom movement. (U)

DAVIS next asked the question, "Is this a revolution?". He answered his own question by indicating that the Negro people's struggle has a revolutionary character but there is not a revolutionary crisis in the United States. DAVIS stated the demand of the Negro people is to complete the bourgeois Democratic revolution following the Civil War, but noted this is taking place in a different stage of capitalist development. DAVIS stated that, during the Civil War, capitalism was progressive, but now capitalism is dying and anti-progressive. DAVIS noted, therefore, that the Negro movement today tends to merge the social economic revolution. DAVIS said the Negro movement and, the people's movement have a common enemy and, therefore, this becomes a part of the general American revolution and part of the social revolution. How well it will be processed depends to a great extent on the role of the CP. (U)

DAVIS continued by referring to the Civil Rights Bill then pending in the United States Senate. DAVIS indicated there has been a considerable letdown in the movement since the March on Washington, that is, the concern for the Civil Rights Bill has been absent in the movement and there seems to be no doubt the Southern Senators are preparing to water down or destroy this bill. DAVIS stated, therefore, militant action is necessary to stop the southern filibuster. (U)

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DAVIS pointed out that the CP's role is to cement Negro-white unity in this fight. He said the whole Democratic process is on trial. If the Senate does not pass the Civil Rights Bill, it will expose the fallacy of the Democratic process professed by the Administration. DAVIS said that the CP must fight for this bill in every way possible, both through pressure on the Congress itself and, if necessary, direct action, such as, demonstrations, marches, and so forth. (U)

DAVIS next referred to the election program of the CP and described it as being three pronged. He stated the election program should first influence the general outcome of the elections and then, secondly, advance the independent activities of the people and, thirdly, build the influence of the CP and its Press. He stated that the main blow by the CP must be dealt against the ultra-right. He said that at the present, no candidate of the Republican Party escapes this category. DAVIS said the most dangerous of the Republican candidates was ROCKEFELLER because he covers his ultra-right position with a facade of liberalism. (U)

DAVIS continued and noted that the Negro people in the main are an essential part of the JOHNSON camp. He noted, however, that the CP should attempt to develop independent activities to pressure President JOHNSON into breaking completely with the Dixiecrats. DAVIS stated that the Supreme Court is playing an historic progressive role in regard to the Negro people's struggles and generally in the struggle for progress. The CP, according to DAVIS, must concern itself with how it can help change the composition of Congress and must bring in more trade union Negro and Puerto Rican representatives. (U)

DAVIS noted that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has indicated the desire to enter the political arena. DAVIS said the CP must find ways for this development. DAVIS noted that one of the major tasks that the CP must assist in is the registration campaign. The other is to try and develop independent political action committees in the Negro community to improve the quality and quantity of Negro representation. DAVIS said that this can be (U)

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done by independent activities and also by trying to influence both major Parties to slate Negro candidates. He also noted that the CP, wherever possible, should seek to build Negro labor committees. (U)

DAVIS next called for a program by the CP to build the unity of the left during the elections. He said that wherever possible, the CP should run CP candidates. DAVIS also noted that in the South, the CP must demand that every qualified voter be given the protection of the Federal Government to exercise their right to vote. DAVIS noted that the South is still basic to the political struggle in the United States and it is necessary for progressives to realize that a basic change in the political alignment in the South is essential to progress in the country. DAVIS said that the Supreme Court decisions have been revolutionary in terms of helping set the stage for progress in the political arena. He noted that in 1954, there was the decision to desegregate the schools which opened the door to all desegregation in the South. He stated recently the decision of redistricting the Congressional Districts makes it possible to break the role of the minority in the South and give it to the majority by demanding equal population in Congressional Districts. DAVIS said the CP must develop independent movements in support of these decisions and guarantee that redistricting takes place. (U)

In conclusion, DAVIS discussed the role of the CP. He noted that the CP is not in a position to solve the many organizational questions facing the Negro movement. It would be good if there was a consolidated Negro people's organization nationally but such is not in the cards. DAVIS said the CP can establish a secure base in this movement if it develops and demonstrates a sound CP line and policy. DAVIS asked the question, "Why must the CP always be discussing how to associate with existing movements?". He answered his own question by noting that the CP must take more initiative and organize independent movements around the people's needs. (U)

DAVIS said that the CP must re-establish its revolutionary traditions among the Negro people. He said the CP must develop a sound program for the poor farmers in the South and must also develop the ideological position of taking the profit out of the JIM CROW system. (U)

DAVIS concluded by noting that the CP must act more boldly in the people's movement in order to win the working class to the Negro people's struggles. DAVIS called on the entire CP to be involved in this struggle and stated that the CP must also concentrate on developing a cadre training program. He also called for the further development of an ideological struggle against white chauvinism and nationalism. (U)

During this first day session, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, also spoke and indicated his agreement with DAVIS' report. LIGHTFOOT also noted that one of the main questions for the CP, USA, Negro Commission is a discussion of the vanguard role of the CP. LIGHTFOOT felt that, although there are tremendous movements going on, the CP in the main is not in a position of directing and influencing too well. LIGHTFOOT also stated there should be included somewhere in their discussion room for the relationship of self-defense of the Negro people to the non-violent position that the Negro movement now has. He noted that this position was being debated in the Negro community and, although the non-violent leadership of the Negro community is most respected, there is still question as to how much of the violence the Negro people have to take in this struggle. (U)

Other CP of Illinois representatives to this first session also spoke and JACK KLING, one of these representatives, noted that there were several positive experiences in the white community in regard to the civil rights movement. KLING referred to several conferences that had recently been held in Chicago in the white community beginning with a "Conference on Race and Religion" and going through several others. (U)

JIM WEST, another CP of Illinois representative of this meeting, noted that in Chicago the CP was winning support in the white communities and stated that what the CP should realize is that there is a big ideological struggle taking place (U)

in the white communities. WEST recommended that the CP should participate in this debate. WEST also noted that in the labor movement, although it was not fully involved, there were certain beginnings. He noted that the labor delegate on the Chicago School Board has taken a positive position. He also noted that the AFL-CIO Chicago Council had taken a good position. WEST further noted that in the suburbs of Chicago, committees had been formed on open occupancy which was encouraging. (U)

EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, then spoke and noted that he agreed with BEN DAVIS' estimate and felt that the CP must jump into the ideological debate taking place on the civil rights movement. DURHAM said a much deeper assessment of the relationship of the Negro struggle to the general social revolution must be forthcoming. He noted that in every area of issues there is an unclarity for helping fight the disunity, as an example, the struggle for jobs. DURHAM stated that the CP must explain how it was possible for the Negro people to achieve their just number of jobs in an economy that is becoming automated and developing larger pockets of unemployment among both white and Negro workers. (U)

DURHAM concluded by noting that in the Party struggle for jobs the Party slogan has to be preferential hiring with the correct ideological approach of that slogan. DURHAM stated that the struggle for unity with Negro and white must become a major feature for the CP's work in the civil rights movement. He noted at the same time the CP should not appear to be opposed to direct action although it does not have the support of the white community. (U)

The second session of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission meeting was held on February 23, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. The CP of Illinois representatives to this meeting who were absent on this date were the following: (U)

[redacted]

EDWARD HIGGINS (U)

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT chaired this session and one of the main reports for this session was given by EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

DURHAM's report was on the struggle for jobs and relief. DURHAM stated that the CP of Illinois State Board had made a suggestion that CP members should center their attention on developing the struggle for jobs through the instrument of the NALC. DURHAM noted that as a result of this effort, after many months of struggle, the NALC opened a campaign for jobs at the Motorola Corporation and at the Railroad Center. DURHAM noted that in reference to Motorola, the NAIC had developed a united front approach but that it was the leading organization pushing for this struggle. DURHAM noted that the NALC was successful in causing the company to take a position of preferential hiring and, as of the time of the meeting, approximately 100 jobs had been given to Negroes. (U)

DURHAM noted that the same general approach was taken with the railroad industries and that about 60 jobs had been obtained. DURHAM said that the struggle still requires more breadth and, particularly, getting support from the trade union movement. (U)

DURHAM noted that on the relief front, whereas the CP did not have an overall leadership of this movement, through the efforts of one or two comrades the relief march that was held in Chicago was organized through almost a year of activity in that area. DURHAM noted that the issues were the question of food for the relief recipients and the approach was to organize the recipients themselves to participate in the struggle. DURHAM noted that these efforts by CP members resulted in the hunger march. He concluded by noting that the approach should be to broaden and expand this movement. (U)

Also at this day's session LESTER DAVIS, a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission who was in attendance, spoke and said that in Chicago there exists a united front which is the movement in the struggle against JIM CROW. DAVIS said that (U)

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this struggle was represented by the ~~Chicago~~ Council of Coordinating Organizations (CCCO). He said that the CCCO came into being originally around the school questions several years ago but only recently began to take a more advanced position. (U)

DAVIS continued and noted that there was tremendous resistance to the school boycott proposed by the CCCO, particularly by the Democratic Party machine in Chicago. DAVIS noted that the CP failed after the last boycott to discuss and organize a specific plan of work. He said that the CP must not fail to develop perspectives following this boycott. DAVIS noted that, although the CP was losing members, at no time in the past has there been possible more influence available to the CP. DAVIS noted that, if the CP fights correctly to organize their forces and their friends, the CP should be in a much more influential position. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP of Illinois representative to this meeting, also spoke and stated that the CP must begin to raise the question of socialism in the Negro community. He noted that there is no firmer solution to the Negro question than socialism. FLORY stated he agreed with the report of BEN DAVIS but the report should recognize the weakness of the Negro movement in the struggle for civil liberties. (U)

FLORY also asserted that the CP's vanguard role is not being fulfilled and that the CP should be more self-critical in this regard. FLORY noted that the face of the CP is hidden too much and there must be more open activity by the CP. (U)

The remainder of this CP, USA, National Negro Commission related primarily to organizational work and, during the course of a discussion of this work, BEN DAVIS indicated that the CP, USA, National Negro Commission was to establish regional commissions. He described one of these regional commissions as covering the Far West, another to be in the Midwest, and the third in the East. In identifying the members of these regional commissions, DAVIS noted the Midwest Regional Commission would be under the leadership of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. Also mentioned as a member of this Midwest Regional Commission was EARL DURHAM. (U)

(CG T-3, 2/24 and 2/25/64) (U)

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"Jim"

The "Chicago Tribune" issue of February 29, 1964, page 8, column 3, carried an article entitled, "Red Leader Urges Civil Rights Strike". This article revealed JAMES E. ~~X~~ JACKSON, New York City, the Editor of "The Worker", the CP newspaper, held a press conference on February 26, 1964, at the Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. The article stated that JACKSON, a CP spokesman, urged civil rights groups to stage a nationwide work stoppage in key industries, should a Senate filibuster break out on the proposed Civil Rights Act. According to the article, JACKSON asserted the idea for the stoppage already was under discussion by civil rights groups and he stated the Communists merely would assist the strike if it is called.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" issue of February 27, 1964, page 32, column 3, also carried an article entitled, "Red Leaders Urge Negro Work Stoppage". This article, in addition to JACKSON's statement regarding the Negro work stoppage in the event of a filibuster in the Senate, also stated that at the press conference Illinois Communist leader CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT announced he would be a candidate in November against Representative WILLIAM L. DAWSON of Illinois. This article further revealed that SIDNEY FINLEY, a Regional Field Secretary for the NAACP, accused the Communists of "trying to force their way into the civil rights movement".

In connection with the JACKSON press conference, it is to be noted that MARTY O'CONNOR, a reporter for the "Chicago's American", attended this conference and, when interviewed, O'CONNOR furnished a press release issued by JAMES JACKSON at the press conference and this release stated that JAMES E. JACKSON of New York is Editor of "The Worker", the national newspaper that represents the Communist point of view. This release stated that the previous week there was a consultation among a number of leading Marxists on problems besetting the movement to secure "freedom now" for the Negro citizens of our country, both North and South of the Mason-Dixon line. The release noted that this meeting, which took place in Chicago with CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, leading Illinois Communist in the chair,

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discussed a report by BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, the former member of the Council of the City of New York and a leading spokesman of the CP, USA. The release continued that DAVIS analyzed the new developments in connection with the further unfolding in the struggle to secure the full equality of the rights of the Negro people.

The release noted that, as a conclusion to the consultation, those present foresaw the estimation of the tactics of direct mass action in the war against discrimination from withholding their children from schools, from withholding their consumer dollars from merchants and landlords, to withholding their labor power from the factories. Specifically, those present from several parts of the country reported that the mode of the Negro workers in key industries is to participate in work stoppages, should the Dixiecrats carry out their plans to filibuster the civil rights act pending before the Senate.

The release continued that, should the southern states act to filibuster the Civil Rights Act to death, a national work stoppage by the Negro workers would open a new and decisive front of struggle against the segregation system. It would be a confrontation at the production level with the power struggle itself. The release continued that a further action of the consultation was to welcome the action of the Illinois Organization of the CP in putting forth CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT as a candidate in the First District, in opposition to the conservative incumbent DAWSON who has been undistinguished in the great upsurge of the Negro people for freedom now.

In connection with making the press release available, O'CONNOR also advised that following the press conference, SIDNEY FINLEY, State Field Secretary of the NAACP, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, who had been in attendance at the JACKSON press conference, called an immediate press conference of his own. FINLEY stated at this press conference that the NAACP wanted nothing to do with the Communists and did not desire the Communists support. FINLEY had stated that at one time the NAACP had Communists in its ranks; however, the NAACP got rid of all the Communists and wanted nothing further to do with them.

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On May 16 and 17, 1964, the CP, USA, National Negro Commission held a meeting in New York City. Among those attending this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. During a discussion of the Negro question, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and stated that the Commission was assembled that day for the purpose of discussing one of the most concrete problems facing the country; namely, the struggle of unifying white and Negro to achieve a better America. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that powerful forces are at work seeking to prevent this coalition. He noted that these forces operate among Negroes as well as among whites. LIGHTFOOT stated to achieve unity requires that all obstacles and roadblocks be removed. (U)

LIGHTFOOT said that the struggle must be waged on two fronts. He said that while it is true the main obstacle to Negro and white unity is to be found among the white masses, there are also problems and attitudes in the Negro community which require change. LIGHTFOOT noted that white chauvinism, the doctrine of white superiority and certain forms of Negro nationalism, are the idealogical weapons of the white ruling class. LIGHTFOOT noted that it was these elements which are utilized by reactionary elements to prevent unity of these two great forces. LIGHTFOOT said that Negro Americans, in their overwhelming majority, have and are seeking unity with their white brothers and sisters. LIGHTFOOT asserted that the Negro American is resisting forces which speak the doctrine of the separation of the races. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and stated that the Negro movement has been advancing step by step into a revolutionary force. He noted that the Negro movement launched many struggles almost alone, and in the struggle to integrate schools there has been only token integration. He stated that the United States has maintained a high level of employment throughout the 16 years of cold war through a continued war economy. He said one of the problems the country would no doubt face in the next few years is how to adjust this economy to peacetime production. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and noted that the United States, which has been the main showcase of world capitalism, will face a serious challenge from the Soviet Union in providing a better living standard for its own people and in assisting backward areas to achieve a better life. LIGHTFOOT noted a real program to tackle the United States economic problems will require an aroused public and labor movement. He also noted it would require a political change in Government. He noted that it is not a setting such as this that a civil rights program for the Negro will be waged. He noted that it is not a setting such as this that the objective conditions will become more favorable for a working class movement against JIM CROW and for a wider mobilization of white masses. LIGHTFOOT stated he recommended that the civil rights movement should set goals for each stage of the struggle. He said that, if the JIM CROW system can be smashed in the next ten years, this would be a realization of the slogan, "freedom now". (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and stated that the Negro liberation movement did not rise overnight. He said it has grown from one stage to another. He said there have been increasing changes taking place in the attitude of churches toward the civil rights struggle and he also noted that labor had made a significant contribution to this struggle. (C) (U)

In regard to tactics, LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP is not called upon to identify itself with every form of struggle, no matter how militant it may start off. He noted that the thing to consider is what tactic will get the best results in terms of mass mobilization. He said the issue is and should be an ever-widening base of unity of the Negro people, a unity of Negro and labor and a unity of Negro and white. He said that this is the road to a substantial breakdown in the JIM CROW system. He said there is no other road possible in the United States. (C) (U)

At the Sunday session of this National Negro Commission meeting held May 17, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, during a discussion on the role of CP youth, commented that he had sat in at an informal gathering two or three weeks ago with some very important

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people, including a member of the Ghana Cabinet, and other important leaders of the African Continent. LIGHTFOOT noted that there were people attending this meeting who were also very prominent in the Muslim movement as well as trade union CP members. He noted that, during this meeting, he had a difficult time on the question of Negro-white unity. He mentioned that the CP was not dealing on this Negro-white unity question with the Muslims per se but were dealing with progressives who were working with the Muslim movement. (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that some of the Africans in attendance at this meeting did not see how it could be worse for the black Americans. LIGHTFOOT noted that in order to offset their critical comments, he had to indicate how difficult it would be to sit in such a meeting and discuss matters as they were discussing if there were a fascist America. He also noted that he had pointed out to this group that there must be unity in the 1964 elections in opposing Senator GOLDWATER. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued his remarks and noted that he believed that GUS HALL's proposal on the Negro question was the best proposal he had heard given by either a white or black man. He noted that the CP was fortunate in having a white leader like HALL who could comprehend the Negro problem. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued speaking and noted that one of the great problems in the Negro civil liberties movement was the lack of unity among the leaders of this movement. He noted that each leader had his own force and each pushed his own force. LIGHTFOOT said that the CP has a role to play in unifying the various forces. He described the NAACP as not playing the proper role in the Negro movement. He noted that it was his view the NAACP had acted as strike breakers on a number of issues, such as, the last boycott of schools in Chicago. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the only criticism he has is that the CP should document its contributions in the Negro liberation movement. He said that the CP must not be scared off by the statements of some civil rights leaders that they do not want Communists to participate in the movement. He said that he has credentials to participate in this movement and no one is going to tell him otherwise. He cautioned, however, that the CP must not antagonize civil rights leaders but must work with them because they need the CP. (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/16 and 17/64)] (U)

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2) Plans, Etc, Made at CP of Illinois Lower Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

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a) General

The ideological basis of the need for the Illinois CP's participation in the Negro labor movement was summarized by the CP of Illinois leadership as follows in late 1962:

Ideologically, the responsibility of the Party is to combat racism and chauvinism and clarify for the working class that their self-interests lie in identification with the aspirations of the Negro people. The formation of a Negro-labor coalition is the overall strategic goal of the CP. The historical significance of this alliance is to be found in the Marxist-Leninist concept of the unity of the working class, the most advanced class in society, which has as its objective the defeat of imperialism, prevention of war, and ultimately of obtaining the goal of socialism. The Negro people's movement is a key factor in the struggle for socialism due to the existence of an all class government; the Negro is in the main part of the working class. The sound basis for Negro-labor unity is to combat the common enemy - the big business-Dixiecrat control of the economy.

[(CG T-3, 12/19/62)] (U)

As of August 21, 1963, the CP of Illinois' struggle on behalf of the Negro civil liberties movement is being processed through the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. The CP of Illinois Negro Commission has the task of mobilizing (U)

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Party forces who are currently active in Negro mass organizations. In addition, the CP of Illinois as a whole is attempting to influence the course of the Negro civil liberties movement by its writings in "The Worker" and by mailing material written by Negro CP members, such as CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, and BEN DAVIS, CP, USA leader. (C) (U)

At the present time in Chicago, Illinois, the CP of Illinois is concentrating on trying to influence the direction of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in which there are three active CP of Illinois members, who are on the Executive Board of NALC. (C) (U)

Also, at present in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), there are three CP of Illinois members who are also members of the NAACP Chicago Branch Executive Board, Within the NAACP, Chicago Branch, the CP of Illinois is trying to accomplish the same influence. Also, at this time, the CP of Illinois is attempting to concentrate on the mobilization of youth into the NALC and the NAACP. Also, the CP of Illinois is attempting to mobilize Negro workers into these organizations. The general objectives of the CP are; (C) (U)

1) To participate in ideological discussions influencing the Negro movement.

2) To try and influence Negro workers to participate more in the movement.

3) To try to organize more people, particularly young people to participate in the movement.

(C) (U)

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In addition to the above objectives, the CP of Illinois is attempting to influence the general labor movement wherever CP of Illinois members are active in order to have mobilized an organized labor movement in support of the programs of these existing organizations. The tactics utilized by the CP of Illinois are implemented through caucuses of Party membership in the particular mass organization and to particular contact between CP leaders and sympathizers. (X) (U)

As of August 21, 1963, the numerical strength of CP of Illinois members in the leadership of various civil rights organizations in Chicago, Illinois, is as follows: (X) (U)

NAACP

Within the NAACP, Chicago Branch, there are three CP of Illinois members, all of whom are on the Executive Board of the NAACP, Chicago Branch.

NALC (X) (U)

Within the NALC, Chicago, there are three CP of Illinois members, all of whom are on the Executive Board of this organization.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Within CORE, Chicago area, there are from five to six CP of Illinois members, one of whom serves on the West Side CORE Executive Committee.

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In regard to other main civil rights organizations in Chicago, such as The Temporary Woodlawn Organization (TWO), The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), or the Chicago Urban League (CUL), it is to be noted that at this time there are no CP of Illinois members in these organizations in a leadership capacity. (U)

In those organizations where there are no CP of Illinois members, the CP of Illinois through its Negro Commission and particularly through EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, is attempting to establish talking relationships with non-Party leaders in these organizations. As an example, EARL DURHAM discusses problems with HAROLD BARON, who is a former member of the CP and who is in the CUL. (U)

In regard to TWO, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attempts discussions with the [redacted] a non-Party leader in the TWO. (U) b6 b7C

In addition, EARL DURHAM generally encourages the CP of Illinois membership to establish relationships with non-Party individuals who are active in the various civil rights organizations in the Chicago, Illinois area. Thus far in the past year and a half, the numerical strength of CP members in the civil rights organizations has not increased. (U)

The CP, USA approach to the Negro question in general is based on the CP estimate of the capitalist system in the United States and the Party, therefore, concludes that the current struggle for Negro rights is objectively a struggle for socialism in America. Therefore, both by its (U)

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written word and its current method of operation, the CPUSA supports the program and activities of current civil rights organizations because it is the opinion of the CP that through the course of struggles of the Negro people, the Negro will learn that capitalism restricts their development. Further, the CP attempts through its own writings and publications to guide the Negro struggle to become anti-capitalist. In conclusion, the CP believes that the Negro struggle advances the cause of socialism and communism because it is the CP's estimate that the struggle for civil rights sooner or later will come into a head-on collision with the capitalist system and that, therefore, the Negro people will see that the final solution to their problem is socialism. (U)

[(CG T-3, 8/21/63)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LOLA BELLE HOLMES, 6116 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, a member of the CP of Illinois from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised in August, 1958, that the [redacted] was then self-described as a religious communist who believed there was a relationship, which he was trying to prove, between science, religion and communism. (U) b6 b7C

The concept of combined CP and non-CP members on various bodies organized by the CP of Illinois is based on the fact of the current status of CP membership, that is the CP membership itself is small. There are in the mass movements former members of the CP who left the CP for one reason or another. It is the hope of the CP to win back those people who have dropped out, therefore, there is an approach on the part of the CP to include in certain mass organization committees CP personnel and at the same moment, non-CP personnel. In the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, the application of this concept is limited due to the fact that such individuals as [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] are not members of a CP club. In the strictest classification, they are not Party members; however, ideologically, there is no antagonism on their part toward the CP. Therefore, Sympathetic toward the C.P. (U) b6 b7C

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the CP of Illinois Negro Commission allows them to be bonafide members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

This concept is not such a broad concept as to allow non-Marxists to sit on committees of the CP, but in this case because of the status of CP clubs and the weakness of the organization itself, the feeling is that these individuals if they are willing, should sit on the Negro Commission. (U)

Regarding sub-committees of the Negro Commission which act as arms of the Negro Commission, the concept in application is even broader. The sub-committees will, on occasions, have activities around various mass organizations such as the Chicago Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), the NALC, and the NAACP, as well as others and where the CP will actually attempt to set up committees that will even include non-Marxists, that is these sub-committees will include people who are friendly toward the CP but have not accepted the ideology or accepted the CP programs. So far, this has not materialized to any great extent with the exception of [redacted], who is not now or ever has been a CP member but she does sits on the sub-committee of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, which deals with the NALC. (U) b6 b7C

EARL DURHAM, a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, recently met with [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom are considered to be current CP members and these individuals discussed the possibility of organizing a committee based upon the problems of the CCCO. During this discussion, various names were suggested for the (U) b6 b7C

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CCCO committee, such as [redacted] and [redacted] to sit on this sub-committee along with the individuals engaged in the discussion. These three people mentioned are not at present members of the CP and, in fact, are in one form or another in disagreement with either personnel or policies of the CP. It was felt, however, that the three would agree to sit on a committee of Marxist-Leninists led by DURHAM to discuss common Marxist outlook for the CCCO. (U)

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This then is the basic concept and has not reached any further elaboration in any field as far as is known. There was some discussion at a CP of Illinois State Board meeting about establishing such an approach in the peace movement and in the political action field. As far as is known, this has not happened. (U)

[(CG T-3, 4/3/64)] (U)

The CP of Illinois District, including its Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, follows the announced CP national policy of condemning racial violence but maintains its position of encouraging Negroes to speak for the legitimate demands of Negroes, including housing, desegregation of schools, voting rights, etc. (U)

The CP of Illinois, following the Harlem riots, issued a press release disclaiming any responsibility for the violence in Harlem, which specifically described WILLIAM SEPTON, who played a prominent role in Harlem riots, as an "ex-Communist" for whom the CP, USA had no responsibility. (U)

The question of how to prevent violence in Chicago has been the subject of discussion in the CP of Illinois leadership because it is felt that violence in Illinois (U)

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could cause a "white backlash" in the November elections which might cause the voters to elect Senator GOLDWATER. (U)

The CP, USA, is concerned particularly about young Negroes who are anti-white and nationalists because they are not subject to discipline by any organized group on the question of violence. The CP is attempting to reach some of these youths to encourage them to attend community meetings where leaders of these meetings are calling for non-violence in the approach to racial matters. (U)

In the CP of Illinois, two CP members have been sent into the ACT organization in Chicago with the specific assignment of trying to convince people in this group to demonstrate peaceably. This was done because the CP of Illinois received rumors that [redacted], a leader of ACT, may have one or two of the so-called "Negro gang" representatives in his ACT organization. As of August, 1964, this allegation had not been verified by the CP of Illinois. (U)

The CP of Illinois currently has two CP members who are working in CORE as National Task Force leaders of CORE. These individuals are [redacted] and [redacted] however, [redacted] and [redacted] instructions are to operate within the framework of the aims and objectives of CORE. The Task Force consists of sixteen organizers and the CP of Illinois has been unable to reach any of the other fourteen organizers (U)

In regard to CORE itself, it has been learned that several months ago, CORE felt that it would try to develop a relationship with Negro gangs in Chicago, however, source has no (U)

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knowledge that this thinking was carried out as to whether CORE was successful in this endeavor. (C) (U)

In regard to general racial conditions on the south side of Chicago, general racial tensions on the south side continues to be on a "touch and go basis". The south side Negro community is concerned about how the young Negro youths who are not members of organizations will react to a given situation since no one can say they have any control or influence over them. (C) (U)

With regard to these youths, the Chicago Police Department, particularly Captain HARKNESS, the ministers of all faiths, the CUL, and other such organizations have initiated community meetings to attempt to dispell any outbreaks of violence. Whether these attempts have reached the Negro youth is questionable, however, the general concensus of the community is that these meetings which are continuing have reduced tensions. These community leaders are using statements of Communist national leaders that violence is not the answer. It is hoped that the statement such as that made by JAMES FARMER of the National Office of CORE, which was released August 5, 1964, to the effect that the bodies of two whites and one Negro were found in Mississippi will have some effect in convincing the "hot heads" that not all whites are bad and that some whites have even given their lives for Negro freedom. (C) (U)

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[(CG T-3, 8/6/64)] (C) (U)

On August 24, 1964, the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting with a group of CP of Illinois youth members in order to discuss problems of the Negro youth movement to which these individuals have been assigned. This meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

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During the aforementioned meeting, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Illinois Negro Commission, indicated that the purpose of calling the meeting was to discuss the fact that CP youth had not built a solid collective around Negro youth or had carried out the agreements reached at a CP Executive meeting several weeks ago. DURHAM stated he wanted a well rounded critical and self-critical collective that works together to exchange ideas, debate each other's ideas, and grow together in the work. DURHAM indicated that if this cannot be accomplished, the project should be given up and the individuals involved should stop wasting each other's time. During the discussion that followed, [redacted] a CP of Illinois member active in youth work, pointed out that he had attempted to work in ACT but that he could not make heads or tails of what ACT was doing. [redacted] indicated that he had met with [redacted] and discussed how he could participate in the anti-GOLDWATER campaign. [redacted] a leader in Protest at the Polls movement, told him that he had freedom to participate in whatever form he felt necessary to win first voters in the campaign against GOLDWATER. It is noted that a small group had agreed to participate in this campaign and that they would remain a small group and would have an ideological program where they would discuss any and all projects. For their mass work, they would work in the campaign against GOLDWATER through Protest at the Polls. (U)

[redacted] a CP of Illinois youth member who also attended this meeting, stated during the discussion that he wanted clarification as to his role in the CP's program because he was being torn by responsibility from the W. E. B. DuBois Club Executive, as well as by [redacted] and [redacted] as to what he should be doing in the Negro youth field. (U)

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In answer to [redacted] complaint, DURHAM stated that [redacted] must have some relationship with Negro youth in the community and that others active in CP youth work must help [redacted] develop this relationship. DURHAM also pointed out that if [redacted] has to be an officer of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, there must be a conscious effort on the part of Negro and white members to have [redacted] leadership exercised over all members and not just Negro members. (U)

(CG T-3, 8/25/64) (U)

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b) CP of Illinois State Board

On May 14, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, JACK KLING [redacted] EARL DURHAM, and [redacted] (U)

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During this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, discussed a recent trip he had taken to Springfield, Illinois, as part of a protest lobby that went to Springfield to protest the State of Illinois Legislature's handling of the relief crisis. (U)

During his comments, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT indicated that both he and [redacted] had participated in this lobby at Springfield, Illinois, and that both had gained the impression that the lobby was a positive demonstration on the part of the people who were fighting for adequate relief from the State of Illinois. LIGHTFOOT stated that the protest action influenced the State Legislature to take more serious (U)

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consideration of the problems of the poor. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that there were approximately 800 to 1,000 in Springfield for both the relief lobby, and on the following day, the lobby for open occupancy. (U)

LIGHTFOOT was critical of the fact that the dominant group in the lobby was the ministers and was critical of the fact that there was not more trade union representation. (U)

LIGHTFOOT's remarks concerning the lobby indicated that the leadership for direct action at the lobby was taken by youth. LIGHTFOOT indicated it was these youth who in spite of the appeals, called for a sit-in demonstration and ignored the appeals of the leadership of the lobby to disperse. (U)

(CG T-3, 5/16/63) (U)

On June 4, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Present at this meeting were: (U) member

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JACK KLING
EARL DURHAM
[redacted]

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During this meeting, [redacted] gave an outline of a report he was to deliver to the CP of Illinois State Committee meeting which was to be held on June 15, 1963. During this report, [redacted] indicated that one of the concrete tasks confronting the CP of Illinois is the March on Washington.

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which was being sponsored jointly by the NALC, the ~~Southern~~ U.S Christian Leadership Conference, the SNCC, NAACP, and to a limited degree, the AFL-CIO Executive Council. [redacted] b6 b7C advised the Board that the March on Washington needs emphasis particularly on the question of jobs and unemployment and around the problems of youth. [redacted] indicated that in the report, he would give to the CP of Illinois State Committee, he would single out in the report the March on Washington issue to emphasize the necessity of trying to establish a task force which would pull together and work out concrete programs for fulfilling the objectives of the March. (U)

[(CG T-3, 6/6/63)] (U)

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On July 23, 1963, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Among those present for this meeting were the following: (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
EARL DURHAM
JACK KLING
[redacted] (U) b6 b7C
GUS HALL

One of the reports on the agenda for this meeting was a report by JACK KLING on how to organize white workers in the fight for Negro rights. (U)

KLING reported that in various mass freedom walks throughout the country the best estimate was that only 10% of the participants were white. KLING stated that in his opinion one of the major instruments for mobilizing white support is through the Race and Religion conference that was held in Chicago and which has since established community councils. KLING stated that in his opinion the outstanding religious force active in the civil rights struggle is the Catholic Church in Chicago; particularly the Catholic Interracial Council which was playing a dominant role. (U)

KLING further indicated that a second possible instrument for the mobilization of the white community on behalf of the Negroes civil rights was the AFL-CIO. KLING reported that the AFL-CIO recently established a new civil rights committee. KLING indicated that this action had been taken because of the fact the unions had been pressured by the mass struggles of the Negro people. KLING noted, however, that the AFL-CIO was beginning to at least give lip service to civil rights and has stated that they are going to undertake a program in approximately 30 cities to end Jim Crow. (U)

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KLING indicated that the CP has no illusions about the aggressiveness of this new committee; however, it should be recognized as a possible area for activating the trade union movement in the struggle for Negro rights. (U)

KLING continued and noted that there exists in many communities several organizations that are concerning themselves with housing. In this connection KLING mentioned that on Saturday, July 27, 1963, a conference was to take place at the Allerton Hotel sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church. The theme of this conference, according to KLING, would be on the responsibilities of the community for new move-ins. (U)

KLING reported that because of a gap between the leadership of the various organizations in the white communities and the rank and file who are mainly apathetic and confused about civil rights, the Party faced a big ideological problem. In this connection KLING said there are certain tasks that lie before the party in Chicago. KLING recommended that pressure be put on Illinois Senators DOUGLAS and DIRKSEN on civil rights with the main direction being against Senator DIRKSEN. (U)

Secondly, KLING said the party must support the March on Washington which was to be held August 28, 1963. Lastly, KLING said the party must organize participation in the hearings before the Chicago City Council on Open Occupancy. (U)

KLING stated that the role of the CP can make a big difference in the outcome of the struggle to get white participation in the civil rights fight. (U)

It was at this point of the meeting that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT asked EARL DURHAM to give a report on a conference held Saturday, July 20, 1963, by the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO). (U)

EARL DURHAM indicated that the conference was called by some 13 organizations which have been in existence for about six months and that the purpose of the council was to act as a coordinating council of these organizations in the fight for civil rights. (U)

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DURHAM stated that the main driving organization in the councils appeared to be the Chicago Urban League. The conference itself, said DURHAM, was called by the CCCO in an attempt to coordinate future activities in the field of civil rights. (U)

DURHAM reported that the speakers at the conference emphasized the theme of direct action and called for responsible leadership for the struggle. (U)

DURHAM reported that after the speakers the conference broke up into various panels including housing, legislation, schools and so forth and that in each panel the delegates discussed direct action. DURHAM stated that after the panel discussions the reporters for the panels made their decisions known to the general session. (U)

DURHAM reported to the State Board that it was his impression that the conference was a positive conference but lacked strong organizational approach to follow up matters. DURHAM noted that as a result many of the decisions, particularly the one dealing with the March on Washington, was still not clear as to who was to be responsible for coordinating the March on Washington plans in Chicago. DURHAM further reported that in his opinion there is a need for much more ideological content as to the direction of the struggle and as to the political organization itself. (U)

Following DURHAM's comments, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and GUS HALL both commented and both indicated that the CP should make strong efforts in the mobilization of CP members in order to send representatives to the March on Washington and both indicated that future CP meetings at all levels should have the March on Washington issue on their agenda. (U)

(CG T-3, 7/24/63) (U)

On August 20, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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The main question to be discussed at this meeting was a roundup of the Negro organizations in Chicago and their programs. The main report on this question was to be delivered by EARL DURHAM. (U)

EARL DURHAM stated that his report would not include any major estimate of the international or national situation as it affects the Negro movement. DURHAM stated that his main concern would be to try and analyze the current status of Negro freedom in Chicago. (U)

At the outset of his report DURHAM stated that a coalition on Negro freedom was currently functioning in Chicago through a community coordinating council which was now composed of 26 organizations. DURHAM stated that the main and most influential of these organizations are the following: (U)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (U)

The Chicago Urban League

Temporary Woodlawn Organization (TWO)

The Catholic Interracial Council

DURHAM advised that this coalition has been strengthened greatly by virtue of their collective participation relative to the March on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1963. DURHAM noted that this joint action had brought the organizations closer together and presents the possibility of a permanent coalition as a very realistic outlook; however, within the coalition there is still not the mobilization of the rank and file members of the organizations represented. (U)

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DURHAM stated that the lack of mobilization of the rank and file members was one of the coalition weaknesses. DURHAM also stated that there are only four trade unions represented on the coalition: (U)

District Number 1 of the United Packing House Workers of America

Region 4 of the United Auto Workers

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers

Joint Council of Dining Car Employees

DURHAM noted that these unions do not play a dominant role within the council as yet; however, he noted the Packing House Union was extremely active in the March on Washington. (U)

DURHAM stated that in view of the developments it was necessary for the CP to have a specific estimate of the various components of the Negro peoples' movement in Chicago so that the CP's program could be based on specific trends. (U)

DURHAM noted that the first Negro civil rights organization he desired to discuss was CORE. (U)

DURHAM indicated that CORE, although extremely active in the school struggle in Chicago, is perhaps the smallest and most disorganized organization of the coalition. (U)

DURHAM stated that within CORE there was a tremendous amount of "Trotskyite" influence particularly among the young people. This influence is detrimental because it is undisciplined and because it is provocative. DURHAM said if this influence was not curbed it will weaken the struggle for Negro rights. DURHAM stated that overcoming this influence was a task that the CP must undertake. DURHAM stated that CORE has a tremendous (U)

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potential of winning the working class youth if it developed a healthy core within the organization that will overcome the undisciplined "Trotskyite" element. (U)

The second organization DURHAM discussed was SNCC. (U)

DURHAM advised that SNCC has a student background mainly centered around the University of Chicago. He stated that there was a tremendous white liberal influence in SNCC of which there are a few ex-CP members among its leaders. DURHAM stated that although SNCC is not as large as the NAACP or other organizations, its leadership is more articulate and the organization is better organized. DURHAM stated that SNCC has a problem of Negro leadership and this too becomes a task for the CP in trying to win the youth to participate in SNCC. (U)

The third organization discussed by DURHAM was the NAACP. (U)

The NAACP, according to DURHAM, is undergoing a change due to the pressure of the Negro peoples' struggles. He advised that there has been appointed within the Executive Board of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP a Direct Action Committee. This committee is designated to organize the NAACP members into direct action struggles. DURHAM noted that there has been very little activity within the NAACP in behalf of the March on Washington. DURHAM stated that the decisive question for the party in regard to the NAACP is to help stimulate the development of a youth division in this organization. It was DURHAM's opinion that by assisting in the development of a youth division within the NAACP, the CP could assist in positioning the NAACP into the forefront of a militant struggle in Chicago. It was DURHAM's conclusion that the NAACP is still not fulfilling its potential. (U)

The fourth organization discussed by DURHAM was the TWO. (U)

DURHAM indicated that the main control of TWO is from the Ministry. DURHAM stated that the TWO has a working class base and in the past participated in many mass action movements. He stated, however, that there was an attempt to pull in the horns of TWO at the present time and thereby reduce its effectiveness; however, DURHAM noted that at present this attempt has failed. (U)

The fifth organization discussed by DURHAM was the NALC, (U)

DURHAM stated that in his opinion the NALC has all of the prerequisites for becoming the leading organization in the Negro freedom movement in Chicago. According to DURHAM there have been certain splits in the leadership of the organization. These splits have not been successful in destroying the NALC. DURHAM advised that the present organization is moving toward unity and is participating in the March on Washington. DURHAM also noted that the NALC has been unsuccessful in its negotiation with the Motorola organization in forcing that company into hiring Negroes and they also have been unsuccessful in negotiations with the Railroad industry in getting Negroes hired. (U)

The sixth organization discussed by DURHAM was the Chicago Urban League. (U)

DURHAM noted that the Chicago Chapter of the Urban League differs from its sister chapters in other cities in that it stimulates wherever possible mass direct action. However, DURHAM noted the Urban League itself does not participate in this mass direct action because of its charter. DURHAM stated that the Urban League leadership in Chicago also has been acting as a unifier for other organizations by setting itself up as a consultant for all the other organizations participating in the Negroes' struggle. (U) [redacted]

DURHAM next reported that there were two other significant organizations in operation or coming into operation. He identified one of these as an independent political action grouping centered around [redacted] and [redacted] DURHAM noted that this (U) b6 b7C

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grouping has had several meetings and are projecting a conference sometime in December to discuss political action activities in the Negro communities. (U)

The second organization was identified by DURHAM as the 71st and Stewart group under the leadership of [redacted] who has been conducting struggles around the "WILLIS Wagons". DURHAM indicated that this group is an excellent example of how community struggles can lead to organizations and militancy and perhaps the CP should look closer at this example and perhaps the CP can duplicate it in other communities. (U)

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DURHAM then indicated his conclusions and stated that in his opinion the line of the CP is correct when it states that the Negro peoples movement is affecting the entire direction of the working class and socialists struggle in this country. DURHAM noted that the CP is also correct when it states that there are still scattered unclarified questions being presented by the Negro Peoples Movement and the party is also correct in emphasizing the necessity to struggle for the unity of the Negro movement and for Negro labor unity. (U)

DURHAM then indicated that the CP's concentration should be as follows: (U)

1. Strengthen the working class components of the Negro Freedom Movement.

2. Strengthen the youth component of the movement within this framework in every organization where party members are working. (U)

DURHAM also noted that the CP must have an objective of establishing left groupings within the mass organizations which will come together to provide deeper ideological questions of the day. (U)

DURHAM then reported the CP strength in the various organizations mentioned as follows: (U)

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DURHAM reported that in the NAACP the CP of Illinois has three CP members who are also members of the NAACP, Chicago Branch, Executive Board. (U)

DURHAM reported that in CORE there are three to five CP members now in the leadership of the city-wide organization. (U)

DURHAM reported that in the NALC the CP of Illinois has three members on the NALC Executive Board. (U)

DURHAM reported that in the Chicago Urban League, in TWO, and in SNCC some CP members are on speaking terms with some of the leadership of these organizations, but that the party has no active members in these organizations. (U)

DURHAM further reported that [redacted], who is leading the 71st and Stewart struggle, was in the party, although she has not been seen since her struggle reached its peak. DURHAM indicated that this would be corrected. (U)

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DURHAM closed his remarks by proposing the following tasks for the CP of Illinois: (U)

1. That the party issue at least two pieces of material per month to be mailed to a select mailing list of Negro leaders.

2. That the party assign someone to work with LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois State Board member in developing a Negro part of the left youth group. (U)

3. That sometime in September there be a meeting of all forces in the civil rights struggle to plan an overall outlook for the party to strengthen the collective of the party in the struggle.

4. To present points of concentration for the party.

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Following DURHAM's report those in attendance commented. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that he thought there should be a broader functioning of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission with more attention paid to white comrades who should be actively in the civil rights fight. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that sometimes CP members use the term "revolution" too loosely and at this juncture they might speak of the Negro struggle as "revolutionary." LIGHTFOOT cautioned that the CP should not try and classify the Negro struggle this early. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP role can be decisive in helping to give ideological and practical leadership to the Negroes struggle. (U)

JAMES WEST, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board, who was present also commented and indicated that the upsurge among the Negro people involves all classes of the Negro people with the lowest economic category beginning to play a major role. WEST noted that the old guard leadership of the civil rights organizations have not fully understood this new upsurge and they are tending to try and contain the movement. WEST stated that in his opinion there is an opportunity for more political action within the Negro movement and that the possibility existed for the beginning of a real movement against the Dawson organization. (U)

WEST also stated that the new youth organization established with the help of the party should begin immediately reacting to issues and not relying on classes alone. (U)

WEST further stated that he thought it was significant that EARL DURHAM in his report left out the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA) in his roundup. WEST stated that in his opinion there should be a discussion on the perspectives around AAHA and put it in correct perspective as far as AAHA's role in the current movement is concerned. WEST said that the CP has to have an estimate of this organization. WEST said the AAHA is not a Marxist-Leninist organization and the movement has certain nationalistic overtones. WEST maintained that at any rate the AAHA could not be a substitute for the Marxist-Leninist left in the Negro movement. (U)

Following the various comments EARL DURHAM indicated that he did not want to summarize, but stated there are a couple of questions he would like to mention as follows: (U)

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1. That the City Housing Authority has announced they are building housing for the aged in several places in the city and that the CP should be aware that a struggle will be necessary to have some of this housing placed outside of the Negro ghetto.

2. That early in September a conference of CP forces be set up to meet on the civil rights movement.

3. Following this September conference the CP of Illinois should establish an enlarged CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)(C)

4. That the CP accept the concentration on the NALC and take steps to fight for winning the Negro youth.

5. To establish a mailing list for circulation of party material within the Negro movement.

All of the above proposals were accepted and the meeting was adjourned. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 8/22/63) (C)(U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of AAHA.

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On October 8, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

During this meeting JAMES WEST, Organizational Secretary, CP of Illinois, who was in attendance, advised that a recent meeting of the CP, USA National Committee had been held in New York City and that he had planned to prepare a report for this meeting giving an estimate of the National Committee meeting; however, he did not have his notes organized and therefore would try to give an outline of a report delivered by GUS HALL at the National Committee meeting. WEST then proceeded to point out that at the National Committee meeting there had been a two day discussion on the civil rights struggle and that HALL during his report indicated that the CP must place more emphasis on the economic and political aspects of the civil rights struggle. WEST indicated that HALL in his report stated that the civil rights struggle can be linked to the 35 hour week and other such issues facing white workers. WEST stated that HALL reported bread and butter questions must become dominant in the civil rights struggle. WEST reported that according to HALL the party must concentrate on three fronts: (C) (U)

1. The struggle for Negro rights.
2. Economic questions.
3. The struggle for peace.

(C) (U)

WEST stated that the forces active around these three questions have a making of an all peoples democratic alliance and the CP must get into this struggle so that the CP can play a power role. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 10/9/63) (C) (U)

On October 22, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Present for this meeting were the following: (C) (U)

[redacted]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MILT COHEN
EARL DURHAM

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JIM WEST
[redacted]
[redacted] DISKIN
[redacted]

Ill C.P. member

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, opened the meeting and indicated the main topic for discussion was a report from the CP, USA National Committee which was given by BEN DAVIS at a National Committee meeting. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that BEN DAVIS' report concentrated on problems in the Negro Movement and did not concentrate on how to win the white masses to the program. LIGHTFOOT advised that DAVIS' report dealt with three stages of the Negro civil liberties movement in the last year. According to LIGHTFOOT, DAVIS reported that the first stage of the movement was the fight in Birmingham, Alabama which set the tone and removed the fear for the Negro movement. The second stage was culminated by the August 28, 1963, March on Washington. The third stage, according to DAVIS' report, was increased terror which was currently being taken against the Negro movement by the Chauvinist elements in the country. (U)

LIGHTFOOT reported that DAVIS indicated that the stage prior to Birmingham was the opening of the voter registration drive in the south. LIGHTFOOT reported that this drive met with stiffened resistance in the south and as a result the Negro civil liberties movement moved into the stage of direct action particularly in Birmingham. From this point the struggle then flowed into the north urban areas and the Negro civil liberties movement then began to develop in the north through mass action and struggles around the people in the north which culminated with the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that following these demonstrations and actions a certain frustration has taken place due to the fact that no major concentrations have been won in this period. LIGHTFOOT stated that DAVIS indicated that the question now before the CP as well as the mass movement is what are the next steps necessary to maintain these facilities. (U)

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LIGHTFOOT reported that DAVIS' report reflected this frustration and inability to come up with a specific program. DAVIS' report indicated that the movement has been misdirected by the civil rights leaders to a certain extent particularly when these leaders have allowed the Executive Branch of the Government to get off the hook and strip the movement of a major addition in the passage of meaningful civil rights legislation. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated the problem is now not one of more militancy since militancy is already present, but what is needed is a more definitive program and forms of struggle which will attract more than just the advanced section of the Negro movement. LIGHTFOOT stated that a boycott of the schools on October 22, 1963, gave Chicago a tremendous lift forward in the struggle for civil rights. LIGHTFOOT stated that this boycott has Mayor DALEY's political machine on the spot and has forced the Negro Aldermen to more positive positions. LIGHTFOOT said the task of the CP is to help channelize these activities into the political arena. LIGHTFOOT said the slogan for the ouster of Superintendent of Schools [redacted] must highlight a campaign devoted to guarantee a victory on this front. (U)

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Following a discussion of LIGHTFOOT's remarks LIGHTFOOT summarized and stated that the struggle around Superintendent of Schools [redacted] must be a central task for the CP and the party must strengthen itself in relationship to this question. (U)

[(CG T-3, 10/~~22~~23/63)] (U)

On January 14, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During a discussion at this meeting concerning the Negro civil liberties movement EARL DURHAM indicated that the CP of Illinois organization has to be changed to meet the needs of developing independent political action under the CP's leadership. DURHAM noted that it would not be easy to transform the current civil rights struggle in Chicago away from the Chicago Board of Education toward a mass campaign in support of the National Civil Rights Bill in Congress. DURHAM stated, therefore, that the CP should discuss this question more completely and suggested that the CP should try and meet more regularly with those forces (U)

willing to meet with them which are part of the regular Democratic party organization. (U)

LIGHTFOOT then commented and stated that he felt that although it was difficult they should try and get action or a mass support of the civil rights bill. LIGHTFOOT proposed that a committee of the State Board be established to work out deals on such a mass action. LIGHTFOOT proposed the following individuals to be members of the committee: (U)

GIL GREEN
EARL DURHAM
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MILT COHEN
RICHARD CRILEY Richard L. Criley

The names as proposed by LIGHTFOOT were approved as members of this committee. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/15/64) (U)

On January 22, 1964, a meeting of the Subcommittee of the CP of Illinois State Board designated to work on issues of civil rights held a meeting in a private home in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Among those present for this meeting were the following: (U)

EARL DURHAM
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MILT COHEN
[redacted] (U)

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At the outset of this meeting inquiry was made as to why RICHARD CRILEY was not present. LIGHTFOOT stated that he had not invited CRILEY. When asked if CRILEY had not been suggested for this committee, LIGHTFOOT stated emphatically "No." (U)

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LIGHTFOOT next proposed that those present discuss the agenda for the CP of Illinois Negro Commission meeting to be held January 23, 1964, and also its changed ideas on the Chicago School Board situation and the National Civil Rights Bill in Congress. (U)

LIGHTFOOT next proposed that the agenda for the CP of Illinois Negro Commission meeting include the following three questions: (U)

1. Fight for unity in the U. S. Civil Rights Movement and a discussion of problems that will be present.

2. A question of political action with emphasis on the Protest at the Polls Movement. (U)

3. What issues should be projected in the current civil rights struggle in Chicago.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that in regard to point three the following issues should be included. (U)

1. The fight around the School Board.

2. The program advanced by President JOHNSON on the struggle against poverty with emphasis on the distribution of surplus food to the needy. (U)

3. The Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

In the discussion that followed it was reported that the school boycott issue had split the CCCO with the NAACP, the Chicago Urban League, the Catholic Interracial Council and the Presbyterian Council voting against it. (U)

It was decided on the school boycott question that although there was some disagreement as to whether the CP should support this boycott it was decided that the CP would support the boycott in order to make it a success. (U)

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Regarding the national civil rights bill, LIGHTFOOT pointed out that a vacuum had developed in this question and he suggested that a petition campaign be instituted directed at Senator DIRKSEN demanding DIRKSEN's support for the Civil Rights Bill. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that on the Congressional level the CP should be sensitive enough to link the school struggle to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. He also stated that the CP should prepare itself to assist in the blocking of a filibuster if a filibuster developes over this question in Congress. (U)

[(CG T-3, 1/23/64)] (U)

On January 28,1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting the main report on the Negro civil liberties movement was given by EARL DURHAM. During the report DURHAM stated that the Chicago civil rights movement at the present time is being centered in the CCCO. He reported that as of this meeting there were 22 major organizations affiliated with this body. He noted that at the present time half of these organizations are at least either white or interracial. DURHAM pointed out that the main concern of the CCCO from its inception has been the struggle for integrated schools. DURHAM noted that the CCCO has received the major part of all publicity and is without doubt the leading group in the Chicago civil rights fight. DURHAM stated, therefore, the CP must have an estimate and a program concerning this organization. DURHAM stated that it is possible at this point for the CP to move from a position of supporting and keeping up with the civil rights movement to a position of beginning to assert some influence in the movement. DURHAM noted that this was possible because some CP members are in positions to begin influencing the movement. DURHAM stated that this was also possible because the movement itself reflects a unified and coordinated program. (U)

DURHAM stated it is the responsibility of the CP at this time to fight for a unified approach and the united front approach which will allow all participants to take part in spite of disagreements on key questions. (U)

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DURHAM pointed out that there are several weaknesses in the CCCO both in its composition and the programatic point of view. (U)

He noted that no major organizations are affiliated with the CCCO and member organizations are at present not mobilizing their membership to function in the program outlined by CCCO. (U)

DURHAM advised that the current split in the CCCO came about due to the proposal for a school boycott. He explained that the lineup within the organization consists of the so called militants on the one hand such as SNCC, CORE and NALC and on the other side the conservative grouping around the NAACP and the Chicago Urgan League. (U)

DURHAM stated that the struggle for unity must include an approach to make it possible for all forces in the organization to participate without binding the existing organizations to any one program. DURHAM noted that if the boycott is agreed upon and does take place the party must give its fullest support to the struggle. (U)

[(CG T-3, 1/30/64)] (U)

On February 25, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

The main report delivered at this meeting was a report by EARL DURHAM who gave a preliminary evaluation of the school boycott. During this report DURHAM stated that in his opinion this boycott was even more significant than the first, namely because in this boycott the political establishment was clearly and sharply opposed to the action. DURHAM stated the victory of the boycott indicated a trememdous independence in the Negro community and placed the Mayor DALEY political machine in a very untenable position. DURHAM noted that prior to the boycott there had been many dangers of spliting the united front, but noted that one of the powerful factors that brought about unity was the opposition of the Board of Education to the proposition and also the active intervention by the DALEY administration. (U)

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DURHAM recommended to the Board that an immediate followup take place by the CP and that this followup must be quick and deep. DURHAM indicated that the leadership of the civil rights movement should immediately issue some form of evaluation and perspective for the future. Secondly DURHAM felt there should be some type of organizational follow-up on a community basis by the leadership of the CCCO. (U)

DURHAM also recommended that the problem around the national Civil Rights Bill in Congress should be injected into the united front at this stage. (U)

(CG T-3, 2/26/64) (U)

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c) CP of Illinois Negro Commission

On January 11, 1964, leading members of the CP of Illinois held a meeting at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and EARL DURHAM. The purpose of this meeting was to finalize the personnel and the organization for a future meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

At the outset of this meeting, those present discussed the CP members who should be selected to serve on a newly revised CP of Illinois Negro Commission. During this discussion, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT indicated that as representative a group as possible should be selected so that the new Negro Commission could keep its fingers on the various developing trends in the Negro civil liberties movement, as well as develop some form of coordination. LIGHTFOOT then read a list of names which he proposed for membership on the Negro Commission. These names are as follows: (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
EARL DURHAM
[redacted]
MILT COHEN
ISHMAEL FLORY
[redacted]

CP members (U)

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At this point, EARL DURHAM interrupted LIGHTFOOT and indicated that although the CP of Illinois did not have a full movement of Negro youth, perhaps it would be a good idea to include on the commission [redacted] so that the (U)

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commission would have the benefit of TATE's knowledge in developing an approach in the Negro youth movement. (U)

Following discussion on this point, TATE was added as a member of the newly organized Negro Commission. (U)

It was during this meeting that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT announced that EARL DURHAM had been nominated to serve as a member of the CP, USA National Negro Commission to represent the CP of Illinois on that commission. (U)

The meeting closed with the announcement that the newly organized CP of Illinois Negro Commission would meet in late January, 1964, and that at that meeting, each member should be prepared to give a rundown as to how they saw the status of the civil rights movement in Chicago and following these reports, the new commission should then project, based upon their opinions, a program of activity and concentration for Chicago. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/13/64) (U)

On January 23, 1964, the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois, and among those present for this meeting were the following: (U)

EARL DURHAM
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
[redacted]
ISHMAEL FLORY
[redacted]

C.P member - Ill (U)

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It was also announced that [redacted] had called and advised that another meeting conflicted with the Negro Commission meeting and that she would be unable to attend that evening. It was also announced that it had been impossible to contact [redacted] and she was unaware of the meeting. (U)

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EARL DURHAM chaired the meeting and indicated that this meeting was the official formation of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission which had been ordered established by the CP of Illinois State Board. DURHAM indicated that when this commission was properly constituted, it would reflect all that the CP of Illinois is able to muster in the civil rights field. He noted, however, that one of the main objectives of the newly organized group was to assert and strike the influence of the CP of Illinois in the civil rights movement. DURHAM further indicated that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission is expected to reflect the trends and developments in the civil rights movement and that the members of the commission have the responsibility of guaranteeing that the commission would reflect the realistic trends in the movement. DURHAM also stated that the members of the commission would have to accept discipline and the commission meeting would take precedent over other meetings in the Negro civil liberties movement. (U)

EARL DURHAM continued and explained that it was the decision of the CP of Illinois State Board that the newly organized commission would organize several sub-committees to act as arms of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. DURHAM indicated that it was planned that the sub-committees could be composed of CP and non-CP people who are active in the various civil rights organizations. DURHAM indicated that whether these sub-committees will allow CP of Illinois leaders to be in attendance will be determined by the composition (U)

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of the sub-committees and the feeling of the members of these sub-committees. (U)

DURHAM further stated that the newly organized CP of Illinois Negro Commission had the responsibility of developing policy for the CP of Illinois in its work among the Negro people, therefore, the commission had to be an ideological group and not one confined to the discussion of tactics in any particular facet of the Negro civil liberties movement. (U)

At this point the floor was opened for discussion by the various individuals present and after this discussion, EARL DURHAM once again spoke and summarized. (U)

DURHAM indicated that a smaller committee of the Negro Commission was needed to go into the specifics of how the CP's influence can be organized in the civil rights movement. DURHAM stated that the commission needed to know the "line-up" in the CCCO and the CP caucus that exists in CCCO. DURHAM also stated that the commission needed to know more of how the caucuses are forces in SNCC and CORE. DURHAM proposed a sub-committee of himself, [redacted], JAMES [redacted] and [redacted] meet and work out these details. This proposal was accepted and the committee was told to meet on January 30, 1964. (U)

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(CG T-3, 1/24/64) (U)

On January 30, 1964, the CP of Illinois Negro Commission sub-committee, which was established to determine ways and means for the CP of Illinois to develop a program of influence in the Negro civil rights struggle, held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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At the outset of this meeting, it was stated the purpose of the sub-committee was to try and organize the CP of Illinois and progressive forces so that they might be able to be in a position of developing more influence in the direction of the civil rights movement. (U)

At the outset of this meeting, LESTER DAVIS, who was present, indicated he had been elected a delegate from the NAACP to the CCCO. (U)

From DAVIS' remarks, it was then indicated that the delegates to the CCCO who are now in the CP are LESTER DAVIS, [redacted] and one other person. (U) b6 b7C

It was then announced that [redacted] should take the responsibility of contacting [redacted] and the other CP members, active in CCCO, and set up a meeting where the outlook should be suggested that these individuals establish themselves as a permanent committee to discuss problems of the CCCO. It was stated that this would include an approach to the existing caucuses in the CCCO of which [redacted] was supposed to be a member. (U)

[redacted] next indicated that at the present, he was leading the chapter of SNCC at the University of Illinois, Navy Pier. [redacted] also indicated that he was active in CORE and in the South Side Chapter of CORE. (U) b6 b7C

It was then decided that [redacted] pick one area of concentration and begin to develop an approach. In response, [redacted] advised he felt SNCC should be his concentration. [redacted] was also told that he was to get in touch with CP members [redacted] from the West Side Chapter of CORE and try by working through them to establish a sub-committee (U) b6 b7C

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in CORE. It was stated that if it is not possible at this time to organize anything in SNCC, then [redacted] should keep in mind that this was one of the objectives. (U)

[redacted] next spoke of the weaknesses in SNCC. He noted that there were a number of problems in this organization because there is a weakness in Negro leadership. He noted that the Executive Board of SNCC is almost entirely white. Further he stated that there has been a slight change in the South Side CORE with the establishment by the Young People's Socialist League of an organization called Metropolitan CORE, which had its headquarters at 51st and Michigan Avenue. [redacted] advised that Metropolitan CORE is a separate and a distinct group apart from the Chicago Chapter of CORE. [redacted] stated that the Chicago Chapter of CORE has branches on the south, north, and near north sides and one campus chapter at the University of Chicago. According to [redacted] there was a confused situation within CORE and SNCC due to the CORE organizational setup. [redacted] stated that the greatest CP influence is in the South Side Chapter of CORE and that is where the CP should try and concentrate. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/30/64) (U)

It is to be noted that the Young People's Socialist League is publicly known to be the youth group of the Norman Thomas Socialist Party.

On February 13, 1964, a CP of Illinois Negro Commission meeting was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those in attendance for this meeting were the following: (U)

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[redacted]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
EARL DURHAM

[redacted]

(U)

EARL DURHAM chaired this meeting and spoke on the purposes and aims of the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois. As previously, he stressed the need for the members of the commission to become active in different civil rights organizations in Chicago. DURHAM mentioned that there were from twenty-one to twenty-two civil rights organizations active in the Negro civil liberties movement in the Chicago area most of which belonged to the CCCO. DURHAM stated that some members of the CP of Illinois are members of three or four of these organizations, while others are not active in any of the civil rights organizations. (U)

DURHAM continued and noted that in the NALC there were two CP of Illinois members playing leading roles. These individuals were [redacted] and [redacted] DURHAM indicated that through the work of these two members, the Negro employee in the railroad industry had been upgraded and that these two members had been successful in getting the Negroes into formerly lily white unions on the Milwaukee Railroad. DURHAM also indicated in regard to the NALC, that the NALC had been successful in forcing the Motorola Company in Chicago to give Negroes equal job opportunities. DURHAM explained that this accomplishment was made through the efforts of [redacted] and [redacted] in that they were the ones who influenced the NALC to form a committee and contact the officials of the Motorola Company. DURHAM noted that even (U)

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though this accomplishment was made directly by the Party, the CP could not take credit for it at this time because to do so would ruin the Chicago Chapter of NALC. DURHAM next referred to the NAACP and noted that LESTER DAVIS, a member of the Executive Board of the NAACP, had worked well within this organization but has been unable to gain the necessary influence within the organization. DURHAM stated that for this reason, the CP of Illinois must strengthen its group within the NAACP. (U)

DURHAM also noted that the CP of Illinois must now consider organizations such as CORE and SNCC as organizations which can use the assistance of the CP of Illinois. DURHAM stated that the CP at the present time has little contact and plays a very small role in the activities of these organizations because there are no CP members participating in the activities of these organizations. (U)

DURHAM next mentioned the CUL and characterized this organization as a very important civil rights organization but noted that unfortunately, the CP only had a talking relationship with some of the members of this organization and because of this situation, could not expect to influence the Urban League's thinking or activities. (U)

DURHAM then referred to the boycott of the Chicago schools and pointed out that originally, the CP would have opposed this boycott but since the sponsoring groups decided to go through with the boycott, the Party then decided it would support the boycott 100%. DURHAM instructed that CP members must attend the boycott and must attempt to mobilize other people to be active in the boycott. (U)

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The meeting was closed with the announcement that in the future, the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was going to assign specific persons to the various civil rights organizations and that when a CP member received this type of assignment, it would be necessary for that person to work within the organization with the thought in mind of making contacts in order to gain influence. (U)

[(CG T-5, 2/18/64)] (U)

On March 5, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were: (U)

[redacted]

EARL DURHAM

[redacted]

MILT COHEN

(U) b6 b7C

It is to be noted that [redacted] who attended this meeting, is not a member of the commission; however, he had asked to sit in on the meeting. (U) b6 b7C

The initial issue discussed at this meeting was the school boycott. It was stated that the CP of Illinois leadership had come to the conclusion that the school boycott was positive and that it apparently had more significance than the first boycott since the second boycott was conducted in active opposition to the DALEY political machine. (U)

It was also emphasized during this meeting that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission desired to maintain the struggle for unity of forces within the CCCO. It was stated (U)

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that the approach must be to organize within the CCCO a grass roots movement with emphasis on the parents' council in the political arena through the registration drive. (U)

Also discussed during this meeting was the Protest at the Polls movement which was represented by the candidacy of [redacted] and [redacted] the latter a member of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-6, 3/10/64) (U)

d) Other CP of Illinois Leadership Meetings

On September 25, 1963, the CP of Illinois Industrial Club Chairmen's Council held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were the following: (U)

[redacted] CP members. (U) b6 b7C

FRANK ROSEN

During this meeting, it was stated that the CP's policy toward the NALC has been correct and has borne fruit. It was indicated that the CP of Illinois must continue to support the NALC and at the same time fight off splinter groups which are trying to destroy the Chicago Chapter of NALC. It was stated that the present NALC Chapter leadership is pursuing a correct policy in fighting the economic problems of the Negro people in Chicago and that there had been some success. The success was the upgrading of the Negroes in the Milwaukee Railroad and Motorola situations. Also mentioned was the fight against the policy of the Chicago School Board. (U)

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During this meeting, [redacted] characterized the NALC as the labor arm of the Negro liberation movement and it was also recommended that in the coming elections of officers of the Chicago NALC Chapter, the CP members active in NALC should try and see to it that the most militant nominees are elected. (U)

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(CG T-7, 10/8/63) (U)

On January 26, 1964, a meeting of CP of Illinois "actives" held a meeting at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attended this meeting and reported on a recent series of meetings of the CP, USA National Committee. Following LIGHTFOOT, JAMES WEST, a member of the CP of Illinois staff, gave a report and during this report, WEST indicated that during the 1964 elections, the CP would concentrate on three main issues, which will be civil rights, jobs and fight against poverty. During his comments, WEST indicated that since the Negro civil rights organizations are working on various fronts involving these three issues, the CP of Illinois must actively support these Negro civil rights organizations. WEST also stated that the CP must utilize every avenue to make sure that Congress passed the national Civil Rights Act. Also during his report, WEST indicated that a hunger march was to be held Thursday, January 30, 1964, at the State of Illinois Building, 160 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, and WEST indicated that the CP must support this hunger march. (U)

(CG T-1, 1/29/64) (U)

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On January 29, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Club Organizers' Council was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was in attendance at this meeting, spoke in connection with the activities of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT noted that the commission had met the previous week for the first time in several months and that the new commission represented a broader selection of personnel and was designed to include a collection of Party and non-Party people who were particularly active around the civil rights movement. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was critical during his remarks concerning the gains which the Negro civil liberties group had made in 1963 and concluded generally that there were not many gains actually made. LIGHTFOOT stated that one accomplishment in 1963 was the fact that complete unity among the Negro leaders of various organizations was accomplished in relation to a program and procedures. He also said that there was a greater degree of Negro-white unity accomplished in 1963. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and noted that in 1964, however, there is already some indications of disunity among the leadership of the Negro civil liberties movement in Chicago. He stated that the CCCO already showed disunity around the second school boycott which was to be held in Chicago. He stated that CP of Illinois members active in the NAACP were the individuals responsible in preventing the NAACP from pulling out of the CCCO over the school boycott issue. He noted, however, that CP members in the NAACP could not prevail upon the NAACP to support the second school boycott. He further noted that there essentially were three major groups (U)

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within the CCCO not supporting the second school boycott, namely, the NAACP, CUL, and TWO. (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted, however, that although the possibility existed the second school boycott would fail, he believed it was incumbent upon the CP to assign itself to the task of convincing the young militants who were supporting the boycott to reconsider their plans. LIGHTFOOT noted that the first boycott was made up of a total of 250,000 pupils. He said that if the second boycott is only made up of 75,000 students, then the second boycott would be considered a failure. LIGHTFOOT noted that Leninist teachings tell the CP that it should stay with the masses, however, LIGHTFOOT indicated that the CP leadership would try and help find a way out of a bad situation. (U)

During his remarks, LIGHTFOOT indicated that there were twenty-five to thirty key CP members in the civil rights organizations active in Chicago and these individuals were in such organizations as SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and NALC. (U)

(CG T-7, 1/30/64) (U)

On February 10, 1964, the CP of Illinois North Side Regional Council held a meeting at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were the following: (U)

[redacted]

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(U)

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JAMES WEST chaired this meeting and during the course of his remarks, WEST referred to the scheduled February 25, 1964 Chicago school boycott. WEST discussed the split which had developed within the CCCO over the question of whether this boycott should be held and after he had reviewed the situation, pointed out that CP members were to support the boycott. (X) (U)

Also during his remarks, JAMES WEST reported that twelve CP members had distributed literature during the recent hunger march held January 30, 1964 at the State of Illinois Building, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. WEST advised that before the march, he had visited the [redacted] who was in charge of the march and had introduced himself as a member of the CP and had given [redacted] $50.00 in the name of the CP of Illinois to buy shoes and provide transportation for the march participants that were in need. (X) (U)

(CG T-8, 2/24/64) (X) (U)

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On June 8, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Chicago North Side Regional Council was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were : (X) (U)

[redacted]

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[redacted]

(X) (U)
CP Ill
member

(X) (U)

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT chaired this meeting and reported on a series of meetings recently held by the CP, USA National Board. LIGHTFOOT also reported on a symposium held by an expanded CP, USA Negro Commission which heard reports from HENRY WINSTON, a member of the CP, USA National Committee, and from GUS HALL on the question of white community support for the Negro freedom movement and the unity of that community. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that at the National Negro Commission meeting he, LIGHTFOOT, delivered a report on the problem of the negative national aspects within the Negro community and there was a report from JAMES JACKSON on the problem of unity within the Negro civil liberty movement itself. During his remarks, LIGHTFOOT stated that the National CP Board and Commission were concerned over the growing concern within the Negro community over the militant aspects of the Negro civil liberties struggle as opposed to the building of mass support. LIGHTFOOT stated that this incorrect emphasis within the movement arose from the belief that the white masses cannot be mobilized to support the Negro civil liberties movement and that the only way to win is through militant tactics. LIGHTFOOT indicated that this type of reasoning within the Negro community is responsible for such incidents as the New York World's Fair stall-ins. LIGHTFOOT stated that the problem, therefore, is to show that white America can be mobilized. (U)

LIGHTFOOT then went on to show that there had been conflict between the Negro and labor movements over the past ten to twelve years. He indicated that this situation had begun to change with the independence gained by the forty-five African nations and with the 1954 Supreme Court decision. LIGHTFOOT stated that conversely over the past decade, there had been a period of a rise in conservatism (U)

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within the labor movement. He stated that this was exemplified by the "left" unions being purged from the CIO and the merging of the CIO with the AFL. He stated that the "left" unions' purged had led the Negro-labor unity and that when the merger of the AFL-CIO occurred, the more militant CIO accommodated itself to the conservative AFL. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and indicated that certain objective conditions which precipitated and perpetuated the Negro-labor conflict over the past decade are disintegrating. He noted that the war economy of the United States had about spent itself and the conversion to a peace-time economy is imminent. He further noted that unemployment crises are multiplying and poverty is on the increase. LIGHTFOOT said that American imperialism must now face the great competitors in the world markets and must answer the economic and social challenge of the Soviet Union. LIGHTFOOT also stated that the United States also faces constitutional challenges. LIGHTFOOT said that as United States imperialism loses its capacity to effectively bribe and bully, it will resort to increased reaction. LIGHTFOOT indicated that there is on the scene at the present time a coalescence of these reactionary forces amd these forces have created the current crisis in the Republican Party. LIGHTFOOT indicated that the result of the crises within the Republican Party may cause re-alignment of force which would cause the GOP to disappear and a third progressive party to erupt. (U)

LIGHTFOOT indicated that the aforegoing developments would create and are now creating the objective conditions necessary to propel broad masses into the struggle. (U)

LIGHTFOOT's conclusion was that these situations involving the masses present a possibility for better labor-Negro unity and Negro-white unity in the Negro civil liberties struggle. (U)

[(CG T-8, 7/7/64)] (U)

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e) CP of Illinois Clubs [redacted] (U)

On February 7, 1964, a meeting of the Austin Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. The main item on the agenda was a discussion on the Negro question and EARL DURHAM delivered the main report. (U)

According to DURHAM, the current upsurge in the Negro civil liberties struggle began shortly after the Supreme Court decision of 1954 outlawing segregation in the schools. Following this decision, it became obvious to the Negro people that this decision implied that all JIM CROW should be and could be outlawed. For a short time following the 1954 Supreme Court decision, a reliance on legal proceedings was followed in an effort to solve the problem. This process was too slow and a mass movement developed beginning with the Montgomery, Alabama, boycott. This boycott set a new stage in the struggle for Negro rights in the United States. Also, for the first time this movement developed mass direct action in the country and developed the ideology of non-violence and peaceful resistance. It also developed an all-class unity in the movement with a demand for freedom now. (U)

DURHAM continued and noted that the beginnings of the movement was quickly followed by an increased tempo in other areas of the South with sit-ins, freedom rides, boycotts, struggle for integration in institutions of higher learning, and so forth. DURHAM advised that all of this direct action culminated in the South in Birmingham, Alabama, where the defiance of the state against the Negro people became a citadel of reaction and, therefore, received the concentrated attention of the entire Negro freedom movement. The fact that the Negro people were able to storm these walls of JIM CROW right in the stronghold of JIM CROW gave courage and impetus to the entire freedom movement. (U)

DURHAM continued and noted that in 1963 there came into being the Negroes in the North and they participated in mass demonstrative action which was culminated by the March on Washington in 1963, and the freedom parades that took place in every major urban city. (U)

(U)

DURHAM noted that with the Negro civil liberties movement moving to the North, new organizations were brought into being with new leadership and such organizations as SNCC and CORE were created to give competition to the established organizations, such as, the Urban League, NAACP, and so forth. (U)

DURHAM stated that during 1963, Chicago was slow in participating in this mass upsurge. This was mainly due to the grip of the Democratic Party machine on the established organizations and also due to weakness of the labor movement in terms of participation in the civil rights fight. (U)

DURHAM concluded by noting that the most positive development in the civil rights field in Chicago was the formation of the CCCO and the activities it conducted. DURHAM cautioned, however, that there were many areas necessary for the building of unity in the Negro community and that this must be fought for by the CP. DURHAM also stated that another area which was most important in terms of the Negro civil liberties struggle was the need for Negro-white unity and a fight for labor to play a more important role. (U)

(CG T-3, 2/10/64) (U)

On February 12, 1964, a meeting of the 42nd-43rd Ward Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting, [redacted] Chairman of the Club, asked all the members of the club to join the school boycott scheduled for February 25, 1964. [redacted] noted that it was important that there should be white people participating. It was also decided during this meeting that CP literature should be given out during the boycott by members of this club. (U)

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(CG T-9, 2/25/64) (U)

On February 16, 1964, a meeting of the Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. Among those in attendance at this Club were the following: (U)

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[redacted]

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CP members - IIC

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During the course of this meeting, various civil rights organizations in the Chicago area were discussed and it was pointed out that each CP of Illinois member should be active in at least one of these organizations. It was stated that this activity should consist of gaining influence with the leadership of the organization in order to wherever possible influence the activities of the organization. It was also announced during this meeting that the CP of Illinois is giving full support to the boycott of Chicago schools which was scheduled to take place in February. (U)

(CG T-5, 2/18/64) (U)

On March 1, 1964, a meeting of the Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, a report was given on the Negro liberation movement and it was stated during this report that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission had recently held a meeting and had discussed the liberation movement thoroughly. It was stated that the Negro Commission had, in fact, agreed upon a program to be followed by the CP people as follows: (U)

1. CP members were to become active with civil rights groups in order to continue the fight for equal job opportunities for Negroes.

2. CP members were to campaign for the passage of the National Civil Rights Act now before Congress. (U)

3. CP members were to fight to maintain justice for Negroes and other minority groups in the United States.

[redacted] (U)

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It was stated that it was up to every individual CP Club member to do whatever possible to implement this program. (U)

[(CG T-5, 3/9/64)] (U)

On March 15, 1964, a meeting of the Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting was [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

During the course of this meeting, various civil rights organizations were discussed and the necessity for each CP member working in at least one civil rights organization was stressed. It was also stated that the CP of Illinois prefers that primary consideration be given to the NALC and the NAACP as these two organizations were the main organizations at this time. It was also stated that it was the CP of Illinois' aim to have at least one Party member active in each and every civil rights organization in the Chicago area. (U)

It was stated that CP members in a civil rights organization would have the responsibility of influencing the particular civil rights organization in playing a leading role in the civil rights struggle. It was also pointed out that the CP member should play a leading role in discussing the need for policy matters within the civil rights organization. (U)

[(CG T-5, 3/19/64)] (U)

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D CP Caucus Active in African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

On December 18, 1962, a meeting of the CP of Illinois South Side Club Executive Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (X)(X)(C) (U) C.P. members and

Among those present for this meeting were ISHMAEL FLORY, [redacted] CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] (X)(X)(C) (U) b6 b7C

The agenda for this meeting centered around the role of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) and the proposed merger of this group with the CP of Illinois South Side Club. (X) (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, who was in attendance at this meeting and who is the Director of the AAHA, spoke first and stated that, before the role of the AAHA could be discussed, a clear and precise picture must be given concerning the role of the AAHA at that time. (X)(X)(C) (U)

FLORY then proceeded to review the past six years of AAHA and noted the AAHA had suffered heavily the loss of membership. FLORY then criticized himself as head of the organization and indicated that the only place the blame could be placed was on himself due to his own weakness. FLORY stated that, (X)(X)(C) (U)

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as far as he was concerned, the affiliation of AAHA with the CP South Side Club was an opportunity to strengthen both groups. He said that both groups have common goals and that this in itself would act as the vanguard force to insure success. He noted, however, that the CP of Illinois South Side Club would not have to function under some alias but would be in the open to spread the word concerning Negro history. FLORY assured the South Side CP Club that the Club could expect all the cooperation necessary to carry out the affiliation of the two groups. (U)

Following FLORY's remarks, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made a short speech in which he praised ISHMAEL FLORY's efforts and noted that FLORY was due a great amount of appreciation. LIGHTFOOT admitted that FLORY had faults but stated that without FLORY, the AAHA would not be functioning. (U)

(CG T-11, 1/8/63) (U)

On February 19, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois South Side Club Executive Committee was held at Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, it was disclosed that a chapter of the AAHA had been set up in the 8th Ward. It was reported that this chapter of AAHA would bear the name "Crispus Attucks Club". Also during this meeting, it was reported that chapters of the AAHA had been established in the 2nd and 3rd Wards and that this chapter was to be called the "First Settlers Club". (U)

During the meeting, it was also re-emphasized that the CP members could work effectively within AAHA and that the members should support the additional AAHA chapters wholeheartedly. (U)

(CG T-12, 3/4/63) (U)

On March 5, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois South Side Club Executive Committee was held in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, it was reported that an evaluation was to be made of the AAHA constitution in order to clarify the cooperation between the South Side Club and AAHA. It was reported

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that ISHMAEL FLORY had embarked on a program to replace the Negro identity with an Afro-American identity. It was stated that FLORY's efforts tended to create confusion in the struggle for Negro liberation. It was pointed out that the main issue is not changing the Negro identification but to identify the Negro with the need to know his history and heritage in fighting the evils of oppression. (U)

Others present discussed the fact that changes were necessary in the AAHA constitution if AAHA was to play an active role within the Negro movement. It was pointed out that ISHMAEL FLORY must come to grips with the fact that the Negroes were fighting for the freedom of Negroes in the United States and not in Africa although there was a relationship between Africans struggle for independence and the Negro civil liberties struggle in the United States. (U)

It was concluded that, although the South Side Club had elected to work in AAHA, the Club would have to work within the context of their own policy rather than AAHA. It was also suggested and approved during this meeting that the South Side Club appoint a committee to draft material on the purpose of the AAHA relative to the Negro struggle. (U)

(CG T-12, 3/18/63) (U)

On March 19, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois South Side Club Executive Committee was held in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting, [redacted], a member of the CP of Illinois South Side Club Executive Committee, reported that the Organizing Committee which had been appointed to draft material for the AAHA program and the Negro civil liberties movement, had failed to arrive at a collective decision regarding the question of the Negro American vs. the Afro-American. It was recommended during the meeting that a firm stand against using the term Afro-American in referring to the American Negro be taken. It was stated that, in order to mobilize the Negro masses around any program of action, it is a must that the term Negro be used for this is the identity which the Negro has

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accepted. To refer to the American Negro in any other term would add insult to injury. (U)

It was also reported that the question of Negro American vs. Afro-American has created some confusion within AAHA in its struggle for Negro liberation and the final decision regarding the term Afro-American should be left to the CP of Illinois leadership. (U)

[(CG T-12, 3/26/63)] (U)

The AAHA with Headquarters at 306 East 43rd, Chicago, Illinois, was known as Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY for the ostensible purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the CP of Illinois. It has a Governing Board represented by both Communist and non-Communist members and some individuals with strong nationalistic tendencies. This Board decides policy, reflecting CP policy on some issues and opposing CP policy on other issues; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He continues to be the guiding force in AAHA. (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/8/63)] (U)

On May 7, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was in attendance, indicated that he wished to raise some question with regard to AAHA. LIGHTFOOT noted that there appears to be a conspiracy in the press to prevent the CP forces from becoming active in the civil rights struggle. LIGHTFOOT stated that AAHA is an organization that has tremendous potential in Chicago and one in which there is no red baiting either in its program or among its members. LIGHTFOOT said that he felt (U)

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there should be a concentrated drive to make AAHA a mass organization and to try to build a center so that AAHA may expand its facilities. LIGHTFOOT proposed a goal of $10,000.00 combined with a membership drive for AAHA to begin in the fall. (C) (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, who was also in attendance at this meeting, indicated his agreement with LIGHTFOOT's approach and stated that, in his opinion, AAHA could play an outstanding role if it received the full support of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/11/64)] (C) (U)

The South Side Club, CP of Illinois, during 1962 worked with ISHMAEL FLORY to organize AAHA chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aims of this program included the reactivation of former CP members and the recruitment of new CP members. (C) (C) (U)

As a result of this drive, two chapters were organized; however, they were short-lived and became defunct in 1963. The CP of Illinois has been using AAHA Headquarters to hold CP meetings. Many South Side Club CP members are also members of the AAHA and are active in the affairs of AAHA. South Side CP Club members have been working closely with AAHA, especially in regard to Negro matters. (C) (C) (U)

[(CG T-12, 5/11/64)] (C) (U)

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g) CP of Illinois Caucus in ACT

Concerning the organization ACT which recently came into existence, the CP of Illinois regards ACT as composed mostly of "leftists". Insofar as the Chicago organization of ACT is concerned, as of May, 1964, there is no CP of Illinois infiltration, domination, or control and in fact, the CP as of May, 1964, is very critical of the group as they are considered to be too far to the left. It is also the opinion of the CP of Illinois that ACT has no program and is merely a loose group of agitators. (U)

(CG T-3, 5/13/64) (U)

In early July, 1964, [redacted] CP of Illinois member, was in contact with JESSE GRAY of New York City, who was then currently active in ACT and as of that time was one of the leaders of ACT and probably the most important person in ACT since he was the only one who had a mass base. GRAY's visit to Chicago, Illinois was in order to attempt to develop a long range perspective of trying to move to Chicago, Illinois from New York City. GRAY was critical of the national organization of ACT, particularly several of its Chicago leaders in that GRAY insisted the Chicago leaders of ACT did not have an organizational outlook. GRAY in early July, 1964, indicated that there was a struggle within ACT to try to obtain a consistent grass roots project and that the only basis for the existence of ACT is if the organization continued to try and organize the most impoverished and militant sections of the Negro people. During GRAY's stay in Chicago, Illinois, he was placed in touch with representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission by [redacted] and GRAY indicated to these representatives that he desired to establish a (U)

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relationship but that he was not going to be too close to the CP because he did not wish to jeopardize his base among the masses, particularly in New York City. In this connection, GRAY indicated that CP people in New York City were trying to involve him in a way in which he would not get involved and he had to be ruthless with the CP people. (U)

During his stay in Chicago, JESSE GRAY attempted to obtain financial assistance from the CP of Illinois and in this connection CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, was contacted and LIGHTFOOT indicated there was no money available for GRAY. (U)

[(CG T-3, 7/6/64)] (U)

During early July, 1964, while JESSE GRAY of New York City and the national representative of ACT was in Chicago, leading members of the CP of Illinois met and discussed GRAY's visit. During this meeting it was developed that JESSE GRAY is a former member of the CP but as of July, 1964, was not in the CP. It was indicated that GRAY is an organizer for ACT and was in Chicago in order to develop an outlook for ACT in this area. It was explained that GRAY had indicated that New York City was too limited for ACT's type of activities among Negroes and especially among the Negro youth who are unemployed. It was stated that GRAY is attempting to organize the unemployed Negro youth and that it was in this area which ACT would concentrate. It was stated that GRAY wanted to concentrate among these youth on South State Street, Chicago, in the high rise public housing developments, and in the playgrounds of that area where the unemployed Negro youth hung out. It was further (U)

stated that GRAY had indicated that he had mobilized around two thousand Negro youth in New York City. (U)

During the aforementioned CP of Illinois meeting, it was stated that the reason ACT was attempting to step into the unemployed Negro youth field is because the unemployed Negro youth was one area which was not being utilized by other civil rights organizations. For example, the members of CORE are mostly middle class and young educated Negroes with jobs. The NAACP is mostly made up of educated and professional people, most of whom also have jobs. SNCC is made up mainly of college students or those who are professional people and plan to be such and few are unemployed. It was stated it was ACT's opinion that most of the major civil rights organizations have ignored the Negro youth, the dropouts, high school students, and the unemployed and it was these individuals now being mobilized by ACT and upon whom ACT relies for its mass base. (U)

During the aforementioned meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, indicated that he had met several times with JESSE GRAY and that he was generally in agreement with GRAY's program. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that he had raised some money for GRAY and even utilized CP of Illinois' dues to assist GRAY financially. LIGHTFOOT also advised the meeting that he had contacted ISHMAEL FLORY of AAHA and had told FLORY to become involved in ACT and to even get himself arrested. LIGHTFOOT also noted that there were indications that GRAY had been in contact with some people in the NALC and that the NALC people had agreed to cooperate with GRAY and ACT. (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/8/64)] (U)

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On July 11, 1964, CP members active in the civil rights struggle held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Among those in attendance for this meeting were: (U)

(U) [redacted] b6 b7C

(U)

EARL DURHAM

During this meeting discussion was held as to how the CP of Illinois could concentrate on building a corps of "progressive kids" in ACT so that this corps could give leadership to the ACT movement. (U)

It was decided during this meeting that [redacted] would contact the leadership of ACT in Chicago and determine what kind of an organizational setup exists for ACT in Chicago. It was noted during this meeting that as of the time of the meeting, there was no CP of Illinois group in ACT as such and only [redacted] and [redacted] were aware of the CP of Illinois' interests. (U) b6 b7C

During this discussion, [redacted] advised those present that he was not so sure that ACT had anything in existence. He also stated he understood that meetings of ACT were secret. This meeting was closed with the understanding that [redacted] would take the necessary steps to determine the organizational setup of ACT and would also attempt to organize a group of young people to work in ACT based upon what they determined concerning the organization. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-3, 7/13/64) (U)

In late July, 1964, members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission met with [redacted] in order to determine [redacted] investigation of the organization known as ACT. (U) b6 b7C

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During this meeting, [redacted] indicated that they had managed to attend an ACT meeting and that at this meeting only four or five individuals other than themselves were present. [redacted] indicated that there apparently was an "inner circle in ACT" because the individuals in attendance at the meeting he went to did not commit themselves to any definite program or activity and the individuals who attended the meeting kept indicating that they would have to discuss any suggestion for a program with the leaders of ACT. (U)

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It was concluded during the meeting that ACT was just wholly disorganized and that there was not, in fact, any such inner clique. The discussion concluded that there actually was no purpose for any inner clique and those present were unable to see such purpose an inner clique would serve since the CP did not have any dominant influence in the organization. (U)

It was concluded during this meeting that the CP of Illinois would not make any more attempt to infiltrate ACT but would wait until JESSE GRAY returned to Chicago and at that time, the CP would be in a position to discuss the full implications of ACT with GRAY. (U)

(CG T-3, 7/31/64) (U)

As of early August, 1964, the CP of Illinois, including its Chairman CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, follows the announced national policy of the CP, USA in condemning racial violence but maintains its position of having Negroes speak for the legitimate demands of Negroes, including housing, desegregation, voting rights, and desegregation of schools. (U)

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The CP of Illinois, following the Harlem riots in New York City, issued a press release disclaiming any responsibility for the violence in Harlem. The CP of Illinois in its release specifically described WILLIAM EPTON, who played a prominent role in the Harlem riots, as an "ex-Communist" for whom the CP had no responsibility. (U)

In this connection, it is to be noted that two CP members have been directed to go into the ACT organization in Chicago with the specific assignment of trying to convince people in this group to demonstrate peaceably. This was done because the CP of Illinois heard rumors that the leadership of ACT may have one or two of the so-called "Negro gang" representatives in ACT. As of August 6, 1964, this allegation had not been verified by the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-3, 8/6/64)] (U)

On August 24, 1964, a CP of Illinois caucus held a meeting to discuss the problems of the Negro youth movement and during this meeting [redacted] who had been assigned to join ACT, advised the group that he could not make heads or tails of what ACT was doing, therefore, he had contacted other organizations in order to determine how he could participate in the anti-GOLDWATER campaign. (U)

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[(CG T-3, 8/25/64)] (U)

b) CP of Illinois Caucus Within the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

In early February, 1964, a meeting of some members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting in (U)

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Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to bring [redacted] up to date on the CP of Illinois' approach to all of the various problems in the civil rights struggle. (U)

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission who attended this meeting, was self-critical of his relationship to [redacted] DURHAM noted that the CP of Illinois had re-organized its work in the Negro field and as a result, organized a larger Negro Commission of which [redacted] was a member. He explained that on the basis of the re-organization of the Negro Commission, the CP of Illinois also planned to establish sub-committees to function in the various civil rights organizations. He stated the civil rights organization that concerned [redacted] was the committee active in the CCCO. DURHAM further stated that there would be an attempt to organize a meeting of at least four CP members active in the CCCO and that in addition to LESTER DAVIS, a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and [redacted] they would try to get [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom were active in the CCCO. (U)

DURHAM noted that if such a meeting could be organized of CCCO CP members, the CP of Illinois could begin to exert influence in a more positive direction in the CCCO. (U)

DURHAM noted that the present CP approach was to do everything possible to preserve the existence of the CCCO. DURHAM noted that this was important because CCCO at that time represented the most important united front committee in the Negro civil rights field. He noted that as of the meeting, the CCCO had developed a split but that it was a split only on the tactics to be utilized and that if this split continued, (U)

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it could set back the civil rights movement in Chicago. (U)

The remainder of this meeting concerned itself with the CP's position on the school boycott, which was scheduled for February 25, 1964, and it was indicated to [redacted] during the meeting that attempts should be made to hold the boycott in abeyance for the purpose of continuing negotiations with the Chicago School Board and Mayor DALEY. (U)

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[(CG T-3, 2/7/64)] (U)

On February 5, 1964, some members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting at a private home in Chicago, Illinois, and discussed ways and means of obtaining unity in the CCCO relative to the split which had developed within that organization as to whether the February 25, 1964 scheduled boycott should or should not be held. It was generally agreed at this meeting that the CCCO should return to its original purpose as a clearing house for civil rights activities and should not become an active organization on the civil rights question itself. Those in attendance were instructed to inform the CCCO members who were also members of the CP that this was the CP of Illinois' approach and should attempt to develop this approach within the CCCO. (U)

[(CG T-3, 2/6/64)] (U)

On March 5, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, those in attendance discussed the recent school boycott and the split which had developed between the conservatives in the CCCO and the militant element. (U)

This meeting decided that the best way to overcome the split which had developed within the CCCO was to create new issues which the CCCO could support and develop in the Negro civil liberties struggle. In this connection, it was suggested that the CP members in the CCCO develop ideas for mass action in regard to the Civil Rights Bill. (U)

(CG T-7, 3/12/64) (U)

On April 1, 1964, members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting with [redacted] and [redacted], CP members active in the CCCO in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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During this meeting, it was indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to try and get some semblance of order among the CP of Illinois members who were active in the CCCO. It was stated that the meeting was long overdue because the first approach by the CP of Illinois was to try and have CP of Illinois members organize a corps of Negro comrades active in the civil rights movement in order to combat a serious nationalist trend in the civil rights movement. It was stated that such steps had been fairly successful although many of the CP of Illinois members were still not in a position of major influence. It was further indicated that the CCCO was still the major instrument of progress on the Negro question in Chicago and, therefore, the CCCO must be preserved. (U)

[redacted] during the discussion, stated he had been very critical of the CP for not calling together or organizing a force in the CCCO. He noted that those CP members active in the organization were split on many questions and he himself did not know who was who on many occasions. (U)

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[redacted] spoke and said he felt very strongly that the CCCO must be preserved and expanded and he believed the CP of Illinois could help. He also noted that there were forces active in the CCCO who were attempting to disrupt the unity of the organization. [redacted] also was critical of the role of [redacted] in the CCCO, noting that she had taken a forthright position in the CCCO and that at most times was critical of the militant leadership rather than helping this leadership consolidate against the conservative element within CCCO. (U)

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EARL DURHAM, who was present for this meeting, indicated that he had met with [redacted] and other members of her Parents' Councils and that [redacted] and the members of the Parents' Councils were convinced that they should not join the CCCO, at this time. DURHAM stated they were of the opinion the Parents' Councils should consolidate their own position and organization in the civil rights movement before they took this move. (U)

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[redacted] continued and noted that a meeting of the various white organizations active in CCCO was scheduled to take place on May 2, 1964, and that an attempt would be made at that meeting to further consolidate the relationship of the CCCO with other white organizations in the city. (U)

EARL DURHAM again spoke and indicated that it was his opinion there were no more important meetings planned than the meeting scheduled for May 2, 1964. DURHAM directed that this meeting should receive the fullest support from all of the progressives in CCCO. DURHAM then turned to the question of how the CP of Illinois could best function in this CCCO movement. He indicated that there are other CP (U)

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members who are also delegates to the CCCO and that there should be some means of coordination between these members. DURHAM stated that he recognized the security problem of the people involved and would try and not make any moves that were contrary to this security. (C) (U)

[redacted] then spoke and indicated that a meeting should be held to include [redacted] along with [redacted] and [redacted] It was also suggested that LESTER DAVIS, a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, attend this meeting. EARL DURHAM at this point indicated that [redacted] were not members of the CP at that time. (C) (U)

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[redacted] stated that the reason [redacted] are not members should not hinder the CP from forming a Marxist-Leninist collective. [redacted] stated that [redacted] are not members of the CP because they do not agree with certain CP leaders; however, they are still Marxists. (C) (U)

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(CG T-3, 4/2/64) (C) (U)

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On April 22, 1964, a meeting was called by the CP of Illinois Negro Commission to discuss the establishment of a CP of Illinois collective in the CCCO. Among those present for this meeting were [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] (U)

During the outset of this meeting, the necessity was stated for establishing a collective of CP members within the CCCO. [redacted] immediately following began to list a series of grievances against the CP. The essence of her complaint was her lack of respect for the current CP of Illinois leadership and her personal opinion and impressions that the CP was not concerned about the civil rights movement and the impression that individuals in the CP of Illinois gave wrong estimates and further, that the CP of Illinois leadership was making decisions without consulting the individuals in the civil rights movement. (U)

During her comments, [redacted] indicated that she herself felt that there was a tremendous frustration and demoralization in the Negro community. She believed that the militant crackpots were the only ones getting the attention. She stated unless there was direction given by the progressives of more advanced militant action, the Negro masses would not be attracted to the movement. (U) b6 b7C

EARL DURHAM, who attended this meeting, indicated to [redacted] that the position of the CP is to struggle for a united front approach to the civil rights movement with emphasis on winning the white community in support of or at least not opposed to the struggle for Negro rights. (U)

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After some discussion and argument as to the views of those in attendance at this meeting, the group finally began to discuss names of individuals who should be included in the collective. During the discussion on these names, [redacted] opposed the inclusion of [redacted] in such a collective. [redacted] flatly stated that she did not trust [redacted] and would not be in a collective in which [redacted] was a part. After much discussion, [redacted] remained adamant in her position. (U)

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Also during the discussion of the proposed collective, the name of [redacted] was proposed. In connection with [redacted] it was pointed out that he was not currently in the CP but is Marxist. There was no opposition to [redacted] Also suggested as a possibility for this collective was [redacted] No decision was made to [redacted] since it was indicated that it would be unusual to have [redacted] in the collective and not have [redacted] The meeting closed with an indication that the group would be called together again for further discussion. (U)

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(CG T-3, 4/23/64) (U)

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On May 7, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting a report was given on the attempts to organize a collective in the CCCO and the disagreement that had developed among the CP members in the CCCO on the suggestion of who should be in this collective. It was decided during this meeting that a sub-committee of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission which would include CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, should decide what group the Party wanted to set up and if any individual comrades did not want to participate than this would be a problem for the sub-committee. (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/11/64)] (U)

i) CP of Illinois Collective in CORE

As of September 23, 1963, the CP of Illinois has been unsuccessful in placing any CP members in policy making positions in the leadership of the Chicago Branch of CORE. (U)

As of September, 1963, the CP of Illinois is continuing to make efforts to place CP members in a position to influence the leadership of CORE because the organizational structure of CORE changes so frequently and the officers and the composition of CORE membership are in the main beatniks and undisciplined students, the CP continues to experience difficulties in this program. CP members on the instructions of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission have even gone to the CORE offices to attempt to learn of the CORE organizational structure and have been unable to ascertain this information because of the disorganization of the CORE offices. Further, demonstrations of CORE are in many cases decided upon by small informal groups within CORE and very little attention is paid to the purposes or objectives of these demonstrations. (U)

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The CP of Illinois as of September, 1963, is relying on the following individuals in its attempts to influence CORE, but to date the CP has had little concrete results in influencing the CORE leadership. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a current West Side CP of Illinois member who is also a member of CORE and who was active for CORE around its efforts in behalf of the "March on Washington". [redacted] does not hold any policy making positions but her husband, [redacted] who quit the CP of Illinois five or six years ago, is either the Education or Labor Director of the West Side unit of CORE, [redacted] through her husband, is, therefore, in a position to influence to a limited extent policy making in the West Side unit of CORE. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a current CP of Illinois youth member who is Chairman of the South Side unit of CORE. However, the CP of Illinois leadership considers [redacted] as a "Negro nationalist" who is undisciplined and his value to the CP in CORE is questionable for these reasons. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a current CP of Illinois youth member who is active in CORE only as a member and who has no policy making positions nor is he known to be in a position to influence CORE policy for the CP of Illinois.

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[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a current member of the CP of Illinois and is a member of the South Side unit of CORE. However, [redacted] has no influence on Chicago Branch CORE policy.

The above individuals are the main CP base in CORE as of September, 1963. These are also the individuals with whom the CP of Illinois is attempting to influence CORE policy. The results to date are negative as far as the CP of Illinois is concerned.

Former CP members who are known to be active in CORE but who are not working for the CP of Illinois in CORE are as follows:

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is reportedly active in CORE demonstrations, however, [redacted] was expelled from the CP of Illinois several years ago and is not known to have rejoined the CP of Illinois.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is also a former member of the CP of Illinois who is now very active in CORE and CORE demonstrations.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is from Oak Park, Illinois, and is reportedly very active in CORE and in its demonstrations. [redacted] reportedly was a member of the CP of Illinois many years ago and is still regarded as a friend of the CP, however, [redacted] is not known to be under the influence and

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direction of the CP in his present activity in CORE.

There are undoubtedly other CP of Illinois members who are also members of CORE at the present time. If this is the case, they are in CORE as individuals and not by the direction of the CP of Illinois leadership in charge of the infiltration of CORE. (U)

(CG T-3, 9/23/63) (U)

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On the evening of October 15, 1963, a meeting of the Campus Club of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago, Illinois. The main purpose of this meeting was to discuss recent developments in CORE and influences in this organization by the CP and the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). (U)

According to [redacted], Chairman of the Campus Club, an election was to be held on October 17, 1963, by CORE to elect a chairman and in order to influence the results of this election, the YPSL has recruited approximately 200 new members for CORE who will vote in this election for a candidate selected by the YPSL. (U) b6 b7C

In order to counter this YPSL influence, [redacted] a youth who has been attending CP youth meetings but who is not a formal member of the CP of Illinois, has, with the help of the West Side Unit of CORE of which he is a member, recruited a large number of new members for CORE who will also vote in the CORE election. (U) b6 b7C

The following outline of the organizational structure of the Chicago Chapter of CORE was given at this meeting: (U)

South Side Unit

Englewood Unit

West Side Unit

Far North Unit

Near North Unit

There is also a University of Chicago Unit of CORE but this group is not formally affiliated with the Chicago Chapter.

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The Chicago Chapter of CORE is governed by an Executive Council made up of its chairman plus two members from each unit. At the present time, the Executive Council is composed of 11 members. From the CP of Illinois' viewpoint, four of these 11 are all right, their positions agree with that of the CP and in fact, [redacted] a representative from the West Side Unit of CORE to the Executive Council, is a member of the CP of Illinois. Four of the 11 are neutral and the CP is not sure of the positions which these individuals may take on any given issue. Three of the 11 are members of the YPSL. The remaining member of the Executive Council was not accounted for in this rundown but it is noted that the election for chairman is yet to be held. (U) b6 b7C

It was also mentioned that [redacted] a member of the CP Campus Club, is Membership Chairman of the South Side Unit of CORE and that [redacted], a member of the North Side CP Youth Club, CP of Illinois, is a member of the Far North Unit of CORE. (U) b6 b7C

The discussion at this meeting brought out that the main problem is not so much that the CP necessarily disagrees with the tactics of the YPSL in CORE, but that the YPSL members of CORE take various actions without the approval of the Executive Council or CORE membership. This is accomplished through the Action Committee of CORE which is under the chairmanship of a member of the YPSL who calls meetings of the Action Committee where plans are made and subsequently carried out without the knowledge or consent of the Executive Council. (U)

The candidates in the election for the position of chairman of the Chicago Chapter of CORE on October 17, 1963, are the following: (U)

1) [redacted] - anti-YPSL (U) b6 b7C

2) [redacted] - anti-YPSL, anti-CP. [redacted] knows the identities of the CP members who are active in CORE.

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3) [redacted] who the CP believes can be manipulated by the YPSL if elected. (U)

4) [redacted] a member of the Socialist Party who is the candidate proposed by the YPSL.

On October 13, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] also a member of the Campus Club of the CP of Illinois, spent the entire day talking to people about the upcoming election in CORE. At the end of the day, this group conferred with JIM WEST, a leading member of the CP of Illinois. During this discussion, it was determined that the CP does not want to work so that the YPSLs are thrown out of CORE, but rather so as to control the YPSLs. An idea was discussed to bring up at the election meeting the fact that Negro-white unity is necessary for the success of CORE's aims, but that the YPSL does not believe that Negro-white unity is needed. However, it was decided that this would put the Negroes on the side of the YPSL automatically and would probably create chaos at the meeting. (U)

Therefore, it was decided that the CP would take no action on the CORE election meeting and that CP members should join CORE's units and fight in these units on specific plans, demonstrations, and so forth. It was determined that it would be desirable to achieve the merging of some units of CORE which have a large number of YPSL members with other units having few YPSL members and thus minimize YPSL influence in CORE's activities. No specific plans were made to implement this idea. (U)

As a result of the above CP club meeting on October 15, 1963, it was decided that the Campus Club of the CP of Illinois will be responsible for keeping informed on CORE's activities on the South Side of Chicago and the North Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, would be responsible for keeping informed on CORE's activities on the North Side of Chicago. (U)

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Members from both groups are to join their respective CORE units, find out what the problems are in those units, and work from there. It was felt that the best way to combat YPSL influence in CORE and replace it with CP influence was to combat the YPSL in their individual units. (U)

(CG T-8, 10/16/63) (U)

On the evening of October 17, 1963, a meeting of the Northwest Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were [redacted] "Bob" (U)

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During this meeting, a report was given of a meeting of the Campus Club, CP of Illinois, where CORE was discussed in detail. It was stated that this Campus Club meeting believed that the Northwest Side CP Youth Club should move people into the Near North Unit of CORE, find out what was going on, and make every effort to get the Far North Unit affiliated with the Chicago Chapter of CORE as an official unit.

Also, during the meeting, [redacted] was delegated to contact [redacted] members of the West Side CORE Unit, and have them get in touch with [redacted] to get his Far North CORE Unit officially authorized. Indications were that [redacted] is going to be chairman of the Far North Unit of CORE. (U)

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[redacted] was instructed to go to the office of the Chicago Chapter of CORE and tell them that he wanted to get in touch with the Near North CORE Unit and that he wants to become a member. He was instructed to then become a member of the Near North Unit and find out what was going on. (U)

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(CG T-8, 10/18/63) (U)

On the evening of October 24, 1963, a meeting of the Northwest Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were the following: (U)

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[redacted] (U)

During the course of this meeting, [redacted] inquired as to what was going on in relation to CP youth activities in CORE, [redacted] was advised of [redacted] and [redacted] activities in the far North Side CORE Units and in addition, [redacted] advised that he had attended a meeting of the Executive Council of CORE but had been unable as yet to meet with either [redacted] or [redacted] He also advised that the Far North Unit of CORE, of which he is a member, has not yet become an officially recognized unit of CORE. Also, [redacted] advised [redacted] that he has not as yet gotten into the Near North Unit of CORE which was the plan of the Northwest Side CP Youth Club. (U)

(CG T-8, 10/25/63) (U)

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In early June, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was in touch with [redacted], who was in Chicago from New York City as a member of the CORE task force. [redacted] a member of the CP, was to work with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, in an attempt to advance the interest of the CP in CORE in the Chicago area. (U)

(CG T-3, 6/19/64) (U)

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In June, 1964, it was learned that [redacted] was in charge of a children's program set up by CORE and was residing at the Friendship House, 4601 South Vincennes Avenue, Chicago. Also during June, 1964, [redacted] reportedly advised EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, that some members of Metropolitan CORE in which she was active, are suspicious of her because they think she has been expelled from the CP and has come to them. It was learned that [redacted] was instructed by the CP of Illinois to try and establish a collective in Metropolitan CORE and after she has established herself, a decision as to whether she should attend CP meetings (U)

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with rank and file CP members would be made. It was understood that [redacted] has been alerted to the fact that Metropolitan CORE has been a source of irritation in the Chicago civil rights movement because of the tremendous amount of red-baiting that has been done by this CORE group. It was also understood that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and [redacted] would work together to establish a CP collective in Metropolitan CORE. (U) b6 b7C b6 b7C

It has also be learned that [redacted] is a member of the CP of New York City and as such, had infiltrated the Socialist Party in New York City on behalf of the CP. (U)

(CG T-3, 6/22/64) (U)

[redacted] of St. Louis, Missouri, is also a member of the task force in CORE in Chicago, Illinois. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, related in early June, 1964, that he himself had met with [redacted] and that [redacted] is a CP member. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-3, 6/19/64) (U)

On July 9, 1964, a meeting of the members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and those CP members active in CORE was held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the meeting, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, advised the group that he was going to attempt to establish a collective not only around the task force in CORE and its program, but a CP collective that could have a long-range approach in Chicago dealing with CORE, but not restricting itself to just inter-tactics in CORE. DURHAM indicated that the CP of Illinois was interested in developing a progressive group in CORE that would relate to the general civil rights struggle. (U)

[redacted], who were in attendance, reviewed their individual experiences in CORE to date in working for the objectives of CORE and after receiving their reports, EARL DURHAM indicated that the task force, represented (U) b6 b7C

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by [redacted], should try and develop early relations with established organizations in the community because if they continue on the housing front, the job will become too big for just CORE to handle. (C) (U)

Also, during this meeting various personnel were discussed relative to the building of a collective in CORE. However, in most instances, both [redacted] rejected the individuals suggested by DURHAM. (C) (U)

The meeting closed with those present agreeing to meet in the future in order to discuss the organization of the CP collective. (C) (U)

[(CG T-3, 7/10/64)] (C) (U)

In July, 1964, [redacted] reported to the representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that the situation in CORE had become more serious and that members of the CORE task force were being fired. [redacted] reported that the problem related to morality and alcohol and that in one instance, a dope packet was found in CORE's Friendship House on the South Side of Chicago. [redacted] reported to the Commission that the problem was serious because in order to clean up the situation, some of the young people who had been participating in Metropolitan CORE's activities would be alienated. The CP of Illinois Negro Commission instructed [redacted] to follow up on the problem and to clean it up, but to make sure the enemies of the Negro civil rights struggle did not learn of this situation and seize upon it to discredit CORE. (C) (U)

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[(CG T-3, 7/16/64)] (C) (U)

In late July, 1964, it was learned that CP members on the West Side of Chicago had raised $177 for Operation Freedom in Mississippi. This money was to be used for the support of individuals being sent to Mississippi by CORE in connection with voter registration activities among Negroes in Mississippi. (C) (C) (C) (U)

[(CG T-13, 7/23/64)] (C) (U)

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It was learned on August 13, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] had reported to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission on the Metropolitan CORE and the CORE Task Force active in Chicago, Illinois. It was learned that [redacted] had reported on a national action committee meeting of CORE held in New York City the weekend of August 9, 1964, which [redacted] believed would help the CORE Task Force, Chicago, in general and the CORE organization in particular. [redacted] explained to the commission that CORE was conducting wholesale firings of various individuals and that with the support of the national office of CORE he had returned to Chicago and had fired the entire Task Force section on the south side and had re-organized the Wilson Junior College Chapter as the base of the Task Force. (U)

It was further understood that [redacted] during b6 b7C
his report, indicated that the CORE Task Force was opening a new community center in Chicago and was going to sponsor a concert by [redacted] a well known Negro comedian in September, 1964, to raise funds both for Chicago and the national office of CORE. (U)

[redacted] also reported that he was having difficulty b6 b7C
with [redacted] and that he had asked her to help establish a children's program at the new community center, however, she had not given him a definite answer. [redacted] indicated subsequent to this meeting that the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois had instructed him to urge [redacted] to establish her children's program in connection with the new community center as quickly as possible before representatives of the Socialist Party who were also opening a new community center as part of the CORE Task Force got their children's program under way. (U)

According to [redacted] the CP of Illinois Negro Commission had called for a meeting between members of the Commission and himself and [redacted] an individual active in CP of Illinois youth, in order to have a discussion because of certain problems which were developing in the Freedom Centers of CORE on the red baiting issue. [redacted] also indicated that he had been instructed by the Commission to fight for an ideological approach in order to win long range perspectives for the CORE Task Force such as a leader training program. In this connection, [redacted] indicated that he was instructed by the Commission to contact the Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD of TWO and try to get BAIRD's help in organizing such a program. [redacted] also indicated that he was instructed by the Commission to contact ERNEST DE MAIO and ask DE MAIO for help from trade unionists to participate in the CORE Task Force educational program. (U)

[(CG T-3, 8/14/64)] (U)

On August 19, 1964, representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission met with [redacted] of CORE Task Force and [redacted] of CP of Illinois youth. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss problems that had arisen in relation to the W. E. B. DuBois Club in Chicago and the CORE Task Force. (U)

During this meeting it was explained to [redacted] that the W. E. B. DuBois Club in Chicago was just getting underway and did not have a history of struggles in the youth movement but was trying to develop a legitimate trend in the youth movement. It was stated that the W. E. B. DuBois Club was attempting to establish an open and above-board relationship to various legitimate youth organizations and the young people in general in the country in order to discuss political discussions with young people. It was stated that the CP of Illinois did not wish the W. E. B. (U)

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DuBois Club to be narrowed down to the status of a Communist sect in the sense that it will withdraw from the youth movement and only develop an independent program without a united front approach. It was also indicated that the CP of Illinois was trying to make a substantial dent in the Negro community by trying to organize independent Negro youth organizations, which, during the course of the struggle, could become a part of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs. (U)

It is understood that during this meeting [redacted] explained to the representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that some difficulty had developed around the CORE North Side Freedom House in that certain forces from the YPSL began circulating rumors that the DuBois Club was trying to subvert CORE Task Force of the North Side Center. [redacted] also advised the Commission that [redacted] head of Chicago CORE, had entered into this controversy and had added much confusion to the situation on the side of the red baiting of the DuBois Clubs. [redacted] indicated that some of the Negro youth had picked up this red baiting and had demanded that [redacted] put a stop to the outside activities of the DuBois Clubs. (U)

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[redacted] advised the individuals attending this meeting that one of the problems around this red baiting issue was the fact that the DuBois Clubs have not as yet developed an independent program and activities due to the weakness of lack of forces. [redacted] advised the meeting that the DuBois Clubs were planning activities which they hoped would attract certain of the young people. (U)

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During the course of the aforementioned meeting, it was stated that a major contribution could be made by the DuBois Club if the club could get the trade union movement (U)

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active in the unemployment struggle and the organization of unemployed youth, particularly white youth. During his report to the committee, [redacted] indicated that he had personally met with ERNEST DE MAIO and [redacted] of the trade union movement but both had generally given him a negative outlook regarding the organization of unemployed white youth and had even indicated that the Negro unemployed were not in a position to be organized effectively. [redacted] advised the Commission that [redacted] indicated that if he ran across unemployed white youth from his union, he would try and put [redacted] in touch with them to see if they could be organized. (U)

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Also discussed during the course of this meeting was a problem which was developing around [redacted] wherein [redacted] had been approached by [redacted] and asked for assistance with his program within CORE, however, she was sticking with the Socialist Party forces in CORE. During this meeting [redacted] was advised not to rely on [redacted] because it was not believed she could make a contribution to the work of [redacted]. It was indicated that eventually, [redacted] would be sent back to New York City. (U)

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(CG T-3, 8/21/64) (U)

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club is appended hereto.

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j.) CP of Illinois Caucus
Active Within the NAACP

On Wednesday evening, January 9, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois NAACP Club was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

Early in the discussion at this meeting, it was announced that [redacted] a member of the CP Club, is now employed in the evenings and would not be attending meetings regularly. It was also announced that a meeting that evening would discuss the various committees of the NAACP and some of the problems relating to [redacted] state-wide position as a Vice Chairman of the NAACP. (U)

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The first matter discussed at this meeting was the necessity of finding a CP member who was active in the NAACP who could be appointed to the Executive Board of the NAACP and who would be responsible for the youth work of the NAACP. Those present discussed several individuals as possibilities, however, all were rejected and it was decided that [redacted] and [redacted] would act as a committee to find a suitable candidate for this position. (U)

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[redacted] next reported to the meeting that he was having a certain amount of difficulty in his position as Vice Chairman in the State organization of NAACP. He explained that the difficulty was because some of the downstate leaders of NAACP are weary of Chicago personnel. [redacted] also indicated that he would like to head up a committee of the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP on which he could either lead or function in a leading capacity. He indicated he would like (U)

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to consider the Community Coordinating Committee of the NAACP which committee had not functioned in the past but if allowed to function, it would serve a purpose in mobilizing Party support to the program of the NAACP. It was agreed by those present that [redacted] should undertake an attempt to obtain a position on this committee and revitalize it. (U)

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It was also indicated during this meeting that [redacted] should make an attempt to become a member of the NAACP Financial Committee since it was the most powerful committee in the NAACP Chicago Chapter and by virtue of its function, actually controlled the NAACP program through its control of the distribution of funds. It was also agreed by those present that HYMER should undertake this position. (U)

Also discussed during the course of this meeting was the fact that [redacted] a member of this NAACP CP Club, was Assistant Secretary to the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP and was in a position to function effectively since the regular secretary of the NAACP did not function on a full-time basis. (U)

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(CG T-3, 1/14/63) (U)

On February 27, 1963, representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting, some of the over-all problems of the CP of Illinois work in the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP were discussed. During this discussion, it was indicated that after two years of CP of Illinois work in the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP, it could only be said that the CP of Illinois has not lost its small foothold in the leadership of the organization, however, as far as the CP developing any positive struggles within the NAACP or moving the organization toward a more (U)

mass policy, the CP of Illinois had to confess no progress. It was stated that this difficulty had been encountered due to the fact that the NAACP not only does not have a mass program but did not allow the bulk of its membership to participate in either policy or activities. It was stated that committees which do exist within the NAACP are run by two or three individual "big shots" with no attempts at mass participation by these committees. (U)

It was indicated that CP of Illinois members [redacted] and [redacted] have been on the Executive Board of the NAACP Chicago Chapter for one and one-half terms and other than general agitational activities on the Board, there had been no major success achieved by these individuals. It was also pointed out that [redacted] had recently been elected to the State Executive Board of the NAACP and had performed some activities outside of the Chicago area. It was the summation of this discussion that the CP of Illinois should be content that it is able to maintain its present position in the NAACP in Chicago but should concentrate on outside pressure for mass activity. (U)

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[(CG T-3, 2/28/63)] (U)

On March 9 and 10, 1963, a meeting of the CP caucus within the NAACP and members of the CP, USA National Negro Commission was held in the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to formulate CP strategy within the NAACP. (U)

At the March 9, 1963 session of this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT acted as Chairman. Another CP representative to this meeting from Chicago was [redacted] (U)

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He stated that in connection with the NAACP, he did not believe it would do any good for the CP of Illinois members active in the NAACP to embarrass the NAACP leadership because of its failure to adhere to the slogan "Free by '63", however, LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP could point out that the NAACP never really meant to do anything about it. LIGHTFOOT also indicated it would be better to have the CP members active in the NAACP to take the approach that the NAACP leadership was honest and that the slogan was unrealistic because of objective factors. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and noted that the CP, however, must realize that there are prerequisites for the achievement of freedom of Negroes in America and in order to achieve this freedom, there must be a basic re-alignment of political forces in the United States. It was LIGHTFOOT's opinion that the NAACP must take a more decisive opinion on the question of political action. (U)

Also during this meeting, [redacted] spoke and stated that he had found his work within the NAACP in most instances most frustrating. He stated there was a long standing need for political evaluation of the NAACP relative to its strength, its direction, its content, and its significance in the Negro liberation movement. [redacted] was of the opinion that from such an evaluation could flow valuable tactical approaches to the above problem. [redacted] noted that to date, the CP had not really established the need, the significance, or worth of concentrated efforts within the NAACP. He stated that there must be clarity given on the labor question, noting that the NAACP in the past had attacked various segments of organized labor which, in his opinion, created confusion of thought within the NAACP. He (U)

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felt that the blame had been placed on the wrong shoulders inasmuch as the real problem lay with management and not with labor. (U)

[redacted] further stated that he thought it would be wise if the proposals advanced by the CP concerning the NAACP should not be published in any form which would identify these proposals with the CP. He noted that to do this would negate any possibility of making these proposals part of the NAACP program. (U)

(CG T-6, 3/12/63) (U)

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During the past six months, one change has taken place with respect to CP of Illinois influence in the NAACP in Chicago. This change is that [redacted] was elected a Vice President of the State NAACP and [redacted] position permits him the possibility of influencing to some degree the State policies of the NAACP. In addition, [redacted] recently attended a National CP NAACP caucus meeting in New York City where certain proposals were made as to CP policy in the NAACP. These proposals included an intensified fight for jobs, action against segregated schools, and aid to the Southern Negro voters registration drive. To date, [redacted] has not influenced the NAACP State organization in any specific direction as far as CP policies are concerned, however, there is a potential.

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Setbacks for the CP of Illinois caucus within the Chicago Chapter, NAACP, can be summarized as follows: (U)

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[redacted] CP of Illinois member active in the NAACP, Chicago, is no longer youth director for the Chicago NAACP. (X) (U)

[redacted] a CP of Illinois member, is no longer a member of the Chicago South Side Youth Chapter of the NAACP.

The CP of Illinois Youth Club that exists on the south side of Chicago has severed its relationship with the Youth Chapter of the NAACP contrary to the desires of the Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. However, the facts are that the CP youth on the south side of Chicago are no longer in a position of influence in the South Side Youth Council of the NAACP. Also, there are no longer any CP members in the South Side Youth Council of the NAACP. (X) (U)

The CP of Illinois' policies as pursued by its CP Negro Commission are to continue to influence where possible the policies of the NAACP in the direction of jobs for Negro workers. Also, other main issues which the CP of Illinois pursues are open occupancy and fighting segregation in the Chicago school system. So far, these policies are not being influenced by the CP of Illinois personnel within the NAACP. (X) (U)

As of April, 1963, the following individuals are current CP of Illinois members who are active in the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP: (X) (U)

[redacted]

MILT COHEN

[redacted]

(X) (U)

(CG T-3, 4/9/63) (X) (U)

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On May 1, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee on CP work within the NAACP was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[redacted] chaired this sub-committee meeting and at its outset announced that he had been successful in getting through all of the resolutions that he had proposed for the coming National Convention of the NAACP, which was to be held in Chicago, Illinois, from July 1 through 6, 1963, at the Morrison Hotel. (U)

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The essence of some of the resolutions DAVIS indicated, included a deadline for the Supreme Court to issue an order to the Southern states for integration of the schools. Another resolution was one calling for the withdrawal of Federal funds from Mississippi. Other resolutions [redacted] indicated have all been sent to New York and will be presented to the convention. (U)

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[redacted] then stated that the main problem confronting the CP is that the Party membership on the Board of the Chicago NAACP are not fighting together for a more advanced line. [redacted] indicated that part of the problem was the fact that the CP of Illinois group in Chicago are not attached to any CP organization where they could have an opportunity for over-all ideological discussion. [redacted] indicated that if the group had such discussions, they would be in a better position to have answers to some of the problems that arise in the NAACP. (U)

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EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance at this meeting, indicated that the CP of Illinois was at that time going through a process of re-grouping and part of this process included the ideological program of the CP to acquaint its (U)

members with the CP line and outlook. DURHAM noted that the situation in the CP of Illinois on the south side of Chicago is in such a weakened condition that it would be undesirable to attach the CP of Illinois NAACP members to the CP of Illinois South Side Club. (U)

DURHAM continued and proposed that during the next three weeks the CP of Illinois NAACP caucus would try to do two things: (U)

1) Enlarge the group with two or three people, one of whom would be working in the NAACP and one or two, if possible, oriented to working in CORE. (U)

2) That the discussions of this group no longer deal with the tactical problems of the NAACP and CORE but rather the meetings be devoted to ideological discussions of the general outlook of the CP.

DURHAM recommended that the general tactical problems be handled separately by the CP members communicating with each other and keeping each other up to date. (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/2/63)] (U)

On June 26, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois NAACP sub-committee was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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At the outset of this meeting, it was announced that a blanket was being placed on the Negro civil rights struggle in Chicago by certain forces and that the CP of Illinois State Board had directed that this particular sub-committee play a leading role in helping break the blanket. It was explained that the forces referred to were taking the position that it is possible to win token integration in Chicago without mass action. It was indicated that the CP of Illinois State Board proposed that this sub-committee encourage a mass demonstration which would help to transform the city and change the relationship of the forces in the established Negro organizations. (C) (U)

[redacted], who was present for this meeting, indicated that in connection with mass demonstrations, that the NAACP National leadership had become conscious of the necessity for NAACP participation in more direct mass action. [redacted] stated that the National leadership of the NAACP was preparing plans for a mass march and rally on July 4, 1963, in connection with the holding of the NAACP convention in Chicago. In view of [redacted] statements, it was the decision of this sub-committee to await the outcome of the NAACP plans before launching any separate demonstrations of their own. (C) (U)

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[(CG T-3, 6/27/63)] (C) (U)

On October 17, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee active in the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP, held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

Among those present for this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. LIGHTFOOT spoke during the meeting and reported (C) (U)

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on his characterization of the Negro civil liberties movement. LIGHTFOOT stated that in spite of the tremendous upsurge, the victories of the Negro people still represented tokenism. LIGHTFOOT stated secondly that the resistance against the Negro people's movement had become worse in the past few months. LIGHTFOOT also stated that it was a characteristic of the Negro people's movement at the present time that it was confused and the Negro movement did not have a class perspective as to the next steps in the freedom struggle. (U)

LIGHTFOOT also noted that in white community areas there are significant movements of white organizations interested in participating in the freedom movement and the leadership of these white organizations, particularly the religious organizations, have not fully mobilized their rank and file membership in support of the civil rights campaign. LIGHTFOOT also indicated that in the Negro communities, a grass roots movement had not yet developed. He stated that the demonstrations that have been taking place are mainly geared for the more sophisticated and articulate Negro section and have not as yet involved the masses or the rank and file Negroes. LIGHTFOOT stated that these two weaknesses reflect the character of the issues that the Negro people in Chicago have been fighting for. He stated that it is questionable whether the struggle around the Superintendent of Schools and the Chicago Board of Education is essential, however, this opinion did not really matter because the School Board issue is the main target of the civil rights movement in Chicago. (U)

LIGHTFOOT recommended that the CP should move toward developing its struggles which would involve the (U)

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masses who are willing to participate in demonstrations. He indicated such activities as petition campaigns and other types of activities should be encouraged to get depth into this campaign. Lastly, LIGHTFOOT indicated that the CP must push to translate the struggles of the Negro people into concrete political activities. LIGHTFOOT noted that there is a danger that unless the masses participate in elections and organize to defeat the racists, all of the activities will go down the drain. (U)

Following LIGHTFOOT's remarks, it was mentioned that the last convention of the NAACP had passed a resolution encouraging political action among its members. It was announced that the CP would like to have this resolution processed. (U)

The next item discussed at this meeting was the State Convention of the NAACP. (U)

[redacted] who was in attendance, addressed himself to this issue and indicated that there are forces in Chicago and in the State NAACP that have encouraged him to run for the Presidency of the State Chapter of the NAACP in Illinois. [redacted] indicated that he would like to have a discussion now in order to determine his position relative to that office. (U) b6 b7C

During the discussion that followed on this issue, LIGHTFOOT stated that it was his opinion it was too risky for [redacted] to run for State President of the NAACP. He noted that it was one thing for [redacted] to be a member of (U) b6 b7C

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the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP and to participate in its activities, but it is another thing to have a policy making position which could be exposed by the FBI. It was LIGHTFOOT's opinion that the FBI could go to the head of the NAACP and confront him with a dossier on [redacted] and immediately the NAACP would move to remove [redacted] were he elected. (C) (U)

The meeting concluded that [redacted] should fight to maintain his position as a Vice President of the State NAACP and after another year had passed, the issue would be re-assessed and re-evaluated. It was also indicated that CP members in the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP should push for the re-election of the present head of the State NAACP because [redacted] had a good working relationship with him. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 10/18/63) (C) (U)

It was learned on October 19, 1963, that the outgoing President of the State NAACP had not slated [redacted] as an officer in the State elections of the NAACP. With this development, [redacted] contacted the CP of Illinois leadership and recommended a change in the opinion of this leadership that [redacted] should not run for the Presidency. It was learned that at the time of [redacted] contact, the CP of Illinois' position against his running for the Presidency was reiterated and after some argument, [redacted] reluctantly agreed not to run. (C) (U)

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It was also subsequently learned that at the convention, [redacted] did announce he was a candidate for the Presidency of the State NAACP and that this announcement caused the convention to reconsider candidates for this (C) (U)

office and in the maneuvering that followed [redacted] announcement, a new candidate was selected and was elected President. [redacted] then ran for the Third Vice President of the State NAACP and was elected to this position. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/21/63) (U)

On January 15, 1964, the sub-committee of the CP of Illinois active in the Chicago Chapter, NAACP, held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

The main item on the agenda at this meeting was the problem which had developed within the CCCO over the School Board question between the conservative and militant elements within the CCCO. It was stated that the CP of Illinois' position in this fight was that unity must be maintained in the CCCO. During this meeting, those CP members active in the NAACP were cautioned that in their work in the NAACP they should avoid the head-on collision in the Executive Board of the NAACP on the question of whether the NAACP should or should not support the suggested school boycott. It was stated that although the NAACP does not agree that the boycott of the schools is advisable, they will not take any action that will be detrimental to those who will conduct the boycott. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/16/64) (U)

On March 8, 1964, the sub-committee of the CP of Illinois active in the NAACP held a meeting at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the fact that the President of the Chicago NAACP had undertaken steps to remove [redacted] as the NAACP delegate to the CCCO. (U)

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It was the decision of this meeting that no steps should be taken at this time to fight the head of the Chicago NAACP on this question. It was stated that if steps were actually taken to remove [redacted] then the CP members active in the NAACP would fight such a move. (U)

(CG T-3, 3/9/64) (U)

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In early April, 1964, [redacted] contacted a representative of the CP of Illinois leadership and advised this individual that he, [redacted] had been removed as a delegate from the NAACP to the CCCO. Also at this time [redacted] indicated that a new delegation had been selected to the CCCO and that [redacted] was one of four individuals who made up this delegation. (U)

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(CG T-3, 4/6/64) (U)

On April 26, 1964, a CP, USA sub-committee on NAACP affairs was held at the Chelsea Hotel in New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to formulate plans for the forthcoming NAACP Convention which was scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., June 22, 1964, through June 29, 1964, and further to analyze the role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP. Among the individuals attending this meeting was [redacted] of the CP of Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, [redacted] addressed the group and stated that the problems facing the CP today in connection with the civil rights struggle and the NAACP are two-fold, namely, to plan on the tactics and program to be utilized in connection with the forthcoming NAACP Convention in Washington, D. C. and to evaluate the role of the NAACP in the current civil rights struggle. (U)

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[redacted] also indicated that many people have taken negative attitudes toward the role of the NAACP, stating that the NAACP is not militant enough and was not taking a direct action approach to the civil rights struggle. (U)

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Attend. [(CG T-6, 4/28/64)] (U)

On June 29, 1964, a meeting of the CP, USA Negro Commission was held in New York, New York. Among those present for this meeting were: (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JAMES JACKSON
PHIL ~~BART~~
[redacted] NY
HENRY WINSTON
GUS HALL
CARL WINTER
MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

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(U)

During this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT reported on the National Convention of the NAACP, which had been held in Washington, D. C. LIGHTFOOT claimed that after the March on Washington, the NAACP lost touch with the school integration struggle in the North. He noted that the NAACP has its highest membership in its history and the highest financial support. LIGHTFOOT noted that ROY WILKINS, head of the NAACP, in his keynote address at the convention, stated that the NAACP was opposed to demonstrations for the sake of demonstrations and is also opposed to irresponsible demonstrations. (U)

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LIGHTFOOT also reported that WILKINS took "pot shots" at the extreme left, saying that the extreme left had a negative attitude toward the Civil Rights Bill. (U)

With respect to the CP, LIGHTFOOT said that the CP must make a determined effort to strengthen its Negro youth leadership. LIGHTFOOT also noted that he and JIM JACKSON had been in attendance at the convention and were widely accepted. (U)

[(CG T-4, 6/29/64)] (U)

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k) CP of Illinois Caucus Active
in the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC)

attended On Wednesday evening, December 12, 1962, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were EARL DURHAM, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, [redacted] HERB WRIGHT, [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

ILL b6 b7C

It was announced at the outset of the meeting that the meeting was called to discuss the opinions and estimates by the CP of Illinois of the local NALC leadership. It was also pointed out that during the discussion, the CP's program in connection with the NALC would also be discussed. (U)

During the meeting, a report was given on the latest developments of activities within the Chicago NALC and it was reported that the Grievance Committee of the Chicago NALC had agreed to undertake a program to fight the discriminatory hiring practices at the Motorola Corporation and Reynolds Aluminum Companies. It was also reported that the NALC would continue to fight all businesses that discriminate and had among others selected the shopping area at 63rd Street and Halsted where there were such businesses. (U)

It was stated at this meeting that the proposed program of the NALC was indeed a broad program and that it could not be accomplished without the aid and cooperation of white trade unionists as well as aid from white progressives. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who attended this meeting, spoke on the NALC program and stated that the CP of Illinois and its members must learn to work correctly in a situation such as had been explained and that the CP of Illinois members in the NALC must direct the thinking of the NALC leadership into correct channels. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP should use all of its efforts to assist the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and their program in order that the NALC could single out specific labor unions that discriminate against the Negro as well as work out solutions for these specific unions. (U)

[(CG T-7, 12/18/62)] (U)

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On January 17, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was in attendance, indicated that he had recently returned from New York City where he had met with CP forces who were active in the NALC in that area and he advised that the New York forces were concerned with getting certain projects off the ground, particularly the proposed March on Washington which had been instituted by the NALC. (U)

LIGHTFOOT, in his remarks, noted that in the CP of Illinois there was a task for the various Party members in the local chapter of the NALC to influence NALC thinking in regard to the March on Washington in order that the March on Washington plans could develop and take the direction of the proposals advanced in New York City. LIGHTFOOT proposed that the CP members active in the NALC Executive Board in Chicago influence the Executive Board in designating a delegation to visit Governor KERNER and Mayor DALEY and urge these leaders to use their official positions to fight discrimination among the many people with whom the state and city were doing business, particularly to place emphasis on those contractors who are guilty of discriminatory hiring practices. LIGHTFOOT also proposed that this delegation insist that the Governor sign a statement which would indicate the State of Illinois opposes discrimination in its hiring practices. (U)

[(CG T-7, 1/29/63)] (U)

On March 12, 1963, the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was called for the purpose of attempting to try and win an immediate victory at the Motorola plant in Chicago, Illinois, relative to that plant's discriminatory hiring practices against Negroes. (U)

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At the outset of the discussion during this meeting, some criticism was voiced as to the fact that the NALC had not organized sufficient broad forces to insure success in this campaign. It was pointed out that the local Chicago NALC Executive Board objected to the idea of involving other organizations in this particular fight. It was suggested during the meeting that a specific subcommittee of the NALC be created to work on the Motorola issue and it was suggested that this subcommittee, made up in part of CP members, could then contact the various other civil rights organizations in Chicago and obtain their assistance. (U)

[(CG T-7, 3/29/63)] (U)

On October 31, 1963, the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC met at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance at this meeting, stated that those present should discuss the trends within the NALC leadership and, secondly, the program and activities of the NALC. (U)

DURHAM then stated that the CP of Illinois wanted to re-emphasize that the NALC is probably the major organization in the civil rights field and should receive the Party's intensified attention. DURHAM noted that the special contribution to the civil rights movement by the NALC is in its consistent militant struggle on the economic problems facing the Negro workers. DURHAM also stated that, if the NALC could bring into the civil rights movement an organized force of Negro workers, it would help to strengthen the entire coalition. (U)

DURHAM then criticized the role the NALC was playing in the CCCO and noted that the NALC is not forceful in projecting programs or fighting for more unified action. DURHAM instructed the CP members present to attempt to get the NALC Chicago Executive Board to delegate regular responsibility to a select delegation that will report back to the NALC on actions taken in the CCCO. DURHAM also recommended that the NALC should issue a programatic brochure that could be circulated in the Negro community and in the labor movement. This brochure should set forth in capsule form the program of the NALC which would include

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the fight for jobs and, particularly, the long-range approach of federal intervention in the unemployment crisis. According to DURHAM, the brochure should also include support for labor's demands in general for a shorter work week. (U)

[(CG T-3, 11/1/63)] (U)

It was recently learned that FRANK EVANS, National NALC Board member from Cleveland, Ohio, was responsible for the issuance of a press release concerning the NALC before the National Baptist Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, during September, 1963, wherein it was stated that the leadership of the Chicago NALC Chapter has been infiltrated by Communists. (U)

As a result of EVANS' charges, the enlarged National NALC Board meeting was held in Detroit, Michigan, on November 9, 1963. The representatives of the Chicago NALC Chapter attempted to obtain an apology from the National Board regarding EVANS' charges; however, the Chicago Chapter received none. (U)

Relative to these charges, it is to be noted that an NALC investigating committee composed of three National NALC Board members was sent to Chicago in April, 1963, to investigate these charges. It was learned on November 9, 1963, that the National Board granted clearance to the Chicago Chapter to continue as before over and above the objections of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National President of the NALC, who reportedly continues to believe that there are some Communists in the Chicago Chapter. (U)

[(CG T-7, 11/15/63)] (U)

On October 7, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

It was announced at the outset of this meeting that the meeting was to discuss the candidates who were running for NALC offices in the pending election. (U)

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During the discussion which occurred, it was pointed out that some of the candidates for position on the Executive Board of the NALC were individuals who were attempting to split the NALC. DURHAM instructed those present that CP members active in the NALC must find a way to work in unity with these people. DURHAM instructed that all efforts possible should be taken to discourage further efforts by the group which was trying to bring about the split in the membership of the NALC without losing the friendship of these individuals toward the Party. (U)

This meeting concluded with the plan that the subcommittee would meet following the NALC elections and outline a new CP plan of work which then could be introduced at the next NALC Executive Board meeting. (U)

[(CG T-5, 10/14/63)] (U)

On October 31, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the work of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance at this meeting, was the first speaker and advised the group that he desired to apprise those in attendance of the latest CP policy for those members who were active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. DURHAM advised that the main point was the CP policy relative to a National NALC meeting or conference which was to be held in Detroit, Michigan. DURHAM stated that all CP members who possibly could should attend the meeting in Detroit for the purpose of making sure that the Chicago Chapter of the NALC does not make a move to withdraw from the National NALC. (U)

DURHAM instructed that the CP of Illinois members should use the influence they possess with other members of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC to attend the meeting in Detroit and also do whatever they could individually and as a group to prevent the Chicago Chapter from withdrawing from the National organization. (U)

[(CG T-5, 11/12/63)] (U)

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On January 20, 1964, the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC held a meeting at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, EARL DURHAM, who was present, spoke of the problems of the civil rights movement as viewed by the CP. The main theme of DURHAM's remarks was that there was not as yet a concentrated effort to make the civil rights movement reflect the problems of the working class. DURHAM also criticized the fact that the civil rights movement had failed to develop struggles dealing with the overall economic problems of the Negro people. DURHAM stated that, because of these conditions, the CP of Illinois felt very strongly that there should be some reorganization of the CP's efforts in these areas. (U)

DURHAM continued and noted that it was the opinion of the CP of Illinois that the civil rights movement in Chicago had boxed itself in over the School Board question. DURHAM noted that it was a legitimate struggle but, as a result of the reaction of the "ultra right" against any approach in the integration of Chicago's schools, all civil rights organizations have become too concerned with this central problem. DURHAM instructed that the CP felt there should be an attempt to deepen the civil rights movement both with a deeper analysis of the problem and also with more concrete organization of the masses of the Negro people. (U)

DURHAM concluded his remarks by noting that in line with the CP of Illinois' opinion, the CP of Illinois State Board had already discussed the reorganization of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and had indicated that it would try to coordinate the CP's efforts toward developing a more concentrated approach. (U)

In the discussion that followed DURHAM's remarks, it was stated that the NALC was having some difficulty in the Negro struggle because the NALC did not have a complete program. This was attributed to the fact that several organizations who were represented in the NALC were still not pulling their full weight in the struggle. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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DURHAM then remarked that it was the proposal from the CP of Illinois State Board that the character of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on the NALC be changed to include Party and non-Party people. DURHAM instructed the members present at this meeting to consider various individuals for membership on the new NALC subcommittee and that eventually a plan of work for the NALC would be discussed at a Party caucus that would detail some of the problems within the NALC, such as, the Negro apprenticeship program. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/21/64) (U)

On February 17, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

EARL DURHAM, who attended this meeting, announced that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the participation of the NALC in the proposed school boycott in Chicago, Illinois. DURHAM noted that there was not as yet an individual organizational expression by the NALC on the boycott although there had been several actions taken by some of the organizations supporting the boycott. DURHAM pointed out that the success of the boycott is necessary from the standpoint of the CP in order to prevent the right wing conservative element from splitting the civil rights movement in Chicago. (U)

DURHAM instructed the CP members active in the NALC to explore the possibility of a small picket line against one of the Chicago City Aldermen over the following weekend. Also, he urged them to have the NALC speak out independently on the boycott. (U)

(CG T-3, 2/18/64) (U)

On March 2, 1964, a meeting of the subcommittee of the CP of Illinois active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was opened by EARL DURHAM who reported that there would be a two point agenda for the meeting which was as follows: (U)

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1. The formation and outlook for the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC;

2. Some specific problems around the coming NALC conference on labor.

(C) (U)

DURHAM then explained at the meeting that the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC was to act as an arm of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission which had recently been reorganized. He stated that the subcommittee should be composed of CP and non-CP people. DURHAM then advised that he proposed that the following constitute this subcommittee: (C) (U)

HERB WRIGHT
JONNIE MAE BAIRD
[redacted]

(C) (U)

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DURHAM then stated that the above indicated individuals would compose the CP of Illinois collective that would attempt to carry out the CP program within the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. DURHAM cautioned that the subcommittee should avoid trying to be a second Executive Board of the NALC and should avoid any sectarian approach to the problems of the NALC. (C) (U)

Relative to the coming NALC conference on labor, DURHAM stated that certain specific assignments should be made to guarantee its success. Those present then discussed the need for having the call for the conference printed immediately and mailed and also it was indicated that plans should be made to include obtaining Negro trade union leaders to lead panels and discussions at the conference. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 3/3/64) (C) (U)

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The Chicago NALC Chapter is sponsoring a conference under the name of "Crisis in Labor" to be held April 4 and 5, 1964, at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Workshops are to be conducted on the following topics: (U)

1. Legislation on the civil rights fight
2. Automation
3. Industrial relocation and problems
4. Economics of JIM CROW and labor

(U)

At a recent meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on NALC work, the committee worked out a program for the "Crisis on Labor" conference. This program is to be presented to the leadership of the Chicago NALC Chapter. The CP of Illinois subcommittee suggested various people as chairmen for the workshops and they further recommended certain people to participate in the workshop as speakers. [redacted] a member of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on NALC work, was recommended to act as a speaker for one of the workshops. (U)

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Also at this meeting a committee was set up to present this program to the Chicago NALC; however, it was later learned that the committee had not functioned. (U)

It was further learned that eventually a member of the CP subcommittee on NALC work met with the head of the NALC in Chicago in order to implement the CP program at the conference. As a result of this meeting, [redacted] and HERB WRIGHT, the latter a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, were accepted to each chair one of the workshops. (U)

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It was also learned that at a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board held on March 24, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, instructed [redacted], Educational Director, CP of Illinois, that, if at all possible, he, [redacted] attend the "Crisis on Labor" conference and participate in one of the workshops. (U)

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(CG T-7, 3/27/64) (U)

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On March 18, 1964, a meeting of CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and others was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

The main item discussed at this meeting was the NALC conference entitled "Crisis in Labor" which was to be held on April 4 and 5, 1964, at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Those attending this meeting were as follows: (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
EARL DURHAM
[redacted] (U) b6 b7C
WIL JONES
[redacted] b6 b7C
HERB WRIGHT

EARL DURHAM, in discussing this NALC conference, indicated that, to date, 59 delegates had registered to attend the conference and it was hoped there would be at least 350 delegates in attendance. It was noted that many of these delegates would come from local unions. (U)

DURHAM also noted that, to date, only two Negroes had accepted and offered to speak before this conference and these Negroes were United States District Court Judge JAMES B. PARSONS and Alderman CHEW. DURHAM indicated that 17 white persons had accepted and DURHAM noted that, since this was a Negro organization sponsoring the conference, the conference should be headed by Negro people. (U)

During the discussions at this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT mentioned certain likely individuals to lead the various workshops which would be established at the conference. (U)

Also discussed at this meeting was the question of who should give the keynote address and it was decided only that the address should be given by a local person and that this person should come from the local chapter of the NALC. (U)

(CG T-5, 3/19/64) (U)

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On March 26, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the work of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the discussions at this meeting, it was indicated that all CP of Illinois members should work in whatever way possible to insure a large attendance at the NALC "Crises in Labor" Conference. It was stated this effort should be done through the different unions in which CP of Illinois members were active. It was also instructed that the leadership of those unions wherein the CP of Illinois was not represented should be contacted and encouraged to send delegates to the conference. (U)

[(CG T-5, 4/9/64)] (U)

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On March 26, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on NALC work was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, the NALC "Crisis in Labor" conference to be held at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on April 4 and 5, 1964, was discussed. (U)

During this discussion, resolutions that should come out of the conference were discussed and the following possible resolutions were suggested: (U)

1. War on poverty

2. Filibuster before Congress regarding the National Civil Rights Act (U)

3. A shorter work week

4. A resolution on organizing the unorganized

[redacted] one of the members of this subcommittee who was present, was given the responsibility of contacting the appropriate officials within the Chicago Chapter of the NALC to see that these suggestions were carried out. (U)

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(CG T-7, 4/10/64) (U)

On April 9, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

EARL DURHAM, who attended this meeting, led a discussion on the "Crisis in Labor" conference sponsored by the NALC at the University of Chicago on April 4 and 5, 1964. (U)

During this discussion, it was pointed out that the conference had been very successful and had outlined some of the aims that the CP of Illinois has tried to make successful within the NALC. It was also stated that the conference had (U)

(U)

[redacted] (U)

presented a means of bringing A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Head of the NALC, closer to the Chicago Chapter, NALC. It was stated that this was of great significance to the Chicago Chapter, NALC, even though the CP disagrees with many of the opinions and policies of RANDOLPH. (C) (U)

It was suggested during this discussion that the CP members active in NALC immediately begin to work on the preparation of resolutions for the next NALC conference which will coincide with RANDOLPH's ideas on policies for the NALC. It was stated that the CP of Illinois should draft three or four resolutions to be introduced to the local NALC chapter in order that the local chapter could then present these resolutions at the next NALC conference. It was pointed out that it would be up to the CP of Illinois forces working with the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, to draft these resolutions so that the local chapter would want to introduce them. (C) (U)

Also discussed during this meeting was the fact that the National NALC Convention would be held May 29, 30, and 31, 1964, at Cleveland, Ohio. It was stated that it had not been decided by the Chicago Chapter, NALC, how many delegates and alternate delegates from the chapter would be allowed to go to this convention. (C) (U)

EARL DURHAM stated that at least one person from the CP of Illinois group should be present at the NALC Convention as a regular delegate. He also stated he was in favor of having as many observers from Chicago as possible in attendance at this convention. It was suggested that [redacted], a member of this CP subcommittee, should be the regular delegate as he was the most active person the CP had in the NALC and had been able in the past to get excellent support from the NALC Chicago Chapter Executive Board. b6 b7C (C) (U)

[(CG T-5, 4/23/64)] (C) (U)

On April 23, 1964, an Executive Board meeting of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at the Packinghouse Center in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

 [redacted] (U)

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During this meeting, discussions of plans for the coming convention of the NALC to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 30, and 31, 1964, were discussed. During this meeting, the Executive Board elected [redacted] Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. During the meeting, [redacted] proposed that the Chicago Chapter draft a resolution on jobs for the National Convention. (U)

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Also during this meeting, a proposed resolution was presented relative to the anti-Communist clause in the Constitution of the National NALC. (U)

When this resolution was proposed, strenuous objections were introduced relative to the resolution inasmuch as it was felt nothing should be said by the Chicago Chapter relative to the anti-Communist clause in the Constitution because it was felt this would only tend to open an old "wound" and create friction between the national leadership and the leadership of the Chicago Chapter. (U)

(CG T-5, 5/14/64) (U)

On April 19, 1964, it was learned that on that date, [redacted], and the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC, had discussed the CP's plans for the NALC Convention scheduled for Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 30, and 31, 1964. During this discussion, [redacted] was instructed, as a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, for this convention, to prepare three resolutions for the convention. One of the resolutions was to be on jobs, one on peace, and one on the civil rights issue. Also, it was learned that during this discussion, [redacted] was again told to be sure he was one of the voting delegates to this convention from the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and that, if other CP of Illinois members could not be a delegate, [redacted] was to see that it was suggested that a large number of observers from the Chicago Chapter be sent to the convention and, in that manner, other CP of Illinois members active in the NALC could be present at the convention. (U)

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(CG T-5, 4/23/64) (U)

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On April 28, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, discussions centered around the coming NALC Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. During this meeting, it was suggested that the CP of Illinois representatives from the Chicago Chapter, NALC, to the convention attempt to have the convention create a program which would call for better jobs for Negroes, a shorter work week, more Federal work programs, such as, for schools, roads, houses, and so forth. It was stated that the program should also provide for educational jobs throughout the United States. The CP members at this meeting were instructed that this program created for the NALC should be raised from the floor of the convention by the Chicago delegates rather than by resolution. (U)

[redacted] who was present for this meeting, was told that she should raise these questions from the floor if she were a delegate. (U) b6 b7C

Also during the discussion, it was pointed out that the president of the local Chicago Chapter desired to write a resolution on the anti-Communist clause in the Constitution of the NALC. It was stated that the proposed resolution would delete the anti-Communist clause entirely from the Constitution. (U)

The CP members present at this meeting were instructed to see to it that such a resolution was not introduced if possible. It was pointed out that the resolution had already been written and that it would be difficult to forestall its introduction at the convention. It was stated that more consideration would be given before a final decision would be reached by the Party relative to this resolution. (U)

(CG T-5, 5/14/64) (U)

On May 7, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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During this meeting, [redacted], who was in attendance, reported to the Commission on the NALC Convention scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in late May, 1964. [redacted] reported that the Chicago Chapter, NALC, would be allowed to have six voting delegates at this convention and as many observing delegates as possible. [redacted] also reported that the CP caucus within the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had met and discussed possible persons to be considered as voting delegates to this convention; however, no decision had been reached. (U)

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[redacted] also reported that the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had prepared two resolutions for the convention, one on jobs and one on the anti-CP clause in the NALC Constitution. He stated that these resolutions would be forwarded to the National Office of the NALC. [redacted] also reported that there was no way to stop the anti-CP resolution from being sent to the National Office but, if at all possible, the CP of Illinois members within the NALC would try to prevent this resolution from being sent to the convention hall. (U)

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[(CG T-5, 5/14/64)] (U)

On May 21, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the NALC Chicago Chapter was held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, [redacted] who was in attendance, gave a report in which he stated the plans by the Chicago Chapter, NALC, for the coming convention of the NALC were very poor insofar as the Chicago Chapter was concerned. He reported that the Chicago Chapter had only agreed on two resolutions which were resolutions on jobs and a resolution that attacked the anti-Communist clause of the NALC Constitution. [redacted] reported that the resolution to eliminate the anti-Communist clause of the NALC Constitution was prepared by the Chicago Chapter, NALC, so that it would be made clear at the convention that the national leadership of the NALC would not again put any other NALC Chapter in an embarrassing position as the Chicago Chapter was previously. [redacted] reported that the resolution states that no officer of the NALC will bring charges against any individual or chapter without first having a hearing. (U)

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Following [redacted] report, the individuals present at this CP meeting were instructed that they should not permit this resolution to become a bone of contention at the coming convention. It was stated that such a resolution would only sidetrack other discussions on program and, since the Chicago Chapter had won its fights with the National Office on the Communist problem, the matters should be left alone. (U) b6 b7C

Also during this meeting, HERB WRIGHT and [redacted] raised the fact that the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was falling apart and that the trouble was caused by the present leadership of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. (U) b6 b7C

Also during this discussion, it was disclosed that the delegates to the NALC Convention as far as the CP of Illinois was concerned are [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 5/22/64)] (U)

On May 26, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at Chicago, Illinois. (U)

It was reported during the discussion at this meeting that six delegates from the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had been selected to attend the National NALC Convention. It was also stated that three alternate and observing delegates had been selected. It was pointed out that [redacted] was one of the voting delegates to this convention and [redacted] was one of the alternate and observing delegates. (U) b6 b7C

During this meeting, EARL DURHAM instructed [redacted] and [redacted] who were in attendance, to see to it that the delegates fight for the NALC to continue its campaign for jobs for Negroes and also to get the NALC to adopt a policy of participating in political activities as a national group. [redacted] and [redacted] were also told to use their influence wherever possible to encourage the NALC to work out the program of raising funds so that the NALC could have the necessary means of operating their offices in major cities. (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-5, 6/4/64)] (U)

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On May 28, 1964, it was learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had met with CP members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and discussed the NALC National Convention scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. LIGHTFOOT disclosed during this meeting that the CP intended to follow the developments of this convention very closely and that the CP of Illinois delegates to this convention from the Chicago Chapter, NALC, should work very closely with other CP members from other chapters who would be in attendance in order to formulate CP strategy at the convention. LIGHTFOOT also noted that [redacted] of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had agreed to run for National Vice-President of the NALC and LIGHTFOOT stated that CP people at the convention had been instructed to give [redacted] all possible support. The CP of Illinois delegates to this convention were instructed to get in touch with COLEMAN YOUNG when they arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, inasmuch as COLEMAN YOUNG would be responsible for planning CP strategy at the convention. (X) (U)

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Mich
Ohio

[(CG T-5, 6/4/64)] (X) (U)

On May 30, 1964, there was a CP caucus of CP members in attendance at the Fourth Annual Convention of the NALC which was held in the Pick-Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. (X) (U)

Five CP members, three from New York and two from Chicago, attended this meeting. COLEMAN YOUNG of Detroit, Michigan, was to have been present at this meeting and was to have been responsible for planning strategy which the CP forces were to follow at this convention. YOUNG was also to have a list of CP members who were to be in attendance at the convention in order that all could be contacted and apprised of CP planned strategy. COLEMAN YOUNG did not show up for the caucus meeting or convention and, therefore, there was no planned strategy for the CP forces at this convention. (X) (U)

At this caucus meeting, there was a discussion concerning the NALC Executive Board meeting held May 28, 1964, and it was pointed out at this Board meeting A. PHILIP RANDOLPH spoke against having the NALC participate in political activities. (X) (U)

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It was stated that RANDOLPH received heavy opposition to his point of view from the other Executive Board members. It was stated that the Board decided that RANDOLPH should draw up a resolution for the NALC as an organization to participate in political activities. Also in those discussions, the Executive Board also decided that the NALC should continue its fights for jobs for all people and should double its membership between now and the end of 1964. (U)

(CG T-5, 6/5/64) (U)

The Fourth Annual Convention of the NALC was held at the Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 30 and 31, 1964. (U)

The CP members recognized in attendance at this convention were as follows: (U)

[redacted]

AGNES ANGLIS - New York

[redacted]

Ohio

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At the first session of this convention on May 30, 1964, various committees for the convention were selected and the committees where CP members were assigned were as follows: (U)

Resolutions Committee - [redacted]
Organizational Committee - [redacted]
Political Action Committee - [redacted]

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During this convention, [redacted] from Chicago was nominated as a National Vice-President and this nomination was objected to by the members. [redacted] also from Chicago, spoke on behalf of [redacted] nomination and, after [redacted] speech, the objections filed as to [redacted] were withdrawn and she was considered a nominee for the position of National Vice-President. Subsequently, [redacted] was elected to this position.

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(CG T-5, 6/5/64) (U)

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On June 22, 1964, the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in NALC work met at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Among those individuals in attendance for this meeting was [redacted] a member of this subcommittee who was now a National NALC Vice-President. During the meeting, [redacted] read a letter which had been prepared by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH which called for a meeting of the National Executive Board of the NALC. In this letter, RANDOLPH proposed to call a national civil rights summit meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., in either September or October, 1964. Those in attendance then discussed ways and means of how [redacted] could possibly influence the National Board of the NALC in connection with this proposed civil rights meeting. During this discussion, it was pointed out that RANDOLPH's letter stated that all civil rights organizations were to be united at such a summit meeting or convention; however, RANDOLPH's letter specifically stated that Communists were not welcome at this meeting. (U)

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Also during the course of this meeting, [redacted] raised the question that the finances of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, were in very bad order and that the current financial secretary of the chapter was either failing to deposit the money she received or else was using it for her own purposes. (U)

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EARL DURHAM then directed the CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, to raise this financial question as a crucial issue and request that the financial secretary be replaced. DURHAM also directed that the CP of Illinois members active in the NALC move to eliminate the dead-wood on the NALC Chicago Chapter Executive Board. (U)

(CG T-7, 7/17/64) (U)

It was learned in early July, 1964, that JESSE GRAY of the National Organization Act was scheduled to meet with the Chicago Chapter, NALC, Executive Board on July 9, 1964; however, JESSE GRAY did not appear at this meeting. (U)

(CG T-3, 7/13/64) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On July 25, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

At the outset of this meeting, a report was given wherein it was stated that a document had been drawn up which reported the result of a CP caucus meeting at the NALC Convention. It was stated that this document indicated that something new was needed in the NALC in terms of the civil rights struggle or the organization would fold. According to the report, the document called for a new type of organization with emphasis on winning the working class Negroes to the civil rights struggle. It was indicated there was no disagreement at this caucus meeting regarding the necessity for organizing Negro workers into the civil rights struggle; however, there was widespread disagreement within the NALC as to the tactic in bringing this about. (U)

It was further reported that the leadership of the Chicago NALC was in agreement with this new outlook. (U)

EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance, then indicated that at the present time there were many complications present in the Negro civil rights struggle and that it was not just simply a matter of calling for the Negro workers to join this struggle. He stated that it was the feeling of many at this time that the existing civil rights organizations involved in the civil rights struggle are inadequate. He indicated that the experience in Harlem in New York City proves that many of these civil rights organizations do not have a base in the Negro community. DURHAM indicated that no organization or individual was able to influence the direction of the disorder in Harlem in spite of all of the efforts. DURHAM stated that the Harlem participants were not part of the organized civil rights movement; therefore, it was important to discuss how the basic elements of the Negro community could be organized. DURHAM stated that, in view of the experience in Harlem and of the awareness of some of the inadequacies of the existing civil rights organization, the group in attendance at this meeting as "progressives" must develop an approach on how to expand the beliefs of the NALC and at the same time influence already existing working class groups in the Negro community. (U)

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The rest of this meeting was disorganized with everyone speaking out of turn, but the main direction of the discussion was that the NALC was an impotent organization and that something new needed to be added; however, all present were cautious as to how this could come into being. (U)

[(CG T-3, 7/27/64)] (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

3. Plans, Etc., as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media, Such as Written Directives, Press Releases, and the Like

On October 17, 1963, representatives of the CP of Illinois contacted the "Chicago Sun-Times" and the City News Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, and issued the following press release:

"This is a statement by Mr. Claude Lightfoot, spokesman for the Communist Party of Illinois, on the 'school crisis' as a result of [redacted] re-election to the School Board. Public education in Chicago has suffered a terrible setback. The School Board, by permitting the return of [redacted] has bowed to pressure of the pro-segregationist forces.

"Mayor Daley cannot escape the responsibility for this. One is either for the segregation policies of [redacted] or against them. The Board of Education has failed in its responsibility and the Mayor and City Council should demand the resignation of [redacted] and the resignation of the Board."

(CG T-10, 10/17/63) (U)

"The Worker" issue of August 18, 1963, page six, carried an article entitled, "New Era Dawns for Negro People After Century of Struggle." This article carried the by-line of CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT.

At the outset of this article, LIGHTFOOT made note of the fact that the Century of Negro Progress Exposition was to be held at Chicago's McCormick Place August 16 through September 2, 1963, and characterized this exposition as a powerful medium to help combat racist ideology in America. LIGHTFOOT then reviewed the last hundred years of the Negro struggle for equality in the United States and, during this review, noted that the Negro people were still 100 years away from real freedom. He stated that the best illustration of this point is school desegregation because, in the nine years since the Supreme Court decision of 1954, only 7.6 per cent of Negro students in the South have been integrated. LIGHTFOOT noted that based on these figures, it would take another 100 years to carry out what the Court rules should be done with "all deliberate speed."

During his review LIGHTFOOT also discussed the economic status of the Negro worker and after his review concluded that it was not necessary for the Negro to wait another 100 years because a major breakthrough against JIM CROW is possible now.

LIGHTFOOT outlined his reasons for believing such a breakthrough was possible now in the following manner:

1. Negro people's movement was becoming more militant and more unified and would settle for nothing less than freedom now.

2. A large segment of white Americans were in the process of changing old established attitudes and were becoming more sensitive to the need of combating JIM CROW.

3. The United States faced an impasse on many other major problems if it failed to solve the Negro question.

4. America was isolating itself from the entire world as a result of its vicious racism.

According to LIGHTFOOT, all of these checks combined to lay a basis for a realistic estimate that "freedom now" is possible.

LIGHTFOOT continued in his article and noted the necessary steps to bring about what he termed "freedom now":

1. A deepening consciousness of the interrelation of the Negro question to every effort for social progress in the United States.

2. Recognition that in solving the Negro question, special measures are required.

3. An acceleration of the break on the part of the progressive whites and the labor movement with practices of gradualism and tokenism.

4. Deepening and broadening of Negro-white unity, especially of Negro-white labor unity because of their common problems.

5. Further acceleration of the process of unification of the Negro people.

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6. Based on the above process, a foundation must be laid for a fundamental realignment of political forces in the country.

LIGHTFOOT concluded that the fundamental realignment of political forces is essential to success of the Negro freedom struggle and of all other social progress.

LIGHTFOOT in his article next recommended what he termed a tactical approach in order to implement the strategic concept of the problem. He recommended that every conceivable form of struggle must be waged, combining such methods as: legal action; direct action; negotiations; sit-ins; political action; pressures on Government officials; economic action (select buying, work stoppages, and so forth); education and propaganda to combat racist ideology, such as, the Century of Negro Progress Exposition.

The remainder of LIGHTFOOT's article referred to such matters as the need for voter registration in the political action field, the necessity to smash decisively the Dixiecrat - Republican alliance; the all-out support of and participation in the August 28, 1963, March on Washington for jobs and freedom, the protection of the Negro masses in the South as they struggle for the right of the ballot, the initiation of a comprehensive job program of training and placement for Negro youth and the upgrading of the Negro worker generally, the outlawing of Government financial support to JIM CROW in all areas to reduce representation in Congress of states where Negroes are disenfranchised, the securing of passage of a Congressional resolution and the issuance of a Presidential Proclamation outlawing all JIM CROW institutions as incompatible with the Constitution, the appointment of a Negro to the President's Cabinet and the naming of a Negro to the next Supreme Court vacancy, and, finally, the pressing of a political action program in every city and state for a substantial breakthrough in appointments and election of Negro officials at every level of Government.

LIGHTFOOT noted in conclusion that Communists will contribute everything they possibly can to forging unity in the struggle for the goals of the Negro freedom movement. He stated that Communists would make their maximum possible contribution as they have done through several decades.

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On July 30, 1964, a press release was issued jointly by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST, Chairman and Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois, respectively. In this release, LIGHTFOOT and WEST declared that they accused the United States of "violence, adventurism, and anarchistic methods" in civil rights demonstrations.

The statement issued by LIGHTFOOT and WEST sets forth, "individuals have been expelled from the CP previously because they advocated adventurism, violences, anarchistic methods in violation of the CP program and Constitution. It was the use of violence by an off-duty New York Police Lieutenant of murdering a 15 year old boy which touched off the Harlem disturbances. In most cases, the original violence comes from the forces of reaction and racism, often compelling the victims to defend themselves.

"It may be that there are ex-Communists and possibly even provocateurs who parade under false colors by calling themselves Communists, such as, EPTON in New York, a member of the group known as 'Progressive Labor', who were expelled from the CP years ago. The CP bears no responsibility for the actions or statements of these people."

In summation, it is to be noted that the CP of Illinois spokesman categorically rejected Illinois State Attorney General WILLIAM CLARK's charge that Communists seek to promote violence in civil rights demonstrations. It states, "Attorney General Clark may think he can gain votes by indiscriminate and unproven charges of violence by Communists. If so, he is no less irresponsible than the ultra-rightists and other provocative elements."

[(CG T-7, 7/30/64)] (U)

A characterization of Progressive Labor is to be found appended hereto.

On July 28, 1964, LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois leadership representative to the West Side area CP of Illinois Clubs, had stated that the CP of Illinois was opposed to the race riots

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which had occurred in Harlem and that the leader of these riots had no connection with the CP. DISKIN noted that the CP does not want to openly come out against the riots as their position might be misinterpreted. DISKIN also noted that there are certain justifications for the riots which stems from the frustrations of the Negro people in this area of New York City. (U)

DISKIN further claimed that "Trotskyite" forces in New York City are taking advantage of the situation to promote themselves but that the CP was not doing this. (U)

(CG T-1, 7/29/64) (U)

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B. Other Communist Groups

1). Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

US

a. Origin

Mimeographed sheets captioned, "The Colonial War at Home" furnished by one who claims to be a Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) member, reflect the following:

"RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who favored ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and the concept of organized violence.

[(CG T- 14, 9/21/64)] (U)

A Federal warrant was issued August 28, 1961 at Charlotte, North Carolina charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping.

Cuba

RAM follows the writings of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS exiled in Cuba, who is publisher of the monthly newsletter "The Crusader" at Havana, Cuba.

[(CG T-15, 9/21/64)] (U)

b. Aims, Objectives and Ideological Orientation

RAM's ideology follows the Chinese-oriented Marxist-Leninist line and hopes to replace imperialism with socialism. It is dedicated to the overthrow of the white man in the United States through a minority revolution. To accomplish these aims a three-stage plan has been formulated:

The first stage consists of ideological warfare carried on through education and recruitment.

The second stage involves expropriation to secure funds, legal or illegal, by any means whatsoever.

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The third stage will be concerned with direct action and an attempt will be made to replace the existing system of government by any means including violence.

The first stage is currently in operation having originally been scheduled to take one year. However, it is anticipated that this stage may be speeded up to meet the necessity of the times.

It is planned that the second and third stages will be implemented through the use of teen-age youth groups in large cities.

[(CG T-15, 9/17 and 21/64)] (U)

The mimeographed sheets referred to above also reflect the following:

"RAM philosophy may be described as revolutionary nationalism, black nationalism, or just plain blackism. It is the black people of the world (darker races, black, yellow, brown, red, oppressed peoples), [who] are all enslaved by the same forces. RAM philosophy is one of the world...revolution of oppressed peoples rising up against their former slave masters."

The followers of RAM believe that there are no such things as property rights and ownership of private property. It is felt that all rights and powers should be vested in the state including the care and responsibility and use of children. Capitalism is seen as evil while socialism is regarded as the only moral system of government and the only one through which imperialism may be avoided. Soviet Russia is regarded as neo-capitalistic and described as traveling along the same relative path as the United States. The Soviet Union is referred to as revisionist. On the other hand, Chinese communists are seen at present as the only true interpreters of Marxism-Leninism and are the leading power in what is referred to by RAM members as the "Bandung World", that is, non-white. There is no allegiance on the part of RAM members for Chinese communists as a national entity; the main allegiance is directed to the ideal of the non-white world.

[(CG T-14, 9/21/64 and 10/7/64)] (U)

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c. Organization

The literature referred to above contains another section which reads as follows:

"During the summer of 1963, RAM...sent field organizers throughout the North to help local groups organize demonstrations. Through our experience we have developed an organization on three levels of involvement: 1) Field organizers who are full-time organizers with a period of orientation and training in the movement;

"2) Active members who cannot be full time, but actively support RAM by physical, financial and other help and have also been through a period of orientation;

"3) Associate members who have been through a period of orientation but, for reasons approved by the movement cannot give physical support, but do pledge financial support."

[(CG T- 14, 9/21/64)] (U)

d. Leadership

RAM has a collective leadership with officers in Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; New York City, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[(CG T- 15, 9/21/64)] (U)

e. Membership

The membership of RAM is small, selective and secret. It is entirely Negro, however, it plans to expand through the building of a hard core membership of intelligent, militant Negroes. They will eventually enlist the aid of juvenile youth gangs to enlarge their membership and effect their goals.

[(CG T-15, 9/17/64)] (U)

f. Related Groups

The leadership of RAM recently formed the African American Youth Committee (AAYC) to act as a front group for RAM and RAM planned to eventually obtain its membership through AAYC.

RAM started another "front group" called the African American Student Movement (AASM) with chapters in colleges, universities and junior colleges throughout the United States.

(CG T-15, 9/17/64 and 9/21/64) (U)

RAM later decided to change the name of AAYC to African Student Movement (ASM). The purpose of this move was to coincide with the chapter of ASM currently in existence at Roosevelt University, Chicago, and a chapter of ASM to be organized at Crane Junior College, Chicago.

(CG T-14, 10/7/64) (U)

g. Plans

ASM is planning a huge gathering at Nashville, Tennessee, over the Halloween week end and they intend to bring youthful prospective members to Nashville from large northern cities for this affair (1964).

(CG T-15, 9/21/64) (U)

In connection with the Nashville conference, members of RAM and ASM have obtained tentative commitments from at least four individuals, all of whom are youth gang members in the Chicago area, to attend.

(CG T-14, 10/7/64) (U)

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Social type get-togethers on Chicago's west side for members of the various youth gangs are being planned so that the various members of the gang will get accustomed to associating with each other and to pursuing the organizational purposes of ASM. These affairs are being organized at the instruction of the Chicago representative of RAM. (U)

(CG T-14, 10/7/64)

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DET: SJB

2) CHICAGO BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (CBSWP)

A meeting of the CBSWP was held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 10, 1963. During this meeting, [redacted] New York SWP member and National Organizational Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), stated that the only policy of the YSA in connection with SNCC was to give financial aid to SNCC. He also advised on this occasion that one YSA member was the "contributing reporter" with the SNCC publication "Student Action". [redacted] also reported on this occasion that the CP had no interest in SNCC to any degree and that SNCC was not friendly toward the CP. (U)

(CG T-16, 2/11/63) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the YSA, Chicago, as well as a characterization of the National YSA and the CBSWP.

On March 22, 1963, a Socialist Forum was held at SWP Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting a panel discussion was held on civil rights, North and South. Speakers were [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] is from Mississippi and gave the story of the civil rights struggle in the South. He is a field secretary of SNCC. During his remarks, he said that before he became a member of SNCC, he was not opposed to violence and noted that, in fact, he still is not opposed to violence. [redacted] told of police brutalities and injustices toward the Negroes in Mississippi and told of his experiences in fighting for equality in Mississippi and of being in jail.

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[redacted] spoke on civil rights in the North. His report in essence was the social and political aspects of the Negro struggle, which he described as only cover-ups for the real cause, which is economic oppression. b6 b7C

(CG T-17, 3/28/63) (U)

On March 31, 1963, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at Branch Headquarters, Room 210, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, [redacted] a member of the CBSWP who was present, gave a youth report. During this report, [redacted] reported on a SNCC demonstration which was held at the Federal Building, Clark and Adams Streets, Chicago, on March 30, 1963. [redacted] reported that after this demonstration, approximately twenty-five individuals came over to CBSWP Headquarters. He reported that as a result, the CBSWP had developed some contacts from Wright Junior College at this meeting. b6 b7C (U)

(CG T-16, 4/3/63) (U)

On April 21, 1963, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at Branch Headquarters, Room 210, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, [redacted] who was in attendance at this meeting, reported on a SNCC conference which was held April 11 - 13, 1963, at Atlanta, Georgia. [redacted] reported that most of the participants at this conference were students and were evenly divided between black and white. He stated that the main emphasis made at this conference was in connection with the Negro voter registration drive in the South and the need for desegregation. [redacted] also reported that in addition to himself, LEROY b6 b7C (U)

[redacted] attended this conference. (U)

(CG T-16, 4/23/63) (U)

On May 19, 1963, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at Branch Headquarters, Room 210, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, [redacted] who was in attendance at this meeting, reported on a Militant Labor Forum meeting. During this report [redacted] stated that forty-one individuals had attended the meeting and eight of those in attendance were Negro youth contacts. [redacted] also reported that at this meeting, $13.00 in literature was sold and $8.00 was paid to [redacted] field secretary for SNCC, who was the speaker at this meeting. (U)

(CG T-16, 5/21/63) (U)

On June 24, 1963, the Executive Committee of the YSA, Chicago, held a meeting at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. The only topic discussed at this meeting was what role the YSA should play in the civil rights movement in coordination with SNCC. (U)

As a result of the discussion at this meeting, the general feeling of the Executive Committee was that the members of YSA would be too busy with "T School" this summer to participate fruitfully with another group. (U)

Another view presented was that the YSA could not afford to fail to join forces with SNCC since the civil rights issue is uppermost in society today. It was pointed out that YSA would possibly be able to increase its Negro (U)

membership by making such a move. (U)

Since dissension developed over this issue at this meeting, the issue was tabled so that a decision might be made before the next meeting of SNCC, which was scheduled for the coming week. It was further decided that if this move is made, only a few YSA members should be sent to the SNCC meeting. These members should take caution in imposing socialistic ideas on individuals in SNCC groups too rapidly. (U)

(CG T-18, 7/22/63) (U)

On July 28, 1963, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at Branch Headquarters, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, [redacted] who was in attendance, reported on the success of the "anti-DALEY" rally held July 4, 1963. [redacted] reported that this rally was organized by [redacted] of SNCC and the Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI). [redacted] reported that there were only 100 demonstrators at this rally along with a few members of the IVI. [redacted] reported that most of the IVI backed out of this demonstration when the signs prepared for the demonstration were too severe. (U)

[redacted] also reported that over 500 copies of "The Militant" and 200 copies of other SWP literature were sold at the rally. He reported that the demonstrators were about half Negro and half white. (U)

(CG T-17, 7/30/63) (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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DET:SJB

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the SWP.

On September 9, 1963, the Chicago YSA held a meeting at 302 South Canal, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, it was announced that plans were being made to participate in a picket line sponsored by the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC, to be held on September 12, 1963. It was stated that this picket would be in opposition to Senator DIRKSEN's stand on open occupancy. It was also stated that YSA members would carry signs and sell "The Militant". (U)

Following the aforementioned meeting, plans were also made for inviting the demonstrators at the SNCC demonstration to YSA headquarters for an informal discussion following the rally. (U)

[(CG T-18, 9/20/63)] (U)

On September 15, 1963, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at Branch Headquarters, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting a report was given on the SNCC demonstration and it was reported as a very poor demonstration as only 800 to 1,000 individuals attended. It was stated during this report that only 250 copies of "The Militant" had been sold at this demonstration. (U)

[(CG T-17, 10/1/63)] (U)

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On August 18, 1963, a CBSWP meeting was held at Branch Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting, [redacted] gave an educational which consisted of a review of the background and history of the Marcus Garby Movement in the United States. During this educational, [redacted] explained that the Garvey Movement, which occurred at about the time of the First World War, advocated the returning of Negroes to Africa. She stated that the SWP's position was the right of self-determination, that is, if the Negroes wanted to integrate or return to Africa, it would be their choice. The SWP position states that this should be the sole choice of the Negroes and the white people should not interfere. (C)(U)

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[(CG T- 16 8/20/63)] (C) (U)

D.C
J.C.

At an August 25, 1963 CBSWP meeting it was learned that [redacted] and [redacted] were the only CBSWP members to attend the August 28, 1963 March on Washington. (C)(U)

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[(CG T- 19 , 8/29/63)] (C) (U)

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A) PICKET LINE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS MARCH 30, 1963

On March 30, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI observed a picket line which formed at 11:00 AM under the auspices of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC. This picket line formed at Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, Chicago, and marched until 1:15 PM through Downtown Chicago to the Old United States Post Office Building (United States Court House), 219 South Clark, Chicago.

The demonstrators numbered approximately 300, which were evenly divided between white and Negro, with youth of college age comprising the majority. The picket line was orderly and no speeches were made. Leaflets were distributed which listed the statistics of the Civil Rights Commission Report, January, 1961, Leflore County, Mississippi. This leaflet reflected that 13,567 Negroes were eligible to vote with only 163 registered. The leaflet noted that on March 27, 1963, ten voter registration workers for SNCC were jailed for leading 150 Negroes to Leflore County Court House to exercise their right to vote. The leaflet set out eleven items of violence which occurred in which was termed a reign of terror to break the SNCC voters' registration drive, at Leflore County, Mississippi, during the past eight months, with the culminating event being on March 28, 1963, when dogs were loosed on 50 of these individuals after they applied to register.

The leaflet further noted that in all of these cases, Federal authorities were notified and protection was requested.

The leaflet in question stated that the current demonstration was part of a national effort calling on the Federal government to exercise its power to protect rights of all citizens to vote in Mississippi. The leaflet urged all to write Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY to intercede immediately and to free arrested SNCC leaders. The leaflet also requested protection for those individuals attempting to vote and for prosecution of those who were obstructing the voting rights. The leaflet also requested that letters and telegrams be sent to President KENNEDY and [redacted] Civil Rights Commission, Washington, D. C., United States Congressmen, local newspapers and radio stations. b6 b7C

Also observed participating in this demonstration was ISHMAEL FLORY, who carried a placard "Black Americans Want Citizenship Now", as well as other individuals who carried placards identified with the AAHA. Also, [redacted] was observed coordinating the picket line. [redacted] was also observed as a member of the demonstration. b6 b7C

On April 1, 1963, CG T-20 (C) (U) advised that he had also attended the protest march and picket demonstration held March 30, 1963, in the Loop area and that this demonstration was under the auspices of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC.

The following individuals were also in attendance at this demonstration:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ISHMAEL FLORY

[redacted]

In addition, CG T-20 advised that FLORY led a group of the persons who participated in the picket who carried banners indicating the group was under the sponsorship of the AAHA. Also, CG T-20 advised that an unidentified group was represented by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that this group distributed leaflets inviting the pickets to have refreshments at 302 South Canal Street after the demonstration.

In connection with the YSA mentioned above, it is to be noted that on April 3, 1963, CG T-16 made available a leaflet which had been obtained at the picket held on March 30, 1963, and this leaflet was entitled, "Come to the Picketeers Oasis". According to CG T-16 this leaflet was distributed at the picket line by members of the YSA and invited the pickets to receive free refreshments at YSA Headquarters, 302 South Canal Street, Room 210, Chicago, Illinois, following the demonstration. (U)

Concerning the YSA, it is to be noted that a characterization of this organization is appended hereto.

Concerning the individuals mentioned above who participated in this picket line, the following is noted:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Concerning those individuals in attendance at the aforementioned picket line held at Chicago, Illinois, on March 30, 1963, the following is noted:

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was dropped from the Independent Socialist League (ISL) membership in October, 1956, at Chicago for non-payment of dues.

[(CG T-21, 11/56)] (U)

A characterization of the ISL is appended hereto.

In April, 1962, it was reported that some non-Party people have been invited to Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) meetings and that [redacted] had attended one of the SWP National Committee Plenum Report meetings. (U)

[(CG T-17, 4/13/62)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a self-admitted former member of District #5 of the CP from April, 1943, to December, 1955, advised in January, 1949, that [redacted] attended a meeting of District #5 leaders held on January 13, 1949, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Regarding [redacted] and her husband [redacted] it should be noted that at the current time the CP of Illinois is at odds with these individuals. The [redacted] are active in the CCCO and are closely associated with and give guidance to [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In the recent past, the CP of Illinois has discussed the feasibility of contacting [redacted] but decided it would do no good since the CP has no influence over the [redacted] The [redacted] at this time are not friendly toward the CP. (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/27/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

ISHMAEL FLORY

It is to be noted that [CG T-3] has characterized ISHMAEL FLORY in a previous section of this report as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

During January, 1961, [redacted] attended a class sponsored by the CBSWP.

[(CG T-17, 1/12/61)] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On April 16, 1963, the leader of the CP group to which [redacted] was assigned discussed the possible reorganization of the CP Club and stated that [redacted] would no longer be coming to meetings of this CP Club. (U)

[(CG T-23, 5/2/63)] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended a fund raising party sponsored by the 29th Ward, CP of Illinois Club, on January 9, 1960. (U)

[(CG T-1, 1/14/60)] (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

B) DEMONSTRATION AT THE ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLATURE, MAY 7, 1963, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Legislature had been stalemated for six weeks concerning various aspects of the administration and the appropriation for the Illinois Public Aid Commission. The Illinois Senate scheduled a hearing on this matter for noon, May 7, 1963. After hearing a few bills not pertinent to this question, the Senate arbitrarily adjourned until 4:00 PM, May 7, 1963. The Senate reconvened at 4:00 PM, May 7, 1963, and within a period of five or ten minutes, adjourned until 10:00 AM, May 8, 1963.

The Illinois Legislature was considering House Bill 755, entitled "Fair Housing Practices Commission". On May 7, 1963, approximately 500 individuals assembled at the Capitol Building apparently being led by an organization referred to as ~~"Englewood Committee for Community-Action"~~. A Special Agent of the FBI observed CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] arrive on the third floor of the Capitol at about 2:20 PM, May 7, 1963. Neither of these individuals made any effort to contact any members of the Legislature and were observed mingling with the crowd in the Rotunda outside the Senate and House chambers. When the Senate adjourned shortly after 4:00 PM, a meeting was observed on the east lawn of the Capitol Building under the supervision and leadership of an unknown minister. There were approximately 150 people in this group. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] were observed standing on the fringe of this group and were not noted to actively participate in the meeting.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted] a reporter for the Peoria, Illinois "Journal Star" who covered these meetings, subsequently advised as follows: b6 b7C

On May 8, 1963, [redacted] who stated he was connected with the Settlement House in Chicago and was interested in the Englewood Committee for Community Action and who was also a professional social worker, approached [redacted] and told her the following story: b6 b7C

The group that met on the lawn of the Illinois Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois, the afternoon of May 7, 1963, was trying to arrange for demonstrations, both at the Capitol Building in Springfield and in Chicago on the morning of May 8, 1963. In addition, they were planning a "sit-in" at the Capitol Building for those people who were staying over in Springfield. [redacted] advised that he became aware of the fact that there were about four or five individuals in the group from an Afro-American organization (AAHA), [redacted] also advised [redacted] that in the group was approximately thirteen or fourteen individuals who allegedly represented SNCC. [redacted] advised that he also became aware of the presence of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he then approached LIGHTFOOT and inquired if LIGHTFOOT was staying over in Springfield that night. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, [redacted] immediately went to the leaders of the group and had a discussion with them. [redacted] advised they would call all demonstrations off and would abandon the "sit-in", as they did not want it to be said that LIGHTFOOT, a Communist, had anything to do with their movement. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At 3:30 PM, May 8, 1963, the hearing of the Executive Committee of the House commenced and LIGHTFOOT was observed in the Rotunda outside of the House chambers being interviewed by the press. At no time was he observed within the House chambers during this committee meeting.

However, regarding [redacted], it is to be noted that a Special Agent of the FBI observed [redacted] admitted to the House chambers based upon an assertion by [redacted] to a House page that he was a newspaper man. [redacted] was observed in the back of the House chambers taking notes as to the name and identity of each person who appeared and testified for the Fair Housing Practices Commission Bill. [redacted] and LIGHTFOOT were observed to leave the Capitol Building at approximately 5:20 PM and proceed to the Illinois Central Railroad Station where they boarded a train for Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 5:45 PM. b6 b7C

Concerning CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, it is to be noted that he has been identified in an earlier portion of this report as Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

Concerning [redacted], it is to be noted that CG T-3 on May 6, 1963, advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois staff and the Midwest representative of "The Worker". (U) b6 b7C

As previously indicated, "The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

C) PICKET DEMONSTRATION,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 13, 1963

On May 13, 1963, at approximately 4:30 PM, a picket-demonstration march was sponsored by SNCC at the Federal Building, 218 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 1,000 demonstrators took part and many of these demonstrators carried placards. Some of the placards read as follows:

"Birmingham is Everywhere"

"Civil Rights North and South"

"Enforce the Law of the Land"

"Human Dignity at Any Cost"

"Jim Crow Must Go"

"American Freedom for All Americans"

At approximately 5:30 PM, the march proceeded six blocks to the Congress Plaza, located at Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, Chicago, Illinois, where an open air public rally was held from 6:15 PM to 7:15 PM. The main speaker at this rally was the prominent Negro comedian [redacted] who spoke about twenty-five minutes to a crowd estimated at 1,500 persons. [redacted] spoke of problems of Negroes in both the North and South and stated that the Southern Negroes are leading the Negroes' fight for human dignity and the right to be an American. He criticized President KENNEDY for not sending troops to Birmingham, Alabama two weeks sooner. He also praised the Southern Negroes

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

whom he stated would eventually win their freedom. He commented that the Negro also has problems in the North, alleging that Chicago is probably the most segregated city in the United States. He remarked that the Northern Negro has greater problems because at least the Southern Negro knows where he stands. He explained his reason for going to Birmingham, Alabama, stating that the Southern Negroes were fighting for his family and he felt obligated to them. In closing, he appealed to the crowd to make America the great country the founding fathers meant it to be. (U)

There was no violence nor disturbance observed and the demonstration and rally were generally peaceful in character and no arrests were made. (U)

Among those observed participating in the aforementioned demonstration were the following: (U)

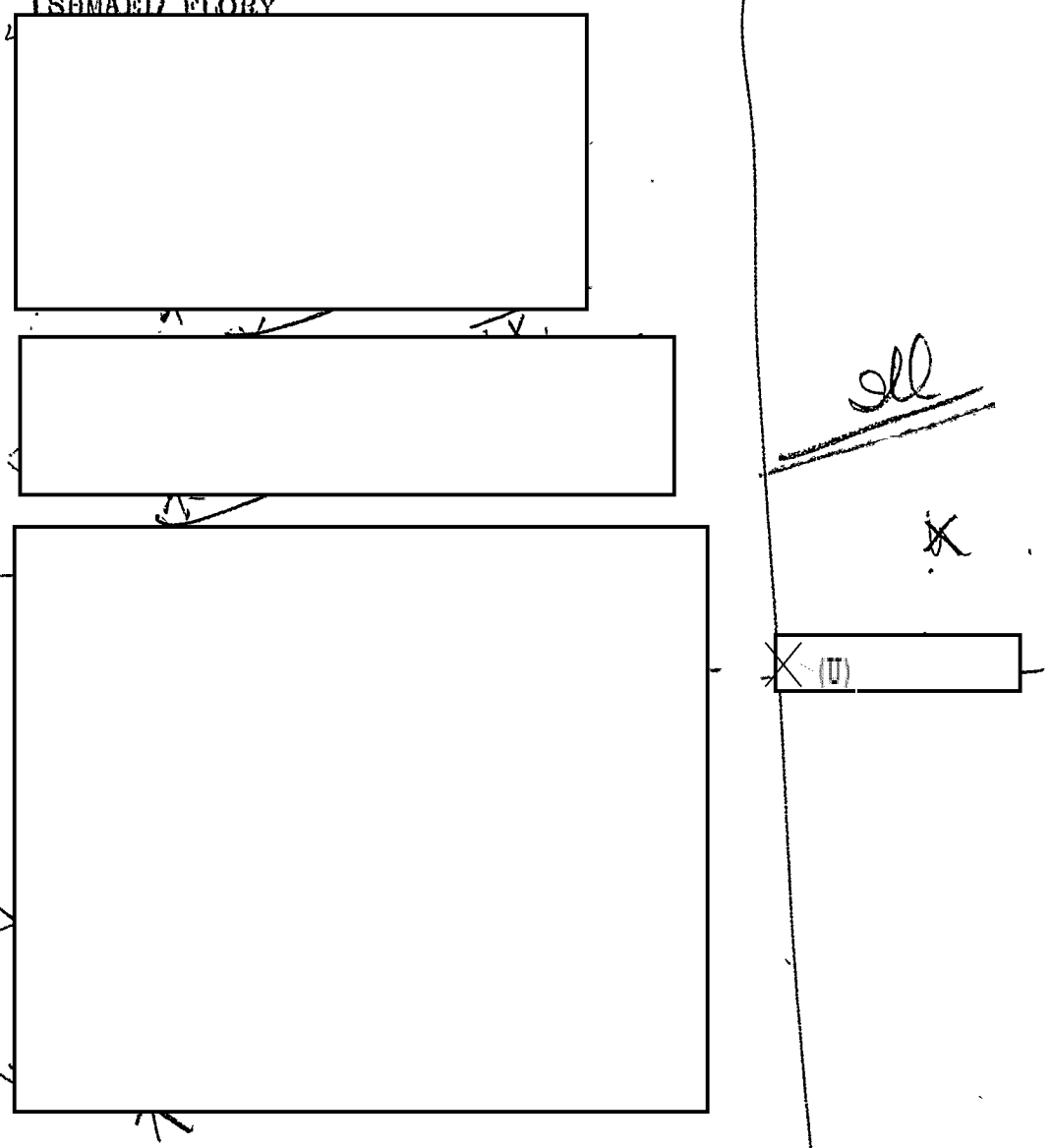
[redacted] b6 b7C

ERNEST DE MAIO

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY



b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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b7C

[redacted]

(CG T-20, 5/13/63 and 5/19/63) (U)

Concerning some of those individuals who participated in the aforementioned picket demonstration held in Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1963, the following is noted:

[redacted]

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A CP of Illinois leader in Chicago, Illinois, stated on October 11, 1962, that [redacted] is one of the individuals employed in the packing industry in Chicago who should be contacted to collect regular financial contributions made to the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-5, 10/15/62) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, on May 7, 1959. (U)

(CG T-2, 5/8/59) (U)

In January, 1964, [redacted] refused to tell his son whether he was or was not a CP member. [redacted] b6 b7C explained to his son he would not answer the question so that his son, if ever asked, could truthfully say he did not know. (U)

(CG T-8, 1/9/64) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On December 18, 1958, [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Pace Setters Club, South Side Section, CP of Illinois, which meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

(CG T-24, 12/22/58) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of June, 1950, was connected with the Vilnis Branch of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T- 25, 6/7/50) (U)

As of March, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Lithuanian Club, CP of Illinois. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T- 26, 3/6/62) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois Southwest Club. (U)

(CG T-1, 3/12/63) (U)

ERNEST DE MAIO

ERNEST DE MAIO was a member of a group of key CP leaders in the Parsons Section of the Illinois-Indiana CP District and paid CP dues up to February, 1957. (U)

(CG T-2, 1/2/57 and 8/15/57) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] has been characterized by CG T-3 in an earlier section of this report as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] has been characterized by CG T-3 in an earlier section of this report as a member of the CP of Illinois Staff and the Midwest Representative of "The Worker". (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

At a meeting of the Willie Mc Gee Club, CP of Illinois, held May 11, 1961, it was announced that [redacted] is considered dropped from the CP due to her lack of attendance at Party affairs. It was stated that [redacted] would have to petition the CP before she would be permitted back into the Party. (U)

(CG T-27, 5/16/61) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of February, 1963, [redacted] was active in the formation of an unnamed organization in Chicago, Illinois, which reportedly follows Marxist - Leninist principles as those principles are advanced by the Chinese Communist leader MAO TSE-TUNG.

(CG T-28, 9/9/63) (U)

RICHARD L. CRILEY

RICHARD CRILEY as of March, 1963, was a member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club. (U)

(CG T-1, 3/6/63) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In March, 1963, it was learned that [redacted] a former member of the CP of Illinois, had recently stated that the Party was not a CP any more. [redacted] claimed she resigned from the CP in June, 1958. She stated the only revolutionary party in the world today is the Chinese. (U)

(CG T-1, 3/6/63) (U)

As of February, 1963, [redacted] was active in the formation of an unnamed organization in Chicago which reportedly follows the Marxist - Leninist principles as those principles are advanced by the Chinese Communist leader MAO TSE-TUNG. During 1963, [redacted] attended meetings of this group and was one of two persons who knew the identities of other groups organized along these same lines. (U)

(CG T-28, 9/9/63) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP in North Carolina between 1950 and April, 1955, advised in January, 1952, that [redacted] attended a North Carolina CP meeting held on December 23, 1951, and stated that he had been in the Party for 14 years at that time. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On May 5, 1963, [redacted] was present at a meeting of the Action Committee for Peace and Friendship held in Chicago. At the conclusion of this meeting, [redacted] was appointed one of the Co-Chairmen of this group to work on discrimination protests, particularly the Southern states outbreaks. (U)

[(CG T-8, 6/5/63)] (U)

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b7C

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Action Committee for Peace and Friendship, also known as Action for Jobs.

[redacted]

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b7C

As of June, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Hyde Park, CP of Illinois Club. (U)

[(CG T-29, 6/17/63)] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

It was learned during January, 1962, that [redacted], a former member of the Garfield Park Club, CP of Illinois, had not been contacted by any of the CP of Illinois representatives since she moved from the West Side of Chicago to the South Side of Chicago. It was also learned that [redacted] was upset over this and had stated she would not join the CP even if contacted because the CP had let her membership become inactive for such a long period of time. (U)

[(CG T-1, 1/31/62)] (U)

BEN GREEN

On December 4, 1963, BEN GREEN was present at a meeting of the combined Evanston and Skokie Clubs of the CP of Illinois. The main topic discussed at this meeting concerned the importance of working to the best advantage in community organizations, and emphasized the application of Marxist - Leninist principles to everyday life. (U)

[(CG T-30, 12/12/63)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In March, 1963, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, a discussion was held concerning the status of two CP Clubs in Albany Park, Chicago. [redacted] a CP of Illinois State Board member, stated that [redacted] was a member of an Albany Park CP Club which had a total of eight members and one problem in regard to this club was that [redacted] had not attended a meeting in over a year and a half and he planned to see her concerning this matter in the near future. (C) (U)

[(CG T-3, 3/26/63)] (C) (U)

[redacted]

On June 15, 1963, [redacted] was present at and chaired the afternoon session of an enlarged meeting of the CP of Illinois State Committee held in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 6/17/63)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a former member of the CP of Illinois; however, [redacted] refuses to speak to CP members. (C) (U)

[(CG T-3, 6/17/64)] (C) (U)

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of April, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the South Side Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-3, 4/30/63)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

By letter dated August 23, 1963, [redacted] announced the termination of his and his wife's membership in the CP. His wife is [redacted] This letter indicated that the [redacted] had been active CP members since 1932. (U)

[(CG T-31, 9/13/63)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On October 5, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF). (U)

[(CG T-32, 10/22/62)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

During October, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting sponsored by the CCASF. (U)

[(CG T-1, 10/22/62)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On September 10, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of a CP Club in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss current integration problems and the civil rights movement in general. Also discussed was the part the CP of Illinois should play relative to these issues. (U)

[(CG T-33, 9/12/63)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C left the CP in 1942 but still believed in Communist theories; however, LAWS felt that society was not ready for Communism.

[(CG T-34, 12/12/50)] (U)

On May 19, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF). (U)

[(CG T-35, 5/22/63)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPF.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 22, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) which was held on that date. (U)

[(CG T-36, 6/28/62)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the FPCC.

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of January 28, 1946, [redacted] was then a leading Communist in the Chicago area. (U)

[(CG T-31, 1/28/46)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted]

During February, 1960, an announcement was issued by the American Forum for Socialist Education. This announcement stated that [redacted] would appear as the principal speaker at an American Forum for Socialist Education meeting scheduled to be held March 18, 1960. (U)

[(CG T-37, 2/19/60)] (U)

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b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] is the name under which [redacted] contributes articles to "The Worker". (U)

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board. (U)

[(CG T-3, 3/5/63)] (U)

[redacted]

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] CP of Illinois Club. (U)

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b7C

[(CG T-38, 3/13/63)] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Staff member of the American Friends Service Committee, attended the annual meeting of the National Committee to Abolish the House on Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) held in Chicago, Illinois, April 27 and 28, 1963. (U)

[(CG T-8, 7/17/63)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the NCAHUAC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of December, 1959, [redacted] was a member of the Ninth Congressional Section, CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-39, 12/4/59)] (C) (U)

[redacted]

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CBSWP. (C) (U)

[(CG T-16, 10/19/64)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of January, 1963, [redacted] was a subscriber to "The Worker". The period of his subscription was to run for six months from October 7, 1962, to April 7, 1963. (C) (C) (C) (U)

[(CG T-40, 1/28/63)] (C) (U)

On October 27, 1963, [redacted] was among individuals who attended the banquet in honor of [redacted] which was held at the Hamilton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-31, 10/30/63)] (C) (U)

Concerning [redacted] it is noted that CG T-3 advised in October, 1963, that [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois Staff. (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of March, 1963, was a current member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club. (C) (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/30/63)] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of March, 1963, was a current member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club. (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/30/63)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of June, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the Chicago Chapter, FPCC. [redacted] also participated in the Cuba tour which was conducted during December, 1960, through January, 1961. This tour was sponsored by the FPCC.

[(CG T-41, 6/15/61)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of May 5, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Board of Directors of the CCDBR. (U)

[(CG T-8, 5/5/63)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

[redacted] b6 b7C

During the period February, 1962, through May, 1963, [redacted] attended classes sponsored by the Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS) which were held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-42, 2/62 - 12/63)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CSSS.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was present at three meetings of the CP of Illinois South Side Club held during the period May 29, 1963, through October 22, 1963. (U)

[(CG T-31, 6/3/63 - 10/25/63)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

During August, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the CCDBR. (C) (U)

[(CG T-8, 8/27/64)] (C) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

[redacted] b6 b7C

During December, 1962, [redacted] attended a party sponsored by the CP of Illinois Garfield Club. (C) (U)

[(CG T-43, 12/17/62)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On September 12, 1963, [redacted] attended a CP Club meeting held in Hyde Park, Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-29, 9/18/63)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In a contact with [redacted] in June, 1960, he admitted he was active in the CP a number of years ago. (C) (C) (C) (U)

[(CG T-~~44~~ 13 6/17/61)] (C) (U)

[redacted] attended a Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) All-Nations picnic held July 4, 1961, at the Caldwell Woods, Chicago, Illinois.

[(CG T-20, 7/6/61)] (C) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the MCPFB.

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the 43rd Ward Club, CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-9, 4/9/63)] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In February, 1962, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA) held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-45, 3/14/62)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois South Side Club. (U)

[(CG T-31, 3/8/63)] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

On October 5, 1951, [redacted] b6 b7C Chicago, Illinois, a member of the CP from 1934 to 1949, advised Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that [redacted] in the late 1940's obtained his job as Field Representative of the then United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, at the insistence of [redacted] who, at the time, was the District Organizer of District 8, CP, USA.

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] at that time was considered by the local CP in Illinois as being a well developed Marxist. [redacted] also attended a meeting of the CP Trade Union Commission in 1949. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of May, 1941, [redacted] who recently arrived in the United States from Cologne, Germany, was an active member of the CP in Illinois. [redacted] has stated that he desires to return to Germany when it became a part of the Soviet Republic and he added that America will someday be a part of the Soviet Republic.

[(CG T-46, 5/27/41)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] attended a MCPFB banquet held Saturday, February 17, 1962, in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-47, 2/21/62)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the MCPFB.

[redacted] as of March, 1964, was a member of the Near North Side Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-9, 3/19/64)] (U)

[redacted]

As of March, 1963, [redacted] was considered a member of the CP of Illinois from the West Side area although not attending meetings due to illness. (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/21/63)] (U)

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Other individuals who were present for the SNCC picket demonstration held on May 13, 1963, at the Old Post Office Building, 219 South Clark Street, and at the Congress Street Plaza, Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, Chicago, are as follows;

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[(CG T-6, 5/14/63)] (U)

Other individuals who were recognized as being in attendance at the May 13, 1963, picket demonstration of SNCC held at Chicago, Illinois are as follows:

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[(CG T-20, 4/11/63)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of December, 1958, was a member of the Pacesetters Club, CP of Illinois. (X) (U)

[(CG T-6, 12/19/58)] (X) (U)

[redacted] in early February, 1964, was in contact with a representative of the CP of Illinois leadership. The purpose of this contact was to determine the position [redacted] should take in support of a forthcoming one-day boycott of Chicago Public Schools. (X) (U) [(CG T-3, 2/7/64)] (X) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] was a current member of a CP Club within the South Side Division, CP of Illinois as of early September, 1957. (X) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-48,9/12/57)] (X) (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] as of April, 1963, was a member of the Pete Levine Club, CP of Illinois, and serves as educational director of this club. (X) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-38,4/3/63)] (X) (U)

[redacted]

In December, 1960, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois. (X) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-49,12/16/60)] (X) (U)

On July 30, 1961, a reception sponsored by the CP of Illinois was held for HENRY WINSTON to celebrate his release from federal prison. [redacted] was among those individuals attending this affair. (X) (U)

[(CG T-5, 9/1/61)] (X) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON was convicted on October 14, 1949, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940. He failed to surrender to serve sentence in 1951 and remained a fugitive until March 5, 1956, when he surrendered. WINSTON remained in prison until June 30, 1961, when his prison sentence was commuted and he was released.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of June 30, 1960, was a member of the 6th Ward Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-6, 7/6/60)] (U)

It was learned in September, 1960, that [redacted] recently requested and obtained a leave of absence from the CP of Illinois for an indefinite period. (U)

[(CG T-3, 9/14/60)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the Lawndale Club, CP of Illinois, as of April, 1961. This club was formerly known as the 24th-28th Ward CP Club.

[(CG T-1, 4/13/61)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of September, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Campus Club, CP of Illinois, and was serving as Chairman of this club. (U)

[(CG T-8, 10/10/63)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

CP of Illinois leaders, as of June, 1962, were interested in maintaining continuous contact with [redacted] a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with [redacted] are to obtain financial contributions from [redacted] and to keep him current on CP policy. (U)

[(CG T-5, 6/4/62)] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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b7C

[redacted] as of June, 1961, was a member of the Chicago Branch, SWP, and had been a member of that branch for the preceding six months.

[(CG T-19, 6/13/61)] (U)

At a meeting of the Northwest Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, held on October 17, 1963, it was suggested that [redacted] be brought into CALL with a view of making him a CP member. (U)

[(CG T-42, 10/21/63)] (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

D. Demonstration, Dunbar High School, Chicago, Illinois, June 19, 1963

On Wednesday, June 19, 1963, a demonstration was held at the Dunbar High School, Chicago, Illinois, which was sponsored by the NAACP, CORE, SNCC and AAHA. The demonstration was a protest against the appearance of [redacted] as a speaker for the Dunbar Vocational School graduating class. The demonstration started around 7:00 pm. and was still in progress at 9:00 p.m. The demonstration was orderly and well organized. Approximately 25 per cent of the demonstrators were white. b6 b7C

[redacted] a member of the Chicago School Board, was opposed in this demonstration because of her position on the School Board and the fact that she had not given the Negro population the support they believed she should have inasmuch as she is a Negro. [redacted] attitude is more in line with the NAACP than any other Negro organization pursuing racial equality for the Negro. b6 b7C

Among those recognized in attendance at this demonstration were ISHMAEL FLORY, [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

(CG T-50,, 6/19/63) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

E. Racial Disturbances in Morgan Park Section, Chicago, Illinois, July, 1963

In July, 1963, demonstrations and violence had erupted in the Morgan Park Section of Chicago between whites and Negroes over the residency of three Negro families in this previous all white area. The CORE sponsored several demonstrations during this period in the Morgan Park Section, and on August 2, 1963, a group of these CORE demonstrators had been arrested and were taken to the Chicago Police Station located at 61st Street and Racine, Chicago. One of these participating CORE individuals was [redacted] (U)

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b7C

Also on August 2, 1963, a meeting of a group of initiators of a new citywide Marxist youth group was being held at the home of [redacted], Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, it was learned that some of the CORE demonstrators had been arrested and taken to the police station. This group of "initiators of the new city-wide Marxist youth group" then went to the police station [redacted] (U)

located at 61st Street and Racine in order to locate [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] was not located; however, at the police station RICHARD CRILEY of the CCDBR was observed at the police station posting bail for the CORE members arrested. (U)

The Marxist Youth Group eventually located [redacted] b6 b7C in the early morning hours of August 3, 1963, at a meeting of CORE in an apartment building at 73rd and Lowe next to a construction site in the Morgan Park area which was also the scene of some racial demonstrations. At this construction site, a large number of Negro and white CORE demonstrators were dumping garbage, broken glass, and so forth, on the construction site in order to hinder the construction of mobile classrooms, the use of which by the Chicago School Board was being protested by Negro citizens on the South Side of Chicago. [redacted] returned with the above group to the [redacted] apartment and, during the meeting that followed, [redacted] reported on the demonstrations and stated that the white parents in the area around 57th Street and Morgan have been stirring up the neighborhood against the Negroes moving in and that the white teenagers then took the initiative and moved out into surrounding Negro areas and had begun attacking Negroes who were found walking singly or in pairs. Word of this spread to CORE and thence to Negro and white gangs on the North and West Sides of Chicago. [redacted] who is a member of the leadership of a gang b6 b7C known as the Egyptian Cobras, stated that it was the intention of these Negro gangs to go down to the South Side of Chicago with shotguns and switchblades and clean up the situation. (U)

The group in attendance for this meeting then held a discussion with [redacted] and [redacted] tentatively agreed to a plan, b6 b7C after a discussion with [redacted] who was present, which was designed to help stop the violence in this neighborhood without resorting to the use of street gangs. The essense of the plan was for this group which was holding the meeting and [redacted] to try to get together Negro and white groups of about 20, among which would be a minister for each group. This group would then go into the area and try to talk these white teenagers out of their violent action. At the same time, the white teenagers would be informed that, if the violence was not stopped,

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

the Negro and white gangs from the North and West Sides of Chicago would move into the area and some real violence would occur. (U)

In regard to the aforementioned plan, it was subsequently learned the following morning, August 3, 1963, there was to be a meeting of a group of ministers on the South Side of Chicago on the afternoon of August 3, 1964, and, therefore, the above plan was held in abeyance until the outcome of this meeting became known. (U)

During the meeting of the group of initiators mentioned above and outside the presence of [redacted] was heard to state that he believed the local chapter of CORE was falling under the influence of the Young People's Socialist League which was responsible for the violent action taken by the local chapter of the CORE at the construction site at 73rd and Lowe. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the Young People's Socialist League is the source of these violent ideas within CORE and that [redacted] a leader of one of Chicago's street gangs, is also a pretty violent person himself. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] indicated that the reason for locating [redacted] and talking to him was so that he could gain the friendship or [redacted] remove him from the influence of the Young People's Socialist League, and try to use [redacted] because of the influence he has upon his large following, both in CORE and in his street gang. [redacted] indicated he would like to use the people being led by [redacted] in various demonstrations and projects initiated by the CP and other progressive movements. At the time the group went looking for [redacted] stated that he would not accompany the group because it would not be a good idea for him to be seen at CORE Headquarters since he, [redacted] is a well known Communist. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-8, 8/3 and 5/63) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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It is to be noted that CG T-8 on October 16, 1964, advised that the Citywide Marxist Youth Group which held a meeting on August 2, 1963, at the home of [redacted] eventually became the organization known as CALL. (U)

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A characterization of the organization CALL is appended hereto.

Concerning [redacted] it is to be noted that CG T-8 advised on July 28, 1963, that [redacted] was the individual in charge of CP of Illinois youth work at that time. (U)

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Concerning [redacted] the following is noted: (U)

As of September, 1963, [redacted] was a member of a CP of Illinois youth collective. (U)

(CG T-8, 9/20/63) (U)

As of September, 1963, [redacted] was a member of a CP of Illinois youth collective in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

(CG T-8, 9/20/63) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

F. March on Washington,
Washington, D.C.
August 28, 1963

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of August 7, 1963, page 16, carried an article entitled, "Area Marchers on Washington to go in Group."

The aforementioned article indicated that on August 28, 1963, from 1,500 to 2,500 Chicagoans would participate in a civil rights march on Washington, D.C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The article indicated that the Chicago Branch, NAACP, had stated that the Chicago group would leave en masse for Washington, D. C., sometime on August 27, 1963, and return to Chicago the evening of August 28, 1963. The article further indicated that various civil rights organizations in Chicago were taking part in this mass effort and that the Chairman of the Chicago Committee for the march was [redacted] b6 b7C President of the NALC.

On July 27, 1963, a meeting of CP of Illinois actives, that is, so-called active members of the CP of Illinois, was held on that date at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a lecture by GUS HALL.

During this meeting, GUS HALL called for the mobilization of the entire CP membership in support of the March on Washington. HALL instructed that as many as possible should go to the march.

[(CG T-42, 7/28/63)]

On July 31, 1963, a meeting of the NAACP, CP of Illinois subcommittee, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the discussion at this meeting, it was proposed that LESTER DAVIS see to it that a special committee of the NAACP in Chicago be set up to help organize the March on Washington.

[(CG T-3, 8/1/63)]

The "Chicago Sun-Times", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of August 6, 1963, page 18, columns 1 and 2, carried an article entitled, "March on Washington Unit Meets". This article reported that the Chicago Committee for the March on Wash ington for jobs and freedom had held its first formal session and that the committee had named the following individuals as members of this committee:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

[redacted] b6 b7C
President of the NALC - Chairman

LAWRENCE LANDRY
Co-Chairman of the Chicago SNCC - Director

Reverend WILBERT N. DANIEL W. N. DANIEL
President of the Chicago Chapter, NAACP - Treasurer

The article stated that the Chicago Committee for the March on Washington for jobs and freedom would coordinate activities of all Chicago area organizations that would be taking part in the Washington March scheduled for August 28, 1963.

On August 6, 1963, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the CP of Illinois State Board meeting, the creation of the March on Washington Committee in Chicago, Illinois, was reported and it was stated that all individuals who desired to go to Washington, D. C., should be cleared through this committee. (U)

(CG T-3, 8/7/63) (U)

The following Chicago persons known to be CP of Illinois members attended and participated in the March on Washington August 28, 1963:

[redacted] D.C b6 b7C
RICHARD CRILEY
[redacted]

(CG T-1, 8/29/63) (U)

The following Chicago youths, as delegates of the Chicago Call for Youth (CALL), the Chicago affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC), attended and participated in the March on Washington August 28, 1963: (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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delegates of Chicago Call for Youth - SDS, D.C

attended March on Washington - 8-28-1963

[redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted]

[CG T-8, 8/30/63] (C) (U)

Relative to the above indicated delegation from CALL, it is to be noted that CG T-42 on August 23, 1963, advised that the following individuals were then members of the CP of Illinois:

[redacted] (C) (U)

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[redacted] (C) (U)

In regard to the CALL delegation that attended the March on Washington referred to above, it is to be noted that CG T-51 on August 21, 1963, advised that the following individuals, members of this delegation, were either present or former members of the organization known as Modern Teens:

[redacted] (C) (U) SDC

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[redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the organization known as Modern Teens.

CG T-8 further informed on August 30, 1963, he had also observed the following individuals from Chicago, who are not affiliated with CALL, at the March on Washington August 28, 1963: (C) (U)

Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD [redacted] DC (C) (U)

[CG T-8 on August 30, 1963, advised that [redacted] was observed August 27, 1963, at the Grand Central Railroad Station, Chicago, Illinois, passing out "The Worker" to those traveling to the March on Washington. (C) (U)

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b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Chicago, a member of the CP of Illinois from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised in August, 1958, that the [redacted] was then self-described as a religious Communist who believed there was a relationship, which he was trying to prove, between science, religion, and Communism.

[redacted]

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b7C

[redacted] referred to above, [redacted] advised on May 23, 1961, that [redacted] attended a May, 1961, meeting of CP of Illinois functionaries held in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] as of June 26, 1963, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[CG T-26, 6/26/63] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The following individuals attended the March on Washington held in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963. These individuals constituted a delegation of Chicago area persons from the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Club (ELF) and also included were some delegates of the Jewish Cultural Club of Chicago (JCCC): (C) (U)

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D.C
Ill

(C) (U)

[(CG T-52, 9/3/63)] (C) (U)

Appended hereto is the characterization of the ELF and the JCCC.

Concerning some of the aforementioned individuals, the following is noted:

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As of August 5, 1963, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-53, 8/5/63)] (C) (U)

as of August 5, 1963, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-53, 8/5/63)] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In early January, 1959, [redacted] was contacted so that she could be brought back into the CP of Illinois; however, [redacted] advised that she was too busy. (C) (U)

[(CG T-53, 1/59)] (C) (U)

[redacted] [redacted] in May, 1954, was an inactive CP of Illinois member due to fear. (C) (U)

[(CG T-2, 5/54)] (C) (U)

[redacted] [redacted] as of October, 1962, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 10/62)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of August, 1958, was then a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-54, 8/58)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a CP member during 1957 to 1959.

[(CG T-55, 11/61)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Information was obtained in March, 1961, which reflected that [redacted] was then a member of the CP. (C) (U)

[(CG T-56, 3/61)] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The "Chicago Daily News" of August 30, 1963, page 1, column 1, carried an article captioned, "The Story of a Protest March Here". This article reported that upon return from the March on Washington, Chicago marchers proceeded to the Sun-Times Building, office of the Sun-Times daily newspaper, and proceeded to picket the building, chanting "Hey, Hey, what do you know? The Sun-Times has got to go".

The article indicates that among the leaders of this delegation were [redacted] and [redacted] who met with members of the Sun-Times Editorial Staff to express their grievance that the white press does not understand the civil rights revolt and the marchers do not expect it to understand. Specifically, they felt the Sun-Times editorial, referring to the March on Washington which appeared in the paper on the preceding day, did not show understanding of the purpose of the March on Washington. According to the article, the delegation said the editorial insinuated the March leaders were not responsible. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of August 30, 1963, was a member of the NAACP, CP of Illinois Club. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 8/30/63) (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] in early September, 1963, advised that he had just completed a trip to New York City and Washington, D. C. He indicated that while in Washington, D. C., he had participated in the March on Washington held in Washington on August 28, 1963. (C) (U)

(CG T-57, 9/18/63) (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of August, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the South Side Club, CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

(CG T-31, 8/24/64) (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:jrn

A meeting of the CP of Illinois 42nd and 43rd Ward Club was held on September 2, 1963, at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, [redacted] gave reports wherein they stated they were present in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, and participated in the events surrounding the March on Washington. (U)

(CG T-9, 9/18/63) (U)

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CG 100-41324
DET: SJB

G.) RACIAL INCIDENT, BEALE SCHOOL, 6006 SOUTH PEORIA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ (U) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The "Chicago Daily News" Red Streak Edition issue of September 4, 1963, page 1, contained an article entitled, "13 Are Arrested Here In School Picketing".

The aforementioned article indicated that on September 4, 1963, a group of twenty-five persons staged a "lie-down" in front of a police squadrol in connection with protest picketing at the Beale School, 6006 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Illinois. The article indicated that the police removed thirteen demonstrators from the school and placed them under arrest. Included in the group arrested was EDWARD HIGGINS. The article stated that the demonstrators had urged the removal of the school's principal and the transfer of their children from the school. All those arrested were charged with criminal trespass on a complaint filed by the school principal, WILLARD JOHNSTON.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" in its Four Star Final Edition, on September 6, 1963, page 20, column 1, carried an article entitled, "Embattled South Side Principal Says He Won't Quit". This article states that WILLARD A. JOHNSTON, Principal, Beale School, 6006 South Peoria, Chicago, was interviewed by "Sun-Times" reporters on September 5, 1963. During this interview, the article states, JOHNSTON asserted his unwillingness to resign his position to conform to the wishes of those persons demanding his resignation and picketing the Beale School.

6/7/85
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REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/30/84

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Declassify on: OADR
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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/30/84
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GAJ/CS 4/12/89

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

The article indicated that "Johnston attributed the racial turmoil to a group of 'dissidents' clustered around the leadership of the Reverend Leon M. Jackson, co-pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, 5435 South Wentworth." The article further stated that the Reverend JACKSON and EDWARD HIGGINS, "Chairman of the South Side Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, cited what they termed racial statements by Johnston". Included among these were the following statements, according to HIGGINS:

Chicago

"I'm free, white, twenty-one, and I'll run this school as I see fit."

"'You people are candidates for the relief roles. You are stupid and ignorant.'"

The article indicated that EDWARD HIGGINS had charged that Principal JOHNSTON was not capable of running this school because of his racist attitude and because JOHNSTON could not work effectively and efficiently with the community.

The article further indicated that Principal JOHNSTON in the interview had insisted that most of the protestors were not parents and for the next month he would not talk to anyone except parents of the youngsters in the Beale School.

EDWARD HIGGINS

As of August 16, 1963, EDWARD HIGGINS was Chairman of the CP of Illinois, South Side Youth Club. (C) (U)

[(CG T- 33 8/16/63)] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

E) RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, 219 SOUTH CLARK STREET, AND THE CONGRESS HOTEL, MICHIGAN AVENUE AND CONGRESS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1963

On September 9, 1963, a leaflet captioned, "March for Civil Rights" was circulated in Chicago, Illinois. This leaflet announced a demonstration to begin at Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN's office at the Old Post Office Building at Clark and Adams Streets at 4:00 PM on September 12, 1963, and then a march to the Congress Plaza, Congress and Michigan Avenue, Chicago. This leaflet stated that "Senator Dirksen, Republican Senate Minority leader from Illinois opposes the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill. We protest his stand."

The leaflet further indicated that the protest march and demonstration was initiated by the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC and further indicated that the co-sponsoring groups were as follows:

~~CORE~~
~~Freedom of Residence~~
~~TWO March on Washington Committee~~
~~NAACP Youth Council~~
~~Non-Partisan Coordinating Committee~~
~~Presbyterian Inter-Racial Council~~
XPresbyterian Council

(CG T-16, 9/9/63) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

On September 13, 1963, a group of individuals of over 1,000 demonstrated in behalf of Negro rights at the United States Court House, 219 South Clark Street and then proceeded to the Congress Hotel, Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, Chicago, where Senator EVERETT M. DIRKSEN was scheduled to address a group of Republican women.

One of the principal sponsors of this demonstration was the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC. The following individuals, all known to be members of the CP of Illinois, participated in this demonstration:

[redacted]

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b7C

In addition to the aforementioned CP of Illinois members, the following individuals, not known to source to be members of the CP of Illinois, were also observed participating in this demonstration: (C) (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[(CG T-42, 9/13/63)] (C) (U)

On September 13, 1963, the following individuals were observed by a Special Agent of the FBI participating in the demonstrations at the United States Court House or at the Congress Hotel:

(U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

ISHMAEL FLORY [redacted] b6 b7C
RICHARD CRILEY [redacted]

[redacted]

In August, 1963, [redacted] who was then a current member of the Garfield Park Club, CP of Illinois, had submitted her resignation from the CP because the CP no longer operated in accordance with the principles of Marxism. (U)

(CG T-1, 8/28/63) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

At a meeting of the 28th Ward CP Club, Lawndale Section, CP of Illinois, held on April 7, 1959, a proposal was made and unanimously passed that [redacted] a member of the 28th Ward CP Club be expelled. (U)

(CG T-58, 4/15/59) (U) b6 b7C

Relative to ISHMAEL FLORY, RICHARD CRILEY, [redacted] and BEN FRIEDLANDER, referred to above, it is to be noted that CG T-3, on September 6, 1963, advised that these individuals as of that time were all current members of the CP of Illinois. (U) b6 b7C

(U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

I) ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF "LOOP BUSINESSES"
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, CHRISTMAS, 1963

An economic boycott of "Loop businesses" in Chicago, Illinois, by a portion of the Negro community was reported in Chicago newspapers during December, 1963.

On December 13, 1963, the "Chicago Daily News" carried an article on page 46, column 4, entitled, "State Reds Back Loop Boycott". This article stated that the CP of Illinois, through its spokesman CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, had pledged itself to "fully support" the boycott initiated by SNCC for the purpose of effecting the discharge of [redacted] Superintendent of Chicago schools.

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b7C

LUKE CARROLL, Managing Editor, "Chicago's American" newspaper, on December 13, 1963, furnished information which indicated that the CP of Illinois had pledged full support to the boycott of Chicago Loop stores, restaurants, amusements, and other enterprises through its spokesman, CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT. This boycott, he advised, is scheduled to continue until [redacted] is removed as Superintendent of Schools because of his obstruction to desegregation. CARROLL further advised that leading Loop businessmen, according to SNCC in Chicago, have insisted that [redacted] remain as Superintendent. The text of a press release furnished "Chicago's American" by CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, according to CARROLL, is set forth below:

"After careful consideration and consultation, I have been authorized to state that the Communist Party of Illinois fully supports the Chicago Area Friends of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee and

the other organizations which are picketing and urging a shopping boycott of the Chicago Loop.

"Powerful Loop businessmen who rushed to Supt. Willis and urged him to withdraw his resignation as superintendent thereby declared themselves to be on the side of those who could keep Negro children and parents in ghettoes.

"In doing so, they no doubt will claim that they exercised their Constitutional right to oppose the quarter million children and their parents who went on a one-day school boycott to express their disgust with Supt. Willis and to demand that he be ousted.

"Therefore, the Loop merchants should be equally tolerant of those children and parents and the thousands who wanted desegregated schools for refusing to buy from them and urging others to do likewise.

"A point has been made that leaders of some Negro organizations have not endorsed the boycott, or even oppose it. This simply shows that on rare occasions there are differences on tactics among Negro leaders, just as there are in any other sector of the population. Those supporting the boycott certainly would have liked 100 per cent backing of the Negro leadership, but lacking such unity notwithstanding, we are

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

confident that the mass of the people will be united in their determination to make this boycott an effective instrument in their struggle for simple justice, and in their immediate objective."

"The Worker" issue of January 12, 1964, page 4, column 4, carried an article entitled, "Sales Figures Show Effect of Chicago Loop Boycott". This article indicated that the boycott of the Chicago Loop urged by civil rights forces was increasingly effective. According to this article, figures of the Federal Reserve Bank show that sales in Loop area increased less in December, 1963, compared to December, 1962, than in the rest of the Chicago Metropolitan area.

The article explained that the Chicago Loop had been boycotted because leaders of the State Street Council, representing the largest Loop establishments, have given support to Superintendent of Schools [redacted] whose "segregation policies" resulted in a one day school boycott on October 22, 1963, which was participated in by 225,000 school children. b6 b7C

The article also noted that the Chicago School Board Nominating Commissions recommendations to Mayor DALEY of eight nominees, all of them white and some favorable to Superintendent [redacted] from which DALEY was to pick two individuals to fill School Board vacancies, had brought bitter resentment. b6 b7C

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

J) PICKET OF STATE OF ILLINOIS OFFICE BUILDING, 160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JANUARY 30, 1964

"The Worker" issue of February 9, 1964, page 2, column 1, carried an article entitled, "Hunger March, Sit-In in Chicago Result in Pledges of Relief". This article indicated that in January, 1964, a demonstration of around 200 persons had been held in Chicago, Illinois, demanding government surplus food to make up for the cut of ten per cent in welfare checks. The article indicated that a sit-in had been held in the offices of the State Public Aid Department of the State of Illinois office building in the Loop for a period of three hours and after this time, the [redacted] of "The March for Jobs and Surplus Food" had arranged for meetings of public officials and had secured promises that these officials would act promptly in the emergency.

b6
b7C

The article took note of the fact that the Communist issue was injected into this picket on the excuse that CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, spokesman for the CP of Illinois, was present as an observer of the demonstration. The article noted that news media had claimed that LIGHTFOOT was forcibly removed from the scene by the police but noted that these news media had changed their stories when LIGHTFOOT issued a public statement declaring such stories were false.

The article also noted that the AAHA had issued circulars supporting the march for surplus food.

On January 31, 1964, it was learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on that date was expressing concern over an article which had appeared in "Chicago's American" newspaper on [redacted] (U)

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DET:SJB

January 30, 1964, relating to a hunger march held in the Downtown Chicago area. According to LIGHTFOOT, the "Chicago's American" story was a complete falsehood and he in no way participated in the hunger march nor did the police ever talk to him that day. ~~S~~ (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that he had been in the area of the march but on the opposite side of the street and had in no way participated in any of the activities. It was LIGHTFOOT's opinion that although the story was a falsehood, it would not do the CP any harm but could do it some good by giving the CP credit for the leadership of the march where, in fact, they had failed to participate because the CP had feared it would interfere with the march's success. ~~S~~ (C) (U)

(CG T-2, 2/5/64) ~~S~~ (C) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

K) PICKET DEMONSTRATION AND HUNGER MARCH, CITY HALL - COUNTY BUILDING, RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1964

[redacted] Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised on February 18, 1964, that the [redacted] Pastor of the North Star Missionary Baptist Church, 1414 South Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois, on that date led a group of approximately 200 individuals in a picket demonstration around the City Hall - County Building, Randolph and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, Illinois, commencing at approximately 11:00 AM on that date. b6 b7C

According to [redacted] the object of this march was to win approval by the Cook County Board of a Federal surplus food distribution program. [redacted] further advised that Chicago Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY met with [redacted] and other leaders at approximately 12:00 Noon, February 18, 1964, and Mayor DALEY advised this group that they were in the process of bringing surplus food to Chicago at this time. [redacted] was also requested to furnish the names of any individuals suffering from hunger, at which time these individuals would be furnished with necessary food. b6 b7C

[redacted] further advised that this meeting with Mayor DALEY ended amicably at approximately 2:00 PM, February 18, 1964.

[redacted] advised that the picket demonstration was peaceful and no arrests were made.

The above demonstration was organized by [redacted] in conjunction with [redacted] b6 b7C b6 b7C b7D

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[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] as of December 20, 1963, was a member of the Hyde Park CP of Illinois Club. (U)

(CG T-27, 12/20/63) (U)

The "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago area newspaper, issue of February 18, 1964, page 1, column 7, carried an article which indicated that the marchers in the above indicated demonstration shouted down the march leader, [redacted] and heeded the call of two men who said they were trying to organize the unemployed. These two individuals were identified as JACK SPIEGEL and [redacted] b6 b7C

JACK SPIEGEL

On October 11, 1962, a CP of Illinois leader identified JACK SPIEGEL as an outstanding individual in that SPIEGEL regularly contributes to the CP and personally delivers funds to this CP leader (U)

(CG T-5, 10/15/62) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] voluntarily withdrew from the CP when he assumed office with United Packinghouse Workers of America so that he could file a non-Communist affidavit (U)

(CG T-60, 7/25/58) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

L) NALC CRISIS IN LABOR CONFERENCE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 4 AND 5, 1964

On Saturday, April 4, 1964, the first session of a "Crisis in Labor Conference", sponsored by the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

At the April 4, 1964 session of this conference, the following individuals in attendance at this session were known to be members of the CP of Illinois: (C) (U)

[redacted]
EARL DURHAM
[redacted]

(C) (U)

b6
b7C

The keynote address at this session was given by United States District Court Judge JAMES B. PARSONS, who spoke on jobs for Negroes and against public discrimination.

At the conclusion of Judge PARSONS' keynote speech, the conference was broken up into workshops. These workshops were based on the following:

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

Automation

Chairman [redacted] b6 b7C
Speaker ERNEST DE MAIO

Economics of Total Employment

Chairman [redacted]

Unemployment and Civil Rights Drive

Chairman [redacted]

Legislation to Cope with the Labor Crisis

Chairman [redacted]

Problems of Industrial Re-Organization

Chairman [redacted]

Education: Academic, Technical and Apprentice Training

Chairman [redacted]

At the April 5, 1964 session of the "Crisis in Labor Conference", the following individuals, known to be members of the CP of Illinois, were in attendance at this conference:

[redacted]
MILT COHEN
[redacted]
HERB WRIGHT
[redacted]

((X)) (U)

CP members

see.

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b7C

It was estimated that there was a total of attendance of over 200 people at the sessions held on April 4, 1964, while there were approximately 110 individuals present at the April 5, 1964 session.

(CG T-7, 4/7/64) ((X)) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

M) SYMPATHY PICKET DEMONSTRATION,
STATE OF ILLINOIS BUILDING,
160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
APRIL 22, 1964

Chicago Area Friends of SNCC and ACT co-sponsored a "sympathy picket demonstration" in conjunction with the "stall-in" demonstrations staged in New York City during the opening of the World's Fair. This picket demonstration was held in front of the offices of the Illinois Committee for the New York World's Fair at the State of Illinois Building, located at 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. This picket demonstration was held on April 22, 1964, beginning at 4:00 PM.

The aforementioned demonstration terminated at 5:30 PM and was a very orderly demonstration without any incident. Approximately thirty-five persons participated in this demonstration, fifteen of whom were Caucasians.

The participating pickets carried signs and placards containing the following phrases:

"Freedom Now -- '64"

"Act Now -- '64 is the Year"

"Send Federal Registrars to Alabama and Mississippi"

"Congress Sold Out"

"Segregation Cannot Be Hidden By a World's Fair"

"We Support the New York Stall-In"

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"ACT -- Says We Want Freedom Now"

"World's Fair Stall-In, Means World Struggle"

"Good Bye, Segregation - 200 Years Is Too Long"

[redacted] Evanston, Illinois, announced at the site that she was in complete charge of the demonstration and further, that she was the secretary of [redacted] of the newly organized group known as ACT. This woman also identified ACT as the main sponsoring organization. b6 b7C

Among those recognized in attendance at this demonstration were the following:

[redacted] b6 b7C

(CG T-20, 4/28/64) (U)

(U)

(U) CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 21, 1964

The CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois, on April 28, 1964. (U)

During the course of this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT announced that a mass civil rights rally was to be held in Grant Park, Chicago, on June 21, 1964. LIGHTFOOT advised that the CP of Illinois State Board should find a means whereby it could influence labor to participate in this mass rally. (U)

((CG T-7, 5/11/64)) (U)

A meeting of the Pete Levine CP Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois, on May 12, 1964. (U)

[redacted] who was in attendance at this meeting, announced that a mass civil rights demonstration was to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 21, 1964. [redacted] urged all members of this CP Club to make a special effort in their daily contacts in order to gain support for this affair. (U)

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b7C

((CG T-38, 7/10/64)) (U)

A meeting of the 29th Ward Club, CP of Illinois, was held on June 11, 1964, at a private home in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the course of this meeting, LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois leader who was present, announced that a huge civil rights demonstration was to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on (U)

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~~Secret~~ (U)

June 21, 1964, sponsored by hundreds of civic and religious organizations in the Chicago area. [redacted] stated that the main emphasis for this rally was to attract white people to demonstrate together with Negro people and drive for the passage of the national Civil Rights Act then pending in Congress. (X) (X) (U)

[redacted] at this meeting, urged all the members of the club to volunteer their services to the Publicity Committee of this rally and to distribute leaflets on the west side of Chicago advertising this forthcoming demonstration. [redacted] a member of this club, who was in attendance, was designated to contact the responsible committee in charge of publicity for this rally and volunteer her services for distribution of leaflets advertising the rally. (X) (X) (U)

(CG T-58, 6/15/64) (X) (U)

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~~Secret~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

o) PICKET DEMONSTRATION,
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE,
219 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JULY 20, 1964

The W. E. B. DuBois Club of Chicago, the Chicago area affiliate of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, picketed the entrance of the United States Federal Court House, 219 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, beginning at 4:15 PM, July 20, 1964.

The demonstrators, numbering approximately twelve, carried placards on the sidewalk directly in front of the entrance at 219 South Clark Street, which called for the removal of Federal troops from South Viet Nam and the sending of these troops to Mississippi to aid in the Negro civil rights struggle in that state.

Participating in this demonstration were [redacted] of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of Chicago, and [redacted] who were observed handing out mimeographed leaflets captioned, "Why Are American Troops in South Viet Nam and Not In Mississippi?" Both the placards and the leaflets indicated that the demonstration was sponsored by the W. E. B. DuBois Club of Chicago. b6 b7C

The demonstrators departed the Federal Court House at approximately 5:30 PM and proceeded to State Street, where they remained until approximately 6:00 PM passing out the remaining leaflets they had in their possession.

[(CG T- 61, 7/20/64)] (U)

~~Secret~~ (U)

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[redacted] is a current member of the CP of Illinois Youth Club. (U)

(CG T-42, 7/21/64) (U)

[redacted] is a current member of the CP of Illinois Youth Club. (U)

(CG T-42, 7/21/64) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

P) "VIGIL" DEMONSTRATION,
UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE,
219 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 9, 1964

On the evening of August 9, 1964, a "vigil" demonstration was held in front of the United States Court House at 219 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. This was a "vigil" for the three civil rights workers who were slain in Mississippi. Approximately forty persons took part in the demonstration, some of whom had reportedly spent the night at the demonstration location site. This demonstration was staged by the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC.

Among the individuals participating in this demonstration were:

[redacted]

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(CG T-57, 8/11/64)

[redacted] (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

[redacted] (U)

Q) PICKET-DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION, 228 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND CITY HALL - COUNTY BUILDING, RANDOLPH AND LA SALLE STREETS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1964

On August 12, 1964, the Parents Council for Integrated Schools, located at 7326 South Stewart Avenue, Chicago, sponsored a picket demonstration of the Chicago Board of Education, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this demonstration was to bring attention to the members of the Chicago Board of Education who were meeting in the building located at 228 North LaSalle, the fact that the Parents Council desired to act on provisions relative to the Chicago School system as set forth in the Hauser Report. A total of five pickets took part in the demonstration at the Board of Education between 9:00 AM and 11:00 AM on August 12, 1964. This same group of pickets departed from the Board of Education building and resumed picketing at the LaSalle Street entrance to City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, shortly after 11:00 AM. The demonstration at both locations ended at 1:00 PM without incident.

Placards carried by the pickets during this demonstration read as follows:

"Mayor Daley - [redacted] - Must Go" b6 b7C

"Transport - Integrate - Educate - Hauser Plan"

"Armstrong Law - Hauser Report - Ignored - Stop [redacted]"

"Mrs. Green - Product of Daley's White Supremacy"

[redacted] (U) [redacted] (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

Among those participating in this picketing were [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

The individual who appeared to be in charge of the picketing was [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. (U)

(CG T-20, 8/19/64) (U)

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CG 100-41324
HKS:SJB

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ACT

NY

On March 24, 1964, [redacted] told [redacted] the moderator of the [redacted] Show," a program of Radio Station WBZ, Boston, Massachusetts, that he had attended a conference in Chester, Pennsylvania, on March 14, 1964, and that those participating in this conference had formed an organization known as ACT. A [redacted] of Chicago was named Chairman of ACT and the group was designed to act any time, anywhere, and in any manner to bring about results in the civil rights field. Among those reported in attendance at this conference were [redacted] a New York civil rights leader; [redacted] a civil rights leader from Cambridge, Maryland; [redacted] noted Negro comedian, and [redacted].

Pa

Pa

Pa

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The "Chicago Daily News," a Chicago newspaper, carried an article in its April 22, 1964, issue entitled, "Stall-In at the Fair Backed by ACT" which referred to [redacted] as the Chairman of ACT. The article noted that ACT is composed of "about thirty Northern civil rights chiefs but no Indians, according to its Chairman."

This news article also noted that the organization was founded on March 14, 1964, in Chester, Pennsylvania, by [redacted] and other boycott leaders, such as [redacted] of New York. The article further noted that ACT has three consultants, Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York, comedian [redacted] and MALCOLM X.

D.C

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This article also quoted [redacted] as stating that ACT was "begun to provide support and protection for local militant groups against attack from more traditional Negro organizations (like the NAACP) and the white establishment."

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

[redacted] (U)

CG 100-41324
HLS:SJB

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI), who had broken with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Inc.

The "Chicago Daily Defender," a local Chicago newspaper in its edition of June 29, 1964, on page three, reported a meeting of the "leaders" of ACT, which was held in Chicago on June 28, 1964. This article named the following persons in attendance at this meeting:

[redacted]

JESSE GRAY of New York
STANLEY BRANCHE, a civil rights leader from Chester, Pennsylvania
[redacted] of Cambridge, Maryland
JULIUS HOBSON, identified as the recently ousted Washington, D.C. leader of CORE

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Officer [redacted] Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 30, 1964, that ACT headquarters was located at the Ritz Hotel, 433 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] is the National Chairman of ACT.

Secret

[redacted] (U)

CG 100-41324
HKS:SJB

JESSE GRAY, an organizer for ACT and a former CP member, stated in July, 1964, that the only basis of existence for ACT is to continue to attempt to organize the most impoverished and militant sections of the Negro people. (C) (U)

((CG T-3, 7/6/64)) (C) (U)

JULIUS HOBSON, a former President, Washington, D.C. Chapter, CORE, advised on July 8, 1964, that the main office of ACT will be in Chicago; however, there will be no direct connection between the main office and any local ACT group. HOBSON also stated that ACT groups in the various cities have their own individual projects which may differ from projects in other cities. (C) (U)

This source advised that LAWRENCE LANDRY continues to be National Chairman of ACT, which is a "name" and not an organization. The name ACT serves as a platform for LANDRY to "make noise" in the civil rights field. This source further stated that ACT never really developed as an organization and he noted that [redacted] a member of the Illinois CP, recently stated that he had "written off ACT" as an organization of any political or civil rights potential. (C) (U)

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This source further stated that STANLEY BRANCHE continues to hold the title of Executive Secretary of ACT and JESSE GRAY of New York is a field organized for ACT working in Chicago. GRAY considers himself a Marxist today, however, he is no longer a member of the CP. (C) (U)

((CG T-3, 10/20/64)) (C) (U)

CG 100-41324
WAB:MDW

(U)

(U)

US

ACTION FOR JOBS (AFJ)

Appended hereto is a characterization of Action for Jobs.

Officers

Chairman, [redacted]
Secretary-Treasurer, PIETER CLARK

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((CG T-28, 7/13/64)) (U)

[redacted] was, prior to the dissolution of the Chicago Festival Committee (a characterization of which is appended hereto), on November 1, 1962, a member of the Northwest Chapter of the Chicago Festival Committee. (U)

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b7C

((CG T-28, 7/13/64)) (U)

PIETER CLARK

PIETER CLARK had been Chairman of the Northwest Chapter of the Chicago Festival Committee at the time of its dissolution on November 1, 1962. (U)

((CG T-42, 6/10/63)) (U)

Membership

As of July, 1964, the membership of AFJ totaled from eight to twelve members, although meetings are sometimes attended by twenty to twentyfive persons. (U)

((CG T-28, 7/13/64)) (U)

(U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Among the more active in AFJ during the past have been the following: (C) (U)

[redacted]
PIETER CLARK
[redacted]

(C) (U) see

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[redacted]

[redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1931-1948 and from 1953 to January 23, 1963, advised on January 9, 1962, that [redacted] was considered a member of the CP, USA, Illinois District, as of June 8, 1959. (U)

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b7D

[redacted]

At a meeting of the 28th Ward Club, CP, USA, Illinois District, held on April 7, 1959, a proposal was made and unanimously passed that [redacted] be expelled from the CP because of factionalism. (C) (U)

(CG T-58, 4/15/59) (C) (U)

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b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a former member of the Garfield Park Club, CP, USA, Illinois District, was expelled in October, 1963, for factionalism. (U)

(CG T- 1, 1/8/62) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted], was a member of the Garfield Park Club, CP, USA, Illinois District, until October, 1963, when he was expelled for factionalism. (U)

(CG T- 1, 1/8/64) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of March 3, 1960, [redacted] were members of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, Chicago, Illinois (a characterization of which is appended hereto). (U)

(CG T- 65, 3/3/60) (U)

As of March, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C were members of an organization from New York City known as Progressive Labor (a characterization of which is appended hereto). (U)

(CG T-42, 3/12/63) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 29, 1961, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Willie McGee Club, CP, USA, Illinois District, in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

(CG T- 42, 7/7/61) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of September, 1959, [redacted] was considered to be an active member of the American Socialist Clubs (a characterization of which is appended hereto). (U)

(CG T- 66, 9/59) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of March 8, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (a characterization of which is appended hereto). (U)

(CG T- 17, 3/14/63) (U)

Policy Concerning Communist Participation in Action for Jobs Activities

On September 24, 1963, a meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, of an unnamed organization in the Chicago, Illinois, area which follows the MAO Tse-tung CP line (a characterization of this organization is appended hereto). The purpose of the meeting, which was chaired by [redacted] was to discuss the relationship between this new organization and AFJ. During the course of the meeting, [redacted] stated that AFJ is the "legal outlet" of this new organization, and the group meeting that evening was the "illegal" organization. She did not state further what she meant by that remark. (U)

b6 b7C

(CG T- 28, 9/25/63) (U)

On January 10, 1964, AFJ held a meeting in Chicago which was addressed by [redacted] a Negro minister from the North Star Mission Center, Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] outlined a demonstration he was planning for January 30, 1964, to protest against cuts in relief funds for poor Negroes. (U)

b6 b7C

SECRET (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

He requested and was promised the support of AFJ. (U)

(CG T- 28, 1/13/64) (U)

On January 31, 1964, there was a meeting of several members of AFJ who are also members of the unnamed organization following the MAO Tse-tung CP line. A discussion was held concerning the picket and demonstration on January 30, 1964, which had been participated in by members of AFJ at the State of Illinois Building, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. The discussion concerned how the picketing was successful because of the work that AFJ had put in writing and mimeographing leaflets, painting signs, distributing leaflets, and marching in the picket lines. It was learned during the discussion that [redacted] b6 b7C and his group were first introduced to AFJ through the efforts of [redacted] She wrote a letter to AFJ in which she outlined [redacted] background and the work his Mission was doing. [redacted] was assisting [redacted] and his organization and was also performing secretarial services for him. It is noted that during a previous meeting, that [redacted] stated that he did not care what the group's political beliefs were; he was working for surplus food for persons on relief and if AFJ was willing to work in support of this issue, he could work with AFJ. (U)

(CG T-28, 2/6/64) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of December, 1963, [redacted] was a member of the Hyde Park Club, CP, USA, Illinois District. (U)

(CG T-27, 12/20/63) (U)

~~Secret~~ (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION (AAHA)

Membership

AAHA currently has a membership of approximately 125 persons of which 20 to 25 are active.

(CG T- 62 9/9/64) (U)

Officers

The July 18, 1964, issue of "The New Crusader", a Chicago Negro newspaper published on the South Side of Chicago, page 20, column 1, carried an article captioned, "Cablegram Sent to New Nation by Association". This article identifies the officers of AAHA as follows:

ISHMAEL FLORY
Director of Organizations

[redacted]
President

[redacted]
Secretary

[redacted]
Legal Counsel

As of September, 1964, the above officers continue to serve in their indicated capacities within AAHA and, in addition, [redacted] holds the position of Secretary - Treasurer. Also, [redacted] currently assists [redacted] in handling some of the secretarial work at AAHA; however, she is not known to officially hold an office. Also, [redacted] has been known to sign checks for AAHA. (U)

(CG T-62, 9/9/64) (U)

~~Secret~~ (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY

FLORY, as of August, 1964, was a current member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

[(CG T- 3, 8/28/64)] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In June, 1960, ISHMAEL FLORY reportedly claimed that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had requested him to attempt to pursuade [redacted] to come back into the CP. (U)

[(CG T-63, 6/14/60)] (U)

During an interview by FBI Agents in 1961, [redacted] admitted being a good friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; admitted meeting LIGHTFOOT at CP meetings where she gave talks on Russia; stated she did not believe that the CP was a threat to the United States, and stated she was never a CP member. b6 b7C

As of September, 1964, [redacted] was Principal of the University of Islam in Chicago, a school of the Nation of Islam (NOI).

[(CG T-64, 9/9/64)] (U)

A characterization of the NOI is appended hereto.

[redacted] also known as [redacted] during an interview with FBI Agents on February 24, 1964, advised that she had read a considerable amount of Marxist literature and that she is not convinced that Communism would not be good for the world. She stated that, in her opinion, capitalism is responsible for the injustices toward the Negro. She expressed an anti-white attitude and stated that she and other Negroes had been taught to distrust whites. She voiced her refusal to cooperate with the Federal Government against any Negro Communists and stated that she could not in conscience testify b6 b7C

~~Secret~~ (U) (U)

against any Negro; that as a Negro she is convinced of the need for the Negroes liberation and that even the Communists can help in this regard because she believes Communists had in the past and are presently doing some good work in assisting the Negro.

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of September, 1964, [redacted] was the Treasurer of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

(CG T-8, 9/9/64) (U)

A characterization of the CCDBR is appended hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

During a CP meeting in June, 1962, it was mentioned that [redacted] would be invited to attend a CP conference in another state. She was later dropped from the list. (U)

(CG T-3, 6/13/62) (U)

On November 12, 1961, [redacted] was the main speaker at a meeting wherein she stated that she had just returned from Cuba. [redacted] discussed her trip to Cuba and lauded the CASTRO Government of Cuba. (U)

(CG T-35, 11/15/61) (U)

Organization

ISHMAEL FLORY frequently speaks of a national AAHA; however, there is still no known AAHA organization outside of Chicago which is affiliated with the organization in Chicago. As a practical matter, there is no national organization. FLORY is AAHA's undisputed leader and, as such, makes policies and decisions for the organization. The other officers simply carry out FLORY's decisions.

~~Secret~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AAHA committees are sometimes formed when the need arises, but are usually short-lived. Those people who are available and willing are normally chosen by FLORY to serve on these committees. There are currently no permanent functioning committees.

The Carter G. Woodson School, a school of AAHA, was organized in 1963 and operated for several months. This school was organized to teach Negro history, heritage and culture; however, the school was never really successful and around the beginning of 1964 it ceased to hold classes due to a lack of attendance.

AAHA currently operates the Afram Bookstore. This bookstore is maintained at AAHA Headquarters. The bookstore sells books and pamphlets dealing mainly with the Negro struggle for equality. Most of the books are by prominent Negro authors.

The Afram Bookstore features a considerable amount of literature dealing with Communism and written by people who reportedly have Communist contacts. Books are on sale authored by Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and HERBERT APTHEKER. Some literature on sale is in favor of abolishing the HUAC. "The Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism" is on sale and "The Worker" is available for purchase, although not exhibited. The book "Eleventh Hour-Defeat the New Fascist Threat" by GUS HALL and other literature relating to Communism is available.

(CG T-62, 9/9/64)

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS

The "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of August 28, 1963, page five, carried an article regarding DU BOIS which stated as follows:

"Dr. Du Bois, Founder of NAACP, dies.

"Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 95, a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died in Ghana. Dispatches from Accra reported Wednesday.

"Du Bois, who helped found the NAACP in 1909, broke with it in 1948 and devoted time to extreme left wing causes. In 1959, the Soviet Union awarded him the Lenin Peace Prize. In 1961, he joined the Communist Party at the age of 93.

"He moved to Ghana last year and became a Ghanian citizen in 1963. At the time of his death, he was editor of the Encyclopedia Africana.

"A Harvard Ph.D, Du Bois was the first Negro elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was the life member of the American Assn."

HERBERT APTHEKER

As of August, 1964, APTHEKER was a current member of the National Committee, CP,USA, and was the current editor of "Political Affairs" (C) (U)

(CG T-2 , 9/2/64) (C) (U)

"Political Affairs"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

CG 100-41324
RAV/bas

~~Secret~~ (U)

The Chicago Urban League

On October 21, 1964, source furnished an undated letterhead of the Chicago Urban League, 4500 South Michigan Avenue, which indicates that the Chicago Urban League stands for the improvement of race relations through research, education and community organization. (U) Chicago, sec

The Officers of the Chicago Urban League listed on the letterhead are as follows: (U)

OFFICERS:

President
[redacted]

Chairman, Exec. Committee
[redacted]

Vice Presidents
[redacted]

Secretary
[redacted]

Treasurer
[redacted]

Assistant Treasurer
[redacted]

Executive Director
[redacted]

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b7C

sec

5 4
6 46
18

((CG T-74, 10/21/64)) (U)

Concerning some of the aforementioned individuals, the following is noted: (U)

On October 20, 1964, source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] in charge of research for the Chicago Urban League, is still friendly to EARL DURHAM; however, DURHAM has not been able to give [redacted] any direction. [redacted] was a member of the CP, but left the CP a number of years ago because the CP had nothing to offer him. The relationship between [redacted] and DURHAM is strictly on a friendship basis, but [redacted] does not allow DURHAM to provide him with any direction. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/20/64) (U)

On February 18, 1964, source advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, held in Chicago, that the Chicago Urban League is a very important civil rights organization, but unfortunately the Party only has a talking relationship with some of the members and because of this cannot influence their thinking or the activities of the organization. (U)

(CG T-5, 2/18/64) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Source furnished information which indicated that one [redacted] contributed $100 for the purchase of property to be used as the DuSablé Community Center. This program was sponsored by the Du Sable Lodge of the International Workers Order (IWO). (U)

(CG T-50, 10/6/47) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

One [redacted] was in attendance at a Civil Rights Congress of Illinois meeting held on March 3, 1951, at 5120 South Park Avenue, for the purpose of establishing a definite plan of action to save the life of WILLIE MC GEE, convicted rapist of a white woman in Laurel, Mississippi. (U)

(CG T-20, 4/5/61) (U)

CG 100-41324
RAV:vmm/mec

Rev. HARRY B. GIBSON, JR.

Source furnished information which indicated that the name Rev. HARRY B. GIBSON, JR., 5600 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was among the list of signatures of members of the clergy who appealed to the President of the United States in behalf of MORTON SOBELL.

[(CG T-75, 8/17/60)]

In March, 1951, MORTON SOBELL was convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

EDWIN BERRY

During August, 1961, [redacted] participated in a panel discussion sponsored by the Washington Park Forum (WPF) and the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) in Chicago.

[(CG T-33, 9/15/61)]

Characterizations of the WPF and AAHA are appended hereto.

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CG 100-41324
DJH/sfs
1

~~Secret~~ (U)

(U)

Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions

Chicago

The Committee to End Discrimination in Chicago Medical Institutions (CED) meets monthly in members' residences to discuss problems of integration of all medicine on the professional and patient levels, the implementation of which is the aim and purpose of the organization. The CED also counsels junior high and high school students with the view toward interesting them in paramedical and medical careers. The CED has no headquarters and there are approximately 26 members who attend the meetings.

b6
b7C

The following are the officers of the CED:

President:

Chicago, Illinois

Secretary: Mrs. FRANCES CURRY
803 Seward
Evanston, Illinois

Treasurer:

Chicago, Illinois

Directors:

b6
b7C

Chicago, Illinois

Chicago, Illinois

~~Secret~~ (U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
DJH/sfs
2

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Officers of Committee to Eliminate Discriminations in Chicago's medical Institutions

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

There is no stated policy having anything to do with any Communist participation in the CED.

Many CED members were encouraged to participate in the Mississippi Project during the summer of 1964, but the CED as an organization did not act on the Mississippi Project. (U)

[(CG T-30, 4/28 - 9/25/64)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Concerning some of the individuals mentioned above, the following information is set forth:

[redacted] b6 b7C

An article contained in the April 16, 1934, edition of the "Chicago Daily News" captioned "Anti-War Ball To Be Given by League", listed [redacted] as speaker of the ball to be given under the auspicies of the American League Against War and Fascism.

At a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) held on February 20, 1959, [redacted] delivered a talk concerning his recent trip to the USSR.

((CG T- 20, 2/29/59)) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mrs. FRANCES CURRY

As of October 22, 1964, FRANCES CURRY was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

((CG T- 30, 10/22/64)) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of July, 1947, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois (U)

((CG T-31, 9/7/47)) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of September, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois (U)

((CG T-48, 9/64)) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In 1951 or 1952, the residence of [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois, was used as a depository for mimeographing equipment of the Steel Section of the CP of Illinois when the CP went underground. [redacted] personally received this equipment. (U)

(CG T-81, 2/19/63) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On February 18, 1962, [redacted] attended a reception at Chicago, Illinois, at which CARL BRADEN was the guest speaker. [redacted] spoke briefly at the affair, following which a collection was taken up for support of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc (U)

(CG T-30, 2/23/62) (U)

[redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, on December 11 and 13, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky Circuit Court, Louisville, Kentucky, that she had known CARL BRADEN and his wife as leading members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, during the period of her membership. b6 b7C

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. [illegible] Chicago Council of [illegible] Friendship.

(U)

(U)

11B
CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm:cmb

Congress of Racial Equality
Chicago Chapter (CORE)

Organizational Breakdown

The Chicago Chapter of CORE located at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, has an estimated membership of around 200 people. Around 50 to 60 of these members attend membership meetings and can be considered active members.

The Chicago Chapter is broken down into five units. They are as follows:

1. Near North Side unit
2. Far North Side unit
3. South Side unit
4. West Side unit
5. Evanston unit

During the summer of 1964, the summer project or CORE Task Force was organized, which operates independently of the Chicago Chapter.

Metropolitan CORE originated in early 1964 when a faction split from the Chicago Chapter. Metropolitan CORE was considered more militant than the Chicago Chapter; however, its activity dissipated and most of its members have gone back into the Chicago Chapter. Currently

(U)

(U)

(U)

(U)

Metropolitan CORE is on the fringe of being defunct and reportedly its members are being taken into the Task Force.

[redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] Chicago Police Department, 10/13/64)

The Chicago Chapter of CORE leadership consists of the Executive Committee which is composed of the following:

Chairman - [redacted] b6 b7C
Executive Secretary - [redacted]
Vice-Chairmen - (Vice-Chairmen of the Chicago Chapter are the chairmen of the five units)
[redacted] - Chairman, Near North Side Unit
[redacted] - Chairman, Far North Side Unit
[redacted] - Chairman, South Side Unit
[redacted] - Chairman, West Side Unit
[redacted] - Chairman, Evanston Unit
Membership Committee Chairman - [redacted] b6 b7C
Employment Committee Chairman - [redacted]
Education Chairman - [redacted]
Action Committee Chairman - [redacted]

[redacted] mentioned above, 10/13/64)

[redacted] is Parliamentarian of the Far North Side Unit. Both she and her husband, [redacted] attend meetings regularly. Although [redacted] is technically not a member of CORE, both he and his wife effect a considerable amount of influence in the Far North Unit. (U)

(CG T- 51 , 10/21/64) (U)

Chicago Task Force

[redacted] the Midwest National Representative of CORE came to Chicago from St. Louis in May, 1964, to establish a CORE training institute for key personnel and to coordinate CORE demonstrations and help train the unemployed and destitute people living in Chicago's slum areas. b6 b7C

[redacted] mentioned above, 10/13/64)

(U)

(U)

(U)

The "Chicago American" issue of August 14, 1964, page one, column one, in an article regarding the CORE Task Force, stated that according to a Task Force representative the purpose of this Task Force "is to recruit unemployed Negroes into labor platoons in order to clear vacant lots, destroy garbage heaps and erase signs of slum living."

Source advised that the Chicago Task Force, which is also referred to as the CORE Summer Project, or the Northern CORE Project, operated independently of the Chicago Chapter. It had originally intended to be limited to the summer of 1964, however, it now intends to operate as a permanent organization. The project is operating under the leadership of [redacted] who is referred to as the National Director of the Task Force. It currently operates out of three Freedom Houses: b6 b7C

South Side Freedom House
600½ East 49th Street, Chicago,
[redacted] in charge b6 b7C

West Side Freedom House
1210½ South St. Louis Street
[redacted]

North Side Freedom House
1486 North Larabee Street
[redacted] in charge, b6 b7C

[redacted] mentioned above, 10/13/64)

A source identified other people known to be working with the CORE Task Force in July of 1964:

[redacted] b6 b7C

(U)

(U)

14.
CG 100-41324
ELN/vmm:krp

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C
Chicago Police Department,
7/16/64)

A source advised that the CORE Task Force in Chicago was under the leadership of [redacted] that of the 16 members who were active in the Task Force as of late July, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] were known to be current CP members, [redacted] came to Chicago from St. Louis. [redacted] was active in the New York CP and came to Chicago to work in the Task Force. She was in charge of Freedom House, which was currently located at 4601 South Vincennes, where she was teaching arts and crafts to children (subsequently moved to East 49th Street). [redacted] who likewise came from New York to work in the Task Force, had previously lived in Chicago and had been formerly active in CP Youth work, and as of early 1960 was close to the CP of Illinois leadership in Chicago. Her husband, [redacted] was a National CORE leader and is a Socialist [redacted]

[redacted]

(CG T- 3 , 7/28/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A source advised that as of March, 1948, [redacted] was a member of the National Negro Congress. The same source stated that he had seen [redacted] at numerous meetings of the CP and had observed him visiting the headquarters of the South Side Section of the CP of Illinois along with known CP functionaries. He did not know that [redacted] was a member of the CP, but

in light of the above, he felt that [redacted] was a CP member. (U)

((CG T-31, 3/12/48)) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] recently attended affairs of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Branch, and likewise had attended affairs of the Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch. (U)

((CG T-83, 3/6/61)) (U)

Characterizations of the FPCC and Chicago Branch SWP are appended hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

In April of 1964, [redacted] Industrial Area Leader, CP of Missouri, related that although [redacted] was not a CP member, he was close to the CP. (U)

((CG T-83, 5/14/64)) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] who are mentioned in connection with CORE, are described in another section of this report. b6 b7C

1.
CG 100-41324
RLN:kmh

Policy Regarding CP
Participation in CORE (U)

On December 13, 1963, during a closed business meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Chapter of CORE, a resolution was introduced regarding membership qualification, which provided that membership would not be approved of any one who advocated the overthrow of government by force or violence. This resolution was rejected by [redacted] the current chairman, who would not allow it to be taken up for a vote because, as [redacted] put it, politics should not be a qualifying factor for membership. (CG T-85, 1/13/64) (U)

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b7C

The "Chicago American" issue of August 17, 1964, page 3, carried an article regarding [redacted] the leader of the CORE Task Force in Chicago, wherein he was quoted as having answered reporters' question "Last year in St. Louis" concerning membership of "people with radical philosophy in CORE." The article quoted [redacted]

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b7C

"An individual's past, present, or future political beliefs are not a matter of concern to C.O.R.E. as long as that individual adheres to C.O.R.E. procedures in C.O.R.E. demonstrations.

"There is no screening, as such, of members for communist background or communist associations. There has never been in my recollection any such screening of individuals. Our concern is not with such things but with performance of individuals while working in behalf of and under the name of C.O.R.E.

"Extremists' ultimate goals cannot be achieved thru organizations such as ours because civil-rights groups will disappear with the problem of discrimination."

Distribution of CP Literature
at CORE Headquarters

On October 25, 1963, during a meeting of the North Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, a CP member reported that he had (U)

secured ten subscriptions for "The Worker" at CORE Headquarters in Chicago. (U)

(CG T- 42, 10/29/63) (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Activity in CORE on Part of CP Members and Members of Other Organizations (U)

In September, 1963, BENJAMIN FRIEDLANDER, a club chairman in the CP of Illinois, was assisting in obtaining food for a CORE party which was to take place on September 21, 1963. (U)

(CG T-29, 9/23/63) (U)

In October, 1963, GIL GREEN, a CP of Illinois District Board member, related that he had attended a meeting in October wherein a Civil Rights boycott demonstration was organized. GREEN related that CORE was one of the organizations responsible for organizing the boycott. (U)

(CG T- 2, 10/23/63) (U)

b6
b7C

In mid-October, 1963, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois, [redacted] a member of CORE, reported on CORE activity regarding the issue of the school boycott. DEAN gave a critical analysis of CORE and asked for assistance for the distribution of CORE leaflets. [redacted] volunteered to assist in this project. (U)

(CG T- 1, 10/23/63) (U)

[redacted] As of October, 1963, [redacted] was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T- 1, 10/23/63) (U)

(U) (U)

(U)

Around September and October, 1963, approximately ten teenagers from Modern Teens were regularly attending CORE meetings of the Far North Side Unit; however, their attendance ceased around the latter part of November, 1963. Recently, however, [redacted] related that she has designed a program to regain the interest of the Modern Teens in CORE. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-51, 5/1/64) (U)

The following individuals were known to be members of CORE or to have participated in CORE activity:

Name	Date of Membership or Activity	Source and Date Furnished	
[redacted]	10/63	CG T-8	10/21/63
	10/63	"	"
	10/63	"	"
	10/63	"	"
	10/63	"	"
TONY KALLIS	10/63	"	"
[redacted]	10/63	"	"
	10/63	"	"
(U)	10/63	CG T-51	11/13/63
HOWARD JONES	10/63	"	"
[redacted]	10/63	"	"

b6 b7C

(U)

Name	Date of Membership or Activity	Source and Date Furnished
[redacted]	12/63	CG T-42, 1/2/64
	12/63	" "
	12/63	CG T-29, 12/21/64
	2/64	CG T- 8, 2/7/64
TONY KALLIS	2/64	" "
[redacted]	2/64	" "
EDWARD HIGGINS	3/64	CG T- 31, 3/19/64
[redacted]	10/63	CG T-51, 5/1/64
	5/64	CG T-51, 5/1/64
	10/64	CG T-51, 10/21/64

[redacted] and [redacted] are described hereinafter. The subversive affiliations of the other individuals mentioned in the above list are set forth in other sections of this report

[redacted] and [redacted] were members of the Chicago Call for Youth in October, 1963

(CG T- 8, 2/7/64)

The Chicago Call for Youth is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

DALE BERMAN

As of February, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Chicago Call for Youth. Also during early January

1964, an attempt was made to recruit [redacted] into the CP and he reportedly agreed with CP ideology; however, he refused membership for personal reasons. (U)

((CG T- 8, 2/12/64)) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] were members of Modern Teens in April, 1964. (U) ((CG T- 51, 5/1/64)) (U)

Modern Teens is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

~~Secret~~ (U)

Chicago

COORDINATING COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (CCCO)

The CCCO, as its title indicates, is a council which is composed of delegates from various community organizations in Chicago who meet to formulate plans and activities related to the civil rights movement in Chicago. For example, the CCCO in October, 1963, was the prime initiator of the school boycott in Chicago which was termed a success by civil rights leaders. The issue of holding a second boycott, however, created differences among the various organizations within the CCCO as to whether such a boycott would be successful. The second boycott held in February, 1964, was not supported by some of the organizations although LAWRENCE LANDRY was the acknowledged boycott chairman in both events.

[redacted] is known as the "convener" of the CCCO.) b6 b7C

The organizations affiliated with the CCCO and each organization's delegates to the council are noted as follows.

~~Secret~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

~~Secret~~ (U)

The following are the delegates to the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) from the various civil rights organizations who are members of this Council:

Catholic Interracial Council
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 60610, DE 7-1025

Delegates: [redacted] b6 b7C
Home: [redacted]
Office: [redacted]

Alternates: [redacted] Presentation Church, Chicago [redacted] b6 b7C

Chatham Avalon Community Council Chicago / Chicago, Ill.

Delegates: [redacted] b6 b7C
Home: [redacted] Chicago
Office: [redacted]
[redacted]
Home: [redacted]
Office: [redacted]

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Chicago Branch
431 South Dearborn
Chicago 60605, 939-5365

[redacted] State NAACP Conference b6 b7C

Delegates: [redacted]

Alternates: [redacted] b6 b7C

~~Secret~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

~~Research~~ (U)

Chicago Urban League
2400 South Michigan
Chicago 60616, CA 5-0600
BO 8-1314 (ED BERRY home)

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Home:
Office

Chicago, Ill.

Alternates:

Committee to End Discrimination
in Medical Institutions

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Alternates:

Chicago

Chicago Area Friends of
Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)
BO 8-5077; Sunday PL 2-8699

Alternates:

b6
b7C

Chicago Congress of
Racial Equality (CORE)
54 West Randolph, Room 305
Chicago 60601, 427-8240

Delegates:

b6
b7C

(U)

(U)

Alternates:

b6
b7C

Cook County Bar Association

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Cook County Physicians Association

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Dearborn Real Estate Board

b6
b7C

Home:
Office:
Urbanite:

Ecumenical Institute

b6
b7C

Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Alternates:

b6
b7C

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

Englewood Committee for
Community Action

[redacted] b6 b7C

Interracial Council of Methodists

Delegates: [redacted]

Alternates: [redacted]

Negro American Labor Council
Chicago Chapter

Delegates: [redacted] b6 b7C

Alternates: [redacted]

Presbyterian Interracial Council

Delegates: [redacted] b6 b7C

Alternate:

Fellowship for Racial Justice Now
United Church of Christ

[redacted] b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

~~(U)~~

Teachers for Integrated Schools
343 South Dearborn
Room 1118, 922-8361

Delegates:

b6
b7C

Alternates:

The Woodlawn Organization
1129 East 63rd Street
288-0266

b6
b7C

Roseland Heights Community Association

b6
b7C

(CG T-8, 10/20/64) (U)

~~Secret~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
RRG:dll

Concerning some of the individuals referred to above, the following is noted:

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b7C

[redacted]

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

CHARLES A. DAVIS

During March, 1964, a source commented that CHARLES A. DAVIS was at one time a member of the CP, but is now definitely a staunch anti-communist.

[redacted] 3/11/64) (W)

b6
b7C

(U) (U)

(U) ~~Secret~~

CG 100-41324
RRG:dll

~~Secret~~ (U)

b6
b7C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

(CG T-76, 4/15/64) (U)

On May 14, 1951, , member of the CP at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, from October or November, 1949 to September, 1950, advised that he knew as a member of the same CP group during that time. (U)

b6
b7C

At a meeting called by the CP of Illinois Negro Commission in April, 1964, it was stated that was not currently in the CP, but is a Marxist. (U)

(CG T-3, 4/23/64) (U)

A characterization of the Chicago Chapter of the NLG is appended hereto.

During a conference called by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case on October 10-11, 1953, at Chicago, Illinois, was selected as a Midwest Regional Board Member. (U)

b6
b7C

(CG T-77, 10/22/53) (U)

During April, 1956, was then being considered for membership in a CP club on the South Side of Chicago. (U)

b6
b7C

(CG T-78, 4/6/56) (U)

A characterization of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is appended hereto.

~~Secret~~ (U) (U)

CG 100-41324
RRG:dll

It was learned in May, 1964 that an interest in [redacted] had been expressed by certain functionaries of the CP of Illinois, however, [redacted] were not contacted since they were deemed not friendly to the Party and since the CP could have no influence over them. (U)

[(CG T-3, 5/27/64)] (U)

[redacted] was active in the CP for many years in Chicago up to November , 1957. (U)

[(CG T-79, 11/13/61)] (U)

At a high level meeting of the CP of Illinois held in February, 1964, [redacted] was identified as a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-3, 2/12/64)] (U)

[redacted]

As of October, 1963, [redacted] 6409 South Sangamon, Chicago, was described as a subscriber to the "Social Question Bulletin", the publication of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

[(CG T-30 , 10/11/63)] (U)

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action is appended hereto.

CG 100-41324
RRG:dll

b6
b7C

was attending CP club meetings up to December, 1962, however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP club meetings.

(CG T-23, 12/21/62 and 5/2/63)

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held in April, 1964, a CP member stated that was not a current CP member, but she was still a Marxist.

(CG T-3, 4/2/64)

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is not a CP member but is friendly toward anyone who will assist in programs in which he is interested.

(CG T-3, 6/17/64)

b6
b7C

was a member of the CP of Illinois from Spring of 1956 to January, 1958, and from Spring of 1960 to June of 1961. Since June, 1961, she has not been associated with the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-68, 7/63)

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b7C

as of April, 1964, was a member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-29, 4/16/64)

As of June, 1964 the chairman of the CP of Illinois considered as CP member.

(CG T-3, 6/22/64)

~~X~~ (U)

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b7C

[redacted]

As of July, 1947 [redacted] was a member of the CP in Chicago. (C) (U)

(CG T-31, 7/9/47) (C) (U)

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[redacted]

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held in April, 1964, a CP member stated that [redacted] was not currently a CP member but was still a Marxist. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 4/2/64) (C) (U)

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b7C

[redacted]

As of September, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

(CG T-48, 9/64) (C) (U)

1
CG 100-41324
RLN/vmm

(U)

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Chicago Branch (NAACP)

Geographical Breakdown

The official headquarters of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, is located at 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The NAACP work in Chicago is currently directed and implemented from the headquarters of the Chicago Branch, NAACP.

There are three NAACP Youth Councils officially affiliated with the Chicago Branch, NAACP. These are the South Side Youth Council, the Young Adults West Side Council and the West Side Youth Council. The Young Adults West Side Council has an age bracket of 21 to 25 years of age and the West Side Youth Council is made up of individuals under the age of 21.

[redacted] b6 b7C

10/2/64)

Membership

As of October, 1964, the membership of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, was in excess of 31,500.

[redacted] b6 b7C

10/2/64)

(U)

(U)

Principal Officers of the
Chicago Branch, NAACP

The following are the principal officers of the Chicago Branch, NAACP:

[redacted] President
First Vice-President (position vacant)
[redacted] Second Vice-President
[redacted] Third Vice-President
[redacted] Fourth Vice-President
[redacted], Secretary
[redacted] Assistant Secretary
[redacted] Treasurer
[redacted] Executive Secretary

b6
b7C

Executive Committee Members

The following are the Executive Committee members of the Chicago Branch, NAACP:

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] 10/2/64) (U)

(U)

(U)

NAACP Policy Outlawing
CP Members

The NAACP National Constitution provides that no CP member shall be a member of the NAACP. The Chicago Branch, NAACP, falls under the National Constitution and likewise follows the practice of disqualifying known CP members from the NAACP.

(CG T- 50 , 10/20/64)

Present CP Members Active
in the Chicago Branch, NAACP

[redacted], who is the Assistant Secretary of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, is also a member of their Executive Committee and is therefore entitled to one vote at meetings of the Executive Committee. However, she exerts practically no influence on the NAACP and its members.

[redacted], who is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP Executive Committee, is entitled to one vote at meetings of the committee. Also, he is the third Vice-President of the State of Illinois NAACP. He exerts very little influence on the NAACP and its members.

EARL DURHAM, who is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, rarely attends meetings of the group and exerts little influence on the NAACP and its members.

[redacted] and DURHAM are all current members of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T- 6 , 10/5/64)

Former Members of/or Affiliates
with the CP Who Are Active in the
NAACP

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Secretary, Chicago Branch, NAACP, has one of the most powerful positions in the Chicago Branch,

NAACP, and as such would be in a position to influence the NAACP and its members should be so desire. DAVIS was at one time a member of the CP, but is now definitely a staunch anti-Communist. b6 b7C

[redacted 10/2/64)] (U)

On October 8, 1958, [redacted] Chicago, advised SAs [redacted] that she was a member of the Young Communist League in the Minneapolis - St. Paul, Missesota, area for some ten months in the years 1936-1937. She stated she was subsequently expelled from the Young Communist League because she asked too many questions and encouraged others to ask questions.

[redacted] is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Branch, NAACP, and as such has one vote at Executive Committee meetings. She is definitely anti-Communist and exerts no influence on the NAACP or its members.

[redacted 10/2/64)] (U)

[redacted] has been out of the CP for a very long time and the CP leadership considers him "no good". (U)

[(CG T-3 , 10/12/62)] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Branch, NAACP, but seldom attends meetings. [redacted] exerts no influence on the NAACP or its membership. Most of his NAACP

(U)
(U)

activity is making available the Packinghouse Workers Center for NAACP meetings for little or no rent.

([redacted] 10/2/64) b6 b7C

[redacted] was among those who attended the District Convention of the CP held at the Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1948.

(CG T-31 , 1/12/49)

In May, 1959, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, stated that [redacted] then Vice-President of the NAACP, Chicago Branch, was a CP member years ago and even though [redacted] would not speak to him, he felt that [redacted] would be a good person to contact. b6 b7C

([redacted] 5/22/59) b6 b7C

[redacted] is current Chairman of the Freedom Fund Dinner of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and as such is entitled to one vote at meetings of the Executive Committee. He has no influence on the NAACP and its members other than through the respect that members have for [redacted] because of his past service and reputation with the NAACP.

([redacted] 10/2/64) b6 b7C

In late June, 1961, [redacted] was overheard to remark that at one time she had been a member of the CP, but that she was no longer a member. She stated that although she still believes in the CP philosophy, she has found that she can work better outside the Party, inasmuch as the Party Organization has left no place for the individual.

since it was dogmatic and rigid. She stated that the CP was after her to again join their ranks, but that her husband was unhappy over this since he does not agree with her politically. (U)

(CG T-84, 7/13/61) (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Branch, NAACP, and as such has one vote at Executive Committee meetings. She is an individual who could influence the Chicago Branch, NAACP and its members should she so desire, not so much because she is a member of the Executive Committee, but because she is very active in NAACP affairs and spends some time working in the NAACP Office and on various committees within the Chicago Branch, NAACP. When she has a job to do, she will go to almost any length to complete the task. She is a very determined person, makes her own decisions and conclusions, and is not controlled by either of the two CP Executive Committee members. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 10/2/64) (U)

[redacted] testified for the Government in the case of U. S. vs. [redacted] before the SACB in 1964, that he had been a CP member for a number of years. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised in October, 1964, that he was directed by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP, Chicago Branch, during the period of his CP membership and he worked mainly with NAACP youth. [redacted] stated that during this period he was frequently criticized by the CP for not working to further the aims of the CP in the NAACP. He stated that his work in the NAACP during this period was in strict conformance with the legitimate aims and purposes of the NAACP. b6 b7C

[redacted] 10/2/64) (U) b6 b7C

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RLN/vmm

CP of Illinois Influence
in the Chicago Branch, NAACP (C) (U)

During a January 29, 1964, meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Club Chairmen, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT pointed out that Party forces within the NAACP are small and do not play an influential role in the NAACP as the Party would like. (C) (U)

((CG T- 5 , 2/27/64)](C) (U)

During a February 13, 1964, meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, it was pointed out that the Party had not been able to gain the necessary influence in the NAACP and consequently they must intensify their efforts in this regard. (C) (U)

((CG T- 5 , 2/13/64)](C) (U)

During a February 23, 1964, meeting of the CP National Negro Commission, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP of Illinois must attempt to establish a youth group of Party people in such organizations as the NAACP. (C) (U)

[(CG T- 5 , 2/27/64)](C) (U)

As of April, 1964, the CP of Illinois Negro Commission planned to set up subcommittees to work in various organizations such as the NAACP. (C) (U)

[(CG T- 3 , 4/3/64)](C) (U)

During an April 8, 1964, meeting of the CP of Illinois Subcommittee on NAACP affairs, it was stated that after the primary elections, a subcommittee should plan a program for the Party's work in the NAACP. (C) (U)

[(CG T- 3 , 4/9/64)](C) (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attended formal sessions of the NAACP convention held in Washington, D.C., during the period June 22-26, 1964, as an observer. (C) (U)

[redacted] 7/1/64)](C) (U) b6 b7C

(U)

(U)

(U)

Two sources stated that as of October, 1964, the CP of Illinois influence in the Chicago Branch, NAACP, continues to be inconsequential. (U)

(CG T- 3 ; 10/1/64)
(CG T- 6 , 10/5/64) (U)

(U)
(U)

CG 100-41324
DET: SJB

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Membership

The Chicago Chapter of the NALC included approximately 450 members as of August 13, 1964. Approximately 60 to 75 members may be described as active to the extent that they attend meetings and participate in Chapter affairs. (U)

(CG T-7, 8/13/64) (U)

Officers

The following is a list of Chapter officers as of August 13, 1964:

[redacted] b6 b7C

President
Vice President
Treasurer
Recording Secretary
Assistant Recording Secretary
Sergeant at Arms

Executive Board, Chicago Chapter, NALC

[redacted] b6 b7C

CG 100-41324
DET: SJB

Executive Board

Negro American Labor Council

[redacted] b6 b7C

National Vice Presidents: [redacted] b6 b7C

(CG T-7, 8/13/64)
(CG T-5, 8/17/64) (U)

[redacted]

It was learned that [redacted] on November 8, 1962, by self-admission, placed herself in the CP from 1948 to the present. (U) b6 b7C

(CG T-7, 11/23/62) (U)

On August 1, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee on NALC work. (U)

(CG T-7, 8/13/64) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On August 1, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee on NALC work. In the recent past, [redacted] has been friendly towards certain members of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-7, 8/13/64) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET: SJB

(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

In June, 1960, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission (C) (U)

[(CG T-3, 6/21/60)] (C) (U)

On October 13, 1961, [redacted] described as an ex-CP member, attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission as an invited guest. At this meeting, discussion occurred relative to CP activity within the NALC and [redacted] spoke on this subject, as well as in regard to the coming National conference of the NALC to be held in November, 1961. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[(CG T-3, 10/16/61)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On August 1, 1964, [redacted] attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee on NALC work and has in the past been known to be friendly to certain members of the CP of Illinois (C) (U)

[(CG T-7, 8/13/64)] (C) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A CP of Illinois leader in Chicago, Illinois, stated on October 11, 1962, that [redacted] is one of the individuals employed in the packing industry in Chicago who should be contacted to collect regular financial contributions made to the CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

[(CG T-5, 10/15/62)] (C) (U)

(U)

During a discussion between CP leaders in Chicago on February 7, 1963, the possibility of building a CP of Illinois Club within the packing industry in Chicago was discussed and in this connection it was suggested that [redacted] be contacted to get his opinions on establishing this CP club. (C) (U)

((CG T-3, 2/8/63)) (C) (U)

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It was learned during August, 1963, that [redacted] had indicated he was willing to meet periodically with a representative of the CP of Illinois to exchange ideas on various problems. (C) (U)

((CG T-3, 8/2/63)) (C) (U)

[redacted]

As of August 17, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission sub-committee on NALC work. (C) (U)

((CG T-5, 8/17/64)) (C) (U)

[redacted]

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b7C

As of August 14, 1964, [redacted] was Chairman of the Railroad Club, CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

((CG T-7, 8/14/64)) (C) (U)

CG 100-41324
DET: SJB

[redacted]

As of August 14, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission sub-committee active on NALC work. [redacted] was also in charge of the industrial work within the CP of Illinois. (CG T-7, 8/14/64)

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(U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
DET:SJB

PARENTS COUNCIL FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Location

The Parents Council for Integrated Schools is located at 7326 South Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-20, 8/19/64) (U)

Origin, Organization, and Officers

The Parents Council for Integrated Schools was organized some time in early 1964 by [redacted] b6 b7C terms herself over-all Council Chairman and indicated in early March, 1964, that there are approximately five Parents Council groups. One of these groups is in the Oakwood-Kenwood area and is under the leadership of [redacted] A west side group is headed by [redacted] Another group is located in the Chatham-Avalon area and is headed by [redacted] There is a Near North Side Council in which [redacted] are active. The Parents Council groups as [redacted] are a very loosely formed organization and in early March, 1964, [redacted] was trying to consolidate these groups into a more formal type of organization and to create a more consolidated program. [redacted] was making this effort in order that the groups could create a constitution and then determine the feasibility of joining the CCCO as an affiliated group.

As of early March, 1964, [redacted] was of the opinion that conditions within the CCCO were such that it was inadvisable for the Parents Council to become involved in the b6 b7C

(U)

(U)

CCCO. According to [redacted] the CCCO seemed only interested in her coming into the CCCO so that the CCCO could say they had a grass roots organization in their setup. (U)

In early March, 1964, because of the problem that was in existence between [redacted] Parents Council groups and CCCO, [redacted] consulted with a representative of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission concerning her problem and received the opinion that she should not affiliate with the CCCO and that the CP of Illinois would take the initiative in contacting members of the CCCO in order to see if the Party could not influence the CCCO members to unify around [redacted] position. It was stated that if it became necessary, the CP of Illinois would call a special meeting of all the individuals involved and determine the policy and then hold everyone to it. (U)

In addition to the individuals mentioned above, who are active in the Parents Council groups in early March, 1964, [redacted] stated that [redacted] had agreed to help her in working out a program for the Parents Council. (U)

(CG T-3, 3/13/64) (U)

Concerning the individuals mentioned above by [redacted] the following is noted:

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[redacted]

As of May, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the Hyde Park Housing and Political Action Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T- 26, 5/26/61)

[redacted]

The Du Bois Theater Group, which was active in the Chicago area from 1946-1949, was entirely controlled and dominated by the CP through various CP members who were interested in this group. [redacted] was one of the principal CP members who dominated and controlled this group.

(CG T- 67, 7/16/51)

From the Spring of 1956 to about January, 1958, [redacted] was a CP Club leader of the Armour Club, Illinois CP District.

(CG T- 68, 5/25/59)

In 1959 [redacted] stated that he resigned from the CP of Illinois because of the method of operation of the CP of Illinois leadership among CP members in the packinghouse industry

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b7C

(CG T-3, 9/2/59)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

As of December, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Woodlawn Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T- 23, 12/21/62)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On January 23, 1960, [redacted] was voted into membership of the North Side CP Youth Club. She was not in attendance at this meeting.

(CG T- 27, 1/25/60)

[redacted] reportedly ceased being a member of the CP approximately five years prior to November 20, 1962. (U)

((CG T-3, 11/20/62)) (U)

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b7C

[redacted] was a member of a CP Club within the near north side of Chicago as of January, 1962 (U)

((CG T- 9, 1/24/62)) (U)

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RLN/vmm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Protest at the Polls~~ Chicago, IL

Purpose

Article 2 of the Constitution of Protest at the Polls states that the purpose of the organization shall be to "organize the citizens of Chicago in order to bring political, social and economic justice to our city --- also we shall strive to secure for Negroes all rights enjoyed by other citizens of Chicago, primarily through non-partisan electoral and educational endeavors. The immediate objective of these efforts shall be to increase the quality and quantity of Negroes' representation by increasing voter registration; training voters and workers; endorsing, sponsoring and supporting candidates for public office who are responsive to the needs and welfare of their constituents; and, finally, be engaging in those social actions that further these goals".

((CG T-50 , 11/20/63)) (U)

Origin and Officers

On November 9, 1963, the Constitutional Convention of Protest at the Polls was held in Chicago. This affair was chaired by [redacted] and assisted by the Acting Secretary, [redacted] HOWELL. Officers were elected as follows:

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[redacted] - Chairman
[redacted] - 1st Vice-Chairman
[redacted] 2nd Vice-Chairman
[redacted] 3rd Vice-Chairman
[redacted] - Treasurer
[redacted] Recording Secretary
[redacted] Correspondence Secretary
[redacted] - Public Relations Director
[redacted] Public Relations Director
[redacted] Sergeant at Arms
[redacted] Chaplain
[redacted] - Promotions Co-ord
[redacted] Promotions Cor-ord
[redacted] - Womens Co-ord

53
~~31~~ 32 (U)

[redacted] - Youth Co-ord
[redacted] - Educational Co-ord
Welfare Co-ord
[redacted] - Social Action Co-ord

Ward Chairmen:

[redacted] - 1st Ward
2nd Ward
4th Ward
- 6th Ward
- 8th Ward
12th Ward
[redacted] - 21st Ward
27th Ward
[redacted] - 28th Ward
- 43rd Ward

A resolutions committee for the organization was elected. The members are as follows:

[redacted] - Chairman

(CG T- 50 , 11/9/63) (U)

Membership

It is estimated that the membership of Protest at the Polls as of November, 1963, was around 100 members.

(CG T- 50 , 11/9/63) (U)

As of February, 1964, [redacted] was described as Protest at the Polls candidate for U. S. Congress in the 6th District.

(CG T- 86 , 2/24/64) (U)

As of February, 1964, [redacted] was described as Protest at the Polls candidate for U. S. Congress and Chairman of the 42nd Ward Organization of Protest at the Polls. b6 b7C

((CG T- 86 , 2/24/64))

CP Interest and Influence in Protest at the Polls

As of December, 1963, the attitude of the CP of Illinois toward Protest at the Polls was one of recommending the organization and being in favor of it. The direction of the CP influence was through individual meetings with [redacted] and [redacted] who agreed to meet with the CP. This was effected through CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as a representative of the Party. These meetings were not scheduled regularly, but were to occur periodically. b6 b7C

((CG T- 3 , 12/5/63))

In March, 1964, [redacted] a CP of Illinois Club Chairman, reportedly was trying to get [redacted] a current CP member, to work with Protest at the Polls; however, WYATT claimed that she was already active in that organization.

((CG T-23 , 3/6/64))

In early March, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] attended a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, wherein the meeting dealt with, in part, activity of Protest at the Polls. They discussed, among other things, the lack of progress being made by [redacted] as a Congressional candidate. b6 b7C

((CG T-3 , 3/6/64))

On August 16, 1964, during a meeting of leading CP members held on Chicago's West Side, it was stated that CP members in planning their activity relative to the coming election, should consider working through established organizations. Protest at the Polls was mentioned as one organization through which the CP should work.

((CG T- 1 , 8/31/64))

(U)

(U)

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RLN/vmm:cmb

As of June, 1964, leaders of the CP of Illinois were meeting with representatives of Protest at the Polls (U)

((CG T- 7 , 7/17/64)) (U)

It was learned that in August, 1964, two CP of Illinois youths claimed to be working in Protest at the Polls. Their objective was to work with other youth in order to build a youth movement in Protest at the Polls (U)

((CG T- 3 , 8/25/64)) (U)

The following people who are mentioned in connection with Protest at the Polls are described in another section of this report:

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b7C

BEN FRIENDLANDER

Information pertaining to other people mentioned in connection with this organization is set forth hereinafter:

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b7C

In 1958, was Secretary of African American Heritage Association (AAHA).

((CG T -87 , 9/4/58)) (U)

AAHA is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

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b7C

In 1960 was a member of a CP Club in Chicago which was interested mainly in a Negro voters organization (U)

(U)

After the presidential election campaign in 1960 the Club split over policy and subsequently dissolved. As of December, 1962, [redacted] was still sympathetic to the CP; however, he was not known to be a current CP member. (U)

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b7C

(CG T-3 , 12/19/64) (U)

[redacted]

On April 19, 1964, Professor [redacted] was a sponsor of a dinner given by the CCDBR. (U)

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b7C

(CG T-8 , 3/31/64) (U)

The CCDBR is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

On March 4, 1951, [redacted] acted as Chairman of a Midwest Bill of Rights Conference sponsored by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, (MCPFB).

(CG T-34 , 3/6/51) (U)

The MCPFB is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

CG 100-41324
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PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREE ELECTIONS IMMEDIATELY IN THE SOUTH

The Provisional Committee for Free Elections Immediately in the South (PCFEIS) was active in Chicago, Illinois, during the period April, 1963, through February, 1964, but is now dissolved. The group was formed in late April, 1963, by Reverend G. W. HESTER and [redacted] Chairman and Secretary of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago, respectively. Its activities were generally limited to the issuance of public statements to the press regarding the need for free elections in the South and the raising of funds to be donated to the Negro voter registration drive in the South.

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b7C

Reverend HESTER, in speaking at the first mass fund-raising meeting held by the organization in Chicago on May 1, 1963, emphasized that the character of the organization was to be non-violent and non-communist in nature and its main interest was to be in the securing as Americans the constitutional rights of the Negro people.

The officers of the organization as of February 7, 1964, were:

Chairman..... Reverend G. W. HESTER
Co-Chairman..... [redacted]
Co-Chairman.....
Co-Chairman.....
Secretary.....
Treasurer.....

b6
b7C

The following were considered to be among the most active members of the organization:

ISHMAEL FLORY
Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD
[redacted]

The organization was dissolved at a meeting of the organization on February 15, 1964, because of internal dissension over finances and plans for future activities of the group. ISHMAEL FLORY indicated the group was broken up by the leadership when it could no longer control it.

(CG T-87, 4/22/63 through 3/7/64)

ISHMAEL FLORY, Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD, [redacted] b6 b7C
and [redacted] were characterized previously in this report. Available information concerning other individuals mentioned as affiliated with the PCFEIS is set out below:

Dr. F. D. MOORE

The September 21, 1963, issue of the "New Crusader," weekly edition, Chicago, Illinois, on page 15 carried an article regarding a memorial meeting to be held on September 22, 1963, in Chicago, by the African-American Heritage Association to honor the late Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS. According to this article, Dr. F. D. MOORE, prominent Chicago dentist, was to be in charge of a fund which was to be raised to be sent as a gift in the name of Dr. DU BOIS to Encyclopedia Africana. Dr. DU BOIS was head of Encyclopedia Africana.

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS is characterized previously in this report.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Source advised on November 23, 1962, that [redacted] had recently remarked that she had been a CP member since 1948 (U)

(CG T-7, 11/23/62) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

As late as August, 1964, [redacted] was a member and was attending meetings of the South Side Club, CPUSA, Illinois District (U)

(CG T-87, 10/27/64) (U)

CG 100-41324
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(U)

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Origin and Scope

A pamphlet entitled, "Chicago Area Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)", obtained in March, 1963, reflected that SNCC grew out of the first wave of student protests which swept the South in the Spring of 1960. It was stated that SNCC was conceived initially as simply a means of communication between different protest areas. Thereafter were enumerated some of the projects which the organization has undertaken.

The item also reflected that the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC was formed "by a diverse group of people in the Chicago area who had in common a deep concern for the denial, in practice, of basic civil rights to the Negro in the United States...".

((CG T-16, 3/25/63) (U)

A letterhead of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC, 1316 East Madison Park, Chicago 15, Illinois, reflected in part that late in January, 1963, a group of two dozen or so Chicagoans met together and formed the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC. Thereafter were reflected activities of the organization, including a project entitled, "Food and Funds for Freedom". It was also stated that the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC is a membership body governed between membership meetings by an Executive Committee of about 25.

((CG T-85, 7/31/63) (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C
Chicago Police Department, advised that as of August, 1964, the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC maintained its Headquarters at 765 East Oakwood Boulevard, Room 212-213, Chicago, Illinois. SNCC in Chicago has actively engaged in picket demonstrations, boycotts, protest marches, sit-ins and wade-ins.

(U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
RCL:jrn

(U)

Officers

A pamphlet entitled "Chicago Area Friends of SNCC" obtained in March, 1963, reflected on page 5 that the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC then had an office on the third floor of the home of [redacted] Illinois. It was further reflected that [redacted] of that address was treasurer of that organization.

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b7C

(CG T-16, 3/25/63) (C) (U)

A letterhead of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC obtained in July, 1963, identified the co-chairmen of the organization as [redacted]

(CG T-85, 7/31/63) (C) (U)

On January 29, 1964, [redacted] advised Special Agents of the FBI that she was then employed by the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC on a full time basis and has been so employed since September, 1963. Her title was Executive Secretary and she is in charge of press relations and publicity.

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(U)

At the time, the permanent office of SNCC was 765 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The office was located there beginning November, 1963. [redacted] advised that the National Headquarters of SNCC was located in Atlanta, Georgia, and that throughout the country there are approximately 200 field secretaries who handle matters pertaining to SNCC in their respective territories. She described SNCC as a "very loose organization" so far as its setup is concerned. [redacted] advised that, as of that time, [redacted] and [redacted] were the co-chairmen and that there was also an Executive Committee of approximately 30 persons. b6 b7C

A letterhead of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC, dated February 1, 1964, identified the co-chairmen as [redacted] Thereafter were set out the names of the organization's active committees and the persons who were identified as "temporary conveners" of these committees. These were as follows: b6 b7C

Political Action

[redacted] b6 b7C

Publicity and Publications

[redacted]

Chicago

Fund Raising

[redacted]

Research and Resources

[redacted]

Organizational Contacts and Speakers Bureau

[redacted]

(CG T-87, 2/7/64) (U)

(U)

(U)

CG 100-41324
RCH:jrn

A publication entitled "Freedom Bill", identified as the newsletter of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC, dated May 15, 1964, identified the newsletter editors as [redacted] and [redacted]

(CG T-87, 6/10/64)

On July 28, 1964, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she was no longer Executive Secretary of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC. She indicated that she was still associated with SNCC but that she no longer held any policy making position. [redacted] advised that the following individuals as of that time were regarded as the leaders of SNCC in the Chicago area:

Reverend GEORGE EDGAR (ED) RIDDICK
Co-Chairman

[redacted]
Co-Chairman

[redacted]
Administrative Director

[redacted]
Public Relations Director

[redacted]
Office Secretary

HARICK BARRY, JR.
Field Representative

On August 4, 1964, [redacted] advised Special Agents of the FBI that he then was Administrative Director of the Chicago Area Friends of SNCC. He described this as a temporary position and he stated that all offices in the Chicago SNCC are now held on a temporary basis. [redacted] advised that the following individuals were presently officers of Chicago's SNCC:

(U)

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(U)

Reverend GEORGE EDGAR (ED) RIDDICK
Co-Chairman

[redacted]
Co-Chairman

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[redacted]
Public Relations Director

[redacted]
Office Secretary

[redacted]
Field Representative

[redacted]
Special Assignment SNCC, Chicago, Ill

[redacted]
Program Director for SNCC Freedom Center, Chicago Ill

[redacted] pointed out that BARRY and [redacted] are not originally from Chicago. BARRY came from Atlanta, Georgia, and [redacted] is also from the South, place not recalled.

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[redacted] (U)

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[redacted] (U)

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[redacted]

At a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Chicago, on July 24, 1964, it was stated that [redacted] a SNCC worker, had, among others, been contacted and had agreed to participate in a panel concerning development of a unified movement for jobs and youth. (U)

(CG T-8, 7/28/64) (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] was sent an invitation to a convention to be held on May 3, 1964, to form a new youth group, then being organized by the CP. (U)

(CG T-8, 4/27/64) (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
PHK:jrn

THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION (TWO) — Temporary Woodlawn Organization

Origin and Scope — Chicago

The "Chicago Daily News" issue of April 27, 1963, carried an article captioned "Woodlawn Group Growing Up". The article stated that the Second Annual Convention of the TWO was being held and the group was described as a growing up group that has been nationally acknowledged to be the first strong Negro community organization in the country. The article continued that through the three years of TWO's existence, there had been rumors that the organization would expand out of the Woodlawn District in Chicago and the current convention marked the first time there had been an attempt to do so. The article stated that before its first convention, held the previous year, TWO was dramatically in the spotlight by picketing slum lords, discrimination in various forms, credit abuses, and vice. The article stated during the past year, the organization had been "lying low".

Officers

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b7C

On June 12, 1963, [redacted] Chicago Police Department, furnished a copy of the TWO 1963-1964 Steering Committee (Officers and Committee Chairmen). This list is set forth as follows:

President — [redacted]
Executive Vice-President — Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
Central Woodlawn — [redacted]
West Woodlawn
Spanish Speaking
Businessmen
Parkside
Essex
Parkway Gardens
Lower Woodlawn
East Woodlawn
Washington Park

b6
b7C

Woodlawn Organization — Chicago

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-41324
PEK:jrn

Woodlawn Organization
Chicago (U)

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Clergy	Rev. LESTER BELL
Clergy	[redacted]
Clergy	Rev. MARTIN FARRELL
Secretary	[redacted]
Corresponding Secretary	
Treasurer	
Assistant Treasurer	

The "Chicago Sun-Times" issue of July 31, 1964, carried an article that indicated the current president of TWO was [redacted] and listed [redacted] as the Officer-at-Large.

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b7C

CP Penetration and Influence

As of August, 1963, there were no CP members in the TWO. (C) (U)

(CG T- 3, 8/21/63) (C) (U)

During August, 1963, at a State Board meeting of the CP of Illinois held in Chicago, a member of this Board gave a roundup of the Negro organizations in the Chicago area. Regarding the TWO, it was indicated that the main control of the TWO was from the ministry with the heavy hand of SOL ALINSKY in the background. It was reported the organization has a working class base and has, in the past, participated in many mass movements. (C) (U)

Sol. D Alinsky

(CG T- 3, 8/22/63) (C) (U)

Saul Alinsky

Concerning the aforementioned officers, the following should be noted.

SOL ALINSKY and Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD have been previously characterized.

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" of August 21, 1949, carried an article which reflected that thousands of Chicagoans were going to a rally sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress in protest of racial discrimination and violence. [redacted] was listed as head of the committee for community groups.

[redacted] was listed as a sponsor of a recognition dinner jointly sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights and a list of approximately 100 sponsors.

(CG T-8, 3/31/64)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Secret~~ (U)

CG 100-41324
RLS:gmf

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - CHICAGO DIVISION

Origin, Scope, and Participation in Racial Matters

On June 30, 1964, following the founding of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) in San Francisco, California, June 19-21, 1964, a Chicago Club was formed for the stated purpose of initiating direct action on issues concerning the youth of America and for the purpose of studying Socialism as a possible solution to the political and economic problems of American society.

To this end, the Chicago DCA will engage in direct action and rally support to the united effort of all democratic elements in this country, composed essentially of the working class people, allied with the Negroes and other minorities. The Chicago DCA has supported the Negro rights struggle through a picket demonstration held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 20, 1964, calling for the sending of Federal troops to Mississippi to aid in the voter registration drive.

(CG T-8, 10/20/64) (U)

Membership

As of October 1, 1964, the Chicago DCA was made up of two clubs located on the Near North Side of Chicago and on the Far Southwest. Total membership of these two clubs is estimated between 30-35 young people from throughout the Chicago area. The temporary headquarters of the Chicago DCA is located at the residence of its President, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago. (U)

(CG T-8, 10/20/64) (U)

Officers

As of October 1, 1964, the following individuals were officers of the Chicago DCA:

~~Secret~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Secret~~ (U)

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President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Officers at Large

[redacted] b6 b7C

Officers - WEB DuBois Clubs of America Chicago Division TLL

((CG T-8, 10/20/64)) (C) (U)

Subversive Characterization of Officers (U)

As of October 1, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C

and [redacted] were all members of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois (C) (U)

((CG T-8, 10/20/64)) (C) (U)

There is no information available concerning [redacted] b6 b7C other than her membership in the DCA.

~~Secret~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a list of organizations interested in the advancement of the Negro people in the Chicago area:

Organization	Address	Officer
Afro-American Heritage Association	306 East 43rd	ISHMAEL FLORY, Director
American Friends Service Committee		Executive Secretary b6 b7C
American Negro Public Opinion Service		President
Assembly to End Prejudice, Injustice and Poverty		
Catholic Interracial Council		Executive Director.
Chatham Avalon Park Community Council		President
Chicago Committee for Equal Education		President b6 b7C
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)		Chairman
Chicago Metropolitan CORE		Chairman b6 b7C
Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights		Chairman
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations		Chairman
Crawford Home Improvement Association		President b6 b7C
Emancipators		Spokesman

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

Organization	Address	Officer
Englewood Committee for Community Action		President b6 b7C
American Civil Liberties Union - Chicago Division		Executive Director b6 b7C
Freedom Crusaders		Field Secretary
Chicago Committee for Freedom Now Party		Chairman
Greater Lawndale Conservation Commission		Executive Director
Halsted Morgan Association		President b6 b7C
Hope, Inc.		Executive Director
Illinois Commission on Human Relations		Executive Director
Independent Democrats for Political Progress		Executive Director
Industrial Areas Foundation	8 South Michigan	SOL D. ALINSKY, Executive Director b6 b7C
Lawndale Clergy for Christian Action		
Longwood Manor Civic Association		President
National Afro Organization		Chicago Chairman b6 b7C
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)		Executive Secretary

Chicago

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Organization	Address	Officer
NAACP Youth Council		Chairman
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO)		President
Negro American Labor Council		Chairman
Negro Labor Relations League, Inc.	Boulevard	President
Non-Partisan Coordinating Committee		Chairman
Organization for the Southwest Community		Executive Director
Parents Associated for Child Education		Chairman
Parents Council for Integrated Schools		Chairman
71st and Stewart Committee		Chairman
Southeast Community Organization		President
South Shore Commission		Executive Director
South Lynne Community Council and News		Chairman
Students Action Committee		Chairman

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~~Secret~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

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DET:mec

Organization	Address	Officer	
Student Advocates of Negro History	[redacted]	Chairman	b6 b7C
Chicago Area Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee	[redacted]	[redacted] Executive Secretary	b6 b7C
Teachers for Integrated Schools	[redacted]	Secretary	
Urban League	[redacted]	Executive Secretary	
West Avalon Committee For Community Action	[redacted]	[redacted] President	b6 b7C
West Chatham Improvement Association	[redacted]	Chairman	
West Side Christian Parish Youth Action Committee	[redacted]	[redacted] Secretary	
The Woodlawn Organization (TWO)	[redacted]	President	
National Conference of Christians and Jews	[redacted]	Director	b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Chicago Police Department,
Chicago, Illinois, 10/14/64)

Chicago, Ill.

Secret

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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(U)

Concerning some of the individuals mentioned above, the following is noted:

SAUL ALINSKY

The "Southtown Economist," a Chicago neighborhood newspaper, of August 16, 1959, reported a controversy then raging around the work of SAUL ALINSKY, who was Executive Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation and an officer of the Chicago Back of the Yards Council. In answer to the charge that he was a communist, ALINSKY noted that "Communists were making the most of the depression-tortured community" and that the Back of the Yards Council offered an alternative "which broke the stranglehold the Communists had on the Packinghouse Workers Union." To the charge that ALINSKY had spoken and sponsored the JAMES KUTCHER February, 1956, meeting and in which KUTCHER was described as a "very strong and active Communist," ALINSKY admitted that he was on the list, but added that KUTCHER was "a very active anti-Communist."

US

JAMES KUTCHER

JAMES KUTCHER in his book "The Legless Veteran," published in August, 1953, states that he was dismissed from government employment because of SWP membership.

(CG T-16, 6/26/57) (C) (U)

A characterization of the Kutcher Meeting Committee, Chicago, is appended hereto.

[redacted]

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b7C

During August, 1961, [redacted] participated in a panel discussion sponsored by the Washington Park Forum (WPF) and African-American Heritage Association in Chicago. (C) (U)

(CG T-33, 9/15/61) (C) (U)

(U) (U)

A characterization of the WPF is appended hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was in attendance as an invited official observer at the annual meeting of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) held on March 16, 1963, in Chicago.

(CG T-69, 4/16/63)

A characterization of the CCDBR is appended hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

Previously characterized.

ISHMAEL FLORY

Previously characterized.

[redacted] Chicago Teachers College, attended an Illinois State Convention on May 3, 1964, in Chicago which made preparations for the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

(CG T-8, 5/21/64)

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs is appended hereto.

[redacted]

Previously characterized.

REVEREND M. EARL SARDON

In February, 1955, the name MARION EARLE SARDON was in possession of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Incorporated, Washington, D.C., and was considered to be a member of that organization.

(CG T-70, 2/55)

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SECRET (U)

In April, 1958, Reverend EARL SARDON, Head of the Negro Labor Relations League, contacted [redacted] Vice-Chairman of the CP of Illinois, and reported the outcome of the Negro Labor Relations League campaign against the First National Bank of Chicago. SARDON also expressed the desire to subscribe to "The Worker". (U)

(CG T-71, 4/58) (U)

EARLE SARDON attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum held on September 30, 1962, in Chicago. (U)

(CG T-72, 10/62) (U)

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[redacted]

Previously characterized.

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b7C

[redacted]

On June 23, 1958 [redacted] 105 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California, advised an agent of the FBI that she had lived in Chicago from approximately 1940 to May, 1958, and that earlier in 1958 [redacted] disclosed to her that she was then a member of the CP.

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On April 29, 1961, [redacted] attended a meeting of the AAHA in Chicago. (U)

(CG T-63, 4/29/61) (U)

A characterization of the AAHA is appended hereto.

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b7C

[redacted]

A report issued by the CCDBR at its annual meeting held on March 6, 1963, in Chicago, reflected that [redacted] had resigned from the Board of Directors of that organization because of the pressure of other responsibilities. (U)

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(CG T-73, 4/16/63) (U)

SECRET (U)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

(CG T-88 , 5/19/64)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

(CG T-89, 6/15/64)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

[redacted]

Pearl M. Hart

b6
b7C

On January 22, 1960, [redacted] attended the 70th anniversary celebration for PEARL HART, CCNLG President, held at the residence of [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-76,1/26/60)

[redacted]

CG 100-41324
ELS: mec

PEARL M. HART

On June 23 and 26, 1951, LOUIS F.BUDENZ, a former national CP functionary and former editor of the "Daily Worker," advised SA [redacted] that PEARL HART, a Chicago attorney, was introduced to him as a member of the CP. He also reported that he was repeatedly advised through reports by an Illinois CP leader at National Committee meetings and through instructions to him from national CP leaders, that PEARL HART continued to be a member of the CP up to at least October, 1945.

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[redacted] in the early 1940s was a member at large of the CP of Illinois. [redacted] in November, 1958, was in Russia where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union.

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(CG T-2, 11/5/58)

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APPENDIX

ACTION FOR JOBS, Formerly Action Committee for Peace and Friendship

A source advised on January 14, 1963, that the Action Committee for Peace and Friendship was formed on January 6, 1963, to work for world peace and fight prejudice against race and creed throughout the world.

A second source advised on September 18, 1963, that on September 15, 1963, the organization adopted the new name Action for Jobs and new policy of work in the struggle for a higher standard of living for all people. Action for Jobs is a membership organization which does not have a headquarters but does maintain Post Office Box 4363, Chicago, Illinois.

This source advised on May 13, 1964, that Action for Jobs is the "legal outlet" of an "illegal organization," as yet unnamed, in the Chicago area following the MAO Tse-tung Communist Party line of Red China.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION,
Formerly known as Afro-American
Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1964, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in May, 1964, indicated that AAHA has tremendous potential; that there has been no "red-baiting" in its program or its membership; that the CP should organize a concentrated drive to make AAHA a mass organization and try to build a core so that it could expand its facilities. He proposed a goal of $10,000 combined with a membership drive to begin in the fall of 1964. FLORY concurred with LIGHTFOOT and believed that with the support of the CP, AAHA could play an outstanding role. &(U)

A second source advised on May 11, 1964, that in 1962, the south side area of the CP of Illinois worked with FLORY to organize AAHA chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aims of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruiting of new CP members. The program was shortlived and became defunct in 1963. However, the CP has currently been using AAHA headquarters for CP meetings. Many south side CP members are members of AAHA and are active in AAHA affairs. South side CP groups have been working closely with AAHA, especially on Negro matters.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX (U)

AMERICAN FORUM FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION,
Also known as American Forum

According to an article appearing in the May 13, 1957, issue of the "Daily Worker," page 1, column 2, A.J. MUSTE, "well known pacifist," announced the formation of the American Forum For Socialist Education (AFSE). According to this article, the American Forum seeks to promote "study and serious untrammeled political discussions among all elements that think of themselves as related to historic socialist and labor traditions, values, and objectives...however deep and bitter their differences may have been." The article reflects that among other purposes, the AFSE seeks to call attention to the various publications of the groups whose people engage in discussion; to publish bulletins or pamphlets; to organize regional and national conferences; contribute to the building of new morale and ethic, a spirit of fair play, labor militancy, determination and hope among the progressive and radical forces in this country.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast communist daily newspaper which suspended operations on January 13, 1958.

On May 24, 1960, [redacted] Chairman, AFSE, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed under appropriate pretext by an agent of the FBI. [redacted] stated the Chicago AFSE is not guided or directed by the New York group but has been guided by the precepts of that group. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that the AFSE is a broad forum which includes members from various "liberal groups" on its executive committee, including such persons as FRED FINE and JACK SPIEGEL.

On May 23, 1961, and February 14, 1962, [redacted] was again contacted under pretext and advised the AFSE continues to hold public meetings at various times in Chicago, and has no official headquarters in Chicago.

A source, who is familiar with AFSE activities in Chicago, advised on June 21, 1961, that there have been no activities held by the AFSE since November, 1961, that no activities are planned for the immediate future and that there has been no formal dissolution of the AFSE.

According to a second source, FRED FINE is a former member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CP) who resigned in October, 1958, from the CP because of policy differences. (U)

According to a third source, JACK SPIEGEL was a member of a shoe workers group in the Johnstone Section, CP of Illinois, until the latter part of 1955, at which time he officially dropped out of the Party because he had signed a non-communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

AMERICAN SOCIALIST CLUBS, formerly known as the Socialist Union of America

A source on November 8, 1954, advised the Socialist Union of America (SUA) was formed by a minority group which broke away from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) primarily because the minority group believed the SWP should enter the Communist Party (CP) and other left-wing groups with the intention of swinging those groups "right or left," thereby making a revolution possible in a shorter time. The SUA was formerly organized at the Midwest Founding Conference held November 21, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan.

A second source on May 4, 1959, advised that during a conference of the SUA held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1 and 2, 1957, the SUA was dissolved and the American Socialist Clubs (ASC) was organized as its successor.

The conference adopted a statement of purpose indicating its objectives were the education and organization of new socialist forces to prepare the way for building a new movement of democratic socialism in the United States and to support its monthly magazine, the "American Socialist" (AS), as a prime force in such education.

A third source advised on November 24, 1959, that at an ASC meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, in November, 1959, it was decided to abolish the ASC and discontinue publishing the AS.

A fourth source advised on January 5, 1960, that the office of the ASC located at 857 Broadway, New York 3, New York, was closed as of December 3, 1959.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization built around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization. (U)

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting. (U)

The first source in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY. (U)

A third source advised on May 11, 1964, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Director; however, its Board of Directors has been expanded to include additional members of the clergy, educators and labor representatives, not known to be CP members.

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1 APPENDIX [redacted] (U)

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

A source advised on May 8, 1964, that the CCASF remains affiliated with the NCASF for the purpose of implementing its stated aims of peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR but continues to consider itself autonomous in the government of its affairs and program for achieving these aims. Although the CCASF considers itself autonomous in this regard, the leaders of the CCASF are frequently in contact with and its program closely follows that of the NCASF.

This source stated that the CCASF plans to vacate its offices at 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago, during June, 1964, and obtain desk space at another location, not yet determined. There is a lack of leadership in the organization at this time, and some question exists as to the future of the organization.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (U)

A source advised on May 7, 1962, that the Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS), located at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was organized by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois Educational Commission in late 1960. A School Committee consisting of eight CP members of the Educational Commission was formed to conduct the day-to-day activities of the School. At that time, [redacted] CP of Illinois, had over-all responsibility in forming policy of the operation of the School. b6 b7C

During the summer of 1961, the Educational Commission and School Committee of the CP of Illinois were dissolved as a result of the Supreme Court decision on the Internal Security Act of 1950. Since that time, LOU DISKIN, member, CP of Illinois, and leadership representative of the West Side area, CP of Illinois, and [redacted] have been primarily responsible for the operation of the CSSS.

The aims of the school to instruct communists in Marxism-Leninism and to provide a basis of contemporary subjects which would attract non-communists had not changed, and classes were taught by members of the CP of Illinois.

A second source advised on July 11, 1963, that at a CP State Board meeting, CP of Illinois, held in Chicago, it was decided to give up the rental space of the CSSS at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Classes are not being scheduled for the future. As of the present and near future, the CSSS will not be in operation. (U)

APPENDIX

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1 APPENDIX

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE, Aka.
Chicago Committee to Secure
Justice for Morton Sobell

On May 11, 1964, [redacted] Secretary, McKey and Poague, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, rental agents of the building located at 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, advised that the Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC) rents Room 714, 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. b6 b7C

A source advised on April 19, 1962, that the CSC, which is also known as the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and was formerly known as Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, is a small group of volunteers who do Sobell fund raising and programming in the Chicago area. The Chicago Committee, since its inception in 1952, has been an affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is also known as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and was formerly known as the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with headquarters in New York.

A second source advised on May 8, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] appeared to be the guiding force behind this Committee and is assisted by [redacted] his wife.

A third source advised on May 7, 1964, that the CSC maintains a bank account at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, and that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] is listed in this bank account as the Secretary of the CSC.

The above information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed in August, 1943, reflected that the names of [redacted] appear as signers of the Communist Party (CP) Election Petition submitted to the State of Illinois in 1940.

A fourth source in 1943 advised that [redacted] as of 1943 was a member of the CP.

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1 APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

[redacted] FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (CHICAGO, ILLINOIS)

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A source advised on May 13, 1963, that the [redacted] Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (Chicago, Illinois) (ELFJWC) was formed in early 1951, following a National Convention of the [redacted] Division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO) in 1951.

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the National Headquarters of the ELF in New York City dictates the over-all policy and plan of the ELF in Chicago, while the local Chicago Council works out the details for its local affiliated clubs.

This source advised that the Chicago Branch of the ELF has no official headquarters; however, monthly council meetings are held at council members' homes. There are nine affiliated clubs in the Chicago ELF. The membership of the Chicago ELF consists of approximately 200 members. [redacted] is Chairman.

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A third source advised on September 9, 1961, that JACK KLING, a member of the State Board, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, stated on September 7, 1961, that [redacted] recently attended a meeting of Club Chairmen in the Albany Park Section of the CP of Illinois.

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The JPFO and IWO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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[redacted] FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

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"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October, 1947, self identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the [redacted] Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to [redacted] Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

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On May 14, 1964, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. [redacted] ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of Communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

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[redacted] FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

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The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'. (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

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1 APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, [redacted] identified himself and [redacted] as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and [redacted] obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement. b6 b7C

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that [redacted] FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that [redacted] had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization. b6 b7C

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE,
Formerly Workers Party

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF).

A source advised on October 10, 1958, that the Chicago Branch of the ISL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the SP-SDF on October 9, 1958.

The SWP has been designatedpursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS OF CHICAGO

A source advised on December 7, 1961, that the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago (JCCC) which initially rented space at 177 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, during 1956, moved to 3300-3314 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, on December 1, 1961.

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC is not responsible to any other organization of a similar character. It pays no dues or receives directives from a national office. The JCCC does request speakers and suggestions for programs from their counterparts in other midwestern cities and especially New York City. A loose-knit coordinating committee in the midwest operates with delegates from the larger midwestern cities.

This source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC has nine affiliated clubs. The membership of the club includes many former members of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order-International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO).

This source on October 25, 1961, made available a copy of the Perspectives and Proposals presented at the annual JCCC conference held October 22, 1961. The aims and purposes set out in the Perspectives and Proposals are as follows:

As a progressive Jewish organization, it is our task to be alert and to react to all matters concerning the welfare of our people and our country. The question of peace, civil rights and growing anti-Semitism, the rising pro-Nazi tendencies and organizations...are of paramount importance to our organization. In presenting our program, we urge active support and cooperation with peace movements against the threat of a third nuclear war; an all-out campaign to help expose and eradicate organized anti-Semitic groups; to study bills pertaining to the health, security and welfare of our senior citizens; to intensify our cultural activities and to support Jewish children's schools as a means of perpetuating this heritage. On May 12, 1964, this source advised that the aims and purposes of the JCCC continue to be the same.

This source advised that as of May 12, 1964, [redacted] was President of the JCCC and SAM CHEIFETZ was Executive Secretary. b6 b7C

A third source advised in March, 1962, that [redacted] was one of three Communist Party (CP) members who are attorneys in the City of Chicago.

The same source advised on March 26, 1964, that SAM CHEIFETZ was then a member of the Illinois CP.

The JPFO and IWO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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KUTCHER MEETING COMMITTEE, CHICAGO

A source advised on June 26, 1957 that the Kutcher Meeting Committee was initiated by the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (SWP) solely to promote the February 10, 1956, JAMES KUTCHER meeting. The committee was formed because it was believed by the Chicago SWP Branch that a greater attendance could be had at the meeting if the sponsors were prominent individuals who were "liberals" rather than if the meeting was held under the direct sponsorship of the SWP. According to the source, this committee ceased to exist immediately after the February 10, 1956, meeting.

KUTCHER in his book, "The Legless Veteran", published in August, 1953, states that he was dismissed from government employment because of SWP membership.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, states the following concerning the Methodist Federation for Social Action:

"1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious front such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *.'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc.117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) since the latter part of March, 1962, has maintained an office in Room 422-424, Manhattan Building, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On July 16, 1947, [redacted] a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1944 to about 1948, advised that the MCPFB was founded at a conference held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 25, 1947, and the MCPFB was to operate as the midwest organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (ACPFB). b6 b7C

On May 5, 1955, a source advised that in a "Statement of Principles" issued in April, 1955, by the MCPFB, it was noted that "The purpose of the Midwest Committee shall be to seek to perpetuate for the foreign born the fundamental concepts of equality, regardless of race, color, creed, nationality, political belief or place of birth, and to preserve the basic ideals of liberty and hospitality which serve as the guarantees of democracy for all Americans."

A second source as of May 15, 1964, advised that the MCPFB continued to function as the midwest organization of the ACPFB and still adhered to its "Statement of Principles" last published in 1955.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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1 APPENDIX ~~Secret~~ (U)

MODERN TEENS

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the Modern Teens (MT) started approximately January, 1957, as an outgrowth of a youth club which was known as the CAPS, a Club Against Prejudice, which became active in the Chicago area just after the Labor Youth League (LYL) disbanded.

On April 25, 1960, a second source advised that in April, 1960, [redacted] Chairman of the Youth Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, and a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, described the MT as a discussion group of socialist-minded youth, which is sponsored by the CP of Illinois, and a point of concentration for the future formation of a national Marxist youth organization. b6 b7C

According to a third source in May, 1961, the MT are under the guidance and sponsorship of the CP of Illinois, and it is the responsibility of the adult advisor to help obtain speakers for the group who will influence their political thinking. It is also the duty of this adult advisor to consider certain members of the MT for membership in the CP when they have reached their 18th birthday. b6 b7C

A fourth source advised in May, 1964, that [redacted] is the adult advisor of the MT. This source advised that the MT is a group of young people who meet in the homes of its members once a month during the school months to discuss current events and gather for social functions.

A fifth source advised that as of May, 1962, [redacted] was a member of the Education Commission of the Illinois CP. b6 b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INC.

The March 13, 1964 edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) and Minister of NOI Mosque No. 7, New York, who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based, politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in times of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles". The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

During an appearance over KYW - Television, Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964, MALCOLM X stated that the MMI does not stand for integration but for complete freedom, justice, and equality for Negroes. He stated that Islam was the religious philosophy of the MMI, while the political, economic and social philosophy was black nationalism.

On May 15, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City, where they were established on March 16, 1964.

APPENDIX

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1 APPENDIX

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NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

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1. APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee. (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition," Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963. (U)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, Aka.
Progressive Labor Party,
"Progressive Labor"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor Groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces, and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, USA.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (PYOC), KNOWN IN CHICAGO AS CHICAGO CALL FOR YOUTH (CALL), FORMERLY THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH CLUBS OF ILLINOIS

A source advised on June 3, 1963, that the Chicago affiliate of the PYOC known as the Progressive Youth Clubs of Illinois had not met during the preceding year. On May 14, 1963, the State Board of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois voted to underwrite expenses for a meeting of Chicago area youth for the purpose of organizing a collective among youth and to begin to work for the building of a new PYOC affiliate in Chicago.

A second source advised on August 13, 1963, that on August 11, 1963, a group of students and working class youth met at a Chicago hotel to form a city-wide Marxist youth organization, which club voted to affiliate with the PYOC and adopted the name Chicago Call for Youth.

On March 2, 1964, this source advised that CALL had maintained a clubhouse at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, where membership meetings and social affairs were held; however, as a result of a brawl which occurred at a CALL party January 4, 1964, the organization was evicted and as of March, 1964, was meeting at the residences of various members.

This source stated on March 2, 1964, that at a CALL meeting on February 28, 1964, two members of the Northwest CP Youth Club, CP of Illinois, were elected to the positions of president and secretary of CALL.

APPENDIX

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PROGRESSIVE YOUTH
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On March 9, 1964, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 169 Allen Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

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PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC), CHICAGO

Source advised on May 12, 1964, that he had learned that on August 16 and 17, 1958, a national conference was held in New York City for the purpose of forming a "Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstruction of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party." This source also advised on May 12, 1964, that the Chicago POC participated in the national conference of the Marxist-Leninist Caucus of the old Party and at that time the Chicago group became affiliated with the national POC.

This same source further advised on May 12, 1964, that the Chicago POC continues as a branch of the national POC and is entirely subservient to the national POC, in that they receive and follow orders from that body and make financial contributions to it.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C, states as follows on page 142 concerning the POC:

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'

" 'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

" 'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party * * *.'

" 'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)"

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 25, 1962, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual CP member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 25, 1962, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

Another source advised on March 2,1961,that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC. (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL); CHICAGO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE and ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

A source advised on October 24, 1961, that the Chicago Festival Committee (CFC) held its initial meeting in Chicago, Illinois, on October 22, 1961. The CFC was then composed of three local branches, the North Side, the South Side and the West Side branches and was the Chicago affiliate of the United States Festival Committee (USFC). The North Side and West Side Committees later merged and became known as the Northwest Chicago Festival Committee. The purpose of the CFC was to publicize and encourage participation in the Eighth World Youth Festival which was to be held in Helsinki, Finland, July 27 - August 5, 1962, and to organize a delegation to the Festival.

This source also advised on October 24, 1961, that [redacted] was one of the participants of the organizing conference of the CFC. He was also in attendance at the initiating conference of the USFC held in Chicago on October 14-15, 1961. b6 b7C

A second source advised on April 18, 1962, that [redacted] is the Youth Organizer of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and that during April, 1962, he was actively engaged in obtaining delegates to attend the Festival from CP youth members in the Chicago area.

A third source advised on March 16, 1962, that the CFC did not maintain a headquarters in the Chicago area and it was not a membership organization. It welcomed all those who wished to attend the Eighth World Youth Festival. This source advised on January 6, 1963, that pursuant to the constitution of the CFC, the organization dissolved November 1, 1962; however, a new autonomic group was formed by the Northwest Chicago Festival Committee using the constitution of the Northwest Chicago Festival Committee but dedicating its energies to work for world peace and fight prejudice against race and creed throughout the world. This new organization adopted the name Action Committee for Peace and Friendship and was formed at a meeting held January 6, 1963.

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THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC., (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States, as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States participation in the Festival.

On May 7, 1963, a second source furnished information that the USFC continues to be active and utilizes Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

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APPENDIX

UNNAMED ORGANIZATION IN CHICAGO AREA PURPORTING TO FOLLOW MAO TSE-TUNG COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) LINE

A source advised on September 9, 1963, that an organization purporting to follow the Marxist-Leninist communist line currently espoused by the Chinese Reds under MAO Tse-tung was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in February, 1963. According to this source, the group was organized by an expelled member of the Communist Party (CP) and its membership included several other former CP members.

On May 5, 1964, the source advised the unnamed organization following the MAO Tse-tung CP line had become defunct due to personality differences which had arisen between members of the group.

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WASHINGTON PARK FORUM, Aka.
Washington Park Open Forum

A source advised on June 11, 1954, that the Washington Park Forum (WPF) started in the 1930s as a spontaneous group of unemployed persons interested in discussing current events. In the late 1930s, the Communist Party (CP) penetrated and took over the WPF. From 1936 to 1940, the CP penetration was so great that it secured and maintained control of the WPF at that time.

A second source advised in May, 1957, that the Chairman of the CP of Illinois expressed the need for the CP to regain control of the WPF which had recently been taken over by the Trotskyites.

A third source advised on January 16, 1963, that the "purpose and objectives" set forth in the WPF constitution include: "To discuss and educate on the issues of the day through presentation of speakers on different subjects, with free discussion by people in attendance at the forum; to aid in the realization of the Declaration of Independence,...to aid civil liberties and charitable organizations interested in expanding freedom..."

A fourth source advised on April 13, 1964, that the CP of Illinois in the past had been active in WPF using it as a platform to implement its program; however, there was no clear cut control of the WPF by the CP or any other organization. During the past year the only apparent CP interest in the WPF was in the nature of a few speeches at WPF meetings by individuals connected with the CP.

A fifth source advised on April 15, 1964, that currently the CP of Illinois does not consider the WPF to be one of the main mass organizations in the Negro community. Although some WPF leaders were formerly CP members, they were not currently active in the CP and did not currently function with the CP. The CP of Illinois currently had no control over the policies of the WPF and had no program directed toward the WPF. As of April, 1964, the CP of Illinois policy would be to continue to furnish speakers for appearances at WPF meetings if invited.

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO,
Aka. Young Socialist Supporters,
University Young Socialists

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1964, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1964, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Chicago, Illinois
October, 30, 1964

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CG T-20, which is an agency in the Chicago area which collects security data. (U)

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ON 12-05-2014

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/17/64 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

SECRET (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: jd

b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

- PX -

LEAD

DETROIT

Classified by 10/12/83 sp/cp (U)
Declassify on: OADR

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified Secret because it contains information so classified which was received from [redacted] (U)

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PENCIL BEHIND ONLY PENCIL BEHIND TIE

Special Agent In Charge

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Copies made:

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (REGISTERED)

2 - Detroit (100-32457)

100-442529-287 REC-28

17 NOV 2 1964

SECRET (U)

NO [redacted]

EX-103

REC-38

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

DEC 24 1964

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 O—544750

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U) (U) (U)

If this report did not contain information from [redacted] b7D
[redacted] then report would be classified ~~Confidential~~, because (U)
the information from other sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof which might have an adverse effect on the national security of the United States.

Special Agents who prepared information for this report are as follows:

COMMUNIST STRATEGY, CP, USA

[redacted] b6 b7C

JOSEPH HYBLE
JOHN E. KING

[redacted]

COMMUNIST STRATEGY, SWP

[redacted]

COMMUNIST STRATEGY, JFG b6 b7C

[redacted]

COMMUNIST TACTICS

Demonstrations, Rallies and Freedom Marches [redacted] b6 b7C

March on Washington [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SECRET (U)

A. CORE

B. Freedom Now Party

C. GOAL

D. NAACP JOHN E. KING

E. OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

F. NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter JOHN E. KING

G. Detroit Friends of SNCC

H. UHURU

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CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

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Dr. LOUIS J. CLEAGE, who is characterized in the appendix, was interviewed on March 28, 1957, by SA and SA

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b7C

who is characterized in the appendix, was interviewed on July 12 and 26, 1957, by SA and SA

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b7C

The pretext interview on July 6, 1961, which identified LEON DE MEUNIER as Chairman of the Detroit Chapter of CORE, was a no name interview by SA with an unidentified marcher in a demonstration by CORE which was held on July 6, 1961, in front of the Federal Building, Detroit.

The demonstration at Federal Building, Detroit, on March 30, 1963, was observed by SA

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SECRET (U)

The pretext interview on October 21, 1964, with [redacted] was made by SA [redacted] The pretext used was a fictitious name telephonic inquiry as student of Wayne State University, Detroit, interested in attending meetings, and possibly becoming a member of Detroit Friends of SNCC. (U)

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source | Location

DE T-1 is [redacted] | [redacted]

b7D

100-3348 | [redacted]

(U)

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of ELIZABETH HASKELL

b6
b7C

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DE T-2 is [redacted]

Characterization of JOHN JAMES CONYERS, JR.

DE T-3 is [redacted]

b7D

Characterization of VOICE POLITICAL PARTY
Characterization of GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL
Characterization of SOCIALIST CLUB OF THE U OF M

DE T-4 is [redacted] | [redacted]

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DE 100-32457

Identity of Source | Location

[redacted]

Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of KAZIMIERZ NOWAK
Characterization of GEORGE PALCHEFF
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of CARL REINSTEIN
Characterization of JACKIE VAUGHN, III

DE T-5 is [redacted]

DE T-6 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Identity of Source	Location
	[redacted] (U) b7D

Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN b6
Characterization of [redacted] b7C
Characterization of MAC CHAIT
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of CARL WINTER
Characterization of HELEN WINTER

DE T-7 is [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of [redacted] b6
Characterization of ZENO ENGLE b7C
Characterization of PHIL RAYMOND

DE T-8 is [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

DE 100-32457

SECRET (U)

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-10 is [redacted]	
DE T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7D

Characterization of [redacted]

DE T-12 is [redacted] [redacted] b7D

157-301-110

[redacted]

100-3348-4001
-3361

[redacted]

100-27906-610

[redacted]

(X) (U)

Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG

b6
b7C

b7D

DE T-13 is [redacted] [redacted]

Characterization of ERNEST GOODMAN

DE T-14 is [redacted] b6
Panel Source [redacted] b7C
b7D

SECRET (U)

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted]
	157-301-86
	[redacted]

Characterization of REVEREND CHARLES A. HILL
Characterization of PHIL RAYMOND
Characterization of CARL REINSTEIN

DE T-16 is [redacted] [redacted]

DE T-17 is [redacted]

DE T-18 is [redacted]
PSI

DE T-19 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of DOROTHY BREITMAN
Characterization of GEORGE BREITMAN
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of

DE 100-32457

Identity of Source | Location | ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
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Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of DANIEL ROSENSHINE
Characterization of SARAH ROSENSHINE
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of

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b7C

DE T-20 is Former [redacted]

b7D

(X9) (U)

DE T-21 is [redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

DE T-22 is [redacted]

b7D

DE T-23 is [redacted]

DE T-24 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
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(by request)

Characterization of HUMANIST SOCIETY OF MSU

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Identity of Source	Location
	100-29827-188 157-68-141
DE T-25 is [redacted]	100-21720-5064 -5048 -5058 -5085 -5101 -5121 -5123 -5135 -4983 PG 100-11675-1A-926 100-21720-5225
DE T-26 is [redacted]	100-21720-1A-240
DE T-27 is [redacted]	
DE T-28 is [redacted] [redacted] (by request)	157-699-32
DE T-29 is [redacted] [redacted]	

Characterization of YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB OF MSU

DE T-30 is [redacted] [redacted] (by request when information from [redacted]	157-249-69 100-29805-200

Characterization of REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.
Characterization of JACKIE VAUGHN, III

DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location	
DE T-31 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
DE T-32 is [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted] (U)
Characterization of [redacted]		b6 b7C
DE T-33 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
Characterization of [redacted]	[redacted]	b6 b7C
Characterization of [redacted]		
Characterization of [redacted]		
Characterization of [redacted]		[redacted] (U)
DE T-34 is [redacted]	157-301-86 [redacted]	b7D
Characterization of [redacted]		b6 b7C
DE T-35 is [redacted]		
(by request)	100-19740-911	b6 b7C b7D
DE T-36 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b7D
DE T-37 is [redacted]		
Characterization of [redacted]		b6 b7C
DE T-38 is [redacted]		
[redacted] (by request)	100-29805 [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

Identity of Source | Location

DE T-39 is [redacted] (source of information) — 100-2760-1B3-4, 100-2760-2730 — SECRET (U) — b6, b7C, b7D

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of

DE T-40 is [redacted] (by request) — 100-31578-75 — b6, b7C, b7D

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS

DE T-41 is [redacted] — 100-31578-57, -96, -97 — b7D

Characterization of [redacted] — b6, b7C
Characterization of

DE T-42 is [redacted] (by request) — 100-31578-161 — b6, b7C, b7D

Characterization of [redacted] — b6, b7C
Characterization of
Characterization of JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS

SECRET (U)

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-43 is Former [redacted]	
Characterization of [redacted]	
DE T-44 is Former [redacted]	
Characterization of [redacted]	
Characterization of [redacted]	
Characterization of DR. EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN	
DE T-45 is [redacted]	
Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER	
Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	
Characterization of HELEN WINTER	
Characterization of LOUIS WEINSTOCK	
Characterization of [redacted]	
Characterization of HELEN WINTER	
DE T-46 is Anonymous	
Characterization of [redacted]	
Characterization of DR. LOUIS J. CLEAGE	
DE T-47 is [redacted]	
Characterization of GRACE LEE BOGGS	
DE T-48 is [redacted]	
Characterization of NIXON BRYANT	
DE T-49 is NY 694-S*	
Characterization of GUS HALL	
DE T-50 is Former [redacted]	
Characterization of [redacted]	

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Identity of Source | Location

SECRET (U)

DE T-51 is [redacted] b7D

Characterization of REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DE T-52 is [redacted]

Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

DE T-53 is CG 5824-S*

Characterization of THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS
Characterization of HYMAN LUMER
Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ
Characterization of CARL WINTER
Characterization of HENRY WINSTON b6 b7C
Characterization of [redacted] (located under characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of CARL WINTER

DE T-54 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] (source of information)

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Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of
Characterization of

DE T-55 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Characterization of THOMAS I. EMERSON

DE T-56 is [redacted] b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location

DE T-57 is [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

DE T-58 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of CHARLES GLADSTONE

DE T-59 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of CHARLES GLADSTONE

DE T-60 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of CHARLES GLADSTONE

DE T-61 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of CHARLES GLADSTONE

DE T-62 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

DE T-63 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-64 is Former [redacted] b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-65 is [redacted] b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

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Characterization of MILTON ROBINSON HENRY

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b7D

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DE T-71 is Former [redacted] b7D

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Characterization of DR. EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN

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Identity of Source

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DE T-75 is [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: October 30, 1964

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Plans, strategy, Party line and the like, in Michigan, of the CP, SWP and Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) in racial matters, including interest and activity in demonstrations and the following organizations, set forth: Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Freedom Now Party, Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), [redacted] Negro American Labor Council (NALC), Detroit Chapter, aka., Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC), Detroit Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Uhuru.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

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10/12/73
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Characterizations of individuals having subversive associations and connections, subversive individuals and subversive organizations and publications appear in the appendix of this report.

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I. - COMMUNIST STRATEGY [redacted] (U)

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

A meeting was held on March 9, 1963, at the residence of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, 2632 Glendale, Detroit, Michigan, to hear Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER speak on "One Hundred Years of Emancipation Proclamation". This affair was sponsored by the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC). Approximately 31 individuals, who paid $1.00 each, attended this affair. (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI stated, "We are here tonight to hear a person who is an authority on Negro History. I know Dr. APTHEKER is very tired because he was speaking all evening to a group of youths at Reverend Cleage's church. I now give you Dr. APTHEKER." (U)

Dr. APTHEKER stated, "Yes, I spoke to a grand bunch of youth today at Reverend Cleage's Church. We got underway about 11:30 a.m. and it lasted until 3:15 p.m. and several school teachers attended. One school teacher brought his whole class and we broke them down into groups of five and all seemed interested in what they were doing. (U)

"My subject tonight is the Emancipation Proclamation and let me say that in these 100 years the Negro people have come a long way. (U)

"Since ABRAHAM LINCOLN freed the slaves 100 years ago there have been a lot of misunderstandings among the races of people. (U)

"I am sure that some of the stands that ABRAHAM LINCOLN took, if he was living today, he would be accused of being a Communist. (U)

"Most of the slaves could not read or write but many of them had what is known today as being leaders that led their people in the right direction. At that time (U)

SECRET (U)

"we had many an Uncle Tom as well as we still have many of them today. But today they are fading away." (U)

"You would really be surprised to know how many of the slaves were treated, and many of them were killed; and after slavery many persons continued to have plantations where they worked these people for practically nothing." (U)

"Many Negroes in the 1800's were fortunate in helping be the driving force to help free their people." (U)

"The Negro has invented many things in which not too many know, and he has always been a law abiding people." (U)

"During World War I, the Negro played an important part in this war. He has always been known to be the last to be hired and the first to be fired, but today, the Negro is educating himself just as any other people are doing." (U)

"There is only one race of people that know where they stand and that is the Negro. He doesn't have to guess." (U)

"Through the help of the progressive organizations, the Negro is asking more and more the rights that were given to him 100 years ago." (U)

"Everywhere one travels, people tell me the question is why do you treat the Negro the way you do. Now if America wants to gain world attention, she must be prepared to answer these questions by doing away with Jim Crow completely and make this a land of the free and home of the brave." (U)

Dr. APTHEKER continued, "The Negro is the most oppressed people and each of you should understand the Negro Question in the U. S. The Negro is doing something for himself but he also needs help from all other people who are willing to help him fight his battle. Our problem will never be solved as long as his is unsolved." (U)

[DE T-1
March 18, 1963] (X) (U) [redacted] (U)

Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER recently appeared at Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE's church in Detroit, Michigan, where he spoke for approximately 15 minutes. He spoke about various phases of myths concerning the Negro people, such as the myth of the new Negro. APTHEKER stated that in every generation the white people discover there is a new Negro. He told the audience a little about the colonial period and then went into a little of the new; the new sense of confidence, the new relationship of forces here in the world, and a certain sense of contempt the Negro people had now, for "Jim Crow" operators. He said there is much less fear now; there is greater contempt and greater confidence. APTHEKER said that more and more people in the South were finding it impossible to live with their own conscience, knowing as they increasingly do, that racism is a lie. He talked a little about the myth of moderation, of what moderation is and what it is not, why it does not work, and what is wanted is equality.

There were about 120 youngsters from five churches between the ages of 14 and 19. One high school teacher brought 45 students, comprising his whole class. About 15 adults were in charge.

After APTHEKER's talk, the group broke up into five sections. One section discussed job opportunities; another section discussed how they can help the struggle in the South; another section discussed segregation in the North, in education and housing, and what they are to do about it. The African liberation and what it means to the Negro people was discussed by another section. All the children were Negro; they were very articulate, and a good discussion was held for about 1¼ hour. Everybody participated. Each of the five sections had a summarizer, and Reverend CLEAGE called upon them to talk for five minutes. Then the assembly voted that they wanted to have come out of this meeting a city-wide Negro Youth Conference on employment. Reverend CLEAGE took that up, put it to a vote which was practically unanimous; and he promised that through his

[redacted] (U)

church, this would be organized on the basis of this group, and felt sure it would come about. (U)

[DE T-2
March 12, 1963] (U)

The "Ann Arbor News", a daily newspaper published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in its March 9, 1963, edition, on Page 11, Section 2, contained an article captioned "Red Editor To Speak on Tuesday".

Instant article disclosed that HERBERT APTHEKER, editor of "Political Affairs", was to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Emancipation Proclamation and Its Meaning In History", on March 12, 1963, on the campus at the University of Michigan (U of M), Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The "Michigan Daily" a U of M campus student newspaper published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in its March 13, 1963, edition contained an article captioned "Aptheker Cites Risk of Negro Question".

Instant article states in verbatim as follows:

"'The failure of the United States to resolve the Negro question in the 19th Century almost destroyed us and if it fails in the 20th Century we will be destroyed', Herbert Aptheker said yesterday speaking on 'The Emancipation Proclamation Now and 100 Years Ago.'

"Aptheker, editor of Political Affairs magazine, spoke at the University on the invitation of Voice Political party and the Graduate Student Council. Political Affairs is the theoretical organ of the Communist Party in the United States.

"Beginning with an account of the Proclamation's history, Aptheker moved into a discussion of ideas suggested to him by the Proclamation.

"Invalid Assumption

"Despite the fact that it is usually the dissenters and the radicals who are charged with treason, Aptheker said

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(U)

"he believed the Proclamation clearly showed this to be an invalid assumption. 'Exploitative systems when challenged by social developments seek, if there is no other way out, to drown the future in a blood bath,' he said. 'The source of treason is thus from the right and reactionaries.'

"The third lesson to be learned from the Proclamation is that it represents a vindication and a culmination of the rejection of moderation, gradualism, and tokenism, Aptheker said. 'A policy of gradualism is geared toward acquiescence to the status quo.'

"Negro Contribution

"He pointed out that both the Proclamation and the Civil War hammer home the decisive quality of the Negro people's own contribution to the emancipation.

"'The salvation of the republic and the freeing of the slaves are intertwined,' he said. 'The image of the slave as a docile unimaginative creature is completely false.'

"Aptheker concluded his talk with a plea for what he called 'A second Emancipation Proclamation.' He said it remains for our generation, the American workers, the Negroes, and the youth to bring Lincoln's great work to fruition in this century."

The aims and purposes of Voice Political Party are to present to the campus of the U of M controversial speakers in programs to stimulate student interest in controversial affairs of the day.

The U of M Graduate Student Council is the officially recognized group voice of graduate students enrolled at the University. The Graduate Student Council has no known Communist infiltration or direction.

DE T-3
March 12, 1963 (U)

(U)

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The "Ann Arbor News" in its March 13, 1963, edition, contained an article captioned "Lessons of Civil War Good Today, Red Says".

Instant article states in verbatim as follows:

"Americans living in this century should be able to draw two major lessons from the Civil War and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Communist editor Herbert Aptheker said in Ann Arbor yesterday.

"First: 'The Proclamation was a willy-nilly expression - mostly nilly - from the government of its knowledge of the centrality of the Negro question in American development and history.'

"Second: 'Historically, it is reaction which is the seedbed of treason. The source of social violence comes from reaction . . . The basic cause of the Civil War was an 1860 plot by a slaveholding oligarchy.'

"Aptheker is editor of 'Political Affairs' magazine, an organ of the U. S. Communist Party. He spoke in Rackham lecture hall as a guest of two University of Michigan student groups, Voice and Graduate Student Council, to an audience of approximately 125 students.

"He said 'The cancer (of Negro slavery) grew with the republic and in less than 100 years reached the point where it had to be removed or the republic would be destroyed. We will not survive through the 20th Century as a great republic if we do not solve this "question of questions", to use John Brown's phrase.'

"Aptheker said that Lincoln's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863 'represented confiscation by the government of the United States of private property, about twice as much as the terrible Fidel has confiscated, if you figure at $1,000 per slave.

"'This is a rather interesting precedent, I think. The justification was that this form of private ownership was socially unhealthy. It is possible that at some future

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"'time the American people in their majesty will decide that other forms of private property are socially unhealthy, and will take care of it as they took care of slavery. (U)

"'The President has collosal powers in our system if he chooses to use them.

"'A President who signs an executive order stating that it is contrary to the public interest that there be within the territorial limits of the United States any segregation in any form will be close to immortality and will go a long ways toward saving the nation's soul.'

"Aptheker drew laughter from his audience at one point, when he said that Lincoln had corresponded with the secretary of the First Communist International, providing 'prima facie evidence that the Republican Party was born as a criminal conspiracy.'"

A "Marxist Studies Class" of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) was held on March 27, 1963, at 2632 Glendale, Detroit. The lecturer of this class was CARL WINTER. He stated that the main problem in these studies would be the examining of the world Communist movement and revolutionary tactics. During this meeting a discussion was entered into concerning the Negro question. Individuals present at this class were of the opinion that there was not enough attention being devoted to the Negro question; and in the Communist movement in the United States of America, this is an indispensable thing. WINTER proposed that an additional lesson be devoted to study of the Negro question, but it was decided that additional studies by this class were not possible. (U)

[DE T-4
April 3, 1963] (U)

BEN DAVIS, JR., stated on May 2, 1963, that sooner or later the workers of our land, the great majority who work for a living, Negro and white, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, are going to recognize that the only way there can really be security, equality and prosperity in our country, is to have a system of socialism based upon (U)

SECRET (U)

the traditions and attributes, the achievements and the possibilities of our own country. (U)

[DE T-5
May 2, 1963] (U)

At a Marxist - Leninist Revolutionary Tactics Class conducted by the MDCP on May 19, 1963, at 2632 Glendale, Detroit, TOMMY DENNIS stressed the need for the CP to energetically organize among the Negroes because only the CP has the right program for the Negro. (U)

[DE T-4
May 21, 1963] (U)

HYMAN LUMER was the featured speaker at a picnic sponsored by "The Volunteers" which was held on May 30, 1963, at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road near Detroit. LUMER remarked during the course of his speech that the CP will continue to fight for the worker and the Negroes in their freedom struggle.

[DE T-1
June 18, 1963] (U)

A panel discussion and workshop on Civil Rights, sponsored by the MDCP, was held on June 28, 1963, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. At this affair CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, one of the panelists, stated it was the American Communist who helped the world movement, both the colonial and socialist sectors, to understand the American Negro question, and in so doing helped rally them to support "our" struggles. LIGHTFOOT said the Negro cannot win freedom by himself, but must have help from whites and progressives who will stand up and speak for the rights of all persons. (U)

[DE T-1
July 5, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, held on September 3, 1963, at 3843 Hurlbut, Detroit, TOMMY (U)

(U)

DENNIS stated that only under socialism can the deep roots of Jim Crow be dug out of American life. DENNIS said the American CP will continue to help expose those who are not fighting for this cause. (U)

DE T-1
September 18, 1963 (U)

At a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on September 4, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, HELEN WINTER stated that "they" should work on committees for civil rights because the socialists are really busy working on civil rights committees. She said that civil rights is the big issue today, and "we" have got to help fight for civil rights. (U)

DE T-6
September 19, 1963 (U)

TOMMY DENNIS spoke on the Negro liberation movement at a lecture sponsored by theWMMLEC which was held on October 18, 1963, at 4835 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. DENNIS said the Negro people of the United States are on the move and cannot be stopped. He warned of dangers of Negro nationalism, and stated that the American "left" must lead the Negro and give him the right direction and purpose. DENNIS added that the bourgeoise should not be allowed to take over. (U)

DE T-4
October 28, 1963 (U)

A meeting was held on October 29, 1963, at Reverend CHARLES HILL's church, the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, for the purpose of hearing a speech by GUS HALL. At this meeting HALL stated the ranks of the membership of the CP should be opened up and new members recruited. HALL said that at the present time people act and speak more openly and will not be so wary when being approached for recruitment purposes. HALL added that "we" should go among the Negroes because the Negro revolution in the civil rights areas has changed the thinking all across the nation. (U)

DE T-7
November 7, 1963 (U)

GUS HALL stated on October 29, 1963, at the SECRET (U) meeting held in the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, that the CP must organize and start recruiting again; that the CP must become more militant and must again become the leader; and that the CP should be more active and not use the Mc Carran Act as a reason for inactivity. HALL said the CP should try to involve millions of more people in addition to those already engaged in the civil rights struggle. He said it was the job of the CP to show how the whites and Negroes should be linked in this common struggle. (U)

DE T-8
October 31, 1963 (U)

Page 2A of the "Detroit Free Press", a daily newspaper published in Detroit, Metro Final Issue, dated November 9, 1963, contained, in essence, the following information:

"The Detroit Council for Human Rights (DCHR), sponsor of the massive freedom march and rally in Detroit on June 23, is holding a conference of some Northern Negro leaders in hopes of forming a Northern Christian Leadership Council.

"The DCHR wants to form the Northern Christian Leadership Council as an equivalent to Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Council, which has been an active leader in the civil rights struggle in the South.

"Rev. C. L. Franklin, chairman of the DCHR, said he hopes his group, Dr. King's group and a similar group in the West will combine into a nationwide organization.

"At Convention Arena after the motorcade, the DCHR is sponsoring a rally, featuring Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson."

BEN DAVIS attended various sessions of the Northern Christian Leadership Council described in the preceding paragraph. (U)

DE T-9
November 26, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

(U)

A meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, and invited guests was held on November 13, 1963, at CP Headquarters, in New York City. At this meeting BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., reported on his recent trip to Detroit (November 8 - 10, 1963). In regard to his visit, he said that there was an atmosphere of emotionalism, adding that he thought it is still possible to effect Reverend (MARTIN LUTHER) KING and to effect some of the union people. DAVIS said that the Political Action Committee of the conference (described above) made a resolution which stated that the conference must consult with all political groups including the Communists. According to DAVIS, this resolution was put to a vote resulting in 11 in favor and 11 against. He said it was decided to leave this resolution out altogether. The Reverend (C. L.) FRANKLIN got up and said he did not want any political alliance with the Communists, but that he had the greatest respect for BEN DAVIS. According to DAVIS, he talked with Reverend FRANKLIN, and the latter appeared to be "thirsty" to get any kind of help. DAVIS said the CP has an opportunity there as never before, and getting in there means the beginning of a long relationship. (U)

[DE T-10
November 13, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the MDCP club representatives was held on November 18, 1963, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. CARL WINTER spoke on problems and discussions which took place when he visited with CP leaders in New York during October, 1963. He remarked that no definite conclusions were reached in regard to the civil rights struggle, and that "they" were unable to reach any decision on how to aid the Negro. WINTER said "they" did discuss job opportunities for the Negro, housing problems and preferential treatment in hiring Negroes for jobs. WINTER added that this situation demands much more discussion and analyzing. (U)

WINTER further stated that due to the lack of guidance by the Party, the civil rights movement has bogged down. He said that unless the Party can reorganize itself, and aid the Negro in the civil rights struggle, a national Negro party will be formed and that this would be undesirable. WINTER said there must be a better understanding by the whites of the need for integration and civil rights reforms; that (U)

SECRET (U)

this could result through economics and political motivation of the masses; and that this was the only way a successful Negro civil rights movement could be attained. (U)

WINTER mentioned how many Negro splinter groups are now being formed, and stated that this could be corrected if the civil rights movement had proper guidance by the Party. He said all this points out the absolute need to build the Party to such strength that "they" will be able to move into this area and guide the movement. WINTER stressed that the Party should use discreet methods in guiding and influencing the Negro civil rights movement. (U)

[DE T-8
November 20, 1963] (U)

A meeting sponsored by the WMMLEC was held on February 22, 1964, at the Unitarian Church, located on Cass and Forest Avenues in Detroit. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI opened the meeting and introduced the speaker, Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER, who spoke on the Negro civil rights fight. He said this fight was the American third revolution; the first being against the British, and the second was the Civil War. Neither gave freedom to all, and this was to be the country's third chance. According to him, if they did not win, the country would be taken over by the extreme right-wing. He said no people in history (except Haiti, and they were 95 per cent of the population), revolted from slavery by themselves and won. Revolts were only successful when the slaves and others united; therefore, he said, extreme militance should be encouraged and complete unity of the whites and Negroes should also be encouraged. (U)

[DE T-11
February 27, 1964] (U)

Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER was interviewed on February 22, 1964, by BOB BILLIPS of Radio Station WCHB, Detroit, Michigan. This interview took place between noon and 12:30 p.m. on a program entitled "Week in Review". Other prominent figures in the news were also interviewed on this program.

The following questions were asked by BOB BILLIPS and answers were by APTHEKER. They are set out verbatim: (U)

Question: As one who was a very close associate of Doctor WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS, Dr. APTHEKER, perhaps you can clear up a point about his renouncing his American citizenship and desiring to live out the rest of his life in Africa. Do you think he turned his back on America out of bitterness? (U)

Answer: No, I don't think so, and when he went to Africa finally, he was still an American citizen, of course. He traveled on a United States passport, but after he was there for some time and it became necessary for him to renew his passport and he sought to renew it. The embassy in Ghana told him that because of his politics they would not renew his passport and he would have to return to the United States and request such a renewal. He knew very well that if he did that he would not get a renewal and was in Ghana at the request of the government editing the Encyclopedia Africana. This incensed him, as it ought to after 75 years of service to this country, and he repeated his request and got the same denial. He then, and only then, renounced his citizenship, and was asked by the President of Ghana to become a citizen of Ghana, and he did so.

Question: You say that the Ghana officials were concerned about his politics. Does this mean then that Dr. DUBOIS had become a Communist?

Answer: I said that the United States officials were concerned about his politics. Yes, Dr. DUBOIS announced joining the CP in 1961.

Question: Why did he do this do you think? He said that early in his life he had warned American Negroes about the disadvantages of the CP.

Answer: I don't think that that is accurate. I think that he joined the CP for the same reason he did everything, that is he believed in it, and once Dr. DUBOIS believed something was right neither hell nor high water could keep him from doing what he thought was right, but Dr. DUBOIS was a socialist his whole adult life. He joined the Socialist

(U)

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Party in 1904. Dr. DUBOIS hailed the Russian Revolution publicly certainly by 1919. Now he had differences with Communists, and rather severe differences, and that was clear in 1930, but they were not vindictive. Dr. DUBOIS never felt that Communists were enemies of things in which he believed. He had differences with them and with their tactics at that time. It is not accurate to say that Dr. DUBOIS ever warned anybody about Communism. He expressed his differences with Communism, which was in the crisis, but if there is a difference of people fighting, in his view for essentially the same thing that is to say equality and freedom.

Question: In your conversation with him did he ever mention any solution that he saw to the race problem in America?

Answer: I think so, not only in conversations with me, but in public writings Dr. DUBOIS thought the solution to racism was socialism.

Question: You will be handling most of the recent writings of Dr. DUBOIS, do you plan to have any of them published?

Answer: I am the literary executor of all his writings, not simply the recent writings. I have in my physical possession his letters, both letters to him and copies of his replies. He kept copies of all of his replies and he estimated there were about 250,000 letters to and from him, also many unpublished papers and essays. He had a world of correspondence, as you must imagine. He corresponded with all the leading figures in the world from EINSTEIN to FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, SCHWEITZER and GHANDI. He corresponded with most of the leading scholars, poets, writers, and dramatists, and also the ordinary and plain people, working people, and especially Negro working people. He took those matters as seriously as matters from EINSTEIN. His answers to letters are remarkable. The care that he puts into writing to a sharecropper in Mississippi was the same as his writing to the President of the United States.

Question: You mentioned his great concern for people, the working people. Tell us about his activities in

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Africa, the hopes he may have had for the newly emerging African nations.

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Answer: Dr. DUBOIS was the conceiver and the organizer of the Pan African movement. Several of the Prime Ministers of present new African states, for example KENYATTA, HAZAKIWI, and NHKRUMAH were his pupils, his disciples, and physically his pupils sat at his feet and studied with him. They all considered him and called him father. He was their guide and inspiration. When he went to Ghana at the invitation of the President NHKRUMAH, he served in Ghana as the elder statesman of the Ghana republic, and in International African Conferences Dr. DUBOIS was always the honored presiding officer, would always make the opening speech, and was considered as the guiding light. So from that point of view historically, everyone would ask who was the single person most important in the fruition of the African National Liberation Movement, the answer would have to be, I think, WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHART DUBOIS.

Question: Moving on to another subject, as you know, Dr. DUBOIS wrote a great deal on the Negro, the Negro in Africa, and the Negro in America. You, yourself, have done quite a bit of writing on the Negro, tell us just a bit about it.

Answer: I have written in several areas, mostly in history, and in history the majority of my books have been the history of the Negro people in the United States. The first such was a little work which appeared early in 1938, and was called "The Negro in the Civil War". Since then there have been 10 books in that field. The most recent publication in that field was "Toward Negro Freedom", and was published in 1956. A new book of mine called "Soul of the Republic", which deals with the Negro movement today, will appear around March 1, 1964.

Question: Speaking of the Negro today, the Civil Rights Bill is now before the Senate. Most observers say it will be a long drawn-out fight, and probably the bill will emerge from the Senate Chambers either watered down or

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softened up. Do you see any solution to the immediate race problem, demonstrations, or more pressure by the various Civil Rights organizations? Have you studied this enough to comment?

Answer: Well, I'm not sure I studied this enough to comment, but I'm going to comment. My view is that there is no way in which a Negro people can achieve any advances in the history of the United States except through intense strength and the bringing to bear of the most colossal pressure that they have been able to bring to bear. They have never been given anything. If they have gotten anything it is because they fought for it hard and got it. I don't mean that they did it alone, they normally were allied with people of some modicum of common sense or decency; nevertheless, whatever they have achieved, including liberation from a shackled slavery or the right to vote or the right to walk on the street or the right to drink a cup of coffee, or to send their kids to school, have been achieved through hard battles, demonstrations, pickets, conventions, articles, speeches, seeking, demanding, and fighting.

That was the end of the interview with the commentator making the following remark which ended the program: "That was Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER, who spoke this week at the Trade Union Leadership Council being interviewed by BOB BILLIPS."

A meeting of MDCP club representatives was held on March 2, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. TOMMY DENNIS acted as chairman for this meeting, and one of the main topics discussed concerned itself with the Negro peoples' work in the civil rights movement. DENNIS stated at this meeting that one of the problems facing the Party today in the civil rights movement is the failure of the Party to provide the movement with adequate leaders. (U)

[DE T-8
March 18, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the MDCP club representatives was held on May 4, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit (U)

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TOMMY DENNIS stated at this meeting that the Party must not take a stand against Catholics or attempt to take over leadership of their current movement in the field of civil rights. He said the role of the Party should be to work directly with them, and that the Party should not expect to receive any credit for its services. DENNIS said the Party will again become a mass Party, and will lead the masses in all future productive activity. DENNIS added that once the Party membership recognizes the proper basis of operation, the Party will become the vanguard of all movements within the United States. (U)

[DE T-8
May 7, 1964] (U)

CARL WINTER stated on June 1, 1964, at a meeting of the MDCP City Council of Detroit, held at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, that the Party in Michigan will hold forums where people can come and participate in discussions. WINTER said Detroit will be one of five major cities proposed for such activity, and that the Party wants to get this operation going where people can come and study all about socialism. WINTER indicated it was hoped that this program would result in the recruiting of civil rights fighters into the Party. (U)

[DE T-8
June 10, 1964] (U)

CARL WINTER stated on June 2, 1964, at a meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, at 6298 May Street, Detroit, that the National Body of the Party is proposing to open headquarters in five major cities, including Detroit, where people can come and participate in forums. WINTER said "we" want to organize special study groups, and "we" propose to recruit into the Party many civil rights fighters. WINTER added that many participants in the civil rights struggle begin to discuss socialism. (U)

[DE T-1
June 15, 1964] (U)

A taped interview between ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and JACK HAMILTON of Radio Station WDTM-FM, Detroit, was put

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over the air at 10:04 p.m. on June 7, 1964. During the interview, HAMILTON asked the following question of FLYNN: "Miss FLYNN, you've been a witness and a participant in a good many gyrations of the Communist movement and the CP of the U. S., movements at home and abroad, and how is it that you are able to remain dedicated to Communism, particularly to the Party through these various upheavals?" (U)

FLYNN answered: "Well I don't think the Communist Party has experienced anymore upheavals and gyrations, as you call it, than other organizations who are involved in political and industrial struggles. I remain dedicated to the basic principles of the Communist Party, irrespective of differences that one might have on passing tactics, or with temporary personnel. The basic principles of the Communist Party are to fight for the full democratic rights of the American people. We were pioneers in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people. Rights of the Negro people to fight for better living and working conditions of the workers of our country, and to advocate and help to build a socialist America. So that with basic principles of such importance as these the other matters become, more or less, incidental. And can be straightened out, and we hope have been straightened out, to a very great extent, in our party."

A meeting of the MDCP Political Action Committee was held on June 15, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. At this meeting CARL WINTER stated that the Party is placing a candidate in the Presidential election, and that the principle reason for this action is to give the Party an opportunity to present information on the Party and its program to the public. WINTER said the Party will continue to work within all political parties and civic organizations, adding that it is necessary for the Party to continue exerting pressure through these groups so that President JOHNSON will not retreat from his position regarding civil rights and the war on poverty. WINTER said that should there be a retreat in this regard, then the ultra right people would take over. (U)

CARL WINTER further stated that any Party people who remain silent on such important issues as civil rights (U)

and the war on poverty will have to give an account of their actions to the Party. (U)

[DE T-8
June 26, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the MDCP City Council of Detroit held June 17, 1964, at 4325 West Buena Vista, Detroit, TOMMY DENNIS stated that the nonviolent approach is the only way the Negro will get freedom. He said the black Muslim and Freedom Now Party are the wrong ways to achieve this. DENNIS added that every effort must be made to keep the masses in the street. (U)

[DE T-12
June 26, 1964] (U)

A meeting to raise money for the "Political Affairs" magazine was held on June 24, 1964, at Nowak Hall, 5703 Chene Street, Detroit. (U)

The featured speaker at this meeting was HYMAN LUMER who spoke about the ideological differences between the Soviet Communist Movement and the Chinese Communist Movement. During his speech LUMER stated that the Chinese viewpoint goes so far as to say that the United States workers were so crippled by capitalism that they could not be depended upon to lead any movement to socialism. They say that the only revolutionary movement in the United States is the Negro Movement and, therefore, all efforts should be directed to this movement to bring the United States to socialism. LUMER stated that he rejected this idea because it divides the worker along race and national lines. LUMER said that the CP should be self-supporting and become more involved in the Civil Rights Movement, because it is a cause that we should not become confused over and expect to bring about socialism through this movement. LUMER added that socialism could only come into being through the uniting of all workers against capitalism. (U)

[DE T-11
June 25, 1964] (U)

A picnic sponsored by "The Worker" was held on July 4, 1964, at Beechnut Grove, near Detroit, Michigan. The main speaker at this picnic was ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN who spoke about the Negro movement in America. She said there is no force big enough to stop the movement to make this country a free country, not only for the Negroes who have waited 100 years to be free, but for all working men and women to be free. FLYNN stated that no one is free unless they make up their minds to be free. She stated that she is now imprisoned within the borders of the United States, and added that people should have freedom to go to any country they desire in order to see for themselves how the other people live; and to go to other places where there is no capitalistic oppression, and the people live better than they do in the United States. (U) SECRET

[DE T-13
July 8, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the MDCP City Council of Detroit was held on July 6, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. TOMMY DENNIS stated at this meeting that handbills would be passed out to Negroes in the Negro neighborhoods, and that Negro leaders would also be contacted, regarding the forthcoming visit of HENRY WINSTON to Detroit. DENNIS said that each club is to send out 25 throwaways one week prior to the appearance of WINSTON in Detroit. (U)

DENNIS discussed a report from the National Committee. He said the Party does not have sufficient man power to provide stimulus to the civil rights movement. DENNIS stated that the Party, because of its inadequate number of members, cannot furnish the proper guidance and leadership to this movement. He added that the Party must expand its membership so far as the Negro is concerned so the Party can more effectively aid in the civil rights movement. (U)

TOMMY DENNIS further advised that the CP got the ball rolling in the civil rights movement, but now cannot work effectively to correlate and coordinate the activities (U)

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of this movement. He said this has resulted in splinter groups having been formed; and that instead of the movement going in one direction, it is just aimlessly moving about. DENNIS stated that the role of the Party is to point out that the class nature of society has created the present dilemma, which causes a caste system. He said the capitalists presently have the advantage, but that the civil rights movement will have a series of victories. DENNIS added that final victory in the civil rights movement will not be had until the leaders of the movement realize that the movement has a class struggle to fight. He said the only way the Negro struggle can succeed is to have the white and Negro forces join together. (U)

TOMMY DENNIS also stated at this meeting that all clubs must thoroughly discuss the Negro movement in the Michigan area in preparation for an MDCP civil rights conference to be held on August 1, 1964. (U)

[DE T-8
July 8, 1964] (U)

A reception and buffet dinner was held on July 25, 1964, at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, in honor of HENRY WINSTON, a leading Communist spokesman. The affair was sponsored by "The Volunteers".

There were approximately 100 individuals in attendance at this affair and they paid $1.50 each for tickets. TOMMY DENNIS was Chairman, and introduced as the first speaker, Reverend CHARLES HILL, Pastor of the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, and called Reverend HILL a real champion of civil rights and a person who has been in the forefront of all fights where people's rights are involved.

Reverend HILL told the crowd that he was very happy to be a part of this affair and was glad to be a part of any group that is fighting for the rights of all people.

Reverend HILL said he had received threatening calls about having this affair at the church and even received (U)

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some calls from the trustees of the church. He said he told his trustees that he would attend the affair himself and if anything happened they would all go together. Reverend HILL stated that people today are not afraid to stand up for what they believe is right.

TOMMY DENNIS introduced the main speaker. DENNIS said we are to the point where everyone has been waiting to hear HENRY WINSTON, who is a champion of civil rights, peace and socialism, and the founder of many Negro organizations. DENNIS said that WINSTON is suing the Federal Government for a million dollars because of the Government's refusal to dismiss him from prison so that he could get medical attention to treat a brain tumor which caused him to become totally blind. DENNIS said this case will pave the way for many civil rights fighters to sue the State in which they are arrested and beat up. DENNIS said that HENRY WINSTON was one of the first Communists to be indicted under the Smith Act. He said that since WINSTON's release from prison, WINSTON has spent quite some time in Europe and the Soviet Union getting medical attention and now is taking therapy, hoping to regain his sight. DENNIS said that we will now listen to HENRY WINSTON.

HENRY WINSTON then spoke and made the following remarks:

WINSTON said he was happy to be in Detroit as it has been about 15 years since the last time he was in Detroit. He said let me thank each of you for the part you played in helping me get my release from prison. WINSTON said he would talk to the group tonight on the Civil Rights Revolution. He said civil rights are the rights that are granted every American under the Constitution. The Negro is getting tired of being misused throughout the country and this is the reason so many things are being caused to happen.

WINSTON said in New York a policeman killed a Negro boy for no reason whatsoever and because of that the Negroes in New York are retaliating against the New York Police Department. He said in Harlem they are using live bullets, not dogs or clubs which have been used in Mississippi and Alabama. WINSTON said this is the first time live bullets

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have been used. WINSTON said the use of live bullets is being done in Harlem by the police department for the reason of setting a precedent and giving other cities the opportunity for doing the same.

WINSTON said the Republican Convention has just nominated Senator GOLDWATER for their Presidential choice, and GOLDWATER is the most Fascist minded man that could have ever been nominated. He said GOLDWATER represents the extremist in its worst form, and if a man like that is elected President of the United States, we all know that this country could be in a war. He said GOLDWATER's most immediate thought is war as he does not believe in peace, civil rights, or anything that would benefit America and her people.

WINSTON said we will do all in our power to see to it that the Federal Government allows the Negroes throughout the South to register and vote for the man of their choice. WINSTON said if the Negroes throughout the South register we can guarantee more Negro representation in Washington, D. C., especially from the South, which has had no representation since the reconstruction.

WINSTON said he was afraid that the violence in New York City by Negroes against the police department will spread to other cities unless the Negro is more represented in his neighborhood by more of his own people. He said we should also see to it that anyone, from the police commissioner on down, should be dismissed if they do not want to enforce the laws of the land.

WINSTON said to maintain peace, we must fight to see that the United States trades with Cuba and other Socialist countries. He said this country is too far advanced not to help the Negroes achieve their goal, which is freedom and equality. He said the eyes of the rest of the world are on what is happening now in America in regard to civil rights.

WINSTON said the United States form of capitalism has always had a policy to discrimination, and we must continue to fight the ideological poison of racism.

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[DE T-1
July 27, 1964] (U) SECRET (U)

The affair held on July 25, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, featuring HENRY WINSTON as the main speaker, appeared to be held for three reasons: One was to raise funds for "The Worker", another was to attack Senator GOLDWATER, and a third reason was to make an appeal to the Negro people.

The affair was only a partial success. Numerically, it was successful, but the affair failed to attract more than about one dozen Negroes. The lack of young adults in attendance was also noteworthy. Approximately 15 individuals under the age of 30 were in attendance.

[DE T-14
July 27, 1964] (U)

The MDCP held a conference on August 1, 1964, at Nowak Hall, 5703 Chene Street, Detroit, Michigan. It was stated that the purpose of the conference was to discuss the status of the civil rights movement and what the MDCP could do to help and stimulate this movement. It was stated that most civil rights organizations do not have a clear perspective as to where they are going and that the MDCP must establish greater contact with these people. (U)

TOMMY DENNIS, Organizational Secretary, MDCP, reported to those present and outlined the purpose of the conference. He stated that the civil rights struggle has taken on new aspects as evidenced by the reaction in Harlem, New York, by the civil rights groups. He claimed that people were attempting to discredit the CP by claiming that the instigators of the riots in Harlem were Communists when, in fact, they were not. (U)

DENNIS stated that the civil rights struggle is the struggle for democracy and that this struggle is now going on in the streets of the nation. He added that some of the leading civil rights figures were attempting to stop the street demonstrations, but this should not be done as there is a need for force in the civil rights struggle. (U)

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DENNIS added that circumstances of the past 15 years have affected the CP so that it has lost its influence in many organizations. He stated it is now time for the CP to attempt to get back its influence in these organizations. (U)

DENNIS commented on the problem of rebuilding the CP in the United States, and stated that the CP must now think of recruiting. (U)

The conference concluded by adopting several proposals, which are as follows: (U)

1. Recruit 22 members into the MDCP by January 1, 1965.

2. Each MDCP club was to work out individual plans for recruiting new members.

3. The MDCP is to schedule civil rights conferences and invite civil rights workers to attend and learn the MDCP views.

4. MDCP clubs are to pay more attention to members who are in civil rights organizations and are to pay more attention to civil rights activities. (U)

5. The MDCP is to set up a class or classes so that various political candidates will become familiar with CP policies.

6. Each club is to make and submit plans for discussion (on above topics) with some of the prospective recruits, which plans are to be completed within the next three months.

7. To hold another conference of a similar nature as the present one on the first Saturday following the November elections in 1964.

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DE T-1
August 11, 1964 (U)

At a meeting of the MDCP on August 14, 1964, at 5703 Chene Street, Detroit, TOMMY DENNIS mentioned Negro candidates running for public office in Michigan. DENNIS said COLEMAN YOUNG and JOHN CONYERS, JR., stand an excellent chance of being elected in November, 1964. DENNIS stated that the Party is for the candidates who will best serve the interests of all people who are engaged in the civil rights struggle. (U)

DE T-8
August 27, 1964 (U)

JOHN CONYERS, JR., was nominated in the Michigan State Primary Election as the candidate of a major political party to run for election on November 3, 1964, for the United States Congress, First District.

Page 11 of the September 10, 1964, issue, "Detroit Labor News", which is self-described as the official publication Wayne County AFL-CIO.

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

A Marxist class was held on January 7, 1963, at 4725 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, the instructor of this class, discussed "The Negro Question". KOMOROWSKI said KARL MARX had written that the Negro people of America were an oppressed people and until they were free, the white man could not be free. KOMOROWSKI said the now debatable "Right of Self-Determination of the Negro People", had some valid points. LARRY DAVIS said this theory is very questionable in view of the fact that the Negro liberation movement is pointed in another direction, which is toward full integration of the Negro in American lives. (U)

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(U)

PHIL RAYMOND stated at this class that the goals of the Negro people of America cannot be achieved under capitalism, but only under a socialist form of government that will give the people an education - not of the bourgeois variety - on how to live with minority groups. (U)

[DE T-15
January 14, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Miscellaneous Club, MDCP, was held on March 4, 1963, at 6742 Seneca, Detroit. At this meeting, WILLIAM ALLAN commented on how ignorant the people are to the tremendous freedom struggle being waged by the Negro people in Detroit. He said the Negro effort to gain first class citizenship is being fought by the people with great vigor; that the Party in Detroit has overlooked the struggle and now must become engaged in this fight; and that the Party must cooperate and assist the colored people. ALLAN added that the colored Party members have not put enough effort into helping their race. (U)

[DE T-8
March 8, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, was held on June 6, 1963, at the offices of the "Glos Ludowy", 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, Theoretician of this CP club and Editor of the English section of the "Glos Ludowy", spoke on the subject of the Negro people in the United States, stating that the "ruling class" wanted to arrest the broad movement of Negroes. In this speech, KOMOROWSKI stated "we Communists" must see to it that this horrible thing will not happen, and must teach young Negro leaders not to fear the word revolution. He stated that the "Glos Ludowy" and other foreign-language publications must lead in this fight and teach their leaders to love Negroes and respect their rights. KOMOROWSKI said that victory for the Negro would mean a complete change in the political scene in the United States. It would mean, he said, that such corrupt leaders as southern senators and congressmen would be thrown out and "our people" would be elected to the United States Congress. KOMOROWSKI stated everything possible must be done to bring such a day closer. (U) (U)

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[redacted] stated at this meeting that the Party has always led the way of the Negro people toward a "better tomorrow". He stressed the changes in the Party program where now it is said that the Negro must get equality instead of self-determination, as had been previously proposed. (U) b6 b7C

All individuals present at this meeting agreed that it is necessary to use the struggle of the Negroes for the Party's purpose to discredit the United States, to get into the main stream of things and to obtain new members among the Negroes. It was stated that to discredit the United States abroad is very essential and was wonderfully done in Birmingham. (U)

[DE T-4
June 13, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Group (TUDG) of the MDCP was held on July 10, 1964, at 5301 Montclair, Detroit. At this meeting BILLY ALLAN stated that the principal business at the Republican Convention in San Francisco, California, would be to choose a running mate for presidential hopeful BARRY GOLDWATER. He said whoever it is must be defeated by the Negro Labor Alliance. (U)

ALLAN said GOLDWATER was against the Civil Rights Bill while proclaiming that all men were entitled to equal rights. ALLAN further mentioned that there was not enough room in the Republican Party for GOLDWATER and the Negro people and that this had been illustrated by a mass demonstration of Negroes in San Francisco. (U)

[DE T-15
July 29, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held on July 11, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, BILLY ALLAN stated that in the field of civil rights the CP works in the South mostly in the underground, but is doing a wonderful job. (U)

[DE T-4
July 22, 1963] (U)

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At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held on August 23, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI urged more educational propaganda in the nationality groups regarding the Negro struggle. He said "our" people do not understand the opportunities this struggle offers to the CP. KOMOROWSKI added that because of this they do not participate enough, and the CP cannot reap all the fruits from this struggle. KOMOROWSKI urged the Bulgarians to start a program of education toward opportunities the Negro struggle offers.

[DE T-4
August 23, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, held on August 25, 1963, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit, ART MC PHAUL warned the club of the dangers of raging nationalism among the Negroes. He said that new racist organizations in the South are financing some of the radical Negro groups in order to destroy the entire Negro minority and discredit its efforts. MC PHAUL urged the CP to issue a strong proclamation about this and to assume full - not behind the scenes - leadership. (U)

[DE T-4
September 3, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Miscellaneous Club, MDCP, held on September 16, 1963, at 14626 Patton, Detroit, BILLY ALLAN stated that the tempo of the Civil Rights Revolution is now out of the hands of the clergy and has passed into the working class who are maintaining control and guiding the movement. ALLAN stated that if Congress did not pass a Civil Rights Bill, and if a filibuster resulted, another March on Washington would come about and this one would be of a vile nature. ALLAN added that the machinery is now all set up for another march, and all the organizational problems encountered during the first march would not occur again. (U)

[DE T-8
September 18, 1963] (U)

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At a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, held on October 6, 1963, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit, it was disclosed that the CP should organize a special club of leading Negroes to give guidance and direction to the civil rights and Negro rights movement in Detroit. [redacted] was suggested as a member of this club. (U)

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[DE T-4
October 8, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Political Action Committee of the MDCP was held on February 24, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. The individuals attending this meeting are to report in detail to their clubs. (U)

This meeting disclosed the intention of the MDCP that members infiltrate all precincts and wards, state and federal districts, block clubs, labor unions and civil rights groups. It was stated that the CP should not infiltrate these groups as lackeys or handbill passers as has been done in the past, but should instruct these groups of people to put pressure on councilmen, mayors, governors, congressmen, senators, and the President on the following issues: civil rights, shorter work week, non-intervention in Laos, non-intervention in Viet-Nam, and peace. (U)

[DE T-7
March 5, 1964] (U)

A meeting of MDCP club representatives was held on March 2, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. It was stated at this meeting that one of the problems facing the Party today in the civil rights movement is that the Party has not provided leadership to the movement after it got the civil rights revolution started. Because the Party did not provide leadership, splinter groups have been cropping up and this tends to render harm to the civil rights revolution. (U)

It was also stated that the Negro civil rights struggle is presently biding its time, evaluating its position and searching for acceptable leadership. The Party is aware of this situation and must take the proper action to provide leadership so that the struggle will continue. (U) (U)

DE T-8
March 18, 1964 (U) (U)

A meeting of MDCP club representatives was held on April 6, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. BILLY ALLAN stated at this meeting that the civil rights struggle and the war on poverty should be merged into one. He said each club member has contacts and should use these contacts in individual efforts to further the civil rights struggle. ALLAN added that all clubs must participate in this struggle. (U)

DE T-8
April 14, 1964 (U)

A meeting of the MDCP Political Action Committee was held on April 13, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. BILLY ALLAN mentioned the importance of members becoming involved in trade union and labor activities, and in civil rights and religious groups. ALLAN said that at the present time, because of the change in the position of the Catholic Church, the Party should be able to work more closely with this religious organization. He specifically stated that the Party, locally, should try to become active within Catholic community relations conferences which are now taking place all over the Detroit area. ALLAN said the Party should not attempt to take over the leadership of these legitimate organizations, but rather attend regularly, give guidance, and in this way the Party will gain their confidence and respect. (U)

DE T-8
April 14, 1964 (U)

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A meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, was held on July 21, 1964, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit. [redacted] reported at this meeting that COLEMAN YOUNG is running in his district, and that "we" have to get behind him and do all we can in behalf of his campaign. (U)

MAX CHAIT gave a report of his attendance at the last meeting of club representatives. CHAIT stated that (U)

SECRET (U)

CARL WINTER had given a report on the Negro movement today in the United States, and that WINTER divided the Negro organizations into three groups as follows: (U)

1. The Moslem Group (Nation of Islam) which is not for civil rights.

2. The Group such as Reverend CLEAGE and his Freedom Now Party.

3. The NAACP and its sit-ins and marches by people such as MARTIN LUTHER KING.

CHAIT said that according to WINTER, the first group is a threat to civil rights; that the Moslems do not believe in integration; and that this group is getting larger because Negroes are getting tired of being pushed around by whites. WINTER believes it is "our" place to try and understand the Moslem movement so "we" can show these people that this movement is not the group to get their rights; that people in the Moslem movement must be shown that a person like MARTIN LUTHER KING, and people like him, should be their leader instead of the individuals presently leading the Moslem movement. (U)

CHAIT said that according to CARL WINTER's report, the second group is a group represented by opportunists who are not sure of what they want to do. This group can be a threat to the civil rights movement because its representatives are the big talkers who sometimes instigate violence, but do nothing to help win equal rights for all. (U)

CHAIT continued that the third group discussed by WINTER is made up of groups such as the NAACP and MARTIN LUTHER KING. This group primarily includes the middle class people, but they are the best group or groups in the Negro movement. KING has helped the Negro people stand up for their rights. CHAIT said WINTER reported that, of course, the true organization for civil rights is the CP, USA, which must show more interest in the civil rights movement than ever before. The CP must give a helping hand even though "we" may not be able to join in the marches and sit-ins. (U)

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MAX CHAIT further reported that this club must delegate two people to attend a Negro conference which will be held on August 1, 1964, at Nowak Hall in Detroit. He said this club must also prepare a report on what experience members have had in Negro work during the past few years and what they are doing in Negro work at the present time. CHAIT also stated that all clubs will be asked for suggestions as to what "they" can do to speed up the fight for Negro rights. (U)

DE T-6
August 21, 1964 (U)

COLEMAN A. YOUNG was nominated in the Michigan State Primary Election as the candidate of a major political party to run for election on November 3, 1964, for the Michigan State Senate, Fourth District.

Page 11 of the September 10, 1964, issue "Detroit Labor News" which is self-described as the official publication Wayne County, AFL-CIO.

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like (U) SECRET

A meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, was held on July 11, 1963, at the "Glos Ludowy" office, 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. (U)

BILLY ALLAN spoke at this meeting concerning CP political activities and work in civil rights. ALLAN criticized the Polish and Bulgarians for the anti-Negro attitude which existed even among the "left-wingers" of these groups. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI replied that this was true, but that he was helpless. KOMOROWSKI explained an effort had been made by the "Glos Ludowy" to explain this issue, but that the paper had only lost readers as a result. (U)

[DE T-4
July 22, 1963] (U)

The "Narodna Volya" issue of September 20, 1963, on page four of the English Section, contained an article captioned, "We Shall Overcome" prepared over the byline of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, and datelined at Washington, D. C. This article comments on the writer's participation in the "August 28, 1963, March on Washington for Freedom and Jobs". He stated that this demonstration would have a favorable effect towards influencing the passage of Federal civil rights legislation then pending in the United States Congress.

The July 13, 1964, edition of "Romanul American", a Rumanian language newspaper published in Detroit, contained an article captioned, "HENRY WINSTON COMES TO DETROIT", and reads as follows:

"HENRY WINSTON, the known leader of the Negro population and American Communist leader, will give his impressions from the trip he made to different countries of Europe. This trip lasted several years and WINSTON only recently returned from this trip.

SECRET (U)

"WINSTON will speak Saturday night, the 25th of July, at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church Recreation Center, 6300 Hartford and Milford. (U) SECRET

"Before the gathering, a dinner will take place from 7 until 8 o'clock. A reception will also be held at which time the public will have the occasion to exchange words of welcome.

"As the readers of our newspaper know, WINSTON lost his sight because of the lack of medical care when he was incarcerated based on the infamous Smith Law at the Federal Prison at Terre Haute, Indiana, where a brain tumor was permitted to develop. WINSTON sued the Federal Government, asking damages of one million dollars for the loss of his sight. The case was brought to the U. S. Supreme Court, the government contesting WINSTON's right to sue the government. The court decided in WINSTON's favor.

"WINSTON had the occasion during his trip to familiarize himself with the different ideologies in the international Communist movement, especially with those among the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties. He had the opportunity to converse with many leaders of the African countries."

(B) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

At a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on May 17, 1963, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, [redacted] took part in a discussion on "The Place of Whites in the Negroes' Struggle for Equality". [redacted] took the position that the Negro struggle is closely aligned with the struggle of the working class to obtain equal distinction in the capitalistic system; that the coalition of the two movements would be the best move for both parties concerned; and that a strong (U) b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

massive movement would attain the desired recognition and equality sooner than an individual endeavor. (U) (U)

[DE T-16
June 25, 1963] (U)

GEORGE BREITMAN stated on October 22, 1963, that the most important Freedom Now Party development has been in Detroit. He said the reason for this is not because the political climate in Detroit is more favorable; that the reason is mainly because the Detroit Branch of the SWP has responded more promptly in a realistic way and with enthusiasm.

BREITMAN also stated that the Freedom Now Party does not as yet amount to much, and in most areas is primarily just an idea. He said that the participation and initiative of "our" Negro comrades, if properly understood and applied, can make the difference between existence and non-existence of the Freedom Now Party in Detroit, and even possibly on the national level as well.

BREITMAN further stated that in his opinion the future of the Freedom Now Party is very uncertain; that the obstacles are enormous, but that "we" have nothing to lose from the effort, even if it does not succeed. He added that at the very least, "we" will lay the ground work for more successful attempts at a later date. BREITMAN stated that although he believes "our" initiative and participation is very important to the success of the Freedom Now Party, yet it is necessary to understand the limits of the role "our" comrades can play. He said "they" can help get it started locally; that "they" can give it a certain political stamp, but that "they" cannot do the job by themselves alone, no matter how active and dedicated.

BREITMAN continued by stating that "they" do not have the forces to sustain a political party, even a small one; that if its future depends on "our" people alone; it cannot survive, even if "we" are able to give it the push to get it started.

[DE T-17
October 25, 1963] (U)

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Information regarding the Freedom Now Party is contained on page 104 of this report. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the FNSF of the Detroit Branch SWP, was held on December 13, 1963, at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The speaker was CLIFTON DE BERRY who spoke about the Freedom Now Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the NAACP policy of non-violence. DE BERRY said that this served as a start in the field of equal rights for Negroes and brought about much attention to the plight of the Negro, but also left the Negro open to ridicule, degradation, and much physical abuse. Next he spoke of the theory of self-defense, and used as an illustration the Negroes who armed themselves in Monroe, North Carolina, and elsewhere. DE BERRY said that this served notice to all racists that the Negro could and would, if pressed, defend his home and family to the death if necessary. He said that the only real answer to the Negro problem was in having a political voice of its own. The only way being the forming of a third major political party in which only Negroes could belong.

DE T-18
December 19, 1963 (U)

At a meeting of the FNSF of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on April 10, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, CLIFTON DE BERRY made the following points: (U)

1. The Negro should vote for his own party regardless of the consequences.

2. The Negro should not vote for the Democratic or Republican Party, but should vote for the SWP or any other socialist form of government. (U)

3. The civil rights struggle in 1964 will be one of the prime factors for Negro freedom.

DE T-19
April 14, 1964 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members (U)

A closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, was held on March 17, 1963, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. The members discussed their work in various Negro organizations. It was learned at this meeting that members who were assigned to work with the NAACP, the Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC) and the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) have not done any work in these organizations because they had not as yet obtained proper contact with the membership. (U)

[DE T-20
March 21, 1963] (U)

Information regarding the NAACP is contained on page 111 of this report; information regarding TULC is on page 138; and information regarding GOAL is on page 107.

A closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch SWP, was held on April 26, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. At this meeting a discussion was held on rifle clubs for self-defense. The position of the SWP was that "they" were concerned with how the SWP could help other groups by supporting and donating the propaganda and different ideas, legal and otherwise. (U)

It was decided that the SWP will support the idea of rifle clubs when the United States Government will not defend the rights of the Negro, such as in the South. (U)

[DE T-19
May 7, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the FNSF of the Detroit Branch, SWP, was held on May 22, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. The main speaker was MILTON R. HENRY, who spoke on "Proportioned Underground Guerrilla Warfare". HENRY said there are many (U)

Negroes who believe that in order to gain their freedom they must do it with love. They still believe everything must be done within the boundaries of law. But, this is a questionable procedure, for Negroes have been trying for over 150 years to gain their freedom and be heard both by violent and by peaceful means, and neither method has worked well. (U)

HENRY gave examples of Negro people petitioning the legislature and of Negro violence incidents, all of which were shown to be failures. HENRY then read a lengthy speech which had been given over one-hundred years ago. The essence of this speech was the calling of Negroes to action because there was no other way to gain freedom from slavery than by force.

HENRY further stated that the recent New York "stall-in" did not succeed, but that a stalled subway at 42nd Street showed the havoc that could be caused by a saboteur. He said Negroes do not have to bear arms in the form of guns; that a match could do more damage if thrown in the correct place. This, according to HENRY, would be proportional action. He said there is no intent to aimlessly kill people, white or any color, as would be done if guns were used; that the amount of damage inflicted would be in proportion to the amount of reason given by white supremists for this action.

HENRY continued by stating that the damage or warfare would be aimed at buildings and property, and not at people. He said, as an example, that if the court houses of Mississippi were targets of the guerrilla attacks, then there would be more understanding of these attacks because the court houses have been the stages for inhumane action against Negroes.

HENRY further stated that if the job of attacking by guerrillas were done by a secret order, or done quickly and efficiently, the havoc could be accomplished and there would not be enough police around to be able to stop the action. He referred to a huge gas tank, which would certainly make a loud explosion. HENRY added that even if police were to kill 15 Negroes in attempting to blow up the gas tank, this action would not stop the one who is finally able to get through.

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A summary of MILTON HENRY's speech would be that he is trying to show that a well disciplined underground of all black guerrillas could cause pandemonium, and in this way let everyone know that the Negro aims to gain his absolute, complete freedom. The sabotage of buildings, gas tanks, grain storage elevators, etc. would be for the purpose of waking everyone up to the fact that Negroes want to be heard. The group would be all black, well disciplined, anddedicated. It was repeated often that there is no desire to kill people for the sake of killing, but the aim would be at property.

There is not recalled anytime when HENRY gave a direct call for this to be actually done, but rather he attempted to attach a big "if" to his talk. Thus, he implied that such and such would happen "if".

Also, it was not gathered from his speech that the aim was to ultimately destroy the government, but rather to make freedom gains under the existing system.

[DE T-21
May 26, 1964] (U)

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like

A Detroit Branch, SWP letter dated December 10, 1962, presenting the motions of the Executive Committee as outlined to the Branch the previous Sunday, states in part as follows: (U)

"Unlike the labor movement, the Negro community is in ferment and in motion. Because whites cannot play leading roles in this movement, our main task is the recruitment of individuals for a party Negro cadre that can play such a role, and the activities of our white members in Negro organizations should be consciously and systematically directed to facilitate this aim. (U)

"Prospective members of our future Negro cadre will be found inside all existing Negro organizations, outside of them, on the campus, in the unions and in block clubs. Without (U) (U)

"attempting to set down a rigid blueprint for the whole year, because the situation remains fluid, we think the best prospects will be found in the tendency of which Rev. Cleage is the present leader, and which is expressed in ad-hoc committees, GOAL and possibly the NAACP. We propose to canvass the branch thoroughly to work out the most appropriate assignments for our members in this field." (U)

"In our opinion it would be premature at this time to organize a fraction on Negro work. Until one appears feasible, we intend from time to time on special occasions to hold branch conferences involving all the members working in this field..." (U)

[DE T-20
January 8, 1963] (U)

An undated throwaway setting forth the "Statement of SWP Against Police Brutality" states in part as follows:

"The Socialist Workers Party stands 100% behind the struggle to get rid of police brutality. During the January, 1961, 'police crackdown' we distributed thousands of leaflets calling on the Negro people to organize themselves in self-defense and to vote out Mayor MIRIANI in the 1961 election.

"ORGANIZED SELF-DEFENSE

"1. The cops break more laws than the people they pick up - let the neighborhoods police themselves!

"Neighborhood organizations should be formed to mobilize resistance to arbitrary arrests, to demand that warrants be shown before arrests and searches, and to protect individuals from police brutality. Every block should have its own defense committee so that men, women and children do not have to live in fear of police brutality! Each defense committee should have a lawyer to contact.

"Individuals DO have the right to resist illegal arrest! But individual actions can never work like organized,

SECRET (U)

(U)

"collective resistance by large numbers of people. The only force the cops respect is a force greater than their own.

"DISARM THE COPS!

"2. We want the cops disarmed! It is easy for cops to be brutal as long as they are backed up by a gun! Carrying a gun is often an invitation to a cop to use it. Poor people, and especially Negroes, should not have to suffer and die for the stupidity and ignorance of thugs dressed in blue..."

DE T-19
October 3, 1963 (U)

A letter from SWP National Headquarters, New York, New York, dated October 29, 1963, states as follows:

"TO ALL LOCALS AND BRANCHES:

"DETROIT 'LEADERSHIP' CONFERENCE

"Dear Comrades:

"On October 1, the National Office notified all branches about the proposed Negro leadership conference to be held in Detroit on November 8, 9, and 10. Comrades and branches were asked to send names and address of persons who should be invited to such a conference.

"We have just learned that the nature of the meeting has been changed to the point where it seems useless to urge participation.

"Enclosed is a statement by REV. ALBERT CLEAGE in the 'Illustrated News' where he gives his reasons for withdrawing from the sponsoring organization -- the Detroit Council for Human Rights.

"REV. CLEAGE's statement quite accurately explains the changed character of the proposed conference. A story of this development will appear in 'The Militant' but the

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"paper will not reach some areas before the conference date. Persons who have been urged to attend should be informed of the recent developments." (U)

DE T-22
November 8, 1963 (U)

The October 28, 1963, issue of "The Illustrated News" contains an article on Page 6, captioned "Rev. Albert B. Cleage Resigns From DCHR". This article states in part as follows:

"The Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. announced his resignation from the Executive Board and the Conference Planning Committee of the Detroit Council for Human Rights following a special Board meeting on last Tuesday evening in the New Bethel Baptist Church. Mr. Cleage, who headed up the Planning Committee for the Northern Negro Leadership Conference stated that he could not accept the limitations which the Rev. C. L. Franklin, Chairman of the DCHR arbitrarily sought to impose upon the Conference and the planning committee...

"At the DCHR Board meeting the Reverend Mr. Franklin voiced his fears that the Leadership Conference might be infiltrated by 'black nationalists and other radical groups' from the East who would hold positions on social, political and economic issues with which he could not agree. 'This must be prevented at all costs', he insisted. When inquiry was made as to the mechanics by which he hoped to control the actions of delegates to the conference, he had no answer, but replied that it must be done to prevent any conference endorsement of the Freedom Now Party, because as DCHR Chairman he 'could not afford to be labeled a black nationalist like Marcus Garvey'. Rev. Cleage pointed out that he belonged to the Freedom Now Party and had invited Atty. Conrad Lynn and William Worthy, national Leaders of the Freedom Now Party, to the Conference with the consent of the Board. Mr. Franklin insisted that the conference could not consider the Freedom Now Party nor could it criticize the philosophy of non-violence. Mr. Cleage pointed out that Negroes everywhere are questioning

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"the practicality of a philosophy of non-violence which precludes the possibility of self-defense...

"In renouncing the independent black political action represented by the Freedom Now Party and the new Negro image which is called "black nationalism", the DCHR has renounced any reason for its existence' Mr. Cleage concluded.

"The Illustrated News" masthead discloses it is published bi-weekly in Detroit. The Editor is Attorney HENRY CLEAGE; the contributing Editor is Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.; the Contributing Writer is Dr. LOUIS J. CLEAGE; and included on the Editorial Board is HUGH CLEAGE.

Information regarding the above-mentioned Northern Negro Leadership Conference is contained on page 13 of this report.

A letter from SWP National Headquarters, New York, New York, dated November 1, 1963, states in part as follows:

"TO ALL LOCALS AND BRANCHES

"Dear Comrades;

"Detroit Negro Leadership Conference

"Important new developments have taken place concerning the Detroit Negro Leadership Conference.

"The branches were informed in a letter of October 29th that Reverend CLEAGE had withdrawn and the nature of the conference had degenerated. Since that time one of the most militant Negro groups in Detroit has decided to sponsor a 'Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference' at the same time in competition with the other conference.

"We urge participation in the Grass Roots Conference where possible. Enclosed is the Conference Call. Although the

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"Call does not state a list of speakers, those who had been invited earlier by REV. CLEAGE will most likely address the Grass Roots Conference...."

DE T-22
November 8, 1963 (U)

A letter dated October 30, 1963, under letterhead of the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), states in part as follows: (U)

"C A L L to The Northern Negro Grass-Roots Leadership Conference to be held in Detroit, November 9-10, 1963

"Upon reading the statement of Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. (see enclosed copy of The Illustrated News) giving his reasons for resigning from the Detroit Council for Human Rights and the chairmanship of the Northern Negro Leadership Conference Planning Committee, the members of GOAL met to discuss what course of action we should pursue.

"We decided that, precisely because Rev. Cleage's resignation focuses so sharply on the issues most crucial in the Northern Freedom Struggle, it is more urgent than ever that grass-roots leaders should gather in Detroit to:

> "1. Establish closer ties and lines of communication among the active groups of the North in relation to the lessons learned from the past struggles and strategy for the future;
>
> "2. More specifically, to discuss freely and frankly the issues excluded from the agenda of the Northern Negro Leadership Conference to which you may already have been invited.

"We are therefore urging you to come to Detroit, Saturday and Sunday, November 9 and 10, for the Northern Negro Grass-Roots Leadership Conference to discuss the attached proposed agenda. The aim of this conference is sober discussion

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"and laying the groundwork for the permanent alliance of Northern activist groups, not publicity or the attraction of big-name speakers. This will be the first such conference in the North since the flood-tide of struggle burst last spring. It will be taking place as the white power structure and population of the North are obviously preparing to resist and, if possible, crush the Freedom Movement..."

This letter continues by describing the organization GOAL, and thereafter sets forth the "Proposed Agenda". The last paragraph of this letter lists the "Committee Chairmen of the Conference" as follows: (U)

[redacted] General Program Chairman, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan

GRACE LEE BOGGS, Workshop Program Chairman, 3061 Field, Detroit

[redacted] Accommodations Chairman, [redacted] Detroit, Mich.

[redacted] Detroit, Mich. (U)

Reverend HAROLD HUNT, 13100 Northlawn, Detroit, Mich.

[redacted] Youth, [redacted] Detroit

Ex-officio, [redacted] GOAL President

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DE T-23
November 12, 1963 (U)

"The Militant", dated November 4, 1963, Page 8, Column 1, contained an article which states in part as follows:

"Monroe Defendant on Speaking Tour

"HAROLD REAPE, a 19 year old Negro youth, who, as a result of his fight for civil rights, now faces a 20 year to

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"life sentence, is making a national speaking tour to inform the public about the events in Monroe, North Carolina...

"Two other equally innocent young men were similarly charged. All three are out on bail arranged by the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD). Another victim of the racist frame-up, Mrs. MAE MALLORY, is still fighting extradition from Ohio. The main target of the whole frame-up, Monroe's former NAACP President, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, found political asylum in Cuba.

"HAROLD REAPE's coast-to-coast speaking tour is being sponsored by the CAMD. REAPE has already appeared in Baltimore. He is now in Ohio, being scheduled for Akron, and Cleveland, from October 31 to November 4, 1963. He will be in Detroit, November 5-10, 1963, and Chicago, November 11-13, 1963."

A Federal warrant was issued on August 28, 1961, at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping.

The November 8, 1963, issue of "The Daily Collegian", a Wayne State University (WSU) daily publication, Detroit, contained an article captioned "White Persecution Charged by Negro". This article states in part as follows:

"'The white man is out to get us, so we have to be out to get him', said HAROLD REAPE yesterday at a meeting sponsored by the Independent Socialist Club.

"'The Negro in the South is tired of Martin Luther King preaching about non-violence. The only way to get anything is to stand up for ourselves,' said REAPE.

"He pointed out that most militant Negroes are pulling away from non-violence.

"MUST DEFEND THEMSELVES

"'As long as Negroes are non-violent, white men will run over them. Negroes have to arm and defend themselves', he added.

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

"REAPE explained that the racial situation is coming to a head and that it is going to result in Negroes fighting against whites.

"The 19 year old REAPE is one of five defendants in the 'Kidnap Case' of Monroe, N. C. The trial is set for February.

"'We will be found guilty, naturally.' REAPE replied to a question from the highly vocal and responsive audience.

"He faces a 20 year to life sentence for his participation in the Monroe civil rights movement. He is in Detroit as part of a nation-wide tour under the sponsorhsip of the CAMD.

"CHARGED WITH KIDNAP

"REAPE and four other Monroe citizens are charged with kidnaping a white woman in 1961 in the section of the city heavily populated by Negroes.

"'Nothing happened to the white woman -- she was not kidnaped. However, you can't get justice in Monroe,' he said..."

The November 8, 1963, issue of the "Michigan Daily", a University of Michigan (U of M) daily publication, Ann Arbor, Michigan, contained an article captioned "Urges Stand for Negro". This article states in part as follows:

"'We are trying to get more guns because next time we are going all the way, to prove that white people can die just like Negroes,' civil rights activist HAROLD REAPE asserted last night.

"Speaking before the Socialist Club, he cited events showing that Negroes must arm themselves in self-defense if they are to end racial persecution.

"Along with other members of the Monroe Youth Faction Commission, a Monroe, N. C., civil rights organization, he is facing a charge of kidnaping a white woman.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"In order to survive, REAPE continued, 'we had to defend ourselves'..."

The Socialist Club of the U of M is a recognized, registered student organization at that university whose purpose is an academic study of socialism in accordance with socialist party concepts. (U)

[DE T-3, November 8, 1963] (U)

An undated throwaway from the Detroit Branch, SWP, states in part as follows:

"The November 8, Friday Night Socialist Forum will be cancelled so that Forum attenders will have a chance to hear and to support a rally for the Monroe, N. C. frameup victims. The meeting will be sponsored by the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants.

"Main speaker will be HAROLD REAPE, Monroe defendant. Other local civil rights leaders will share the platform.

"Date: Friday, November 8, 1963
"Place: King Solomon Baptist Church,
6125 Fourteenth..."

[DE T-19
November 15, 1963] (U)

The November 6, 1963, issue of the "Michigan State News", a Michigan State University (MSU) daily publication, East Lansing, Michigan, contained an article captioned "Accused Kidnaper to Speak". This article states as follows:

"One of four defendants in a controversial Monroe, N. C. kidnaping charge will give the background of the case at an open meeting of the Humanist's Society Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in 32 Union.

"HAROLD REAPE, 17 year old Negro member of the Monroe Non-violent Action Committee, will give his views on the charges facing him. He and the other defendants are now out on bail.

"They are charged with detaining a white couple for two hours during a race riot in Monroe in August, 1961. The couple was later released unharmed." (U)

SECRET (U)

The Humanist Society, MSU, is a philosophy club chartered by students as an official campus organization, and is sanctioned as such by MSU.

DE T-24
November 7, 1963 (U)

A meeting of the Humanist Society was held on November 7, 1963, at the Student Union Building, MSU Campus, East Lansing, Michigan.

The speaker at this meeting was supposed to be [redacted] who was to have discussed the kidnaping case in which he and three other North Carolina persons were indicted by the State of North Carolina. b6 b7C

The meeting began at about 7:50 p.m. when an individual by the name of [redacted] was introduced by the presiding officer of the Humanist Society. b6 b7C

[redacted] identified himself as the "President, Detroit CAMD", and [redacted] stated that he was substituting for [redacted] who was unable to attend. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was in Ohio, to talk with the Governor of Ohio, regarding the extradition of MARY MALLORY, one of the defendants, from Ohio, to North Carolina. [redacted] stated that he had waited at the Detroit airport for the arrival of [redacted] but that [redacted] did not arrive, therefore, he, [redacted] took it upon himself to substitute as the speaker.

[redacted] stated that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, the principal defendant in the kidnaping case, took a man and a woman into a house for safekeeping in order to protect them from a Negro mob and that even though the man and woman were thankful for WILLIAMS' protection, when they were released they told "a different story to the police" and alleged that they were kidnaped.

[redacted] stated that WILLIAMS, who is currently being sought by local and Federal authorities, went to Cuba via b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

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Canada by means of what [redacted] termed "the new underground railroad". [redacted] further stated that WILLIAMS is now in China visiting with Communist officials and that WILLIAMS would probably go to other countries telling about the kidnaping case.

[DE T-24
November 7, 1963] (U)

A letter dated May 31, 1964, by ROBERT FINK to members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, states in part as follows: (U)

"The Socialist Workers Party is supporting the independent campaigns of RICHARD B. HENRY and LOUIS J. CLEAGE for the Detroit Board of Education election in November. (U)

"The campaign of these men is sponsored by the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), the organization which has consistently fought for the truth in American history textbooks and against racism in the schools. Both RICHARD B. HENRY, President of GOAL, and LOUIS J. CLEAGE, contributing writer for the weekly 'Illustrated News', are militant civil rights fighters. Both are independent of the Democrats and Republicans, the parties of big business and racism. The campaign and election of these two men will benefit all working people, white and black. (U)

"It is because we support the principles of independent political action and Negro representation that the Socialist Workers Party has endorsed HENRY and CLEAGE. (U)

"5,000 signatures of registered voters in Detroit are needed to run a candidate in the primaries for the Board of Education. To implement our support, the Socialist Workers Party is organizing to participate in the petition campaign, beginning on Monday, June 1. We have pledged to obtain a minimum total of 2,000 signatures for the candidates. We hope to reach our quota by June 12..." (U)

[DE T-19
June 9, 1964] (U)

A Detroit Branch SWP City Letter, dated June 10, 1964, states in part as follows: (U)

(U)

(U)

"Last Saturday, the SWP concluded its one week campaign to help RICHARD HENRY and Dr. CLEAGE get on the primary ballot for Board of Education. Our original quota was 2000 (1000 ea.). Our final total was 4527 with 2,290 for CLEAGE and 2237 for HENRY. One petitioner got 678 signatures by herself... A few petitions have yet to be turned in by friends who have helped..." (U)

DE T-19
June 17, 1964 (U)

A Detroit Branch SWP City Letter, dated September 12, 1964, states as follows: (U)

"A STATEMENT TO THE VOTERS OF THE 23RD STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

"BY RICHARD T. DAVID (U)

"I have been running for the post of State Representative in the 23rd District on the ticket of the Socialist Workers Party. As a candidate of this party I did not have to run in the primary and was sure of a place on the ballot Nov. 3. (U)

"However, I have decided to withdraw from this contest in favor of the Freedom Now Party candidate in the 23rd District, Hugh Cleage. (U)

"I want to explain publicly why I am withdrawing and why I hope my friends and supporters in the 23rd District will help to elect Hugh Cleage. (U)

"The formation of the Freedom Now Party, in my opinion and in the opinion of the Socialist Workers Party, is an important step forward for the black people of this state. It represents the beginning of independent political action. It is a breakaway in the right direction from the two-party system of exploitation and oppression. It is a blow at both the Democratic and Republican parties, both of which are responsible for Jim Crow, unemployment, poverty and the danger of war. (U)

(U)

"As long as working people and black people remain tied to either of the old parties, there can be no real progress toward racial equality, jobs for all, economic security or peace. (U)

"The unions ought to break with the old parties and create an independent labor party, instead of being a tail on the Democratic donkey. The Negro people ought to turn their backs on the old parties too, create their own party, and run their own representatives for office who will be independent of the old party machines and responsible only to the Negro community. (U)

"The Freedom Now Party has taken the first step in this direction by winning the right to appear on the Nov. 3 ballot and by running their own candidates in many districts against both Democrats and Republicans. (U)

"I welcome this step and want to encourage it. I am withdrawing from the 23rd District race in order to unite the anti-Democratic and anti-Republican vote behind the Freedom Now Party candidate. It so happens that there is no Republican in this race. When I withdraw there will be only the Freedom Now Party candidate, Hugh Cleage, and the Democratic Party candidate, Maxine Young. Mrs. Young represents a party that has betrayed the Negro people over and over again. I urge the voters to vote for and elect her Freedom Now Party opponent on Nov. 3." (U)

[DE T-19
September 29, 1964] (U)

A Detroit Branch, SWP Press Release dated September 12, 1964, at Detroit, states in part as follows:

"F O R I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

"DETROIT, SEPT. 12 -- The Wayne County Convention of the Socialist Workers Party decided today to endorse the full county ticket nominated by the Freedom Now Party.

"Delegates to the convention voted unanimously in favor of a motion that the Socialist Workers Party 'not run candidates for State Senate, State Legislature or Wayne County offices', and

(U)

"that the party 'support and actively campaign for the Freedom Now Party candidates in these races.'

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"Richard T. David, who had previously announced his candidacy in the 23rd State Legislative District and had campaigned extensively, declared his withdrawal in favor of Hugh Cleage, Freedom Now Party candidate in that district.

"Said David: 'The formation of the Freedom Now Party, in my opinion and in the opinion of the Socialist Workers Party, is an important step forward for the black people of this state. It represents the beginning of independent political action. I welcome this step, and want to encourage it. I am withdrawing from the 23rd District race in order to unite the anti-Democratic and anti-Republican vote behind the Freedom Now Party candidate. It so happens that there is no Republican in this race. When I withdraw there will be only the Freedom Now Party candidate, Hugh Cleage, and the Democratic Party candidate, Maxcine Young. Mrs. Young represents a party that has betrayed the Negro people over and over again. I urge the voters to vote for and elect her Freedom Now Party opponent on Nov. 3."

[DE T-19
September 29, 1964] (U)

An undated throwaway concerning the SWP attitude toward the Freedom Now Party states as follows:

"SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FREEDOM NOW PARTY

"QUESTION: Since you support the FNP, why are you running a full state ticket?

"ANSWER: Both the SWP and the FNP realize that neither of our candidates for statewide offices, like Governor or U. S. Senator, will get elected this year. These campaigns are primarily of an educational nature, designed to bring the ideas of the parties before large numbers of people.

"We are running for statewide offices not because we want to compete with the FNP but because we want to take advantage

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

"of the valuable free radio and TV time available to such candidates in order to spread our socialist ideas. Our campaign is directed against the Democrats and Republicans, just as is the case with the FNP. We felt that it would be better to have two candidates speaking over radio and TV attacking the Democrats and Republicans instead of just one. That will double the amount of education in favour of independent political action and opposed to the two parties responsible for racism, unemployment, and the danger of war.

"If there were any change of Rev. Cleage, Earnie Smith, etc. getting elected we would not have run against them. In areas where Negroes are a majority or a large minority and where FNP candidates have a chance to be elected we either deliberately withdrew or decided not to run our own candidates in order to fully support the FNP candidates. In addition we are supporting FNP candidates for many statewide educational offices where radio and TV time is not a major consideration. Actually we are giving active endorsement to 32 out of the 37 candidates on the FNP ticket.

"QUESTION: Who should I vote for, the SWP or the FNP?

"ANSWER: (In addition to the above) In almost all instances there will be no choice involved. For offices like President, Vice President, county offices, State Senate, State Representative, etc., there are candidates for only one of the two parties on the ballot. In such cases we urge everyone to vote for Clifton De Berry for President, Milton Henry in the First Congressional District, Henry Cleage for Wayne County Prosecutor, Richard David in the 13th Congressional District, etc.

"As far as the five statewide posts are concerned, naturally I (we) would like your vote. But the main thing is to roll up as big as possible a protest vote against the Democrats and Republicans. A vote for the Democrats and Republicans is a vote for the status quo. In our opinion a vote for either the SWP or the FNP is a protest against the status quo.

"GENERAL STATEMENT ON THE FNP (CAN BE WORKED INTO TV TALKS, ETC.)

"I also want to say a few words about the Freedom Now Party, my attitude to it and the attitude of the Socialist Workers

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

"Party. The Freedom Now Party is a new party in this state, composed of Negro citizens running their own slate for office the first time. We welcome its appearance as a new political force, and although its program is not socialist, we have endorsed around 30 of its candidates for posts where the Socialist Workers Party does not appear on the ballot. We are opponents of the Republicans and Democrats -- harsh opponents because they are responsible for unemployment, insecurity, conformity, racism and the danger of war. But we take an entirely different attitude to the Freedom Now Party -- a sympathetic attitude -- because they have recognized the bankruptcy of the two major parties and have entered the road of independent political action, independent of the big business parties and opposed to them. We think they are setting a good example by breaking with the two party system. We think the unions should do the same thing and start a labour party of their own. Because the Democrats and Republicans are the major obstacles to progress, peace, equality and security. The urgent need, the crying need, of our country is to break the stranglehold of the Democrats and Republicans on our economic and political structures. Any steps that contribute to this are, in our opinion, progressive and should be encouraged. Naturally as a candidate for..... I would like your vote. But the main thing we are trying to get across in this campaign is that a vote for the Democrats or Republicans is a vote for the status quo -- a vote to keep things substantially the way they are. A vote for the Socialist Workers Party or for the Freedom Now Party is a protest vote -- a vote to make fundamental changes in the way this country develops. You can indicate your desire for fundamental change by helping us to get the maximum protest vote, which in this election means voting for the independent candidates of the Socialist Workers Party and the Freedom Now Party. (If FNP candidate is on the same program, can begin...I am glad we have with us tonight a candidate from the FNP_____, and I want to say a few words about his party...etc.)"

DE T-19
October 14, 1964 (U)

An undated Detroit Branch SWP throwaway announcing a FNSF on October 9, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, is

~~SECRET~~ (U)

captioned "Don't be Fooled. Neither Democrats Nor Republicans Offer Any Real Alternatives in 1964". This throwaway states "Here are the real issues and platforms - Civil Rights", and lists the SWP opinion of the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties. This throwaway then gives the SWP platform regarding several issues including the following pertaining to civil rights:

"THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY...

"...supports the mass actions of the Negroes and minorities which have been the main reason for the gains so far made in the fight for full social, economic and political equality. We uphold the right to organized self-defense against racist attack and police brutality.

"...demands full use of federal power to enforce all laws and court orders against segretation and discrimination; supports voter registration and unionization in the South.

"...supports compensation for disadvantages suffered by minorities under the 'private enterprise' system, through preferential hiring and training of the most exploited sections of the population.

"...is running the first Negro ever nominated for President by any political party in U.S. history, on a militant pro-labor and civil rights program."

DE T-19
October 14, 1964 (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

(c) JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

The Detroit Local, News and Letters Committees (DLNLC), held a plenum on August 31 and September 1, 1963, at Grand River Boulevard and Dexter Street, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting, the National Chairman of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) stated that only one new member was present at this plenum; that the plenum was dissatisfied with the progress made during the past year in recruiting new members; and that recruiting is to be stepped-up in all locals. Members are to join the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) or any other organization that is promoting civil rights, in order to seek new members for NLC (U)

[DE T-25
September 5, 1963] (U)

Information concerning the NAACP and CORE appears under Section III of this report.

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on May 29, 1963, at Detroit, Michigan, it was stated that the recruiting of new members must be done through the NLC members belonging to CORE and similar mass organizations and impressing upon the members of these mass organizations "that the organization to belong to is NLC" (U)

[DE T-25
June 20, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on July 9, 1963, at Detroit, it was reported that a member had attended the (U)

SECRET (U)

(U)

NAACP Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, early in July, 1963. It was also stated that this member had sold NLC literature at the NAACP Convention, and had made several personal contacts at the Convention. (U)

[DE T-25
July 26, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the DLNLC was held on August 16, 1963, at Detroit. It was stated at this meeting that the local had recently received a letter from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) thanking the local for savings stamps, and asking for more. (U)

The recent attendance of NLC members at meetings of UHURU, TULC and CORE was also mentioned at this meeting. (U)

[DE T-25
September 9, 1963] (U)

Information concerning SNCC, UHURU and TULC appears under Section III of this report.

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on September 20, 1963, at Detroit, it was reported that several members of the local would regularly attend meetings of SNCC. (U)

[DE T-25
October 4, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the DLNLC was held on October 4, 1963, at Detroit. A field representative of SNCC spoke at this meeting, and $23.00 was collected for the Detroit Friends of SNCC. (U)

[DE T-25
November 4, 1963] (U)

Information concerning the Detroit Friends of SNCC, which is reported affiliated with the National Organization of SNCC, appears under Section III of this report.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on October 18, 1963, at Detroit, it was stated that a member had recently attended a TULC meeting. (U)

[DE T-25
November 4, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on November 19, 1963, at Detroit, it was reported that two members are regularly attending meetings of SNCC. (U)

[DE T-25
December 3, 1963] (U)

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like

The Facing Reality Publishing Company issued a letter on June 20, 1963, addressed to "Dear Friends". This letter states as follows:

"The events of recent weeks in Birmingham, Jackson and elsewhere have brought the struggle for Negro freedom in the United States to a stage never before reached. In the national scope of the struggle, in the range of methods used, in the totality of the challenge to American society, the Negro people have demonstrated their revolutionary capacity to force the government of the United States into a complete reversal and retreat.

"No one can guage, as yet, the ultimate consequences of the fight now taking place. We can be sure, however, that it will be deepened and broadened and, sooner or later, will extend its force and its methods to other sections and classes of American society.

"We, who have for twenty years based our views and activities on our confidence in the validity of the independent Negro struggle, can not do less than stand and work and march with those who are challenging the 'American Way'.

SECRET (U)

(U)

"In Detroit, the fight, at the moment, is taking the form of a massive March for Freedom which has engaged the entire Negro Community. The March may very well be the most massive demonstration that Detroit and the nation have seen in decades.

"We send this letter as a reminder to our friends and to urge all of you to participate:

"MARCH FOR FREEDOM

Sunday, June 23, 1963 at 3 p.m.

Assembly Point: Woodward at Vernor

Fraternally yours,

FACING REALITY PUB. COM."

[DE T-26
August 2, 1963] (C) (U)

II. - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 30, 1963

On March 30, 1963, a group of 75 individuals, 58 whites and 17 Negroes, picketed the Federal Building at Detroit, Michigan, from twelve noon to 1:00 p.m., demonstrating against the threat to voters registration in Mississippi.

Placards protesting the above were carried by some of the individuals in the picket line, and the majority of these placards carried the word CORE.

The demonstration was completed in an orderly manner, and there were no incidents of violence.

During and after the demonstration, a mimeographed one page throwaway captioned "American Citizens Barred From Voting" was distributed. The contents of this throwaway are herewith set forth as follows: (U)

"AMERICAN CITIZENS BARRED FROM VOTING SECRET (U)

"In the last month violence has exploded in Greenwood, Mississippi due to attempts to register Negro citizens to vote.

"Greenwood, Mississippi: Population 46,000
Negro Population 30,000
Negroes Registered 475

"Arrests, shootings, and finally the burning of buildings have taken place without effective interference from any law enforcement agency.

"February 22, 1963---Voter registration worker arrested for urging persons to register to vote.

"March 1, 1963-------[redacted] a SNCC voter registration worker, was shot and hospitalized with three bullet wounds. b6 b7C

"March 5, 1963-------[redacted] a local participant in the voter registration program, was forced to flee the state of Mississippi due to her legal activities. [redacted] and her eight children are now trying to make a home in Detroit.

"March 24, 1963------A fire was set in a voter registration field office.

"Local officals are unwilling to act to protect those working to register Negroes in Mississippi. Please urge the Department of Justice to provide federal protection for these American citizens who are trying to achieve their right to vote.

"WRITE OR WIRE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ROBERT KENNEDY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. REQUESTING IMMEDIATE ACTION.

SECRET (U)

"Ann Arbor Area Fair Housing Association - CORE

"Detroit Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) (U)

"Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.), University of Michigan Chapter

"Ann Arbor Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

"Detroit Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)"

The above demonstration was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CARL WINTER stated that he had been contacted on March 26, 1963, by LEON DE MEUNIER, who was associated with CORE. WINTER said DE MEUNIER reminded him that he (WINTER) had expressed an interest in their demonstrations, and that a demonstration by CORE was going to be held on March 30, 1963, and would begin at 11:45 a.m. at the northeast corner of the Federal Building, Detroit. WINTER added that according to DE MEUNIER, this demonstration was being held because of the voter registrations that are threatened in the South and the bombings of halls and churches, with no indication that the Federal Government was taking any action. WINTER said, DE MEUNIER also stated that GRACE HARRIS would be in charge of the demonstration, and that he (WINTER) could contact her if he decided to appear at the demonstration. (U)

[DE T-27
March 26, 1963] (U)

LEON DE MEUNIER was identified through a suitable pretext interview on July 6, 1961, as at that time being Chairman of the Detroit Chapter of CORE.

A letter dated July 20, 1964, captioned "Detroit CORE" listed GRACE HARRIS as Corresponding Secretary.

(U)

[DE T-28
August 12, 1964] (C) (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A meeting of the Young Socialist Club of Michigan State University (MSU) was held on March 28, 1963, in the Student Union Building, MSU, East Lansing, Michigan. At this meeting [redacted] announced that a demonstration to "protest the burning of the SNCC Office, Mississippi - Delta" would be held at the Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan, on March 30, 1963. [redacted] urged that as many people as possible should go to Detroit and participate in this demonstration. b6 b7C

[DE T-24
March 29, 1963] (C) (U)

The Young Socialist Club of MSU, East Lansing, Michigan, is a legitimate student organization which was granted a charter in February, 1959, to operate as an undergraduate student club on the MSU campus.

According to Section 2, Article I, of the Constitution of the Young Socialist Club of MSU, its purpose is "to encourage and foster the investigation of the Socialist principles through discussions, readings, debates and speakers."

[DE T-29
January 24, 1963] (C) (U)

CARL WINTER is planning to observe the picket line to be operated by CORE on March 30, 1963, at the Federal Building in downtown Detroit. (C) (U)

[DE T-27
March 26, 1963] (C) (U)

A special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that on March 30, 1963, at 12:45 p.m., CARL WINTER was participating in the picket demonstration sponsored by CORE which was held at the Federal Building in Detroit.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A letter from the Headquarters Office of DLNLC, dated April 5, 1963, and addressed to "Friends", stated that two members had participated in a picket demonstration held that week in front of the Federal Building in Detroit, protesting the lack of Federal action in Mississippi. (U)

[DE T-25
April 17, 1963] (U)

(B) FREEDOM MARCH, DETROIT, JUNE 23, 1963

The June 5, 1963, edition of "The Detroit Free Press", a newspaper published daily at Detroit, carries an article which states:

"The Rev. Martin Luther King will lead a march down Woodward June 23 sponsored by the Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC). King, who has spearheaded the fight for Negro rights in the South, will then address a rally in Cobo Hall.

"The 'March to Freedom' will leave Woodward and Vernor at 2;30 p.m. Several organizations, both Negro and white, are expected to participate.

"Willie Baxter, chairman of the march, said: 'We are marching to demonstrate support for Dr. King and to show that the struggle in the South is our fight too.'

"TULC will also raise funds for food, clothing and legal fees for the participants in the Birmingham (Ala.) demonstration."

The Detroit Freedom March on June 23, 1963, was held under the auspices of the Detroit Council for Human Rights (DCHR), a newly formed Negro organization supported by religious, business and labor leaders, such as TULC, CORE, The Cotillyon Club, National Lawyers Guild, Friends of the South, the 15th District Young Democrats and the majority of the local trade union leaders.

The following are officers in the DCHR:

Reverend C. L. FRANKLIN Chairman
BENJAMIN MC FALL Co-Chairman (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] Secretary
Chairman, Finance Committee

b6
b7C

The stated purpose of the DCHR is to further the cause of the Negro, not only in Detroit, but also to assist other Negroes throughout the country in their fight for equal rights. This organization hopes to raise $100,000.00 which will be turned over to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's Southern Christian Leadership Council.

Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Detroit, spoke and also introduced special guests seated on the stage, and others in the audience.

DE T-30
June 26, 1963 (X) (U)

Over 125,000 persons participated in the Freedom March led by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The only incident that occurred during the Freedom March was the arrest of a [redacted] Berkley, Michigan, who attempted to reach Dr. KING to tell him, "Detroit suburbs don't want this integration stuff". When [redacted] was unable to reach KING, he attempted to stop the parade and at this time was arrested by the Detroit Police Department.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

June 23, 1963

A meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, was held on May 26, 1963, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. It was stated at this meeting that the Detroit Council of Human Rights, a Negro organization, is going to sponsor a march on June 23, 1963, in Detroit; and that this march would be led by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING; and that 50,000 Negroes were expected to participate in this march. (X) (U)

The SWP in Detroit will support this march, and SWP members who are working in various Negro groups will attempt to get these groups to participate in and sponsor this march. (X) (U)

SECRET (U)

[DE T-20
June 13, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, was held on May 28, 1963, at 3843 Hurlbut, Detroit. TOMMY DENNIS made an announcement concerning the June 23rd Freedom March planned for Detroit. DENNIS stated that with conditions in the United States in a turmoil over civil rights, he believed every person should give this march a priority over everything else. DENNIS encouraged everyone at the meeting to be at the Detroit Freedom March, and to get as many individuals as possible to participate. (U)

[DE T-1
June 18, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on June 6, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, it was stated that ANN COOK was working on the Detroit Freedom March Committee at the TULC. Everyone present was asked to march on June 23, 1963. (U)

[DE T-6
July 16, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, was held on June 6, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. The first point on the agenda was the forthcoming demonstrations of Negroes in Detroit to be held on June 23, 1963. GEORGE PALCHEFF stated that the inspiration for such a demonstration came from the CP, and that it is the Party's responsibility to have as many people as possible in the marching column. (U)

[redacted] is responsible for the demonstration, and is supposed to organize groups for the march and make the necessary preparations with Reverend CLEAGE, who is very essential to the Party in this field. The Party wants to use this occasion for its own purposes. Party members will go to this affair and will distribute copies of the Sunday edition of "The Worker". (U) b6 b7C

It was announced at this meeting that [redacted] is looking for volunteers to distribute "The Worker" and a lot of (U)

SECRET

stress was placed upon the necessity of attending this demonstration and also upon participation in the distribution of "The Worker". CONRAD KOMOROWSKI said that every CP member should donate $6.00 for the cost of shipping the paper. (U)

[DE T-4
June 13, 1963] (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN stated on June 11, 1963, that "The Worker" is coming out with a special edition on June 23, 1963; and that he has ordered 2,000 copies for sale at the Freedom March Parade in Detroit. (U)

[DE T-27
June 11, 1963] (U)

At a meeting held at the residence of WILLIAM ALLAN on June 18, 1963, ALLAN stated that the Party wholeheartedly endorses the June 23 Freedom March to be held in Detroit. ALLAN said the Party does not want to be identified as the organizer of, or the prime mover behind, the march. ALLAN indicated that the Party is content to remain anonymous regarding its role in the march, and that the Party is overjoyed in its trememdous potential to push the civil rights issue. ALLAN referred to the civil rights issue as a national civil rights revolution on the part of the Negro people, and he urged all Party people to march in the parade. (U)

[DE T-8
June 20, 1963] (U)

BILLY ALLAN, on June 20, 1963, discussed the Freedom March to be held in the near future at Detroit, Michigan. ALLAN said this march was organized on the suggestion of the CP; that CP members are very actively participating in the organization of the march; and that "they" are doing everything possible to make it a full success. (U)

[DE T-4
June 27, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

A letter dated June 20, 1963, issued by the Facing Reality Publishing Company urging participation in the Freedom March at Detroit on June 23, 1963, appears under Section I, Subsection (C), 3) - JFG Section - of this report. (U)

ELLEN DENNIS stated on June 23, 1963, that she and TOMMY DENNIS were planning to march that afternoon in the Detroit Freedom March. (U)

[DE T-5
June 23, 1963] (U)

The good and bad points of the Detroit Freedom March on June 23, 1963, werediscussed at a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, which was held on July 11, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit. Everyone agreed it had been a great success and was the best freedom march. (U)

HELEN WINTER criticized Reverend C. L. FRANKLIN, stating he tried to steal the platform at the last rally after the Freedom Walk. She stated that the speakers were not introduced as planned. HELEN WINTER said Reverend CLEAGE was the most powerful speaker, and that he brought the house down with clapping and contributions. HELEN WINTER added that Reverend C. L. FRANKLIN should be dismissed as a leader of these affairs. (U)

[DE T-6
July 31, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the DLNLC held on June 28, 1963, at Detroit, Michigan, it was stated that all of the members of the Detroit Local had participated on June 23, 1963, in the Detroit Freedom March. (U)

[DE T-25
July 26, 1963] (U)

(C) DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, 1300 BEAUBIEN STREET, DETROIT, JULY 13, 1963

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The demonstration on July 13, 1963, in front of the Detroit Police Headquarters building resulted from the fatal shooting on July 5, 1963, of CYNTHIA SCOTT, a convicted prostitute. CYNTHIA SCOTT, a Negro, was fatally shot by Patrolman [redacted] Central Precinct, after being slashed by the prostitute with an open knife while he was attempting to arrest her. (DECEASED) b6 b7C

The purpose of the protest demonstration was to exert pressure on Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney SAMUEL H. OLSEN and Detroit Police Department heads to reopen the CYNTHIA SCOTT case. The fifth floor of Police Headquarters building is occupied by the Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney and his staff. Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney SAMUEL H. OLSEN exonerated Patrolman [redacted] of any criminal negligence and considered the case closed. b6 b7C

The protest demonstration was jointly sponsored by GOAL, a Negro organization, and a new Negro student group from WSU called UHURU (Swahili word meaning freedom).

During the early part of the protest demonstration, which was held under the auspices of GOAL, the pickets confined their peaceful picketing to the sidewalk in front of 1300 Beaubien Street. Shortly after 2:00 p.m., as the UHURU group arrived, the pickets surged into the street, causing a confusion, and attempted to block traffic on Clinton Street. [redacted] appealed to the picket leaders to march in a peaceful manner and get back up on the sidewalk. Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE, with the aid of MILTON R. HENRY, restored order and mobilized the pickets to march four abreast in the roadway on Beaubien and Macomb. The pickets carried signs that read as follows: b6 b7C

PUT KILLER COPS ON TRIAL
OLSEN PROTECTS ALL KILLER COPS
OLSEN MUST GO
EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL
PUT NEGRO COPS IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD
MORE NEGRO POLICEMEN - THEY KNOW HOW TO BE FAIR
NEGRO COPS HAVE LOWER KILL RATE
FEMALE ANIMALS ARE PROTECTED - WHY NOT NEGROES?
RAY GIRARDIN IS A TOOL
KEEP AN HONEST POLICE COMMISSIONER

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GIVE US LIBERTY - NOT DEATH
BIG FOUR WASTE OF TAXPAYERS MONEY
DO YOU KNOW WHY YOU ARE HERE?
DEATH TO GESTAPO POLICE
LOU GORDON IS A BIG MOUTH BIGOT
K K K IN COPS CLOTHING
WIMPY WAS ALSO MURDERED BY A COP
WE WANT BLOOD
UHURU WAS THE CRY OF THE MAU MAU
NEGROES WITH GUNS SHALL OVERCOME
WE ARE A HATE GROUP
UHURU DON'T PLAY - WE ARE FOR REAL
TIME IS RUNNING OUT - 1863 - 1963
BIRMINGHAM USES DOGS - DETROIT SHOOTS IN BACK
WE WANT SPICHER'S HEAD
NEGRO PEOPLE WANT FREEDOM NOW

(U)

At about 3:00 p.m. the speaking part of the program was under way. A sound system, requested by MILTON R. HENRY, an Executive Board Member of GOAL and a Pontiac attorney, was used in the form of a stationary loudspeaker mounted on a 1960 Cadillac convertible registered to [redacted] MILTON R. HENRY, 84 Auburn Street, Pontiac, Michigan, called the speaking part of the demonstration to order and acted as chairman.

MILTON HENRY urged all colored people standing on the west side of Beaubien to join the picket line as this was a "march for freedom".

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b7C

The speaking part of the program concluded and Reverend CLEAGE announced that picketing would continue in a peaceful manner for another 30 minutes.

[redacted] President of GOAL, acted as picket captain and addressed the crowd in between speakers. [redacted] also stated that there was no split in the ranks of Negro organizations in this area. He said this crowd here today represents the entire Negro community. [redacted] announced that CYNTHIA SCOTT's mother had requested that the funeral procession proceed to Police Headquarters and the mourners would join the demonstrators; however, the mayor's office had taken it

(U)

upon themselves to call [redacted] the funeral director, and inform him that, in the event he complied with Mrs. SCOTT's wishes, there could be a race riot. [redacted] also acted as spokesman for the entire group. (U) b6 b7C

The following were recognized taking part in this demonstration:

[redacted]

SARAH ROSENSHINE b6 b7C

[redacted]

DANIEL ROSENSHINE

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

July 19, 1963

The GOAL sponsored picketing of Detroit Police Headquarters on July 13, 1963, lasted from 12 noon to 4:30 p.m. About 700 to 1,000 individuals participated in the demonstration which was noisy and boisterous. No incidents were reported.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

July 13, 1963

At a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on July 11, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, [redacted] spoke about a group headed by Reverend CLEAGE. [redacted] said this group is going to picket the Beaubien Police Station, Detroit, in protest of the killing of CYNTHIA SCOTT. [redacted] urged everyone to attend this picket. (U) (U) b6 b7C

HELEN WINTER stated at this meeting that everyone (U)
in the club should do all they can to help out on the picket
line protesting the killing of the SCOTT girl, and should
march in these freedom walks every time. (U)

DE T-6
July 31, 1963 (U)

(D) DEMONSTRATION AT CITY-COUNTY BUILDING, DETROIT, JULY 25, 1963

Approximately 100 persons picketed the City-County Building, Woodward and Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, from approximately 2:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. on that date. The picket line was sponsored by GOAL and protested the decision of Wayne County Prosecutor SAMUEL OLSEN and State Attorney General FRANK J. KELLY not to obtain a murder warrant against Detroit police officer [redacted] who fatally shot CYNTHIA SCOTT, a Negro prostitute, as she resisted arrest. The pickets also carried signs requesting Mayor CAVANAGH of Detroit to reopen the investigation in this matter. b6 b7C

The leaders of the demonstration set up a public address system and several speakers stated during the demonstration that Mayor CAVANAGH, Prosecutor OLSEN and Attorney General KELLY would be defeated at the polls at the next election unless Patrolman [redacted] is brought to trial.

No incidents occurred during this demonstration.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
July 25, 1963

"The Detroit Free Press", a Detroit daily newspaper of general circulation, in the July 27, 1963, issue, contains an article titled, "100 March in Scott 'Protest'", which states as follows:

"Policemen far outnumbered the demonstrators Thursday afternoon when about 100 persons picketed the City-County Building to protest the fatal shooting of a Negro prostitute by a Detroit police officer.

SECRET (U)

"The protest demonstration was organized by the group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), a Negro civil rights group.

(U) SECRET

"GOAL has been fighting for an investigation of the July 5 shooting of Miss Cynthia Scott, 24, of 83 Edmunds, by Patrolman Theodore Spicher.

"Spicher said he shot Miss Scott when she slashed him with a knife as he tried to arrest her.

"Wayne County Prosecutor Samuel Olsen and State Attorney General Frank J. Kelly have refused to reopen the case. GOAL leaders Thursday urged a public investigation.

"There were more than 300 policemen on hand when the demonstrators began picketing at 3:27 p.m.

"The demonstrators, who marched peacefully along Woodward between Jefferson and Larned, carried signs criticizing Mayor Cavanagh.

"Milton Henry, GOAL attorney, failed in several attempts to start the demonstrators singing.

"The Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., a member of the executive body of GOAL, said GOAL would start circulating petitions next week to recall Olsen for his refusal to act in the Scott case.

"Cavanagh kept up his normal business routine as the demonstration took place below.

"Everybody has a right to picket peacefully,' he said."

(E) CYNTHIA SCOTT RALLY AT CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 18, 1963

Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE opened the meeting, told several off-color jokes, before presenting Mrs. HENRY, who

SECRET (U)

served as mistress of ceremonies. Reverend CLEAGE said all white people are not bad, just most of them. He said no white person should play a role in the freedom struggle or the leadership of Negroes. Reverend CLEAGE said the Negroes have had enough of good white folks who lead Negroes nowhere. (U)

Attorney MILTON HENRY spoke. He said Police Commissioner GEORGE EDWARDS erred when he said a private citizen did not have the right to resist illegal arrests by local police. He cited many cases as precedent cases and indicated none of the cases involving citizens who resisted illegal arrests were found guilty and none of the cases were ever reversed by a higher court. Attorney HENRY said GOAL was considering a suit in Federal Court against Commissioner EDWARDS and Mayor CAVANAGH in that they obstructed justice and the due process of law by denying a warrant in the CYNTHIA SCOTT case. MILTON HENRY pointed out that the Circuit Court had worked on a Sunday and gone to great length to serve injunctions to prevent the playing of the tape of [redacted] b6 b7C statements. He said if there was not any truth in the claims of GOAL, then there should be no objections to an open trial. He said the tape recording would not be played because the one million dollar suit of CYNTHIA SCOTT's mother might be thrown out of court. But for that fact, HENRY said the tape would be played. He promised to play the tape if and when the court case is heard.

Before [redacted] appeared, it was learned he had not been served by the process servers. A group of individuals were recruited from the audience and asked to rush up to the altar just as [redacted] made his appearance. The strategy was to confuse the process servers in the event they wanted to serve [redacted] The plan was followed and no attempt was made to serve the papers on [redacted] Later he said he would accept any papers that were to be served. BOLZA BAXTER was one of several persons who went to the altar in an attempt to confuse the process servers. He was not originally asked to perform but volunteered. b6 b7C

The UHURU group passed out a leaflet announcing a street meeting at Twelfth and Pingree on August 20, 1963, at 7:30 p.m.

SECRET (U)

(U) ~~SECRET~~

The following individuals were among those present at this rally:

[redacted] b6 b7C
BOLZA BAXTER
Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE, Pastor of Central Congregational Church
MILTON HENRY, Attorney from Pontiac, Michigan
[redacted] President of GOAL
[redacted]

DE T-31
August 27, 1963 (C) (U)

(F) FREEDOM MARCH, RIVER ROUGE AND ECORSE, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 18, 1963

The River Rouge and Ecorse Freedom March began at approximately 3:00 p.m. and ended at 7:00 p.m. This march was participated in by approximately 900 persons who walked from a park area located at Jefferson Avenue and Great Lakes Avenue in River Rouge, Michigan, to the Ecorse, Michigan, High School Stadium. The marchers proceeded along West Jefferson Avenue a distance of approximately two miles between the places where the march began and ended. A rally was then held at the Ecorse High School Stadium and approximately 18 individuals spoke at this rally. Among the speakers were various representatives of the local, Ecorse-River Rouge, NAACP including [redacted] who is a past president of the River Rouge-Ecorse branch of the NAACP. b6 b7C

This demonstration was mainly in protest of alleged discrimination against Negroes in the Downriver (Ecorse-River Rouge) Michigan area, regarding employment and housing. Signs were carried during the march indicating that the group was demanding open jobs and housing Downriver.

The demonstration was orderly and no police action was required.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
August 18, 1963

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

At a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on July 25, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, BARBARA VINCENT stated that the Downriver NAACP has asked her to work on their march committee as this organization is planning a march on August 18, 1963, in the River Rouge and Ecorse, Michigan, areas. It was agreed that BARBARA VINCENT would work on the Downriver NAACP march committee. (U)

DE T-6
August 15, 1963 (U)

(G) DEMONSTRATION AT MICHIGAN NATIONAL BANK (MNB), FLINT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 19, 1963

According to the "Flint Journal", a daily newspaper serving the Flint, Michigan, area, in an article on August 19, 1963, captioned "Bank Hiring Discrimination Charged In NAACP Picketing", pickets marched outside both locations of the MNB in Flint on August 19, 1963, charging discrimination in hiring practices by that bank. FRED A. LAVERY, Senior Vice-President in charge of the bank's Flint Office, denied that the bank engages in discrimination in employment. RICHARD TRAYLOR, President of the Flint NAACP Branch, said the organization seeks employment of Negroes in teller, secretarial, clerical and trainee positions. He reported the Flint Office has no Negro employees.

The article continues, stating that a statement issued by the NAACP Branch on August 19, 1963, said that it wants ten Negroes hired within 90 days. TRAYLOR said that picketing will continue until the organization is satisfied.

On August 19, 1963, approximately 50 persons, predominantly Negro, men and women, marched from approximately 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in front of both MNB locations in downtown Flint, carrying placards indicating that the MNB is unfair in their employmentpractices. No incidents were noted and no police action was necessary. b6 b7C

[redacted] a Flint attorney, took part in this demonstration.

[redacted] (U)

August 19, 1963 b6 b7C b7D

(H) STREET RALLY DEMONSTRATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 20, 1963 (U)

On Tuesday, August 20, 1963, the organization referred to as UHURU sponsored a street rally at Pingree and 12th Streets in the City of Detroit. The UHURU movement is composed of a young interracial group, mostly all of them students at Wayne State University. They refer to themselves as a "direct action group" and have been in the forefront protesting the fatal shooting of CYNTHIA SCOTT, a convicted prostitute, by a Detroit Police officer. At no time during this street protest meeting were there more than 180 persons in the crowd, approximately 50 of whom appeared to be teenagers and younger children from the immediate vicinity of 12th and Pingree Streets. Approximately ten per cent of the overall crowd was composed of white people. The street rally was held in an orderly manner with no unusual incidents.

An improvised sound car and loud speaker were used for the speaking part of the protest meeting.

The following individuals were identified among the speakers as this rally:

[redacted], a Student at WSU and Vice-Chairman of UHURU. He is employed as a mail room attendant at WSU.

[redacted], a student at WSU, and active in UHURU. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] a student at WSU and active in UHURU.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

August 22, 1963

(I) STREET RALLY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 27, 1963

UHURU sponsored a street rally on August 27, 1963, at Beaubien and Brewster Streets, Detroit, from 7:00 p.m. to (U)

8:05 p.m. to protest the shooting of CYNTHIA SCOTT by an officer of the Detroit Police Department on July 5, 1963. Approximately 100 persons were present at this rally. (U)

[redacted] President of UHURU, in an extremely emotional and hysterical speech, belittled the Detroit Police Department for the brutal killing of CYNTHIA SCOTT and condemned the white man for imposing sub-standard living conditions upon the Negro. [redacted] stated that petitions will be circulated in Detroit protesting against the Olympic games being held in Detroit because of the harsh treatment received by the Negroes from the white man. b6 b7C

A speaker, believed to be [redacted], Vice President of UHURU, in terminating the rally stated that some members of UHURU planned to be in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, to participate in the March on Washington.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

August 27, 1963

(J) DEMONSTRATION, FORD AUDITORIUM, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 18, 1963

On September 18, 1963, the Detroit Chapter of the NAACP staged a demonstration at the Ford Auditorium, downtown Detroit, from approximately 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., where the Detroit City Council was conducting public hearings on the proposed Patrick-Ravitz Bill which would outlaw racial discrimination in the sale or rental of property. Approximately 65 individuals took part in this demonstration, which was peaceful, advocating passage of said bill.

WILLIAM ALLAN, member of the Michigan District CP sat at the press table throughout the hearings, and CARL WINTER, Chairman of the Michigan District CP, was present in the auditorium during the morning session of the hearings.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

September 18, 1963

(U)

(K) DEMONSTRATION AT THE CITY-COUNTY BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 11, 1963 (U)

Approximately 50 individuals picketed at the City-County Building, Detroit, from 10:30 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. on October 11, 1963, where the Detroit Olympic Committee conducted ceremonies to receive the Olympic Torch, which was carried from Los Angeles, California, to Detroit, Michigan, by runners. The picketing was sponsored by the Housing Committee of the Detroit Chapter of the NAACP to protest against the Olympic games being held in Detroit because of alleged segregated housing.

Some of the participants in the demonstration carried signs stating "Uhuru, meaning Freedom" and "Is Detroit's Segregated housing ready for Olympics".

The demonstrators booed continually through the ceremonies and booed while the National Anthem was being played and while the Mayor of Detroit, JEROME P. CAVANAGH, was addressing the gathering.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

October 11, 1963

Six persons were accused of disturbing the peace at Friday's ceremonies in which Mayor CAVANAGH accepted the cross-country Olympic Torch symbolizing Detroit's bid for the 1968 Olympic games.

Warrants charging the six, one of them a young woman, with creating a disturbance in a public place with cat calls and booing during and after the police band's rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" were issued by Recorders Judge ELVIN L. DAVENPORT. Named as defendants are:

[redacted] about 30, whose address is unknown to police. He was identified as a member of CORE. b6 b7C

[redacted] identified as President of UHURU. (U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] were identified as UHURU members and [redacted] of UHURU. b6 b7C

The October 14, 1963, edition of the "Detroit News", a newspaper published daily in Detroit, Michigan

The above defendants appeared before Recorders Court Judge DAVENPORT, with counsel, and stood mute. He advised that briefs in this matter will be argued on November 11, 1963, before Judge DAVENPORT at which time a trial date will be set. He advised that the above defendants were released on $300.00 personal bond.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

October 14, 1963

The Wayne County Prosecutor, Detroit, has not yet made any decision as to what further action, if any, will be taken against members of UHURU charged with creating a disturbance at a public meeting by booing at an Olympic games rally last October 11, 1963. A remark by an Assistant Wayne County Prosecutor, in the presence of jurors, brought about a mistrial on May 1, 1964, during the first trial.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

August 17, 1964

(L) DEMONSTRATION AT APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING SCHOOL, DETROIT, OCTOBER 28, 1963 (U)

On October 28, 1963, GOAL staged a demonstration at [redacted] (U) the Apprenticeship Training School, 21939 Trombly, Detroit, from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m., for the purpose of forcing the Detroit Board of Education to end its discriminatory practices against the Negroes in its Apprenticeship Training Courses.

Forty persons, mostly Negroes, took part in this demonstration which abruptly ended when [redacted] b6 b7C of GOAL, was issued a ticket for creating a disturbance in the vicinity of a school. [redacted] was issued a ticket for using a loud speaker in the vicinity of the Apprenticeship Training School.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

October 28, 1963

(M) DEMONSTRATION AT THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY, DETROIT, NOVEMBER 28, 1963

During the Hudson Christmas parade held on November 28, 1963, downtown Detroit, four individuals of GOAL picketed and distributed pamphlets, calling for a Christmas Boycott of Detroit merchants.

Several persons approached Sergeant [redacted] of the b6 b7C Detroit Police Department. They were resentful of the pickets and threatened possible physical action, whereupon Sergeant [redacted] took the four pickets to Detroit Police Headquarters for protective custody. The four pickets were released upon termination of the parade.

The following pickets were taken to Detroit Police Headquarters:

NIXON BRYANT, 38
Negro male
20194 Pinehurst
Detroit

[redacted] b6 b7C

Detroit [redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Detroit

[redacted] (U)

Detroit

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

November 29, 1963

(N) DEMONSTRATION AT CADILLAC SQUARE, DETROIT, DECEMBER 21, 1963

A demonstration sponsored by GOAL was staged on December 21, 1963, in front of the old County Building, Cadillac Square, Detroit, between approximately 2:20 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. Approximately 46 individuals were present at the demonstration. Two persons, both representatives of GOAL, spoke in commemoration of various Negroes who have died during the past year in connection with the Negro freedom fight throughout the United States of America. The second speaker was MILTON R. HENRY, a GOAL representative and a Detroit attorney who attempted to deliver his speech from the roof of the old County Building with public address equipment. HENRY was arrested by Detroit Police Department officers at approximately 2:50 p.m. He was charged with Breaking and Entering in the daytime of a county owned building with intent to incite a riot. Four pieces of sound equipment in HENRY's possession were confiscated at the time of his arrest.

Several members of the Detroit group known as UHURU were present at this demonstration but they took no active part in same. Other than the arrest of HENRY, there were no incidents and the demonstration was orderly. There was a banner displayed during the demonstration with wording to the effect that the demonstration was in honor of those who died for freedom.

(U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

December 21, 1963

In connection with the arrest of MILTON R. HENRY, a GOAL representative and a local attorney, at captioned demonstration, the prosecutor's office has decided not to prosecute HENRY in this instance.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

January 6, 1964

(O) DEMONSTRATION AT GENERAL MOTORS (GM) BUILDING, DETROIT, MAY 4, 1964

On May 4, 1964, the Detroit Chapter of the NAACP demonstrated at the GM Building, Second Avenue and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, from 12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m. to protest alleged discriminatory hiring practices of GM with regard to Negroes. Approximately 500 to 600 individuals participated in the demonstration which was peaceful and without incident. Pickets carried signs which stated "GM Crow Must Go", "GM Hiring Practices Unfair", and they sang, "We Shall Overcome".

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

May 4, 1964

The protest demonstration on May 4, 1964, against GM took the form of a picket line in front of the GM Building, Detroit, with speeches and singing by the participants. Although the protest was sponsored by the NAACP, there was some participation by representatives of other groups.

The following individuals were recognized as either in the picket line, or on the side line as reporters or observers. The recognition was effected by representatives of law enforcement in the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan areas: [redacted] (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN, who is associated with "The Worker" newspaper

(U)

[redacted] a member of UHURU, a Negro student group

BOLZA BAXTER, former chairman of the Labor Youth League (LYL)

[redacted]

GRACE BOGGS, formerly associated with the SWP and the JFG

b6
b7C

[redacted] who has reportedly been observed in attendance at CP affairs

[redacted] who also has reportedly been observed at CP affairs

[redacted] a student at WSU who regularly attends the FNSF

CHARLES GLADSTONE, formerly active in the SWP

MILTON R. HENRY, a Pontiac, Michigan, Attorney, who has been associated with GOAL and the Freedom Now Party

[redacted] President of GOAL

[redacted] who has in the past been observed at CP related affairs

b6
b7C

[redacted] who has been observed at CP front organizational meetings

[redacted] daughter of [redacted]

[redacted], who is associated with UHURU

(U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] a self-admitted former CP member

SECRET (U)

COLEMAN YOUNG, former Executive Secretary of the National Negro Labor Council (NNLC)

[DE T-32
May 22, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the DLNLC was held on May 1, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan. It was stated at this meeting that the GM Building was going to be picketed by the NAACP on the following Monday, and that two rallies would be held. Two members were assigned to aid in picketing the GM Building and to attend the first rally. All other members were urged to attend the second rally. (U)

[DE T-25
June 3, 1963] (U)

SECRET (U)

(U)

(P) MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

A meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, was held on July 11, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. BILLY ALLAN stated at this meeting that the CP insists that the March on Washington be held on August 28, 1963. ALLAN urged members of this club to prod Negro leaders into insisting this march be held. He also urged the members to attend and participate in this march. ALLAN said the CP wants to utilize this march as a measure of CP influence among the Negro people. (U)

[DE T-4
July 22, 1963] (U)

A Marxism-Leninism class of the MDCP was held on July 17, 1963, at 2632 Glendale Street, Detroit, Michigan. WILLIAM ALLAN and CARL WINTER were present. The fact that President KENNEDY had endorsed the pending freedom demonstration in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, was discussed. It was mentioned that the CP, USA, will do everything possible to participate and to use this demonstration. CARL WINTER made it clear the CP is not happy at all because President KENNEDY spoke out in favor of the demonstration since this will insure its peacefulness and diminish CP participation. (U)

[DE T-4
July 18, 1963] (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN discussed the struggle for Negro rights on July 18, 1963. He stated that every Party club or organization should try to recruit Negroes and white persons to attend the proposed August 28, 1963, Freedom March on Washington. ALLAN said he hoped to see at least one chartered bus and several car loads of marchers from the "left" go to Washington on that date. (U)

[DE T-15
July 31, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on July 25, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, HELEN (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

WINTER stated that the club members should attend the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, if possible. (U)

DE T-6
August 15, 1963 (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN stated on July 25, 1963, that a Freedom Train will leave the Michigan Central Railroad Station, Detroit, Michigan, on the evening of August 27, 1963, and will arrive in Washington, D. C., the following morning at nine o'clock. This train will leave Washington at 6:00 p.m. on August 28, 1963, and will arrive in Detroit the following morning at eight o'clock. The total cost of one train is $11,000.00 but it is estimated the individual cost will be $28.00 a round trip and for youths ages 14 to 18, the cost will be $25.00, according to ALLAN. (U)

DE T-5
July 25, 1963 (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN stated that the train for the Washington March will hold 850 people and if this train is filled up, another train can be utilized. ALLAN further indicated 32 organizations had met on the evening of July 24, 1963, to discuss the August 28 demonstration. He indicated there may be a demonstration in Detroit on August 25, 1963, to dramatize the August 28, 1963, affair. (U)

DE T-27
July 25, 1963 (U)

CARL WINTER stated on August 1, 1963, that he had made an effort in Detroit on the previous day to try and find out about the March on Washington, scheduled for August 28, 1963, and no one seemed to know anything about the affair. WINTER said the only thing he could find out at the NAACP Office in Detroit was that they have a train schedule to Washington. WINTER commented that the only thing he knew of at the present time was that one train holding 750 people would be going from Detroit to Washington, and that this was not sufficient participation. (U)

DE T-27
August 1, 1963 SECRET (U)

[redacted] ZENO ENGLE and [redacted] b6 b7C plan to sell and/or distribute copies of "The Worker" at Union Station, Detroit, Michigan, to those individuals attending the March on Washington as the latter board the special train. SECRET (U)

DE T-15
August 22, 1963 (U)

At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held August 22, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, the matter of CP participation in the forthcoming March on Washington was discussed. (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was designated an official delegate of this club to the March on Washington. He bitterly complained about the lack of aggressiveness on the part of the leadership of the March on Washington, and its weak compliance to the wishes of the administration of President KENNEDY and police of Washington, D. C. He said the March on Washington is very important. He urged all present at this meeting to participate, and to give the March more of a radical character to show CP leadership. (U)

DE T-4
August 23, 1963 (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN has stated that he plans to be in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, in connection with the Freedom March. (U)

DE T-2
July 31, 1963 (U)

The following individuals from the Detroit, Michigan, area are going to attend the March on Washington, August 28, 1963: (U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

BILLY ALLAN also plans to attend, but it is not definitely known at this time that he will actually attend. (U)

[redacted] is attending the March on Washington as a delegate from "The Volunteers", Detroit, Michigan. (U) b6 b7C

All of the above-mentioned individuals are planning to proceed to Washington on the train which was chartered by the Detroit Chapter of the NAACP. The train will leave the Union Station, Detroit, Michigan, at 7:00 p.m. on August 27, 1963. (U)

The New York Office of "The Worker" is sending 500 extra copies of "The Worker" to Detroit in order that they might be distributed on August 27, 1963, at the Union Station, Detroit, Michigan, to those individuals who are riding on the train chartered by the NAACP. (U)

[DE T-33
August 15, 1963] (U)

TOMMY DENNIS and [redacted] are going to Washington, D. C., as observers to the March on Washington to be held on August 28, 1963. DENNIS and [redacted] have had no known part in this demonstration and they have had nothing to do with any arrangements for this affair. DENNIS and [redacted] plan to utilize the train chartered by the NAACP. (U)

b6 b7C

[DE T-6
August 16, 1963] (U)

BOLZA BAXTER and his wife, [redacted] plan to attend the March on Washington. They will proceed to Washington, D. C. by airplane. (U)

[DE T-34
August 22, 1963] (U)

The following individuals are going to attend the March on Washington, August 28, 1963: (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
KAZIMIERZ NOWAK
ARTHUR MC PHAUL
RAY HASKELL
ELIZABETH HASKELL
CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
[redacted]

(U)

b6
b7C

NOWAK, KOMOROWSKI, [redacted] and [redacted] are travelling by auto to Washington, D. C., leaving Detroit, Michigan, on August 27, 1963. The mode of transportation to be utilized by the other individuals mentioned above is not known. (U)

b6
b7C

[DE T-4
August 26, 1963] (U)

CARL and HELEN WINTER appear to have decided not to attend the March on Washington, as they were known to be in Detroit during the late forenoon of August 28, 1963. (U)

[DE T-27
August 28, 1963] (U)

CARL REINSTEIN is going to attend the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. He plans to leave on August 27, 1963, for Washington, D. C. (U)

[DE T-35
August 27, 1963] (U)

COLEMAN YOUNG is going to attend the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. (U)

[DE T-12
August 27, 1963] (U)

Source made available the passenger list, of those individuals attending the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. (U)

(U)

on the United Airlines plane chartered by the UAW-CIO Headquarters, Detroit, which plane departs Detroit 7:05 a.m., August 28, 1963, and arrives Dulles Airport, Washington, D. C. at 10:00 a.m. on the same date. Among those listed on this passenger list were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C both Detroit. These individuals will return to Detroit on the same plane which leaves Washington, D. C. at 9:45 p.m. August 28, 1963, and arrives Detroit at 10:35 p.m. on the same date.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

August 27, 1963

At a street rally held on August 27, 1963, Detroit, by UHURU, from 7:00 p.m. to 8:05 p.m., a speaker, believed to be [redacted] Vice President of UHURU, in terminating the rally, stated that some members of UHURU plan to travel to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

August 27, 1963

Information concerning UHURU appears under Section III of this report.

At a meeting of "The Volunteers" held on August 27, 1963, at 5301 Montclair, Detroit, it was announced that [redacted] b6 b7C was among the individuals from Detroit attending the March on Washington. (U)

DE T-7
September 13, 1963 (U)

(U) CONRAD KOMOROWSKI attended the March of Washington on August 28, 1963. KOMOROWSKI stated he visited the Polish (U)

(U)

(U)

Embassy while in Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, and was informed that all of the personnel of any significance at the Embassy were out observing the march. KOMOROWSKI said he left the Embassy but returned a short time later and found [redacted] the Second Secretary of the Polish Embassy was there. [redacted] according to KOMOROWSKI, advised that most of the Embassy personnel were attending the march. (U)

b6
b7C

A large Detroit delegation convened on the mall by the Washington Monument. Among the people at the mall were [redacted] BILLY ALLAN, PHIL RAYMOND, [redacted] ART MC PHAUL, TOMMY DENNIS and KAZIMIERZ NOWAK. BILLY ALLAN stated that he had been making contact with CP people from other states. (U)

There was a short meeting of the CP members from Detroit, and it was brought out at this meeting that "we" should reverse the march; that is, persuade the people to march to Capitol Hill instead of the Lincoln Memorial, because this appeared to be a better place to present the Negroes' grievances. ART MC PHAUL was very vociferous in backing this point of view. However, upon closer examination, this idea was abandoned as not being feasible, as there were too many marshals and Military Police (MP) deployed around Capitol Hill. (U)

BILLY ALLAN stated that the marshals and MP's would not hesitate for a moment to use their guns. Everybody marched peacefully to the Lincoln Memorial. (U)

TOMMY DENNIS, at this short meeting, said that "we" should have brought a determined group of young people who could stampede the individuals attending the march into reverse; that is, to have them proceed to Capitol Hill rather than the Lincoln Memorial. DENNIS also stated that this demonstration is only the beginning and "we" have won a point just by having such a demonstration. DENNIS said that the next time, maybe in two or three years, "we" will have another march, and this will be a march upon Congress. (U)

DE T-4
September 3, 1963 (U)

A Labor Day picnic sponsored by "The Volunteers" was held on September 2, 1963, at Beechnut Grove located on [redacted] (U)

SECRET (U)

Middlebelt Road near Detroit, Michigan. CARL WINTER was the first speaker and he in turn introduced LOUIS WEINSTOCK of New York City.

CARL WINTER stated he was in the Freedom March on Washington, D. C., August 28, 1963, and that a great number of white persons participating indicated white worker interest in the struggle of the Negro masses for full social and job opportunities. WINTER stated that many people were not only participants but were sent as delegates of clubs to which they belonged.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK said during his speech that there were 200,000 marchers and it was the most orderly crowd he had ever seen. WEINSTOCK said more than 3,000 copies of "The Worker" and 50 Marxist-type leaflets were either sold or given away at this march. WEINSTOCK went on to say that he regreted that more copies of "The Worker" had not been taken along for distribution.

DE T-15
September 10, 1963 (U)

A meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, was held on September 4, 1963, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit. At this meeting [redacted] gave a report on the March on Washington that took place in Washington, D. C. on Wednesday August 28, 1963. [redacted] said this was the largest group of people that ever marched at Washington for any reason. He said there were about 20 to 25 per cent white people at the march. [redacted] said he heard that there was some disagreement on the "left" concerning the march. He said that some of the "left" people thought the march was too polished and had lost some of its meaning. He said this group felt it should have been larger and more forceful. [redacted] added these "left" people were not Party people, but people in the "left" movement of other organizations. (U)

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DE T-6
September 12, 1963 (a) (U)

A meeting was held on October 29, 1963, at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit, for the purpose of (U)

SECRET (U)

hearing a speech by GUS HALL. During his speech, HALL stated that 5,000 Communists took part in the March on Washington. HALL also stated it was the Party that gave the leaders of this march the slogan "Job and Freedom". (U)

[DE T-12
November 1, 1963] (U)

III. - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

The CORE group in Detroit, Michigan, is an affiliate of the National CORE organization. The Detroit Chapter of CORE is a legitimate civil rights organization with headquarters located at 8906 Twelfth Street, Detroit.

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b7D
[redacted]
October 22, 1964

A letter dated July 20, 1964, captioned "Detroit CORE" lists the following individuals as officers:

[redacted] Honorary Chairman b6 b7C

[redacted] Chairman

[redacted] Vice Chairman

[redacted] Treasurer

[redacted] Recording Secretary

[redacted] Corresponding Secretary

This letter includes the name [redacted] Publicity, among a list of individuals on "Committees".

[DE T-28
August 12, 1964] (U)

(U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd = 10

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The Constitution of Detroit CORE states verbatim as follows:

Constitution of DETROIT CORE, A Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this group shall be DETROIT CORE, A Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, (Detroit Chapter).

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

CORE is a national multiracial organization with affiliated local groups, working to abolish discrimination based on skin color, race, religion or national origin, and stressing direct nonviolent action. It shall represent the groups locally and give voice to their convictions and to those of its associate (contributing) members.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Any person vitally interested in the program of CORE and who meets its qualifications is eligible for membership in CORE.

a. To become an Active Member of CORE a person must (1) have been a Probationary Member for a period of 8 weeks or an Associate Member attending meetings and demonstrations for 8 weeks, (2) be sponsored by a member and be interviewed and instructed by the membership committee, (3) agree to abide by the Constitution and the CORE Rules for Action, (4) must be accepted by a majority vote taken by secret ballot of the members present and voting.

b. The CORE group shall consist of Active Members, Associate Members and Probationary Members. Active Members are dues paying Members who regularly attend CORE meetings and who participate in the demonstrations and other activities planned by the group. Associate Members of CORE are those persons who participate in demonstrations,

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or other activities or attend meetings or give financial assistance, but do not wish to become Active Members. (U)

c. Only Active Members of CORE may hold office. Only Active Members may vote.

d. Membership may be revoked in the following manner: If three Active Members question the continuance of the membership of another Active Member, they may request a hearing by stating their grounds in writing to the Executive Board. After a fair hearing before the Executive Board at which time the Member may explain his actions, the Executive Board shall make recommendations to the membership. Active Members may expel the Member by a vote of two-thirds of the Active Members present. Any person so expelled may appeal within thirty days to the National Office.

e. Any Active Member who fails to participate in projects or attend meetings for a period of eight weeks shall have the question of his Active Membership referred to the membership Committee. The recommendation of the membership committee shall be adopted or rejected by a majority vote.

f. Probationary Members shall in the period of their probation attend meetings and participate in at least one action project.

ARTICLE IV. DUES AND FINANCES

1. Dues shall be in the amount of $1.00 each month or the amount pledged by each member.

2. The fiscal year shall begin on June 1st and end on the following May 31st.

3. Additional funds shall be raised through fund appeals, donations, social and other activities.

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ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

1. The officers of DETROIT CORE shall consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

2. All officers of DETROIT CORE and Chairmen of Standing Committees shall be nominated at the annual meeting and shall be elected to their respective offices by a majority vote of the vote cast by secret ballot. The annual meeting shall be held during the month of October.

3. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:

a. The Chairman shall preside at meetings and shall have the authority to appoint special committees, to appoint spokesmen for the group action projects, and to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie.

b. The Vice Chairman shall take over the duties of the Chairman in the event of his absence.

c. The Recording Secretary shall take minutes of the meetings and keep a record of all CORE activities.

d. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for sending out notices of meetings and notices of elections.

e. The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping a financial record and making reports at every meeting, for keeping dues records and collecting dues from each member, and for maintaining a bank account and issuing checks with the counter-signature of another officer appointed by the Chairman.

4. Notice of elections must be announced at the previous meeting and written notice must be sent to the membership before said election. (U)

(U)

5. There must be a quorum present before action can be taken over any matter which requires the vote of Active Members. The quorum shall consist of fifteen (15) Active Members present at a regularly announced meeting. Roberts Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings at all meetings.

6. In the event an office becomes vacant it shall be filled by special election unless a regular election will be held in six weeks. In the latter case, the Chairman may appoint a person to fill an unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

1. CORE meetings are not open to the public and only Active Members, Probationary Members, Associate Members and individuals invited by a member have the right to attend. During discussion of any application by a Probationary Member for Active Membership, all persons not Active Members in good standing shall be asked to leave the room.

2. The distribution of literature of other groups is prohibited immediately before, during or immediately after CORE meetings and demonstrations unless approved by the Chairman. However, any representative of another organization invited to speak before CORE may distribute the literature of the organization he represents.

ARTICLE VII. COMMITTEES

1. The Executive Board shall consist of elected officers and Chairmen of Standing Committees. It shall exercise such powers and control in the management of the affairs of the organization and shall, in the interim between meetings of the organization, have control of the affairs of the organization with power to act in its behalf. No elected officer of the organization shall serve as Chairman of a Standing Committee.

(U)

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2. Standing Committees. The Standing Committee shall be four in number, as follows: Demonstration, Finance, Public Relations and Membership.

a. The Demonstration Committee shall plan, organize and supervise demonstrations held in connection with CORE projects.

b. The Finance Committee shall through its methods and projects raise funds to aid in the general work of the organization, and make checks of the organizations financial status.

c. The Public Relations Committee shall through its methods, build and inspire full confidence of the general public in the organization and shall disseminate general information from time to time relative to its activities and projects.

d. The Membership Committee shall receive applications for membership and make recommendations on the status of members in accordance with this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution can be amended at the meeting following the election of officers by a two-thirds vote when the membership has been notified in writing of the proposed change one week prior to the meeting. This provision shall go into effect in October, 1962.

[DE T-32
November 22, 1963] (U)

The Membership Committee of the Detroit Chapter of CORE has stated that it has 287 members.

[DE T-32
December 11, 1963] (U)

The Detroit Chapter of CORE has no known stated policy concerning Communist participation in its activities.

[DE T-32
12/11/63] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Information concerning JFG plans and strategy regarding CORE appears under Section I (C), which is located on page 61 of this report. (U)

Information concerning LEON DE MEUNIER, who was identified in 1961 as Chairman of the Detroit Chapter of CORE, having contacted CARL WINTER on March 26, 1963, regarding a CORE demonstration, appears under Section II (A), page 66 of this report.

(B) FREEDOM NOW PARTY

The August 24, 1963, issue of the "New York Times" Page One, a newspaper published daily in New York, in an article captioned "An All-Negro Party for '64 is Formed", states in part, a national all-Negro political party is being organized. It hopes to run its first slate in the Congressional and local elections next year.

A tentative national committee, said to number about 100 persons, has opened an office at 81 E. 125th Street, Harlem, under the acting chairmanship of CONRAD L. LYNN, Negro lawyer who specializes in civil rights cases. MLCH.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party", was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963, and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation".

"The Journal News", a newspaper published in Nyack, New York, issue of May 8, 1963, contained an article entitled, "Lynn Not Impressed by Congress Probe". The article revealed in part that LYNN had appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) concerning his trip to Cuba in 1962, which he had made in order to take deposition from a client who had fled from this country.

The article revealed that LYNN had announced he would not "take the Fifth Amendment".

(U)

SECRET (U)

The article stated that at the hearing, LYNN said that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1931, and had been a member of the CP from 1934 to 1937. LYNN said he had left the CP because he had been expelled after a trial because of his stand during the Trinidad oil workers strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Party line. LYNN characterized himself as "being on the left", according to the article.

The October 12, 1963, edition of the "Detroit News", a newspaper published daily at Detroit, Michigan, contained an article captioned "Negroes - Only Party Drafts Plan for Chaos". This article states in part that "leaders of a move to form an all-Negro 'Freedom Now Party' in Michigan made their first pitch for public support last night on an announced 'strategy chaos'."

"We'll get what we're after or we'll tear it up", vowed the Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

A letterhead captioned "Michigan Freedom Now Party, Headquarters, 5385 Lovett Street, Detroit 10, Michigan, Independent Black Political Action", lists the following as members of the State Central Committee:

Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Chairman

[redacted] Campaign Coordinator

[redacted] Publications

MILTON R. HENRY, Attorney

HENRY W. CLEAGE, Attorney

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Dr. GRACE LEE BOGGS, Secretary

[redacted] and [redacted] have been assigned by the Detroit Branch SWP, to associate themselves with the Freedom Now Party. (S) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] attends meetings of the Freedom Now Party and reports information regarding this organization to the Detroit Branch SWP. (S) (U)

[DE T-19
February 11, 1964
July 21, 1964] (S) (U)

An undated throwaway from the Detroit Branch SWP signed with the name [redacted] SWP election campaign manager, states in part as follows under the salutation, "Dear Friend":

"The primary elections are coming up on September 1st. The Michigan Socialist Workers Party would like to notify its supporters of the position that we are taking regarding this election...

"2. Endorsement of Attorney HENRY CLEAGE for Recorders Court Judge.

"Attorney HENRY CLEAGE is the Editor of 'The Illustrated News'..."

This throwaway describes "The Illustrated News" as "an outspoken publication advocating nationalism and militant action on the part of black people".

This throwaway further states that all candidates endorsed "are independent of the two major parties and have the endorsement of the Michigan Freedom Now Party and GOAL".

[DE T-19
September 1, 1964] ~~SECRET~~ (S) (U)

The September 24, 1964, edition of "The Flint Journal", a newspaper published daily in Flint, Michigan, reveals

SECRET (U)

that the Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, Pastor of Detroit Central Congregational Church and head of the Freedom Now Party, was nominated for governor at the Freedom Now Party Convention to run in the November 3, 1964, election.

The September 21, 1964, edition of "The Saginaw News", a newspaper published daily in Saginaw, Michigan, in an article entitled "Party Aim: 'Vote Black, Buy Black'", states in part, "We need a program....not a Martin Luther King-type of a dream.

"Vote black and buy black. That's a program. That's something you and I can do. It's no dream."

Those were the words of Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., head of the infant Freedom Now Party as he kicked off his campaign for the governorship of the State of Michigan Sunday afternoon at Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

CLEAGE, who was nominated Saturday to be the first Negro candidate ever to be placed on the final ballot for the office of governor in any of the 50 states, blasted present Negro civil rights programs as being too idealistic and not practical enough.

"The Freedom Now Party", he said, "advocates a policy of 'vote black' and 'buy black'. If we can't work at a store, don't buy there", he continued.

Taking a swipe at both the Republican and Democratic parties, he said, "If you Negroes think that there is any difference in the way the Republicans and Democrats feel about us, all I can say to you is 'Wake up'. Those parties are controlled by and for the white man."

(C) GROUP ON ADVANCED LEADERSHIP (GOAL)

GOAL is a Negro organization active in civil rights matters throughout the area of Detroit, Michigan.

SECRET (U)

GOAL was incorporated as a non-profit corporation by the Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission on April 19,

SECRET (U)

1962, and issued Certificate Number 112493. The purposes for which the corporation was formed are the following:

1. To promote the educational, social and economic interests of the total community.

2. To purchase, own, hold, rent, lease, mortgage, sell, convey and otherwise lawfully acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property or any interest therein, as may be necessary or convenient to carry into effect the objects of this corporation.

3. To solicit, sell or give memberships.

4. To solicit and/or receive donations and gifts.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

July 19, 1963

A pamphlet entitled "Program for GOAL", April, 1963 - April, 1964, states in part as follows:

GOAL was organized in October, 1961, and incorporated in Michigan as a non-profit, educational corporation in April, 1962. Organizers were a small group of Negro men and women, most of whom are now officers of the organization, who felt that there were many things not being done that could, and should, be done to hasten the Negroes achievement of full human rights and full human responsibilities. GOAL was organized to do work that was not being done, and to do better and faster that which was being done slowly and poorly. Our goal remains to hasten the attainment of full human rights and full responsibilities, the complete enjoyment of human dignity; by the Negro.

This pamphlet lists the following individuals as members of the GOAL Executive Council:

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MICH.

G.O.A.L EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President - [redacted]

First Vice President - [redacted]

Second Vice President - [redacted]

Financial Secretary - [redacted]

Corresponding Secretary - [redacted]

Recording Secretary - [redacted]

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b7C

At-Large Member - MILTON R. HENRY

At-Large Member - [redacted]

At-Large Member - [redacted]

At-Large Member - [redacted]

General Attorney - [redacted]

GOAL Headquarters are located at 11605 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan.

[redacted]

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August 20, 1963
October 5, 1964

[redacted] President of GOAL, stated that the present membership of GOAL is between 1,000 and 1,300 members.

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DE T-36
October 2, 1964 (U)

GOAL has no known stated policy concerning Communist participation in its activities.

At a meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, held on April 30, 1963, at 6710 Crane, Detroit, TOMMY DENNIS [redacted] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

announced that BEN DAVIS will be visiting Detroit. DENNIS said he was going to take DAVIS to a cabaret party given by GOAL. (U)

[DE T-1
May 9, 1963] (U)

At a closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch SWP held on January 6, 1963, at the Eugene V. Debs Hall, Detroit, it was announced that the following members have been assigned to work with GOAL: (U)

[redacted]
GEORGE BREITMAN (U)

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b7C

[DE T-20
January 8, 1963] (U)

The following members of the Detroit Branch SWP, are assigned to work with GOAL: (U)

[redacted]
GEORGE BREITMAN (U)
[redacted]

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b7C

[DE T-20
July 30, 1963] (U)

1) Medgar Evers Rifle Club

The July 4, 1964, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle" a newspaper published weekly in Detroit, contained an article captioned "GOAL Calls For Rifle Club". This article stated, "The President of GOAL has called for a new turn in the Civil Fights fight linking rifle clubs with Negro control of certain northern cities and mass Negro-owned business cooperatives.

[redacted] GOAL Head, made the call Saturday in a statement over radio station WLIN, Detroit... It was a reaction to Thursday nights St. Augustine riot in which a white mob attacked non-violent Negro demonstrators:

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

"and unmercifully beat and tore the clothes from Negro women. [redacted] called the St. Augustine incident 'a stunning rebuke to the manhood of every black in this country', and said 'it is a harsh and final seal on the bankruptcy of Martin Luther King's doctrine of non-violence. That technique is dead'. b6 b7C

[redacted] said the rifle club would be 'for going South in moments of siege', and for getting guns 'into the hands of willing and needy blacks in the Fascist South when the time comes'.

"The GOAL leader predicted that 'proportioned underground warfare' by Negroes would come to the South. When that happens, he said, the northern rifle club would 'back Negroes in beseiged towns under attack by whites seeking to retaliate for the acts of the underground'."

A meeting of GOAL was held on July 27, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan. There was a discussion at this meeting concerning the formation of a rifle club. It was decided that the rifle club would be known as the Medgar Evers Rifle Club in honor of MEDGAR EVERS who was assassinated in Mississippi. The purpose of the club was to train a small army to go to Mississippi or elsewhere to fight and help the Negroes who were being persecuted. Each person who was a member of the club was to purchase a 30.06 rifle.

[DE T-37
July 27, 1964] (U)

[redacted] is active in the affairs of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club (MERC). b6 b7C

[DE T-37
July 27, 1964, through
October 5, 1964] (U)

(D) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

1) Detroit Branch, NAACP (U)

Source furnished the following information regarding this branch:

SECRET (U)

Headquarters of the Detroit Branch, NAACP, are located at 13118 - 13122 Dexter Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

The principal officers are as follows:

Reverend JAMES E. WADSWORTH, JR., President

[redacted] Vice President

[redacted] Vice President

[redacted] Secretary

[redacted] Treasurer

[redacted] Treasurer Emeritus

[redacted] Executive Secretary

[redacted] Assistant Executive Secretary

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b7C

There are no CP members presently holding office in the Detroit Branch of the NAACP.

DE T-1
October 13, 1964 (U)

The "Detroit Free Press", a Detroit metropolitan daily newspaper, in its edition of February 23, 1964, contained an article relating to the Detroit Branch of the NAACP. In this article it was stated that the Detroit Branch has approximately 28,000 members.

The following individuals, who are known to be associated with the CP, are current members of the Detroit Branch NAACP: (U) C H.

[redacted] (U)

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b7C

Individuals active in the Detroit Branch, NAACP, who are known to be associated with the CP, do not exert any domination or control over this branch.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

DE T-1
October 13, 1964 (U)

The following members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, are also members of the Detroit Branch, NAACP: (U)

[redacted] also known as [redacted] also known as [redacted] SARAH ROSENSHINE, who reports to the SWP regarding the activities of the Detroit Branch, NAACP (U)

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b7C

DE T-19
July 21, 1964 (U)

2) River Rouge - Ecorse, Michigan, Branch, NAACP

Source furnished the following information regarding this branch:

Headquarters of this branch of the NAACP are located at 3851 Ninth Street, Ecorse, Michigan.

The principal officers are as follows:

[redacted] President

[redacted] Vice President

[redacted] Secretary

[redacted] Treasurer

[redacted] Youth Advisor

[redacted] Youth Advisor

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b7C

BOLZA BAXTER, Member of Executive Committee

There are approximately 500 members in this NAACP branch.

SECRET (U)

(U)

This branch does not operate in an efficient manner and does not pursue a progressive and active program because of weak leadership and the lack of financial backing. Members do pay dues, but very few of the members attend meetings.

The following individuals, who are known to be associated with the CP, are current members of this NAACP branch: (U)

BOLZA BAXTER

[redacted] (U)

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b7C

DE T-12
April 9, 1964
October 14, 1964 (U)

CP members served as officers of the River Rouge - Ecorse Branch of the NAACP; however, as a result of their limited activity and weak leadership, there is no apparent CP domination of this branch. (U)

DE T-12
April 9, 1963 (U)

A meeting of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP, was held on June 11, 1963, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit. During the course of this meeting a discussion on school integration at Ecorse, Michigan, took place. It was stated at this meeting that the NAACP, River Rouge - Ecorse Branch, sent a letter to the City of Ecorse which was written by one of the members of this club requesting integration inasmuch as Ecorse had a segregated school system. (U)

DE T-12
June 17, 1963 (U)

3) CP plans and strategy concerning the NAACP

At a picnic held on July 4, 1963, at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road near Detroit, BILLY ALLAN spoke (U)

regarding his coverage of the NAACP Convention that had recently been held in Chicago, Illinois.

[DE T-34
July 8, 1963]

At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held on July 11, 1963, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, BILLY ALLAN reported about his participation in the National Conference of the NAACP held in Chicago, Illinois. He was very happy and full of praise for the NAACP. ALLAN stated that Communists are now openly welcomed into this organization. He said BEN DAVIS, the Party Secretary, was regarded as a hero at this convention; and that ROY WILKINS, the main spokesman for the NAACP, praised BEN DAVIS many times and sought his advice.

BILLY ALLAN further stated at this meeting that the youth of the NAACP, so-called "Commandoes" are under CP influence and look to the CP for leadership. ALLAN said they are wonderful kids and did a wonderful job in Chicago under CP leadership. ALLAN stressed that the NAACP is "our" kind of organization because it is not exclusively Negro and the CP has a possibility of working in this group in their own manner.

[DE T-4
July 22, 1963]

At a meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Group (TUDG) held on September 6, 1963, at 19971 Mark Twain, Detroit, PHIL RAYMOND gave a talk on his trip to Washington, D. C., in connection with the March on Washington. RAYMOND said the speech of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was very impressive. RAYMOND also stated that ROY WILKINS spoke of Dr. DU BOIS and paid DU BOIS a tribute for his work in the NAACP. According to RAYMOND, Dr. DU BOIS was editor of "Crisis", which he described as the official magazine of the NAACP.

[DE T-7
September 13, 1963]

A meeting of "The Volunteers" was held on September 26, 1963, at 1118 Glynn Court, Detroit. During

the course of this meeting, a general discussion on the racial issue was held. At this meeting the Negro leaders of the NAACP were denounced for being too slow in their movement for freedom. (U)

[DE T-33
September 30, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the MDCP Club leaders was held on March 2, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS stated that "we" have to take another look at the NAACP. He said it is not the organization that it always has been; that their policies were changed at the last convention; and they also changed their ways about mass demonstrations. DENNIS stated that the NAACP still has great prestige, and that it could be the leading force in the civil rights struggle. (U)

[DE T-1
March 17, 1964] (U)

The April 12, 1964, issue of "The Worker", Page Four, contains the following statement under the caption "Autotown Alley", Detroit, "The Baptist Ministers Alliance is working to have only one Negro candidate run for a vacancy in the Detroit City Council, vacated by the only Negro Councilman, WILLIAM PATRICK, when he took a job with Michigan Bell Telephone Company. The one candidate the ministers seek backing for is JACKIE VAUGHN, III, who ran a year ago and narrowly missed getting elected."

At a meeting of the Housing Committee, NAACP, which was held on July 16, 1964, at NAACP Headquarters in Detroit, the Housing Committee came out in full support of JACKIE VAUGHN for Council.

[DE T-32
July 22, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held August 13, 1964, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI said that JACKIE VAUGHN, III, is "our" man; that "we" must support him; and that VAUGHN quite often visits his home. (U)

DE T-4
August 21, 1964 (U)

4) SWP Plans and strategy concerning the NAACP

The following members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, have been assigned to work with the NAACP: (U)

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[redacted] (U)
DOROTHY BREITMAN

DE T-20
February 12, 1963 (U)

The following members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, are assigned to work with the NAACP: (U)

[redacted] (U)

DE T-20
July 3, 1963 (U)

At a closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on February 23, 1964, at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, it was reported that the membership of the NAACP is up for renewal and any member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, who wishes to join the NAACP is permitted to do so. It was also stated that the following Detroit Branch, SWP, members are also members of the NAACP: (U)

DANIEL ROSENSHINE
SARAH ROSENSHINE
DOROTHY BREITMAN (U)

SECRET (U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd - 29

DE T-19
March 2, 1964

(U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Information concerning JFG plans and strategy regarding the NAACP appears under Section I (C), which is located on page 61 of this report.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd - 1

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(F) NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC), DETROIT CHAPTER, ALSO KNOWN AS TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (TULC), NALC (TULC), DETROIT CHAPTER

The TULC was organized during November, 1958, in Detroit, Michigan. It was the Detroit area sponsoring group for the founding convention of the NALC which was held May 27-29, 1960, in Detroit.

At a meeting of the TULC held on June 5, 1960, in Detroit, it was decided to merge the TULC with the NALC as the Detroit Chapter, which would be known as the NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter. The reason for retaining the name TULC was to prevent the National Office of the NALC from seizing all, or a sizeable portion, of the assets of the TULC, which amounted to $7,000.00 (U)

DE T-12
June 21, 1960 (U)

Headquarters of the NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter, are located at 8670 Grand River, Detroit. The current officers of this organization are as follows: (U)

ROBERT BATTLE, III, President

HUBERT L. HOLLEY, Vice President, General Manager, Director of Ways and Means

JOHN W. SPILLER, Secretary

FRANK HOLLEY, Treasurer

HORACE L. SHEFFIELD, Administrative Vice President

WILLIE BAXTER, Vice President, Director of Civil Rights

ALLAN BRYANT, Vice President, Director of Inter-Organizational Relations

ERNEST DILLARD, Vice President, Director of Public Relations

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N.A.L.C. - OFFICERS - MICH.

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DAVE HOLMES, Vice President, Director of Education

ANN L. JONES, Vice President, Director of Inter-Cultural Relations

TED MORGAN, Vice President, Director of Membership

LUTHER SIMMONS, Vice President, Director of Religious Affairs

ADAM WHITE, Vice President

GEORGE CARSON, Sergeant at Arms

The NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter, has approximately 9,000 members.

The CP does not control or dominate this organization.

[DE T-12
September 17, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP, held on October 2, 1962, at 2466 South Ethel Street, Detroit, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the NALC has exposed discrimination in unions and this alone is good, but the fact remains it is a national organization to which Negro unionists can bring their problems. LIGHTFOOT further stated that "we" must do what "we" can to keep the NALC organization together and not allow it to be ineffective. (U)

[DE T-12
October 7, 1962] (U)

A meeting was held during January, 1963, at CP Headquarters in New York City. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented at this meeting concerning the NALC in Detroit. LIGHTFOOT commented on the tremendous size of this organization and about its esprit de corps. He mentioned the impact the Detroit Chapter had made in the area of political activity. (U)

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DE T-10
January, 1963 (U)

At a closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on January 6, 1963, at the Eugene V. Debs Hall, Detroit, it was announced that the following members had been assigned to work with the TULC: (U)

DOROTHY BREITMAN
GEORGE BREITMAN (U)

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DE T-20
January 8, 1963 (U)

A meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, was held on February 24, 1963, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit. At this meeting BILLY ALLAN stated that CP forces in the TULC were slowly gaining for themselves a decided majority. As proof of this growth of influence, ALLAN cited the fact that despite the opposition of TULC leaders, the TULC will endorse JACKIE VAUGHN, JR., for Councilman of the City of Detroit in the next city election. (U)

DE T-4
February 26, 1963 (U)

A meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, was held on March 5, 1963, at 6298 May, Detroit. One of the items discussed at this meeting concerned itself with the forthcoming city primary election and candidates who would be running for a position on the Detroit Common Council. One of the members present at this meeting mentioned JACKIE VAUGHN being endorsed by the Detroit Chapter of the NALC, and made the comment that if the NALC endorsed this candidate, then he should be "OK" for the Party. (U)

DE T-1
March 18, 1963 (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

A meeting of "The Volunteers" was held on March 7, 1963, at 16617 Lawton, Detroit. At this meeting, BILLY ALLAN stated he was in favor of JACKIE VAUGHN being elected to the Common Council in Detroit. ALLAN added that VAUGHN has been endorsed by the NALC. (U)

(DE T-15
March 15, 1963) (U)

The March 31, 1963, issue of "The Worker", Page 2, contains an article by WILLIAM ALLAN, captioned, "April 1 is Election Day in Detroit". This article stated in part as follows:

"On April 1, Detroit voters will have a chance to elect a second Negro, JACKIE VAUGHN, III, to the City Council...

"VAUGHN is being supported by Ford Local 600, UAW, the Trade Union Leadership Council and has the wide support of other labor, Negro and Liberal organizations..."

The following members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, are assigned to work with the TULC: (U)

[redacted] also known as [redacted] also known as [redacted] (U)

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(DE T-20
July 30, 1963) (U)

BILLY ALLAN stated on November 15, 1963, that during a recent visit to Detroit by BEN DAVIS, the latter, after some study, said the Party should order all of its members to penetrate the TULC and take over this organization, if possible. ALLAN added that DAVIS also stated the TULC is a very important organization, and the Party should insist upon taking its reins; and that, according to DAVIS, CP members should be pushed to the top of the leadership in the TULC. (U)

(DE T-4
November 19, 1963) (U)

SECRET (U)

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A Ford Club MDCP meeting was held on November 17, 1963, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit. At this meeting BILLY ALLAN commented on how impressed BEN DAVIS was with his recent trip to Detroit, during which time DAVIS attended a dance held at the NALC Headquarters, Detroit. ALLAN stated that DAVIS commented to him that "we" Communists must get into the NALC to get it going in the right direction, and to make a massive organization of it. (U)

[DE T-12
December 3, 1963] (U)

At a meeting held on November 22, 1963, at the National Office of the CP, USA, New York City, JACK STACHEL commented that BEN DAVIS had mentioned that while visiting in Detroit, he attended a NALC sponsored dance at which affair he, DAVIS, was very well received. STACHEL further said that DAVIS referred to the NALC as a top organization of Negro Trade Union Leaders which is a most influential organization, and which was a decisive element in the election of a mayor for the City of Detroit. (U)

[DE T-9
November 26, 1963] (U)

A meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, was held on February 18, 1964, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit. At this meeting, BARBARA VINCENT discussed her participation in mass activities, stating that she was active in the Youth March to Washington. VINCENT said she is a member of the TULC, and knows several members of the TULC. After some discussion by the members of this club, they agreed that VINCENT should work in the TULC (U)

[DE T-6
March 6, 1964] (U)

A meeting of club leaders of the MDCP was held on March 2, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS, in speaking on Negro life in Detroit, made the comment that Detroit has the greatest Negro Trade (U)

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Union Cadre that can be found in any city in the United States, and Detroit also has the potential of being the most powerful force in the civil rights movement with its Negro leadership. DENNIS stated that the Negro people are not committing themselves to any particular group in this fight, and he cited the NALC as the reason for this. DENNIS stated that the NALC is a Trade Union organization which had Trade Union members heading its committees in the past, but today this organization has many lawyers holding offices that were once held by trade unionists. (U)

[DE T-1
March 17, 1964] (U)

The Detroit Branch, SWP, recently submitted a letter advising SWP members that some memberships in the NALC are expiring and that the Executive Committee of the Detroit Branch, SWP, desires to have volunteers from this branch become members of the NALC. (U)

[DE T-19
March 11, 1964] (U)

At a meeting of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP, held on May 18, 1964, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit, it was disclosed that BOLZA BAXTER, ART MC PHAUL, COLEMAN YOUNG and [redacted] were planning to attend the NALC Convention scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during June, 1964. It was agreed that those attending this NALC meeting should speak up against doing away with the NALC and should fight for unity of Negro and white workers in the civil rights revolution. (U)

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[DE T-12
June 2, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, was held on July 11, 1964, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit. A discussion took place regarding the TULC. BILLY ALLAN was very angry that HORACE SHEFFIELD published an article in the "Detroit News", a newspaper published daily in Detroit, where he praised the first HENRY FORD and called FORD a "friend of Negro people". ALLAN said SHEFFIELD is an old conservative and must be (U)

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punished. ALLAN proposed to use the article by SHEFFIELD as a lever to dislodge him from a position of leadership in the TULC. ALLAN believes that replacing SHEFFIELD with a man like [redacted] or BOLZA BAXTER would be more positive for running things in the TULC and the Negro community in Detroit. (U)

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DE T-4
July 29, 1964 (U)

Information concerning JFG plans and strategy regarding NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter appears under Section I (C), which is located on page 61 of this report.

(G) DETROIT FRIENDS OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

It was determined through a pretext interview with [redacted] on October 21, 1964, that she is Chairman of the Detroit Friends of SNCC; that this organization maintains headquarters on the second floor of the Newman Club, 5705 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan; and that Detroit Friends of SNCC is affiliated with the National Organization of SNCC. She said Detroit Friends of SNCC has no members as such, only supporters; that most of the supporters are local high school and college students; that meetings are held every Wednesday night at the Newman Club, and are open to the general public.

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[redacted] also stated that the primary functions of Detroit Friends of SNCC are to raise funds for individuals involved in the civil rights struggle in the South, and to publicize locally the occurrences in the South in an attempt to gain sympathy and support.

Information concerning JFG plans and strategy regarding SNCC appears under Section I (C), which is located on page 61 of this report.

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(H) UHURU

UHURU was organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at WSU, Detroit, Michigan. It has been stated by [redacted] b6 b7C Vice Chairman of UHURU, that UHURU was organized to combat "racial discrimination in the Ghetto sections of Detroit".

The leaders of UHURU have displayed a very militant, anti-police attitude during the short time UHURU has been in existence.

UHURU has no known headquarters, but meets in the homes of its members. UHURU has conducted meetings in Room 325 at State Hall on the campus of WSU.

The following individuals are officers of UHURU:

Chairman - [redacted] b6 b7C Detroit, Michigan, male, Negro, born [redacted] Atuka, Tennessee, and a student at WSU

[redacted] is employed at the United States Post Office, Detroit, on a temporary basis during weekends.

Vice Chairman - [redacted] Detroit, Michigan, male, Negro, born [redacted] and a student at WSU

Treasurer - [redacted] b6 b7C Detroit, Michigan, a male, Negro, born [redacted] Augusta, Georgia, and a student at WSU

[redacted] graduated from Central High School, Detroit, in January, 1958, and attended Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, from February, 1959, to June, 1959, and then he entered WSU in September, 1959.

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(U)

UHURU

Recording Secretary - [redacted] b6 b7C
Negress, [redacted] Detroit
Michigan, born [redacted]

[redacted] graduated from Roseville High School in June, 1963. She has WSU Identification # [redacted] but has never been admitted to WSU.

The following individuals are members of UHURU, but hold no position of leadership:

[redacted] Detroit, b6 b7C
Michigan, born [redacted] Lake Charles,
Louisiana

[redacted] graduated from Lake Charles High School, Lake Charles, Louisiana, in May, 1956, and attended the Detroit Institute of Technology from 1957 to 1958, and then entered the United States Army. [redacted] enrolled at WSU in February, 1962, and is presently enrolled

[redacted] Detroit, b6 b7C
Michigan, born [redacted]

[redacted] graduated from Cass Tech, Detroit, Michigan, in June, 1961, and is presently a student at WSU.

[redacted] Detroit, Michigan, b6 b7C
born [redacted] Detroit, Michigan

[redacted] is Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee for Freedom Now Party, which is an all Negro political party presently being organized on a national level.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Detroit, Michigan [redacted]

[redacted]
Michigan

[redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] Detroit, Michigan

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[redacted] Detroit, Michigan b6 b7C

Source advised that based on what he has observed at various demonstrations, UHURU has an estimated membership of about eleven individuals.

[redacted] of UHURU, has stated that UHURU recruits members from schools, by use of sound trucks and from youth groups or other civil rights organizations in Detroit. UHURU is a local organization and has no affiliation with any other organization or group. b6 b7C

DE T-40
December 3, 1963 (U)

The September, 1963, issue of the "Young Socialist" contained the following article, captioned, "Militant Stand Taken by New All-Black Youth Group":

"The following interview was given to the 'Young Socialist' in late July this year by Luke Tripp, leader of the militant Negro youth organization, UHURU (which means 'Freedom' in the East African language of Swahili).

"How was UHURU formed?

"We formed this past spring. For about a year previously, a group of Negro students on Wayne State University in Detroit had met at lunch and held discussions concerned with black people and our struggle in this country. This spring we decided to set up an informal discussion group. For about six weeks we remained just that, but we started drawing more people and needed a structure.

"We set up a regular seminar which engages in both text and empirical study. We drew up a reading list for all members to follow to become more aware of the institutional relations and their position in this society, to see what hinders their progress and what can be most effective in bringing down the walls.

"The list includes 'Black Reconstruction' by W. E. B. DuBois, 'The Power Elite' by C. Wright Mills, an

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"anthology of Mao tse Tung's writings, 'Black Bourgeoisie' by Frazier and Lenin's 'State and Revolution'.

"What sort of activities does UHURU engage in?

"Our first action was a demonstration of about 50 students May 15 and 16 in front of a police station to protest the hypocrisy of 'National Police Week'. In our leaflet we pointed out that 'all over the nation unbridled Gestapo-like violence has been unleashed by police upon the Afro-American citizenry'. That was right after Birmingham.

"Then we decided to support a picket line CORE had called against job discrimination by Krogers Super Market. We came down with 20-25 people; CORE had three or four. They wanted us to adhere to their discipline. We told them when UHURU pulls a demonstration, UHURU acts as it wants.

"CORE called the cops to let them know 'the wild kids is not us'. We bluntly told the cops, who threatened arrest, that we were going to continue.

"This so-called 'liberal' Edwards is police commissioner in Detroit. He doesn't want to make arrests at this time. He wants to dissipate the fervor. That's how we were able to use a hard line.

"Our next demonstration came when Cynthia Scott was shot in the back. The papers had already set the mood by covering the story. A cop shot down a Negro woman when she refused to get in his police car. He shot her while she was walking away.

"We printed up pamphlets, went around the Negro neighborhoods with sound trucks. We used the tactic of channeling the mood of the Negro masses into action when an incident like that was right up in their minds.

"1200 came down to the police station. Some more conservative leaders tried to run the demonstration. They called for one to start earlier, and had what white people call

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"an 'orderly demonstration' going. Then the people showed up in response to our call. When the conservatives saw the composition of the crowd -- you know, the nitty-gritty people from the ghetto, the lowest rung of the ladder -- they tried to thin it out, to keep control of the group.

"But when the ghetto people come out, they don't just stand orderly. They took the streets. This jammed up traffic. The police wanted normal traffic as though there wasn't any demonstration, but they still didn't come out hard. They tried to get the conservative black people to do what they wanted for them.

"The cops let the line go around the corner, then set up barricades to stop them on the next turn and had the conservatives speak. They managed to regroup the people and keep them in an L-shape along two streets but they couldn't get them onto the sidewalks.

"We brought down very vicious and bloody signs, the hardest we could think of, and the people weren't reluctant at all to pick them up. Things like 'We Want Blood'. 'We Want Spicher's Head (that's the cop who shot Mrs. Scott),' 'Negroes With Guns Will Overcome', 'We Believe in a Tit for Tat Struggle' and 'The Police Dept. is A Paper Tiger'.

"Some of the people brought down their own signs, like 'Don't Turn Your Back on A Cop'. Some had targets drawn on their backs and they hung Spicher in effigy. That was the latest action we pulled.

"Since this interview, UHURU has held more demonstrations and continued its hard-hitting campaign against police brutality.

"What is UHURU's program?

"We don't come out with any blue print. For this to be our group we have to go through our own bumps and learn as we go along. This way, we can construct a program designed for us.

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"Now, on the international scene our orientation is Mau-Mau Maoist. We are strong supporters of the Chinese. If you're in doubt on any position we have, look it up in 'Peking Review'. Maybe not 100% but that's the general drift. And we support the Cuban Revolution 100%.

"At home we don't present a socialist program. That isn't talking the people's language. Any institution we want to hit we can hit from the position that we're black. You white socialists have to take a broader ideological position. All I have to do is say I'm a black man. And about being a black man, we know best, better than anyone, and we don't need any guide.

"Does that go for the Chinese too?

"Certainly.

"One last comment. The only way we're going to get freedom is through mass action, not through self-appointed 'leaders' making appeals to Kennedy and that sort of action.

"We hold no illusions about the institutions and the power structure out there. We know this whole society is an anti-Negro machine."

Seven unidentified Negroes from WSU, Detroit, Michigan, representing themselves as members of a group identified as "El Houri" (phonetic), attended a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) banquet at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on October 5, 1963. The "El Houri" membership is to operate in a fashion similar to the Mau-Mau terrorists, and the list of persons to be executed included President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, MARTIN LUTHER KING, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and ROY WILKINS of the NAACP. This group considers the above individuals a threat to the freedom of Negroes in the United States. (5) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] were identified through photographs as members of UHURU who attended the FPCC banquet held on October 5, 1963, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (8) (U)

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It has been reported that members of UHURU have indicated a desire to organize an "underground railway" from Canada to Cuba. (S) (U)

[DE T-41, a confidential source abroad. December 4, 1964 - January 15, 1964] (X) (U)

The October 19, 1963, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle", a Negro newspaper published weekly in Detroit, contains an article captioned, "Must Crush White Man" which states:

"Luke Tripp, the youthful leader of Uhuru, has become an unwitting victim of the frustrations of being black in a white-dominated society.

"He is outwardly and inwardly hostile and bitter toward the hypocrisy of American democracy, to the extent of saying, with a sombre face, that 'as far as the needs of man, communism is a superior way of life'.

"Luke Tripp sits on the edge of his seat and talks rapidly. He speaks with fervor, in absolute terms, in stereotypes, and generalizations. He has definite views about most things. These views, most of which are unconventional, serve as mirrors reflecting the bitterness bordering on hate, the turmoil, the militant restlessness, the frustration that boils in his insides.

"Tripp says frankly that white society must be destroyed before the Negro can claim freedom in America.

"'I think white society owes the Negro something. If we can't get what the whites have, I think we should enjoy the psychological satisfaction of destroying what they, the whites, have,' Tripp says.

"He admits having a childhood ambition to blow up Mississippi. He doesn't believe in non-violence and

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"religion. Says he, 'If a white man steps on my toe, he won't step any more'. He is a firm believer in the old law of lex talionis--an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, etc.

"On the subject of Christian conscience, he says, with obvious disgust, 'Man, I don't operate out of a religious bag. I was baptized a Catholic....but now you can say I am a free thinker'. Continuing his discussion of the 'sinister' white society, Tripp says, 'Ninety-seven percent of whites are racists in varying degrees, and the other three percent have been defined as crazy and are in an insane asylum. The black man can't trust any whites'.

"When questioned about the objectivity of his conclusions, Tripp reports, 'My conclusions are based on history, scientific investigation, and personal experience. Negroes who trust whites are nothing but Black Bourgeoisie Uncle Toms'.

"Uhuru, according to Tripp, was formed in March, 1963, by 'militant black students' at Wayne State University. He is a senior student at Wayne State, majoring in mathematics and physics.

"Purpose of Uhuru are: 'To seek the closest possible alliance of militant black groups and from the broadest possible united black front to wage a tit-for-tat-struggle against the anti-Negro machine that is America; to fight for 'uhuru quita' (which means freedom now, in Sawhilli) and to affirm the principle of self-defense in the Negro freedom struggle'.

"Uhuru's activities, thus far, have included summer street rallies in protest of the police shooting of Cynthia Scott and 'anti-Negro brutality of the "brutes in blue".' The group picketed the Trade Union Leadership Council headquarters in protest of Mayor Cavanagh's appearance before Operation Negro Equality (ONE) to discuss employment bias. Just last week, Uhuru members caused a stir at the Olympic rally in front of City Hall when they booed the Star Spangled Banner and all speakers, Negro and white.

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"A present project is a petition campaign against the Olympics coming to Detroit in 1968.

"'We have several thousand signatures and we hope to get about 10,000', Tripp relates. 'We plan to send them to members of the International Olympic Committee in Baden-Baden, Germany.'

"Membership in Uhuru is limited to 'blacks', states Tripp. 'Whites can demonstrate but they can't belong. I feel white people can't lead black people. Our group is to provide militant correct leadership, the type where you have your ear to the ground and know the pulse of the people.'

"Tripp admits reading extensively about communism and he indicated that his talents will probably be better utilized elsewhere, in Cuba, China, or Russia.

"As a deferred student, he is not looking forward to serving in the Army because, 'I don't want to fight in the white man's army.'

"Tripp, who lives with his parents at 3963 Richter, closed the interview by describing the NAACP as an 'Uncle Tom' organization and the 'Michigan Chronicle' as an 'Uncle Tom' newspaper.

"He is 22 years of age...has been as far as Canada...and became involved in the civil rights two 'long' years ago. He believes he speaks for the black masses.

"What he doesn't realize is that he is a severe victim of the racial ills of society."

A pamphlet distributed by UHURU captioned "The Agitator vs. The Apologist" states as follows:

"Let Southern oppressors tremble, let Northern apologists tremble...let all the enemies of the persecuted blacks tremble. I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish

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"to think o. write or speak with moderation. Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm. I am in earnest. I will not equivocate--I will not excuse--I will not retreat a single inch--and I will be heard.

"/s/ William Lloyd Garrison,
white Abolitionist

"UHURU makes no apologies for what black people do to obtain freedom. We are agitators and we make no apologies for not being apologetic. We are not careful and we are not diplomatic. We do not intend to be. Our only objective is FREEDOM and JUSTICE. We leave the apologies to those gradualists who in one breath condemn the oppressor and in another apologize for having condemned him. We do not attempt to run both hot and cold water from the same fountain simultaneously. The white American racist is a savage and we believe in calling a spade a spade. Some timid souls say that our attitude borders on fanaticism, but can truth and justice be handled in any other way than as truth and justice? Can sincere and honest lovers of justice really find a level of compromise that will meet the approval of both the slave and the master? There are those who say that a hard line on the race issue will alienate many white friends and potential allies. What kind of friend is it that can stand to see a friend or brother suffer abuses and indignities like a dog and insist that he endure like a passive lamb led to slaughter? Such a person is not a friend, he is a hypocrite giving aid and comfort to the very enemy of the person he pretends to befriend.

"Such a hypocrite is more concerned with maintaining the status-quo under the false pretense of living peace than he is of eliminating social evils of a living hell worse than death. NO! We are not apologists. WE ARE AGITATORS. We want to stir those of human conscience to the point wherein they will rise to abolish all forms of evil social injustice. For 400 years the Afro-American has been oppressed and de-humanized in America. Now just who is the dogmatic fanatic? The savage who has persisted for 400 years in de-humanizing the Afro-American or the downtrodden Black man who says FREEDOM NOW? We know the pain and sorrow of brutal racist oppression because we have lived it. This is why we are agitators and damn proud of it!"

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DE T-40
December 3, 1963

The June 13, 1964, edition of the "Detroit News", a newspaper published daily in Detroit, on Page One, contained an article entitled "Detroiter Defies U.S. in Havana". The article, in part, states:

"A militant Negro leader from Detroit denounced the U. S. government here yesterday and said it 'must be destroyed'.

"Luke S. Tripp Jr., 23, president of the group known as Uhuru (from the SwahiIi word meaning 'freedom'), issued the statement jointly with three other Negroes among a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government' and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed.'

"STUDENT AT WSU

"Six other among the 73 men, women and children who arrived here yesterday by way of Prague, Czechoslovakia, are Negroes. They did not sign the statement.

"Tripp, a student at Wayne State University, was one of five persons charged with disturbing the peace at last fall's Olympic torch relay ceremonies in Detroit. The case ended in a mistrial.

"Police said the men booed and hooted during the playing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' by the Detroit Police Band. All five identified themselves as members of Uhuru.

"Tripp and the other Americans came to Cuba, according to a spokesman, to demonstrate their opposition to U.S. travel restrictions.

"RED IS 'LEADER'

"A 23-year-old New Yorker, Ed Lemansky, identified himself as group leader and a Communist.

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"He handed out a statement declaring: 'We have different reasons for coming to Cuba, but we are united in our opposition to our government's efforts to prevent United States citizens from traveling to Cuba.'

"The 73 circumvented U.S. restrictions on travel to Cuba by obtaining passports to Europe, flying to Paris and then to Prague before flying to Havana."

On June 15, 1964, the United States State Department, Passport Office, furnished a list of individuals believed by the State Department to be on a flight from Paris to Prague. Included in this list were the following:

[redacted] b6 b7C
Passport [redacted] issued December 11, 1963; application dated December 6, 1963, at Detroit; born [redacted] at Detroit; permanent residence [redacted] Detroit; student; never married.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Passport [redacted] issued December 18, 1962, at Washington, D. C.; born [redacted] at [redacted] Michigan; residence [redacted] Detroit; student; never married.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Passport [redacted] issued January 17, 1964; application dated January 9, 1964, at Detroit; born [redacted] Tennessee; permanent residence [redacted] Detroit; student; never married.

[redacted] b6 b7C
Passport [redacted] issued June 2, 1964, at Detroit; born [redacted] Mississippi; residence [redacted] student; never married.

The following members of UHURU traveled to Cuba in the early summer of 1964, in violation of the United States Government travel regulations:

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[redacted]

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DE T-42
July 10, 1964
August 17, 1964

The June 14, 1964, edition of the "Detroit News" on Page 15, contained an article entitled, "Detroit Police Files Tag WSU Student in Cuba". The article states:

"Luke S. Tripp Jr., whose words that the Unites States 'must be destroyed' resounded Saturday from Cuba where he is visiting, has been active with extremist Negro organizations in Detroit since last summer, officials say.

"The 23-year-old Wayne State University student is president of Uhuru (from the Swahili word meaning 'freedom'), a small and loosely knit organization of Negroes.

"Tripp and Uhuru took part in the sit-in staged in Mayor Cavanagh's office Aug. 1. Tripp was arrested Oct. 11 for disturbing the peace when he and a group of Uhuru followers staged a noisy demonstration during the Olympic Torch relay ceremony at the City-County Building.

"BOOED ANTHEM

"A number of demonstrators booed during the playing of the national anthem.

"Tripp made his statement concerning the United States with three other Negroes in Havana. They are with a group of 73 Americans visiting Cuba in defiance of U.S. State Department restrictions.

"The statement denounced the 'North American racist government', and added, 'We realize the United States government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed'.

"Tripp is the oldest boy in a family of 11 children.

SECRET (U)

(U)

"His father, Luke Samuel Tripp Sr., lives at 9363 Richter, with other members of the family. While attending Wayne State, young Tripp has not been living at home. According to his family, he has been staying with an uncle.

"STUDIED AT WSU

"Tripp was born in Atoka, Tenn., and came to Detroit, where he graduated in 1959 from St. Catherine's High School. He attended St. Benedict College in Atchinson, Kan., then returned to Detroit where he entered WSU in September, 1950.

"He switched from chemical engineering to major in physics. His minor is in mathematics.

"Although Tripp's mother, Mrs. Dorothy Tripp, had no comment on her son's activities, a brother said 'other members of the family are active and interested in civil rights actions. However, we express our ideas in a different manner.'

"Mrs. Tripp said the family is catholic and that her husband is unemployed.

"A brother said none of the family had heard from Tripp and that their only knowledge that he might be in Cuba was through newspaper reports.

"City records show that Tripp worked part time during 1962 and 1963 as a swimming aide with the Department of Parks and Recreaion.

"His first contact with police was last June 29, when Uhuru picketed a Kroger Co. supermarket at 2450 West Grand Boulevard. Tripp identified himself as a picket captain.

"KNOWN TO POLICE

"Tripp was also active, police said, in a mass demonstration at Police Headquarters July 13 and urged demonstrators to rush the building and break through police lines.

(U)

SECRET (U)

"Police said he was frustrated by members of the militant Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL). The protest came after a prostitute, Cynthia Scott, had been fatally shot by a policeman.

"Police files describe Tripp as having 'a very bitter attitude toward white people', and as believing the 'the Negro should take up arms and take what he wants by force'. Detectives said the comments had been made by Tripp during talks here."

Information concerning JFG plans and strategy regarding UHURU appears under Section I (C), which is located on Page 61 of this report.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

WILLIAM (BILLY) ALLAN

WILLIAM ALLAN was in 1963, the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker". (U)

[DE T-6, June 17, 1963] (U)

ALLAN is a member of the Co-Ordinating Committee, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-12, January 6, 1964] (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was described in 1951 by the Communist Press Director for the downriver section of the Michigan CP as a District 7 CP member who was affiliated with the downriver Communist Section.

[DE T-43, January 25, 1951] (U)

Source advised that in his opinion [redacted] was in 1954 a member of District 7, CP. Source based this opinion upon his personal knowledge of [redacted] and source's contacts with individuals close to the leadership of District 7, CP (U) b6 b7C

[DE T-44, July 27, 1954] (U)

Source advised that he suspected [redacted] of being a member in 1959 of the MDCP, because of the many CP related affairs source had attended with [redacted] which affairs were attended by individuals formerly known by source as CP members. (U)

[DE T-1, April 21, 1959] (U)

[redacted] attended a class in Marxist Theory which was held on February 20, 1961, at [redacted] Detroit (U) b6 b7C

SECRET (U)

[DE T-12, March 2, 1961] (U)

[redacted] SECRET (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U)

[DE T-19, February 11, 1964] (U) Mich.

HERBERT APTHEKER

b6
b7C

HERBERT APTHEKER is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

[DE T-45, July 21, 1964] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, Executive Committee. (U) Mich.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

[redacted]

At a meeting of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC) held on May 24, 1962, at 2901 West Chicago, Detroit, Michigan, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI stated that [redacted] had indicated he would get together $100.00 to assist in operation of the Mc Kie Library. (U)

[DE T-11, July 19, 1962] (U)

A characterization of the WMMLEC is contained in this appendix.

b6
b7C

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-4
January 8, 1964] (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting sponsored by the WMMLEC which was held on March 7, 1964, at the residence of [redacted] Detroit, Michigan. (U)

SECRET (U)

[DE T-11, March 12, 1964] (U)

[redacted] is Chairman of the West Joy Club, MDCP. (U) b6 b7C

[DE T-6 January 9, 1964] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

[DE T-40, March 27, 1964] (U)

[redacted] visited Cuba during 1964, in defiance of the United States Government.

The July 13, 1964, issue of "El Mundo", a Havana, Cuba, newspaper published under the control of the FIDEL CASTRO RUZ Government of Cuba.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

[DE T-40, March 27, 1964] (U)

Some members of UHURU visited Cuba during 1964 in defiance of the United States Government.

[DE T-42, July 10, 1964] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP (U) b6 b7C

[DE T-19, February 11, 1964] (U)

(U)

[redacted]

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

The name of [redacted] was given in 1944, on an application for membership in the CP, USA. (U)

[DE T-46, March 10, 1944] (U)

[redacted] voluntarily appeared at the Detroit Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 9, 1954. [redacted] advised that her daughter, [redacted] had become interested in [redacted] and she believed they intended to be married. [redacted] said that during discussions with [redacted] she ascertained that he had been a member of the CP several years ago, but left the CP because he believed it had become too radical. MICH.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

MRS.

[redacted] is not known to be a member of the CP or of any CP related group. (U)

SYMPATHIZER MICH.

She has attended numerous open CP and CP related affairs with her husband since their marriage. (1958) (U)

[DE T-12, August 20, 1963] (U)

BOLZA BAXTER

BOLZA BAXTER is Chairman of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-12, July 17, 1963
March 23, 1964
September 29, 1964] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1958, a member of the MDCP. MICH.

[DE T-12, November 21, 1958] (U)

SECRET (U)

It was stated by COLEMAN YOUNG on December 19, 1958 (U) that [redacted] was released from CP work to enable him to work in the mass field of activities as a progressive. YOUNG said [redacted] has been somewhat taken over by the "right wingers", and that the CP was finding it difficult to control the activities of [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[DE T-44, December 19, 1958] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Polish - Bulgarian CP, Club, [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[DE T-4, January 8, 1964] (U)

GRACE LEE BOGGS

GRACE BOGGS is Editor of the Correspondence Group newspaper, "Correspondence". (U)

[DE T-47, January 22, 1964] (U) 30m FIELD, DETROIT, MICH.

A characterization of the Correspondence Group is included in the characterization of the Facing Reality Publishing Company and Correspondence which appears in this appendix.

DOROTHY BREITMAN

DOROTHY BREITMAN is Financial Secretary of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) H.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

GEORGE BREITMAN

GEORGE BREITMAN is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP Executive Committee. (U) H.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd - 6

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Ford CP, Club, MOCP, MICH. (U)

DE T-4, June 18, 1963 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

b6
b7C

DE T-19, February 11, 1964 (U)

NIXON BRYANT

NIXON BRYANT, 2019 Pinehurst, Detroit, Michigan, contributed money ($1.00) to "The Militant" in 1964 (U)

DE T-48, April 23, 1964 (U) Approx. D.O.B. 1905

"The Militant" is a newspaper published periodically by the Socialist Workers Party. SYMPATHIZER

WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT (W. E. B. DU BOIS) Approx. D.O.B. 1868

(DECEASED)

W. E. B. DU BOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 93. He was a prominent crusader for Negro right, who, at the age of 93, joined the CP, USA. His letter of application to the CP, USA, and the acceptance by GUS HALL were printed in "The Worker" on November 26, 1961. MEMBER MICH

WILLIAM E. B. DU BOIS

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA (U)

NY T-43
October 14, 1964 (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] was in 1961, a member of the MDCP, State Committee. (U)

[DE T-1, December 15, 1961] (U)

MAX CHAIT

MAX CHAIT is a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-6, January 9, 1964] (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of "The Volunteers" (U)

[DE T-33, August 15, 1963] (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" appears in this appendix.

[redacted] was in 1958, a member of the Public Affairs Committee, which was a segment of the MDCP Press Committee. (U)

[DE T-50, December 3, 1958] (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of "The Volunteers". (U)

[DE T-33, August 15, 1963] (U)

REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR. S.W.P. SYMPATHIZER - MICH.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, MDCP, WILLIAM ALLAN referred to a recent speech by Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, as outstanding. ALLAN said that somebody has to work and meet with this man because he is easily available. (U)

SECRET (U)

is a wonderful man with whom to have a discussion, and "we" have some kind of policy toward "our" association because the Trotskyites are working on him. (U)

[DE T-51, October 30, 1962] (U)

At a rally of the Freedom Now Party held on August 2, 1964, at the Central Congregational Church, Detroit, Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Pastor of this church, was among the speakers. Reverend CLEAGE opened his speech with an objection to a statement made by a previous speaker that the SWP was an enemy of the Freedom Now Party. Reverend CLEAGE stated that in his opinion the SWP had been very helpful to the Freedom Now Party during its earliest days of formation and that he would be glad to argue out the point at a later date with the previous speaker.

[DE T-30, August 11, 1964] (U)

Dr. LOUIS J. CLEAGE

Dr. L. J. CLEAGE, 5385 Lovett, Detroit, was a registered member of the CP, District 7, Michigan, for the year 1946, and received Communist Registration Card #53504. He was assigned to the Professional Branch, and it was indicated that he had been a member of the CP for three years. (U)

[DE T-46, July 12, 1946] (U)

Dr. LOUIS J. CLEAGE, 5385 Lovett, Detroit, was interviewed on March 28, 1957, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Dr. CLEAGE admitted having subscribed to the "Michigan Edition - The Worker" for a period of one year in approximately 1950. Dr. CLEAGE stated he could not recall specifically the reason for his subscription, stating that the paper probably contained articles concerning the rights of the Negro people.

Dr. CLEAGE denied having ever been a member of the CP, and claimed that he was never issued a CP registration or membership card. Dr. CLEAGE said he had never

SECRET (U)

(U)

knowingly contributed money to the CP or the Communist Political Association (CPA). When questioned further on this matter, he said it was possible that he had contributed to the CPA for a particular drive in which he had been interested. Dr. CLEAGE also said he had contributed to the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), and added he knew of no Communist connections of the CRC. He said it was his opinion the CRC had done a certain amount of good for the colored people.

The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958, and the edition of "The Worker" distributed in Michigan became the "National Edition - The Worker" with a Michigan page.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The CRC and CPA have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JOHN JAMES CONYERS, JR.

WILLIAM ALLAN stated that JOHN CONYERS met with him on April 3, 1964, at "The Worker" office in Detroit, Michigan, and discussed with him CONYERS' campaign for public office and his (CONYERS') recent trip to the State of Mississippi where CONYERS participated in civil rights activities. (U)

JOHN J. JR.

ALLAN said he asked CONYERS for an article which he (ALLAN) would have published as though it came from MDCP Headquarters. ALLAN added that CONYERS said this would be "beautiful", and that he (ALLAN) should go ahead with this idea. (U)

[DE T-2, April 3, 1964] (U)

WILLIAM ALLAN is a member of the Co-Ordinating Committee, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-12
January 6, 1964] (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[DE T-39, April 6, 1964] (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

b6
b7C

is a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

[DE T-6, August 31, 1964] (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

(U)

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of the 11 national CP leaders in New York during 1949, and the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit during 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial, and as a result served a four month prison sentence.

RICHARD T. DAVID

RICHARD DAVID is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U)

[DE T-19, February 11, 1964] (U)

BENJAMIN (BEN) J. DAVIS (DECEASED)

BENJAMIN DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee, National Board and (U)

SECRET (U)

Secretariat, according to a statement to the press by ARNOLD JOHNSON on August 23, 1964. (U) (U)

DE T-52, August 23, 1964 (U)

BENJAMIN DAVIS died on August 22, 1964

ARNOLD JOHNSON was described in "The Worker" September 22, 1964, Page 7, Column 1, as National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

[redacted] is a member of the Trade Union Discussion Group of the MDCP. MICH.

DE T-7, January 19, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted], active CP District 7 member from 1943 to 1951, who has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities advised on November 13, 1947, that [redacted] held 1948 CP Membership Card #70633, indicating 12 years of CP membership. MICH.

[redacted] was in 1962, a member of "The Volunteers" (U)

DE T-7, February 13, 1962 (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" appears in this appendix.

[redacted] was a member in 1963 of the Ford CP Club, MDCP. MICH.

DE T-4, September 24, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] SECRET (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Flint, Michigan, on May 13, 1954, when asked whether he was then, or ever had been, a member of the CP.

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLIFTON DE BERRY is publicly known as the SWP MEMBER candidate for President of the United States. MICH.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] (U)

[DE T-6, August 21, 1962] (U)

THOMAS (TOMMY) DE WITT DENNIS

THOMAS DENNIS is Organizational Secretary of the MDCP and a member of the CP, USA, National Board. (U)

[DE T-53, April 5, 1964] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

SECRET (U)

[DE T-39, April 6, 1964] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Ford CP, Club, MDCP. (U) H.

b6
b7C

[DE T-4, May 31, 1963] (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

[DE T-39, January 6, 1964] (U)

BENJAMIN DREYFUS

On June 19, 1957, JACK BEVERLY PATTEN, testifying before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, said that while he was a member of the Professional Section of the CP in San Francisco, during the early part of the 1940's, he knew BENJAMIN DREYFUS, an attorney, to be a member of the Professional Section of the CP.

On June 21, 1957, DREYFUS testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been a member of the Lawyers Guild for many years, but when asked if he was a member of the CP in San Francisco, he invoked the First and Fifth Amendments and refused to confirm or deny membership.

[redacted] San Rafael, California, a former CP member, advised on April 30, 1951, that he knew BEN DREYFUS to be a member of the CP during the period 1943-44.

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b7C

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd - 14

[DE T-54, September 6, 1961] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

THOMAS I. EMERSON

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, self-admitted former member of the CP, USA, stated in 1950, that he was advised by JACK STACHEL, in 1944 or 1945, then a member of the National Committee of the CP, that THOMAS I. EMERSON was a hidden member of the CP.

Source advised it was his opinion, based upon personal contact with THOMAS I. EMERSON in the late 1930's and through an analysis of EMERSON's speeches and writings, that EMERSON was a close associate of Communism.

[DE T-55, March 16, 1950] (U)

THOMAS I. EMERSON, in an affidavit prepared in January, 1953, stated:

"BUDENZ' statement that I was a member of the Communist Party is absolutely and unequivocally false....I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party--card-carrying, concealed or otherwise."

In an affidavit prepared by EMERSON in December, 1952, he stated:

"I do not now support, and never have supported, the Communist movement (although actions taken by me for other purposes may have incidentally been consistent with positions also taken at the time by Communists or their supporters);...my position has always been that of an independent liberal, and I have never been willing to have any person or group determine my stand on questions of public policy."

[redacted] b6 b7C was in 1959, a member of the MDCP. MICH

She was a member in 1963, of "The Volunteers" (U)

[DE T-34, October 5, 1959
August 20, 1963] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DE 100-32457
CEH:jd - 15

ZENO ENGLE (U)

ZENO ENGLE was in 1963, a member of the Trade Union Discussion Group, MDCP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-7, June 6, 1963] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

"The Worker", September 13, 1964, Page 1, reported that GUS HALL, in a tribute on the occasion of her funeral on September 8, 1964, said FLYNN had been Chairman of the CP, USA, since 1961.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

[DE T-49
October 14, 1964] (U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

(U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted] SECRET (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and MICH.
is "The Militant" Sales Director of the Detroit Branch.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964] (U)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Detroit MICH.
Branch, SWP. His SWP membership was transferred from the Detroit Branch to the SWP - New York Local (SWP-NYL), effective September 24, 1963.

[DE T-56, September 27, 1963] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] transferred in 1964, from the SWP-NYL so he could attend college in Michigan. While a member of the SWP-NYL, [redacted] according to a SWP-NYL "City Letter" dated September 7, 1964, "Carried off his assignments on the staff of 'The Militant', as editor of the 'Young Socialist' and in branch activities, in an outstanding way." (U)

[DE T-57, September 11, 1964] (U)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" appears in this appendix.

b6 b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-19, July 14, 1964]

CHARLES GLADSTONE

CHARLES GLADSTONE was a member of the Detroit Branch, MICH
SWP, from 1947 until 1953. He was a member of the Detroit (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Labor Forum (DLF) from 1953 until 1958. GLADSTONE was a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, Executive Board in 1948, 1949 and 1951; and he was Educational Director in 1951. GLADSTONE was a member of the Executive Board of the DLF in 1954 and 1955. (U)

[DE T-58, March 11, 1947, through January 20, 1949
DE T-59, July 8, 1948, through March 27, 1951
DE T-60, April 2, 1953, through May 10, 1955
DE T-61, August 14, 1957, through March 13, 1958] (U)

A characterization of the DLF appears in this appendix.

ERNEST GOODMAN

ERNEST GOODMAN has been present at Communist activity meetings where no one but a Communist would be admitted. "I cannot say that I know him (GOODMAN) to be a member, and as a matter of fact, he probably has never been an actual member of the CP. I have no doubt GOODMAN is completely dedicated, in principle, to the ideals of the CP, and he is a sympathizer with the Soviet government in Russia." (U) MICH.

[DE T-13, September 19, 1954] (U)

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

[DE T-49, October 14, 1954] (U)

[redacted] made application on October 22, 1948, for membership in the CP, USA. MICH.

[DE T-62, November 19, 1948] (U)

[redacted] was in 1950, a member of the Mc Graw Club of the Michigan CP.

[DE T-63, May 15, 1950] (U)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

[redacted] was expelled from the CP sometime prior to January, 1954, because of excessive debts which he made no attempt to pay. He was no longer trusted by the CP, and CP members were instructed not to associate with him because the CP regarded him to be very vulnerable to being made an Informant.

[DE T-64, January 26, 1954] (U)

[redacted] was the Subject of a "mental case" complaint filed on June 5, 1954, with the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department by [redacted] The latter stated that [redacted] was going to the river to commit suicide. [redacted] was found by police officers in a dazed and confused condition with his hands full of aspirin. [redacted] was confined on order of a doctor for investigation of a mental disorder. It was determined that [redacted] had the idea he wanted to hurt someone or take his own life. [redacted] reported that [redacted] had been in the Veterans Hospital previously with similar difficulties.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

September 27, 1956

ELIZABETH HASKELL

ELIZABETH HASKELL was in 1962, a member of the MDCP. (U) MICH

[DE T-1, March 19, 1962] (U)

RAY HASKELL

RAY HASKELL was in 1963, a member of the MDCP. (U) MICH.

[DE T-4, June 18, 1963] (U)

MILTON ROBINSON HENRY

MILTON R. HENRY was during 1947, President of the Lincoln University Club of American Youth for Democracy. (U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(AYD). This AYD Club was located at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. According to source, MILTON HENRY personally contacted one HARRY LEVITAN in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 1, 1947. Source described LEVITAN as an attorney and member of the CP who frequently performed legal service for the CP and for Communist front organizations. (U)

DE T-65, March 1, 1947 (U)

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MILTON HENRY, who was President of the AYD Chapter at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, around 1946, later went to Yale University Law School. MILTON HENRY graduated from Yale in about 1949 or 1950, and then went to Pontiac, Michigan, and set up a law practice.

DE T-66, January 27, 1955 (U)

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

DE T-54, September 5, 1961 (U) 24,25

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

Records of the Credit Data Corporation, Detroit, and a current issue of the "Michigan State Bar Journal" on July 16, 1964, revealed that MILTON R. HENRY resides at 192 South Bassett, Pontiac, Michigan, and is an attorney with offices located at 84 Auburn Avenue, Pontiac.

On August 27, 1963 b6 b7C b7D

advised that MILTON R. HENRY, an attorney, is considered a controversial figure. He stated that HENRY is a former United States Air Force Lieutenant who was court-martialed at Selfridge Air Force Base and dismissed from the service

MILTON ROBINSON

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

in 1944 charged with being absent without leave nine times in 13 days and with disrespect to superior officers. He was quoted as saying at the court martial, "All revolutions have been initiated by minorities. Remember the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. In each case it was the minority who ruled, and some day I too will be in a position to dictate."

RICHARD B. HENRY

The July 4, 1964, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle", a newspaper published weekly in Detroit, Michigan, contains an article captioned "GOAL Calls for Rifle Club". This article states that RICHARD B. HENRY, President of GOAL, Mich. "has called for a new turn in the civil rights fight linking rifle clubs with Negro control of certain northern cities and mass Negro-owned business cooperatives". This article further disclosed that RICHARD HENRY made the call in a statement over a radio station in Detroit.

A letter to members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, states that the SWP is supporting RICHARD B. HENRY for the Detroit Board of Education election in November. This letter describes RICHARD HENRY as a militant civil rights fighter who is independent of the Democrats and Republicans. (U)

[DE T-19, June 9, 1964] (U)

A meeting of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club was held on August 16, 1964, at Ken's Rifle Range on Pennsylvania and Telegraph Avenues in Detroit. RICHARD B. HENRY, President of GOAL, addressed the members of this club before the rifle shooting. HENRY urged everyone to vote for the SWP in the coming election.

[DE T-37, August 17, 1964] (U)

A characterization of the Detroit Branch, SWP, appears in this appendix.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a CP sympathizer and Mich. allows the facilities of his church, [redacted] (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

[redacted] Detroit, Michigan, to be used for both open and closed CP meetings. (U)

DE T-15, October 2, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, Executive Committee. (U)

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] made application for a United States Coast Guard Port Security Card on December 26, 1957. Accompanying this application was a list of questions which were required to be answered truthfully and fully. This list of questions included the following under Item 14: "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of, or affiliated or associated with in any way, any of the organizations set forth below?" (Numerous organizations were listed, among which was the CP, USA.)

[redacted] answered this question as follows: "Item #14. May have been member of Communist Party Nov. 49 - March 1950".

[redacted] United States Coast Guard Shipping Commissioners Office, Norfolk, Virginia November 27, 1962

SECRET (U)

(U)

[redacted] was in contact with [redacted] a CP functionary, during 1962 in Baltimore, Maryland. (U)

b6
b7C

DE T-45, June 1, 1962 (U)

It was indicated by [redacted] supra, in 1962, that the CP considered [redacted] of Norfolk, Virginia, an important individual and instructed a CP member in Norfolk to cultivate [redacted] (U)

DE T-75, October 20, 1962 (U)

[redacted] stated in 1961, that he [redacted] is in charge of the Southern states for the CP. (U)

DE T-53, September 24, 1961 (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

DE T-54, August 30, 1963 (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP.

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, Vice Chairman of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-40, December 3, 1963 (U)

[redacted], visited Cuba during 1964, in defiance of the United States Government.

DE T-42, July 10, 1964 (U)

[redacted] SECRET (U)

[redacted] was, in 1963, Secretary of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

(DE T-40, December 3, 1963) [redacted] (U) DETROIT, MICH.

[redacted] was one of several UHURU members who attended a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) banquet on October 5, 1963, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (U)

(DE T-41, January 15, 1964. (A confidential source abroad.)) (S)
A characterization of the FPCC appears in this appendix.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attempted to set up a CP Club of professional people following the 16th CP National Convention. (U)

(DE T-67, August 30, 1960) SYMPATHIZER - MICH (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of Youth for DE BERRY and SHAW. U

(DE T-68, October 14, 1964) S.W.P. - MICH (U)

Youth for DE BERRY and SHAW is publicly advertised as a Committee endorsing the candidacy of CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President of the United States; and EDWARD SHAW, the SWP candidate for Vice President of the United States.

A characterization of the SWP appears in this appendix.

SECRET (U)

(U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the MDCP. (U) MICH.

DE T-4, June 18, 1963 (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish - Bulgarian CP, Club, MDCP. (U) MICH.

DE T-4, August 23, 1963
January 8, 1964 (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] Los Angeles, California, an admitted CP member during the period 1935-50, advised on June 23, 1955, that he knew [redacted] as an active member of the Lawyers Group of the CP during the period 1940-50. [redacted] was a former member of the same law firm as [redacted] left the Party in 1950. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and is "The Militant" Director of the Detroit Branch. MICH.

DE T-19, July 21, 1964 (U)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

DE T-45, July 21, 1964 (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U) MICH.

DE T-19, February 11, 1964 (U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and is a Detroit Branch Director of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). (U)

DE T-19, July 21, 1964 (U)

A characterization of the YSA appears in this appendix.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, Executive Committee. (U)

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and is Educational Director of the Detroit Branch. (U)

DE T-19, July 21, 1964 (U)

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

DE T-53, June, 1964 (U)

The June, 1964, issue of "Political Affairs" lists HYMAN LUMER as Editor.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

ARTHUR (ART) MC PHAUL

ARTHUR MC PHAUL was in 1963, a member of the Co-Ordinating Committee. MDCP. (U)

DE T-12, June 24, 1963 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] is Chairman of the West Joy Club, MDCP. MICH (U)

DE T-6, September 25, 1963
January 9, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Ford CP Club, MDCP. MICH (U)

DE T-4, May 31, 1963 (U)

[redacted], a member of the CP, District 7, during 1946 and 1947, advised on January 14, 1946, that WALTER M. NELSON was a financial sustainer and contributor to the AYD. MICH.

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Subcommittee for Youth of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC) which was held on March 24, 1964, at the home of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI. (U)

DE T-69, March 26, 1964 (U) ADDRESS. D.O.B. 1933

A characterization of the WMMLEC appears in this appendix.

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP. (U)

DE T-4
January 8, 1964 (U)

[redacted] (U)

SECRET (U)

KAZIMIERZ NOWAK

KAZIMIERZ NOWAK was in 1963, a member of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP. (U) MICH.

DE T-4, August 26, 1963 (U)

[redacted] was known by source as a member of the MDCP up until September 17, 1961. Source does not know if [redacted] was a member of the MDCP in 1963. [redacted] is employed as a school teacher and may have dropped his CP membership to avoid possibility of losing this position. (U) MICH.

b6
b7C

DE T-6, April 4, 1963 (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the News and Letters Committees (NLC). (U) MICH.

DE T-70, February 10, 1963 (U)

A characterization of the NLC appears in this appendix.

[redacted] was in 1963, Chairman of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP. (U) MICH.

DE T-4, September 24, 1963 (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Ford CP, Club, MDCP. (U) MICH.

DE T-4, March 12, 1963 (U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U)

SECRET (U)

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. (U)

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and is "The Militant" Sales Director of the Detroit Branch. (U)

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

[redacted] on May 28, 1957, appeared before the Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to Investigate the Administration, Operation and Security Act of 1950. He denied that he was then currently a member of the CP and invoked the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution to questions concerning his past association with the CP.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1968, a member of "The Volunteers". (U)

[redacted]

DE T-33, [IRS,] August 15, 1963 (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" appears in this appendix.

[redacted] attended the Second Session of the State Convention of the Michigan Labor Youth League (LYL), held on October 9, 1955, and at this session was elected to the State Board of the Michigan LYL. OFFICER (U)

[redacted] (U)

(U)

DE T-6, October 12, 1955 (U)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of "The Volunteers" (U) b6 b7C

DE T-33, August 15, 1963 (U)

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

The CP, USA, dealt with VICTOR RABINOWITZ in 1962 regarding certain matters, and it is known that he was treated as a CP member.

DE T-53, March 14, 1962 (U)

PHIL RAYMOND

PHIL RAYMOND is Chairman of the Trade Union Discussion Group (TUDG), MDCP, (U)

DE T-15, August 25, 1964 (U)

RAYMOND was in 1963, a member of the TUDG, which was formerly known as the Trade Union CP Club, MDCP. (U)

DE T-7, January 7, 1963 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] instructed CP Educational Classes in 1963, and was then known to be a member of the MDCP.

DE T-4, September 24, 1963 (U)

[redacted] was known to be a member of the MDCP in 1963, because of his attendance at closed CP meetings. (U)

DE T-15, October 1, 1963 (U)

SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

[redacted] an admitted former member of the CP, advised on December 7, 1951, that [redacted] was associated with the CP as of December, 1951. MICH. (U)

DANIEL (DAN) ROSENSHINE

DAN ROSENSHINE is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, and is a Detroit Branch Director of the YSA. (U) MICH.

DE T-19, July 21, 1964 (U)

A characterization of the YSA appears in this appendix.

SARAH ROSENSHINE

SARAH ROSENSHINE is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP.

DE T-19, February 11, 1964 (U) MICH.

[redacted] was in 1954, a member of the MDCP. (U)

DE T-71, August 20, 1954 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP. MICH.

DE T-19, July 14, 1964 (U)

Dr. EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN

Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN was a member of the John Reed CP Club, Michigan District #7, CP, USA, from 1928 to 1931. (U)

DE T-44, October 27, 1954 (U)

[redacted] a self-admitted former CP member and who publicly testified in behalf of the United States

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b7C

SECRET (U)

(U)

Government in matters affecting national security, advised on June 26, 1954, that Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN was known to him to be a member of the Professional Group within Michigan District #7, CP, USA, during 1937 and 1938. [redacted] advised Dr. SHAFARMAN examined volunteers for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) free of charge.

[redacted], a self-admitted CP member from 1943 to 1956 who testified before the HCUA and at the Detroit Smith Act Trial in 1953, advised on June 27, 1945, that Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN at this time was active as a member of the Professional Group of the CPA. b6 b7C

Letterhead stationery of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, listed the name EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization.

DE T-72, November 15, 1963 (U)

A characterization of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, is contained in the appendix hereto.

EDWARD SHAW

EDWARD SHAW is publicly known as the SWP candidate for Vice President of the United States. b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

DE T-73, February 27, 1962 (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] attended training classes on June 25, 1963, sponsored by the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC). She was assigned to an advanced group in Marxism. (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

[DE T-74, July 3, 1963] (U)

A characterization of the PYOC appears in this appendix.

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. MICH

[DE T-12, October 1, 1963] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a member of the CP, District 7, during 1946 and 1947, advised on February 5, 1946, that [redacted] was a financial contributor and sustainer of the AYD. MICH

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] was in 1962, a member of the MDCP, Youth Division, formerly known as the Youth Club, MDCP. MICH (U)

[DE T-6, September 20, 1962] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[DE T-39, April 6, 1964] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the MDCP. [redacted] (U) MICH

SECRET (U)

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[DE T-6, October 28, 1963] (U)

CARL WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Board (U)

[DE T-53
April 5, 1964] (U)

HELEN WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

[DE T-45
July 21, 1964] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL (deceased), a former CP leader in Detroit, who attended the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, from 1931 to the fall of 1932, and who has been used as a government witness in numerous hearings at Washington, D. C., New York, and elsewhere, had advised that [redacted] was registered with the CP, Central Committee at New York and paid dues to the CP in the form of contributing legal services. According to NOWELL, the CP sent [redacted] to Russia in 1932, at which time NOWELL was also in Russia.

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] is Organizer of the Detroit Branch, SWP (U)

[DE T-19, July 21, 1964] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

(U)

[DE T-54, September 6, 1961] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted], was in 1963, Chairman of UHURU, a militant organization organized in March, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

b6
b7C

[redacted] visited Cuba during 1964 in defiance of United States State Department restrictions, and issued a statement jointly with three other Negroes visiting Cuba. The statement denounced the "North American racist government", and added "We realize the United States Government is the biggest farce in history and must be destroyed."

[DE T-40, December 3, 1963] (U)

The June 13, 1964, edition of the "Detroit News", a newspaper published in Detroit.

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[DE T-54, September 6, 1961] (U)

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

JACKIE VAUGHN, III

At a meeting of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) held on November 8, 1963, at 6125 Fourteenth, Detroit, JACKIE VAUGHN, III stated that he was glad to be present, and that he encouraged support for the Monroe defendants. SYLVESTER MICH.

[DE T-30, December 31, 1963] (U)

At a meeting of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, on August 13, 1964, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI said that JACKIE VAUGHN, III, often visits his home. (U)

[DE T-4, August 21, 1964] (U)

A characterization of the CAMD appears in this appendix. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is a member of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-4
January 8, 1964] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

[DE T-6, February 1, 1963] (U)

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

[DE T-12, October 1, 1963] (U)

[redacted] Also Known As [redacted] was, in 1963, a member of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

[DE T-40, December 3, 1963] (U)

[redacted] was one of several UHURU members who attended a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) banquet on October 5, 1963, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (U)

[DE T-41, January 15, 1964. (A confidential source abroad).] (U)
A characterization of the FPCC appears in this appendix.

[redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, attended the YSA Midwest Conference, held January 25 - 26, 1964, at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[DE T-21, March 20, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A characterization of the YSA appears in this appendix.

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 12 and 26, 1957, that he was a CP member for approximately one year during the period, 1942 - 1943, at Detroit. [redacted] stated he left the CP in 1943 because of his opposition to certain CP supported political candidates.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

LOUIS WEINSTOCK is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

DE T-45, July 21, 1964 (U)

[redacted] is a member of UHURU, a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-40, March 27, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

Some members of UHURU visited Cuba during 1964 in defiance of the United States Government.

DE T-42, July 10, 1964 (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the FNSF-SYMPATHIZERS held on May 22, 1964, at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The featured speaker was MILTON HENRY, who spoke on guerrilla warfare to be used in the civil rights struggle.

DE T-32, May 27, 1964 (U)

A characterization of the FNSF and MILTON HENRY appear in this appendix.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party. (U)

DE T-53, August 12 - 13, 1961 (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] Detroit Mich.

[redacted] identified himself on November 6, 1963, during a speech he gave at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, as President of the Detroit Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD). Mich.

A characterization of the CAMD appears in this appendix.

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER was in 1963, and 1964, Chairman of the MDCP. (U)

DE T-6, June 24, 1963
January 9, 1964 (U)

CARL WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Board. (U)

DE T-53, April 5, 1964 (U)

HELEN WINTER

HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the MDCP.

DE T-6, January 9, 1964 (U)

HELEN WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

DE T-45, July 21, 1964 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was in 1963, a member of the MDCP. [redacted] (U)

[DE T-6, October 28, 1963] (U)

CARL WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Board. (U)

[DE T-53
April 5, 1964] (U)

HELEN WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee. (U)

[DE T-45
July 21, 1964] (U)

COLEMAN A YOUNG

COLEMAN YOUNG is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. (U)

[DE T-12, September 29, 1964] (U)

SECRET (U)

(U)

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

DE 100-32457
CEH:jd - 40

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY (AYD)

Designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DE-100-22457

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS (U)

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1963, that the aims of the CAMD are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD is also active in promoting the philosophy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, are the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The above source advised on May 6, 1963, that the headquarters of the CAMD are located at 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

DE 100-32457
CEM:jd - 1

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION (CPA)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DE-100-32457

APPENDIX

[redacted] (U)

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] (U)

DE-100-32457

SECRET (U)

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APPENDIX

DETROIT LABOR FORUM

On July 8, 1958, a source advised the Detroit Labor Forum (DLF), which was organized approximately in November, 1953, has been the name used by the Detroit Branch, American Socialist Clubs (ASC), formerly the Socialist Union of America (SUA). The source stated that the purpose of the DLF is to attract those persons to attend affairs who would otherwise be repelled by the name "Socialist." The source advised the DLF is the Detroit Branch of the ASC.

A second source on November 8, 1954, advised that the SUA was founded by a minority group which broke away from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) primarily because the minority group believed that the organization should enter the Communist Party (CP) and other left-wing groups with the intention of swinging these groups right or left, thereby making a revolution possible in a shorter time. The SUA was formally founded at the Midwest Founding Conference, held November 21, 1954, at Detroit, Michigan.

The July, 1957, issue of "The American Socialist" contained the following information concerning the ASC:

The ASC was organized in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1 and 2, 1957, at a conference sponsored by "The American Socialist." At the conference, the SUA voted to dissolve and participate in the ASC.

The conference adopted a statement of purpose indicating that its objective is the education and organization of new Socialist forces in order to prepare the way for the building of a new movement of democratic socialism in the United States and will support "The American Socialist" as a prime source in such education.

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~

A third source stated on May 4, 1959, that "The American Socialist" is a monthly publication which was controlled by the SUA from January, 1954, to June, 1957, and has been controlled by the ASC since July, 1957.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth source advised on May 23, 1963, that the DLF in Michigan has been inactive since March, 1961. This source further advised that there appears to be no intention by former members of the DLF to resume activity of the DLF at this time.

The fourth source advised on May 25, 1964, that the DLF in Michigan is defunct.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DE-100-32457

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(U)

APPENDIX

FACING REALITY PUBLISHING COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENCE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C.L.R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 26, 1962, that subsequent to the split in the JFG, the Johnson Faction took the name Correspondence Group, which continued until February, 1962, when this group again split with the majority aligning themselves with JAMES behind the leadership of MARTIN GLABERMAN of Detroit, Michigan.

On May 8, 1962, this source furnished material in which JAMES BOGGS, the National Chairman of the Correspondence Group, stated that the Correspondence Group had made a clear and clean break with C.L.R. JAMES, and the 19th Century development of Marxism. He stated that the Correspondence Group was trying to provide a center or basis where workers, technicians and intellectuals, Negroes and whites, women and men, the young and not so young, the common and the uncommon and all those alienated from one another in today's society, can

(U)

speak their minds freely, cooperating where possible and clashing where necessary; however, at all times breaking down barriers and accepting responsibility for working out in action and in thought the fundamental problems of the total re-organization of society.

This source reported on July 18, 1962, that the group of individuals at Detroit, Michigan, who formerly belonged to the Correspondence Group there had taken the name Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee, while the three former members of the Group at New York had met informally in support of the Detroit group, which had issued neither directions nor instructions. The New York Group has no officers or headquarters.

On March 7, 1963, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee seeks to create a Marxist society based on the dialectical concepts of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by C.L.R. JAMES, establishing government by workers rather than government by a Marxist political party. The prime movement in securing the support of the people is considered to be a publication to be used by the workers in their daily fight against capitalism. This group rejects the vanguard party concept of Marxism and has established the theory that trade unions keep the workers under subjugation by preventing their channeling of their own efforts to take over the means of production and through this to in turn take over governmental processes. This group rejects all present forms of governments, except those new nationalist governments, as capitalist, or in the case of Russia, State Capitalist.

On April 6, 1964, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Committee continues to meet at 3513 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

DE-100-32457

APPENDIX [redacted] (U)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisements.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

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The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V.T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

1. (U)

"FREEDOM NOW PARTY"

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro party for '64 is formed". The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-Black slate and a platform for liberation".

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APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) is a name used by the Detroit, Michigan, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in sponsoring forums, socials and other functions which are open to the public. Primarily, FNSF pertains to weekly public forums held at SWP headquarters, for the purpose of spreading propaganda of the SWP, developing contacts, facilitating recruitment of members into the SWP, and presenting subjects of a controversial nature in the social, political and economic fields. Usually speakers are members of the SWP and they give the socialist viewpoint of the subject discussed. The money collected at these FNSFs goes into the Detroit Branch, SWP treasury.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

"GLOS LUDOWY"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189 cites "Glos Ludowy" (People's Voice, Polish) as a publication published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in its program of active cooperation with the Soviet Regime. ***Two men who have been responsible for directing policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. ***Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union.***"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70 and 71.)

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APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST YOUTH (ISY) AND INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST CLUB (ISC) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

A Source at various times from April to December, 1958, advised that the Independent Socialist Youth (ISY) was organized in March, 1958, at Detroit, Michigan, in part by efforts of members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The ISY was referred to by SWP members as an "IBM" group (independent, broad, and militant). The ISY emphasized that it welcomed persons from all political tendencies who were interested in socialism. The ISY membership was comprised of individuals who belonged to the Communist Party (CP), SWP, Young Socialist Club of Wayne County (YSC), and independent socialists. The ISY had no definite program for political action; however, members of the YSC, who made up the majority of the ISY membership, tried to influence the ISY toward being a revolutionary socialist group. In an attempt to extend this influence, the YSC was officially dissolved on August 18, 1958, and the members urged to join the ISY.

By November, 1958, the SWP members in the ISY found they could not introduce the program for political action they wanted; therefore, they withdrew their support from the ISY, which caused it to become defunct. Part of the reasoning behind this action was the belief on the part of the SWP members that the ISY could not serve any useful purpose, but a similar-type group organized on the campus of Wayne State University, Detroit, could be of value in furthering the SWP youth movement.

An SWP member who was a student at Wayne State University was assigned to attempt to get a socialist youth group organized on the campus of that school. This member, together with assistance from a former member of the ISY and ISY contacts at the university, were successful in getting a group organized on the campus of Wayne State University in December, 1958, under the name Independent Socialist Club (ISC). The club was organized under the Political Science Department of the University. Officers were elected and a new constitution

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was drawn up. Reportedly, with the exception of one SWP member, the ISC consists mostly of "independent socialists" or persons who are not socialists but are interested in learning the socialist viewpoint.

The SWP and the CP, USA, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST CLUB OF WAYNE COUNTY (YSC), also known as, Wayne University Young Socialist Club; Wayne Young Socialist Club; Young Socialist Club

A Source advised in 1955, 1956, and 1957, that the Young Socialist Club of Wayne County, also known as Wayne University Young Socialist Club, Wayne Young Socialist Club, and Young Socialist Club (YSC) was organized on the campus of the Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, in the fall of 1954 through the efforts of the Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). As a result of the University's action in banning the YSC from the campus in the spring of 1956, the YSC adopted the name Young Socialist Club of Wayne County and continued to function by using the facilities of the SWP for its headquarters.

This Source advised that the YSC has been controlled and directed by members of the SWP from its inception to the present time. The purpose of the YSC was to afford the SWP an opportunity to make contacts, recruit members into the SWP, and spread propaganda among the students and other young people.

The constitution of the YSC states its purpose "shall be to unite young students, workers, and members of minority groups who wish to build and participate in an independent, militant, socialist group. It shall engage in a broad program of political, educational, and social activities, bringing socialist ideas to young people in an atmosphere of free and open discussion."

Another Source advised on August 20, 1958, that the YSC was officially dissolved on August 18, 1958, as a tactical move by the youth fraction of the Detroit Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX (U)

LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE (LYL)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

"NARODNA VOLYA"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., on page 193 cites "Narodna Volya" (People's Will, Macedonian-Bulgarian, Detroit, Mich.) as a publication which "may be read in vain for any hint of criticism of the present Communist regime in Bulgaria *** Narodna Volya grasps every opportunity to laud the Soviet Union. *** Narodna Volya may be safely considered as the organ, in the Bulgarian language, of the Communist Party and the American Slav Congress."

(Committee on Un-American Acitivities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 66 - 68.)

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APPENDIX (U)

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL (NNLC)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. James, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of Rae Dwyer, also known as Freddie Forest. The cofounders of the JFG were C.L.R. James, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and Rae Dwyer known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 3, 1964, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source and a third source, the Detroit Local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

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APPENDIX

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"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the "Theoretical Journal of the CP, USA."

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APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

On June 18, 1962, a second source advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held in New York, New York, June 16 and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On May 7, 1963, a third source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

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"ROMANUL AMERICAN"

On May 19, 1961, [redacted] b6 b7C
Detroit, Michigan, advised that "Romanul American" was first published in 1938, is owned and published weekly by the Roumanian-American Publishing Association, Inc. (RAPA), 2144 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan; formerly constituted the official organ of the Rumanian Section of the International Workers Order (IWO); continues to be a pro-Communist Rumanian-language newspaper which lauds the Rumanian Peoples Republic; continues to adhere to the Communist Party (CP), USA, line; RAPA's members have been affiliated with, and members of, the CP; and it continues in existence.

On February 26, 1958, RAPA registered with the Attorney General as an agent of a foreign principal under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

On April 11, 1958, this registration was terminated, as RAPA stated it had notified its foreign principal that it had cancelled all subscriptions and would not accept any further subscriptions.

The CP and IWO have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX (U)

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

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APPENDIX

THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

Records in the office of the Clerk, New York State Supreme Court, Foley Square, New York, reflect that The Physicians' Forum, Inc., (PF) was issued a Certificate of Incorporation on April 27, 1944, under the laws of the State of New York, to operate as a non-profit, membership organization principally in the United States. The PF, under the name of the New York Physicians' Forum, had been in existence as an unincorporated association since about 1939.

A source, on September 13, 1954, furnished a folder of PF entitled "What is the Physicians' Forum?" which stated in part that to maintain freedom of thought and expression in medicine, the Forum opposes the imposition of "loyalty oaths" as a prerequisite for licensure, for hospital appointments or privileges, in medical schools, or hospital staffs and against patients; to re-establish the freedom of the medical press, the Forum urges medical society publications to open their volumes to diverse views on controversial subjects; and to provide a forum wherein socially liberal doctors may express their views in opposition to the policies of organized medicine.

The report of the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 1952 on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process" on page 37 sets out the testimony of BELLA DODD, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1948. DODD testified that the PF was established primarily by the Communist Party (CP) and although not all members of the PF were Communists, the "initiative for organizing the PF came from the CP, came from the ninth floor (35 East 12th Street, New York City), where the National Committee of the CP existed."

On April 24, 1963, the above source advised that the PF is opposed to the resumption of nuclear testing and is against compulsory membership for physicians in the

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APPENDIX

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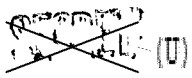
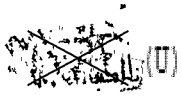


THE PHYSICIANS FORUM INCORPORATED

American Medical Association (AMA). It continues to be active in a program of supporting legislation which would provide medical care for the recipients of Social Security benefits, and provide for Social Security benefits for physicians.

The Physicians' Forum is located at 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.



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APPENDIX

"THE VOLUNTEERS," also known as "Volunteer Press Committee"

On August 11, 1958, a source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker," stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958), the new "Volunteers" Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a second source advised that the Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition - The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper had established the "Press Committee," which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers." This is a public group open to both Party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. The source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

The source further stated on May 18, 1964, that "The Volunteers," also known as the "Volunteer Press Committee," continues to be active.

> The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958. A source advised on May 18, 1964, that "The Worker" is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Sunday, and are known as the Midweek Edition and the Weekend Edition.
>
> "The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE (VALB)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX (U)

WILLIAM MC KIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, also known as William McKie Memorial Library, McKie Memorial Library

A source advised during October, 1960, that the late WILLIAM MC KIE had given his personal library to the Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District.

BERENIECE BALDWIN, an admitted CP member 1943-1951, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Detroit, Michigan, February 9, 1952, that WILLIAM MC KIE was a Charter Member of the CP. WILLIAM MC KIE died at Detroit February 9, 1959.

A second source advised on March 24, 1961, that Room 207, Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit, was rented to CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, March 15, 1961, to house the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

A third source advised on December 10, 1962, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish Club, CP, Michigan District.

A fourth source advised on February 14, 1963, that the WMMLEC is supervised by HELEN WINTER. This source reported that the aim and purpose of the library is to make available Communist and pro-Communist literature for CP members and sympathizers and for anyone else interested in it.

A fifth source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the CP, Michigan District.

The fourth source advised on May 25, 1964, that the WMMLEC continues to be located at 207 Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL)

Designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" (YS) is a monthly publication self-described in the April-May, 1964, issue of this newspaper as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The YS maintains the mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York, 10003.

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APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that th YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively th National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an officia representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in rea is the youth and training section of the SWP and the ma of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in R 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
October 30, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Detroit report dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DE T-30, DE T-40, DE T-41, DE T-42 and DE T-68 (U) all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/28/64 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted] TYPED BY kjb b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2. DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/30/84

IS - C

ADD. Classification T-Symbols & dates: 6-26-80 10320 Park/emb

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY 9/24/64 DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES [redacted] SLIP(S) CLASS DATE 1-24-80

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "confidential" since information reported from NH T-2, NH T-6, NH T-8, NH T-9, NH T-12 and NH T-18 could reasonably result in identification of security informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

This is a joint report prepared as follows:

Socialist Workers Party Activity: SA [redacted]

Communist Party Activity: SA [redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 1859 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite 9-21-78 JSP 1859

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NOTATIONS

AGENCY ONI's Yeagley & Marshall, Secret Service,

REQUEST RECD. 79DEC4-1964 ONI, OSI, G-2

DATE FWD. 11/17/64

HOW FWD. 0-6, 0-6, 0-11 i, 0-14d, 0-14m, 0-14b RCP/bem

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NH 100-18290

INFORMANTS: ~~Confidential~~ (U)

Identity	Location
NH T-1 is [redacted] (request)	100-12246-107
NH T-2 is NY 694-S* (U)	Characterization of GUS HALL and JAMES EDWARD JACKSON (U)
NH T-3 is [redacted] (request)	100-9851-3992
NH T-4 is [redacted] (request)	100-9851-3992,4001
NH T-5 is [redacted] (U) (request)	100-9851-3992,4001
NH T-6 is NY 2760-S*	Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER
NH T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U)
NH T-8 is CG 5824-S* (U)	Characterization of HENRY WINSTON
NH T-9 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted] and [redacted]
NH T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of WILLIAM WINNICK
NH T-11 is [redacted]	Characterization of CLIFTON DE BERRY,
NH T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U) Characterization of [redacted] and WILLIAM WINNICK (U)

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B.

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INFORMANTS (continued): ~~Confidential~~ (U)

Identity	Location
NH T-13 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
NH T-14 is	
NH T-15 is	
NH T-16 is	
NH T-17 is	Characterization of [redacted]
NH T-18 is	
NH T-19 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
NH T-20 is NH 361-S*	Characterization of
NH T-21 is [redacted]	
(request)	[redacted]

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(U)

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Special Agents who conducted surveillance of New Haven Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (NHC,CORE) picket line March 25, 1964, are SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

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Special Agent who observed New Haven Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (NHC,CORE) demonstration on June 4, 1964, is SA [redacted]

LEADS:

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information pursuant to Bureau instructions as set forth in referenced Bureau letter dated August 28, 1964.

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COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LEADS (continued):

NEW HAVEN

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: October 30, 1964

Office: NEW HAVEN

Field Office File No.: 100-18290

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (U)

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Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On various occasions during 1963 and 1964, GUS HALL, ARNOLD JOHNSON, JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, HERBERT APTHEKER and HENRY WINSTON, all of whom are Communist Party leaders, visited State of Connecticut, at which time they made public and/or private statements concerning "Negro problem" in the United States. Information pertaining to extent of SWP influence in New Haven Chapter, CORE, as well as identity of persons affiliated with CP and SWP, who participated in public demonstrations held in Connecticut during 1963 and 1964, set forth. SWP members reportedly held office in New Haven Chapter, CORE during 1963 - 1964 and WILLIAM WINNICK was convicted in Sixth Circuit Court, New Haven, Connecticut, following arrest for Breach of Peace growing out of New Haven Chapter, CORE demonstration, 11/2/63. (U)

ADD. classif. T-symbols + Dates 6/26/80 per 190-14856 10370 PWK/lmd

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) CE DATE 10/31/80 - P* (U)

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NH 100-18290

DETAILS: ~~SECRET~~ (U)

This is a report of pertinent activities of communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut, during the period January 1, 1963, through October 30, 1964.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On February 14, 1963, NH T-1 advised (U) that on February 13, 1963, at 7:30 p.m., GUS HALL appeared as a speaker at Strathcona Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, under the sponsorship of the Dwight Hall Campus Council, a religious and social group at the University. A total of four hundred tickets were issued without charge to students and faculty members at Yale University who applied for them through the sponsoring group. Informant said that GUS HALL spoke for approximately thirty to forty minutes, the theme of his speech pertaining to the modern conflict between two great "world systems", capitalism and socialism. During his remarks HALL stated that the eventual dominance of the socialist system over capitalism was inevitable and he claimed that only socialism could fulfill the needs of the American Negro and other citizens of the newly formed independent nations of oppressed people elsewhere.

On October 14, 1964, NH T-2 advised (U) that GUS HALL is General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. U.S.A.

NH T-3 advised on April 23, 1963, (U) that ARNOLD JOHNSON was scheduled to speak at a meeting which was opened to the public and sponsored by the Independent Students Organization of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. Informant said that the Independent Students Organization is one of two student groups on the campus at the above mentioned university, is composed of non-fraternity students and is not known as a subversive group.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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"The Worker", September 22, 1964, ~~edition~~, page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD ~~X~~ JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA. U.S.A.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

(U)

On May 6, 1963, NH T-4 advised ~~X~~ that on the night of April 23, 1964, ARNOLD JOHNSON spoke to approximately three hundred to three hundred fifty persons, mostly students, in the auditorium of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. JOHNSON was introduced as "current Director of the Communist Party in New York City". He presented to those present the communist viewpoint on various "current problems" pointing out that the partisan viewpoint should be heard from an authoritative source. During his address JOHNSON said that "our worst scourge open for criticism is racism which continues to poison the minds of people". He said the white people are not doing enough to find new ways to approach the problem of racism.

(U)

On May 14, 1963, NH T-4 advised ~~X~~ that JAMES EDWARD ~~X~~ JACKSON spoke at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, on May 8, 1963, concerning the Marxist version of the Negro problem in the United States today. JACKSON said the "Negro wants a share of the whole capitalist base and political superstructure of this multi-powered state apparatus and, therefore, a full social share in this whole country". According to the informant, JACKSON stated that the Negro controls the labor force of key industries upon which the economy depends and, as the major force within the working class, the Negro holds the destiny of this country. He said, "We can stop Ford Motor Company any day we wish; U.S. Steel in Birmingham, Alabama can be shut down; trains from a safety standpoint would be a hazard; perishables on the docks would be left to rot". JACKSON said that the sympathies by the Communist Party for the Negro is enormous and that he could attest to this fact from his own experience.

On October 14, 1964, NH T-2 advised that JAMES EDWARD JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) (U)

On May 13, 1963, NH T-5 advised that on May 8, 1963, a panel discussion was held at the Student Union, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, one of the participants in which was JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, who was introduced as Editor of "The Worker", and spokesman for the Communist Party, USA.

According to the informant JACKSON delivered a technical description of the history of the Negro and a sociological statement concerning the Negro problem which he pictured as that of the Negro people as a whole versus the white ruling class. He stated that the Negro provides "no small part of the capital of the United States" and the Negro problem is an "indictment of the capitalistic society in this country". He said that integration today will bankrupt, devastate and outmode the ruling class which would be a good thing. JACKSON said Negro oppression is in effect a form of class oppression. He described the Negro as the working class and added that the strategic goal of the working class is socialism and that the exploiter of the Negro working class is the white monopolist. During a question and answer period JACKSON stated that the Negro resists attempts by the Communist Party, USA to recruit him because of fear of reprisal by their capitalistic employers.

The December 12, 1963, issue of the "Yale Daily News", a daily newspaper published at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article on page one, entitled "Aptheker Places Racial Burden On America's Ruling Classes". This article reveals that HERBERT APTHEKER, "a leading U.S. Marxist" spoke at the Yale Law School auditorium on the evening of December 11, 1963, before a meeting of the "Yale Socialist Union", a student organization at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

APTHEKER stated that suppression of the Negro in America is the "greatest single stain on our republic and, if allowed to persist, will make our country a pariah like South Africa". He attributed the problem of Negro oppression in the United States to six underlying factors as follows:

1. Capitalism and enslavement as manifested in the "rape of Africa by the enslavement of her peoples" are historically and "organically" interrelated.

2. Human oppression itself is of direct economic benefit to the ruling classes in the U.S., since it means the payment of low wages.

3. The oppression of Negroes is of indirect economic benefit to the ruling classes since racism is the most significant obstacle to the growth of labor union organization.

4. The ruling classes find it useful to consolidate their political power through voting disenfranchisement and any other means of limiting Negro influence.

5. The subjugation of the Negro helps to preserve the two-party system.

6. The Negro oppression is "the source of the ideological-moral-ethical poison in the bloodstream of the United States".

APTHEKER concluded by stating that with respect to the significance of his analysis taken together dialectically, these six adequately explain the roots of Negro oppression and the maintenance of institutionalized Jim Crow in the United States.

NH T-6 advised on December 13, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA at its 17th National Convention, held 12/10-13/59. (U)

CONN.

A characterization of the Yale Socialist Union is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

On March 9, 1964, NH T-7 advised that on March 8, 1964, HENRY WINSTON and ARNOLD JOHNSON met at New Haven, Connecticut with [redacted] and [redacted] among others. (U) b6 b7C

On August 12, & 13, 1961, NH T-8 advised that at a meeting of the National Committee (U)

of the Communist Party, USA held on aforementioned dates, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party. Conn. Communist (U)

On January 2, 1964, NH T-9 stated (U) that [redacted] is a member of the State Board, Communist Party of Connecticut. b6 b7C

On January 2, 1964, NH T-9 advised (U) that [redacted] is in charge of the distribution of Communist Party literature within the Communist Party of Connecticut.

During above mentioned meeting, [redacted] and [redacted] told HENRY WINSTON and ARNOLD JOHNSON about the Negro movement in the New Haven, Connecticut, area. They said that no Negroes had been employed by the Andrew B. Hendrix Company until there had been a strike at the company by the union representing company employees. [redacted] said that the company had brought in almost one hundred percent Negroes to work as strike breakers. The union then lost out and as of that time the plant was non-union. Both [redacted] and [redacted] pointed out that the union involved appealed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) concerning the Negroes being employed in the non-union shop, however the NAACP replied that when they had attempted to obtain jobs for Negroes at the Andrew B. Hendryx Company, the union had resisted their efforts in that regard. They said that [redacted] wanted the NAACP to urge Negro employees not to work in a non-union shop, however, the NAACP has refused to do this. Informant said that with respect to the strike situation at the Andrew B. Hendryx Company at New Haven, Connecticut, HENRY WINSTON said that he wanted a detailed report about the strike from [redacted] He said that this activity is very important because it bears out the Party position that there must be unity between the Negro movement and the labor unions. (U)

2. Plans, Strategy, Party line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

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On October 7, 1963, NH T-9 advised that during a Communist Party meeting held at New Haven, Connecticut, [redacted] said that [redacted] Congress of Racial Equality (NHC.CORE), [redacted] had [redacted]. It was revealed during the meeting that [redacted] had been busy in New York City, that he had [redacted] New York City, in conjunction with equal rights for the Negroes and [redacted] would be an asset for the Communist Party. (U)

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Plans, Strategy, Party line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

a. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 4, 1963, NH T-10 advised that the Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) sponsored a forum on the evening of March 3, 1963, at New Haven, Connecticut, at which the principal speaker was CLIFTON DE BERRY, who spoke on the topic, "The Socialist Road to Negro Equality" in which he summarized the Negro movement from pre-Civil War days to the present time. DE BERRY said the Civil War in the United States was fought to eliminate slavery and discrimination and pointed out that after the Northern troops were withdrawn (U)

from the South, discrimination and lynchings as we know them today had there beginning. DE BERRY claimed that as long as we have a capitalistic society that aims for profit as opposed to a socialist society which aims are "each according to his needs", then the struggle for Negro equality will continue. DE BERRY concluded that the only solution; peace, equality and security for everyone, is in a socialist society. (U)

The CBSWP is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

On November 6, 1962, NH T-11 identified CLIFTON DE BERRY as a member of the Political Committee of the SWP in New York City at that time. (U)

Socialist Workers Party NY

2. Plans, Strategy, Party line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

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On January 22, 1963, NH T-10 advised that a closed membership meeting [redacted], at which [redacted] identified by the informant as [redacted] (U)

Socialist Workers Party

NH T-10 on July 2, 1963, advised that at an Executive Committee meeting [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

NH T-10 on September 27, 1963, and NH T-12 on October 4, 1963, advised that a closed [redacted] meeting [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

On February 5, 1964, NH T-12 advised that CBSWP organizer, WILLIAM WINNICK, stated that he supported the Wohlforth Minority Faction in the SWP, which faction believed the Negro working class should be concentrated on for membership in the SWP. (U)

On September 19, 1963, NH T-13 identified [redacted] (U) as a member of the New York Local, SWP at that time. b6 b7C

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The New York Local, SWP is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

On February 5, 1964, NH T-12 advised that a closed [redacted] meeting [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

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[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

NH T-12 advised on February 18, 1964, at a closed meeting [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

On April 17, 1964, NH T-12 advised that on April 11, 1964, [redacted] identified by the informant as [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY

1. March on Washington, Washington, D.C. August 28, 1963

On August 30, 1963, NH T-14 advised that on August 28, 1963, [redacted] was observed as a participant in the "March

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on Washington", a civil rights demonstration held at Washington, D.C., on that date. According to the informant at no time was [redacted] observed in an effort to dominate or infiltrate the marchers or speakers at the Washington, D.C. rally. b6 b7C

NH T-15 advised on November 15, 1963, that during [redacted] stated that he had participated in the "March on Washington", a civil rights demonstration at Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. In commenting on pending federal civil rights legislation [redacted] stated that he thought this was a "weak bill" and that in the event such "weak" legislation is passed the Negro would not be helped to obtain equal rights. [redacted] said that "before this was over" the Negro would not be able to keep up "this passive co-existence" and possibly some instances of violence would arise. (U) b6 b7C b7D

On December 11, 1961, NH T-9 advised that (U) [redacted] Communist Party of Connecticut. b6 b7C

2. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, September 25, 1963

On October 4, 1963, NH T-12 advised that on September 25, 1963, a NHC,CORE picket line was established at 107 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. in order to protest the poor housing conditions in the apartment building at that address. Informant said that [redacted] was one of the persons who had participated in this picket line. (U)

3. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, May 16, 1963

On May 17, 1963, NH T-12 advised that on May 16, 1963, a demonstration of Negro high school students was held at New Haven, Connecticut. The students marched to the New Haven, Connecticut, Green arriving there at approximately 5:00 p.m. where a meeting of those assembled was held. (U)

Songs were sung and several of the students made speeches calling for support of the Birmingham, Alabama, integration movement and for equality for the Negro. According to the informant, [redacted] was observed in attendance at the rally on the New Haven, Connecticut, Green. b6 b7C

4. NHC, CORE Concert, Middlefield, Connecticut June 22, 1963

(U) On June 24, 1963, NH T-16 stated that on June 22, 1963, a concert was held at the Powder Hill Ski Area, Middlefield, Connecticut, and sponsored by the NHC, CORE as well as the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. [redacted] was among the approximate 1,500 persons in attendance at the affair, the majority of whom were young people. Informant said that during the concert songs for "peace" were sung, however, it was believed that this concert would have been "better" had more liberal songs been selected by the performers. During this occasion, SIDNEY TAYLOR was given credit for having set up the lighting for the concert. During the intermission, LOUIS ZEMEL requested that contributions be made to help CORE in its struggle "down South". b6 b7C

(U) On June 21, 1963, NH T-17 advised that [redacted] traveled to Europe [redacted] of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS) in an effort to develop support for the CSJMS.

A characterization of the CSJMS is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

5. Fund Raising Affair, Guilford, Connecticut August 17, 1963

(U) On August 14, 1963, NH T-18 advised that informant received through the mail a mimeographed invitation entitled, "An Evening for Freedom". This invitation revealed that on August 17, 1963, at 8:00 p.m. a chicken barbecue would be held at the home of IRVING ROSENTHAL, Little Meadow Road, Guilford, Connecticut, and that such an affair would be by

reservation only. It was revealed that the minimum contribution would amount to $3.50 per person, that additional contributions would be accepted and that contributions were for the NHC, CORE and the "Freedom Rally" to be held at Washington, D.C. on August 28, 1963. The invitation set forth telephone numbers of IRVING ROSENTHAL, JULIUS KURTZ and JOSEPH DIMOW from whom information could be obtained as well as reservations for the affair.

On [redacted] advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [redacted] b6 b7C

On October 1, 1947, NH T-19 advised that [redacted] was [redacted] Communist Party, [redacted] New York City. (U)

On April 7, 1957, NH T-20 advised that [redacted] attended [redacted] State Convention of the Communist Party [redacted] (U)

On September 17, 1963, NH T-18 stated that on August 17, 1963, a "cook out" was held at the home of IRVING ROSENTHAL, Guilford, Connecticut. Approximately sixty to seventy persons attended the affair among whom were [redacted] and several members of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs. A collection of $180.00 was taken up [redacted] one half of the money collected was to be contributed to CORE and the other half would be used to finance a trip to Washington, D.C. for approximately fifty persons who desired to engage in the civil rights demonstration to be held in that city on August 28, 1963. b6 b7C

A characterization of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. March on Washington, Washington, D.C. August 28, 1963

On September 27, 1963, NH T-10 advised that WILLIAM WINNICK identified by the source as organizer of the CBSWP at that time, participated in the "March on Washington", a civil rights demonstration held at Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. (U)

2. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1963

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NH T-10 on October 8, 1963, and NH T-12 on October 7, 1963, advised that at [redacted] meeting [redacted] (U)

3. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, November 2, 1963

NH T-12 on November 4, 1963, advised that a meeting of NHC,CORE was held on October 31, 1963, at the Winchester School, New Haven, Connecticut, which was attended by CBSWP organizer WILLIAM WINNICK and three other members of the CBSWP, at which plans were made for an NHC,CORE massive demonstration to be held on the afternoon of November 2, 1963, on Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, to protest the slum housing conditions and to support the demand of the NHC,CORE that the New Haven Redevelopment Agency establish a fund from rents collected by the Agency and use this fund to relocate tenants. At this meeting WINNICK discussed preparations for a strike by tenants against the New Haven Redevelopment Agency and reported on an agreement reached by the NHC,CORE Housing Committee and (U)

landlords of buildings on Dickerman Street, New Haven, Connecticut. WINNICK further reported that the New Haven Redevelopment Agency had rejected his proposal that the Agency set aside a portion of the rent money paid by their tenants which would be used to pay the moving expenses of the tenants when they are relocated. (U)

The November 3, 1963, edition of the "New Haven Register", a daily newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contains articles reflecting that on the afternoon of November 2, 1963, the NHC, CORE held a five hour massive demonstration on Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, in protest to slum housing condition. According to these articles, a surging crowd of 350 people joined CORE pickets as the demonstration was nearing its end, and battled fifty New Haven, Connecticut, policemen, during which flying bottles smashed against police cars and passing buses. During the demonstration CORE pickets entered the street, detaining cars and buses, and one of the marchers sat down in the street in front of a car, was arrested for disorderly conduct, whereupon he broke from police and fled.

Police attempted to disburse the crowd when WILLIAM WINNICK, CORE Housing Committee Chairman, began to lead groups of demonstrators back and forth across the street, while police held traffic back to permit the demonstrators to pass. The police warned against further crossings, formed a wedge, and forced the crowd onto the sidewalks. According to the articles, "fists flew" at this point, resulting in two policemen being injured and six persons being arrested.

Following the demonstration, New Haven Chapter CORE issued a statement blaming the disturbance on the reaction of spectators to the large concentration of policemen. Officials of the New Haven Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) issued a statement condemning the violence, condemning the demonstration, and claimed that WILLIAM WINNICK, CORE Housing Committee Chairman, was directly responsible for the violence, and demanded his arrest for inciting violence and riot.

On November 4, 1963, Captain [redacted] Detective Bureau, New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department advised that WILLIAM WINNICK was arrested by the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department, on November 4, 1963, and charged with Breach of Peace and disorderly conduct in connection with his participation in the above demonstration. Investigation by the New Haven Police Department disclosed that WINNICK, during the demonstration, led a group of NHC,CORE demonstrators back and forth across Dixwell Avenue which resulted in traffic being halted. WINNICK, according to this investigation, yelled to those participating, "Lets make the police work," and after several crossings, all led by WINNICK, the police on the scene attempted to contain the group whereupon physical contact developed between NHC,CORE demonstrators and the police resulting in injury to two policemen. WINNICK was arraigned in the Sixth Circuit Court of New Haven, Connecticut, on November 4, 1963, and released on $500.00 bond. b6 b7C

The December 6, 1963, edition of the "New Haven Journal-Courier", a daily morning newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contains an article reflecting that WILLIAM WINNICK, age 50, 242 Grandview Avenue, Hamden,Connecticut, was found guilty on December 5, 1963, by Judge IRVING LEVINE, Sixth Circuit Court, New Haven, Connecticut, of Breach of Peace and disorderly conduct on November 2, 1963, and fined $25.00 on each count.

4. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, March 25, 1964

On the afternoon of March 25, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a picket line conducted by the NHC,CORE at the Olin Corporation, 273 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. Twenty-five individuals participated in this picket line and carried placards protesting the forthcoming lay-off of Olin Corporation employees. Among those observed to participate in this picket line were [redacted] and [redacted] identified previously as CBSWP members. b6 b7C

5. NHC,CORE Demonstration, New Haven, Connecticut, June 4, 1964

The June 5, 1964, edition of the "New Haven Register" contains an article reflecting that seven NHC,CORE members were arrested by the New Haven, Connecticut, Police Department on June 4, 1964, during a demonstration at the New Haven Green protesting the eviction of Mrs. KATHERINE MC CLEESE and her children from their apartment at 24 Scranton Street, New Haven, Connecticut on June 2, 1964. According to this article the NHC,CORE demonstrators attempted to erect a tent and set up furniture on the New Haven Green to point out that Mrs. MC CLEESE had no better available shelter.

This article listed the NHC,CORE demonstrators arrested including ALBERT MORGAN, age 38, 110 Livingston Street, New Haven, Connecticut, described in this article as treasurer of the NHC,CORE.

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On June 4, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that among those participating in the above NHC CORE demonstration at the New Haven Green were [redacted] and [redacted]

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On February 18, 1964, NH T-12 identified [redacted] (U) as a member of the CBSWP at that time. CONN. BRANCH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

[redacted] and [redacted] have been previously characterized as CBSWP members.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY

No information developed.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The following information is set forth concerning the extent of CBSWP infiltration of the NHC,CORE which supplements information reported in Section IB2.

1. Headquarters

On October 15, 1964, NH T-21 advised (U) that the headquarters of the NHC,CORE are located at 154 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

2. Officers

On October 7, 1963, November 18, 1963 and January 23, 1964, NH T-12 advised (U) that WILLIAM WINNICK served as chairman, Housing Negotiating Committee of the NHC,CORE during 1963 - 1964.

On October 23, 1963, NH T-10 identified WILLIAM WINNICK as CBSWP organizer in 1963 and on February 5, 1964, NH T-12 identified WILLIAM WINNICK as CBSWP organizer in 1964. (U)

On January 23, 1964, NH T-12 advised that at a meeting of the NHC,CORE [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut, it was decided that [redacted] identified by the source as a member of the CBSWP at that time, would serve as [redacted] of the NHC,CORE [redacted] At this time [redacted] identified by the source as [redacted] of the CBSWP at that time, stated that until recently he had held the position, [redacted] Committee of the NHC,CORE. (U)

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The May 8, 1964, edition of the "New Haven Journal-Courier", a daily morning newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contains an article reflecting that new officers of the NHC,CORE were elected at a meeting held on the evening of May 7, 1964, and among those listed in the article as the new officers was ALBERT MORGAN, Treasurer.

NH T-12 on August 17, 1964, advised that [redacted] b6 b7C WILLIAM WINNICK, CBSWP organizer, stated that CBSWP member [redacted] of the NHC CORE had recently [redacted] (U)

3. Evidence of Influence by CBSWP Members

On various dates during the period October 4, 1963 - November 4, 1963, NH T-12 advised that during the period September, 1963 - November, 1963, CBSWP organizer WILLIAM WINNICK and several other members of the CBSWP, participated in picket lines, including a sit-in demonstration on October 4, 1963, all held in the Dixwell Avenue area by the NHC, CORE in protest to the poor housing conditions in that area. WINNICK served as Housing Committee Chairman of NHC,CORE during the above demonstrations and as such represented the NHC,CORE in its negotiations with landlords in reaching agreements to improve the housing conditions. (U)

NH T-10 on October 23, 1963, and NH T-12 on various dates during the period November 5, 1963, and December 31, 1963, advised that during the period October, 1963 - December, 1963 some NHC,CORE members attempted unsuccessfully to oust WILLIAM WINNICK from the NHC,CORE accusing WINNICK of trying to take over the NHC,CORE, of holding down Negro leaders in the group, of not giving the Negro leadership in the group an opportunity to assume leadership, of being a member of a subversive organization; namely the SWP, and of attempting to inject his principles into certain illiterate members of the NHC,CORE. WINNICK, according to the sources, rallied support for himself from other NHC,CORE members some of whom were CBSWP members and as a result WINNICK was not expelled from the NHC,CORE. (U)

NH T-12 on various dates during the period November 18, 1963 - May 18, 1964, advised during the period November, 1963 - May, 1964, that members of the CBSWP participated in activities and demonstrations of the NHC,CORE which demonstrations were held to protest slum housing conditions (U)

in New Haven, Connecticut, and the layoff of employees by Olin, Inc., New Haven, Connecticut. CBSWP organizer, WILLIAM WINNICK, who served as chairman of NHC,CORE Housing Negotiating Committee, 1963 - 1964, engaged in a dispute with [redacted] during December, 1963 - January, 1964, during which [redacted] demanded WINNICK's resignation from the organization and WINNICK questioned [redacted] qualifications [redacted] the NHC,CORE. In February, 1964, WINNICK stated the NHC,CORE Housing Negotiating Committee which he had been chairman, had been voted out of existence by the NHC, CORE, that he had been stymied in NHC,CORE and that his activities in the NHC,CORE were fruitless. b6 b7C

On May 8, 1964, NH T-12 advised that a meeting of the NHC,CORE was held on May 7, 1964, at the Dixwell Community House, 98 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, at which WILLIAM WINNICK led a discussion on the organization by the NHC,CORE of a rent strike on behalf of Mrs. KATHERINE MC CLEESE, 24 Scranton Street, New Haven, Connecticut, who was being evicted by her landlord. It was proposed during this discussion that the other tenants in the building be organized to form the rent strike in which each tenant would pay their rent money to NHC,CORE who would hold the rent money until the property was improved and the eviction proceedings against Mrs. MC CLEESE dropped. WINNICK urged that this rent strike be organized and his proposal received full support at this meeting from [redacted] and the NHC,CORE membership voted in favor of the motion to organize this rent strike. (U) b6 b7C

(U) In September, 1964, NH T-11 advised that in [redacted] WILLIAM WINNICK contacted the National Headquarters of the SWP in New York City informing them that [redacted] which resulted in the opponent of the CBSWP and the NHC, CORE having a powerful weapon against the CBSWP members in the NHC,CORE. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CONNECTICUT BRANCH

A source has advised that on March 10, 1961, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Political Committee approved the formal constitution of an SWP branch in Connecticut.

Another source advised on March 28, 1961, that a communication from the National Office of the SWP in New York City commending Connecticut on becoming a branch of the SWP was read at a meeting of the Connecticut SWP members held March 25, 1961, at Milford, Connecticut.

On May 18, 1964, a third source advised that the Connecticut Branch of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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1

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

22

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

1

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN's CLUBS, NEW HAVEN BRANCH

A source reported on August 16, 1953, that included in a listing of local clubs of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, which had been formed and were currently active, there was a club listed for New Haven, Connecticut.

A second source advised on May 20, 1964, that the Emma Lazarus Club of New Haven, Conn., holds regular meetings during the period from fall through late spring or early summer. Cultural-type meetings are held separately and feature national speakers who talk on Jewish culture and national issues.

This organization holds one or two rummage sales each year to raise funds. The regular cultural-type meetings for the 1963-64 season have been completed, but some of the members continue to meet on a weekly basis, usually for a social affair. During the summer months, the members meet in an informal manner for the purpose of social picnics and outings. The membership of this club consists of approximately fifteen or sixteen elderly Jewish women.

A third source advised on May 25, 1964, that the New Haven Branch of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs is affiliated with the national organization of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs. The source stated the leaders and members of the New Haven Branch are persons who he knows to be in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Communist Party, USA (CP). Source stated that each year the New Haven Branch of this organization sponsors or co-sponsors meetings which are open to the public. These meetings provide a ready platform for CP and pro-Communist speakers, on a national and local level, to espouse the CP line.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

EMMA LAZARUS FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUBS

"The Jewish Faternalist" dated October, 1947, self-identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Faternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which disclosed that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called three years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. June Gordon, ELF Executive Director, who is a member of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Board and Committee, is the leading force in the organization, whose leadership is largely made up of communists.

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the Ben Gurion Government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination, and the rearmament of West Germany.

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA, as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 Fifth Avenue, Room 911, New York City.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit":

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

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NH 100-18290

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during January, 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on May 6, 1963, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

YALE SOCIALIST UNION

A source advised on May 14, 1963, that at an Executive Committee meeting of the Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CB, SWP) [redacted] identified by the source as a CB, SWP member at that time, [redacted] the Yale Socialist Union [redacted]

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On February 20, 1964, a second source advised that the YSU is a student organization formed at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, in May, 1963, which publicly describes itself as "the focal point for radical student activity on the Yale campus."

The March 13, 1964, edition of the "Yale Daily News", a daily student newspaper published at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, contains an article concerning the YSU which reported that activities of the YSU were limited to a "series" of appearances by various radical spokesmen and discussions of Marxist thought."

According to the second source, and articles in the April 24 and 27, 1964 editions of the "Yale Daily News", the YSU sponsored a meeting on April 25, 1964, at which a "propaganda film" entitled, "Vietcong", advertised as "American atrocities in Vietnam," was shown and at which meeting the YSU adopted a resolution calling for withdrawal of U. S. troops and aid from South Vietnam and self-determination for South Vietnam.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

YALE SOCIALIST UNION

During 1963-1964, the YSU, according to the second, third and fourth sources, sponsored meetings featuring as principal speakers national officers of the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The second source on March 30, 1964, and the fifth source on April 2, 1964, advised the CB, SWP does not have any present interest in the activities of the YSU and is not currently attempting to infiltrate, dominate or control the YSU.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 18, 1964, a fifth source advised the CB, SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the SWP.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Haven, Connecticut

October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character IS - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New Haven, Connecticut.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NH T-21 is in a position to furnish reliable information.

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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	~~DENVER~~ New York	10/29/64	10/5 - 21/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY JM

CHARACTER OF CASE (U)

IS - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 2333
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2. 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-29-84
AND 2-5-79

REFERENCE: Bulet 8/28/64.

- P -

LEADS

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO: Will report on this matter prior to February, 1965.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
T-1:	

(U)

Used for characterization of CAPB

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DN 100-8997

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T-2:	[redacted]	[redacted]	~~(C)~~ (U)
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T-4:	[redacted]	[redacted]	~~(C)~~ (U)
T-5:	[redacted] (requested identity be concealed)		
T-6:	[redacted]	[redacted]	~~(C)~~ (U)
T-7:	[redacted] (requested identity be concealed)		
T-8:	[redacted]	[redacted]	~~(C)~~ (U)
T-9:	[redacted] (requested identity be concealed)		
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: DENVER

Date: 10/29/64

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY MISSING SLIP(S) OF~~ Class DATE 3/15/79 (U)

Synopsis:

Denver Communist Party (CP) group instructed members to enter Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). CP member [redacted] loaned money to Colorado Delegation, March on Washington, August, 1963, for use to rent bus to travel to Washington and return. Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) planned active participation in civil rights disputes. Information regarding demonstrations at Denver Police Building protesting Police brutality 7/14 - 9/19/62; at former Major General WALKER Denver appearance, 3/26/63; Action for Freedom March, Denver, 6/25/63; March on Washington, 8/28/63; Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE Denver appearance 1/8/64; Community Rally Against Police, 5/3/64; Freedom Rally, Denver, 5/13/64; Protest to Denver City Council on Police Brutality 8/8/64; Freedom Now Rally 9/28/64; Rally Against Goldwater 10/14/64, set forth. Information regarding SWP organization of Action Committee for Equality (ACE), SWP influence in Committee Against Police Brutality (CAPB) set forth. Information re CORE, NAACP and Friends of SNCC (Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) set forth. (U)

- P - (U)

Details:

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

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A meeting was held [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of organizing a Communist Party (CP) group in Denver, Colorado. [redacted] was elected [redacted] Plans were made for the collection of dues and it was decided to hold meetings once a month. [redacted] urged those in attendance at this meeting that they should attempt to get into such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). (U)

(DN T-1 (6/4/63)) (U)

At a CP group meeting held at [redacted] residence on [redacted] one of the members in attendance was urged to work together with Negro leaders in NAACP in trying to get a civil rights rally organized, uniting Spanish-Americans and Negroes. (U)

(DN T-1 (7/1/63)) (U)

At a CP meeting held in Denver, Colorado, on August 1, 1963, there was discussion regarding two members of the group attending meetings of CORE. These individuals were urged to attempt to become members of this group. It was reported that

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two of the members, [redacted] had been attending as guests at the various CORE meetings. [redacted] reported he had applied for membership in CORE. (C) (U)

[redacted]

(DN T-1 (8/5/63)) (C) (U)

At a CP meeting held [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] there were discussions held regarding drawing up a leaflet urging the Denver City Council to pass an ordinance to set up a Police Review Board to review Police brutality. It was noted at this meeting that an organization known as the Committee Against Police Brutality (CAPB) had been active in the protest against Police brutality in the City of Denver. One of the members of the CP present was urged to work as a CP member with CAPB. This source indicated that [redacted] was a member of the CP. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (7/24/64)) (C) (U)

(Additional information regarding the CAPB appears in Sections II and III of this report.)

3. Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

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[redacted] during the month of September, 1964, has been distributing at civil rights meetings in the City of Denver a pamphlet entitled "Program to End Ghettos and Fight Poverty." The leaflet bears the information that it was issued by the CP of the USA and also bears the address P.O. Box 55, Highlands Station, Denver, Colo., 80211. This leaflet bears the following sentence:

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"For the Civil Rights Revolution has produced an irresistible head of steam which, if united with the powerful pressure of labor and the people generally cannot only burst through walls of discrimination, but the barriers to good schools, good housing, and more jobs for all."

(DN T-2 (10/9/64)) (U)

Post Office Box [redacted] Highland Station, Denver, Colorado, [redacted] is the Post Office Box rented by [redacted] and used to obtain material by the CP group in Denver from the CP, USA. (U) b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (10/20/64)) (U)

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS -
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP is part of the Appendix hereto.

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

A Militant Forum meeting was held in Denver on February 13, 1963, at 1227 California Street, Denver, Colorado. LEROY MC RAE, National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was the principal speaker. This meeting was attended by and primarily sponsored by the Denver Branch, SWP.

A characterization of the Militant Forum and the YSA is a part of the Appendix hereto.

The topic of MC RAE's speech was "Black Revolt in America." He first outlined the role of the Muslim Movement in those areas where it is the most active. He pointed out with what part of their program the Socialists disagree. These points are:

The building of a black state; not accepting white money; and not accepting as allies white people who are for

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civil rights. MC RAE stated he did not blame the Negroes in the Muslim Movement for their hatred of the white man because he felt the white society is responsible for this hate. He stated that one day there would be a black revolt. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (2/15/63)) (U)

Socialist Workers Party

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, [redacted], there was a proposal that [redacted] a member of the Branch, through his connections with the NAACP, should set up an informal meeting of civil rights and labor groups for the purpose of implementing civil rights work in the Colorado Labor Movement. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Colo

(DN T-1 (7/1/63)) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting June 26, 1963, various members of the Branch were assigned certain work. Some members were assigned to work with CORE and other members were assigned to work with the NAACP.

Socialist Workers Party (DN T-1 (7/1/63)) (U)

A Militant Forum meeting was held June 28, 1963, in Denver, Colorado. The principal speaker was WILLIAM PERDUE. PERDUE is a member of the Denver Branch, SWP. PERDUE stated, "Negroes would not be able to make much headway by themselves and they should enlist the aid of other groups, such as the SWP."

D.C.

(DN T-3 (7/2/63)) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held July 10, 1963, there was discussion regarding the National SWP Pre-Convention Bulletin. The proposals were generally accepted by the Denver Branch except the proposal concerning the Negro struggle. This particular proposal was entitled, "Freedom Now."

Members of the Denver Branch disagreed with the proposal, which read, "SWP would support Negro separation if they so desired." It was decided at this meeting that the Denver Branch would draw up a resolution disagreeing with this proposal and present their opinions at the National Convention of the SWP, which was to be held subsequent to this meeting.

Socialist Workers Party (DN T-1 (7/15/63)) (C) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held September 14, 1963, [redacted] discussed plans to set up a Negro Discussion Group for the purpose of discussing some of the past works in the Negro struggle. FARRELL DOBBS, known to this source as the Organization Secretary, SWP, approved of this plan. Source advised DOBBS was present at this particular meeting. b6 b7C 1010

Rally Against Police Brutality ... Freedom Now (DN T-1 (9/27/64)) (C) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held March 22, 1964, [redacted] a member of the Denver Branch, spoke on the topic "Picket Lines." He told how they are formed, organized, and conducted. He spoke of the value of picket lines and of his own experiences. He spoke of what can be accomplished by picket lines. [redacted] noted there was not too much material published on this particular subject so that it is necessary to rely on one's own experiences. b6 b7C 1010

Socialist Workers Party (DN T-1 (4/2/64)) (C) (U)

A Militant Forum meeting was held May 1, 1964, in Denver, Colorado. The Denver Branch, SWP had publicized this meeting and urged individuals to attend it as the principal speaker was CLIFTON DE BERRY, the Presidential candidate of the SWP. Source stated that DE BERRY is a member of the Negro race. At this meeting, DE BERRY spoke on the subject, "Negroes Challenge to the Social Order." DE BERRY stated that the two major political parties, the Democrats and Republicans, did not NY

have the answer to the problems of this country and that independent political action is the answer to the social ills of this country.

(DN T-1 (5/18/64)) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held May 29, 1964, in Denver, Colorado, [redacted] identified as [redacted] by this source, stated in reference to political activity for SWP candidates, that they should build a base for the campaign for DE BERRY in the Negro community and this should be built around the Civil Rights Discussion Circle, organized by the Denver Branch. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (6/5/64)) (U)

3. Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

The Denver Branch, SWP, during the early part of October, 1964, has been distributing literature at various civil rights organization meetings in Denver a leaflet which is a reprint from "The Militant," June 1, 1964. This leaflet contains an article, "How to Fight Denver Police Brutality," by ALLEN TAPLIN. The leaflet bears the information that ALLEN TAPLIN is the SWP candidate for Congress from the Denver District. The following is an excerpt from this statement:

Socialist Workers Party

"This very night while we're sitting here, if some Spanish-American or Negro isn't shot in the back or the stomach by a sadistic or nervous white cop - and it doesn't make much difference to the victim which he is - then there will surely be a dozen or so arrested, cuffed around and insulted, just because of the color of their skin. And because it is the unwritten policy of the police force to keep all minority people - and all poor people - in their places through fear."

(DN T-2 (10/19/64)) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DN 100-8997

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION, POLICE BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO, 7/14 - 9/19/62

On July 7, 1962, a nineteen-year old boy named EDWARD ROMERO was shot in the back and killed by an off-duty Denver Police officer, [redacted] ROMERO had caused a disturbance at a drive-in restaurant and when the Policeman attempted to arrest him, ROMERO ran from the premises. [redacted] chased ROMERO and urged ROMERO to stop. When he did not do so, [redacted] shot at ROMERO and killed him. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (7/16/62)) (U)

On July 9, 1962, the Denver Branch, SWP, sent one of its members to attend an Organizational Meeting, held by leaders of the Spanish-American community, Denver, who were discussing some action to express their disapproval of Police brutality in connection with the ROMERO case.

Socialist Workers Party (DN T-1 (7/16/62)) (U)

On [redacted] individuals attended a meeting at [redacted] of the Denver Branch, SWP. [redacted] were members of the Denver Branch, SWP. Plans were made for the organization of a committee to protest Police brutality and plans were made to conduct a demonstration by picketing in front of the Denver Police Building, Denver, Colorado. b6 b7C b7D (U)

Committee Against Police Brutality

(DN T-1 (7/16/62)) (U)

Twelve individuals picketed in front of the Denver Police Department on July 14, 1962, protesting the reinstatement by the Denver Police Department of [redacted] TOM LEONARD was the spokesman for the CAPB. LEONARD stated that the Committee b6 b7C

demanded that the Police Department dismiss Patrolman [redacted] and that the City officials create a Police Review Board to examine all possible cases of Police brutality. He recommended that the Review Board be composed of representatives from existing Spanish-American and Negro civil rights organizations. b6 b7C

"Denver Post" (7/15/62)

On July 21, 1962, individuals picketed in front of the Denver Police Department and distributed a leaflet, urging the immediate dismissal of Patrolman [redacted] a complete investigation of the shooting of EDWARD ROMERO, and the establishment of a Review Board.

(DN T-3 (7/27/62)) (C) (U)

The CAPB picketed each Saturday, between July 14 and September 19, 1962, in front of the Denver Police Building, protesting Police brutality. The number of pickets varied from ten to twenty on each Saturday and members of the Denver Branch, SWP, participated in the picketing on each of these Saturdays during this period. The CAPB was in charge of this picketing. Although HELEN LUCERO, not a member of the SWP, was elected on July 25, 1962, as the Chairman of the CAPB, she had accepted the assistance of members of the Denver Branch, SWP in organizing the picket lines and the printing and distribution of leaflets.

(DN T-1 (9/19/62)) (C) (U)

B. DEMONSTRATION OPPOSING FORMER GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER AND BILLY JAMES HARGUS, DENVER, COLORADO, 3/26/63

During February, 1963, there was newspaper publicity that former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and the Reverend BILLY JAMES HARGUS would speak at a rally in Denver, Colorado, on the question of communism. During the month of March, 1963, meetings were held at the home of [redacted] Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), at which time plans were formulated and finalized for the picketing of the meeting. b6 b7C (c)

(DN T-1 (3/63)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, is a part of the Appendix hereto.

Also, during March, 1963, the Denver Branch, NAACP, received instructions from the National Office to picket the WALKER - HARGUS meeting.

(DN T-4 (3/26/63)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

On March 26, 1963, there was received at one of the Denver newspapers a press release issued by the Committee Against Un-Democratic Action, reporting that a number of Denver organizations and individuals would carry out a peaceful picket of the meeting promoted by "Operation Midnight Ride" at East Denver High School, Denver, featuring HARGUS and WALKER. The press release reported that numerous organizations were picketing on an independent basis.

DN T-5 (3/26/63)

CORE issued a press release on March 26, 1963, that it was protesting the participation of Colorado citizens who supported the WALKER - HARGUS rally. CORE reported the racist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

position of the speakers was proof enough that the rally was truly "un-American."

Approximately 200 individuals, during the period of 6:30 and 8:30 p.m., on the evening of March 26, 1963, carrying signs, picketed in front of the East Denver High School, Denver, Colorado. Approximately 1,200 individuals attended the rally in the auditorium. The picketing was peaceful; however, there was considerable chanting by the pickets of, "Meredith, Yes; Walker, No." b6 b7C

(DN T-6 (3/27/63)) (C) (U)

At the meetings held at the residence of [redacted] during [redacted], several members of the SWP were present, including [redacted] It was decided that an Ad Hoc Committee be organized to direct the activities of any individuals and groups who would want to protest WALKER's appearance in Denver. At one of these meetings held on March 13, 1963, it was decided that [redacted] would be [redacted]. Also in attendance at these planning meetings for this Ad Hoc Committee were [redacted] who at that time was [redacted] FPCC, and [redacted] who at that time was a member of the CP group in Denver. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (4/2/63)) (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

C. FREEDOM MARCH, DENVER, COLORADO, 6/25/63

At the Denver SWP meeting held June 20, 1963, [redacted], a member of the Denver Branch, stated that plans had been finalized for a march from Fuller Park to the Denver Municipal Building on June 25, 1963. It was decided that the members of the Branch would participate in this march and that they should attempt to sell the newspaper "The Militant" at the Park.

b6
b7C

(DN T-1 (7/1/63))(C) (U)

Approximately 3,000 people marched on July 25, 1963, from Fuller Park to the Municipal Building in Denver for the purpose of demanding the end to racial discrimination practices in the City of Denver. Approximately 250 of the individuals in the march then walked into the City Municipal Chambers, at which time the City Council was present, and made known their demands to the City Council. Eight members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present in this march and attended the hearing in the Council Chambers.

The basic organizers of this march were CORE and NAACP.

(DN T-3 (6/26 and 7/2/63))(C) (U)

D. MARCH ON WASHINGTON, 8/28/63 Colo Colo DC

On August 9, 1963, two leaders of the Negro community in Denver, [redacted] and [redacted] went to Washington, D.C., to consummate plans for a March on Washington with other individuals who were planning to march from the various states to Washington, D.C. b6 b7C

The March was planned for August 28, 1963.

Meetings were being held in Denver by the NAACP and other groups regarding what plans would be made to send delegates from Colorado. [redacted] a member of the SWP, had been attending these meetings in August, 1963, and [redacted] urged that a bus trip be planned from Denver, to be paid for out of the funds of the NAACP. b6 b7C

(DN T-4 (8/9/63)) (U)

A meeting was held at the Shorter M.E. Church on August 12, 1963. The meeting was under the direction of Reverend SYLVESTER ODOM, Pastor of the above-mentioned church. Representatives of NAACP, CORE, and other organizations were in attendance. [redacted] of the SWP was also in attendance. [redacted] took an active part in the discussion of the plans but the members of the NAACP and CORE had knowledge that [redacted] was a member of the SWP and they did not desire his participation in the meetings and plans. b6 b7C

(DN T-4 (8/13/63)) (U)

An Ad Hoc Committee, representing CORE and NAACP as well as other groups interested in civil rights, finalized their plans by August 20, 1963, for the participation in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. A delegation, which would be known as the Colorado Delegation for the March on Washington, was to be under the general leadership of Reverend SYLVESTER ODOM.

This committee was broken down into several groups, each group to contact various organizations, as well as individuals, to contribute to the cost of sending the Colorado Delegation to Washington via bus.. The committee had a goal of $2,500.00, of which $2,100.00 would be the cost of transporting forty-one individuals to Washington, D. C., and return. Letters were dispatched on August 19, 1963, to various business concerns in Denver requesting donations.

The Delegation of forty-one individuals was to be selected by the committee and was suppose to be made up of unemployed Negroes as well as Negroes who had professional standing in the community.

DN T-7 (8/20/63)

The Denver Chapter of CORE held a meeting on August 6, 1963, at which time there was discussion regarding CORE's participation in the March on Washington. [redacted] was present at this meeting and he contributed [redacted] to get the ball rolling on CORE's participation in the March. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (8/16/63)) (C) (U)

(It has been reported above that [redacted] was a member of the CP). b6 b7C

At a Denver Branch, SWP meeting, held August 14, 1963, [redacted] instructed all members present to attend a planning meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee for the March on Washington, which was to be held August 16, 1963, at the Glenarm YMCA. [redacted] explained it was necessary they vote down any plan proposed which would send any Delegation to Washington by plane. [redacted] stated he wanted the members to support a motion to send the delegates to Washington by bus. b6 b7C

(C) (U)

(DN T-1 (8/19/63)) (C) (U)

A meeting was held of the Ad Hoc Committee for the March on Washington on August 16, 1963, at the Glenarm YMCA. It was noted that [redacted] members of the Denver Branch, SWP and [redacted] members of the CP were present at this meeting. There was discussion about sending letters to businessmen, urging them to support the March on Washington and to make contributions to the Committee for the expenses. At this time, [redacted] who has been described above as a member of the CP, offered to [redacted] (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (8/19/63)) (C) (U)

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b7C

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

On August 23, 1963, the Ad Hoc Committee for the March on Washington held a meeting, at which time instructions were furnished to the delegates. It was determined that [redacted] a member of the CP, [redacted] of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and [redacted] and [redacted] members of the Denver Branch, SWP, were selected as delegates to be in the group of individuals who would travel by bus from Denver to Washington and return.

Colo
DE,
Miss.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

[redacted]

(DN T-1 (8/30/63)) (C) (U)

Forty-one persons left Denver by chartered bus on August 25, 1963, for Washington, D. C., where they will take part in the civil rights rally, "The March on Washington."

Colo
D.C.

Socialist Workers Party

"Denver Post" (8/26/63)

[redacted]

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b7C

A committee made up of three individuals, including two members of the CP, met on August 17, 1963, for the purpose of preparing a letter, which was to be mailed to various business concerns. The letter bore the signature, "JIM FOWLER, Living Food Store, 2642 West 26th Avenue, Denver, Colorado." (C) (U)

This letter was mailed to various businessmen in Denver, Colorado, urging their support for the March on Washington and soliciting contributions. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (8/19/63)) (C) (U)

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b7C

The Colorado Delegation for the March on Washington departed from Denver by Continental Trailways bus on August 25, 1963. Included in this group were [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] (The above individuals have been described above).

(DN T-2 (8/3/63))(C) (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] contributed [redacted] to the Committee for the March on Washington and also loaned the Committee approximately [redacted], which was the cost of the bus transportation of the group from Denver to Washington and return. The money for the bus fare was later returned to [redacted] by the Committee. (C) (U)

(DN T-8 (8/24/63))(C) (U)

E. DEMONSTRATION, OPPOSITION TO GEORGE C. WALLACE, DENVER, COLORADO, 1/8/64

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b7C

A meeting was held [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] Denver, Colorado, at which time a representative of CORE and three members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present. It had been learned that Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE of Alabama would appear at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, on January 8, 1964. Plans were made for a demonstration opposing the racist policies of Governor WALLACE. It was decided that an Ad Hoc Committee be formed, using the name of the Committee Against Un-Democratic Action. [redacted] a member of the Denver Branch, SWP was active in planning for this demonstration. (U) ~~(C)~~

(DN T-1 (12/17/63)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

A meeting was held on [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] Denver, Colorado, attended by members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This meeting was called the Committee Against Un-Democratic Action. At this time, a leaflet was drafted and plans were made to paint some placards which would be displayed at the picket. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

(DN T-1 (1/9/64)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

At a CP meeting held January 7, 1964, in Denver, Colorado, it was decided that members of the communist group would join others in picketing Governor WALLACE during his appearance in Denver on January 8, 1964.

(DN T-1 (1/9/64)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

Approximately two-hundred individuals participated in a demonstration in front of the Student Memorial Building, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, during the evening of January 8, 1964. These individuals carried signs protesting the racist views of Governor WALLACE. Twelve members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present in the picket line.

(DN T-3 (1/9/64)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The committee, which organized the picketing against Governor WALLACE, known as the Committee Against Un-Democratic Action, was promoted by the Denver Branch, SWP. During the evening of January 8, 1964, ten members of the Denver Branch, SWP and four members of the CP group were present in the picket line.

(DN T-1 (1/15/64)(C)) (U)

F. RALLY AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY, DENVER, COLORADO, 5/3/64

On May 4, 1964, [redacted] Denver, Colorado, Police Department, furnished a leaflet entitled, "You Can Help Stop Cop Brutality." He stated that a rally against Police brutality was held May 3, 1964, at the Denver Labor Center, 360 Acoma Street, Denver, Colorado. b6 b7C

On May 3, 1964, it was learned that [redacted] and [redacted] drew up a leaflet which was distributed in Denver on May 2 and 3, 1964, announcing a rally to be held at the Denver Labor Center on May 3, 1964, protesting Police brutality. [redacted] and [redacted] as of that date, were members of the Denver Branch, SWP and [redacted] was [redacted] of the Committee Against Police Brutality. b6 b7C Colo

(DN T-1 (5/4/64)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

The leaflet, mentioned above, furnished by [redacted] bore the heading, "Stop Cop Brutality!" and also the title, "The Real Story About Power-Hungry Sadists on Your Police Force." b6 b7C

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held during the evening of May 3, 1964, [redacted] reported that the CAPB rally held that afternoon had an audience of approximately 450 individuals. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (5/18/64)) ~~(C)~~ (U)

The Denver Chapter of CORE, on May 6, 1964, re-affirmed its support of a campaign against use of undue force by the Police Department; however, officials of CORE were critical of a leaflet distributed entitled, "Stop Cop Brutality!" RAYMOND STUART, Chairman of CORE, stated that the leaflet had not been distributed by CORE because of inflammatory statements.

"Denver Post" (5/6/64)

G. FREEDOM RALLY, DENVER, COLORADO, 5/13/64

An organization known as "Friends of SNCC" (Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) sponsored a rally held at the City Auditorium, Denver, Colorado, on May 19, 1964. [redacted] entertained at this rally [redacted] asked persons present to donate to the Freedom Movement by contributing to individuals in the lobby with cups, who had volunteered to take up the collection. b6 b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] (both of whom have been described above) were in the box office of the Auditorium selling tickets for admission. [redacted] a member of the Denver Branch, SWP, was in the lobby selling "The Militant." Several members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present at this rally. b6 b7C

Socialist Workers Party

(Information regarding Friends of SNCC appears in Section III of this report).

(DN T-3 (5/19/64)) ~~(X)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

H. DEMONSTRATION, DENVER, COLORADO, 8/3/64

A meeting was held in Denver, Colorado, on July 31, 1964, sponsored by CAPB. Of the twenty individuals present, ten were members of the Denver Branch, SWP. The purpose of the meeting was to plan picketing at a demonstration at the Denver Municipal Building in an effort to urge the Denver City Council to pass a City Ordinance pertaining to Police brutality. After this meeting, later in the evening of July 31, 1964, a group of those present at the meeting went into the Negro section of Denver and passed out a CAPB leaflet requesting support for a demonstration at the Municipal Building on August 3, 1964.

(DN T-3 (8/1/64)) (U)

CAPB organized a picket line on August 3, 1964, which commenced at the Denver Police Building and subsequently marched to the Denver Municipal Building for the purpose of protesting to the City Council, which was having a meeting in the Municipal Building. Eight members of the Denver Branch, SWP and three members of the CP group in Denver were present at this demonstration.

(DN T-1 (8/5/64)) (U)

Approximately thirty-five individuals participated in the demonstration at the Municipal Building during the evening of August 3, 1964. A pamphlet was distributed entitled, "Picket to Stop Police Brutality," issued by the CAPB. The leaflet reported that Mayor CURRIGAN, Denver, had promised to set up an independent Review Board to investigate complaints of Police brutality but had not done so.

TOM PINO, Chairman of the CAPB, acted as spokesman for the group. Two individuals, identified as [redacted] and [redacted] were observed selling the newspaper "The Worker." b6 b7C

DN T-9 (8/25/64)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

00 10 [redacted] and [redacted] as of August 3, 1964, were members of the Denver CP group.

(DN T-1 (8/3/64)) (C) (U)

During that same time, the Denver organizations of CORE and NAACP had been asked to participate in this demonstration by representatives of CAPB but they refused to do so.

(DN T-4 (8/3/64)) (C) (U)

I. "FREEDOM NOW" RALLY, DENVER, COLORADO, 9/28/64

Congress of Racial Equality

Approximately 100 individuals attended a "Freedom Now" Rally on Mississippi, sponsored by the Militant Forum at the Union Baptist Church, 3148 Humboldt Street, Denver, on September 28, 1964. HOWARD WALLACE, a member of the Denver Branch, SWP introduced the Chairman of the evening, MARY HAMILTON YOUNG. YOUNG was a former CORE Field Secretary, who won the Supreme Court decision which provided that low courts must refer to Negroes by their last name.

MARY WALTER gave a report of her activities while she was in Jackson, Mississippi, working for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). She stated that her work consisted of answering the telephone and filing material in the office. MARY WALTER stated she did not think there was enough Federal intervention on behalf of the Negroes in Mississippi and she suggested they organize some sort of a demonstration.

Also at this Rally, JUDY YORK spoke on her experiences in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. She stated she performed library work for COFO at Shaw, Mississippi.

HARRY NIER advised he participated in the Mississippi Summer Project and performed legal work at Greenwood, Mississippi.

(Information regarding [redacted] furnished above). b6 b7C

As of September 28, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

This Rally, although sponsored under the name of the Militant Forum, was planned by the Denver Chapter, SWP.

The leaflet announcing the Rally of Mississippi contained the information that the Militant Forum was bringing CLIFTON DE BERRY, the first Negro Presidential candidate in American history, to Denver to speak on October 5, 1964. It

identified DE BERRY as the Presidential candidate of the SWP. Approximately 100 individuals attended this Rally.

(DN T-3 (9/28/64)) (C) (U)

J. RALLY AGAINST GOLDWATER, DENVER, COLORADO, 10/14/64

The Denver Chapter of CORE, on October 7, 1964, considered plans for the picketing of Senator BARRY GOLDWATER when he appeared in Denver on October 14, 1964. [redacted] b6 b7C of CORE, was opposed to the picketing and urged that a rally by CORE be held in Fuller Park, Denver, Colorado, on the same evening GOLDWATER appeared in Denver. Members of the Denver Branch, SWP mentioned they were interested in any picketing of Senator GOLDWATER but officials of CORE attempted to discourage SWP members from engaging in any participation with CORE.

DN T-10 (10/7/64)

Approximately 350 individuals appeared at a civil rights rally against Senator BARRY GOLDWATER sponsored by CORE, held at Fuller Park, East 28th Avenue and Gilpin Street, Denver, Colorado, on October 14, 1964. After it broke up, many of the crowd drove with picket signs to the Denver Coliseum where GOLDWATER spoke to an overflow crowd. Speakers at the rally, both Negro and white, described GOLDWATER's bid for the Presidency as dangerous to the nation as well as to the Negro people. The rally was infiltrated by a small group from the SWP who carried signs, "You Do Have a Choice - Vote Socialist Worker."

State Representative ISAAC MOORE told the audience not to "waste your vote" on the SWP candidate for the Presidency, CLIFTON DE BERRY, of New York City.

"Denver Post" (10/15/64)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY

At a Denver Branch SWP meeting held November 3, 1963, it was announced that a meeting of a Negro discussion group was held October 30, 1963. [redacted] persons were in attendance, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. Included in this group was [redacted], a member of the Denver Branch, SWP. [redacted] said this group will start as a discussion group and that while "these people" are not close enough to the SWP, they can be involved in demonstrations and such. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (11/4/63)) (C) (U)

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A meeting of a Negro discussion group met at the home of [redacted] on December 8, 1963. [redacted] members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present. A Negro, not a member of the Denver Branch, SWP, named [redacted] spoke on Negro voting plans. He stated mass education was necessary and the Negro should develop a political consciousness. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (12/8/63)) (C) (U)

b6
b7C

Colo

On [redacted] there was a meeting of a civil rights discussion group at the home of [redacted] who at that time was a member of [redacted]. This discussion group is composed of mostly Negro members, which was started by the SWP as a means of building up a base in the Negro community. There are some SWP members working out of the SWP Branch in this group. The purpose of this meeting on [redacted] was to bring out the issue of Police brutality before the Negro community. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (4/16/64)) (C) (U)

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b7C

A meeting of this civil rights discussion group was held [redacted] at the home of [redacted] Denver, Colorado. [redacted] is not a member of the SWP. [redacted] members of the SWP were present at this meeting, along with a group of individuals of the Negro race. At this meeting, [redacted] announced that the City Council was holding a meeting on July 13, 1964, and he wanted a picket line and urged those present to be there. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (7/6/64)) (C) (U)

b6
b7C

A meeting of the civil rights discussion group was held [redacted] at the home of [redacted]. There were [redacted] individuals present, including [redacted] members of the Negro race and [redacted] members of the white race. Included among the white individuals were [redacted] members of the SWP. There was a proposal at this meeting that the group be on record as being in favor of active participation in the Negro struggle for freedom, be willing to picket and participate in other activities, that the Negroes in this group take the lead, and that the white members of the race in the group should not lead this Negro group. It was decided that the group should use an area, like employment, as a tactic to organize groups, to train people to become better fighters, and to attract Negroes. (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (8/5/64)) (C) (U)

b6
b7C

Action Committee For Equality

At a civil rights discussion meeting held on August 9, 1964, at which time three of the persons in attendance were members of the Denver Branch of the SWP, the following individuals were elected as officers:

[redacted] Co-Chairmen

Membership Chairman

Secretary Treasurer

Colo

Socialist Workers Party

(C) (U)

These offices were to be for three months. (U)

[redacted] as of this date, was a member of the Denver Branch, SWP. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (8/18/64)) (U)

As of August 22, 1964, there were [redacted] members of the Negro race who are not members of the Denver Branch, SWP participating in the activities of this civil rights group. This group will be known as Action Committee for Equality (ACE). b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (8/31/64)) (U)

It is reported that DENNIS ATKINS and NORMAN HODGETT were arrested September 8, 1964, for violation of a City Traffic Ordinance. They were accompanied by HOWARD WALLACE and WILLIAM PERDUE. ATKINS and HODGETT were attempting to move a stalled automobile which had been parked at East 17th and Gaylord Streets, Denver, located near the East Denver Police Station. Such cars bore signs opposing pay raises for the Police Department. At the time of their arrest, the aforenamed individuals stated they were members of the ACE.

"Denver Post" (9/8/64)

Chief of Police HAROLD DILL stated that the Policeman who issued the traffic citations against ATKINS and HODGETT should not have done so and the Chief of Police asked for dismissal of the charges. b6 b7C

"Rocky Mountain News" (9/10/64)

[redacted] and [redacted] are members of the Denver Branch, SWP. b6 b7C Colo

Socialist Workers Party

(DN T-3 (9/8/64)) (U)

B. COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY (CAPB)

On July 9, 1962, the Denver Branch, SWP sent a representative to attend an organization meeting held by leaders of the Spanish-American community who were planning some type of action to protest Police brutality against members of the Spanish-American minority.

On [redacted], a meeting of [redacted] individuals, including [redacted] members of the [redacted] Branch, SWP met at the home of [redacted] who at that time was [redacted] It was decided to start a demonstration in front of the Denver Police Building, protesting Police brutality. This picketing continued until September 19, 1962, on every Saturday. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

(DN T-1 (7/16/62)
(9/19/62)) (C) (U)

On July 16, 1962, the Alliance for Spanish Progress, which was a loose organization of Spanish-American leaders, decided not to support any picket line at the Denver Police Department and would not unite or cooperate with CAPB.

(DN T-1 (7/16/62)) (C) (U)

TOM LEONARD, during a protest demonstration and picketing at the Denver Police Department on July 14, 1962, stated he was the spokesman for the CAPB and that his group was demanding the dismissal of Officer THOMAS from the Police Department and the creation of a Police Review Board.

"Denver Post" (7/5/62)

(It has been reported above that [redacted] at that time, was [redacted]

b6
b7C

DN 100-8997

On July 25, 1962, a group of individuals met in St. Leo's Catholic Church Building for the purpose of organizing a Committee Against Police Brutality. HOWARD WALLACE was the Chairman of the meeting. Approximately thirty-eight individuals were present, which included six members of the Denver Branch, SWP. HELEN LUCERO, not a member of the Denver Branch, SWP, was elected Chairman; HOWARD WALLACE was elected Vice Chairman; and NELLE GARCIA was elected Secretary-Treasurer. 6 of 6

At this organizational meeting, HELEN LUCERO asked those present to solicit people from church, labor and housing groups to support CAPB. TOM LEONARD proposed picket lines be continued at the Denver Police Department.

After the meeting on July 25, 1962, several members of the Denver Branch, SWP met to outline the strategy and maneuvers to get some SWP members on the Board of Directors and as officers of CABP. It was noted that the above officers who were elected were merely temporary officers. It was decided that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

(DN T-1 (7/26/62))(C) (U)

At the SWP Branch meeting held July 26, 1962, in Denver, there was discussion regarding SWP activities in CAPB. It was decided that two members of the Denver Branch, SWP should take an active role in the control of the CAPB.

(DN T-3 (7/27/62))(C) (U)

Leaflets concerning the CAPB picketing at the Denver Police Building on July 21, 1962, were prepared by the SWP. The leaflet urged that because of the unjustified killing of EDWARD ROMERO by Police Officer [redacted] should be b6 b7C

dismissed and that a Review Board should be established to review cases if Police brutality.

(DN T-3 (7/27/62)) (C) (U)

CAPB had been picketing each Saturday from July 14, 1962, to September 19, 1962, the Denver Police Building regarding the Patrolman [redacted] case. [redacted] has expressed [redacted] distaste for the SWP and wants nothing to do with the individuals in the SWP; however, [redacted] has accepted their help in picketing and mimeographing leaflets. [redacted] has indicated [redacted] wants the Denver Police Department to rid itself of any policemen who exercise brutality. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (9/19/62)) (C) (U)

On [redacted] voluntarily furnished the information that [redacted] learned that the SWP was not interested in civil rights and the Spanish-American but was merely interested in building up membership in the SWP. b6 b7C b7D

A meeting was held of CAPB in the Inner-City Protestant Parish Church, West 9th and Galapago Streets, Denver, on April 15, 1964. TOM PINO acted as Chairman. HOWARD WALLACE [redacted] SWP, were present at this meeting. The speakers, including TOM PINO and WALLACE, attacked Mayor CURRIGAN of Denver for his inactivity in Police brutality cases. PINO and WALLACE urged that the Mayor establish a Civilian Review Board to investigate complaints against Police brutality. b6 b7C

(DN T-8 (4/17/64)) (C) (U)

C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

On October 14, 1963, [redacted] known to this source as active in civil rights organizations in [redacted] and who was an active member of CORE, stated they are trying to [redacted] in CORE. [redacted] stated [redacted] was working with [redacted] b6 b7C

(DN T-8 (10/14/63)) (C) (U)

[redacted] is not known to be a member of the Denver Branch, SWP nor a member of the Denver CP group.

(DN T-1 (10/63)) (C) (U)

(Information regarding [redacted] is reported above). b6 b7C

On [redacted], the Denver Chapter of CORE wrote to [redacted] that his request for membership in CORE had been denied [redacted] (C) (U)

(DN T-1 (9/30/63)) (C) (U)

At a CP meeting held in Denver on January 9, 1964, it was agreed that even though [redacted] to attend CORE meetings and thus attempt to inject ideas into the group when possible. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[redacted]

(DN T-1 (1/9/64)) (C) (U)

On October 7, 1964, it was determined there were thirty-six members of the Denver Chapter of CORE. [redacted] of CORE. CORE has a contact office located at 714 East 26th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. [redacted] has indicated [redacted] b6 b7C

been concerned with the activities of the SWP, who stay in the background and are a factor to be reckoned with as they continue to advocate picketing and hand-bill activities. [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] to keep SWP and CP members out of CORE but cannot stop them from joining in picket activities when other groups join with CORE.

DN T-10 (10/7/64)

D. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

As of December, 1962, it was reported that [redacted] was dropped from the Executive Board and from [redacted] work of the [redacted] Branch, NAACP, [redacted] was dropped from the Executive Board during [redacted] Efforts which were made to [redacted] were unsuccessful and he continues as [redacted] NAACP, as of [redacted] b6 b7C

(DN T-4 (12/4/62)) (U)

As of December, 1962, [redacted] and [redacted] were members of the [redacted] Branch, SWP, and [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] Chapter, FPCC.

(DN T-1 (December, 1962)) (U)

[redacted] has been attending NAACP meetings in order to retain his membership in the NAACP and his membership on the [redacted] of the [redacted] Chapter. It is to be noted there are twenty-one members on the Executive Board.

(DN T-4 (3/12/63)) (U)

The Denver Branch, NAACP picketed the appearance of General WALKER in Denver on March 26, 1963, on orders from Headquarters. [redacted] who had discussed this matter at NAACP meetings, had nothing to do with the NAACP plans to picket WALKER. All those individuals who were representing NAACP in the picket line had picket signs which were marked with the initials "NAACP" to differentiate them from other groups. The Denver Chapter, NAACP on March 26, 1963, turned down any assistance from [redacted] who volunteered to help NAACP in its picketing of General WALKER. b6 b7C

(DN T-4 (3/26/63)) (U)

At a CP meeting held May 22, 1963, the members of the group were urged to join the NAACP, if possible.

(DN T-1 (6/4/63)) (U)

At a Denver Branch, SWP meeting held June 22, 1963, [redacted] was urged to work with the NAACP in connection with a planned civil rights march. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (7/1/63)) (U)

At the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held June 26, 1963, one of the assignments given to [redacted] was to work in NAACP.

(DN T-1 (7/1/63)) (U)

E. FRIENDS OF SNCC (STUDENTS NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE)

A leaflet was distributed on May 19, 1963, entitled "Friends of SNCC," 2390 Birch Street, Denver, Colorado. The leaflet urges collection of clothing and food to be sent to aid the Mississippi Summer Project. It also reported that [redacted] and the Freedom Singers would appear in Colorado in the near future. [redacted]

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(DN T-3 (5/19/64)) (U)

On June 29, 1964, [redacted] volunteered the information that [redacted] was solicited by [redacted] to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project. [redacted] and [redacted] appeared at the First Universalist Church, Denver, Colorado.

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On August 16, 1964, Reverend RUSSELL WILLIAMS reported he was the Coordinator of SNCC and was collecting money and books to send to College Springs, Mississippi.

"Denver Post" (8/16/64)

[redacted] as of October 7, 1964, was no longer connected with CORE but is very active in the Friends of SNCC. This organization (Friends of SNCC) has no function in Denver; however, it is centered at the Inner-City Protestant Church, of which [redacted]

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DN T-10 (10/7/64)

There is a report that [redacted] the Friends of SNCC [redacted] the possibility of [redacted] picketing the Federal Building in Denver, Colorado.

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(DN T-3 (10/13/64)) (U)

[redacted] has been described above.

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DN 100-8997

b6
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As of October 20, 1964, the [redacted] is [redacted] and [redacted] is [redacted] The group has [redacted] members.

(DN T-4 (10/20/64)) (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. [redacted] acted as [redacted] and an organizing committee was appointed. b6 b7C

[redacted] has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers: b6 b7C

[redacted], Chairman
[redacted], Secretary
[redacted] Treasurer

[redacted] has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

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A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC and according to [redacted], who was [redacted] of this organization, it is no longer in existence.

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APPENDIX

MILITANT FORUM

On November 20, 1961, a source advised the "Militant Forum" is the name used for a discussion and lecture group sponsored by and under the direction of members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), to promote meetings open to the public which are held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, SWP, 1227 California Street, Denver, Colorado. Source advised that printed announcements concerning meetings of the "Militant Forum" indicate the group is under the auspices of "The Militant."

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DN-100-8997

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 19, 1964, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

DN-100-8997

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-8997

Denver, Colorado
October 29, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, DENVER DIVISION

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated October 29, 1964, at Denver

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

two of the members, including [redacted] had been attending as guests at the various CORE meetings. [redacted] reported [redacted] applied for membership in CORE. b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (8/5/63) (U)

At a CP meeting held [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] there were discussions held regarding drawing up a leaflet urging the Denver City Council to pass an ordinance to set up a Police Review Board to review Police brutality. It was noted at this meeting that an organization known as the Committee Against Police Brutality (CAPB) had been active in the protest against Police brutality in the City of Denver. One of the members of the CP present was urged to work as a CP member with CAPB. This source indicated that [redacted] was a member of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

(DN T-1 (7/24/64) (U)

A characterization of the CAPB is part of the Appendix to this report.

(Additional information regarding the CAPB appears in Sections II and III of this report).

3. Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

[redacted] during the month of [redacted] 1964, has been distributing at civil rights meetings in the City of Denver a pamphlet entitled "Program to End Ghettos and Fight Poverty." The leaflet bears the information that it was issued by the CP of the USA and also bears the address P.O. Box 55, Highlands Station, Denver, Colo., 80211. This leaflet bears the following sentence: b6 b7C

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY

The Committee Against Police Brutality was started in Denver, Colorado, in July, 1963, to protest brutality on the part of the Denver Police Department. Picket lines and demonstrations have been organized by the Committee at the Denver Police Department building and the Denver City and County Building.

[redacted] who is neither a member of the Communist Party nor Socialist Workers Party is [redacted] of the Committee as of [redacted] however, it has no membership, although it solicits support from Denver citizens of minority groups. The Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, as well as the Denver Communist Party group, has directed its members to work with and attempt to direct activities of this Committee.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/12 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: SW

CHARACTER OF CASE: b6 b7C

IS CL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

1-16-85 Classified by SP2 TM Declassify on: OADR CAH/77 CIV 999 CLM (U)

~~CLASSIFIED BY DEPARTMENT SECURITY COMMITTEE DATE: 3-12-87 tm~~

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

(U) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (DEA) AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Yes DATE 8/28/64 (U)

LEAD:

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
NO T-1 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)

b7D

Just to NO, to NY 11/17/64 SFP/gmm

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) RM
1 - New York (RM)
3 - New Orleans (100-17122)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 23 1970

100-442529-290 REC-38

6 NOV 03 1964

STOLEN

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 11-6-64
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: P/S
BY	BY: SERites

NOTATIONS

(U) Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/lmw
Reason - FCIM
Date of Review 10/30/84 1-24-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classified by 5668 SLD/TCB
Declassify on: OADR
1-24-86

60 NOV 13 1964

67 DEC 7 1964

Rm 808 R. 8B

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

b6
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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
NO T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U)
NO T-3 is CG 5824-S* (U)	Characterization of HOSEA HUDSON
NO T-4 is NY 694-S* (U)	Characterization of HUNTER PITTS ODELL
NO T-5 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization of [redacted] (U)
NO T-6 is [redacted] (source of information)	Characterizations of [redacted]
NO T-7 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization of JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
NO T-8 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
NO T-9 is [redacted] (request)	100-759-1A

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified Secret since it contains information furnished by [redacted] (U) the disclosure of which could easily result in the identification of this informant of continued value and compromise the future effectiveness of this informant [redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NO (100-17122) /sw

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It is to be noted that the headquarters of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) is located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and that this organization is not a membership organization, but relies on the contributions of individuals throughout the United States for its operating funds. The SCEF has been interested in and active in various phases of the integration movement in various localities throughout the United States and a summary of the activities and interests of the organization has been included in this report. However, no information concerning any subversive information or information concerning contributors residing in other areas of the country has been included in this report.

-C*-
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: NEW ORLEANS b6 b7C
Date: OCTOBER 30, 1964

File Number: 100-17122 Bufile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~ (U)
97,021
Class. & Ext. By SP/BJJ/mw
(U) Reason - FCIM II, 1-24-2
Date of Review 10/30/84 100-185

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

(U) Communist Party (CP) members urged during 4/62 to join mass organizations, to maintain close contact with leaders of these organizations, to get them to follow CP line and to get members of organizations registered to vote. CP members instructed in event schools in E. Baton Rouge, Iberville and Pointe Coupee Parishes integrated, to contact parents of Negro children to persuade them to register their children in a white school. Subsequently, during 7/63, it was decided CP should take direct action re integration of schools in East Baton Rouge Parish by contacting Negro members of Bi-Racial Committee formed by Mayor. SARGEANT CAULFIELD, CP member, reportedly worked with CORE in setting up Bi-Racial Committee, Pointe Coupee Parish and reportedly elected to Bi-Racial Committee. CP members urged to join CORE for purpose of getting CORE to send CAULFIELD to National Democratic Convention. CAULFIELD subsequently claimed elected by CORE to attend National Democratic Convention, but stated did not attend because CP had forbidden him to go. CI stated CAULFIELD is not known to be member of CORE and believes CAULFIELD's claims of activities in CORE was for purpose of persuading CP to do mass work in other organizations. CAULFIELD met with HUNTER PITTS ODELL in Atlanta in 5/62 and CAULFIELD offered position as full time organizer for MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.'s Organization in getting Negroes registered in Pointe Coupee and East Carroll Parishes, Louisiana. No information developed of any activity by CAULFIELD. [redacted] b6 b7C to contact CP members in State of La., issued instructions to CAULFIELD to combine Voters League in Lettsworth, La. area with Peoples Defense League and in NAACP [redacted] stated the CP plans to [redacted] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Classified by: SP/BJJ/mw
Declassify on: OADR
27-C-V-99610
08-12-2015 56825 USDOJ/FBI 12-31-84

Georgia

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16—74625-1 GPO

GROUP 4
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

work in the NAACP. (C) (U) Literature with writings of MARX, LENIN and other communist philosphers, seized by local authorities, Clinton, La., at residence used as CORE headquarters in voter registration drive. Activities in an integration movement of SCEF, headquartered, New Orleans, La., set forth. List of officers of organization and subversive information set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings.

No information developed.

2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings.

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on May 28, 1962 that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on April 4, 1962, SARGEANT CAULFIELD, known to the informant as a member of the CP, announced that every member of the CP should join mass organizations, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Capital Chamber of Commerce, (for Negroes) or the Voters League, the purpose being to attempt to urge each and every member of these organizations to register to vote. CAULFIELD said that in addition, the CP members should try to maintain close contact with the leaders of these organizations and try to get them to follow the CP line wherever possible, without the organization's leaders knowing the identities of the CP members as such. CAULFIELD also stated that the CP members (C) (U)

should be on the alert to avoid any "sell out" by the leaders of these Negro organizations to the white people's interest. CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NO T-1 advised on May 28, 1962 that HOSEA HERMAN HUDSON attended a Communist Party meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on May 26, 1962. HUDSON announced that he came to Louisiana to arrange for full time CP workers to do both CP and mass organization work. He stated that the main purpose of his visit was to encourage the registration of more members in the CP and to get all eligible Negroes registered to vote. HUDSON said that the CP members present at the meeting should pass the word along that Negroes should not accept free transportation to northern cities, which was being encouraged by the Citizens Council. (U)

Confidential informant [NO T-3] advised that at the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, held in New York City, December 10 - 13, 1959, HUDSON attended the convention. He was defeated for re-election to the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on August 23, 1962, that at a CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on August 6, 1962, a discussion was had on the role of the CP in East Baton Rouge, Iberville and Pointe Coupee Parishes, Louisiana, in the event the schools in those parishes were integrated. It was decided that CP members should check precincts and wards in which Negro school children live to determine the location of the nearest school and in the event a white school was determined to be the nearest one, the CP members should contact the parents of the Negro children to get them to register their children in the white school. It was stated that this should be done as a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) activity not identified with the CP and should be handled through contact with [redacted] of the NAACP in [redacted] (U)

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Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on July 19, 1963, that at a CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on July 15, 1963, a discussion was had on the integration of schools in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana and it was decided (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

that the CP should take direct action and contact Negro members of the Bi-Racial Committee, which was set up by the Mayor of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (C) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-2 advised on April 16, 1964, that during conversation with SARGEANT CAULFIELD on April 5, 1964, CAULFIELD said that he had been busy in his area working with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on voter registration. (C) (U)

3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media.

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) A voter registration drive, Pointe Coupee and East Carroll Parishes, Louisiana by CORE, 1963-64

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on September 18, 1963, that at a CP meeting held in Lettsworth, Louisiana, on August 7, 1963, CAULFIELD announced that he had been requested by a representative of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to participate in a voter registration drive in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana, but he declined to do so. (C) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on September 18, 1963, that during the CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on August 26, 1963, a discussion was held regarding the voter registration drive and demonstrations being conducted by CORE in Clinton, Louisiana, Hammond, Louisiana and Plaquemine, Louisiana. It was decided by those in attendance that the CP should follow these activities very closely. SARGEANT CAULFIELD said he would check on the activities in Clinton and Plaquemine, Louisiana and he designated [redacted] a CP member, to follow and report on activities in Port Allen, Louisiana and (U) (C) b6 b7C

New Roads, Louisiana. (C) (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on September 18, 1963, that SARGEANT CAULFIELD attended a meeting sponsored by CORE in Plaquemine, Louisiana on September 2, 1963. At the conclusion of the meeting, CAULFIELD remained in Plaquemine, Louisiana to [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on November 13, 1963, that at a CP meeting held in Lettsworth, Louisiana on October 4, 1963, SARGEANT CAULFIELD announced he had joined with CORE in Pointe Coupee Parish and was assisting them when CORE representatives had to contact Parish officials. CAULFIELD said that a committee was to be organized to go before the Parish Police Jury and request that a Bi-Racial Committee be organized. CAULFIELD indicated he would probably be a member of this committee. (C) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on November 13 1963 that a CP meeting was held in Smithfield, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, on October 25, 1963. CAULFIELD announced he was going to work with CORE in Pointe Coupee Parish. CAULFIELD said that he had to "fight" the local ministers in order to be appointed to the committee which would call on the Pointe Coupee Parish Police Jury concerning the formation of a Bi-Racial Committee. (C) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on November 13, 1963 that at a meeting of the CP held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 12, 1963, CAULFIELD announced that a meeting was held in New Roads, Louisiana, on November 11, 1963 for the purpose of selecting one Negro from each ward in Pointe Coupee Parish for membership on a Bi-Racial Committee, which was to be formed by the Police Jury. CAULFIELD stated he was elected to represent his (CAULFIELD's) ward on the Bi-Racial Committee and he thought he could "manuever" the Negro members of this Committee. (C) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on February 26, 1964, that SARGEANT CAULFIELD went to Greensburg, Louisiana, on February 1, 1964 intending to meet with CORE representatives from all over the State of Louisiana who had called a "spring board" meeting to encourage an organizational drive throughout (C)

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the State of Louisiana. CAULFIELD said he was unable to locate the meeting place. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on May 26, 1964, that during a CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on April 26, 1964, SARGEANT CAULFIELD urged CP members in attendance to join CORE for the purpose of endeavoring to get CORE to send CAULFIELD to the National Democratic Convention during the summer. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on June 23, 1964, that at a CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on June 21, 1964, SARGEANT CAULFIELD reported he had attended a CORE meeting in Plaquemine, Louisiana on June 13, 1964, at which meeting he was one of three "freedom delegates" elected to go to the National Democratic Convention and to ask that the Democratic Convention recognize them as delegates to the Convention. When CAULFIELD is able to obtain transportation, he attends CORE meetings in Plaquemine, New Roads and Greensburg, Louisiana, as part of mass work for the CP. The informant stated that CAULFIELD holds no position in CORE and that CAULFIELD had not participated in any picketing or any demonstrations conducted by CORE. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on August 25, 1964 that to his knowledge, SARGEANT CAULFIELD stated that he was not a member of CORE, but that CAULFIELD did attend meetings sponsored by CORE. The informant advised that to his knowledge, CORE did not have any membership as such in the State of Louisiana and [redacted] was the only member of CORE he knew [redacted] was also the only officer of CORE in the State of Louisiana that he knew. The informant stated that CAULFIELD did not hold any position in CORE but that [redacted] The informant stated that [redacted] is not a member of the CP and has never attended any CP meetings in [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

The informant stated that CAULFIELD advised that he was not going to the National Democratic Convention with CORE as he had been forbidden to do so by the CP. The informant (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

did not believe that CAULFIELD had been selected by CORE to go to the Convention and that CAULFIELD had made these representations to the informant in order to get the informant into mass work in attending meetings with the NAACP and other organizations. (U)

(B) Desegregation demonstrations E. Feliciana Parish, Clinton, Louisiana, 1963

Congress of Racial Equality

[redacted] Field Worker, CORE, Clinton, Louisiana, advised on October 12, 1963 that Deputy Sheriff [redacted] of the E. Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office and [redacted] City of Clinton, Louisiana, appeared at the residence of [redacted] Clinton, Louisiana, which was being used by CORE as their headquarters. Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and [redacted] were endeavoring to locate [redacted] a field worker for CORE at Clinton, Louisiana. When they were informed that [redacted] had left the residence, they departed and subsequently returned with a search warrant and searched the residence. According to [redacted] and [redacted] searched the room CORE had been using in the residence and removed books and CORE literature.

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Congress of Racial Equality

An article in the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, newspaper, "Morning Advocate", dated November 6, 1963, and entitled "Red Propaganda Expected to Figure in Move on CORE", stated that a box with several books written by communists and notes and letters referring to "The Revolution" were seized in a raid on Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Headquarters in Clinton, Louisiana, last month. The town and parish hope that the material in the box will help get an injunction in state court against CORE and its agents. Publications inside the box include works of MARX, LENIN and other communist philosophers. The publications include "Critique of the Gotha Programme" by KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS. The book was published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow. Also published in Moscow was a copy of "Marx--Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844." Other publications seized include "Paths in Eutopia" which carries chapters on Leninist and Marxist philosophies and "Philosophy and Myths--Karl Marx." The notes include such messages as "Let us make the Civil Rights Revolution a peoples revolution" and "Please don't get caught by the cops with your

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valise." A chart purporting to show the organization of a CORE task force down into and including the grammar school level also is among the data seized. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The article further states that Clinton and East Feliciana Parish want to place all this material into the record and question more than twenty CORE witnesses regarding the town's application for an injunction. The Federal U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered all proceedings halted until it decides whether it has jurisdiction over the Clinton case but state plans are to proceed on November 12, 1963, in spite of the state order.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on May 28, 1962, that at a CP meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 27, 1962, HOSEA HERMAN HUDSON announced that there should be at least two full time workers in each parish in Louisiana who would devote all of their energy to get all eligible Negroes to vote. HUDSON said that workers would be paid $75 per week plus expenses, however, he said he did not know that this amount of money could be raised. HUDSON explained to CP members present that the CP had appropriated some money for mass work in the South, however, he told an individual attending the meeting who was not a member of the CP, that the money would come from MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.'s Group. HUDSON said that CAULFIELD had agreed to accompany him to Atlanta to meet with HUNTER PITTS ODELL to find out how much money could be raised for full time registration workers in Louisiana and that ODELL would decide who should be designated to lead the voter registration movement in Louisiana. (X) (U)

MARTIN LUTHER KING is President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

(X) Confidential informant NO T-4 advised in July, 1962 (X) (U) that as of that period, HUNTER PITTS ODELL was considered by the CP, USA as being a member of its National Committee.

O'DELL

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Confidential informant NO T-2 advised on May 26, 1962 that MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. had organized a large "right to vote" movement [redacted] felt it was a good organization since the political advancement of the colored people was necessary. [redacted] HUNTER PITTS ODELL were giving KING all of the help that they could. [redacted] CAULFIELD to meet an official of the KING organization because with CAULFIELD's numerous contacts among the Negroes in Pointe Coupee Parish, CAULFIELD could play an important role in the "right to vote" movement. [redacted] MARTIN LUTHER KING's aim was to have every Negro in the South, who is eligible to vote, registered. (X)

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Confidential informant NO T-2 on June 1, 1962, advised that SARGEANT CAULFIELD announced on May 30, 1962 that he had visited HUNTER PITTS ODELL in Atlanta, Georgia, and that ODELL was second in command in the organization of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. CAULFIELD stated that ODELL offered him $1,000 per month, which would include cost of living expenses, to organize Pointe Coupee and East Carroll Parishes and get every Negro in these Parishes registered to vote. CAULFIELD indicated that in Pointe Coupee Parish, he would have to re-activate the NAACP and that it would be difficult in other parishes because there were no chapters of the NAACP in some areas. (X)

Confidential informant NO T-1 on July 26, 1962 advised that SARGEANT CAULFIELD had not mentioned anything about going to work getting Negroes to vote through activities in the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and had not been doing very much in that regard since CAULFIELD was employed full time for a swimming pool company. (X) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on October 3, 1962 that he had received information on September 23, 1962 that SARGEANT CAULFIELD had gone to West Baton Rouge Parish for the MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. movement to get Negroes registered to vote. (X) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on October 26, 1962 that at a CP meeting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on October 23, 1962, SARGEANT CAULFIELD discussed the MARTIN LUTHER KING (X) (U)

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movement. CAULFIELD reported that he had been the guest speaker at a meeting in Port Allen, Louisiana, where he discussed the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and that several of the persons in attendance disagreed with the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement. As a result of this, CAULFIELD stated he had decided not to work on the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement for a while in West Baton Rouge Parish, but would confine his activities to Pointe Coupee Parish. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-2 advised on July 21, 1964, that [redacted] SARGEANT CAULFIELD instructed CAULFIELD to combine the Voters League in the Lettsworth area which covers nineteen districts with the Peoples Defense League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). CAULFIELD was instructed to take an active part in policymaking but not to assume an active part in an open leadership position. He was instructed to have someone he can trust who would be militant enough to carry out his policies. (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] said that voter registration is the most important issue now. The informant said that, according to

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[redacted] it appears he feels Reverend KING's organization has lost its place in the Negro people's movement or it does not appeal to the CP anymore. According to the informant, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has overplayed the "sit-ins" and that any northern group would retard the progress of the Negro people. [redacted] said the NAACP is the organization now and that the CP plans to work in the NAACP. (X)

Confidential informant NO T-5 advised on May 4, 1964, that on the evening of May 2, 1964, a going away party was held in Brooklyn, New York, for JAMES M. STAFFORD and his wife. This STAFFORD is the person who played the piano at the 40th anniversary celebration of "The Worker", held at Carnegie Hall, New York City. (X) (U)

Confidential informant NO T-3 advised on August 14, 1964, that "The Worker", March 11, 1962, page 2, column 3, contained an article on the 38th anniversary celebration of "The Worker", held at Carnegie Hall, New York City. The article states that one JAMES STAFFORD, who won an international price in Mexico three years ago, was heartily encored. (X) (U)

NO (100-17122) /sw

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(B) SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The October, 1964 issue of "The Southern Patriot", official publication of the SCEF, lists the business of SCEF as Suite 408, 822 Perdido Street, editorial offices 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, and the office of publication, 150 Tenth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee.

This issue of "The Southern Patriot" shows that the SCEF, Inc., is dedicated to ending segregation and discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin.

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Alabama Executive Director of the SCEF, in testimony before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, in March, 1954, at New Orleans, Louisiana, testified that the SCEF has no membership, but solicits contributions for its operating finances.

The October 19, 1964 issue of "The Southern Patriot" lists the following officers of the organization:

Aubrey W. Williams
President-Emeritus
AUBREY W. WILLIAMS

President
FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH

Vice-Presidents
JOHN M. COE — John M. Coe
BISHOP CHARLES E. GOLDEN
MODJESKA M. SIMKINS — New York — South Carolina

Treasurer
BENJAMIN E. SMITH

Special Consultant
ELLA J. BAKER

Secretary
JESSIE P. GUZMAN

Assistant Secretary
CLARICE CAMPBELL

U.S.A.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Executive Director
JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Editor
ANNE BRADEN

Field Organizers
CARL BRADEN
JOHN R. SALTER, Jr.

Eastern Representative
WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH

JOHN BUTLER of Dallas, Texas, identified in testimony before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on March 19, 1954, at New Orleans, Louisiana, as a former Communist Party member, testified that he was introduced to AUBREY WILLIAMS in 1942 as "Comrad WILLIAMS," that he participated with WILLIAMS in a "conference" of communist affairs about one month later, and had heard WILLIAMS mentioned often as a communist.

PAUL CROUCH, identified at the same hearing as a former Communist Party organizer, testified that he was introduced to WILLIAMS by HERBERT BENJAMIN, whom he identified as a charter member of the Communist Party as one of the "Chief National Leaders." CROUCH further testified that he would not have made statements to WILLIAMS unless "I had been informed that he was a secret member."

[redacted] advised [redacted] that during a conversation, [redacted] stated that he was not a communist and would not join the CP because he would not put [redacted] said he went along with a lot of the CP policies and believed their philosophy and principals are right, but would never resort to violence against his country. [redacted] asked [redacted] if he would say he was a fellow traveler and after some thought, said "I believe I can be rightly defined as such." b6 b7C b7D

Confidential informant NO T-6 made available on August 5, 1964, [redacted]

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

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OTHER PER COURT ORDER

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On [redacted] orally admitted to Special Agents of the FBI that [redacted]

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[redacted]

The SNYC, the American Peace Crusade and the Civil Rights Congress have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

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Confidential informant NO T-6 made available on August 5, 1964. [redacted]

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

Louisville

Confidential informant NO T-7 advised on June 25, 1963 that JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI's name was mentioned in connection with a CP fund drive at a Bi-Monthly State Committee meeting of the CP in New Orleans in approximately October or November, 1952. It was stated that DOMBROWSKI had pledged some money, amount not recalled, to the CP fund drive.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NO (100-17122) /sw

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JOHN BUTLER, a witness before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee hearing on the Southern Conference Educationl Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana, during March, 1954, testified that he had met JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI one night in July, 1942 in a hotel room in Birmingham, Alabama, after a CP meeting, and that DOMBROWSKI had been introduced to him as a party member. BUTLER testified that ALTON LAWRENCE, known to him as a member of the CP had told him that DOMBROWSKI was one of the upper ten communists in the United States.

PAUL CROUCH, testified as a witness before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee hearings on the Southern Conference Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana, during March, 1954, that he had known DOMBROWSKI from 1937 to 1938 until April, 1947. He testified that in April, 1947, during an automobile ride with DOMBROWSKI, DOMBROWSKI spoke of the revolutionary movement in the United States and sang "the Internationale". CROUCH further testified that he had meetings with DOMBROWSKI at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, which he had operated in close cooperation with the CP. CROUCH testified that he knew DOMBROWSKI as a man under CP discipline.

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), in Louisville, Kentucky, on December, 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a State Sedition Statute, testified that CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN, his wife, were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to December, 1954, which was during the period of her, AHEARN's, CP membership.

Confidential informant NO T-8 advised on October 26, 1959, that [redacted]

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[redacted] b7D

By letter dated October 20, 1959, FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) wrote to [redacted], that he was enclosing a SWP pamphlet telling "what it is - what it stands for." The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b6 b7C

[redacted], advised on July 17, 1963, that while a student at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, he met [redacted] 1961 on one occasion at [redacted] stated during his conversation with [redacted] commented that he was a communist. b6 b7C b7D

U.S.A.+

LOUIS BUDENS, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker" and a self-admitted member of the CP, USA, prior to 1945, advised on February 5, 1948, that he was informed in 1944 by a member of the Political Committee, that Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH was under CP discipline.

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast communist newspaper, suspended publication on January 15, 1958.

Articles appearing in the January, 1963 through October, 1964 issues of "The Southern Patriot", official publication of the SCEF and literature distributed by the SCEF which was made available by confidential informant [NO T-9], between the dates October 15, 1962 and April 3, 1964, reveal that the SCEF has expressed interest in and engaged in the following activities in regard to the racial movement: (4)(W)

1) Has been active in raising bail funds in connection with the Albany, Georgia, integration movement;

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2) Has protested violence directed against Civil Rights leaders in north Louisiana;

3) Has urged its supporters to protest to public officials concerning persons enjoining in State Court, Tallagea, Alabama;

4) Has urged action by the U. S. Attorney General in the bombing of the Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, and has conducted fund raising campaign to repair damage to church;

5) Protested arrest of persons delivering relief shipments to Delta area of Mississippi;

6) Sponsored conference "Time for Action in the mid-South", Norfolk, Virginia (April 26-27, 1963) which included workshops on voting, civil liberties, job opportunities and how to enter segregated schools, housing and public facilities;

7) Has urged protest to federal and state officials of persons arrested in integration demonstrations, Birmingham, Alabama, Chapel Hill, North Carolina and Danville, Virginia;

8) Has urged supporters to protest to federal and state officials the harassment of ROBERT ZELLNER, student, Non-Violent Coordinating Committee field worker by Alabama authorities;

9) Has urged supporters to work diligently for passage of civil rights legislation;

10) Has provided bail bonds for persons arrested in connection with integration demonstrations in McComb, Mississippi, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Tallagea, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, Danville, Virginia, DeKalb County, Alabama, Monroe, North Carolina, Albany, Georgia, Dougherty County, Georgia, and Laurel, Mississippi;

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11) Has urged supporters of SCEF and civil rights organizations to participate in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

A P P E N D I X

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

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"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 2, 1964, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

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On June 2, 1964, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

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The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -C

Reference: New Orleans report of SA [redacted], dated October 30, 1964

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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movement. CAULFIELD reported that he had been the guest speaker at a meeting in Port Allen, Louisiana, where he discussed the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and that several of the persons in attendance disagreed with the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement. As a result of this, CAULFIELD stated he had decided not to work on the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement for a while in West Baton Rouge Parish, but would confine his activities to Pointe Coupee Parish. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on July 19, 1963, that during a CP meeting held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on July 15, 1963, a discussion was held concerning the role of the CP in the movement aided by MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. During the discussion the question was asked if Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING had ever been a member of the CP and SARGEANT CAULFIELD volunteered to get an answer from HUNTER PITTS ODELL to this question. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-1 advised on September 18, 1963, that SARGEANT CAULFIELD had not made any contact with HUNTER PITTS ODELL to determine if MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. had ever been a member of the CP and the informant doubted if CAULFIELD would in fact, ever actually contact ODELL regarding KING's possible former CP membership. (U)

Confidential informant NO T-2 advised on July 21, 1964, that [redacted] SARGEANT CAULFIELD [redacted] instructed CAULFIELD to combine the Voters League in the Lettsworth area which covers nineteen districts with the Peoples Defense League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). CAULFIELD was instructed to take an active part in policymaking but not to assume an active part in an open leadership position. He was instructed to have someone he can trust who would be militant enough to carry out his policies. (U)

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[redacted] said that voter registration is the most important issue now. The informant said that, according to

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/2/64 - 10/26/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY jmm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

[redacted] b6 b7C

REFERENCE

Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report has been classified "Confidential" since info furnished by WF T-1 through WF T-4; WF T-6 through WF T-12; WF T-14 through WF T-18; WF T-20; WF T-21 and WF T-23 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-1 is WF 1104-S*	b7D
WF T-2 is WF 1302-S*	
WF T-3 is [redacted]	

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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5 NOV 1964

EX-112 REC-64 EX-102

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AAGs Yeagley & Marshall, Secret Service			
Request Recd.			ONI, OSD, G-2	
Date Fwd.	11/18/64			
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0	1-Ci, 0742, 0142N, 8-142		
By	RCR 11/18/64			

Notations

LEAD SEC.

69 DEC 30 1964

WFO 100-43710

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INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source		File Where Located
WF T-4 is	Describe G. MEYERS,	
WF T-5 is (by request)	Describe C. GIFT and B. FELTER	
WF T-6 is		100-42116-242-262
WF T-7 is WF 990-S*		
WF T-8 is		100-42116-270-419
WF T-9-is		100-42116-263-448
WF T-10 is		
WF T-11 is	Describe C. LIGHTFOOT	
WF T-12 is		100-42116-419
WF T-13 is protect	Describe WEICHBROD, H. WINIK, E. WEISSER,	
WF T-14 is	Describe	
WF T-15 is NY 694-S	Describe J. FORER, L.	
WF T-16 is 1062-S*	Describe J. CHANDLER	
WF T-17 is	Describe	
WF T-18 is	Describe	

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Identity of Source		File Where Located
WF T-19 is [redacted]	Describe [redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
WF T-20 is [redacted]	Describe [redacted]	
WF T-21 is WF 1491-S*		
WF T-22 is [redacted]	Describe [redacted]	
WF T-23 is [redacted]	Describe J. CHANDLER	

COMMUNIST PARTY POLICY AND STRATEGY

CP policy in this area in all matters, including racial matters, is made in Baltimore. The CP in this area, for all practical purposes, as far as organized CP activity is concerned, is limited to one man, WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, the CP Chairman for Washington, D. C. There has been one CP club here, including JOHNSON and two others. However, one of the other members has been [redacted] and the other is [redacted] JOHNSON meets regularly with the District Board in Baltimore. In reporting to the Board on the status of the CP here, however, he admitted that there is no CP here except him. In April, 1964, in evaluating the CP in Washington, D. C., for the District Board, JOHNSON said that most of the comrades were either dead or had moved away. He said others are not taking part in anything. He thought that maybe with more time and with more talk the CP will get moving in Washington, D. C. In May, 1964, GEORGE MEYERS, the CP District Chairman, came to Washington, D. C., to discuss the distribution of a CP leaflet in Washington, D. C. The CP members in Washington, D. C., were unwilling to publicly distribute the literature with the exception of JOHNSON, who did participate with CP members in Baltimore in the distribution of the CP leaflet on poverty in Washington, D. C., on May 31, 1964.

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MEYERS has also lamented the lack of response he gets in Washington, D. C., in his efforts to get funds. WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, as a matter of fact, has been attacked for his procrastination and lack of activity to the point of a recommendation to remove him from the District Board. However, MEYERS ruled that JOHNSON had been duly elected to the Board and would stay.

In regard to this tendency on the part of JOHNSON "sit tight" and do nothing, on January 14, 1963, [redacted] b7D advised that GEORGE MEYERS instructed that the CP in Washington, D. C., should discuss the "race riot" which had taken place at D. C. Stadium on Thanksgiving Day, 1962. MEYERS wanted the CP in Washington, D. C. to come up with a CP statement for the public about this incident.

"The Evening Star" newspaper, 11/29/62, Page D1, reflected that on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, a brawl broke out at a football game at D. C. Stadium after an Eastern High School player ran out on to the field after being ejected from the game which St. John's High School won, 20 - 7. The article stated that St. John's is virtually all white while Eastern High School is predominately Negro. An "outside committee" was named to investigate the causes of the brawl. The article stated that more than 40 persons were hurt in the violence at the stadium, several of them seriously.

Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] knew of any b7D discussion about the incident by the CP in Washington, D.C., and knew nothing about an attempt at making a statement concerning the incident. No public statement appeared in the press.

Perhaps MEYERS' instructions were not carried out because of the report of the special investigating committee on the incident. More than likely, however, it was the result of the procrastination and lack of activity of the leadership and membership of the CP in Washington, D. C.

Concerning the report of the special committee, mentioned above, "The Washington Daily News," 1/9/63, Page 2, contained an article about the report on the Thanksgiving Day riot at D. C. Stadium by a special committee. The article reported that the committee report criticized the D. C. Police, the public schools, and the sponsors of the game. On the issue of racism, the report disclosed that "there was evidence of racial prejudice among attackers during the riot... the hoodlums who went on a rampage would have attacked supporters

of any victorious team. Yet, fostered by the hoodlums who were a very small minority of the city's Negro population, the stadium fracas loomed as a serious racial conflict - pitting angry Negroes against whites - and impaired the city's community relations."

Because of the status of the local CP, described above, there is no communist policy or strategy in racial matters, or in anything else, except what instructions JOHNSON individually received from GEORGE MEYERS or the District Board.

Therefore, there is no info on communist policy or strategy in racial matters being reported by WFO. Baltimore's report will cover these items for WFO, too, because that is where the policy and strategy for this area comes from.

LEADS

BALTIMORE (Information)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

One copy of this report is being furnished Baltimore for info since that office is origin on the CP District of which Washington, D. C., is part.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: Washington, D. C. b6 b7C
Date: 10/30/64

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

GEORGE MEYERS, District CP Chairman, planned to attend the March on Washington in August, 1963, to observe with two local CP members. Two other local CP members observed the March. Jewish Culture Society sponsored a meeting in October, 1963, on topic "Problems of the Jewish-Negro Relations." Meeting on civil rights held at American University in October, 1963. Although sponsored by an A.U. student group, WACAHUAC did most of the organizing work for the meeting. This meeting interrupted by members of American Nazi Party. Party to raise funds for SNCC held at home of [redacted] [redacted] has contributed financially to CP. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and [redacted] attended NAACP convention in WDC in June, 1964. Party for Mississippi Summer Project held 7/18/63 at home of former CP member. Meeting to support Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party held 8/12/64 at home of two other former CP members. Local CP Chairman said in April, 1964, that he was working with a civil rights group in Washington, D. C. Bail money apparently for cases in Mississippi raised in WDC area by JOSEPH FORER. Two former CP members contributed.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

WFO 100-43710

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and other Organizations

A. March on Washington, August 28, 1963

"The Sunday Star" newspaper, August 25, 1963, Page A1, contained an article concerning the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. The article stated that Washington, D. C., was about ready to receive an estimated 100,000 or more persons coming to Washington to march under a banner calling for equal job rights and freedom for Negroes.

The leaders of the March on Washington stated that the purpose of the March was to redress racial grievances and to help resolve an American crisis. This crisis, they said, was born of the twin evils of racism and economic deprivation... which rob all people, Negro and white, of dignity, self respect and freedom. The leaders stated that these evils impose a special burden on the Negro, who is denied the right to vote, economically exploited, refused access to public accommodations, subjected to inferior education, and relegated to substandard ghetto housing. They also stated that discrimination in education and apprenticeship training renders Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and other minority helpless in our mechanized industrial society.

The article stated that the leaders of the March stated that the March was to demonstrate, massively and dramatically, their unalterable opposition to these forces - and to their century-long robbery of the American people.

The article stated that the marchers had ten demands. Top on the list was "comprehensive and effective civil rights legislation to guarantee all Americans access to all public accommodations, decent housing, adequate and integrated education and the right to vote."

The article continued that the marchers also demanded withholding of federal funds from all programs in which discrimination existed; the desegregation of all school districts in 1963; the reduction of congressional representation for states where citizens are disenfranchised; a new executive order banning discrimination and all housing supported by federal funds; authority for the Attorney General to institute injunctive suits when any constitutional right is violated; a massive federal program to train and place all unemployed Negroes and white workers "on meaningful and dignified jobs at decent wages."

The article stated that there were additional demands for a National Minimum Wage Act that "will give all Americans a decent standard of living"; a Broadened Fair Labor Standards Act to "include all areas of employment which are presently excluded"; and a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act barring discrimination by employers, contractors, employment agencies and trade unions as well as government units.

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[redacted] arrived in Washington, D. C., on August 24, 1963. He was to stay at the home of [redacted] CP member and was to participate in the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. DC

WF T-1, August 24, 1963

WF T-2, on April 20, 1963, advised that [redacted] was cooperating with HERBERT APTHEKER in a project called the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS). APTHEKER wanted to establish AIMS for the purpose of giving "Marxism a status in the United States like it has in England."

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WF T-3, on May 13, 1964, stated that HERBERT APTHEKER attended an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City on May 13, 1962. The March, 1963, edition of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA, identified APTHEKER as its editor.

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WF T-5 advised on June 19, 1963, that [redacted] were current members of the CP.

GEORGE MEYERS planned to meet at the home of [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] Together with [redacted] he planned to proceed downtown in Washington, D. C., to a point where they could observe the March on Washington on August 28, 1963.

WF T-1, August 17, 1963

WF T-4, on April 5, 1963, advised that GEORGE MEYERS was Chairman of the Maryland-District of Columbia District of the CP, USA and was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. Md. DC

CHARLES GIFT and BURTON FELTER attended the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. They did not participate in the activities but merely observed the proceedings.

WF T-6, August 30, 1963

WF T-5, on June 18, 1963, identified CHARLES GIFT and BURTON FELTER as current CP members in Washington, D. C.

B. Jewish Culture Society Meeting, October 8, 1963.

The Jewish Culture Society has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Records of the District of Columbia reflect that the Jewish Culture Society occupies the premises at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The building at 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W., is identified on its exterior with the words, "Culture Center."

WF T-7 has advised that the Jewish Culture Society is also known as the Center Committee and that the Center Committee is the "main body or focus of activity at the Center."

WF T-8 advised on October 8, 1963, that the Center Committee would sponsor a cultural meeting on October 16, 1963, at the Culture Center. The speaker would be MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, Managing Editor of "Jewish Currents."

"Jewish Currents" publication is described in the appendix.

WF T-7 advised in late October, 1963, that about 50 to 60 persons gathered at the Culture Center, 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on the evening of October 16, 1963, to hear MORRIS U. SCHAPPES speak on the topic, "Problems of the Jewish - Negro Relations."

SCHAPPES was introduced by [redacted] of the Center Committee. In introducing SCHAPPES [redacted] stated SCHAPPES was the editor of "the most heroic Jewish publication that I know, 'Jewish Currents'."

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[redacted] identified [redacted] as being known to her to be a Communist Party member as of 1949.

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The following is a summary of SCHAPPES' speech:

There are problems of Jewish-Negro relations. Negro problems are problems of the Jews. Not all Jews and Negroes get along together and conflicts naturally arise. There are those who can also mislead and divert the Negro people from concentration on the target-equality. Jews must understand the Negro people and their problems. ". . . it is to some of these problems we need to turn."

The Jewish community as a whole has been slow to recognize that there is a Negro freedom movement which is stepping up the pace for equality. "The Negro people have stepped up their pace and our answer has to be that we must keep step with you."

Approximately a year ago an article was published concerning the image of the Jew in the Negro community which provoked thought and caused a stir in "progressive circles." It caused a stir because of the way "progressive Jews had allowed themselves . . . to get soft on the Negro question, on the relationship of militant, progressive Jews to the . . . Negroes' problems."

Even before the great event of the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, "there had already begun to appear signs of the fact that the Jewish Community was beginning to do the only thing that could possibly be done in this situation, and that was to step up its activity and support the Negro people . . ." As evidence of this, there was active Jewish participation in the March on Washington from the beginning and at all levels. This participation was very conspicuous in Washington. It had a beneficial effect in awakening the Jewish press and community.

". . . I think that first of all we need to remember that whatever problems there are, whatever weaknesses we, ourselves, over the years have shown, in relation to the overall struggle of the Negro people, we were among the first. We progressive Jews of the progressive movement were among the first to see better results going back to the Twenties, to the founding of the NAACP . . . we progressive, secular, radical Jews were not afraid to be conspicuous on the side of Negro equality."

Speaking of the awakening, "while we welcomed and recognized the significance" of Jewish religious groups in the support of the Negro people, leadership came from the "unaffiliated Jews . . . non-synagogue Jews . . . had been involved in civil rights issues prior to the awakening of Jewish religious groups. And the reason I call attention to this is that while we will back and support . . . the Rabbis who have been involved in the struggle . . ., we yield to nobody" in "our" traditional approach to the problem.

The traditional approach, ". . . It is based on the basic belief that social progress in the United States in the last 30 to 40 years has been achieved only through a loose political coalition formed on picket lines, and in sit-ins, and in class struggles, and in demonstrations. . . through a coalition (of) labor, and liberal and Jew and Negro. . . and in this coalition not only have we learned politically in the last 30 years, we have learned this, that this coalition is still indispensable to progress." Neither the Jews, nor the Negroes, nor the working class can make any kind of gain unless they pool their forces in active, militant struggles together for common objectives.

When and if the coalition becomes threatened by internal conflict, then is the time to hold a "consultation" to reunite, for there are common interests of the American people which can not be advanced separately.

The Negro freedom movement is not seeking progress, for the Negroes have steadily progressed since the Emancipation Proclamation was issued 100 years ago. The Negro people are struggling for freedom and equality.

The "racists" have built a roadblock to force and humiliate the Negro, continually and unendingly, which affects living conditions and the level of civil liberties. ". . . So long as (Senator) EASTLAND heads the (Senate) Judiciary Committee, what possible justice to Negro folks can there be in our land? And, how are we going to unseat EASTLAND? . . . How are we going to replace EASTLAND? . . . So it is, you see, it is a roadblock for everybody..."

Negroes expect more of Jews than of white Christians because they know Jews have faced discrimination and persecution. The "progressive" Jewish community has always championed the cause of the Negro people for equality.

Jews as individuals should participate more generally than ever before. Jews can help Negro-Jewish relations by self-policing their actions to minimize friction. Jews can help the Negro cause by attacking "JIM CROW" local unions which practice giving preferential treatment and privileges to white workers.

They can help Negroes secure their right to vote in southern states. They can insist on equality of job opportunities for Negroes. They can help to relieve the high level of Negro unemployment in relation to white workers, and insist that more jobs are created, and better housing provided. They can insist that the Federal Government institute a crash program to help the Negro in his struggle for equality.

The Negro is not asking for preferential treatment or special privileges. All he is asking for is special attention to his problem.

C. Meeting on Civil Rights at American University, October 10, 1963

The Executive Board of the Washington Area Committee for the Abolition of the HCUA House Un-American Activities Committee (WACAHUAC), met on September 29, 1963, to decide whether the WACAHUAC should hold a planned meeting on October 10, 1963, at American University or at some local church. The meeting had been discussed by one of those present with the President of the American University Student Council who had suggested that the meeting be held at American University.

WF T-5, September 29, 1963
WF T-9, October 1, 1963

The WACAHUAC is described in the appendix.

It had been decided that the October 10, 1963, meeting at American University would be officially sponsored by the American University student group. WACAHUAC was not to officially sponsor the meeting but was to do most of the organizing work.

WF T-6, October 1, 1963

The National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), and the American Nazi Party (ANP) are all identified in the appendix.

WFO 100-43710

"The Evening Star," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D. C., on Page B-1 of its October 10, 1963, issue carried an article captioned "Contributions' Barred at AU Rights Talks." This article stated that Dr. HURST R. ANDERSON, President of American University (AU), had declared there would be no admission charge at a civil rights discussion to be held on the campus on October 10, 1963. The article continued that Dr. ANDERSON had said he was unaware until October 10, 1963, of any proposal to charge a "contribution" for the meeting, with the proceeds going to the WACAHUAC. According to the article, he stated, "We will not permit ourselves to be used by any agency or group for the sale of tickets or raising of money for any activity of a political character."

WF T-6, on October 11, 1963, advised that WACAHUAC officials had been notified by the AU president that the university would underwrite all expense involved with the meeting, including an honorarium for JAMES FORMAN, one of the speakers. Informant said WACAHUAC had been advised that there were to be no collections at the door.

The informant continued that WACAHUAC officials were apprehensive about the possibility of members of the ANP creating a disturbance at the meeting and had taken steps to arrange for people to be on the door in order to keep possible trouble makers out of the meeting. WF T-6 stated that AU authorities would not permit this, saying that the meeting was open to all.

Southern Conference Educational Fund

WF T-6 and WF T-9, on October 11, 1963, advised that a meeting featuring AUBREY WILLIAMS, President Emeritus of the SCEF, FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Secretary of the NCAHUAC and JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), as speakers, was held on October 10, 1963, at the gymnasium at AU. Informants advised this meeting was attended by in excess of 500 people, most of whom were students.

D.C.

D.C.

AUBREY WILLIAMS

JOHN BUTLER, of Dallas, Texas, identified in testimony before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on March 19, 1954, at New Orleans, Louisiana, as a former

Communist Party (CP) member, testified that he was introduced to AUBREY WILLIAMS in 1952 as "Comrade WILLIAMS;" that he participated with WILLIAMS in a "Conference" of communist affairs about one month later, and that he heard WILLIAMS mentioned often as a communist.

PAUL CROUCH, identified at the same hearing as a former CP organizer, testified that he was introduced to WILLIAMS by HERBERT BENJAMIN, whom he identified as a charter member of the CP, as one of the "chief national leaders." CROUCH testified further that he would not have made statements to WILLIAMS unless "I had been informed that he was a secret member."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed communist, in testimony on August 3, 1948, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, stated he did not know AUBREY WILLIAMS, but that he had heard communists mention WILLIAMS as a friend of the CP.

At the New Orleans Senate Subcommittee Hearing, mentioned above, WILLIAMS denied ever having been a member of the CP. At this hearing, WILLIAMS was cooperative with the Committee and answered questions pertaining to his past associations.

DC FRANK WILKINSON member of the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] a CP member from approximately [redacted] advised on [redacted] that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, California, CP as of September, 1952.

The first speaker was AUBREY WILLIAMS, who did not complete his speech due to incessant heckling on the part of members of the ANP. WF T-9 stated these individuals were spotted around the audience and several of them were ejected from the meeting after the Chairman appealed for police assistance. WF T-9 stated the heckling began by loud coughing and was followed by shouts of "Heil, Hitler" and "You communist."

WF T-6 and WF T-9 advised the next speaker was FRANK WILKINSON, who was also heckled by members of the ANP. Informants stated WILKINSON's speech attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and in it, he indicated that the success of the civil rights movement goes hand in hand with the abolition of the HCUA. WILKINSON made a long speech in which he gave biographical sketches of the members of the HCUA and in which he pointed to specific cases in the South to back up his argument.

WF T-9 stated that at one point during his speech, WILKINSON was attacked on the platform by a young woman and that it was necessary for several people to pull her off of him. This person was ejected by the police, as were several other individuals who heckled him from the floor.

WF T-6 and WF T-9 advised the third speaker, JAMES FORMAN, reviewed the activities of the SNCC and called for abolition of the HCUA. During his speech, he said HCUA is afraid of a transfer of political power in the South which would come about in certain areas where Negroes form the majority of the population.

Informants stated that FORMAN's speech was well received and that he received a standing ovation. WF T-2 added that FRANK WILKINSON's speech was rather long and many students walked out of the meeting while he was talking.

"The Washington Post and Times Herald," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C., in its issue of October 11, 1963, Page A-8, carried an article captioned, "14 Seized as Hecklers at Civil Rights Debate." This article referred to the above meeting and stated that 13 men and a girl had been arrested "in what appeared to be a well-planned attempt to sabotage a Student Association-sponsored panel discussion on 'Civil Rights and Civil Liberties'."

D. Party on April 25, 1964, to Raise Money For the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

"The Washington Post," April 27, 1964, on the first page of the Appendix Section, contained an article entitled "Gregory Predicts Social Revolution." The article stated that comedian DICK GREGORY spoke at a pre-show cocktail party on Saturday, April 25, 1964, at the home of Mr.. and Mrs. LUKE W. WILSON on the grounds of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, (9100 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland). The article stated that the WILSONs, who donated the National Institutes of Health site to the Government, asked friends - many of whom were members of the Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Comiittee or the Women's Strike for Peace, both of which Mrs. WILSON is associated with - to meet GREGORY and the Freedom Singers and to help raise money for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). GREGORY and the Freedom Singers were in Washington to appear in a show Saturday, April 25, 1964, to benefit the SNCC's Mississippi summer project.

In September, 1955, [redacted] was identified by WF T-22 as a current member of the CP. The source further advised that [redacted] was [redacted] CP Committee.

WF T-15 advised in 1962, that [redacted] in [redacted] was a financial contributor to the CP.

WF T-15 advised in October, 1954, that [redacted] was a contributor of money to the CP in the amount of [redacted] to [redacted] and was a secret member of the CP. The above information about [redacted] applies to the period sometime in [redacted] The source previously stated in [redacted] that the source heard that [redacted] was not then a member of, or a contributor to, the CP.

E. National Association for the Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) Convention, Washington, D. C., June, 1964

On June 23, 1964, at 3:15 p.m. at the 55th Annual NAACP Convention in Washington, D. C., a political action workshop took place in the form of a panel discussion. Following the panel discussion, questions were allowed from the floor. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was observed to enter the room and walk down a side aisle to the rear of the room. When people began lining up at a microphone to ask questions, LIGHTFOOT got in line. However, time ran out before he got to the microphone. He was not observed with anyone else and it did not appear that he was recognized by more than four people present.

WF T-10, July 29, 1964

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advised SA on July 1, 1964, that on informed ROY WILKINS, National Executive Secretary of the NAACP, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C., that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a member of the CP of Illinois, was attending formal sessions of the NAACP National Convention then being held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

DC

DC

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b7D

observed LIGHTFOOT leaving the Hotel did not see LIGHTFOOT at any time. advised that attended a few formal sessions of the NAACP convention but served no purpose at the convention.

DC

WF T-11, on April 1, 1964, identified CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as Chairman of the CP in Illinois.

WF T-11, on May 11, 1964, identified [redacted] as a member of the CP of [redacted] b6 b7C

F. Party for the Mississippi Summer Project, July 18, 1964

On July 21, 1964, WF T-8 and WF T-12 advised as follows:

On the evening of [redacted] a "party for the Mississippi Summer Project" was held at [redacted] b6 b7C

A committee consisting of [redacted], GERTRUDE HURNEY, [redacted] had sent out over 200 invitations announcing the event. The invitation shows the affair was being held under the auspices of the Council of Federated Organizations, which included Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); NAACP and that a charge of $5 per couple would be made. Parents of student volunteers in Mississippi were to be present. If anyone could not come they were asked to send their contributions payable to Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), in care of [redacted]

ADELAIDE RISKIN

On August 3, 1955, HERMAN E. THOMAS, an admitted member of the Lehigh Valley Section of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware for approximately 10 years prior to May, 1954, testified before the HCUA that [redacted] belonged to the same CP clubs as THOMAS and that she attended closed meetings of this club to May, 1954.

GERTRUDE HURNEY

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] stated on August 9, 1950, that GERTRUDE HURNEY was a CP member in 1949. Md.

CPA is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] Md. b6 b7C

WF T-13, on June 25, 1954, identified [redacted] as a CP member on that date.

WF T-8 and WF T-12 advised that LEN HOLT, "civil rights attorney," acted as Master of Ceremonies and was the first speaker. He urged those present to contribute generously to sustain the efforts of SNCC in Mississippi, where conditions affecting the Negroes are very bad. He said one of the primary objectives of SNCC is to ensure voting rights for the Negroes.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On July 18, 1963, WF T-14 advised GEORGE MEYERS has urged CP members in Virginia to contact [redacted] whom he described as not a communist but who is willing to talk to anyone who wishes to help in the struggle for Negro rights.

HAL WITT, Washington, D.C., attorney, Md. then spoke and said Negroes in Mississippi are beaten up when they endeavor to register to vote. For this reason, the Negro did not want to register to vote. He also said that the police in Mississippi appear to actually enjoy molesting the Negroes. He said money is needed to provide educational facilities there in order to obtain the rights for Negroes and that people in Mississippi working for this cause are paid a meager sum of $9 per week, which presents a problem in trying to get others to go to Mississippi to help.

Following the speeches, [redacted] Md. b6 b7C and [redacted] took up a collection. Over $1,200 was collected. The money is to be turned over to the local SNCC office for transmittal to SNCC in Mississippi.

[redacted] Md. C.P. member b6 b7C

On September 24, 1954, [redacted] previously described, advised [redacted]

About 200 individuals were present at the affair, among whom were the following:

[redacted] Md. b6 b7C

WF T-4 advised on January 12, 1959, that there was a social affair run by the CP for the purpose of raising funds for "The Worker," at 2037 Braddish Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, on January 9, 1959. On January 22, 1959, the source identified a photo of [redacted] as one of the people who had attended this affair.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

ETHEL [redacted] WEICHBROD Md. b6 b7C

WF T-13, on February 23, 1955, advised that during February, 1955, [redacted] known to the source as a CP member, had stated that [redacted] ETHEL WEICHBROD had admitted to him they were current CP members.

[redacted] b6 b7C

WF T-13, on August 26, 1954, advised that [redacted] had been a CP member for the past [redacted] years.

[redacted] b6 b7C

On May 19, 1954, WF T-13 identified [redacted] as a CP member.

JOSEPH FORER D.C. Md.

JOSEPH FORER is one of the attorneys who has represented the CP, USA, for a number of years.

In September, 1959, WF T-15 advised that a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA had recently referred to JOSEPH FORER as "one of the most important communists in Washington, D. C."

DAVID REIN Md. DC.

On August 23, 1955, [redacted] b7D

[redacted] advised that REIN was a member of a secret government CP group at the National Labor Relations

Board during the period October, 1937, to mid-summer of 1942. [redacted] was unable to give the exact dates of this membership, but stated that it comprised almost the entire period REIN was employed by that agency. b7D

[redacted] Md. b6 b7C

On January 21, 1954, WF T-13 advised [redacted] was a CP member as of that date.

JOSEPH [redacted] CHANDLER b6 b7C

In May, 1958, WF T-16 advised that JOSEPH CHANDLER was a member of a Communist Youth Organization in the Soviet Union in 1917, before he came to the United States. Md.
WF T-23, on February 19, 1953, advised that CHANDLER attended the Lenin School in Moscow, Russia, in 1933. On June 13, 1957, Chief Federal Judge ROSZEL C. THOMSEN, United States District Court for the State of Maryland, revoked CHANDLER's United States citizenship papers because he concealed his activities in the CP. He is presently under an Immigration and Naturalization Service Order of Supervision pending deportation.

In 1946 and 1947, WF T-17 advised that [redacted] took an active part in the [redacted] CP organization during the latter part of [redacted] through [redacted] b6 b7C

On July 2, 1958, WF T-16 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] HELEN WINIK Md D.C. b6 b7C

On November 16, 1954, and in February, 1953, WF T-13 identified [redacted] HELEN WINIK as CP members on those dates.

[redacted] ETHEL WEISSER b6 b7C

On May 19, 1954, WF T-13 advised that three new CP clubs had been formed in [redacted] section of [redacted] Washington, D. C., and the source was of the opinion [redacted] was a member of one of these clubs.

On March 20, 1953, WF T-13 advised that ETHEL WEISSER, as of that date, was a CP member.

[redacted] Md. b6 b7C

WF T-13 advised on May 27, 1953, that [redacted] was a CP member on that date.

[redacted] Md.

[redacted] on January 15, 1948, advised that [redacted] was then a member of the CP club in [redacted] Maryland. He had CP membership also as of [redacted] according to [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] DC, Md. b6 b7C

[redacted] In June, 1945, WF T-18 advised that [redacted] was a member of the CP Community Club in [redacted] at that time. DC, Md. NY

[redacted] on August 9, 1950, advised that [redacted] was known [redacted] a member of the CP in [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

WF T-19, in October, 1950, advised that [redacted] was a member of [redacted] Washington, D. C., from early [redacted] to the Spring of [redacted] WF T-19 [redacted] could not comment regarding any CP activities of [redacted] WF T-19 further advised that [redacted] was also a member of [redacted] during the same period. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] concerning whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, an admitted former communist and Soviet espionage courier, advised in 1948 that [redacted] was a member of the CP [redacted] b6 b7C

G. Meeting to Support the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), August 12, 1964

[redacted] believed to be [redacted]

On August 12, 1964, WF T-9 advised that an informal meeting was held on the evening of August 11, 1964, at the home of [redacted] ETHEL WEISSER, [redacted] This meeting was attended by approximately 30 to 35 people and featured two young people who have been active in integration work in the State of Mississippi. They were [redacted] and a young white man by the name of [redacted] (phonetic). b6 b7C

Both [redacted] and [redacted] spoke of their experiences in working with the [redacted] in [redacted] Mississippi. They stated they are working with the MFDP in [redacted], temporarily. b6 b7C

WF T-9 continued that [redacted] main theme centered around the difficulty they experienced in carrying on their integration work. She told of acts on the part of white people in Mississippi designed to intimidate both the integration workers and the Negroes, such as the electricity being shut off, telephones being tapped, and integration workers being surveilled by various white people. With regard to this latter point, [redacted] stated that when traveling by automobile b6 b7C

the integration workers carry two-way radios for protection so they can call for help in the event of any incident. She stated there were only three white people in her section of Mississippi who will openly work with the MFDP. She said there is no support given the organization by Negro teachers, as they have been informed that they could lose their jobs by doing this.

WF T-9 continued that [redacted] stated people in the North have no understanding of the intimidation of Negroes in Mississippi by white people. He said that the Negroes cannot leave because they have no funds to leave with and they have no education. [redacted] stated the MFDP wants to unseat the regular Democratic delegation from Mississippi at the National Democratic Convention to be held this month in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He said the MFDP is working for support for their position among individuals and organizations. He requested that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON be deluged with telegrams on August 21, 1964, in support of the MFDP. [redacted] made no mention of any other plan of action of the MFDP. b6 b7C

The source stated that a collection was taken from among those present, but no announcement was made as to the amount collected. Informant added that the following were among those present at this meeting:

[redacted] HELEN WINIK
[redacted] ETHEL WEISSER
[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was transferred to [redacted] CP [redacted] would be assigned to a local Community Club of the CP. b6 b7C b7D

On May 17, 1963, WF T-20 advised [redacted] is employed at [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

CP member

IV. Miscellaneous

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, the Chairman of the CP in Washington, D. C., stated on April 30, 1964, that he had been working with a civil rights group in Washington, D. C. He did not identify this organization.

WF T-4, May 4, 1964

WF T-21 advised on April 27, 1964, and on June 8, 1964, that [redacted] who was in [redacted] needed [redacted] money. According to the source [redacted] was requested by [redacted] to put up part of the money and [redacted] indicated that when the money was no longer needed [redacted] to tell [redacted] Source could not say definitely what the money was to be used for but stated that at the time [redacted] gave the money to [redacted] The source further advised [redacted] also contacted [redacted] for money, and then sent [redacted]

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time the World," copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963 issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 19, 1963, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

On December 13, 1963, this source advised that in about September, 1960, the ANP initiated the Fighting American Nationalists (FAN) as a front group for the ANP although it has never been a separate organization. The source said the FAN name is merely used on occasion instead of the ANP name and there are no separate officials for FAN, the FAN officials being identical with the ANP officials. He stated that George

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY
OF THE WORLD UNION OF
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL
SOCIALISTS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

Lincoln Rockwell has informed him the FAN name was originally used as a device to attract supporters to his organization who might rebel at the use of the swastika and at being labeled as a Nazi.

He added that the ANP has operated under the FAN name throughout the country with the exception of a group operating under the FAN name in Baltimore, Maryland. He said the FAN group in Baltimore is now, and always has been, a separate organization and not a part of the ANP.

On October 3, 1963, [redacted] of the FAN group [redacted] advised that the Baltimore FAN, which was organized in the Spring of 1961, has no official connection with the ANP although until December, 1962, it received all its literature from George Lincoln Rockwell's ANP. b6 b7C

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party"; third "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda" and fourth "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

APPENDIX

"JEWISH CURRENTS"
Formerly known as "Jewish Life"

"Jewish Life" for October, 1957, announced that after the October issue, and with the next issue to be published in January, 1958, the magazine was changing its name to "Jewish Currents" because of the claim of the name "Jewish Life" by the magazine "Orthodox Jewish Life".

The May, 1961, issue reported that "Jewish Currents" is published by Jewish Currents, Inc., Room 601, 22 East 17th Street, New York City.

Concerning "Jewish Life", the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated December 1, 1961 and prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, stated:

> "(1) Cited as a Communist front which first appeared in November, 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, 'Morning Freiheit'... The first issue contained this announcement of policy: 'Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union...'
>
> "(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 26, 1956, p. 93.)"

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p.5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25,1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past, he has considered James Dombrowski, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

APPENDIX

WASHINGTON AREA COMMITTEE FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

A source advised during June - August, 1961, that the Washington Area Committee for the Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee (WACAHUAC) was founded at a public meeting in Washington, D.C., on June 8, 1961, to campaign for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). [redacted] was elected [redacted] WACAHUAC on [redacted] and the organization's policy statement, as rewritten by Joseph Forer, was accepted by the WACAHUAC Executive Board in August, 1961. Source advised on [redacted] that [redacted] had been appointed [redacted] to replace [redacted] who had resigned, and would be assisted in his duties by [redacted] On April 14, 1964, this source furnished information showing [redacted] works closely with Ethel Weisser in conducting the affairs of the WACAHUAC. b6 b7C

A second source, on September 12, 1962, advised the WACAHUAC is affiliated with the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). On April 14, 1964, the first source advised the WACAHUAC is still in existence and continues to be affiliated with the NCAHUAC.

A third source has identified [redacted] and Ethel Weisser as Communist Party (CP) members during the period 1953 - 1954. b6 b7C

Joseph Forer is one of the attorneys who has represented the CP-USA before the United States Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. In September, 1959, a fourth source advised that a member of the National Committee of the CP-USA had recently referred to Forer as "one of the most important communists in Washington, D.C."

The NCAHUAC is characterized separately in the Appendix.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-43710

October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA C. [redacted]
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/1 - 10/26/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY: jmh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

-P*-

LEADS

SAN DIEGO

Will follow activities in this matter and submit report regarding these activities to reach the Bureau by 2/1/65.

INFORMANTS

b7D

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SD 100-13295

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SD T-5 is	[redacted]
SD T-6 is	[redacted]
SD T-7 is	[redacted]
SD T-8 is	[redacted]
SD T-9 is	[redacted] Not used - per San D auth 11/13/64
SD T-10 is	[redacted]

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

Identification of [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C at the CORE protest march on 7/24/64 at San Diego, California, was made by SA [redacted]

Identification of [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] in the CORE motorcade on 7/31/64 at San Diego was made by SA [redacted]

Identification of [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] at the CORE demonstration on 8/7/64 at the Bank of America, Main Office, San Diego, was made by SA [redacted]

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) since data reported from SD T-1 through SD T-10 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: SAN DIEGO b6 b7C
Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP) started work in the Negro movement in San Diego, California, on 7/16/63. SDB-SWP participation to date has consisted of a few members attending Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meetings and demonstrations. There is no evidence that the SDB-SWP exerts any influence on racial matters in San Diego. The San Diego chapter of CORE was organized in June, 1961, and until 12/4/61 was controlled by the San Diego Communist Party (CP). Only two San Diego CP members are currently members of CORE, but other CP members take part in CORE meetings and demonstrations. There is no evidence that the San Diego CP exerts any influence on racial matters in San Diego. The San Diego chapter of CORE is the only racial group active in the San Diego racial movement.

-P*-

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GROUP 1 (U)
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SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A.) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

At a San Diego Communist Party (CP) club meeting on July 23, 1963, San Diego, California, [redacted] a regular member of the San Diego CP, suggested that a united civil rights organization be formed. He said that labor leaders should be contacted, as well as representatives of civil rights organizations, to get their views on a united organization. b6 b7C CALIF

(SD T-7, July 25, 1963)

No steps have been taken to date by the San Diego CP to carry out the above-mentioned plan for a united civil rights organization.

(SD T-7, August 28, 1963
SD T-3, August 29, 1963)

At a regular meeting of the San Diego CP held [redacted], at the home of [redacted] of the San Diego CP, [redacted] advised that he had attended a recent Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meeting with [redacted], another regular member of the San Diego CP, and he had volunteered for direct action along with [redacted] another regular member of the San Diego CP. There was a discussion of what part the San Diego CP should play in connection with CORE and its activities. It was the general feeling that the San Diego CP should stay on the fringes and give what assistance and leadership they could. [redacted] another regular member of the San Diego CP, said that if it comes to the point where they need money, then the San Diego CP should make an effort to give whatever they could to render financial assistance. [redacted] b6 b7C CALIF

b6
b7C

commented on [redacted] and [redacted] participation and said this was the sort of thing that was good, and that with [redacted] connection with [redacted] of the [redacted] CORE, he was able to influence him on organization.

(SD T-3, November 25, 1963)

On March 31, 1964, SD T-7 advised that the San Diego chapter of CORE was organized in June, 1961, and until December 4, 1961, was controlled by the CP. Since that date, although several of its members have attended CORE meetings and participated in its functions, the CP has not exerted any appreciable influence over the activities or policies of the organization.

On November 14, 1963, at a meeting of the San Diego CP, there was a discussion about CORE picketing the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. [redacted] said that the club should support CORE and, if possible, San Diego CP members should participate in the picketing. Nobody present, however, would agree to do anything on the picket line which would result in their being arrested.

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(SD T-7, November 29, 1963)

(B.) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN DIEGO BRANCH

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party appears in the appendices hereto.

At a meeting of the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP) held on July 16, 1963, the branch decided that efforts should be concentrated on the current Negro struggle and that more members should join CORE and possibly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

(SD T-4, July 17, 1964)

SD 100-13295

An article in "The Daily Aztec," a newspaper self-described as published by and for the students of San Diego State College, under date of November 20, 1963, reflected that CLIFTON DE BERRY, a Negro, had spoken on the San Diego State College campus on November 19, 1963, and had advocated the formation of an all-Negro political party as a necessary change in the American social structure for the obtaining of more civil rights for Negroes. DE BERRY was described in the article as a member of the Socialist Workers Party.

CLIFTON DE BERRY, from Brooklyn, New York, who was a Socialist Workers Party candidate-at-large for the city council in New York City in November, 1963, was the principal speaker at an open meeting held in San Diego on the evening of November 19, 1963. Approximately 50 persons were present. DE BERRY spoke for the creation of a new third party, referred to as the Freedom Now Party. He stated that the only means for Negroes to gain equal rights was through politics, and he suggested that a third party was necessary. There were speakers from other groups representing a racial minority on the same program, and one of these speakers was HENRY X MIMS of Muhammad's Mosque No. 8 (MM#8) of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in San Diego. MIMS spoke for segregation and against integration.

(SD T-2, December 2, 1963
SD T-8, November 21, 1963
SD T-10, November 26, 1963)

Characterizations of MM#8, the NOI, and the Freedom Now Party appear in the appendices hereto.

A meeting of the SDB-SWP was held on December 17, 1964. There was discussion concerning a plan to bring WILLIAM WORTHY, JR. to San Diego to speak on January 14, 1964. [redacted], a regular member of the SDB-SWP, read a letter from WORTHY in which WORTHY said he wanted $100 for two days in San Diego plus expenses. [redacted], a regular member of the SDB-SWP, proposed that WORTHY be given $50 for one day. A call was made to New York and WORTHY agreed to the [redacted] for one day. [redacted] said that WORTHY told him on the telephone that he, WORTHY, wanted a neutral

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meeting hall and a joint sponsorship so that his appearance to speak in San Diego would not look like a Socialist Workers Party activity completely. [redacted] related to the branch members that this was a prudent move, because he said the word is getting out that the Freedom Now Party is just an SWP front. b6 b7C

(SD T-4, December 27, 1963
SD T-8, December 20, 1963)

WILLIAM WORTHY, JR., who traveled to Cuba and Red China despite the U. S. State Department bans and who was introduced as a leader of the Freedom Now Party in New York, addressed a meeting of approximately 50 persons at the Church of the Brethren, San Diego, on the night of January 14, 1964. This affair was sponsored by the San Diego Committee for a Freedom Now Party. WORTHY stated that the struggles of the American Negro were a part of the anti-colonial movement in the world and that the American Negro has the status of an "internal colony." He said it was necessary for American Negroes to take independent political action, because of the corruption of American society and the major political parties. CALIF

(SD T-2, January 30, 1964
SD T-8, January 16, 1964
SD T-10, January 21, 1964)

There is no such organization or committee as the San Diego Committee for a Freedom Now Party. The name and committee are fictitious and were originated by the SDB-SWP in an effort to conceal SWP sponsorship of WORTHY's speaking engagement in San Diego.

(SD T-1, January 18, 1964
SD T-2, January 18, 1964)

CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President of the United States in 1964, addressed a group of 24 persons at the Adams Avenue Assembly Hall, San Diego, on the evening of May 5, 1964. The meeting was sponsored by the San Diego

Labor Forum (SDLF). DE BERRY declared, "Freedom, justice, and equality are incompatible with the capitalistic system." DE BERRY lauded Cuba and the upsurge of racial equality being practiced there. DE BERRY stated, "It is under a democratic regime that we view in horror police brutality to our people by unleashing of dogs, fire hoses, and cattle prods."

(SD T-2, May 21, 1964
SD T-7, May 15, 1964
SD T-8, May 7, 1964
SD T-10, May 8, 1964)

A characterization of the SDLF appears in the appendices hereto.

SCC 14/15T Alex Keys Party

The SDB-SWP held a closed membership meeting [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

(SD T-1, September 3, 1964
SD T-2, September 3, 1964
SD T-4, August 17, 1964)

On the [redacted] branch members met at [redacted] San Diego. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

appeared [redacted] at that address and said
that the [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

who was present, persuaded [redacted] to call [redacted]
the following morning and tell them he had [redacted]
[redacted] and did not intend to [redacted]
said [redacted] would try to contact [redacted]

(A)(1)

Socialist Workers Party
(SD T-4, August 18, 1964)

A meeting of [redacted] members of the SDB-SWP met
on [redacted] at [redacted]
called this meeting to discuss events [redacted]

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[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(SD T-8, August 19, 1964)

The SDB-SWP met on [redacted] at which time there was a lengthy discussion concerning party participation in CORE activity. [redacted] maintained [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted]

(SD T-1, September 3, 1964
SD T-2, September 3, 1964
SD T-4, August 24, 1964
SD T-8, August 19, 1964)

SD 100-13295

At a meeting of the SDB-SWP on [redacted] b6 b7C there was another heated discussion concerning [redacted] activities in CORE. [redacted] it was reported, had been offered a position [redacted] A motion was made that he defer his decision as to whether to accept until after [redacted] were to discuss the matter of participation in CORE with members of the National Committee [redacted] This motion was defeated [redacted] then moved to instruct [redacted] to have a full discussion of the subject with as many National Committee members as possible and give a full report to the branch. This motion carried with no dissent.

(SD T-4, September 16, 1964
SD T-8, September 16, 1964) b6 b7C

The SDB-SWP met on September 8, 1964. At this meeting, [redacted] reported on the discussions which [redacted] CALIF [redacted] with members of the party's National Committee. These discussions took place at the West Coast Vacation School, and were on the subject of controversy in San Diego [redacted] The main areas of disagreement have been: The question of party members being arrested in connection with CORE demonstrations, the question of party members taking a leadership role in CORE, and the question of the political orientation of CORE. The members of [redacted] to whom the [redacted] talked were: [redacted] CALIF

SOCIALIST WORKERS party (SD T-4, September 16, 1964)

b6
b7C

SD 100-13295

Socialist Workers Party

At the meeting of the SDB-SWP held on September 15, 1964, there was continued discussion concerning CORE. [redacted] made a motion which was passed unanimously that a CORE faction be formed within the SDB-SWP to handle further CORE activities by SWP members in CORE. There was then discussion concerning the location of a headquarters for the San Diego Branch. [redacted] said that [redacted] had a tentative location in mind which was near Sampson and Harrison Streets in the Logan Heights, or Negro section of southeast San Diego. The branch then became engaged in a very heated discussion as to locating the branch in the Negro "ghetto" or as to whether the branch headquarters should be located in a white neighborhood. The matter was left open pending recommendations by several comrades on what could be found in the way of a suitable headquarters location.

(SD T-8, September 16, 1964)

At a regular meeting of the SDB-SWP on August 25, 1964, after much heated discussion, it was decided to hold an educational, covering several meetings, to outline the SWP's position in penetrating and working with the Negro movement.

(SD T-8, September 16, 1964)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A.) Negro Independence Day March Protesting Discrimination, San Diego, California, July 4, 1963

Approximately 240 persons, one-fourth Caucasian and the remainder Negro, gathered in Horton Plaza, downtown San Diego, at 10:00 AM on July 4, 1963, and marched to the Civic Center in San Diego to protest racial discrimination in San Diego and throughout the nation. The march was sponsored by CORE and the Afro-American Association.

b6
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] all of whom have been members of the CP [redacted] took part in the march. [redacted] active member of the CP, has been an active member and occasionally attends meetings when they are held at [redacted] There were no incidents or arrests in connection with the march.

(SD T-7, July 5, 1963)

A characterization of the Afro-American Association appears in the appendices hereto.

(B.) San Diego Freedom March, San Diego, California, August 28, 1963

On August 28, 1963, a San Diego freedom march was held in sympathy with the march on Washington, D. C. held the same date. It was estimated that 700 to 800 people participated in the San Diego march, which was sponsored jointly by various race relations organizations in San Diego. Among the marchers were the following members of the San Diego CP: [redacted] The following members of the SDB-SWP were present: [redacted] There were no incidents and no arrests. Neither the San Diego CP nor the SDB-SWP had anything to do with the plans for this march.

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b7C

(SD T-7, September 17, 1963)

(C.) Picketing of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company by CORE, San Diego, California, November 15 - December 20, 1963

On November 20, 1963, the San Diego CP put out an urgent call to its members to assist in the picketing of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, Sixth and "E"

Streets, San Diego, by CORE. [redacted] took an active part in the picketing. b6 b7C

(SD T-3, November 20, 1963)

CLIFTON DE BERRY, a member of the SWP who was in San Diego to speak at San Diego State College, appeared in the CORE picket line at the San Diego Gas and Electric Company on November 18, 1963.

(SD T-10, November 21, 1963)

[redacted] was one of the CORE members served with a summons to appear at a hearing in San Diego Superior Court on January 2, 1964, where CORE was to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued to halt picketing and sit-ins at the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. About 20 to 30 persons took part in these demonstrations against the San Diego Gas and Electric Company and [redacted] was the only member of the San Diego CP to be arrested. b6 b7C CALIF

(SD T-10, December 27, 1963)

On January 17, 1964, Judge VINCENT A. WHELAN, Superior Court, dismissed contempt charges against the CORE pickets who violated a Superior Court restraining order by sitting in and picketing the San Diego Gas and Electric Company on December 24, 1963.

SD T-10, January 20, 1964)

[redacted] had been participating in the CORE picket line at the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. [redacted] another member of the San Diego CP, stood out in front of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company, but did not picket. [redacted] also participated on two or three occasions in the CORE picket line at the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. b6 b7C CALIF

(SD T-7, December 30, 1963)

On March 9, 1964, SD T-3 advised that [redacted] because of a lack of activity, could only be identified tentatively as a CP member. b6 b7C

On May 13, 1963, [redacted] a member of the San Diego CP, stated that [redacted] is not a communist, but he understands the left and [redacted] b6 b7C

(SD T-7, May 15, 1963)

(D.) CORE Picketing of Bank of America, San Diego, California, June 26, 1964

Inspector O. J. ROED, San Diego Police Department, on June 26, 1964, advised that CORE picketed the Bank of America branch at 42nd Street and El Cajon Boulevard on June 26, 1964. Approximately 20 pickets were stationed at the entrance to the bank and an additional 20 pickets inside the bank building at the tellers' windows. An injunction issued in San Diego County Superior Court on June 26, 1964, forbidding picketing inside the bank, was served on [redacted] He was arrested, charged with willful disobedience of a process or order lawfully issued by a court, and lodged in the San Diego County Jail. b6 b7C

On October 26, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] Identification Division, San Diego Police Department, advised that he has received no disposition in this matter to date. b6 b7C

(E.) CORE Protest March, San Diego, California, July 24, 1964

On July 24, 1964, CORE conducted a peaceful protest march and rally protesting alleged unfair newspaper coverage in San Diego and employment discrimination at the Bank of America in San Diego. About 50 persons participated. Observed taking part in the demonstration were [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] There were no incidents or arrests, and the members of the San Diego CP and SDB-SWP who took part did not assume any leadership. b6 b7C

At a closed membership meeting of the SDB-SWP held on [redacted] announced [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(SD T-4, July 31, 1964)

(F.) CORE Demonstration, San Diego, California, July 31, 1964

On July 31, 1964, the San Diego chapter of CORE staged a motorcade from the Negro residential section of San Diego to the downtown area. There were 32 cars in the motorcade, and about 100 persons participated. Observed taking part in the demonstration were [redacted] and [redacted] There were no incidents or arrests, and the members of the San Diego CP and SDB-SWP observed participating in the demonstration did not assume any leadership status. b6 b7C

(G.) CORE Demonstration, San Diego, California, August 7, 1964

On August 7, 1964, the San Diego chapter of CORE staged a demonstration at the main office of the Bank of America, San Diego, in protest of alleged discriminatory hiring practices, in violation of a preliminary injunction issued in San Diego Superior Court on August 6, 1964. Approximately 60 persons participated in the demonstration, which consisted of picketing and sit-ins outside the entrance to the bank. Minor violence occurred which consisted of bystanders and picketers shoving for a few moments, but there were no arrests at this time. Observed participating in the sit-in in front of the entrance were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

Inspector O. J. ROED, San Diego Police Department, advised that bank officials intended to attempt to obtain arrest warrants for contempt of court for the people participating in the sit-in.

On August 12, 1964, Inspector O. J. ROED advised that Superior Court Judge VINCENT A. WHELAN had ordered the arrest of 23 persons who had participated in the demonstration in violation of a preliminary injunction. Bail was set at $300 and the persons were ordered to appear on August 20, 1964, to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of court.

On August 14, 1964, Captain [redacted] San Diego County Sheriff's Office, advised that among those arrested was [redacted] b6 b7C

On August 28, 1964, Captain [redacted] San Diego Police Department, advised that on that date in Superior Court, San Diego, [redacted] was among 11 CORE demonstrators found guilty of willful contempt for mass picketing, stand-ins, and sit-ins on August 7, 1964, at the Bank of America, Main Office, San Diego. [redacted] was sentenced to five days in the [redacted] with four of the five days suspended on condition there be no further violation of the court order. b6 b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

San Diego CP members had organized and controlled CORE in San Diego until early in December, 1961, at which time CORE was reorganized, and since then San Diego CP members no longer exercise any appreciable influence on a policy level.

(SD T-5, October 2, 1963
SD T-6, October 2, 1963)

On October 14, 1963, SD T-5 and SD T-6 advised that CORE still remains free of CP domination.

A CORE meeting was held November 7, 1963, in one of the public school gymnasiums in San Diego. Approximately 150 people were present, among whom three San Diego CP members were recognized: [redacted] and [redacted] former CP member, was present. b6 b7C

(SD T-3, November 25, 1963)

A leaflet had been publicly distributed in San Diego, and this leaflet pointed out that JOHN PORTER, attorney, who had been active in CORE, is a past member of the CP. This leaflet caused both San Diego CP members and CORE leaders some concern. PORTER offered his resignation, but it was not accepted. It was decided that PORTER would not be active in CORE affairs, but he would be kept for legal advice.

(SD T-3, January 30, 1964)

On May 7, 1964, the bi-monthly meeting of CORE was held, and about 60 people were present. Three San Diego CP members were present: [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

(SD T-6, May 14, 1964)

At the San Diego CP meeting on April 27, 1964, [redacted] gave a report on the activities of CORE. b6 b7C

(SD T-3, May 15, 1964
SD T-7, April 30, 1964)

On June 4, 1964, there was a regular membership meeting of CORE, which was attended by about 60 people. [redacted] and [redacted] were the only known San Diego CP members present. [redacted] CP member, was also present. b6 b7C

(SD T-6, June 17, 1964)

Member Socialist Workers Party

[redacted] of CORE in San Diego. b6
He used to be [redacted] is a member c.e.L.F. b7C
of CORE. [redacted] is [redacted] of CORE;
however, since he became [redacted], there
have been no CORE activities.

The San Diego CP and the SDB-SWP do not exert any appreciable influence over policies or activities of CORE at this time; however, if CORE does resume demonstrations, it is supposed that [redacted] will b6 b7C
exert some influence.

To his knowledge, CORE is the only civil rights group in San Diego active in the civil rights movement.

(SD T-7, October 15, 1964)

1

APPENDIX

San Diego Branch of the
Socialist Workers Party
(SDB-SWP)

On May 1, 1964, two confidential sources advised that the SDB-SWP has been in existence since March 8, 1959, and continues to exist. These sources further advised that the SDB-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Muhammad's Mosque Number 8
(MM#8), San Diego, California,
of the Nation of Islam, aka.
Muslim Temple of Islam Number 8
(MTI#8)

A source advised on May 5, 1964 that Muhammad's Mosque Number 8 (MM#8), San Diego, California, of the Nation of Islam, was organized on or about August 1, 1950, in San Diego, California, and has been active since that time. MM#8 was formerly referred to as Muslim Temple of Islam Number 8 (MTI#8). It is the San Diego mosque of the Nation of Islam (NOI), which has its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. MM#8 follows the doctrines and teachings of the NOI and is dominated and controlled by the NOI, which approves its membership and supervises its activity. This source advised that since October of 1959, MM#8 has been located at 2575 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believed there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, on advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

NOI Con't.

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

"FREEDOM NOW PARTY"

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro party for '64 is formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-Black slate and a platform for liberation".

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

THE SAN DIEGO LABOR FORUM

Sources advised on May 22, 1964, that the San Diego Labor Forum is not, in fact, an organization. It has no officers, collects no dues and has no membership. It is simply a name to be used for sponsorship of meetings arranged by the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party by which means the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party hopes to attract persons of the laboring class as well as liberals and others to meetings for recruitment purposes.

APPENDIX

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

AFRO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (AAA)

The Afro-American Association (AAA) in San Diego, California was described by its chairman, JOSHUA VON WOLFOLK, on May 6, 1963, as being an organization which shares the views and philosophy of a black nationalist movement, the purpose of which was stated to be that of gaining power and control among "black people" in a life divided from white people.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California
October 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
SD 100-13295

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of [redacted] dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 293 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland

~~SECRET~~ (U)

November 3, 1964

The Acting Attorney General

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (U)
AND PERSONS HAVE BEEN
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Declass.
DATE 2-22-78 by C

Confidential informants of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past recently supplied the following information. b6 b7C

Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and some of his representatives have been negotiating with "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning the publication of an article in that magazine which will carry King as the author. Such an article [redacted] submitted to the "Post" for publication in King's name. The article reportedly will deal with such matters as the Poverty Bill, elections, riots and the so-called "backlash." b6 b7C

[redacted] Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Recently, a number of King's associates, including attorneys representing him, have been negotiating with the "Post" in an effort to have a portion of the article which had been submitted for publication changed. The "Post," however, has indicated a reluctance to make the requested change. It is reported that the article contains some criticism of other civil rights groups and leaders and that inasmuch as King recently received the Nobel Peace Prize, the article should not be critical, but instead should try to unite all civil rights movements. It has also been indicated that King does not want to go too far in the article in condemning civil disobedience because if Senator Barry Goldwater is elected President, King may call for sit-ins and other forms of protest. There is concern in the King camp that the article, if published as originally submitted, would cause certain difficulties in the civil rights movement.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 ON 11-30-77 KSD/ES

MAILED 8 NOV 3 - 1964 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
100-442529

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:jad
(16)

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

NOV 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Acting Attorney General

Although it was originally expected that the King article would be published before the November 3, 1964, election, this was not accomplished. The October 31, 1964, issue of the "Post" contains an announcement of articles "Coming Soon in the 'Post.'" Listed is "The Negro Movement Cannot be Stopped" by Nobel Peace Prize winner Martin Luther King, Jr.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" because most of the information reported is from highly sensitive sources in the racial field such as NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*. They are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could expose the informants and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense. Separate dissemination being made to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OKLAHOMA CITY	NEW YORK	10-30-64	8/26 - 10/30/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: TK

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany 8-28-64.

-P-

INFORMANTS: Source	Date and/or Description of Activity	File Number Where Located
OC T-1, [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]	[redacted]
OC T-2,	6-4-64 Characterization of [redacted] and [redacted]	
OC T-3, [redacted]	6-4-64	
OC T-4, [redacted]	8-1-64	

b6 b7C b7D

CC TO Agnew
REQ. REC'D 3-22-
APR 6 1965
ANS.
BY CJ/dlm

LEADS:

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

Re [redacted]

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE

COPIES MADE:
(9) - 1cc in 80BRB
(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (100-7212)

0-17 & OC 11/12/64
Background not stamped confidential; Reliability memo in Green Cover - Steadiness endorsed on Cover Pgs. should be furnished BU for 4 of five copies only. RCP/bem

100-442529 | 295 | REC-16 b6 b7C

5 NOV 3 1964

EX-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
~~Request Recd.~~			ONI, OSI, G-2	
Date Fwd.	11/17/64			
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14c, 0-14d, 0-14h, 0-14n			
By	RCP/bem			

Notations

69 NOV 3 01964

An information copy of this report is being furnished to New York in accordance with Bureau instructions.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in Racial Matters in this area.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the national security in that the coverage of the activities of the CP, USA would be impaired. These sources are OC T-1, OC T-2, OC T-3, and OC T-4.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: 10-30-64

Office: Oklahoma City

Field Office File #: 100-7212

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted] b6 b7C identified as [redacted] of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). OC T-1 advised [redacted] attended several meetings of the Progressive Party of Oklahoma [redacted]. CLARA S. LUPER, identified as Adult Advisor CLARA LUPER to the Youth Council of the Oklahoma City Branch of the NAACP. OC T-2 advised that [redacted] of the [redacted] Communist Party stated he had joined the NAACP through CLARA LUPER. OC T-4 advised that [redacted] stated on [redacted] that [redacted] regarding integration to CLARA LUPER. [redacted]

-P-

DETAILS:

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

b6
b7C
b7D

On August 26, 1964, [redacted] advised that [redacted] is [redacted] of the Oklahoma State organization of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

b6
b7C
b7D

On May 8, 1961, OC T-1 advised he recalled [redacted], a resident of [redacted] being present at [redacted] meetings of the Progressive Party of Oklahoma which were held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, [redacted] According to OC T-1 at one of these meetings [redacted] made a talk on his work in connection with the Progressive Party in [redacted] and told how [redacted] while they were in [redacted] OC T-1 advised that he knew [redacted] to be members of the Communist Party [redacted] and knew them to be actively engaged in traveling throughout the state of Oklahoma [redacted]

b6
b7C

OC T-1 advised he was unable to recall the names of all individuals present at the meetings of the Progressive Party which were attended by [redacted] but does recall that these meetings were always attended by members of the Communist Party and the majority of those in attendance were either members of the Communist Party or persons who were known to be sympathetic to the Communist Party. OC T-1 advised that [redacted] various individuals were associated with the Progressive Party of Oklahoma who were not associated with the Communist Party. The extent of the participation of the Communist Party in the Progressive Party of Oklahoma was not publicly known [redacted] and publicly known members of the Communist Party did not openly participate in the Progressive Party of Oklahoma [redacted] which was subsequent to [redacted]

O. C. T-1 advised he had no contact with [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On August 26, 1964, [redacted] advised that CLARA S. LUPER is the adult advisor to the Youth Council of the Oklahoma City branch of the NAACP, and that CLARA S. LUPER has been the leader of the NAACP integration efforts in Oklahoma City during the past several years. b6 b7C b7D

On June 5, 1964, OC T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Oklahoma City club of the Communist Party held [redacted] in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, [redacted] of the Oklahoma State Communist Party, advised that he had joined the NAACP through CLARA LUPER, and remarked that CLARA LUPER had received "The Worker" for two or three years. b6 b7C

OC T-3 on June 7, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the Oklahoma City Club of the Communist Party held [redacted] in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, [redacted] stated [redacted] joined the NAACP, which cost him [redacted] OC T-3 advised [redacted] stated that [redacted] "The Black Dispatch," an Oklahoma City Negro newspaper, [redacted] b6 b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

OC T-4, on August 9, 1963, advised that at a meeting of the Oklahoma City Club of the Communist Party held August 1, 1963, a copy of a statement from National Headquarters of the CP was discussed by the Club. The statement concerned the current integration problem. OC T-4 advised [redacted] said [redacted] would furnish a copy of the statement to CLARA LUPER, Advisor to the Youth Council of the NAACP. b6 b7C

OC T-2 on February 19, 1963, advised that

b6
b7C

[redacted] had recently stated [redacted] had been members of the CP since [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
October 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

OCT 30 1964

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agenty;it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON ~~25~~ D.C. 20535

October 22, 1964

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 17, 1964, a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

On October 17, 1964, a second confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

On October 19, 1964, the second confidential informant advised had obtained

On October 14, 1964, the second confidential informant advised that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-296

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a third ~~confidential~~ (U) informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a fourth ~~confidential~~ (U) informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

Communist Party U.S.A.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland

Sec 17

1211

November 2, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-01 BY 60267 NLSEPTMF
930775

Honorable Bill D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

Personally delivered 11/4/64

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 2 11 23 AM '64

Dear Mr. Moyers:

My memorandum dated October 19, 1964, captioned "Current Racial Developments" furnished information to you concerning a planned tour of the country by Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and other civil rights leaders. It was reported that the purpose of the tour would be to encourage voting.

The October 27, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Times," a Los Angeles, California, daily newspaper, reported that King spoke in Los Angeles on October 26, 1964, and stated that civil rights demonstrations will resume after the November 3, 1964, election, "in situations that demand them." King was quoted as stating "We did call a moratorium on demonstrations for the campaigns, but naturally after the election there will be a renewal of demonstrations in situations that demand them as long as the evils are there."

EX-103 REC-1 100-442529-297

This information is also being furnished to other interested agencies of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

ED NOV 3 1964

100-442529

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:jad
(12)

NOTE: Information obtained from Los Angeles airtel and LHM (LA 100-24641) 10/28/64. The LHM is being separately disseminated to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 5 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

See 17

SECRET

1212

October 28, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 ALS SCP/MF
ON 4-24-01
930775

BY LIAISON

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Bland
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Phillips

Honorable William D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

OCIRM

Dear Mr. Moyers:

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

[redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

REC'D-READING ROOM OCT 28 1 35 PM '64 FBI

This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

REC-1 100-442529-298

Sincerely yours,

NOV 3 1964

100-442529

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FX-103

FBI - WHITE HOUSE RECD - 2ND FLOOR

OCT 27 2 50 PM '64

SFP:kmj
(10)

FBI
RECD DEPT OF JUSTICE

Group 1
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58 NOV 6 1964

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable William D. Moyers

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because source is a highly sensitive one relative to the racial situation and one of continuing value. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the source's identity and do possible injury to the national defense.

OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

Separate dissemination of this information being made to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

1 - W. G. Shaw
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 11/4/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

O CIRM

ReBulet 8/31/64 which discussed the possibility of the next meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, taking place around or shortly after Labor Day, 1964. Instructions were given concerning the necessity for effecting coverage of any such meeting.

The most recent information available concerning the next meeting of the Commission is that in Baltimore airtel and letterhead memorandum, copies to New York, 9/11/64 "CPUSA Organization, IS -C." It was then reported that the Commission meeting originally scheduled for 9/19-20/64 had been postponed until after the November elections.

This communication is for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity for remaining on top of the situation and insuring that your coverage of the Party will alert you to the plans for the next Commission meeting so that you will in turn be able to effect coverage of the meeting. Keep the Bureau and other interested offices promptly advised of pertinent developments.

SFP:jad
(5)

EX-105

REC-1 100-442529-300

19 NOV 3 1964

MAILED 8
NOV 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 299 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

1213

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

11-3-64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurtel 10-26-64 which reported information concerning a possible demonstration in Montgomery, Alabama, 11-2-64. It was stated that Reverend Abernathy had advised Martin Luther King, Jr. that he, Abernathy, had been in touch with a [redacted] (phonetic) concerning this matter. b6 b7C

Buairtel 10-27-64 referred to your teletype 10-26-64 and, among other things, instructed you advise of any information available identifying the [redacted] (phonetic) referred to previously. b6 b7C

Reurairtel 10-27-64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which reported, with some elaboration, the same information contained in your original teletype of 10-26-64. The LHM, however, referred to [redacted] There was no indication in the LHM that the name was reported phonetic thus giving the impression that there was no doubt as to the accuracy of the name. This would appear to be inconsistent with the first reporting in the teletype although it is recognized that information may have been developed to establish the name positively as [redacted] rather than [redacted] (phonetic). b6 b7C

On the basis of the information available, the individual in question is not identifiable in Bufiles. Furnish advice as to whether or not this individual is known to your office and whether it has been definitely established that his name is [redacted] b6 b7C

It is also noted that reairtel 10-27-64, although a definite follow-up to your teletype of 10-26-64, did not contain any reference. In the future, insure that a reference, as required, is set out as it greatly facilitates the handling of correspondence at the Bureau.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad:ter
(5)

100-442529-301

MAILED 8 REC-1
NOV 2 - 1964 -101
COMM-FBI

19 NOV 3 1964

64 NOV 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/1 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. | TYPED BY: jnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

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b7C

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified Confidential as unauthorized disclosure of information from T-1, T-5, and T-9 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness to the detriment of the National Defense interests.

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CE 100-10028

INFORMANTS:

Identity:

T-1 is NY 2359-S*

T-2 is [redacted]

T-3 is

T-4 is

T-5 is [redacted]

T-6 is [redacted]

T-7 is NY 694-S*

T-8 is [redacted]

T-9 is

T-10 is NY 2858-S*

T-11 is [redacted]

T-12 is

T-13 is [redacted]

T-14 is

Location:

Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS

Characterization of WILLIE MAE MALLORY

Characterization of [redacted]

Characterizations of [redacted]

100-7294-29

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

Characterization of GUS HALL

Characterization of BENJAMIN DAVIS

[redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

Characterization of [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

157-177-449

Characterization of CLARENCE SENIORS

CE 100-10028

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will follow and report CIRM activities in this division for the next quarter.

C*

Cover Page

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File #: 100-10028 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In February, 1964, Communist Party, USA, leaders branded kidnaping trial of MAE MALLORY and her co-defendants in Monroe, N. C., 2/17/64, as a "dastardly racial frame-up" and called for support of the defendants. However, no CP members observed in Monroe during trial. In Summer of 1963 members of Progressive Labor Movement, [redacted] came to Monroe and established headquarters called Freedom House. Their purpose reportedly was to organize Negro workers and to integrate schools. This group planned and led school boycott in Monroe 8/30/63. Also participated in March on Washington 8/28/63. Unsuccessful attempt to boycott Negro school in Monroe, 2/17/64, as a protest of kidnaping trial, led by CLARENCE SENIORS, Chairman of Monroe Defense Committee. SENIORS led picketing of local theater in Monroe on 6/4/64.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic down-grading and declassification

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CE 100-10028

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans to Support Monroe Kidnaping Defendants

CE T-1 advised on January 29, 1964, that GEORGE MEYERS from Baltimore, Maryland, spoke at a meeting of Communist Party (CP) officials in New York City on January 29, 1964. MEYERS stated the trial in Monroe, North Carolina, is coming up February 17, 1964, and "The Worker" should have a reporter to cover it and there should be as many observers as possible from churches, the labor movement, and the Negro press.

ILL

CE T-2 advised on August 21, 1964, that GEORGE MEYERS is a member of the National Executive Committee, CP, United States of America (USA).

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C in August, 1961, that true bills of indictment were returned by a Union County Grand Jury, Monroe, on August 28, 1961, against ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, [redacted] and WILLIE MAE MALLORY charging two counts of violation of the North Carolina State Kidnaping Statute in connection with the kidnaping of [redacted] at Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a race riot at Monroe on August 27, 1961. Chief MAUNEY advised that [redacted] and [redacted] were in custody and that WILLIAMS and MALLORY had fled.

C.P. Member

Ohio

MAE MALLORY

Chief MAUNEY advised in January, 1964, that MAE MALLORY had been returned from Cleveland, Ohio, to Monroe in January, 1964, and that the trial of MALLORY, [redacted] and [redacted] was scheduled for the term of Superior Court in Monroe beginning February 17, 1964. b6 b7C

On August 28, 1961, an authorized complaint was filed before United States Commissioner ROBERT L. SCOTT, Charlotte, North Carolina by SA GORDON S. CARR charging WILLIAMS with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073, in that WILLIAMS fled the State of North Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. On August 28, 1961, ROBERT L. SCOTT issued a Federal warrant charging the above violation and forwarded same to the United States Marshal, Western District of North Carolina, Asheville.

Chief of Police MAUNEY subsequently advised that according to information received by him, WILLIAMS had fled to Cuba, where he is still living.

CE T-3 advised February 17, 1959, that [redacted], while addressing a meeting of [redacted] the Communist Party [redacted] identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a Communist Party member. b6 b7C

CE T-4 advised March 6, 1959, that as of March, 1959, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] Communist Party. NY b6 b7C

CE T-5 advised in 1963 that [redacted] b6 b7C is a follower and loyal supporter of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS and was a close associate of WILLIAMS prior to August 27, 1961, when WILLIAMS fled to Cuba and [redacted] NC He said [redacted] on behalf of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) and during the summer of [redacted] was closely associated with members of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in Monroe.

A characterization of CAMD and PLM appears in the Appendix to this report.

T-5 advised in 1963 that [redacted] has been a follower and supporter of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS for [redacted] years. He stated since [redacted] he has been working on behalf of CAMD and in the [redacted] he went on a nation-wide speaking tour under the sponsorship of CAMD. NC b6 b7C

CE T-6 advised on [redacted] that during [redacted] a closed membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) [redacted] NC b6 b7C

SWP has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Chief MAUNEY advised February 27, 1964, that about 5:00 p.m., on that day the jury returned a verdict of guilty against MAE MALLORY, [redacted] and [redacted] on two charges each of kidnaping [redacted] All four received prison sentences. He stated subsequently in March, 1964, that all four were released on bond pending appeal of their cases. b6 b7C

The February 4, 1964, issue of "The Worker" carried an article entitled, "CP Spokesmen Urge All-Out Aid to Mrs. Mallory." This article carried statements by GUS HALL and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, branding the scheduled trial of MAE MALLORY on February 17, 1964, in Monroe as a "dastardly racial frame-up" and "an attempted legal lynching aimed at intimidating the militant Negro people's movement in the Deep South," and they called for all-out support to Mrs. MALLORY's struggle for freedom.

CE T-7 advised May 7, 1962, that GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA.

CE T-8 advised on May 7, 1962, that BENJAMIN DAVIS stated on May 6, 1962, that he is National Secretary of the CP, USA.

CE T-9 advised on February 24, 1964, and February 25, 1964, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of CP, USA, was held at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, on February 22 and 23, 1964. At the session on February 22, 1964, GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland, who was present, stated he attended the trial of MAE MALLORY.

WILLIAM PATTERSON stated at this session that he had attended the opening day of MAE MALLORY's trial in Monroe. PATTERSON stated the basic issue was the right to defend "your" life. He felt the CP must give its support to this trial and to the freedom of MALLORY.

T-9 stated at the session on February 23, 1964, BEN DAVIS stated the National Committee of the CP took the position that they must defend MAE MALLORY and the defendants at all cost in spite of the fact that there are fundamental differences between MALLORY and the CP.

CE T-10 advised on February 18, 1964, that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the CP, District of New York, and was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NC

T-5 advised February 27, 1964, that no information had come to his attention that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON or any other CP member had attended the Kidnaping trial of MAE MALLORY and her co-defendants in Monroe, North Carolina. He stated there had been no public appearances of any CP members in Monroe.

Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY and Sheriff D. C. GRIFFIN, Monroe, North Carolina, both stated February 27, 1964, they had received no information from their sources that any CP members had attended the trial of MAE MALLORY.

(B) PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

1. Racial Integration Plans, Monroe, North Carolina

In August, 1963, T-5 advised that racial integration activities in Monroe, North Carolina, have been carried on during the summer of 1963 under the [redacted] and [redacted] who came to Monroe in the early [redacted] and joined forces with [redacted] They have set up headquarters in a house at [redacted] in a Negro residential section of Monroe, which they have named Freedom House. Their first activity consisted of contacting various groups of Negroes in Union County, North Carolina, and in the Pageland, South Carolina, area in an effort to organize maids, cooks and domestic help into a union in order to strike for better pay and working conditions. In the Freedom House they have a mimeograph machine on which they have prepared leaflets demanding better pay for domestic workers, integration of Union County schools, better job opportunities for Negroes and better conditions and pay for sharecroppers. In addition, the group has begun publication of a newspaper entitled, "Freedom." Two issues, on July 15, 1963, and August 15, 1963, have been published.

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T-5 stated on October 8, 1963, that [redacted]

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S.C.

"Progressive Labor" is sold at Freedom House for 25 cents per copy. This publication reflects that [redacted] This source stated [redacted] are members of Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

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Characterizations of Freedom House and PLM appear in Appendix to this report.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) CAFETERIA PICKETING, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER, 1962

On October 15, 1962, Captain [redacted] b6 b7C Greensboro, North Carolina, Police Department, advised he had been observing the picketing of the S & W Cafeteria on East Market Street in downtown Greensboro, North Carolina, for several days. This picketing was by members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) opposing segregation of this restaurant. In the picket line on one occasion was a [redacted] female whom he accosted and asked her name. She stated to him she was [redacted] and that she was [redacted] at [redacted] in Greensboro. Captain [redacted] positively identified a photograph of [redacted] as the individual who had stated to him that she was [redacted]

The "Greensboro Daily News," a Greensboro, North Carolina, daily newspaper, in its issue dated October 18, 1962, quoted ARMISTEAD W. SAPP, JR., Attorney for the S & W Cafeteria, as saying Mrs. JEROME had participated in the picketing of the S & W Cafeteria and described her and her husband as known communists and said Mrs. JEROME's husband had served a prison term for violation of the Smith Act.

On August 15, 1962, CE T-11 advised that a a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section of the Communist Party, at which [redacted] was present, held on [redacted] commented [redacted] and that [redacted] was going to [redacted] According to this informant [redacted] was a member of this club. b6 b7C

The "Greensboro Daily News" October 21, 1962, Page B 16, stated that ALICE JEROME, a faculty member at Bennett College, named by a local attorney as a "known Communist" was discharged by action of the Bennett College Board of Trustees. The article went on to state that investigation revealed that her husband had been convicted and sentenced for Federal offenses and that her services would be subject to misinterpretation and embarrassment to the college.

The article continued by stating that Mrs. JEROME, while not denying Communist Party membership, did deny she had attempted to assume any leadership in CORE activities. However, CORE officials admitted Mrs. JEROME was active with picket line in front of the S & W Cafeteria for about two weeks earlier this month.

(B) DEMONSTRATION, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 9, 1963

In its issue of May 10, 1963, "The News and Observer," a Raleigh, North Carolina, daily newspaper, revealed that 60 more demonstrators were arrested on the night of May 9, 1963. A total of 22 were arrested at the S & W Cafeteria, and other arrests were made at the Ambassador Theater, Sir Walter Hotel Coffee House, and Gino's Restaurant. Sixteen of those arrested were placed in the Wake County Jail while the remaining 44 were taken to the Raleigh Police Department, booked, and cited to City Court on May 18, 1963. The article revealed that in the group arrested at the Ambassador Theater was a 34 year old white man who was identified as CLYDE ROBERT APPLETON, Shaw University.

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On March 26, 1956, CE T-12 advised that [redacted] a party in Tucson, Arizona, honoring CLINTON JENCKS. At this party, a Communist Party leader made an appeal for funds.

CLINTON JENCKS was convicted on January 21, 1954, in United States District Court, El Paso, Texas, for violation of the Labor Management Relations Act in that he falsely signed a non-Communist affidavit. JENCKS appealed his conviction to the United States Supreme Court and on June 3, 1957, a new trial was granted by the United States Supreme Court.

T-12 advised in March of 1961 that on [redacted] occasions during [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] in [redacted] was [redacted] and [redacted] of the [redacted] Communist Party from at least [redacted] He visits [redacted] every [redacted] season on which occasions he is active as [redacted] in the [redacted] Communist Party movement.

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"The Raleigh Times," a Raleigh, North Carolina, daily newspaper, in its issue of May 9, 1963, revealed that attempts would be made on May 13, 1963, to try the Negro demonstrators arrested on the night of May 8, 1963. It was pointed out that including the 93 Negroes arrested May 8, 1963, the number of persons being held in the Wake County Jail was 185, 63 over capacity. The article revealed that on the morning of May 9, 1963, a delegation of 14 Shaw University students visited the jailed demonstrators, accompanied by [redacted]

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On May 13, 1963, CE T-13 advised that massive student demonstrations protesting segregated facilities had been going on in Raleigh, North Carolina, since the first part of May, 1963. He stated that there were no outside individuals influencing the participants, which were composed mostly of Negro students from Shaw University and Saint Augustine's College in Raleigh, with the

exception of MARTIN LUTHER KING, whose non-violent movement is a model for the students at these two schools. He stated that the leaders of these demonstrations are the two presidents of the student bodies at those two schools. This source further stated that [redacted] is not a leader in the demonstrations and has no influence on the group. b6 b7C

(C) INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES AND SCHOOL BOYCOTT, MONROE, NORTH CAROLINA SUMMER OF 1963

In connection with another matter, [redacted] b6 b7C was interviewed on [redacted] in [redacted] He stated that he and several associates have been going to [redacted] as they were returning from [redacted] they were followed by [redacted] cars containing [redacted] He alleged that these [redacted] at their car and also [redacted] however, no one was injured. He alleged that about [redacted] prior to this time when he and some of his associates were returning from [redacted] men followed them and [redacted] at their car. He added that [redacted] were continually being harrassed and insulted by persons in the [redacted] areas.

[redacted] stated [redacted] work in the racial field in the [redacted] area commenced in about [redacted] and they are using the names of several organizations to operate under. He stated [redacted] formed an organization known as the Monroe Youth Action Committee, [redacted] b6 b7C

He described this organization as being local and having approximately 200 members. He stated there is a similar organization that was organized by [redacted] associates in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, but this organization has no name. He stated that the Monroe Youth Action Committee is not an organization as such since it has no officers but is a name they are using in connection with their work. He stated the purpose of this group is to carry on racial demonstrations and picketing in Monroe and they did have racial demonstrations in Monroe for several days approximately one month ago. In addition, the purpose of this organization is to encourage and assist in integrating public schools, to obtain better employment and job integration for Negroes and equal work performed by the Negroes. He stated that they believe in a peaceful approach to this problem but would use violence if necessary. He stated [redacted] associates have instructed their members and followers that they should use violence as a means of self-defense and protection and consequently he stated [redacted] his associates and followers have [redacted] to use if necessary. At this point [redacted]

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During the interview with [redacted] was present and he volunteered the following information:

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[redacted] came to [redacted] to work in the civil rights field. [redacted] refers to himself as [redacted] which he stated is the same type work being performed by [redacted] headquarters at 605 Brown Street and refer to this residence as the "Freedom House [redacted] have organized the Union County Womens League at Monroe and the Chesterfield County Womens League at Pageland, South Carolina.

The members of these two organizations consist mostly of Negro domestic workers such as maids and cooks. In addition, other members are Negro women who are engaged in unskilled work. The purpose of these organizations is to obtain better employment conditions and better pay; also to give them a better status. [redacted] stated [redacted] and the other [redacted] are preparing [redacted] Negroes to register to vote, integrate the public schools, and in general improve the living and working conditions of the Negroes in the area. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that in addition to the members of the women's organizations, they have approximately 200 to 300 followers who are providing financial support as well as assisting them in their work. [redacted] pointed out that it is true [redacted] and his associates do not advocate complete non-violence but quite the contrary, they advocate that they should use violence if necessary. In this regard, he stated that [redacted] He also stated that [redacted] to use if necessary. He stated that they would not resort to violence unless it became necessary as a means of self-defense. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated [redacted] his associates had requested [redacted] but were refused. He stated in his opinion the members of the Monroe Police Department and Union County Sheriff's Office have failed to provide them protection for their legal conduct and activities in the civil rights field. He stated that as a result of the failure of the local law enforcement authorities to provide them protection they are continuing to carry on their work in the civil rights field in danger of death. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated [redacted] his associates have started publishing a newspaper which they refer to as "Freedom." The first edition was published under the date of July 15, 1963. This newspaper is to be published in the future on a bi-monthly basis and [redacted] is devoting most of his time in connection with [redacted] for this paper. He stated that their program in Monroe will continue for an indefinite period. He stated their program in Monroe is permanent and he expects that it will become stronger in the near future. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that their local organizations which they have established in the Monroe area as well as their work in the racial field at Monroe is not connected with any other racial organizations; however, [redacted] group in Monroe are receiving financial assistance and advice from other racial organizations. NC NY

On August 28, 1963, T-5 advised that this group at Monroe, [redacted], and [redacted] who identify themselves as [redacted], have been holding mass public meetings at various Negro churches in Monroe for the past ten days to formulate plans for the Negro school children to boycott the Negro school in the City of Monroe on August 30, 1963, the first day of school and instead report to one of three white schools in Monroe on that date for the purpose of attempting to enroll. b6 b7C

T-5 advised the integration group is encouraging the school children to continue this boycott next week and continue to try to enroll in the white schools.

According to T-5, large numbers of Negro parents are attending the nightly meetings and have pledged their cooperation, and the source anticipates several hundred Negro children will participate. The source stated demonstrations are planned in the vicinity of the white schools on August 30, 1963, and next week.

On August 30, 1963, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, Police Department, advised as follows:

At 7:45 a.m., 25 to 30 Negro students began picketing at Winchester School, a Negro School in Monroe, and at the same time another group [redacted] went to the John D. Hodges white elementary school where the Negro youths in the group attempted to register for the school year. The school authorities refused to register the group and no incidents occurred. b6 b7C

Simultaneously, another group of approximately 15 Negroes went to the Walter Bickett Elementary School in order to register and this group was also refused by the school authorities. A fourth group of about five Negroes went to the Monroe Senior High School, a school for white students, and attempted to register at this school. The school officials at Monroe Senior High refused to enroll any of the individuals. The above schools comprise all of the schools in Monroe, North Carolina.

Following the attempted enrollment at the schools, the entire group then proceeded to the City Board of Education Office at approximately 9:30 to 10 a.m., where they again attempted to enroll in the white city schools. Officials of the Board of Education had the attorney for the Board present and he examined the

details of the North Carolina Pupil Re-assignment Law known as the Pearsall Plan and as a consequence of this law, none of the Negroes were permitted to enroll in the white schools on this date.

The entire demonstration was [redacted] who have previously been identified in connection with the organized effort to boycott Winchester School and integrate the other Monroe schools. b6 b7C

Following the demonstration at the Board of Education, the demonstrators disbanded and returned to Freedom House, Negro racial headquarters at 605 Brown Street, Monroe.

On September 3, 1963, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY advised that during the previous evening a meeting was held at the Negro recreation park, which meeting was [redacted] attended by approximately 200 Negroes. The purpose of the meeting was to encourage Negro students to continue boycotting and striking at the Negro school and also to request the students to report to the City Board of Edcuation office on September 3, 1963, and request transfers to white schools. b6 b7C

On September 4, 1963, Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, Police Department, advised that a public rally was held on the night of September 3, 1963, at the Winchester Recreation Center attended by approximately 200 Negro students. [redacted] instructed the students to discontinue the boycott and strike at the Winchester Negro School temporarily since it has served its purpose. He further instructed the students to commence attending school. [redacted] stated [redacted] will request the Negro group to participate in boycotts and strikes at various times in the immediate future. b6 b7C

T-5 advised on October 1, 1963, that [redacted] b6 b7C left Monroe for New York City on [redacted] and is not expected to return for at least [redacted] months. [redacted] is also in [redacted] having left Monroe [redacted] Consequently, the activities of this group, under the leadership of [redacted] and [redacted] have been extremely curtailed. There have been no further attempts at school boycotts and although [redacted] have attempted to hold a few public meetings in recent weeks on school integration, these meetings have been very poorly attended and they have gained practically no support from the responsible Negro element in Monroe.

T-5 advised May 21, 1964, that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] PLM member at Freedom House, returned to [redacted] He stated that with the departure of [redacted] Freedom House was closed and there has been no further PLM activity in Monroe. NC

Progressive Labor Movement

(D) MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963

On August 26, 1963, T-5 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C has chartered a Queen City Trailways bus at Charlotte, North Carolina, in order to take a group from Monroe to Washington, D. C., for the March on Washington of August 28, 1963. T-5 advised that the bus is scheduled to leave Monroe at 10 p.m. on August 27, 1963, and return to Monroe at 6 a.m. on August 29, 1963. T-5 stated there will be a total of 39 passengers including approximately 10 individuals from Pageland, South Carolina. However, the identities of those making the trip are not known.

On August 26, 1963, [redacted] Queen City b6 b7C Trailways Bus Company, Charlotte, North Carolina, advised

that [redacted] has chartered one bus for travel to Washington, D. C., on August 28, 1963, and that the full amount of the contract, $490.30, has already been paid by [redacted] advised that it is [redacted] recollection that the amount paid consisted of two checks, one in the amount of $400. drawn on the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York City, from the account of the "March on Washington" and signed by two persons, names not recalled. The second check, according to [redacted] was in the amount of $90.30 and was a personal check on the account of [redacted] drawn on the [redacted] b6 b7C

(E) ATTEMPTED SCHOOL BOYCOTT AND PICKETING MONROE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY, 1964

T-5 advised on February 5 and 10, 1964, that CLARENCE SENIORS, Chairman of the Monroe Defense Committee, 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, and [redacted] had planned some picketing and demonstrations in downtown Monroe prior to the kidnaping trial of [redacted] and MAE MALLORY in Superior Court in Monroe on February 17, 1964. They also planned a student boycott of Winchester School, a Negro school in Monroe, on February 17, 1964. This activity was planned by SENIORS to create support for the kidnaping defendants and to protest against the trial; however, T-5 advised February 18, 1964, that no downtown demonstrations had taken place. b6 b7C

CE T-14 advised in September, 1963, that CLARENCE SENIORS was a member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party.

Characterizations of the Workers World Party (WWP) and the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) appear in the Appendix to this report.

On February 14, 1964, T-5 stated that SENIORS, [redacted] distributed a leaflet in Monroe entitled "Let's Demonstrate on the 17th." This leaflet contained a drawing of a judge and jury bearing the labels "KKK." This leaflet stated: b6 b7C

"ALL FORCES OUT! THE BLACK PEOPLE OF MONROE ARE ON TRIAL!

"RICHARD CROWDER, HAROLD REAP AND MAE MALLORY ARE ON THE DICKET FOR TRIAL.

"ALL BLACK BROTHERS AND SISTERS COME OUT. JOIN FORCES WITH YOUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS.

"NOW IS OUR CHANCE TO SHOW THE WORLD THE MONROE BIGOTS IN ACTION.

"BOYCOTT SCHOOL ON THE 17TH"

T-5 stated on February 17, 1964, that the planned boycott of Winchester School, a Negro school in Monroe, which was to be a protest against the kidnaping trial, was a complete failure and not more than a dozen students remained out of school. There were no pickets and only [redacted] were in the area. This source stated that this group has practically no local Negro support in Monroe. b6 b7C

(F) PICKETING IN MONROE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 4, 1964

On the evening of June 4, 1964, T-5 advised that approximately twelve Negro youths began picketing in front of the Center Theater in Monroe, North Carolina,

on the evening of June 4, 1964. Some of the pickets were carrying placards urging integration of this theater. The picketing activities were being led by CLARENCE SENIORS, Chairman of the Monroe Defense Committee, and [redacted] and who are being supported in [redacted] by the [redacted] This informant advised that the picketing was orderly and there appeared to be no unusual interest and no incidents were observed. b6 b7C

Sergeant [redacted] Monroe, North Carolina, Police Department, advised June 5, 1964, that about twelve Negro youths led by CLARENCE SENIORS, picketed the Center Theater in Monroe on the evening of June 4, 1964. He stated that the movie, "Lillies of the Field," was being shown at this theater and this movie [redacted] He stated the pickets were protesting the segregation policy of this theater which was showing a film featuring a Negro actor. He stated that there was little interest in the picketing among the townspeople and that the picket was quiet and there were no incidents. b6 b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also known as Progressive Labor Party
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

2.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on October 10, 1961, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

Source advised on May 6, 1964, that the aims of the CAMD were to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hoped to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle. The CAMD was also active in prompting the philosphy of utilizing counter-violence to achieve integration as espoused by WILLIAMS.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States, such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, were the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The March 23, 1964, issued of "The Militant," a weekly SWP newspaper, stated the CAMD suspended activities. This article related that this action was taken following the rejection of this committee by the defendants just prior to the trial held February 18-28, 1964, at Monroe, North Carolina, which resulted in the conviction of all of the defendants, except ROBERT F. WILLIAMS.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS has fled the United States and is reportedly residing in Cuba.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

RE: FREEDOM HOUSE

A source advised on May 28, 1963, that Freedom House was established in Monroe, North Carolina, in May, 1963 as a headquarters for racial integration activities in the Monroe area. Although there is no formal organization as such, the activities of this group of four racial organizers are under the leadership of JACOB ROSEN, Southern Editor of "Progressive Labor".

This source advised on July 18, 1963, that Freedom House publishes a monthly newspaper entitled "Freedom" which carries articles primarily concerning local integration activities. Editor of this publication is JACOB ROSEN.

[redacted] advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 31, 1963, that the purposes of his group at Freedom House are to integrate the public schools, encourage Negro voter registration and, in general, to improve the living and working conditions of the Negroes in the area. He stated [redacted] the use of violence, if necessary, as a means of self-defense.

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This source advised on October 8, 1963, that the activities and operations at Freedom House are being directed and financed by Progressive Labor in New York City and that [redacted] organizers are all working for and under the control of Progressive Labor. The source stated on October 22, 1963, that Freedom House headquarters was moved on that date from 605 Brown Street to 308 Hudson Street, Monroe, North Carolina. The mailing address is Post Office Box 84, Monroe, North Carolina. The source added that the future activities of Freedom House in Monroe are questionable as [redacted] organizers have lost much of the local Negro support and the general feeling in the Negro community is that they are not wanted in Monroe.

This source advised May 21, 1964, that the last remaining member of Progressive Labor at Freedom House returned to New York City on May 14, 1964. He stated there is no Progressive Labor activity in Monroe at the present time and that Freedom House is now closed.

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APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)

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A source advised on February 16, 1962, that [redacted] a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from [redacted] was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, [redacted] by the Monroe Defense Committee of New York to [redacted] MDC in Cleveland, and that [redacted] with the aid of TED [redacted] DOSTAL, members of WWP, and WILLIE MAE MALLORY, organized an MDC in Cleveland, with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On March 3, 1964, this source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland was to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina. Following her extradition in January, 1964, headquarters of MDC was moved from Cleveland to Monroe, North Carolina.

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A second source advised March 12, 1964, that the purpose of MDC is to obtain support and funds to aid in the continued defense of WILLIE MAE MALLORY, [redacted] who were convicted in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, February 27, 1964, on charges of kidnaping [redacted] in Monroe on August 27, 1961, following a race riot in that city.

This source stated on May 21, 1964, that headquarters of MDC is located at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, with CLARENCE SENIORS as chairman.

A third source in September, 1963, identified CLARENCE SENIORS as a member of WWP.

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery--individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
October 30, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR. at Charlotte October 30, 1964

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FD-253 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOUISVILLE	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/21/64 - 10/22/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: vp

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, captioned "CP, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence In Racial Matters, Internal Security - C".

- P* -

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Source	Location
LS T-1 is [redacted]	Characterization: CARL and ANNE BRADEN
LS T-2 is [redacted] (request)	[redacted]

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APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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Agency	AAGs [redacted] Secret Service			
Request Recd.		ONI, OSE, G-2		
Date Fwd.	11/17/64			
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14i, 0-14d, 0-14m, 0-14k			
By	RCP/bm			

Notations: [INT. SEC.]

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61 NOV 30 1964

LS 100-4722

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Source Location

LS T-3 is [redacted]

LS T-4 is [redacted] (request)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Date: 10/30/64

Field Office File #: LS 100-4722 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted] of progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in [redacted] indicated [redacted] would not be active in racial field [redacted] CARL and ANNE BRADEN, former members of CP, Louisville, Ky., and representatives of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) participated in demonstration for public Accommodation Legislation at Frankfort, Ky. on 3/4/64. The BRADENS have demanded entree into local group active in integration movement. BRADENS have been identified with Gandhi Corps, a youth group active in racial field, Louisville, Ky.

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LS 100-4722

DETAILS:

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

On September 14, 1964, [redacted] advised as follows:

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[redacted] Progressive Labor Movement in Kentucky, but indicated that the organization in Kentucky was "very small".

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) is characterized in the appendix of this report.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On March 4, 1964, CARL and ANNE BRADEN were observed by Special Agents of the FBI participating in a demonstration lead by Bishop C. EWBANK TUCKER, A.M.E. Zion Church, and Chairman of the Louisville Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality at the State Capitol, Frankfort, Kentucky. The demonstrators numbering about 35, marched from their bus, parked near the Capitol grounds, to the Capitol rotunda where several persons including Bishop TUCKER and CARL BRADEN spoke. ANNE BRADEN took no part in the demonstration other than to be present.

LS 100-4722

Characterization of CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN, and his wife, ANNE BRADEN as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1961, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

PENN' CARL BRADEN GA. 4403 VIRGINIA AVE. MRS. CARL JAMES BRADEN

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal, on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On October 2, 1964, LS T-1 advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife ANNE BRADEN continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, and they are still employed as Field Secretaries of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. is characterized in the appendix of this report.

On March 19, 1958, Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, Louisville, Kentucky, self-admitted member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, between January of 1951, and December of 1954, advised that [redacted] was active in the Wade Defense Committee (WDC) an organization formed in the summer of 1954 to assist ANDREW WADE, IV, a Negro, to maintain ownership, and live in a house in a white residential area near Louisville, Kentucky, which house had been purchased for him by CARL and ANNE BRADEN. b6 b7C

Mrs. AHEARN said that the WDC was Communist inspired and influenced from the time of its formation until she ceased her affiliation with it in December of 1954. She said that both CARL and ANNE BRADEN, who were prominent in the organization, were known to her as members of the CP, but that [redacted] was not known to her to be a CP member. She said that [redacted] conduct was such that it seemed to indicate that he was not a CP member. b6 b7C

On April 13, 1964, LS T-2 advised as follows:

Allied Organizations for Civil Rights (AOCR), is an association of over 100 local Kentucky organizations interested in promoting integration. AOCR's function is the coordination of the activities of its affiliates. AOCR is [redacted] by [redacted], and was the sponsoring organization for the March 5, 1964, March on Frankfort, a demonstration on behalf of Public Accommodation Legislation. b6 b7C

AOCR refused to let the SCEF affiliate with it because of CARL and ANNE BRADEN. The source said regarding the BRADENS, "Their name is trouble".

The March on Frankfort by AOCR drew an estimated 10,000 people. Source recalled that the BRADENS participated in another demonstration at Frankfort on March 4, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C

Shortly prior to the AOCR March on Frankfort, ANNE BRADEN "raised hell" with AOCR officials because a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was not allowed to apeak at an AOCR meeting on the campus of the University of Louisville.

Also just before the AOCR, Frankfort, demonstration, in connection with a SNCC demonstration in Memphis, Tennessee, CARL BRADEN requested that AOCR issue a statement supporting the Memphis SNCC demonstration. AOCR felt they could not issue the statement as requested, and refused. Later ANNE BRADEN told AOCR officials that she had sent a telegram on behalf of AOCR officials making such a statement as had been requested. AOCR officials had to take immediate steps to stop the publication of this statement.

On May 28, 1964, LS T-3 furnished a mimeograph leaflet captioned "SSA News, published by Students for Social Action", which had been distributed on the campus of the University of Louisville on that date. This leaflet announced that ANNE BRADEN, author of "'HUAC; Bulwark of Segregation'", "'The Wall Between'" and editor of the "Southern Patriot", would speak on May 28, 1964, at 8:00 p.m. in the library lecture lounge at the University of Louisville.

On May 29, 1964, source advised that at 8:35 p.m., May 28, 1964, there were only five people in the lecture lounge including CARL and ANNE BRADEN. ANNE BRADEN had not talked at that time.

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On June 1, 1964, Major [redacted] (NA), Assistant Chief, Louisville Police Department, advised as follows:

On May 31, 1964, at about 4:00 p.m., about 15 individuals, including CARL and ANNE BRADEN, participated in a demonstration at the gate of the swimming pool of Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park in Louisville, Kentucky. The weather was bad and the swimming pool was empty. The park management, after the Louisville police refused to arrest the demonstrators without warrants, had private police carry the demonstrators from the premises one by one.

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Major [redacted] identified the demonstrators as [redacted] male, age [redacted] who was CARL and ANNE BRADEN at 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville Kentucky said he was from [redacted] where he had worked

Handbills passed out at the park at the time of the demonstration called for admissions of all races to the amusement park's swimming pool. The handbill indicated that it was issued by "CORE, SNCC, SCEF and SDS". (SDS is Students for Democratic Society.)

On June 7, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C Louisville Police Department, advised as follows:

As a result of the demonstrations at Hasenour's Restaurant, 1028 Barrett Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, on the afternoon of June 7, 1964, in which the demonstrators blocked doorways to the restaurant, seven juveniles and four adults were arrested. Among the adults arrested were [redacted] b6 b7C age [redacted] address [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] female, age [redacted] also of [redacted]

As previously indicated, 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, is the residence of CARL and ANNE BRADEN.

On June 7, 1964, Captain [redacted] b6 b7C CO, Fourth District, Louisville Police Department, advised as follows:

Following a demonstration against alleged racial discrimination at a restaurant in the West End of Louisville immediately preceding the demonstration at Hasenour's, mentioned above, which demonstration was also [redacted] b6 b7C sixteen demonstrators were observed in the front yard of CARL BRADEN's home at 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville.

Among those arrested at the Hasenour demonstration, mentioned above, was [redacted] b6 b7C

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on June 10, 1964, reported that the AOCR would meet at 5:30 p.m., June 10, 1964, at its headquarters at 301 West Main to discuss the recent civil rights demonstrations here. FRANK STANLEY, JR., Chairman of the organization representing 102 social action groups in the state, said that the demonstrations have created a crisis, according to the story. The story also noted that none of the organizations, which are members of the AOCR, have taken part in the recent demonstrations against two restaurants and the Fountaine Ferry Park swimming pool.

LS 100-4722

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On June 9, 1964, [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted]

LS 100-4722

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On June 11, 1964, [redacted] advised as follows:

ANNE BRADEN, who had demanded to be permitted to attend a meeting of AOCR on the afternoon of June 10, 1964, because she thought she and her husband would be discussed at this meeting, did not attempt to attend the meeting. [redacted] indicated there were two reasons that she did not attempt to attend. A daughter of the BRADENS died on the evening of June 9, 1964. In addition, [redacted] was contacted by ANNE BRADEN and was in favor of letting her attend the meeting. Although [redacted] did not agree to letting ANNE BRADEN attend the meeting, it was agreed that [redacted] would meet with ANNE BRADEN at some future date to discuss the conflict between the BRADENS and the AOCR. b6 b7C b7D

Allied Organizations for Civil Rights

At the meeting of AOCR on the afternoon of June 10, 1964, the dispute between the BRADENS and AOCR was not discussed as such. [redacted] indicated he felt that critics of the BRADENS were restrained because of the fact that the BRADENS had just lost a daughter. b6 b7C b7D

The meeting adopted resolutions setting up guide lines for responsible conduct in racial demonstrations. A resolution urged that anyone desiring to promote integration of such places as Hasenour's Restaurant, Louisville, Kentucky, first attempt to obtain service for a small, peaceful, integrated group, and if refused, thereafter file complaint under the Louisville Anti-Discrimination Ordinance. The meeting decided that AOCR would not participate in demonstrations started by a group in which the BRADENS are interested nor would they issue any condemnation of the group or any members of the group. The AOCR also passed a resolution asking that persons supporting integration not patronize restaurants or other places following a policy of racial segregation.

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On July 8, 1964, [redacted] advised as follows: [redacted]

On the evening of July 1, 1964, a meeting was held between CARL and ANNE BRADEN, Mr. and [redacted] and [redacted] at the [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky. This meeting had been arranged by [redacted] who is [redacted] early in June, 1964, when ANNE BRADEN had demanded that she be permitted to attend a meeting of AOCR to air the differences between the BRADENS and AOCR, in connection with the integration movement in Louisville, Kentucky. [redacted] had temporarily pacified ANNE BRADEN by promising this meeting. [redacted] and a member of the [redacted] of AOCR, was originally scheduled to be present at the meeting, but for some reason was not invited by [redacted]

At the meeting, ANNE BRADEN did practically all of the talking as between she and CARL BRADEN. CARL BRADEN had very little to say.

ANNE BRADEN gave [redacted] copies of her new pamphlet entitled, "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation", mentioned above. b6 b7C

She was somewhat apologetic for [redacted] who has been staying with the BRADENS and leading integration demonstrations at two Louisville restaurants and a swimming pool. She indicated [redacted] was in Louisville "by accident" and that [redacted] was trying to carry out a program [redacted] for a Democratic Society in getting poor Negroes and poor whites acquainted. b6 b7C

[redacted] complained that [redacted] being from out-of-state, gave a bad impression and opened the integration movement in Louisville to the charge of "importing outsiders" [redacted] indicated also that the demonstrations were badly timed and that resort should have been had to the Human Rights Commission set up by the Mayor of Louisville. ANNE BRADEN accused AOCR of failing to organize youths and give youths an opportunity to engage in activity of some importance to the integration movement. She indicated [redacted] was helping in this respect. She made the statement that the young people she had helped organize had been given a reason for living by being permitted to engage in activity in connection with the integration movement. b6 b7C

Mrs. BRADEN demanded to know what action [redacted] would take if AOCR was attacked as a Communist front. [redacted] replied that he would deny such an accusation vigorously and defend the organization against such charges, ANNE BRADEN said this was the wrong action to take, stating that a negative cannot be proven. b6 b7C

ANNE BRADEN's main argument centered around the proposition that AOCR or any organization in the integration movement should not bother to deny charges of Communist infiltration or control, but should ignore them. It is to be noted that her pamphlet, previously mentioned, advances this same argument.

The argument between [redacted] and Mrs. BRADEN became heated and Mrs. BRADEN lost her temper and stated to [redacted] "Neither you nor anyone else is going to stop me from getting this community to understand what we are trying to do". Mrs. BRADEN again demanded that the question of the support of CARL and ANNE BRADEN by AOCR or their being permitted to affiliate with AOCR to put to a vote within the AOCR. Mrs. BRADEN indicated that she wanted to learn who her enemies were within AOCR so that she could "go to work on them". b6 b7C

A story in the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, on July 24, 1964, captioned "BILL DADY and the Grandhi Corps" concerns a group apparently led by WILLIAM FREDERICK "BILL" DADY, a white male, native of Rochester, New York, nineteen years old. The Gandhi Corps is characterized in the story as a "social action group" of about 25 whites and Negroes...mostly young". "The Corps", DADY is quoted as stating, "evolved from a group of young people he met who lived near the home of Mr. and Mrs. CARL BRADEN, 4403 Virginia Avenue, where DADY was staying when he first came" (to Louisville).

The story continues, "Although Dady was the leader of the Corps' first sit-in and had coached the demonstrators in the tactics of non-violence, he says he has now relegated himself to single membership and is frequently overruled on the organization's decisions".

The story noted that the AOCR had appointed a committee to advise the Gandhi Corps.

The Courier-Journal on June 9, 1964, in a story regarding the filing of racial discrimination complaints with the Louisville Human Relations Commission, reported that Third District Congressman M. G. SNYDER had entered the controversy with a charge that much of the city's racial unrest is due to outsiders whom SNYDER linked to CARL BRADEN, "a longtime worker for integrationist causes". SNYDER, the story said, identified the outside "agitators" as WILLIAM DADY and Miss ANITA SMITH, 20, white, who had been arrested in the recent integration demonstrations.

BRADEN, the story continued, a former Louisville newspaperman, now a field organizer for the "Integrationist Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc." was out of the city. His wife said that DADY and Miss SMITH are living temporarily at the BRADEN home but that Miss SMITH has spent most of her life in Louisville, attended Louisville schools and is now a student in a Louisville business college.

Mrs. BRADEN said that DADY, whom she met in Atlanta, came to Louisville to work on a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) project and she invited him to stay at her home until he could find permanent quarters. Miss SMITH moved to the BRADEN home for purely personal reasons, Mrs. BRADEN said.

According to the story, SNYDER recalled that CARL BRADEN had been convicted in Jefferson County Circuit Court in 1954 on a state charge of advocating sedition, which conviction was set aside by the Kentucky Court of Appeals after the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled in another case that states lacked authority to bring such charges.

Commenting on SNYDER's reference to CARL BRADEN's conviction, ANNE BRADEN is reported as stating, "'Ten years ago Louisville segregationists were able to divert attention from the evil of discrimination by calling CARL and me and other integrationists names... It is inconceivable that in this late hour of 1964--with racial issues so crucial to survival-- that these bankrupt tactics should be tried again! '".

LS 100-4722

On August 24, 1964, LS T-4 advised he has heard that the Gandhi Corp was started by ANNE BRADEN, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] It at one time had about twenty-five members, but has just about fallen apart.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

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APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

The Southern Patriot, a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

The Southern Patriot was cited as an "organ"of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern People in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 15, 1961, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 15, 1961, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual CP member, because he followed Communist principles.

The source also advised on May 18, 1960, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

Another source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement, but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
October 30, 1964

FD-323

Title: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C dated 10/30/64 at Louisville.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact with LS T-4 has been insufficient to establish reliability.

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10-30-64

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Decker

TO SACS MOBILE
BIRMINGHAM
ATLANTA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CIRM.

REATRAD OCTOBER THIRTY INSTANT.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DEMONSTRATION TO TAKE PLACE IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, NOVEMBER THREE AND THE ALLEGATION CONCERNING THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS IN MOBILE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY BE FURNISHED TO APPROPRIATE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. MOBILE IS INSTRUCTED TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONALS DETAILS CONCERNING THESE MATTERS AND CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO FURNISHING INFORMANTS WITH SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS TO DEVELOP THIS INFORMATION. LIAISON SHOULD ALSO BE MAINTAINED WITH APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. THIS MATTER SHOULD BE FOLLOWED CLOSELY AND BUREAU EXPEDITIOUSLY ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

AJD:MEC/CHS
(6)

REC-49 100-142529-305

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5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/64

FROM : SAC, Honolulu (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

cc 808 RB

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (info)
1 - Honolulu

LSB:ejg
(4)

EX-112 REC 23 100-442529-306

1964

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SEC.

NOV 5 1964

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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	NEW YORK	10/30/64	1/1/63 - 10/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEONARD E. FRANK	msg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being furnished New York inasmuch as that office is origin.

A copy is also being furnished Seattle inasmuch as information is contained relating to the Seattle Division.

The report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from PD T-1 through PD T-5 and PD T-7 through PD T-13 if disclosed could reasonably result in identifying confidential informants of continuing value. (U)

The information from [redacted] concerning [redacted] was obtained by SA's [redacted] and LEONARD E. FRANK.

b6
b7C

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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NOTATIONS

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(U)

Classified by SP4 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
6-17-83

DEC 4-1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964 O - 764-524

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The Special Agents mentioned in connection with the 7/3/64, demonstration were [redacted] and LEONARD E. FRANK. b6 b7C

The information from [redacted] was obtained by SA [redacted] b7D

[redacted] mentioned herein, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Security informants were contacted during September and October, 1964, regarding communist influence and penetration of other racial organizations as follows:

[redacted] b7D

SA [redacted] b6 b7C
SA [redacted]
SA WILLIAM S. BROWN
SA [redacted]
SA LEONARD E. FRANK
SA LEONARD E. FRANK
SA LEONARD E. FRANK

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
PD T-1 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] b7D (U)
PD T-2 CG 5824-S	Characterization, HYMAN LUMER
PD T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
PD T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
PD T-5 [redacted]	PD 157-166-47 b6 b7C
PD T-6 Not used	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PD 100-10580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Informant | Location

PD T-7 [redacted]

PD T-8 [redacted]

PD T-9 [redacted]

PD T-10 [redacted]

PD T-11 [redacted]

PD T-12 [redacted]

PD T-13 [redacted]

PD T-14 [redacted]

[redacted] (request)

Instant report

[redacted] (U)

Characterization, [redacted]

PD 157-166-39 to 47

PD 157-166-35 to 47

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

LEAD

PORTLAND

AT PORTLAND, OREGON. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Oregon and submit a report by 2/1/64.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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DATE 02-19-2015 C24W16B80

(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of:	LEONARD E. FRANK	Office:	Portland, Oregon
Date:	10/30/64		
Field Office File #:	100-10580	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C		

Synopsis:

Communist influence in racial matters in Oregon 1/63 to 10/64 reported. [HYMAN LUMER, national educational secretary, CP, USA, in April, 1963, informed Oregon CP of national CP interest in Negro civil rights movement.] (U) Summer 1963, Youth Club, CP, Portland, made plans to implement CP directives re involvement in Negro civil rights movement with hope of Negro recruitment in CP youth clubs. CP Youth Club members infiltrate and influence policies of Friends of Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (FSNCC), a local organization. Through new organization, Portland W.E.B. Du Bois Club, CP members hope to gain support from and closer ties with Negroes. Du Bois Club activities aimed directly at Portland Negroes. Through influence in FSNCC, CP members organize or largely responsible for five racial demonstrations in Portland. Through an "Ad Hoc Committee" CP members organized a sixth racial demonstration. As of September, 1964, CP members had lost influence in FSNCC but now operating through Du Bois Club. Communists have no influence in other Oregon racial organizations.

- P* -

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ (U)

~~Classified by SP4 elw/fsh~~ (U)
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~8-17-83~~

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PD 100-10580

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PD 100-10580

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

In a conference with Oregon leaders of the CP on April 12, 1963, HYMAN LUMER inquired as to what the Oregon Party was doing relative to civil rights of Negroes in the community and what part the CP was playing in seeking improved conditions for Negroes. He also questioned what the Party was doing toward publicizing and promoting concern among the people relative to abuses of Negroes in the South. (U)

[PD T-1, 4/13/63] (U)

HYMAN LUMER is national educational secretary of the CP, USA.

[PD T-2, 3/7/63] (U)

During the early summer of 1963, the Youth Club CP, Portland, decided to take action in response to national directives from the National Youth Commission, CP, USA, and the National Committee, CP, USA, to do everything possible to spur the Negro "liberation" struggle in this area and this was of key priority. There were also national directives for a 20 per cent recruitment of Negroes in the youth clubs, CP, so it was important to become active in the Negro civil rights to enhance recruitment.

During this period, early summer, 1963, the Youth Club, Portland CP, after a series of conferences decided to contact a [redacted] who was interested, according to local newspaper articles, [redacted] local group to be called Portland Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (FSNCC) [redacted] were to [redacted] help as "interested individuals" and not as persons connected with the CP. b6 b7C

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The initial contact with [redacted] was made by [redacted] and [redacted] and from that point on the CP began to develop policy for FSNCC as the [redacted] did not then know who the communists were. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

During [redacted] including the summer, [redacted] was a member of the state board, CP. ~~(C)~~ (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 1963 ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] during the summer of [redacted] and subsequently, was a member of the Youth Club, CP. b6 b7C

[redacted] 3/20/64 b6 b7C b7D

According to an article in the July 3, 1963, issue of the Oregonian, a Portland daily newspaper, four young Portland youths, including Reverend RALPH MOORE, pastor of the Highland Congregational Church, Portland, recently returned after having attended a church forum in Atlanta, Georgia. They will form an anti-segregation committee to support national civil rights legislation and integration in Portland. They will attempt to aid the southern integration move by forming a FSNCC.

[During January, 1964, PD T-3 advised ~~(C)~~ (U) that FSNCC was informally organized in Portland on August 3, 1963, with about 35 participants. It is not connected officially with the National Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee. The group was started to co-ordinate arrangements for sending representatives from the Portland area to the "March on Washington, August 28, 1963." After being successful in that effort the FSNCC has attempted to remain a Portland focal point for activities on behalf of integration.

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3) There was no information developed concerning plans as revealed in Party publications, written directives, etc.

(B) PORTLAND W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB (PDC)

The PDC is described in the appendix attached hereto.

1) There was no information developed concerning PDC plans, strategy, and Party line on a national level.

2) Plans and strategy made at the local club level. Portland.

PDC is a Marxist-oriented youth organization active in the fight against racial discrimination, for peaceful co-existence between world powers and measures to combat the growing problem of unemployed youth.

[PD T-3, 8/4/64] ~~C~~ (U)

On July 7, 1964, at a PDC meeting at 4636 SE 28th Avenue, Portland, discussion was led by [redacted] and concerned civil rights demonstrations. Both pointed out the need to acquaint the Negro population in Portland with the national problems of Negroes and how the Du Bois Club needs more support and closer ties in the Negro community. b6 b7C

There was a discussion concerning police brutality and a case was discussed concerning a Portland police officer who shot and killed a Negro.

A committee was set up to form an "Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Brutality" with [redacted] to serve on the committee. No specific plans were made at this time. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 7/8/64] ~~C~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

During July, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] were all members of the Youth Club, CP, Portland. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 7/64] (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Youth Club, CP, Portland, during [redacted] b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 9/64] (U)

At meetings of the PDC on September 3, September 15, and September 28, 1964, plans were discussed for expanding contact with Portland Negroes. [redacted] of the Youth Club, CP, and dominant member of PDC, mentioned he had met with about 20 Negroes to help him hand out flyers announcing a public meeting to consider police brutality. [redacted] said he had obtained three youthful male Negroes to read cases of police brutality at the meeting. b6 b7C

These leaflets are to be passed out in the Negro community. [redacted] pointed out that the idea is to get young Negroes active in PDC. b6 b7C

[redacted] at the September 3, 1964, meeting said he has been looking for a store front in the Negro area for use as a PDC club house. b6 b7C

At the meeting on September 15, 1964, [redacted] suggested that PDC meet with Negroes, including welfare and social workers to discuss ways of increasing welfare for Negroes. He also discussed a mobile registrar to work in the Negro area on voter registration. b6 b7C

At the meeting on September 28, 1964, held in the new PDC club house in the Negro area, [redacted] discussed the Knott Street Community Center, which is chiefly for Negroes and trying to force the board to allow social dances there again. b6 b7C

[redacted] is [redacted] of a committee that plans to organize a youth delegation to form a child care b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

center for Negroes and to bring pressure on the City Commissioners for money to operate the so-called center.

In discussing the club house it was pointed out that it is to be open at all times for Negroes to come in an voice their problems that the club may be able to help them with.

This meeting of the PDC was completely controlled by CP youth and the six Negro girls in attendance did not participate in any of the discussions and this domination by the Party group without activity of the others irritated [redacted] b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 9/4, 9/17, 10/4/64] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] is a current member of CP and a member of the PDC.

[PD T-3, 9/64] (U)

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II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) MARCH ON WASHINGTON (MOW), 8/28/63, FSNCC ARRANGING FOR TRANSPORTATION OF NORTHWEST PARTICIPANTS, PORTLAND, OREGON

The initial project for FSNCC was the organizing of a bus for participants in the MOW to publicize the Negro drive for civil rights. The bus project was largely the result of efforts by the Youth Club, CP, Portland. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 3/20/64

At a meeting of the leadership of the CP on July 27, 1963, to plan a state board meeting for the following day, arrangements were made for [redacted] to tell at the state board meeting of a scheduled Negro March on Washington to be held late in August, 1963. He said that funds were available for use of those who could take part and that anyone who could attend and needed funds should contact him or [redacted], who also is a member of the Youth Club of the CP. He did not explain the source of these funds. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 7/29/63] (C) (U)

On August 9, 1963, [redacted] discussed with the top leaders of the Party the efforts of a group of young people through [redacted] had been trying to organize a delegation to the MOW, now set for August 28, 1963. He referred to the group as the FSNCC. [redacted] complained that to date this group had been unable to get any support from the Portland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He could not understand why the NAACP had not shown any interest in supporting any group promoting such an undertaking. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 8/12/63] (C) (U)

During this same period [redacted] CP of Oregon, expressed concern at the lack of interest on the part of the Portland NAACP. He commented that [redacted] could not seem to get any participation from the NAACP in the planning (C) (U) b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

for the Portland delegation. He noted that any information concerning plans for the trip should be provided to [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] CP members. (U)

[PD T-4, 8/20/63] (U)

On August 20, 1963, [redacted], member of CP [redacted] said that MILFORD SUTHERLAND, organizational secretary, CP of Washington, was in Portland to help in completing arrangements for a chartered bus which was to transport the Portland group to Washington. [redacted] expressed some concern that the CP was not going to be well represented in the delegation. Later the same date at a meeting of CP members, [redacted] also was considerably disturbed because of the lack of cooperation by NAACP. In discussing funds necessary for the trip [redacted] said that all former CP members and friends of the Party were being solicited for contributions and [redacted] commented that members of the Youth Club had done a good job in raising money. (U)

b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 8/21/63] (U)

During early August, 1963, FSNCC arranged to charter a Greyhound bus for approximately 33 passengers for transportation to and from Washington, D. C. around August 28, 1963, with the cost to be about $3,100.

[PD T-3, 8/63] (U)

During August, 1963, the CP in Portland and the CP in Seattle, Washington, agreed to share responsibility for raising the cost of a chartered bus to Washington, D. C. to leave from Portland but to have participants from Seattle as well. The Seattle Central District CP Youth Club was to raise $1,000 and the Portland CP to raise $2,000. (U)

[PD T-5, 8/24/63] (U)

During August, 1963, Youth Club members working under the name of FSNCC, helped raise funds for the chartered bus. Contributions were raised by these individuals as well as by other non-communist members of FSNCC and came from various

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

individuals, organizations, and churches. Some of the passengers were paying their own fares. The CP background of some solicitors was not known to the contributors.

[PD T-3, 8/63] (C) (U)

The FSNCC chartered bus left Portland on August 25, 1963, en route to Washington, D. C. with 36 passengers and two men to board in Idaho. Of the 36 aboard 21 were from Oregon, mainly Portland, and 15 from Washington State. Of those passengers from Oregon, ten listed themselves as connected with FSNCC, one from the Oregon Federation for Social Action (OFSA), five from the NAACP Youth Council, five from Catholic Council on Human Relations, one from the Methodist Church and one from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group. Some passengers listed more than one affiliation.

[redacted] 8/28/63 b6 b7C b7D

The OFSA is described in the appendix attached hereto.

Among Oregon passengers were [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

[redacted] 8/28/63 b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] were members of the [redacted] CP, in [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] 3/20/64 [PD T-3, 12/63] (C) (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] during [redacted] was a CP member in [redacted] (C) (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-7, 8/63] (C) (U)

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[redacted] Portland. (U)

[PD T-8, 8/63] (U)

During January, 1959, [redacted] attended part of an Oregon state convention of the CP in Portland and [redacted] has long been a close associate of CP members. (U)

[PD T-1, 1/59] (U)

Oregon bus participants from Washington State to the MOW included [redacted] and [redacted]

[PD T-9, 9/4/63] (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL), [redacted] (U)

[PD T-10, 8/63] (U)

The YPEL is described in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted] were CP members in [redacted] during [redacted] (U)

[PD T-5, 8/63] (U)

[redacted] who is [redacted] of the CP, [redacted] (U)

[PD T-5, 10/62] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] of the Catholic Council on Human Relations, and [redacted] an official of the Urban League, both Portland, were [redacted] on the MOW bus for purpose of maintaining order. The bus arrived in Washington, D. C. on the morning of August 28, 1963, in time for passengers to participate in the MOW. On the same date the bus returned directly to Portland.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
9/2/63

The Portland Reporter, Portland daily newspaper, edition of September 2, 1963, contained a lengthy account of the FSNCC sponsored participants in the MOW. The article disclosed that no violence or arrests occurred involving these participants.

Following the return of the chartered bus to Portland a rally was held at Dawson Park, Portland, on September 1, 1963, to welcome back the delegation. A number of leading CP members took part including [redacted] a member and [redacted] Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (U)

PD T-7, 9/12/63
PD T-11, 9/12/63 (U)

b6
b7C

(B) BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, CHURCH BOMBING SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION HELD IN PORTLAND, OREGON, 9/16/63

The Oregonian, Portland daily newspaper, edition of September 16, 1963, contained an article which stated that FSNCC will have a mass demonstration on the evening of September 16, 1963, at the Federal Courthouse, Portland, to protest the bombing of a Birmingham, Alabama, church on September 15, 1963. The article continued that JASON SMITH, "spokesman for the organization," said the group will demand Federal intervention to protect the lives of the people of Birmingham and prosecution of officials of Birmingham who incited the violence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a meeting of FSNCC on September 15, 1963, in Portland, participants decided to hold a public demonstration on the following day at the U. S. Courthouse, Portland, over the bombing of the 16th Avenue Baptist Church in Birmingham and the shooting of Negroes which followed.

[PD T-12, 9/16/63] (U)

The Portland Reporter, edition of September 16, 1963, contained an announcement of a mass demonstration by Portland FSNCC at the U. S. Courthouse on the evening of September 16, 1963. This article, however, stated that one DENISE JACOBSON was a "spokesman for the committee" and had made the announcement.

The Portland Oregonian, edition of September 17, 1963, in an article concerning the above demonstration stated that some 150 persons called for immediate Federal intervention into Birmingham during an hour and a half demonstration at the Federal Courthouse. The participants carried placards bearing slogans such as "Intervene Now" and "Take Troops from Viet Nam and Send to Birmingham." The demonstrators paused half way through the demonstration to hear Reverend RALPH MOORE, HAROLD BROWN and JASON SMITH plead for Federal action. Reverend MOORE was described as pastor of the Highland Congregational Church and a leader in the Portland FSNCC movement. HAROLD BROWN was described as a Negro who is president of the Youth Council of the local NAACP.

Among the active participants in the demonstration on September 16, 1963, were [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-12, 9/17/63] (U)

Among those taking an active part in the September 16, 1963, demonstration and helping to direct it were [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 9/17/63] (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

were active CP members in [redacted]

during [redacted]

[PD T-3, 9/63] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[On September 17, 1963, PD T-12] made available a leaflet which was passed out by the demonstrators at the U. S. Courthouse on September 16, 1963. The leaflet bore the caption "Intervene Now" and stated that

"The bombing of the 16th Avenue Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, is conclusive evidence that the right to the pursuit of happiness and the right to life itself does not hold for Negroes in Alabama.

"We demand that the military power of the Federal Government be used to protect the lives of its citizens.

"We demant prosecution of the officials of the State of Alabama who have incited these bombing and shooting murders and who must bear responsibility for them --- Immediately!

"For Further Information, call:

"BE 6-1357
"235-1547"

The telephone number [redacted] is listed to [redacted] b6 b7C according to current Portland Telephone Company records.

The telephone number [redacted] shown on the above-mentioned leaflet is listed to [redacted] b6 b7C according to current Portland Telephone Company records. ORC.

[On September 17, 1963, PD T-12 also advised] ~~(C)~~ (U) that the entire demonstration on September 16, 1963, was orderly and no violence of any kind developed. There was no apparent opposition to the demonstration and no arrests occurred.

Portland DuBois Club C.P.

Friends of Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee

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(C) BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, CHURCH BOMBING SYMPATHY MARCH HELD IN PORTLAND, OREGON, 9/22/63

On September 19, 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C applied to the City of Portland for a parade permit effective for September 22, 1963, under sponsorship of Portland FSNCC and the Youth Council of the NAACP. Their request was accompanied by a letter addressed to the mayor of Portland stating that the purpose of the parade was that of a demonstration called for as a day of mourning by ten national civil rights, labor and religious organizations and a group of United States senators in memorium of the six children killed in Birmingham, Alabama, the previous Sunday. The proposed march was from the general Negro section of Portland to the U. S. Courthouse. The letter requesting the permit bore the signature of [redacted] of Portland FSNCC, and [redacted] NAACP Youth Council. Printed at the bottom of the letter were the names of [redacted] and [redacted] together with their address of [redacted]

b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 9/20/63

[redacted] was a member of the Youth Club, CP, during [redacted] Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

b6 b7C

PD T-3, 9/63

[redacted] 3/20/64 (U)

b6 b7C b7D

The request for a parade permit was granted by the City of Portland and a police escort was provided for part of the parade route. Leaflets captioned "Protest" urging support of the parade and attendance at a meeting had been distributed on the afternoon of September 19, 1963, and on the morning of September 20, 1963, at atleast three Portland high schools. The leaflet also stated "Children were killed in a Birmingham church last Sunday. This bomb was an inevitable result of the refusal of Alabama's officialdom to obey and enforce the laws of the United States. The conscience of the nation

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

has been aroused by the events in Birmingham and the vast majority of American people are demanding that the state of affairs which lead to such atrocities can no longer be allowed to exist. We demand that the Federal Government protect the lives and guarantee the constitutional rights of American citizens." This was followed by the announcement of a public meeting and march to the Federal Courthouse.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] 9/20/63

On the evening of September 19, 1963, a meeting was called by the Portland FSNCC and held at the NAACP headquarters Portland. [redacted] acted as [redacted] Approximately 50 persons were present including 18 Negroes. The meeting was devoted to the planning of a march and meeting the following day and distribution of literature publicizing the affair. The leaflets were printed by [redacted] on September 18, 1963, for distribution.

b6
b7C

[PD T-3, 9/20/63] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a current active member of the [redacted] CP [redacted] as well as [redacted] of the Portland CP Youth Club. ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[PD T-1, 9/63] ~~(C)~~ (U)

On September 23, 1963, a "press release" bearing the heading Portland FSNCC dated September 21, 1963, for immediate release had been made available on September 21, 1963, to Portland newspapers.

The release, bearing the dateline Portland, announced that Mayor TERRY D. SCHRUNK had issued a statement proclaiming Sunday, September 22, as a "day of special recognition, contemplation and prayer for the victims and families of the Birmingham, Alabama, church bombing, which took place last Sunday." According to the press release, the proclamation, made at the joint request of Reverend RALPH MOORE, spokesman for Portland FSNCC, and HAROLD ~~X~~ BROWN, president of the Youth Council of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT -17- OF Colored People

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Portland branch, NAACP, "coincides with a march protesting the Birmingham bombings," sponsored jointly by the Portland FSNCC and the NAACP Youth Council. The release went on to outline the time and location for the march, the route to be taken, as well as the program schedule at the public meeting to be held at the Federal Courthouse, 620 SW Main Street. The release noted that speakers at the beginning rally would be Reverend WENDELL WALLACE and ALVIN BAILEY, NAACP vice-president. Other speakers were identified as Reverend WILLIAM CATE, executive secretary, Greater Portland Council of Churches, the Reverend PAUL S. WRIGHT, president, Citizens League for Equal Opportunity, State Representative BERKELEY LENT, State Senator ALFRED CORBETT, SHELTON HILL, executive director, Portland Urban League, and Mr. RICHARD CELSI, Catholic Council on Human Relations. The press release referred to the march in Portland as a part of "nationwide demonstrations called for by the Committee for the March on Washington." The release was concluded with the statement that the announcement for the march, "circulated by Friends of SNCC, terms the bombing 'an inevitable result of the refusal of Alabama's public officialdom to obey and enforce the laws of the U. S.' The leaflet demands that 'Federal Government protect the lives and guarantee the Constitutional rights of American citizens.'

[PD T-3, 9/21/63] (C) (U)

[redacted] mentioned previously, had assisted in the preparation and distribution of the above press release. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 9/21/63] (C) (U)

During the meeting on September 22, 1963, at the U. S. Courthouse following the sympathy parade, it was announced that 730 persons had participated in the march to the U. S. Courthouse and the street adjacent to the Courthouse had been cordoned off for the participants. Among those present at the demonstration were [redacted] and [redacted] utilized by speakers at the meeting. b6 b7C

[PD T-12, 9/22/63] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DC

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b7C

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] CP [redacted]. (U)

[PD T-1, 9/63] (U)

Over 700 persons attended a meeting held at the U. S. Courthouse, Portland, following a march from the Vancouver Avenue Baptist Church. The gathering was orderly and the meeting occurred without incident. Various persons spoke on behalf of the bombing victims and in support of integration. [redacted] at the conclusion of the affair, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[PD T-1, 9/22/63] (U)

No violence or arrests of any kind took place in connection with the above-mentioned sympathy march.

[redacted]
[redacted] 9/22/63

b6
b7C
b7D

(D) DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE, PORTLAND, OREGON 1/12/64

The Portland Oregonian, edition of January 10, 1964, contained an article which stated that FSNCC would conduct a demonstration around the Hilton Hotel, January 12, 1964, to protest the racial segregation policies of Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE during his visit to Oregon.

The Portland Oregonian, edition of January 13, 1964, contained an article which stated that Governor WALLACE was greeted by 300 pickets in Portland on January 12, 1964. Some militant youths joined the marchers, chanting "WALLACE go home," contrary to instructions of DON GIVENS, march leader who had requested all picketers to remain silent. GIVENS who is director of religious education at Parkrose Community Church, Portland, stated after the march, of those who failed to obey instructions, "These are the radicals. We tried to prevent this. There was a time when the radical element

Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

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was needed in the civil rights movement. Their value has passed; the people are awake now." B. Appox [redacted] b6 b7C

The article stated that an 18-year-old college student, MIKE CORN, was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge but released on $250 bail. The arrest was made on a citizen's complaint that the student pushed a pro-WALLACE demonstrator off a sidewalk. one

Records of the Municipal Court, Clerk's Office, Portland, disclosed that on January 12, 1964, bond in the amount of $250 was posted by [redacted] b6 b7C to secure the release of MIKE CORN who had been charged that date with disorderly conduct and scheduled to appear in Municipal Court on January 13, 1964, to answer the charges. The bond was exonerated, however, and a check for $250 returned to [redacted] on January 20, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] 3/27/64

The above charges against MIKE CORN were dropped when the complaining witness failed to appear to testify against him.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

3/27/64

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the demonstration on January 12, 1964, and among the participants were [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] These persons were not leading or directing the demonstration, however.

All of the above-named persons during [redacted] were active members of the CP Youth Club, [redacted] being the [redacted] of the club. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 1/13/64] ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The demonstration on January 12, 1964, was orderly and no violations developed other than that one demonstrator was charged with disorderly conduct, for pushing an opposing demonstrator off the sidewalk.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 1/13/64

(E) DEMONSTRATION AT SHERATON HOTEL, PORTLAND, OREGON, 3/4/64

A civil rights sympathy demonstration was held March 4, 1964, around the Sheraton Motor Inn, Lloyd Center, Portland, that was sponsored by Portland FSNCC in support of the San Francisco united freedom movement's efforts to gain equal opportunity in employment. Approximately 20 individuals participated in this demonstration and they walked slowly around the sidewalks north and east of the Sheraton Motor Inn carrying signs protesting discrimination which read "Rally for Jobs Freedom" and "65 Arrested in S.F. - Should Three Months of Negotiation Lead to Jail." This demonstration lasted from about 3:30 p.m. to approximately 5:30 p.m.

Reportedly this demonstration was to express sympathy for 65 demonstrators arrested Saturday, February 29, 1964, in San Francisco after picketing the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco. b6 b7C

There was no violence or arrests made and the group marched slowly about the hotel area and the following were among the individuals participating: [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 3/5/64

During March, 1964, all of the above-mentioned persons named as participating in the demonstration were members of CP youth clubs in Portland.

[PD T-3, 3/64] (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

No particular individual was observed to be directing or leading the above demonstration. All of the participants appeared to be equal in this regard.

[redacted] 3/5/64

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b7D

(F) DEMONSTRATION AT U. S. COURTHOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON, 7/3/64

On July 1, 1964, the following announcement was received in the mail postmarked same date, at Portland, Oregon. The source or organization from which the announcement emanated was not shown with the exception of a telephone number listed thereon.

"INTERVENE NOW

Demonstration Friday July third 7:30 p.m.
Federal Courthouse, 6th and Main

"The Long hot summer in the South has begun. Three registration workers in Mississippi already dead. Must there be more men like MEDGAR EVERS murdered, more little children dynamited as in Birmingham? How many more must disappear in the swamps of Mississippi before this becomes something more than a matter for local law enforcement? The Federal Government must take immediate action to protect civil rights workers and the citizens of Mississippi seeking to vote. Every day that passes without decisive action will be seen by the armed hate mongers in the South as a mandate for continued violence.

"We urge (1) that President JOHNSON declare a state of National emergency in Mississippi. (2) that Federal marshals be sent immediately to protect the lives of Mississippi citizens seeking to register to vote. (3) That Federal marshals or troops, if necessary, be sent to protect the lives of Civil Rights workers in Mississippi."

"Information phone PR 4-3671."

[PD T-12, 7/1/64 JCK (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On July 1, 1964, [redacted] then [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] CP of Oregon, stated that [redacted] by which he indicated certain members of the CP, had put out the above leaflet but that he did not want this to become known to the public. (U)

[PD T-12, 7/1/64]

The 1964 Portland telephone directory listed [redacted] b6 b7C
to [redacted] OYE.

During October, 1964, [redacted] advised b6 b7C
Special Agents of the FBI, [redacted]

DC [redacted] was a member of a CP youth club in Portland during [redacted] and also a member of FSNCC.
Friends of Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee

[PD T-3, 7/64] (U)

On July 3, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed that approximately 60 persons participated in the above-mentioned demonstration. Fifty-four were Caucasian and six Negro. They carried signs and distributed leaflets. The leaflet called upon President JOHNSON to intervene in Mississippi for protection of civil rights workers and others seeking to vote. The signs read b6 b7C
"No More Birminghams," "Too Many Martyrs," "Stop the Slaughter in Mississippi," etc. The demonstration was without violence and no arrests occurred. Among those participating were [redacted] and [redacted] according to Special Agents OYE of the FBI who observed the demonstration.

The above individuals, plus one [redacted] b6 b7C OYE were participants in the demonstration.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] 7/3/64

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

All of the above-mentioned participants excepting [redacted] and [redacted] were known as members of a CP youth club, Portland, during June, 1964. DC, ORE

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b7C

[PD T-3, 6/64] (C) (U)

[redacted] were members of the CP of [redacted] and [redacted] was [redacted] of the CP of [redacted] all during [redacted] (C) (U)

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b7C

[PD T-12, 6/64] (C) (U)

The Portland Reporter, daily newspaper, July 6, 1964, contained an article concerning instant demonstration. The demonstrators were referred to as an Ad Hoc Committee for Intervention Now and referred to BILL THOMAS who stated "We've demonstrated for Federal intervention in Mississippi and what has to be done but cannot stop fighting."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Friends of Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (FSNCC), also known as Portland FSNCC

It is noted that additional indications of the extent of communist influence in FSNCC is shown under Section II.

Status of FSNCC as of September, 1963

About [redacted] b6 b7C said that FSNCC is an unorganized group which has no official membership and no official headquarters but does have a mailing list of about 200. [redacted] stated that [redacted] the group which conducts no regular meetings and is more or less dependent on local college and high school students to spearhead activities.

[redacted], 10/5/63 b6 b7C b7D

As of September 26, 1963, FSNCC has no organization but [redacted] persons are on what is known as an executive committee. Among the [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C There is no indication that the CP or any other group had any thoughts of infiltrating or controlling the group.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
9/26/63

Among persons who attended and were participants in FSNCC meetings during [redacted] were [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted]

(PD T-3, September and October, 1963)

At a meeting of the executive board of the Portland Club, CP, Portland, on [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] 9/23/63

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Status of FSNCC as of February, 1964

The membership of this group as of February 3, 1964, was 110. All persons who have attended at least one meeting and who have paid the registration fee of $1 are considered members and are entitled to voting rights. Regular meetings are not held and members are advised of each meeting by mail. Plans are under way to hold one meeting per month. The majority of the meetings held to date have been at the Highland Congregational Church, 4635 NE 9th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

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b7D

[redacted] 2/4/64

[redacted] was [redacted] of FSNCC in [redacted] and among the [redacted] members of the executive board was [redacted].

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b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] 2/4/64

Continuing to be active in FSNCC but only as members were [redacted].

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[PD T-3, 2/64] (U)

The CP during January, 1964, ran into opposition in its efforts to dominate FSNCC.

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[redacted] 3/20/64

On January 18, 1964, [redacted], a self-admitted CP member and one active in this group [redacted], while in conversation with a fellow CP member was heard to have stated that at a scheduled meeting of FSNCC, scheduled for [redacted] the CP youth within the group were going to attempt to oust [redacted] This intended action was brought about because [redacted]

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b6
b7C

Friend of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] allegedly had become aware of the presence of CP members in the organization and that he was endeavoring to neutralize this group. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 1/18/64] (U)

At a meeting of the Youth Club of the CP held at 1630 East Burnside on February 10, 1964, [redacted] a prominent member of this group provided a report on [redacted] at a recent meeting of the executive board of the FSNCC. [redacted] stated that [redacted] and another member of the executive board are weary of "we Party people" and that the [redacted] was beginning to take a particular dislike to some of the CP members. b6 b7C

[PD T-3, 2/18/64] (U)

Status of FSNCC as of September, 1964

[redacted] continues as [redacted] of FSNCC and the executive board is the same as in [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] 9/64 b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] FSNCC in [redacted], started [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] [PD T-3, 9/64] (U) b6 b7C

There has been no apparent change in membership which continues to remain at approximately 110. No regular meetings are held and no established meeting places. Members are advised of scheduled activities and meetings through the use of mimeographed announcements sent through the mail. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] 8/30/64

At a meeting of the state board of the CP held at [redacted] at the residence of [redacted] announced that he was in complete disagreement with the leaders of the FSNCC. He mentioned (U) b6 b7C

Portland, Ore.

C.P

Portland Du Bois Club

Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

that the leaders were not progressive-minded enough to suit him. [redacted] stated that he was no longer working with this group and that from comments which he had overheard the leaders of the FSNCC were not interested in working with any member of the CP. (U) b6 b7C

[PD T-1, 6/1/64] (U)

At a meeting of the state committee of the CP for the State of Oregon, held on June 27, 1964, at 4636 SE 28th Street, Portland, the state chairman announced that the leaders of FSNCC were no longer cooperating with the Party members and that the Party was no longer interested in trying to take over this group. (U)

[PD T-13, 7/1/64] (U)

During 1964 FSNCC finally became aware of the interest in and attempted domination of the organization by members of the CP in Portland and with that knowledge took action to end communist influence in the group. The communists were isolated by the non-communist members and effectively opposed in their efforts to control policy and activities. As of September, 1964, FSNCC was considered by its members to be free from any communist influence. (U)

[PD T-14, 10/7/64] (U)

Other Racial Organizations in the Portland Area

During September and October, 1964, confidential informants of the Portland Office, FBI, who were acquainted with some CP activities and CP members in Oregon, knew of no communist penetration or influence in any racial organization during 1963-1964 other than FSNCC.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1.

PD 100-10580

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in its Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91, stated as follows:

"With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action . . ."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1.

PD 100-10580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PORTLAND CHAPTER,
METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION,
aka Oregon Chapter, Methodist Federation for Social Action,
Oregon Federation for Social Action

Sources familiar with this organization have advised that the Portland Chapter, Methodist Federation for Social Action, also known as the Oregon Chapter and the Oregon Federation for Social Action has been in existence from September 23, 1950, to May, 1964, and has consistently reflected a pro-Russian, pro-communist line and that its present leadership, including its executive board, is composed of some former Communist Party members and others who are definitely sympathetic to the Communist Party.

The national headquarters of the Methodist Federation for Social Action is located at Ardsley, New York, and a source close to the Portland Chapter has indicated that the Portland Chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Action is the most active chapter of this organization.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PD 100-10580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1.

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB (PDC)

A source advised on August 4, 1964, that the Portland W. E. B. Du Bois Club (PDC), Portland, Oregon, was originated and organized during July, 1964, by DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST with the assistance of other youthful Communist Party (CP) members in the Portland, Oregon, area.

A second source advised on August 12, 1964, that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST is Oregon CP state executive secretary and member of the Oregon CP state board.

The first source advised on August 4, 1964, that PDC is a Marxist-oriented youth organization active in the fight against racial discrimination, for peaceful coexistence between world powers and measures to combat the growing problem of unemployed youth. PDC is a chapter of W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) and operates within and is guided by the policies set forth in the constitution adopted June 21, 1964, at the DCA founding convention.

On October 4, 1964, the first source advised that Portland CP youth members have dominated and controlled the policies and activities of PDC since its inception. PDC is currently active as a membership organization and schedules meetings about every other week. As of September 28, 1964, the club used a rented store front at 3552 North Mississippi Street, Portland, Oregon, as its headquarters and regular meeting place.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

PD 100-10580

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

10580

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PD 100-

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [redacted]

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b7C

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Portland, Oregon
October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK, dated and captioned as above, at Portland, Oregon

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/20/64 - 10/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY: jm/irg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

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REFERENCE: Bureau letter, 7/22/64;
Seattle airtel to Bureau, 7/24/64;
Seattle airtel to Bureau, 8/7/64;
Bureau letter, 8/28/64.

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
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SE T-2 is [redacted]	Characterization of ROBERT THOMPSON
SE T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
	Characterization of [redacted]
	Characterizations of [redacted] and VIVIAN GEORGE
	Characterizations of [redacted]
	Characterizations of [redacted] and [redacted]
	Characterizations of [redacted] EARL GEORGE [redacted] (U)
	Characterization of [redacted] and [redacted]
SE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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SE T-7 is [redacted]
Characterization of [redacted]

SE T-8 is [redacted]
Characterizations of [redacted] and [redacted]

SE T-9 is [redacted]
Characterization of [redacted]
Characterizations of [redacted]

SE T-10 is [redacted] (U)
Characterizations of [redacted] and [redacted]

Characterizations of Reverend HAROLD BASS and [redacted]

SE T-11 is [redacted]
Characterizations of [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

SE T-12 is [redacted]
Characterizations of [redacted] and [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]
Characterization of Freedom Socialist Party, Militant Labor Forum

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SE T-13 is [redacted]
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Characterization of [redacted]

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SE T-17 is [redacted]
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SE T-20 is [redacted]
Characterization of [redacted]

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SE T-22 is [redacted]

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Characterization of [redacted] and

[redacted]

Characterization of Reverend HAROLD BASS

(U)

SE T-26 is [redacted]

SE T-27 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

SE T-28 is [redacted]

[redacted] contacted telephonically under suitable pretext

[redacted]

SE T-29 is [redacted]

(by request)

[redacted]

SE T-30 is [redacted]

[redacted] (by request)

Oral -- This report

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SE T-31 is [redacted] Characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

SE T-32 is [redacted] (by request)

SE T-33 is [redacted]

SE T-34 is [redacted] (U)

SE T-35 is [redacted] (by request)

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SE T-36 is CG 5824-S* Characterization of HY LUMER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T~~ (U) A L

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Seattle, Washington b6 b7C
Date: October 30, 1964

Field Office File No.: 100-27267 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF clas DATE 5-19-82 MRT

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

ROBERT THOMPSON, District Organizer, New York District CP, USA, stated at District Committee meeting, NWDCP, May, 1964, that the actual fight for equality today is not merely a Negro revolution but really a struggle striking a blow at the very heart of the economic and social control of life in the USA. All CP members urged by BURT NELSON, District Chairman, NWDCP, to take some kind of role in fight for civil rights, 8/2/64. Re-establishment of Negro Commission reported to have been proposed by State Board, NWDCP, 5/27/64. At State Board meeting, NWDCP, 7/25/64, BURT NELSON stated role of the CP now is to focus on need for Federal action in the South. North Central Section, NWDCP, assigned to initiate activities for amassing funds for Mississippi Freedom Workers, 7/31/64. KCYC of CP attempting to establish ties with Negro youth. Seattle Branch, SWP, reported in contact with SNCC [redacted] member Seattle Branch SWP, described as [redacted] Seattle Friends of SNCC. CP members participated in sit-down demonstration lead by CDYC at Seattle City Hall, 7/25/63, which resulted in arrest of participants. Charges subsequently dismissed. KCYC of CP members raised funds for MOW of 8/28/63 and participated in chartered bus ride to Washington, D.C. CP members participated in CORE and CRAG demonstrations, September (U) b6 b7C

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1963--June, 1964, but asserted no influence on leadership level. CP and SWP participation in Mississippi Summer Project (MSP) described. CP members [redacted] and [redacted] engaged in MSP, August-October, 1964. CDYC reported to have ceased activity. Limited number of CP and SWP members reported as members of civil rights organizations, including CORE, CRAG and NAACP. CP reported unsuccessful in attempting to penetrate leadership of above organizations due to screening procedures and active opposition of present leadership. [redacted] SNCC, stated to be opposed to CP. (U)

- P* -

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INTRODUCTION

The following is being set forth by way of background:

The Central Area, which includes the majority of Seattle's Negro population, runs from Lake Washington to the Freeway, and from Lake Union to the Floating Bridge approach, altogether about four square miles.

There are approximately 27,000 Negroes in the Seattle population of 560,000. The 1960 census disclosed that 4.8% of the Seattle population was Negro. The percentage is now higher and estimated to be close to 5%. Seattle has a total minority population of approximately 8½%. The other groups have problems, but are not associated to any extent in organized civil rights activities.

Compared with other areas of the country, the racial situation in Seattle is good. The problems in Seattle are similar to those elsewhere; however, the symptoms are different. There are no symptoms of racial riots or the deep frustrations arising out of the large "ghetto" areas in other metropolitan cities.

The Human Rights Commission of the City of Seattle conducted a conference at the University of Washington, October 3, 1964, on the subject, "The Law Enforcement Officer and Civil Rights." Not all the civil rights organizations were represented.

Y. PHILIP HAYASAKA, Director,
Human Rignts Commission,
City of Seattle (10/22/64)

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

An enlarged meeting of the District Committee, Northwest District CP, USA (NWDCP), was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on May 16-17, 1964. BURT NELSON spoke regarding the Negro struggle in the USA. He stated that Red China had sent a telegram to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in support of the latter's actions in the fight for civil rights. NELSON berated this action of the Red Chinese as being of no help to the NAACP. On the other hand, NELSON said that the March on Washington (MOW) of August 28, 1963, demonstrated a much better way to help the NAACP and the fight for civil rights. (U)

ROBERT S) THOMPSON, speaking on the CP, USA, program, stated this program should not be just for propaganda effect, but should be for action in the civil rights field and others. He said that the fight goes beyond the Negro freedom struggle, although important in itself, and that winning the Negro struggle is not enough. He claimed that the actual fight for equality today is not merely a Negro revolution but really a struggle striking a blow at the very heart of the economic and social control of life in the USA and at monopoly itself. He pointed out how many individuals outside the CP in the USA are now becoming convinced that the solutions to today's problems lie outside the framework of capitalism and are looking for answers elsewhere. (U)

[SE T-1 (May, 1964)] (U)

2/ BURT GALE NELSON was afforded a hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) in Seattle on November 26, 1962, for failure to comply with the membership provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Testimony was given at this hearing to the effect that

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NELSON was at that time a member and officer of the NWDCP. Based on this hearing, the SACB ordered NELSON to register as a member of the CP and he is presently appealing this order.

ROBERT THOMPSON is District Organizer of the New York District, CP, USA.

[SE T-2 (May, 1964)] (U)

A meeting of the Youth Commission, NWDCP, was held in Seattle, Washington, [redacted] During the meeting it was stated that [redacted] member of the [redacted] of the CP [redacted] of CP), was attending a CP school [redacted] It was stated each participant was to specialize in the study of one of four areas, among which was included the civil rights movement in the South. (U)

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[SE T-3 (7/15/64)] (U)

A meeting of the Southwest Washington Section Committee of the CP was held August 2, 1964, at Hoquiam, Washington. BURT NELSON, District Chairman, NWDCP, stated that on his recent trip to New York, he secured first-hand news as to the Harlem and Rochester (New York) riots. He said that a group of men called the "Bureau of Secret Service" (BOSS) and dressed as civilians were leading the rioting and looting by the Negro Muslims. He compared this group to HITLER's Storm Troopers. He said that the BOSS was discovered when a New York policeman arrested a BOSS member, who was in civilian clothes. He stated the regular New York Police did not know about BOSS. (U)

NELSON urged that all Party members take some kind of role in fighting for civil rights. (U)

[SE T-4 (8/27/64)
SE T-5 (8/27/64)] (U)

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2. CP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

A "People's World" (PW) conference was held in Seattle, Washington, on April 11, 1964. Mimeographed notes issued in connection with the conference contained the following items:

"II. Subjects Needing More Coverage and Information from Everyone Possible:

"1. Operation Dixie * * * Civil Rights, Youth and Indian Affairs.

"1. Have PW publicity on Indian and Civil Rights fights by on-the-spot reporters.
2. See that the Indians and Negro people get the PWs that carry the reports of their problems.
3. Get papers that carry items of special interest to all groups that are backing the Civil Rights fight. Get the paper to all of the Civil Rights leaders.
4. Get the paper to the people in the rank and file class, and in the Negro areas."

[SE T-6 (6/12/64)] (U)

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly at San Francisco, California.

A meeting of the Sno-King CP Club was held in Seattle on May 27, 1964. At this meeting it was stated that the State Board (NWDCP) proposed the re-establishment of a Negro Commission. It was further stated that the most discussed question by the District Committee (NWDCP) is the question of unemployment and automation in relation to youth and Negroes. (U)

[SE T-7 (6/22/64)] (U)

A meeting of the Olympia CP Club was held at Olympia, Washington, on June 28, 1964. During the meeting it was (U)

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stated that [redacted] and [redacted] members of the [redacted] CP Club, were working on a pamphlet on Civil Rights to hand out at the churches on July 5, 1964. (U)

[SE T-4 (7/6/64)
SE T-5 (7/6/64)] (U)

During July, 1964, members of the KCYC of CP discussed the recent founding of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) at a convention in San Francisco, California, June 19-21, 1964, and the possibility of the establishment of a DCA branch in Seattle. [redacted] stated that persons in CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) should not be counted on to establish the left youth form. [redacted] said that it would be wiser to interest them in an active project and later draw them in. (U)

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

[redacted] was identified as a member of the [redacted] of CP. (U)

[SE T-8 (July, 1964)] (U)

A meeting of the State Board, NWDCP, was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on July 25, 1964. BURT NELSON stated that the role of the CP now is to focus its attention on the need for Federal action in the South. He stated there is a need to promote the question as to why are Federal troops offered for the New York riots and not for the situation in Mississippi. (U)

NELSON then turned to President JOHNSON's program and said that the CP has many differences with President JOHNSON's program and the Democratic Party in the following ways: (U)

"....3. The CP demands more Federal action in Mississippi." (U)

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[redacted] stated that the CP in the State of Washington should use the people who have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project upon their return as special forces against Senator GOLDWATER. [redacted] stated they should also keep Civil Rights in the forefront of this campaign and convey to the white people that the way to fight for Civil Rights is through the CP. [redacted] gave a short review of the plans for the forthcoming youth camp, which is held under the name of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL). [redacted] said that this camp will stress topics tothe youth such as elections, Civil Rights, jobs, Viet Nam, peace and events in Mississippi. (U)

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[SE T-1 (7/25/64)] (U)

[redacted] is a member of [redacted] NWDCP. (U)

[SE T-3 (July, 1964)] (U)

The YPEL is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

A meeting of the North Central Section, NWDCP, was held at Seattle, July 31, 1964. [redacted] stated that attention should be placed on three political questions: peace, Civil Rights, and labor and anti-poverty. With regard to Civil Rights, he said that the club should initiate activities for amassing funds for the Mississippi freedom workers. The club membership agreed to accept the specific responsibility proposals offered by [redacted] (U)

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[SE T-3 (8/3/64)] (U)

Source identified [redacted] as [redacted] CP. (U)

[SE T-3 (July, 1964)] (U)

A meeting of the Thurston County CP Club was held at Olympia, Washington, September 4, 1964. [redacted] (U)

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opened a discussion on Civil Rights, stating that the CP could best help by giving contributions of money, canned food, clothing, school books, paper and pencils. These are the things which the Negroes in Mississippi need. (C) (U)

[redacted] stated that any money should go to some responsible CP member, who is working in Mississippi, in order to be sure that money is spent wisely. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-5 (9/17/64)] (C) (U)

During October meetings of the KCYC of CP, it was stated that it was important to establish ties with Negro youth. It was stated that, though the KCYC of CP had been under the illusions that such ties existed during the past year, no such ties had ever really been made. [redacted] emphasized the need for organizing Negro youth, particularly unemployed youth, and increasing their political awareness so as to draw them into the United Front. (C) (U) b6 b7C

The Seattle Central Area is the primary area of activity for the non-campus section of the KCYC of CP. Actually, influence on political beliefs and organization is very limited. Most activity of the KCYC is working in organizations that assert their own leadership and ideology. On an individual basis, however, there are instances where members of the Negro community have come to respect the work and, in some cases, the opinions of CP members. These personal victories are considered very valuable in CP work. VIVIAN GEORGE and [redacted] work on a consistent basis with Negro organizations with the aim of becoming accepted and respected to a higher degree as time goes on. (C) (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (C) (U)

[redacted] and VIVIAN GEORGE are members of the CP in Seattle, Washington. (C) (U)

[SE T-3 (October, 1964)] (C) (U)

3. CP Publications

A petition to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was distributed by [redacted] at a meeting of the YPEL held (C) (U) b6 b7C

in Everett, Washington, July 12, 1964. This petition contained the following message: (U)

> "Urge immediate sending of Federal troops and marshals to protect Washington State students and summer project workers in Mississippi, as well as Mississippi citizens who are trying to register to vote. Disappearances, burnings, beatings and murders are being reported daily by our Freedom Fighters in Mississippi. The Federal government must ACT NOW. (U)

[SE T-9 (7/17/64)] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the CP in [redacted]. (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-10 (July, 1964)] (U)

During July, 1964, the Olympia CP Club distributed a Civil Rights leaflet under the name "Thurston County Friends of COFO." The leaflet related various items of violence alleged to have occurred in Mississippi and demanded Federal intervention.

[SE T-5 (8/27/64)] (U)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Seattle Branch, SWP, is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

1. SWP Plans on National Level

On [redacted] source was advised that a letter from the Seattle SWP Branch to the National Office, dated August 17, 1964, contained the following under the topic "SNCC Activities at the Democratic Convention": (U) b7D

"You are will aware of the efforts SNCC is making to get delegates committed to support the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Party delegates at the forthcoming Democratic National Convention.

"SNCC forces will be in Atlantic City in large numbers from all over the country, including a large number of those in the Mississippi Summer Project. The Democratic Convention will, in fact, provide the setting for a virtual national convention of SNCC, which will mark an important turning point in the development of this organization.

* * *

"We have been working closely with [redacted] who is on the rather generally [redacted] of SNCC. She is [redacted] who is now sympathetic to us and is a member of the organization committee of the United Socialist movement.

"Last week she asked for a conference with us on the questions of national policy, which we agreed to. At the conference she told us of her convictions, and that in view of her close associates in the South, that SNCC would have to make a clean break with the Democratic Party.....She then asked us to draw up a draft statement embodying the result of this discussion which she could mail to key people, and press for adoption at the time when the Democratic Convention takes its action, whatever it may be, denying the Mississippi FDP delegation recognition.

~~C~~ (U)

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* * *

"Our feeling is that there is a high degree of probability that SNCC will be out maneuvered by JOHNSON and sucked into some unprincipled com- promise.

* * *

"If you have someone in Atlantic City, you can get in touch with [redacted] via the message board at the Gem Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She would be able to put you in touch with [redacted] of [redacted] of SNCC from the Seattle Branch, and [redacted] a sympathizer, [redacted] by mutual agreement, who is [redacted] for the trip of the Seattle and San Francisco SNCC representatives."

[SE T-11 (10/9/64)] (U)

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[redacted] is the name used by [redacted] a member of the [redacted] SWP. (U)

[SE T-12 (10/8/64)] (U)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SWP and in [redacted] expressed desire to work in SNCC. (U)

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[SE T-12 (6/4/64)] (U)

2. SWP Plans On District and Lower Levels

A meeting of the Seattle Branch, SWP, was held October 29, 1963. A report was presented by [redacted] who stated that three members of the Branch are supposed to work in CORE. It was stated that [redacted] of the [redacted] SWP, was one of the three. (U)

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During the meeting it was stated that [redacted] and [redacted] were to work in the NAACP, whil[redacted] and [redacted] were to work in SNCC. (U)

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[SE T-13 (11/8/63)] (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] were identified as members of the [redacted] SWP. (U)

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[SE T-13 (November, 1963)] (U)

A meeting of the Seattle Branch, SWP, was held June 16, 1964. [redacted] stated the executives of SWP suggested that everyone who had been working with SNCC should continue. They also suggested that several other members, including [redacted] and [redacted] go into the CORE work. (U)

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[SE T-12 (6/18/64)] (U)

51
[redacted] was identified as a member of the [redacted] SWP. (U)

[SE T-12 (June, 1964)] (U)

An SWP election campaign caucus was held August 23, 1964, at Branch Headquarters, 3815 - 5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle. The subject discussed was the Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) and their demands. [redacted] stated that the SWP should support the FDP for their effort in order to expose the National Democratic Party for what they are. [redacted] further stated that the SWP would not support the FDP in a public document--that it would have to be internal. [redacted] stated, "What we want is to get a more revolutionary leadership in SNCC." (U)

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[SE T-12 (9/21/64)] (U)

Source identified [redacted] as [redacted] in the [redacted] SWP, and a member of the SWP National Committee. (U)

[SE T-12 (August, 1964)] (U)

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3. SWP Publications

Source furnished the following items of literature being distributed by the Seattle Branch of the SWP:

1. Open letter from "Freedom Socialist Party of Washington", stating that on July 20, the United Socialist Convention Committee unanimously chose the ballot designation of Freedom Socialist Party.

The letter stated in part, "The Civil Rights struggles erupting all over this country hase no direct political voice. We will be that voice in the State of Washington."

The Freedom Socialist Party is the name used by the SWP in its current political campaign.

[SE T-12 (August, 1964)] (U)

2. Mimeographed "Statement by the Freedom Socialist Party of Washington on Labor and the Negro Struggle."

3. Mimeographed leaflet, "A Memorial to Congress for the Establishment and Protection of Constitutional Rights in the South." Adopted by the FSP of Washington, August 20, 1964.

[SE T-11 (8/26/64)] (U)

Literature currently being distributed from the Seattle Branch, SWP, Headquarters included the following:

1. One-page leaflet issued by the FSP, which states in part, "The Party program advocates a new social order based upon production for use and universal equality; a new Reconstruction of the South, wherein the present Southern State governments would be required to disband and be replaced by governments chosen through universal sufferage and with the enforcement of the Bill of Rights, the immediate withdrawal of all US military forces from abroad."

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2. Throwaway captioned, "Mississippi Through Atlantic City--A Report from Participants, Saturday, September 12, Freeway Hall, Auspices, Freedom Socialist Party." This throwaway lists among the panelists, [redacted] SNCC Staff, and [redacted] who is described as [redacted] SNCC [redacted] b6 b7C

[SE T-14 (9/25/64)] (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Central District Youth Club (CDYC) Sit-In--Demonstration, 7/25/63, Seattle, Washington

The Seattle "Post Intelligencer" of July 26, 1963, reported 23 Civil Rights sit-in demonstrators were arrested on orders of the Seattle City Council on July 25, 1963. The article stated that since Monday, July 22, 1963, the demonstrators had been in the foyer outside the Council Chamber nights, and in the Chamber during the daytime. Adults taken into custody were booked on a triple charge of loitering, resisting arrest and disturbing the peace. All were held in lieu of $200 bail and later released on their own recognizance. Continuing, the article stated the 14 remaining young people, all under 18 years of age, were booked in City Jail as delinquent juveniles, loiterers and resisting arrest.

Among adults arrested were the following: RAY COOPER (identified in the article as one of the spokesmen for the group), MARJORIE LOU RADER, MELLINA JONES, SUSAN KAY VAN DONGE and PATRICIA ANN JOHNSTON. b6 b7C

Source identifed [redacted] as members of CP in [redacted] (U)

[SE T-3 (7/9/63)] (U)

Source described [redacted] as the [redacted] who was stated to be a CP member. (U)

[SE T-9 (1/9/63)] (U)

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(U)

Among juveniles arrested were [redacted] and [redacted]

Source identified [redacted] as members of the YPEL.

Members Young Political Exhonerens League Wash

91 [redacted] was described the YPEL. (U)

[SE T-9 (7/19/63)] (U)

91

EDDIE GIVENS was noted in the article as spokesman for the demonstrators but was not among those arrested.

Seattle Post Intelligencer, (7/26/63)

An earlier article carried in the Seattle Times of July 21, 1963, described EDDIE GIVENS as leader of the Central District Youth Club (CDYC).

Seattle Times (7/21/63)

[redacted] identifed by source as a member of [redacted] of CP and [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-3 (July, 1963)] (U)

The CDYC is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

Charges against the young people arrested as a result of the sit-in demonstration at the City Council Chamber, July 25, 1963, were dismissed on August 14, 1963.

Seattle Post Intelligencer, (8/15/63)

Charges against the minors involved in the July 25 demonstration were dismissed on October 24, 1963.

Seattle Times (10/25/63)

SE 100-27267

B. March on Washington (MOW), 8/28/63

The PW of August 17, 1963, carried an article on page three, column three, relating funds were being sought by "Young Civil Rights campaigners in the Seattle area" to assure at least one railroad coach as part of the Pacific Northwest's "freedom train" to the nation's Capitol, August 28, 1963. The article stated in part; "'Buy a mile for freedom' is the slogan of solicitors for the Central District Youth Club....."

PW (8/17/63)

[redacted] and [redacted] were b6 b7C
active in raising funds to send participants in the MOW who would travel by a chartered bus, leaving from Portland. Seattle funds were being raised by the CDYC, individual members of the KCYC of CP, and other groups. (U)

[SE T-3 (8/24/63)] (U)

[redacted] was identified by source as a member of the [redacted] of CP. (U)

[SE T-3 (August, 1963)] (U)

A meeting of the KCYC of CP was held September 8, b6
1963, in Seattle. [redacted] reported on the recent MOW, b7C
which he described as having been very successful. He stated [redacted] and [redacted] were on the bus ride from Portland to Washington, D.C., for the MOW. (U)

[SE T-3 (9/11/63)] (U)

C. CORE Demonstrations, Seattle, Washington, September, 1963 - June, 1964

The Seattle Chapter of CORE, with some minor assistance from the NAACP, was stated by source to have been b6
picketing the A&P for the last month, with the principal focus b7C
on the store located at 13th and Union, Seattle. Source observed [redacted] had marched in the picket lines, but

SE 100-27267

stated no individuals known to be connected with the CP had taken any leadership or position of any significance in the CORE activities regarding the A&P Stores.

[SE T-15 (10/1/63)] (U)

Source made available a photograph of individuals included in a CORE-sponsored picket line at the Picture Floor Plans Real Estate offices, at Aurora Avenue, Lake City, Washington, during the weekend of April 11-12, 1964. Among those included in the picket line were [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

51 [redacted]

Seattle Police Department
(4/17/64)

Source advised that [redacted] was formerly a member of the [redacted]. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-3 (April, 1964)] (U)

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the CP in [redacted] (U)

[SE T-16 (10/9/63)] (U)

"The Seattle Observer," a weekly newspaper published in the Seattle Central Area, of July 8, 1964, contained an article regarding the picketing of the Picture Floor Plans Offices on June 13, 1964, by members of an Ad Hoc Committee Against Discrimination, who were stated to have replaced members of Seattle CORE who were under injunction. Included in a photograph accompanying the article were EARL GEORGE and [redacted] b6 b7C

51 [redacted]

EARL GEORGE is a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington. (U)

[SE T-3 (7/64)] (U)

Source identified [redacted] of the [redacted] CP Branch, [redacted] in 8/46. (U)

[SE T-17 (8/46)] (U)

At a meeting of the Central Branch of the Seattle CP, held May 6, 1949, [redacted] from the CP. (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] was recruited into the [redacted] of the NWDCP on [redacted] WASH C.P (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-7 (11/19/62)] (U)

D. CORE Demonstration at United States Court House, Seattle, 6/25-29/64

The PW of July 4, 1964, carried an article relating that on June 25, the Seattle Chapter of CORE called a round-the-clock vigil in front of the United States Court House, Seattle, to demand Federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi.

The article stated that on June 29, during the 6:00 rush hour, a procession in mourning for the three civil rights workers in Mississippi proceeded from the Court House to the Westlake Mall in downtown Seattle.

"People's World (7/4/64)

Source advised that [redacted] and [redacted] would participate in the CORE march to be held that evening, June 29, 1964, from the Federal Building to the Westlake Mall. (U)

[SE T-18 (6/29/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] were identified by source as members of the [redacted] of CP. (U)

[SE T-3 (6/64)] (U)

E. Civil Rights Action Group Demonstration (CRAG)
Seattle, June 27, 1964

On June 25, 1964 [redacted] contacted members of the KCYC of CP to announce that a picket line was being held by the University of Washington CRAG at the Seattle Center Opera House on June 27, 1964, when the Democratic State Convention was taking place. The purpose of the picket line was to urge the unseating of the "White Dixiecrats" at the forthcoming Democratic National Convention. [redacted] indicated that he and other members of the KCYC of CP would participate in this picket line. (U)

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b7C

[SE T-3 (7/26/64)] (U)

CRAG is an officially recognized student organization on the campus of the University of Washington.

Source made available photographs of the above picket line held on June 27, 1964. Among those appearing in the photographs as participating in the picket line are the following:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

(U)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Source identified [redacted] and [redacted] as members of the CP in [redacted] (U)

[SE T-3 (6/64)] (U)

Source identified [redacted] and [redacted] as members of the YPEL. (U)

wnsh

[SE T-9 (7/63)] (U)

A meeting of the Youth Commission, NWDCP, was held at Seattle, Washington, on July 7, 1964. [redacted] gave a report on the picket line at the Opera House during the Democratic Convention. [redacted] stated several people had objected to the establishment of the picket line. He said a decision was made to abandon the picket line before the noon hour for fear that it would interfere with the passage of a resolution which they were supporting inside the convention. The resolution was to the effect that the Dixiecrat delegation at the national (Democratic) convention should be unseated and replaced with the Freedom Democratic delegation. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-3 (7/15/64)] (U)

F. Mississippi Summer Project (MSP)

At a Youth Commission meeting of the NWDCP, held May 24, 1964, there was discussed a summer project to send thousands of young people with needed skills to Mississippi. [redacted] stated the persons engaged in this project were to aid the Student Non-Violent Committee (SNCC) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). [redacted] stated he felt certain that the entire Negro Liberation Movement would be seriously harmed if the summer project was not successful. He said that thirty or forty people planned to go to Mississippi from the State of Washington. [redacted] had been given the responsibility of interesting people in the [redacted] Area. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-3 (6/5/64)] (U)

At a CP meeting held in Seattle on June 4, 1964, it was reported that twenty people were going to the Mississippi Summer Project from the University of Washington campus, leaving Tuesday morning, June 9. This group was organized primarily by [redacted] for SNCC. [redacted] NWDCP, stated the group going was almost entirely white liberals. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was going in the group, and that he had persuaded [redacted] to go [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] asked CP youth members in Seattle to make a concentrated effort all during the summer to send people to Mississippi from the Seattle "ghetto," referring to the Central Area where the majority of Negroes reside. (U)

[SE T-3 (6/15/64)] (U)

Source advised that during June, 1964, [redacted] of the [redacted] of CP, was in possession of material [redacted] pertaining to the Mississippi Summer Project. This material had been sent from COFO, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. [redacted] was reported to have stated [redacted] it was the only one available to the Party at that time. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-3 (6/15/64)] (U)

The PW of June 20, 1964, carried an article containing the following:

"College students of Washington State now engaged in the Mississippi Summer Project expect to plunge into campaigns, to right wrongs in the north upon their return.

*

In their effort to help train, educate, and encourage Negro citizens in the South, all 21 students from Washington State expressed willingness to go to jail if necessary."

"People's World"
(6/20/64)

A meeting of the Downtown CP Club was held at Tacoma, Washington, on June 24, 1964, at which time it was reported that [redacted] and [redacted] were to work on the Mississippi struggle. (U)

[SE T-10 (7/7/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

A Central Area PW Readers Committee meeting was held at 1803-18th Avenue, Seattle, June 28, 1964. It was reported that [redacted] had sent VIVIAN GEORGE a letter from Mississippi appealing for funds. (U)

b6
b7C

At this meeting it was also stated that [redacted] sent a wire to a civil rights person in Mississippi to send a report on conditions there. [redacted] hoped to have the report in time so that he could read it at the July 4th PW Picnic. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-19 (7/1/64)] (U)

"The Seattle Times" of June 30, 1964, carried an article which stated, in part, that thirteen Seattle area civil rights volunteers would be in Mississippi this summer. Among those listed were the following:

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b7C

[redacted]

ELIZABETH FUSCO
Department of English
University of Washington; Wash

LISA AKEAHEY
[redacted] Seattle, Wash.

PAMELA and TIMOTHY LYNCH
1302 N. 49th Street; " "

[redacted]

SALLY SHIDELER
901 N.E. 43rd Street. " "

"The Seattle Times"
(6/30/64)

b6
b7C

[redacted] attended numerous functions of the SWP during [redacted] in Seattle, Washington. [redacted] lives [redacted] (U)

[redacted] Seattle, Washington. [redacted] is known to this source as a member of the Workers World Party (WWP). (U)

[SE T-11 (7/64)] (U)

The WWP is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

[redacted] resided with [redacted] at which time [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the CP, Seattle, Washington. (U)

[SE T-3 (7/1/64)] (U)

Source advised that [redacted] was in recent close association with [redacted] NWDCP. (U)

[SE T-18 (6/30/64)] (U)

Source furnished a flyer distributed by the YPEL at the Washington State Democratic Convention in Seattle on June 28, 1964. The flyer refers to the three Mississippi civil rights workers and appealed to the convention to pass a resolution urging President JOHNSON to intervene in Mississippi. The flyer was shown to have been issued by "Friends and Relatives of Mississippi Civil Rights Volunteers."

[SE T-19 (7/2/64)] (U)

Source advised that Seattle CP members were discussing, during the early part of July, 1964, a parents organization which had been created in the area of the University of Washington campus in Seattle. This organization was made up of parents and spouses of persons who have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project. It was stated these people were confining their efforts to writing letters to congressmen and other means of publicity. This organization was reported to have been created [redacted] at the University of Washington. [redacted] was named as a person who was giving support to this organization. (U)

[SE T-3 (7/2/64)] (U)

Source described [redacted] as the [redacted] who has been previously characterized in this report. b6 b7C

[SE T-3 (7/64)] (U)

[redacted] of the University of Washington, was stated by source to have [redacted] adults in connection with the MSP. b6 b7C

[SE T-18 (7/7/64)] (U)

[redacted] University of Washington, Seattle, was one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, which is characterized in the appendix section of this report. b6 b7C

[SE T-20 (10/27/63)] (U)

The name [redacted] University of Washington, was among those appearing in the April 16, 1964 issue of the "Seattle Times" as being against the McCarran Act. b6 b7C

The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" of July 9, 1934, carried an article on page 1, accompanied by a photograph of parents of civil rights workers from the Seattle area. The article stated, in part, "Several of the parents met here with Miss KAREN STOCKHAM Los Angeles, a coordinator for the Mississippi project sponsored by the National Council of Churches and Council of Federated Organizations."

Professor GORDON GRIFFITHS was shown in a photograph of Washington State parents accompanying this article. The caption to the photograph stated that Professor GRIFFITHS had a son who would go to Mississippi at the end of the current month. No reference was made to the formation of a formal organization by the parents of the Mississippi Summer Project volunteers.

"Seattle Post Intelligencer"
(July 9, 1964)

Source advised that at a recent CP meeting in Seattle, a report was given on the Mississippi Summer Project. This report contained the following: (U)

It was noted a parents committee made up of relatives of persons engaged in the MSP had been formed. The group had not formed a formal organization. There was fear that [redacted] would persuade the group to be controlled by SNCC. The parents committee was stated to have [redacted] regular participating members, including [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] were mentioned as being connected with this group. (U)

[SE T-3 (7/15/64)] (U)

Source advised the parents and relatives of the MSP volunteers, noted above, were not known to have formed an organization as yet. Source advised that they met informally and that they had no national ties with any organization, so far as is known. It was stated that [redacted] had been taking credit for any activity by parents or others in behalf of the MSP. Source stated that Seattle CP members feel [redacted] is opposed to their program and therefore they do not attempt to cooperate with [redacted] (U)

[SE T-3 (8/5/64)] (U)

The "Seattle Times" of July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that among those were CARL MAXEY, Negro; SAMUEL FANCHER, and THOMAS LYNCH, from Spokane, Washington, who would leave July 14, 1964, for an indefinite stay in the South.

WASH [redacted]

Source advised that although [redacted] is not a member of the CP, he is friendly with many of the CP members (U)

in Spokane, Washington, and has sympathies toward their cause. (U)

[SE T-21 (4/9/59)] (U)

[redacted] is [redacted] who was, in [redacted] a member of the University CP Club, Seattle, Washington. (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-3 (7/64)] (U)

Attorney CARL MAXEY, Spokane, Washington, was a speaker at a meeting of the Washington Pension Union (WPU), held on February 7, 1952. (U)

[SE T-21 (2/15/52)] (U)

The WPU has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The annual PW picnic was held on July 4, 1964, at Cottage Lake near Seattle, Washington. [redacted] gave a talk on a letter received from a civil rights worker in Mississippi. He referred to the alleged lateness of intervention by the FBI and other law enforcement officials when the three civil rights workers disappeared. He stated there were 25 civil rights workers in the South from the State of Washington. The group was urged to donate to a night letter to President JOHNSON which would contain a protest to the Attorney General. (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-22 (7/14/64)
SE T-23 (7/17/64)
SE T-24 (7/10/64)] (U)

Source advised a meeting of the KCYC of CP was held [redacted] stated [redacted] the University of Washington [redacted] a petition regarding Mississippi. [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[SE T-8 (7/20/64)] (U)

A meeting of the Youth Commission, NWDCP, was held July 7, 1964, Seattle. Source furnished copies of a petition to the President of the United States and an open letter from "Student Friends of Mississippi Summer Project Workers," which were distributed by CP youth leaders in the State of Washington. The open letter was issued [redacted] (U)

[redacted] SE T-3 (7/15/64) (U)

[redacted] the University of Washington Branch of Students for Democratic Society (SDS). SDS is an officially recognized student organization on the campus of the University of Washington.

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco, California, on [redacted] was stated to have been [redacted] (U)

SE T-3 (7/64) (U)

On July 21, 1964, [redacted] stated that on the [redacted] had reported that [redacted] had just returned from Mississippi. [redacted] was named as one of [redacted] persons from [redacted] who had gone on the MSP. The others were not identified. [redacted] advised [redacted] had furnished the following information [redacted] was one of those working in [redacted] Mississippi [redacted] mission was to [redacted] said the best work was being done by the junior high school and senior high school youths sent to Mississippi as they were not as afraid as the others. (U)

[redacted] was stated to MISS WASH

SE T-25 (7/22/64) (U)

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the CP in [redacted] (U)

[SE T-10 (7/64)] (U)

The PW of August 8, 1964, contained an article captioned, "Attorneys' Report on Mississippi." The article related that CAROL MAXEY, SAMUEL W. FANCHER, and THOMAS F. LYNCH reported on their experiences in Mississippi at a meeting held at the Unitarian Church in Spokane, Washington, on July 29 (1964). The article stated that LYNCH's son, TIM, was among the first group of young volunteers from the Pacific Northwest to go to Mississippi this summer.

The article related that the Parents Mississippi Emergency Committee of Washington last week sent out an urgent appeal for money, food, and supplies.

"People's World"
(8/8/64)

Source advised that [redacted] said $5,000 was collected nationally to finance the civil rights workers. [redacted] (U)

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b7C
b7D

[SE T-11 (8/10/64)] (U)

[redacted] was identified by source as a member of [redacted] SWP. (U)

[SE T-11 (8/64)] (U)

On [redacted] stated at a meeting of the KCYC of CP, that he was going to Mississippi in the near future to work for [redacted] Source advised that the KCYC, CP, would give [redacted] for the trip if he could not get the money elsewhere. (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-8 (8/14/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

Source identified [redacted] as a member of the [redacted] of CP in Seattle (C) (U)

[SE T-8 (8/64)] (C) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] would be leaving Seattle the following day, August 25, 1964. (C) (U)

[SE T-18 (8/24/64)] (C) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] was leaving [redacted] August 25, 1964, for Mississippi. (C) (U)

Source also advised [redacted] attended a meeting of the Tacoma Committee for Aid to Mississippi project held the previous Tuesday night in Tacoma, which was attended by about 200 people, at which time several of those who had engaged in the MSP spoke regarding their experiences. [redacted] made the statement that people go down there (Mississippi) saying, "We shall overcome," and come back saying, "We shall overthrow." (C) (U)

[SE T-25 (8/25)] (C) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] Washington; [redacted], and [redacted] Washington, departed [redacted] by automobile to go to Mississippi in connection with the MSP. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

[SE T-10 (8/26/64)] (C) (U)

[redacted], and [redacted] had spent the night [redacted] at a motel in [redacted] Mississippi. Source advised [redacted] had indicated this party of [redacted] had arrived in [redacted] Mississippi, [redacted], and were assigned to the [redacted] Mississippi area. (C) (U)

WASH

[SE T-9 (9/10/64)] (C) (U)

At a meeting of the Trade Union CP Club held in Tacoma, Washington, on September 1, 1964, [redacted] stated that [redacted] and [redacted] had gone to Mississippi. [redacted] stated [redacted] was to join a [redacted] team there and [redacted] was to help the [redacted] groups to establish better political understanding and work with a (C) (U)

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted] unit. [redacted] stated that so far, no funds had been requested for them as the [redacted] and the [redacted] had been backing them. (U)

[SE T-26 (9/14/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] return address - [redacted], [redacted] Mississippi, sent a letter to relatives in [redacted] which was in two parts, dated September 7 and September 16, 1964. The letter, [redacted] to be written in triplicate, appeared to be in the form of a speech to be read to groups with little detail as to actual activity. The letter related the plight of the Negroes in the South and pleaded for support for the civil rights workers. (U)

[SE T-25 (10/5/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

Source advised information has been received that [redacted] was working [redacted] in Mississippi. (U)

[SE T-18 (9/10/64)] (U)

The "Seattle Times" of October 12, 1964, contained an article relating that a group of students who participated in civil rights work projects in the South would speak at a meeting on Wednesday evening (October 14, 1964) at the University Congregational Church, Seattle. Named among the speakers were TIM LYNCH and KEREN STOCKHAM. The article stated the meeting was sponsored by the church's Board of Social Action.

"Seattle Times"
page 3, column 3
(10/12/64)

b6
b7C

Source advised that [redacted] who also uses the name of [redacted] was presently in [redacted] Mississippi, where his address was in [redacted] He advised that [redacted] left Seattle on September 18,

1964, and had driven to Mississippi together with a female University of Washington student and a girl from [redacted] Washington. b6 b7C

[SE T-28 (10/5/64)] (U)

Source advised [redacted] and [redacted] are touring the Southern States checking which counties have over 42% Negro population in order to determine in which areas COFO should set up a year-round program. The [redacted] sent [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

[redacted] writes letters to [redacted] of the "Tacoma Friends for Mississippi Volunteers." Source advised that these letters were read to [redacted] and the people were quite impressed. (U)

[SE T-25 (10/15/64)] (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] returned from their tour of Mississippi and the Southern States on October 26, 1964. b6 b7C

[SE T-25 (10/27/64)] (U)

G. Drive for Equal Employment
Downtown Seattle (DEEDS) Project,
August - October, 1964,
Seattle, Washington

A meeting of the Central Area PW Committee was held at 1801-18th Avenue, Seattle, on August 16, 1964. It was stated there would be a meeting between the Central Business Association and CORE, August 17, and that if no agreement was reached regarding hiring more Negroes, CORE would picket all the downtown area. [redacted] said the big problem is how the "left" can play a part. (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-19 (8/19/64)] (U)

At a meeting of the KCYC of CP held October 18, 1964, a brief discussion was held regarding CORE. [redacted] was asked if [redacted] was familiar with the working of DEEDS. [redacted] said that it was a subcommittee of CORE. [redacted] said [redacted] felt (U) b6 b7C

DEEDS was being run the more conservative group in CORE. [redacted] did not seem to be very well informed regarding it. (U) b6 b7C

[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

CORE is taking a leading part in the current DEEDS project which commenced a boycott of downtown Seattle merchants on October 19, 1964.

Source expressed the opinion that the DEEDS project was completely free from CP influence.

[SE T-29 (10/21/64)] (U)

The DEEDS project is primarily being handled by CORE. Some of the other civil rights organizations feel that CORE "jumped the gun" in calling a boycott of the downtown area commencing October 19, 1964, and are therefore not participating, although supporting CORE in principle. Source knows of no CP influence in connection with the DEEDS project; however, due to the lack of support being afforded CORE, this organization could become vulnerable to accepting assistance from any quarter if it wished to make a success of the drive.

[SE T-30 (10/23/64)] (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Central District Youth Club (CDYC)

The CDYC is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

CDYC appears to have died. Source knows of no recent activity and has observed that the premises at 22nd and Washington, Seattle, formerly occupied by CDYC, are now vacant.

[SE T-29 (10/21/64)] (U)

The CDYC was formed from an Ad Hoc Committee, discussed at great length [redacted] at the KCYC of CP meetings. The Ad Hoc Committee was formed following the creation of a Human Rights Commission by the City of Seattle. The CDYC engaged in dramatic sit-down demonstrations at the (U) b6 b7C

Seattle City Hall during July, 1963. Activity and enthusiasm were very high during the months that followed, due mostly to the efforts of [redacted] and to a lesser extent, [redacted] It was completely dominated and controlled by the CP. [redacted] and [redacted] were members of the [redacted] of CP at that time. (U)

b6
b7C

Due primarily to rejection by the leaders of the Negro community, and also to the personal [redacted] the CDYC began to fade in the Fall of 1963. It is no longer in existence and has little chance of being reorganized. There have been no attempts to renew activity since the late Summer of 1964. In addition [redacted] is no longer a member of the CP, and [redacted] has transferred to [redacted], where he now resides [redacted] (U)

SE T-3 (10/26/64) (U)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Seattle Chapter

Officers of the Seattle Chapter, CORE, were listed as follows as of [redacted]

[redacted] Chairman

[redacted] Vice Chairman

[redacted] Secretary

[redacted] Treasurer

[redacted] Assistant Secretary

wash

None of the foregoing are known to be affiliated with the CP.

b6
b7C

Lt. [redacted]
Intelligence Unit
Seattle Police Department
(6/24/64)

b6
b7C

A meeting of the State Board, NWDCP, was held at Seattle on March 26, 1964. [redacted] stated that the local CORE leaders have been "red baiters." (U)

He felt that there is a need locally to convince CORE that the "left" has a role to play in civil rights. (U)

[SE T-1 (3/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] CP Club, [redacted] and is a member of the [redacted] (U)

[SE T-31 (3/64)] (U)

Source has not observed any CP influence in the Seattle Chapter of CORE.

[SE T-15 (4/7/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

A meeting of the SWP was held at Seattle on April 14, 1964. [redacted] reported he went to a CORE meeting and discussed a plan for a sit-in demonstration in connection with a real estate firm. (U)

[SE T-12 (4/17/64)] (U)

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] was noted as having been active in CORE for some time. Source advised [redacted] was not known to have been connected with anything related to communism in the past.

[SE T-15 (4/21/64)] (U)

b6
b7C

A meeting of the KCYC of CP was held on May 24, 1964, in Seattle. [redacted] was directed to prepare a report on CORE for the next meeting. (U)

[SE T-8 (6/4/64)] (U)

[redacted] attended a CORE meeting which was held on [redacted], Seattle, on July 14, 1964. (U) wash

[SE T-19 (7/17/64)] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

On [redacted] advised that he had been a member of CORE [redacted] (U)

[SE T-19 (7/17/64)] (U)

[redacted] CORE, stated that if he should determine on the basis of evidence available to him personally that an individual member of CORE is a communist, he would then arrange for that person's immediate removal from the CORE organization. He said that his reason for grave concern regarding the possible presence of a communist in CORE was the fact that the effectiveness of an organization such as CORE rests heavily on its public image. The adverse notoriety resulting from the revelation that a communist was a member of the organization would be severely damaging in the public eye to their cause. b6 b7C

[redacted] said he does not agree with the thinking of others that a communist is acceptable in CORE [redacted] If the members of CORE are not working solely for CORE and the nation, [redacted] does not want them in the organization at all. [redacted] stated that one of the principles in the organization prohibited allegiance to a foreign power. He stated he would not want an individual who owed allegiance to a foreign power. [redacted] had no evidence to suspect at the present time any member was affiliated with communism. b6 b7C

[redacted]

The August, 1964 "Corelator" publication of the Seattle Chapter - CORE, contained an announcement regarding neighborhood meetings for the purpose of receiving training and information on CORE. Persons interested in having a neighborhood meeting were asked to call several individuals, one of whom was shown as [redacted]. b6 b7C

August, 1964 "Corelator" furnished by SE T-19 (8/29/64) (U)

[redacted] filed an application for employment with [redacted] Among the organizations with which he listed affiliation were CORE and the "National Association of Colored People." b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(10/2/64)

CORE has set up a screening process whereby it is necessary for a prospective member to attend several meetings and to be sponsored by a member who has previously been screened. Regarding CP attempts to take part in civil rights demonstrations, source noted that in demonstrations such as those picketing real estate offices during the past year, it is very difficult to control a one-shot demonstration as there is no way of determining the affiliation of those who appear. Source stated it was possible CP members could have engaged in some of these picket lines but he was certain that they had no way of getting into the policy meetings of the sponsoring civil rights organizations. Sources noted that the passage of the Civil Rights Bill had slowed down the demonstrations for civil rights, and that more recent interest in the Anti-Poverty Bill had also taken away from the incentive to engage in these demonstrations.

[SE T-29 (10/21/64)] (U)

b6 b7C

The Seattle Chapter of CORE was formed during the Summer of 1961 primarily through the efforts of [redacted] and [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] at that time. [redacted] became a [redacted] member [redacted] allowed his [redacted] connections to become known and was frozen out of CORE within a few months. He was, until that date, the [redacted] and later, the [redacted] of the CORE [redacted] Committee. CORE applied for membership as a chapter after a period of time during which it was considered an organizing committee. (U)

wash

[redacted] suffered from the [redacted] b6 b7C received and also became ineffective to a large extent. [redacted] did not, however, give up his membership in CORE, nor was he requested to do so. (U)

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] has been working in CORE for [redacted] who was at that time a member of the [redacted] of CP during [redacted] and part of [redacted] was a [redacted] member of CORE for [redacted] did not attempt to [redacted] and did not exert (U)

b6 b7C

any influence over the organization. (U)

Source does not believe that any CP members have gone through the orientation and screening process and become active members of CORE, with the right to vote. [redacted] was not a CP member when [redacted] joined CORE, and [redacted] made no attempt to be screened. (U)

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[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

C. University of Washington Civil Rights Action Group (CRAG)

CRAG submitted a Student Organization Application for Recognition and Membership List [redacted] which listed the officers as follows:

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Temporary Chairman, [redacted]

Temporary Assistant Chairman [redacted]

Secretary, [redacted]

Temporary Treasurer [redacted]

Organizations Assembly Delegate [redacted]

The purpose was stated to be "to educate and activate the campus community in the cause of civil rights through a program of investigation, discussion, and nonviolent action in cooperation with other civil rights groups in the Seattle area." The above CRAG application listed 29 members.

[SE T-32 (10/24/63)] (U)

CRAG resulted largely from the efforts of [redacted] and [redacted] who had previously participated in activities of the [redacted] Chapter of CORE. [redacted] desires for a campus civil rights group were opposed by [redacted] of the CORE organization who felt that communists would undoubtedly infiltrate and possibly capture such an organization. For this reason, [redacted] had refused to agree to an establishment of a campus branch of CORE. As a result of the above, a broad basis civil rights organization was formed [redacted] According to source, [redacted] appeared to be sincere people who have evidenced no connections with communism. Source described [redacted] as a reliable person who had likewise showed no signs of sympathy towards communism. [redacted] to [redacted] of CP and [redacted] membership in the CP, are set forth heretofore in preceding sections of this report.)

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[SE T-15 (10/15/63)] (U)

Source advised that none of the persons connected with CRAG are known to source as being affiliated with the CP in any way whatsoever.

[SE T-15 (12/19/64)] (U)

When CRAG was first formed on the University of Washington Campus, several KCYC of CP members joined and attempted to mold it into a militant organization of picketers and demonstrators. Many projects of this nature were proposed in the beginning. Leadership, however, was won by the more conservative "liberals" who could not be overrun by the "left" group. Control of CRAG does not seem to have been gained by KCYC of CP members at anytime in the past. While there is some talk of moving CRAG to a more militant position and getting rid of the present leadership on the part of the KCYC members, there is nothing to indicate that any progress has been made in this direction. Some of the KCYC of CP members involved in CRAG activities have been [redacted] and [redacted] (U)

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[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

Activities of CP members in connection with CRAG demonstrations are set forth above under Section III.

D. National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The NAACP newsletter for April, 1964, listed the following officers of the Tacoma Branch, NAACP:

President, WILLIAM MUSE
First Vice-President, JAMES PATTERSON
Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. WESLEY
Secretary, DOROTHY THOMAS
Treasurer, Mrs. ETHEL WOOD

April, 1964 NAACP Newsletter furnished by SE T-10 (5/5/64) (U)

[redacted] have joined the [redacted] NAACP, along with [redacted] Their primary reason for joining was so that they could obtain the floor to speak at meetings as the policy of the NAACP Branch has been to deny recognition to nonmembers. [redacted] of the NAACP [redacted] is very much aware of the CP connection of [redacted] and [redacted] and has no intention of letting them acquire any influence whatsoever. (U)

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SE T-25 (5/1/64) (U)

[redacted] are known to be members of the [redacted] CP. (U)

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SE T-25 (7/64) (U)

[redacted] was identified as a member of the [redacted] CP. (U)

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SE T-10 (1963) (U)

On Monday night, June 29, 1964, an attempt was made by members of the Tacoma CP to set up a committee of the Tacoma Chapter of the NAACP, which would work with COFO to support the Mississippi operation. Among those named to this committee were Reverend HAROLD BASS and [redacted] This committee had been set up after the regular meeting of the NAACP on June 29, 1964, had adjourned. (U)

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[redacted], a close associate of [redacted] had attempted to secure an appointment [redacted] of the [redacted] asked [redacted] regarding [redacted] affiliation with other organizations, and [redacted] hesitated, he advised [redacted] it was obvious [redacted] should not represent the NAACP. (U)

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[SE T-25 (7/7/64)] (U)

Reverend HAROLD BASS, Tacoma Minister, is considered to be a sincere Christian who has been contacted by members of the Tacoma CP on various occasions in connection with joint activity regarding various programs for peace. According to source, Reverend BASS has accepted the cooperation of the CP members. Reverend BASS is not known to be a member of the CP. (U)

[SE T-25 (8/64)] (U)

Source advised that members of the Tacoma CP were being urged to attend a peace workshop at the Hillside Community Church, of which Reverend HAROLD BASS was pastor, to be held on October 20-21, 1962. (U)

[SE T-10 (10/2/62)] (U)

In connection with the above attempt to set up an Ad Hoc Committee after the June 29, 1964, meeting of the Tacoma NAACP, source advised that at a subsequent meeting of the Tacoma NAACP, held July 27, 1964, [redacted] took the position that the NAACP could not take part in any fund-raising activity other than directly in connection with and under the auspices of the national office. The group which had formed the Ad Hoc Committee appeared to be very disappointed. Among those noted as being included in this group were the following: (U)

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[redacted] (U)

[SE T-25 (8/6/64)] (U)

A meeting of the Downtown CP Club was held in Seattle, Washington, on June 30, 1964. There was discussed [redacted] in the NAACP. [redacted] said that for a long time, he has been barely tolerated in the organization and that recently [redacted] so he has decided to discontinue his activity in the organization. (U)

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[SE T-31 (7/7/64)] (U)

At a meeting of the Trade Union CP Club held in Tacoma, Washington, on July 28, 1964 [redacted] reported he had been to [redacted] and they were trying to raise funds for the people from the State of Washington who were in Mississippi. (U)

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[SE T-33 (7/31/64)] (U)

During August, 1964, [redacted] discussed ways and means of increasing the number of PW subscriptions in the Spokane, Washington area. [redacted] felt that if someone could get into the NAACP, more subscriptions could be secured. (U)

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[SE T-34 (8/19/64)] (U)

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] in [redacted] Washington. (U)

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[SE T-27 (8/22/64)] (U)

As noted in the preceding section on CORE, [redacted] CP member, listed affiliation with the "National Association of Colored People" in an application for employment [redacted]

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EARL and VIVIAN GEORGE are active in the Seattle Chapter, NAACP, and GEORGE displays a NAACP membership button on his coat lapel. The membership of [redacted] has been dropped and his name removed from the NAACP mailing list. (U)

[SE T-19 (10/25/64)] (U)

The NAACP is regarded as the more conservative of the civil rights organizations. Neither the NAACP or Urban

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League has ever given evidence of any CP influence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ADVANCEMENT PEOPLE [SE T-29 (10/21/64)] (U)

At one time, VIVIAN and EARL GEORGE served on the board of the Seattle Chapter, NAACP. The NAACP exercises a strong control over its branches and does not allow any influence by persons suspected of being affiliated in any way with communists or other subversives. [redacted] shows up at all rallies and sends the PW occasionally to PW officers, but neither he nor the GEORGEs exert any influence whatsoever. Current officers of the Seattle Chapter, NAACP, are [redacted] President; [redacted] First Vice President; [redacted] Second Vice President; [redacted] Secretary. Board members include the [redacted] and [redacted]

WASH

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[SE T-30 (10/23/64)] (U)

NAACP in the State of Washington does not seem to be very much inclined toward activity, particularly in the way of demonstrations and other action projects. It seems to have a reputation for being uncooperative with action groups such as CORE and, although it is represented, the Voter Action Committee. CP influence does not seem to exist to any appreciable extent in the organization.

[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

E. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Information regarding activities of the SNCC have been set forth heretofore under part II in the section on the Mississippi Summer Project.

On August 15, 1964, the SWP held a public forum under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum at SWP Branch Headquarters, 3815-5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle. Chairman of the forum was KEREN STOCKHAM, SNCC Coordinator. (U)

WASH

[SE T-13 (8/26/64)] (U)

The Militant Labor Forum is the name currently used by the Seattle Branch, SWP, in promoting

public functions at SWP Headquarters, 3815-5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

[SE T-12 (10/8/64)] (U)

Activities of SNCC in connection with the SWP are set forth in Section I, Heading B, wherein plans of the SWP with regard to influencing civil rights organizations are set forth.

The purpose of SNCC in Seattle appears to be to raise funds and recruit college students to participate in various programs such as the MSP. It is not a membership organization and appears to be represented primarily by [redacted] is not known to be under CP influence although source is of the belief that at [redacted] referring to the young communists, had attempted to effect a connection, although without success. b6 b7C

The MSP appeared to be mainly an activity of SNCC which sent approximately 20 students from the Seattle area.

[SE T-30 (10/23/64)] (U) b6 b7C

SNCC in Seattle seems to be mainly a fund-raising activity [redacted] Source has heard a claim SNCC has a couple hundred members in the Seattle area but has no information to substantiate this claim. There is also the Seattle Friends of SNCC, which appears to be an extremely loose organization. Source could furnish no information regarding structure or organization of Seattle Friends of SNCC, which he stated was apparently a title used to cover almost any group or activity undertaking to work with SNCC. Source furnished a SNCC leaflet dated August, 1963, which was distributed by Seattle Friends of SNCC, 3744 Brooklyn Avenue Northeast, Apartment 102, which stated in part, "The SNCC is not a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements."

[SE T-35 (10/22/64)] (U)

SNCC is a paper organization in the North designed primarily to raise funds for activity in the South. [redacted] is the [redacted] is very closely aligned with the socialist movement, violently anti-communist, (U) b6 b7C

and has made enemies of the CP members with [redacted] has had contact. CDYC was considered an affiliate of Friends of SNCC at one time. Attempts were made to bypass [redacted] and become a SNCC Chapter. These attempts failed. SNCC [redacted] were often discussed in KCYC of CP meetings [redacted] CDYC eventually lost its ties with SNCC, primarily through [redacted] but also as a result of the fact that CDYC was failing to function. (U)

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b7C

[SE T-3 (10/26/64)]

F. Voters Action Committee

The above is a group set up by the responsible leadership of the Seattle Central Area to stimulate registration for the forthcoming elections. CP members have taken part in leaflet distributions, registration campaigns, and all other aspects of the community. VIVIAN GEORGE and [redacted] have worked with it for the past year. [redacted] and [redacted] participated briefly as members of the [redacted] during the [redacted] They offered their organization for leaflet distrubtions and etc. [redacted] represented the [redacted] a neighborhood group. (U)

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[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

G. Central Area Community Council (CACC)

The above is composed of delegates from social agencies, PTAs, neighborhood clubs, and other organizations located in the Seattle Central Area.

The CACC is staffed by a United Good Neighbors Planning Division staff member, [redacted] for the [redacted] has been [redacted] of the [redacted] b6 b7C

Early in [redacted] and [redacted] visited the Director of the Jackson Street Community Council, one of the affiliated organizations in the CACC, with the objective of finding a meeting place and sponsorship for what they described as a "youth club." Source is of the opinion this activity was connected with the organizing [redacted] of the CDYC. [redacted] indicated they desired little or no control to be exercised by adults over this group. The matter was taken up with the Jackson Street Community Council board, who later met with [redacted] and refused their request. b6 b7C

The Leschi Improvement Council is also included among the organizations represented in the CACC.

[SE T-35 (10/22/64)] (U)

The CP has been very frustrated in its attempts to develop militancy within the Negro community. The CACC is made up of conservative Negro ministers (conservative in the eyes of the CP). There is a general desire to get away from "middle class" leadership on the part of the CP, and to promote leadership among working class Negroes. The present CACC leadership has made any real action program very difficult and has been responsible on many occasions for completely frustrating the efforts of the CP to rally the Negro community to a militant position. (U)

[SE T-3 (10/26/64)] (U)

H. Central Area Committee on Civil Rights (Central Coordinating Committee on Civil Rights) (CACCR)

The major civil rights organizations, including NAACP, Urban League, and the leading churches in the Central Area, are included in the CACCR. CORE and SNCC are not believed to be included. [redacted] of the CACCR is Reverend [redacted] The group is actively opposed to communism in any form and there is no evidence of any CP influence or control. b6 b7C

[SE T-35 (10/22/64)
SE T-30 (10/23/64)] (U)

I. General Coordinating Council (GCC)

[redacted] of the above group is [redacted] and [redacted] is [redacted] A subsidiary group is the "Council of 100," whose announced aim is to secure employment for Negro youth. The above organization is tied in with the Evergreen Insurance Company, which has the same officers. There are commercial aspects with the GCC, which has expressed interest in civil rights activities. There is no evidence of CP influence within the organization. b6 b7C

WASH.

[SE T-35 (10/22/64)
SE T-30 (10/23/64)] (U)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A special meeting was called at the residence of [redacted] on [redacted] to hear a report by [redacted] spoke of going with a group of [redacted] from the west coast to [redacted] said they stayed at a [redacted] said they met with [redacted] officials and visited hundreds of colored people who were shown how to register. [redacted] said [redacted] had come home with the knowledge [redacted] must help at home, as well as elsewhere in civil rights. (U) b6 b7C

WASH.

[SE T-26 (9/18/64)] (U)

[redacted] who is a member of the CP in [redacted] Washington. (U)

[SE T-10 (12/18/62)] (U)

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b7C

[redacted] attended a series of Marxist educational classes conducted for members of the [redacted] of CP by HY LUMER in Seattle, [redacted] (U)

[SE T-3 (8/7-23/63)] (U)

HY LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA.

[SE T-36 (3/7/63)] (U)

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America

A source has advised that on October 26 - 27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist - oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28 - 29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

APPENDIX

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

Philip Chapin Davis - President
Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, Philip Davis attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE

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A source advised that [redacted] who was [redacted] of the Communist Party's [redacted] Section at [redacted] Washington, had stated [redacted] that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

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A second source advised that a meeting of the Communist Party [redacted] in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. [redacted] a Communist Party member, stated that [redacted] of the Young Political Explorers. [redacted] stated there were [redacted] groups in Washington and the Seattle group had [redacted] active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

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A third source also reported on the CP [redacted] meeting on October 30, 1958. [redacted] stated that the youths had chosen the name of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide Communist Party organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. [redacted] stated it is directly supported and directed by the Communist Party.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The second source advised on December 23, 1960, that the Young Political Explorers League was the teenage group of the youth organization in Seattle.

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A fourth source advised that [redacted] of the [redacted] of the Communist Party, stated [redacted] was handling [redacted] youth groups, one of which was the [redacted] group.

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A fifth source advised on May 8, 1964 that the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is [redacted] of [redacted]

SF-100-27267 APPENDIX

1 SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -- SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 6, 1964, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 5th Avenue N.E., Seattle, Washington, is a present active affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch includes [redacted] who is a member of the [redacted] who is [redacted] member of the [redacted] b6 b7C

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CENTRAL DISTRICT YOUTH CLUB

On June 19, 1963, a source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] members of the Communist Party Youth Club [redacted] of CP), had helped an Ad Hoc Committee which, at its last meeting, had decided to call itself the Central District Youth Club (CDYC).

On August 9, 1963, this source advised the purpose of the CDYC is "to develop the political awareness of the people involved in order to broaden the mass movement towards Socialism."

On April 22, 1964, a second source stated membership in CDYC had dwindled to twenty-five members, most of whom were inactive.

On May 25, 1964, the first source advised the CP in Seattle continues to discuss the CDYC at its meetings in connection with attempts by the CP to carry out its objectives in the Negro community and the civil rights field. [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted] who had [redacted] of the [redacted] are being [redacted] but will continue in [redacted]

The above source stated that factors which contributed to the decrease in activity of CDYC included the refusal of Neighborhood House, Inc. to continue use of its facilities for CDYC meetings, and announcement by the Seattle representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) that it no longer had any affiliation with CDYC, both of these events taking place during December, 1963.

APPENDIX

SF-100-27267

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the [redacted] National Committee [redacted] split from the SWP. b6 b7C

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition," Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT O[redacted]CE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 30, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above
at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

100-442529-308

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ON 03-13-2015

(ev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DELPHIA	NEW YORK	11/2/64	8/29 - 10/30/64

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
OTIS L. BURTON	MMR

E

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

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b7C

Reference

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/24/64.

- P -

Administrative Data

One copy of this report is being designated to the New York Office pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, SWP, PLM and similar groups.

Instant report contains information reported by PH T-1 through PH T-57, informants of continuing value, the disclosure of which would compromise their future effectiveness.

The following Special Agents assisted in the preparation of this report:

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Notations

CY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEF, NSD, CRD, RAO

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ON 03-18-2015

(Rev. 11-29-61)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

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Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above
at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Section I, Strategy

CP Strategy

ICC
SWP
CAMD
POC, PFLC
NPCEJ
PLM
PCC
NHY

SA [redacted] b6
SA OTIS L. BURTON b7C
SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
"
SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
"
"
SA THOMAS J. DEAKIN

Section II, Tactics

SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
SA FRANCIS J. GAFFNEY
SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
SA THOMAS J. DEAKIN
SA OTIS L. BURTON

Section III, Penetration and Influence

SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
SA THOMAS W. SHERMAN

Section IV, Miscellaneous

SA [redacted]

SAs THOMAS J. DEAKIN and JOSEPH E. SPIVEY observed the AY street meeting on 6/30/64.

In Philadelphia there are a great many civil rights organizations, including the American Friends Service Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and other Quaker and pacifist type groups.

There is in this report reference to the booklet, "Manual for Direct Action" (Section IV, Miscellaneous), a specific text for the civil rights movement, published by Friends Peace Committee, an affiliate of AFSC, which includes information on demonstrations and what to do when arrested by law enforcement agencies, etc.

The AFSC has never been under investigation even though they have from time to time injected themselves into other civil rights issues including Communist, etc.

Philadelphia is origin of AFSC and we have collected a substantial amount of information in a dead jacket. On the other hand Philadelphia is of the opinion an investigation should not be conducted on the organization to collect information re its branches around the country. It is felt AFSC is not the type of organization the Bureau desires included in Section III.

Information concerning the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) is included under Section I as ICC was initiated by the CPEPD; its main officers are CP members; and since ICC is the Party's chief activity in the political field.

Characterizations of subversive organizations, publications and individuals appear in the appendix of this report.

Characterizations of individuals are contained in pages 97a through 122; characterizations of organizations and publications follow thereafter.

In some instances, characterizations of individuals are included as part of the substantive data within the sections of the report, i.e., characterizations of CPEPD officials are included under I(A)2. Characterizations are also included in alphabetical sequence in the appendix.

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Informants

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-1 PH 548-S*	See Section I Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-2 NY 2359-S*	[redacted]
PH T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] Used to characterize THOMAS NABRIED [redacted]
PH T-4 NY 4155-S*	[redacted]
PH T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]

PH 100-47672

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-5 (cont'd) [redacted]	[redacted] b7D

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-5 (cont'd)	Used to characterize
[redacted]	[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
	ELGIN CURRY
	[redacted]
	JAMES DOLSEN
	JEAN FRANTJIS
	FRANCES GABOW
	[redacted]
	AARON LIBSON
	[redacted]
	THOMAS NABRIED
	[redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-5 (cont'd)	Characterizations (cont'd)
[redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-11	
PH T-12	
	This report, (SA
	Used to characterize
PH T-13	
PH T-14	Used to characterize ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
PH T-15	

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	Used to characterize
PH T-15 (cont'd)		
PH T-16		

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PH T-16 (cont'd)	
	Used to characterize
PH T-17	
	Used to characterize JOSEPH DOUGHER

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PH T-17 (cont'd)	
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	Used to characterize
	ABE EGNAL
PH T-24	
	Used to characterize

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-25 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-26 PH 547-S*	
PH T-27 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-28 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-29 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-30 PH 693-S*	
PH T-31 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-32 [redacted]	
PH T-33 [redacted]	
PH T-34 [redacted]	

Used to characterize [redacted]

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PH T-35 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-36 [redacted]	
PH T-37 [redacted]	
PH T-38 [redacted]	
PH T-39 [redacted] (requested)	
PH T-40 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-41 Anonymous	100-1502-6506
PH T-42 [redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-43 [redacted]	[redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-44 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-45 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
PH T-46 [redacted] (by request)	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-47 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-48 [redacted] (by request)	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-49 NY 2760-S*	Used to characterize HERBERT APTHEKER
PH T-50 NY 4251-S*	Used to characterize PHILIP BART
PH T-51 [redacted]	Used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
PH T-52 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-53 NY 694-S*	Used to characterize GUS HALL
PH T-54 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-55 CG 5824-S*	Used to characterize HYMAN LUMER
PH T-56 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
PH T-57 [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]

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ON 03-13-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: OTIS L. BURTON
Date: 11/2/64

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/1/63 THROUGH 10/15/64. Confidential informants have reported the following: in July 1963, THOMAS NABRIED, Chairman, CPEPD, stated that CPUSA concerned that Party seems to be isolated from Negro civil rights movement. DEC, CPEPD, meeting, 2/63, dealt exclusively with Negro question. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, national CP functionary, attended all day conference at Philadelphia, 2/63, at which he concluded CPEPD is taking right direction on Negro front. CPUSA leaders reportedly angry at CPEPD officials in 5/63, for failure to institute local activity around Birmingham, Ala., racial situation. As of 7/63, CPEPD, had extremely limited involvement in Negro civil rights movement, and Party lagging behind movement rather than leading it. NABRIED has made no effort to rally CP behind CORE or NAACP. GUS HALL, General Chairman, CPUSA, spoke at Philadelphia, 7/63, stating that Party will concentrate on Negro people's movement, peace and economic struggle, and urged Party members to participate in MOW, 8/28/63. As of 6/64 NABRIED said there has been insufficient discussion and planning done by Party in civil rights area. In early 1964, CPEPD issued pamphlet concerning primary elections and praised announcement of Democratic Party that several Negroes were running for office. Last issue of Party youth publication "New Horizons for Youth," issued March 1964. Issues published in Philadelphia called for Negro voter registration; criticized Governor WALLACE of Alabama; condemned police brutality of Negroes, etc. Independent Citizens

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Committee initiated and controlled by CPEPD, has been very active in 1964 registering Negroes in predominantly Negro wards to vote in 1964 presidential elections. Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice, a POC front, distributes leaflets and holds street meetings in Negro ghettos, aimed at inciting Negroes against "white oppressors;" their propaganda closely follows Chinese CP line. Their leaflets mention police brutality, unemployment and inferior housing as they relate to Negroes [redacted], who is currently member [redacted] which has distributed literature among Negroes there, advocating third political party. Communist direction, influence and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, pickets, etc., set out under Section II. Three SP-SDF members as of [redacted], were active in CORE; [redacted] local CORE official led civil rights panel discussion at ICC meeting, [redacted] former CP member, allegedly used CORE for [redacted] During 1963, [redacted] and [redacted] all former CP members, took part in NAACP activities. [redacted] and [redacted] CP members, were members of NAACP, [redacted] made [redacted] contribution SCLC during 1964. CPEPD has reportedly made no concerted effort to infiltrate SNCC.

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like Made at National Meetings

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on January 17, 1963, that THOMAS NABRIED and FRANCES GABOW were preparing a rough draft of a statement to be delivered at a national Communist Party (CP) conference scheduled to be held in New York City in the latter part of January 1963. The report included statements that the CP has failed to lead the struggle for the Negro people and this has resulted in the growth of white chauvinism. It pointed out that a situation has developed where the Negro people no longer need a Marxist leadership, but feel they are capable of producing their own leadership. One of the conclusions of this statement was that Marxists have lost the role of leadership and must work to regain it.

Confidential Informant PH T-2 on June 5, 1963, advised that at a meeting of the CPUSA National Board and invited guests held at CPUSA headquarters, New York City, on that date, THOMAS NABRIED gave a report on the activities of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Philadelphia in connection with job discrimination against Negroes by such unions as the plumbers, electricians, and sheet metal workers who, according to NABRIED, followed a policy of banning Negroes from the regular jobs. NABRIED stated there had been "sit-ins" in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, Philadelphia, on the part of CORE and that picket lines had then been developed. NABRIED said this had occurred three weeks previously. An agreement was reached to call off the picket lines if qualified Negroes were accepted on the jobs. He said that when it became clear that CORE was winning a victory, the Philadelphia Branch of NAACP decided to organize a picket line around a school building construction site at 31st and Susquehanna Avenues. NABRIED commented that the two groups, CORE and the NAACP, were making "a lot of noise" but that so far as the masses of Negroes are concerned, the problems remain unchanged. (See sections II and III for additional information on CORE and the NAACP.)

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Confidential Informant PH T-3 on [redacted] advised that [redacted] THOMAS NABRIED advised the national leadership of the CPUSA had expressed increased concern over the fact that the Party at that time appeared to be completely isolated from the Negro civil rights movement. According to NABRIED, a meeting of national leaders of the CPUSA was to be held on Monday, July 22, 1963, at which time instructions would be issued to district leaders regarding a CP program of activities for each district with an immediate goal to rally support for the August 28, 1963, March on Washington (MOW). (See section II for additional information on MOW.)

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on October 2, 1963, that THOMAS NABRIED of Philadelphia spoke at the October 2, 1963, session of the National Executive Committee, CPUSA, meeting held at 23 East 10th Street, New York City. He stated the Negro struggle in America is at a turning point; that the Negro masses are willing to fight and that the youth in today's struggle have shown enthusiasm, spirit, and dedication which should be recognized by the CP. NABRIED stated the providing of job opportunities is the most important and that the past performance of the CP in this area has been inadequate. He felt the Party Negro leaders should be "more open" in the civil rights movement in order to put forth Party ideas.

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at District and Lower Level Meetings

Confidential Informant PH T-5 on February 8, 1963, advised that an enlarged District Executive Committee (DEC) meeting, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held February 6, 1963, at 3538 North Gratz Street in preparation for an all-day conference with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 10, 1963.

There was a one-point agenda for this affair, namely, the Negro question. The report was given by FRANCES GABOW, Organization Secretary, CPEPD, and consisted of three major breakdowns:

(a). The struggle for integration led by the NAACP, Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and church groups;

(b). The nationalist movement represented by small businessmen "with petit bourgeois tendencies;"

(c). The "Muslim trend."

GABOW praised the first movement and criticized the second and third movements. She said an analysis must be made of why the CP has failed to make gains in re-establishing its ties with the Negro movement and the fact that membership of Negroes in the Party is at a low ebb.

PH T-5 on February 14, 1963, advised that an all-day conference was held February 10, 1963, at 327 South 63rd Street. This was an enlarged DEC, CPEPD, meeting and had as a special guest BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, from the National Office, CPUSA, who participated in the discussion.

FRANCES GABOW gave a report on the Negro question. She prefaced her remarks by welcoming "Comrade BEN DAVIS." In substance, GABOW gave the same report as the one she had made before the DEC, CPEPD, on February 6, 1963. She described the three major trends concerning Negroes as follows:

(a). Tokenism

This is supported by the elite bourgeoisie Negroes who are appointed and assigned to various positions and jobs: "Tokenism" represents the sum total of the concessions big business is willing to make to Negroes.

(b). Gradualism

The adherents of this group take the point of view that any gains should be made quietly and that the white people should not be aggravated in the process.

(c). Moderationism

GABOW made no specific comments to explain her views concerning this trend.

BEN DAVIS

GABOW said that the Party has not kept pace with the Negro people's movement and that the Marxist trend is sadly lacking. BENJAMIN J. ~~DAVIS~~ concluded that the CPEPD was taking the right direction on the Negro front. He recommended that GABOW's report and the discussion around it be written up and submitted to "Political Affairs" in order that other CP districts might profit from it.

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"Political Affairs" is self-identified as the theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

PH T-6 on February 19, 1963, advised that a membership meeting of the Unity Club, CPEPD, was held February 13, 1963, at 3323 West Cumberland Street. One of the members discussed the relationship of the CP with mass organizations. It was concluded that the CP and NAACP are not closely knit; that there is a gap which should be closed as the CP and the NAACP fight for the same objectives on several issues.

T-3 on May 8, 1963, advised that THOMAS NABRIED stated on May 4, 1963, that PHIL BART had been to see him over the weekend. BART stated the national leadership of the CPUSA is angry at the Philadelphia leaders of the CP for failure to institute local activity around the Alabama racial situation. The national leadership instructed that the CPEPD should form a permanent committee composed of CP and non-CP personnel and wage a continuous campaign utilizing such tactics as street corner meetings, organizing delegations to visit city officials, and campaigns to obtain food and clothing for Southern Negroes.

This same source stated that [redacted] NABRIED appointed [redacted] a member of the [redacted] to assume full responsibility for [redacted] such a committee. NABRIED stated he and FRANCES GABOW had agreed the committee should be [redacted] by someone already known in the political field and who is not known as a member of the CP. b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T-7 advised on June 3, 1963, that a meeting of the District Press Committee, CPEPD, was held on May 28, 1963, at 3537 North Gratz Street. NABRIED gave a report on a meeting of the National Press Committee, CPUSA, which had been held previously in New York City. According to NABRIED, the delegation from New York which was the largest showed a definite weakness in Negro work because there were no Negro representatives from the Harlem and Brooklyn, N.Y., areas which areas have heavy concentrations of Negroes. NABRIED also believed there was little or no CP activity among the Negro people in Harlem and Brooklyn, N.Y.

T-3 on July 22, 1963, advised that no action had been taken to organize the committee described above as proposed by the national leadership of the CP as directed by PHIL BART. The CPEPD has had extremely limited involvement in the current Negro civil rights movement and that this has been on an individual CP member basis. There has been no concerted activity on the part of the CPEPD and the Party is lagging behind the Negro civil rights movement rather than spearheading it.

T-3 on July 22, 1963, advised that THOMAS NABRIED for [redacted] has derided [redacted] NAACP, describing him as an opportunist. NABRIED has made no effort to rally the CPEPD behind the NAACP or CORE and appears to be rather cynical concerning the motives not only of [redacted] but of other civil rights leaders, both locally and nationally. NABRIED's position in the Party has been middle-of-the-road and he has not been receptive to drastic changes in policy or militant action on any issue. He appears to place more confidence in the older, more conservative elements of the NAACP and similar organizations and the less militant leaders in the Negro civil rights fields generally. b6 b7C

PH T-1 on July 23, 1963, advised that a press and fund meeting, CPEPD, was held July 23, 1963, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue. THOMAS NABRIED said that the Party has played an active role in the Negro struggle and will continue to do so. NABRIED said that the winning of civil rights for the Negro people is the completion of 100 years of struggle.

T-5 on July 25, 1963, advised THOMAS NABRIED called a meeting on July 23, 1963, at his residence, 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, to discusss the press. NABRIED stated the Negro people's movement is at its highest level and as Marxists we know the struggle for integration will be won. After this struggle another struggle will be waged to destroy the capitalist system. The same people fighting now for integration will then be your enemy because this struggle will be against their class interest. Therefore, the CP must be strengthened and have an independent voice. This voice is "The Worker" which is one of the most important things that will assist the Party in this matter.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

PH T-5 on August 6, 1963, advised that a meeting sponsored by the CPEPD under the name "Current Events" was held at the Sheraton Motor Inn, 3900 Chestnut Street, on July 31, 1963. GUS HALL was guest speaker and was introduced by THOMAS NABRIED as "our leading Party spokesman." Most of those in attendance were Party members but there were a few friends of the Party present also. The theme of HALL's speech was "Looking Ahead."

According to HALL, the turn of events indicates that socialism is on the upgrade and capitalism is failing. The "miracle of Birmingham" is certainly a completion of the bourgeoisie revolution. The Negro people's movement shows the correctness of our having changed our line on the Negro people. Years ago the CP called for self-determination for the Negro people. After a re-evaluation this policy was changed and the Party projected a policy of integration. The Negro people's movement will be a deciding factor in the future of America. The Party must assess every new development. Therefore, the Party will concentrate on the Negro people's movement, peace, and the economic struggle. Informant added that invitations to the above meeting were sent out on a selective basis.

T-8 on August 7, 1963, advised that on July 31, 1963, a meeting sponsored by the CPEPD was held at the Sheraton Motor Inn, 39th and Chestnut Streets. THOMAS NABRIED was chairman and introduced the main speaker, GUS HALL. According to HALL, all demonstrations being carried on today in the United States on the part of the Negro people to gain equal rights were started years ago by the CP. In many instances, the status of the Party members involved was not made known but the Party was definitely fighting for equal rights for all the people. The CP has always been working for the civil rights of all. In this connection HALL urged those in attendance to attend the March on Washington on August 28, 1963.

T-5 on September 10, 1963, advised that the MOW on August 28, 1963, was a "huge success." Many organizations participated in this event. It was obvious that the MOW committee would not allow the CP to support or sponsor it so the Party instructed its Communist fronts and its individual members to participate. In Philadelphia the Communists worked with the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC), one of the supporting organizations.

The ICC is characterized in the appendix of this report.

T-5 on September 27, 1963, advised a meeting called by the CPEPD at the request of the national office, CPUSA, of all members involved in political work was held on September 14, 1963, at 5422 Chestnut Street. The only topic on the agenda concerned the political picture. It was revealed at this meeting that the ICC was formed as an organization with "left initiative," one that would express a left opinion. PHIL BART, Organizational Secretary, CPUSA, stated the main task of the Party must be the development of the Negro people's movement.

PH T-5 on November 26, 1963, advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

including PHIL BART from the national office, CPUSA. THOMAS NABRIED, Chairman, CPEPD, stated that the Party must examine its line, tactics and strategy to see if it has taken the correct approach. The Party must set up new goals for itself, must examine the tendency to liquidate; dues and sustainers must be collected, and clubs must be mobilized.

NABRIED outlined several immediate tasks and specifically stated that activity on the civil rights front will be increased and methods will be examined as to how to work best with CORE and other groups on this question.

A discussion was held concerning the need for recruitment and it was agreed that the main concentration point for Party rebuilding will be in the Negro and labor fields.

T-5 on February 27, 1964, advised that during the past six months the CPEPD has had no consistent or sustained program for infiltration of mass organizations; occasionally discussions are held concerning the need for Party members to join mass organizations but no followup is made.

T-3 on June 11, 1964, advised that in regard to CPEPD participation in civil rights THOMAS NABRIED stated in discussing the general lack of activity in the district that one of the most important points on the July District Conference agenda should be the initiation of a CP program of action around civil rights. NABRIED added that despite the fact he himself is a Negro and that the Party locally has a large number of Negro

members there has been insufficient discussion and planning in this major area which is ripe for exploitation. When questioned further NABRIED was vague and obviously had not given the matter much thought on what action the local district should initiate.

T-5 on July 1, 1964, advised the CPEPD sponsored a seminar on June 27, 1964, at the Hamilton Motor Court, 39th and Chestnut Streets. HYMAN LUMER, National Educational Director, CPUSA, was the main speaker. At this seminar LUMER stated that while the Negro people's movement is revolutionary it will not lead to socialism. He explained this by saying this movement is not a movement solely of the working class. It is true it will help hasten the transition to socialism but the CP is needed to give the scientific approach to leading issues.

T-5 on July 22, 1964, advised a district conference of the CPEPD was held on July 11 and 12, 1964, at the Hamilton Motor Court, 39th and Chestnut Streets. This conference, requested by the national office, CPUSA, was held to evaluate the work and elect leadership. Delegates to this conference were elected on a club level. The keynote address was given by NABRIED in which he stated the Party must combat the idea that the Negro people's movement and struggle would replace the working class struggle in the transition to socialism. In discussing the past NABRIED stated the Party had participated in the Negro movement, it had participated in picket lines, fought for Negro representation and participated in the MOW. It was pointed out that 25 to 30 liberal Congressmen had to be re-elected this year to insure liberal legislation. As a result left forces must develop a voter registration drive.

On July 14, 1964, PH T-7 advised that at the district conference of the CPEPD held July 11-12, 1964, at the Hamilton Motor Court, 39th and Chestnut Streets, THOMAS NABRIED stated that if BARRY GOLDWATER is elected President the ultra-right movement in the United States will take over. This will be a deterrent to the civil rights gains made by the Negroes. According to NABRIED, the CP should become very active in the elections and whenever possible influence the workers, the Negroes, and all other persons to vote against GOLDWATER. The CP must work with all political groups including the Democratic Party and trade unions in order to stop the GOLDWATER campaign.

T-7 on August 21, 1964, advised that THOMAS NABRIED stated on August 13, 1964, that the ICC had been doing an excellent

job in the voter registration drive. He then suggested that CP members should take an active part in the ICC registration drive. NABRIED proposed that all CP clubs should organize and work in conjunction with the ICC to get as many Negroes registered to vote as possible. Comments from the Democratic Party have been favorable. FRANCES GABOW stated that if GOLDWATER is defeated the CP can overnight become a truly mass movement.

3) Plans strategy, Party line as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives and press releases.

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On [redacted] PH T-9 who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a folder entitled "The Primary Elections - What is New," [redacted] The envelope bore the return address of Room 708, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The reverse side of the folder reflects that it was issued by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania, Room 708, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19102. This folder reads, in part, as follows:

"The Primary Elections - What is New

"The 1964 Primary Elections take place in an atmosphere of frustration, dissatisfaction, political anxiety and increasing economic problems. They come in a time of man's growing productivity; new opportunities for peace; advance in scientific development that opens new horizons for human achievement. But these advances come on the scene when poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exploitation for individual profit, are still in plague of nations and peoples. ...

"The tramping feet of a quarter of a million Negro and white civil rights marchers in Washington last August have been echoed by the many marchers throughout the land since that national demonstration. The cry, 'Freedom Now', is shattering the last chains of human bondage. ...

"Labor is slow in moving out independently on the political arena. Its recent defeat in the unemployment compensation struggle and the growing unemployment problems arising from automation, demands greater unity and the physical participation of the whole labor movement in politics. It appears that labor needs three new ingredients to enhance its fight against employers and to change the character of government interference:

"1. Close ties with the peoples movements fighting for peace, civil and democratic rights.

"2. Firm ties with the impoverished people living in the rural areas.

"3. Nominate and elect its own representatives.

"These have become political necessities. ...

"The announcement of a Negro slate in the Democratic primaries this year advances the fight for equality to a new height. This slate is the advance driving force in the field of independent politics in Philadelphia. It has received support from an important section of Negro life, as well as the Reform Democrats, the ADA, Independent Citizens Committee, liberal and progressive people. The call issued by the NAACP for Negro candidates and friends of Negro freedom to get into the race was answered by these candidates.

"Free Discussion - Guarantees Positive Solutions.

...

"The Communist Party welcomes the call of Senator FULBRIGHT for reexamination of our foreign policy. We welcome the call of President JOHNSON to wage a War Against Poverty. However, we must point out that full expression cannot be registered when barriers exist that were established in the periods of witch hunt. Such laws as the McCarran Law; the Smith Act; state laws such as the Musmanno Act; the O'Brien Act and others that prohibit Communists from equal participation in elections, are severe hinderances to finding productive and beneficial answers. Such laws maintain an atmosphere of fear and stigma that limits free discussion and participation.

"The Communist Party calls upon the people of our state to demand the repeal of all discriminatory legislation in the election laws. It is necessary now to nullify or repeal any and all legislation that hinders free democratic expression, opinion and elections.

"Despite the legal obstacles, the Communist Party will struggle to guarantee the broadest democratic discussion of issues in this election. Though we are barred from running our own candidates, we will participate in these elections to the best of our ability. ...

"For Further Information, Write:

"Communist Party, Eastern Penna.
Room 708, 250 S. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102"

b7D

PH T-10 , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] that FRANCES GABOW and THOMAS NABRIED were at Communist Party Headquarters in Philadelphia, and were completing a mailing [redacted] concerning the 1964 Primary Election.

"New Horizons For Youth"

On February 6, 1964, PH T- 11 advised that in December, 1963, leaders of "New Horizons" were contemplating articles on civil rights for the magazine.

A characterization of "Youth Publications, Inc.," publisher of "New Horizons for Youth," is in the appendix.

The following issues of "New Horizons for Youth" have been published in 1963 and 1964:

Volume 3, Number 1
Volume 3, Number 2
Volume 4, Number 1
Volume 4, Number 2

The Volume 3, Number 1, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" contained an article entitled "Negro Voter Registration: A Report." This article stressed the need for enforcement of federal laws to encourage registration of Negro voters in the South.

The Volume 3, Number 2, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" contained an editorial in support of the August 28, 1963, March on Washington. It contained an article entitled "The Lesson of Birmingham" which had as an illustration a drawing of Governor WALLACE of Alabama with blood on his hands, four coffins and a church in the background. The drawing had the label "Pontius Wallace" and the caption" My hands are clean."

The issue of "New Horizons for Youth" numbered Volume 4, Number 1, featured "Civil Rights Struggles Continue in '64" with the following articles:

"Organize Voter Registration in the North," a report of a press conference with MARTIN LUTHER KING; an article entitled "Police Brutality Marks Danville Demonstration;" an article entitled "SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) Press Ga. Drive;" an article "Students Spur Chester Struggle" and an article about alleged discrimination in the Olympics, "Jim Crow Starts for U.S."

The last issue of "New Horizons for Youth," Volume 4, Number 2, which appeared in March 1964, contains an article about the New York school boycott entitled "Hector Travels Freedom Road" and an editorial in support of the boycott. It contained

an article entitled "A letter from Alabama" about SNCC activities in Gadsden, Ala., with a headline over one page "Some Had Babies In Their Arms, But That Didn't Make Any Difference To The Troopers."

General Activities of the
Independent Citizens Committee (ICC)
in Civil Rights Movement

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

PH T-5 on October 8, 1963, advised that a meeting of the ICC was held October 1, 1963, at the Germantown Women's Club, Washington Lane and Germantown Avenue. A discussion on civil rights was held at this meeting.

On January 27, 1964, PH T-5 advised that the annual conference of the ICC was held January 25, 1964, at the Philadelphia Athletic Club, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Although 250 people had registered for the conference, only 168 were in attendance at this affair. Included among the latter figure were 20 to 30 individuals who are known to be Communist Party (CP) members.

PH T-5 stated that [redacted], a member of the Communist Party of [redacted], was [redacted] of the conference. b6 b7C

The conference conducted six different panels, including civil rights, labor, youth, education, peace, and political action. [redacted] of the Congress of Racial Equality, was the [redacted] of the civil rights panel, while [redacted] was [redacted] of the Philadelphia Negro Trade Union Leadership Council [redacted] the labor panel under the [redacted] of [redacted].

PH T-5 advised that among the resolutions passed by the various panels were the following: Negro representation in the State Senate; to work for free world trade and ease the tension of the cold war; a shorter work week with less overtime; unity between the Negro and the white in the trade union movement.

On February 12, 1964, PH T-5 advised that on February 7, 1964, [redacted] contacted [redacted] who has [redacted] for a number of years (but who is not aware of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] CP affiliation). [redacted] explained the ICC, its purposes and beliefs to [redacted] and of its efforts to break the "lily white" Senate in Harrisburg. [redacted] advised [redacted] the ICC would support him if he becomes a candidate. b6 b7C

On March 4, 1964, PH T- 5 advised that [redacted] the ICC held an affair at the Blue Horizon Auditorium, North Broad Street. [redacted] b6 b7C

On March 25, 1964, PH T- 5 advised that on March 18, 1964, [redacted] and [redacted] all CP members [redacted] attended an Independent Democratic Club Rally at 4209 Lancaster Avenue. At this rally, [redacted] told the people present that the ICC would endorse the complete civil rights slate. b6 b7C

PH T-5 on April 13, 1964, advised that on April 8, 1964, a fraction meeting of the CPEPD members, working in the ICC, was held at 234 West Johnson Street.

At this meeting, FRANCES GABOW instructed those present to get every person possible to work for the civil rights candidates. She proposed that the ICC concentrate in two main areas, the 28th and 24th Congressional Wards. GABOW said they should obtain sound equipment, set up telephone squads, and get poll watchers for the up-coming Primary.

FRANCES GABOW further added that she was working on an ICC statement concerning the state primary. She stated it would deal with unemployment, civil rights, peace, and youth.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

PH 100-47672
(1)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

On February 21, 1964, PH T-12 advised that a Philadelphia Branch Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) meeting was held [redacted] b6 b7C Informant advised at this meeting it was decided to picket the Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY when he is in Philadelphia on March 8, 1963, to receive a fellowship award.

Informant stated the picket line would be made up of individuals from the PBSWP, the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA), the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL).

On February 21, 1963, PH T-13 advised that at a PYSA meeting [redacted] b6 b7C whom the informant described as [redacted] of the PYSA, announced that the YSA was preparing leaflets for distribution to their friends and sympathizers requesting funds for preparation of posters and placards for picketing against the Attorney General on March 8, 1963. Informant advised that informant believed the members of the PYSA wanted to get active in this picket line, but were unable to ascertain whether or not any other group would actively participate.

The racial implications of this planned picket will be set out under II of this report.

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

On September 22, 1961, Confidential Informant PH T-14 advised that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) had been organized by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City, and intended to make the arrest of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS a racial issue throughout the United States by setting up various branches of the CAMD with SWP members directing the activities of Negroes in these branches.

According to the informant, the committee was formed by the SWP with the intention of making a national and international issue out of the current federal process outstanding against ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, militant Negro leader of Monroe, N. C., who has been charged with interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping, in that he allegedly kidnaped Mr. and Mrs. BRUCE STEGALL during racial riots occurring in Monroe, N. C., on August 27, 1961.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informants PH T-12 and PH T-13 advised on June 11, 1962, that from time to time the CAMD is mentioned at Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) meetings as a worthy cause and one that should be supported, but no overt action is ever taken toward setting up a local CAMD branch in Philadelphia.

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A characterization of the PBSWP is located in the Appendix section of this report.

On April 23, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-15 [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been reported to be in Philadelphia as [redacted] of the organization Council Of Racial Equality (CORE). Informant stated [redacted] has been reported to be [redacted] at the St. Joseph's Baptist Church, located in the 1600 block of North 16th Street, Philadelphia, on [redacted] Informant stated he will be sponsored by the local branch of CAMD and CORE.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST
PARTY (POC)

AND

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR
LIBERTY AND JUSTICE (PFLJ)

Confidential Informant PH T-16 on August 11, 1964, advised that the PFLJ is a front organization of the POC.

Characterizations of the PFLJ and the POC appear in the appendix section of this report.

1) As noted in the above-referenced characterization of the PFLJ, PH T-15 advised that the POC held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31 and September 1, 1963, in New York City.

"The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard," which is self-identified as a publication of the POC, in its combined issue for October-November 1963, carried an article on page one entitled "Police Terror Hits Negro Masses." This article indicated that in the face of a vacuum in Negro leadership and police terror against Negroes, Philadelphia participants in the National Congress on Equal Rights have organized themselves into a committee to develop the program of that Congress. This committee is the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice and the first task adopted has been the defense of SANDY SMITH. The article identified SMITH as a veteran Communist, a member of the POC and a militant leader in the struggle for Negro rights, who was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department due to his participation in the mass struggles.

A two page throwaway dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31 and September 1, 1963, in New York City.

2) Confidential Informant PH T-15 advised on October 8, 1963, that the initial meeting of the PFLJ was held October 1, 1963. At this meeting [redacted] stated that the purpose of this organization would be different from that of the NAACP and CORE. He said this organization would be designed for struggle and it would attempt to organize the people around their common needs. The organization would stress that police brutality can only be combated by organized resistance and demonstrations. b6 b7C

PH T-16 and PH T-15 have advised on various dates since the inception of the PFLJ that its plans and strategy have been the distribution of leaflets and the holding of street corner meetings in predominantly Negro ghettos of Philadelphia (see Section II of this report for details of activities) aimed at inciting the Negroes to action against their "white oppressors." The nature of the propaganda as expressed by the members of the PFLJ closely follows the Chinese Communist line and frequently they resort to quoting Chinese Communist publications.

PH T-16 advised on August 3, 1964, that the PFLJ holds weekly meetings every Thursday evening.

PH T-16 advised on [redacted] that as of that date the officers of the PFLJ consisted of: [redacted] President; [redacted] Vice-President; [redacted] Recording Secretary; [redacted] Financial Secretary; and [redacted] Chairman, Educational Committee. b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T-16 advised on August 11, 1964, that the PFLJ advocates a militant struggle on the part of the Negro, but has formulated no specific form of action through which the "militant aspect" of this struggle can be effected.

PH T-16 advised that in the past, the PFLJ has confined itself to street corner meetings and the distribution of leaflets in an effort to alert the Negro community to the

many wrongs to which they have been subjected. The three main topics discussed in these leaflets and at these meetings are police brutality, unemployment, and inferior housing.

PH T-16 stated that the PFLJ planned to hold weekly street corner meetings for the summer, which would deal with the aforementioned topics.

This informant advised that the PFLJ consists of eight to nine Negro members, and has no headquarters in the Philadelphia area, but holds weekly meetings at the homes of its members.

PH T- 16 advised that the POC has no headquarters in the Philadelphia area, but holds meetings at the homes of its members. He stated that the POC has five members in Philadelphia.

PH T- 16 advised on October 19, 1964, that, in reality, the PFLJ is synonymous with the Philadelphia Chapter of the POC and there are currently seven members. Informant noted that the name POC is never used any more in local meetings as it has developed a bad connotation due to adverse publicity, and when the members refer to the organization at all, they refer to it as the PFLJ. No meetings are held in the name of the POC and all meetings held are identified as meetings of the PFLJ.

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Confidential Informant PH T-16 advised on September 11, 1964, that the above persons, with [redacted] of [redacted] and including in addition [redacted] were all voting delegates to the POC Sixth Conference held September 5-6, 1964, in New York City.

3. PH T-16 advised on July 23, 1964, that the PFLJ has no official organ but has issued various leaflets concerning topics of current interest, which leaflets are published in throwaway form.

PH T-16 made available on June 8, 1964, a PFLJ leaflet dated June 5, 1964, entitled "Memorial to the Negro Victims - Imperialist Oppression," which states that the main purpose of the PFLJ is to carry on a campaign of militant struggle against the policy of violence and brutality toward the Negro, which is the policy of the ruling circles.

PH T- 16 made available on June 29, 1964, a PFLJ leaflet which indicated that the PFLJ was formed for the purpose of getting the Negro people's struggle out of the hands of the Uncle Toms, the lackeys and the flunkies of the ruling class." The leaflet further stated that "the most important lesson that the Negro people must learn is that United States imperialism is the main enemy of oppressed peoples....

"We will fight for the right to assemble to bring our program of honest struggle to the Negro community...We will explain why so many of our people are out of work, underpaid, or on public assistance, and why there is no future in the USA for most of our youths or for the Negro people without a real struggle, not by the sham that is going on today. We will bring to the people a program of resistance to the oppression and the slanders of the people around the issues of increasing unemployment, increased living costs, relief harrassment and denial of public assistance...."

PH 100-47672
(1)

NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE, ALSO KNOWN AS PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE

PH T- 16 advised on March 12, 1963, that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) is controled by the Philadelphia Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC).

A characterization of the NPCEJ appears in the appendix of this report.

A characterization of the POC appears in the appendix of this report.

PH T- 16 advised on July 30, 1963, that the NPCEJ is a "dead" organization and has been replaced by the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice.

A characterization of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice appears in the appendix of this report.

PH T- 15 advised on August 14, 1963, that a meeting of the NPCEJ was held on August 1, 1963, at 1501 Firth Street. At this meeting [redacted] read what he called a bill of indictment against Philadelphia authorities in regard to their double standard of justice enforced on the Negro people. He claimed that Negroes had been arrested on trumped up charges, beaten and murdered, and their assailants go free. b6 b7C

These abuses have been prevalent throughout the United States for the past 100 years and they must end for this is a new day of justice for the Negro people.

For an account of NPCEJ street meeting on August 3, 1963, see Section II.

PLANS, STRATEGY, AND LINE AS REVEALED IN PUBLICATIONS

The combined March-April-May 1962 issue of "Equal Justice News," which is self-identified as the monthly bulletin of the NPCEJ, contained an announcement that this newspaper was born to serve the best interests of the Negro community. The program of this bulletin is to give a clear voice to the grievances and viewpoints of the oppressed sector of the community, to challenge unjust policies, to give direction and organization to community struggles that shall make useful changes.

The "Equal Justice News," in its issue of March 1963, contained an article on page 1 entitled "Outlook '63." This article reflects that the NPCEJ is now in the process of drafting a plan of struggle. This program is not geared to this leader or that spokesman, but to the community. The program of struggle is based not on loud statements, but on propelling the community into action. This program would be aimed at ending the "jungle" label for certain areas of Philadelphia and stopping the "crime" and "citizen brutality" lies.

The same issue of the "Equal Justice News" on page 1 contains an article entitled "Equal Justice Committee Leader Comes to Trial March 5." This article discloses the arrest of SANDY SMITH and indicated the SANDY SMITH case is the case of the Negro community against police malpractice. It is the sharpest joining of this problem to date in the courts. It is up to the Negro Community and the supporters of "Equal Justice" to rally behind this case to force a victory for the community.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT

Characterizations of the Progressive Labor Movement, also known as Progressive Labor, and of the Proletarian Communist Committee (PCC), appear in the appendix section of this report.

1. PH T-17 advised on June 9, 1964, b6 b7C that [redacted], a member of the [redacted] Informant further advised that [redacted] is on the National Steering Committee of the Progressive Labor Movement, whose headquarters are in New York City, and is [redacted] of the [redacted]

PH T-17 advised on June 9, 1964, b6 b7C that [redacted] a member of the [redacted] National Steering Committee of the Progressive Labor Movement and is [redacted] of the [redacted]

PH T-19 advised on May 18, 1964, that a meeting of what appeared to be the Steering Committee of the Progressive Labor group was held in New York City on May 16-17, 1964. Among the delegates present at the conference was [redacted] b6 of [redacted] b7C Reports were given by delegates from the various sections of the country reporting on the progress of Progressive Labor in their respective areas. The report from Pennsylvania indicated membership there consists of 18 to 20 persons and that plans have been discussed to expand this figure, and it was concluded that the most fertile field for new members appeared to be among the Negroes.

2. PH T-17 advised on September 9, 1963, that at b6 a regular meeting of the Progressive Labor Movement [redacted] b7C held August 31, 1963, during a discussion of WILLIAM EPTON's campaign for political office in New York, [redacted] stated he had received 50 pamphlets from the New York office of Progressive Labor urging the Negroes to start a third political party. [redacted] stated he was going to pass out these pamphlets to Negroes [redacted] He indicated that

since this was to be an all black party, and [redacted], the Negroes from this area might become more interested and feel that the Progressive Labor Party was their friend. b6 b7C

On July 16, 1963, PH T-16 advised that [redacted] and [redacted] passed out Progressive Labor Club leaflets in the vicinity of Bainbridge Street between Broad and 19th Streets in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 8, 1963. b6 b7C

On July 1, 1964, PH T-20 advised that [redacted] of Progressive Labor [redacted], and [redacted] others met on June 27, 1964, [redacted] and discussed the world situation. [redacted] and a fellow member [redacted] a revolutionary position supporting the Chinese in the Russian-Chinese ideological dispute. They also made it plain that they support a revolutionary approach to the American scene and condemn not only the Russian Communist Party as sell-out artists, but also condemn the whole world-wide Communist movement with the exception of the Chinese. Informant noted that the "Peking Review" is the "bible" of this group. b6 b7C

On September 12, 1964, PH T-17 advised that on August 29, 1964, at a regular meeting of the Williamsport Progressive Labor Club, [redacted] said he wanted a discussion on the formation of a mass party built around the Progressive Labor Club, because when the Progressive Labor Club held its convention, he was greatly in favor of such a movement and would fight for the adoption of a resolution for such a step. He noted that now the forces of revolution were on the move, especially among the Negro groups and they (the Negroes) needed leadership. b6 b7C

3. On July 12, 1963, Chief JOHN GOOD, Williamsport, Pa. Police Department, made available two leaflets which had been given him by [redacted] These leaflets were issued by the Progressive Labor Club, 102 West Street, Williamsport, Pa., and had been received by [redacted] through the mail [redacted] One leaflet is a letter written by PAUL E. AULT of Duboistown, Pa., b6 b7C

dated May 7, 1963, addressed to the editor of Letters to Readers, Williamsport Sun Gazette, Williamsport, Pa. This letter protests use of dogs by police in the United States against Negroes from Civil War days up to the present. The letter, in general, pitted the Negro workers against the white workers, and in an introduction at the top of the letter, AULT noted he had submitted this letter to the Williamsport Sun Gazette but that they had not printed it, although they editorially approved his discharge by Bethlehem Steel. The second leaflet was an undated open letter to the white workers of Pennsylvania, signed by the Progressive Labor Club of Williamsport. This called attention to Negro mass demonstrations throughout the South and North, decried the racist system of segregation and discrimination, and the use of violence, terror, police dogs and other tactics against the Negroes. The letter noted that discrimination is an integral part of U. S. capitalism and can only be completely eliminated by replacing the capitalist economical structure with a Marxist-Leninist Socialist one where people rather than profits are primary.

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b7D

PH T-16 on [redacted], furnished [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

PH 100-47672
MPS:dbs
(1)

PROLETARIAN COMMUNIST COMMITTEE (PCC)

A characterization of the PCC appears in the Appendix of this report.

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PH T-18 on January 11, 1960, advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

1) On April 26, 1960, PH T-17 advised that the [redacted] members of the PCC were [redacted] and [redacted] was [redacted] and, [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

b6
b7C

PH T-17 advised on February 24, 1960, that [redacted] was a member of the National Committee, PCC.

b6
b7C

On various dates [redacted] PH T-17 identified the [redacted] PCC members as follows:

[redacted]

PH T-16 and PH T-17 on various dates prior to November 15, 1962, advised that the main activities of the PCC in Philadelphia and Williamsport consisted of promoting the program of a six-hour day with eight hours' pay.

PH T-16 advised on May 13, 1963, that the Philadelphia Chapter of the PCC and its Committee For a Six-Hour Day with Eight Hours' Pay had ceased to exist.

PH T-17 advised on May 9, 1963, that [redacted] is [redacted] of the [redacted] PCC; that the [redacted] PCC has no headquarters and continues to meet mainly at the residence of [redacted] b6 b7C

PH T-17 advised on April 24, 1960, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the PCC.

On September 19, 1963, PH T-17 advised that [redacted] is [redacted] is Treasurer; and [redacted] and [redacted] are members of the PCC.

The informant noted the PCC is a closed organization. No open activity is carried on by the organization and meetings are normally held in one of the residences of the members, usually that of [redacted]

According to the informant, [redacted] has indicated that, if the Progressive Labor Club evermeets their ideological requirements, then the PCC will be disbanded, and the Progressive Labor Club will take over.

The informant noted that the above persons are the inner circle of the Progressive Labor Club in [redacted] Pa. [redacted] noted [redacted] is [redacted] and [redacted] is [redacted] of the Progressive Labor Club. [redacted] further noted the Progressive Labor Club is an open organization and engages in open activities. The original goal of the PCC, which consisted of working for a six-hour day with eight hours' pay, has been taken over by the Progressive Labor Club.

On February 8, 1964, PH T-17 advised that the members and leaders of the PCC continue to be the same persons as noted above. The informant has noted on several occasions, up to the present date, that the PCC is a closed organization of members only and that these are the inner circle and the active leaders of the open organization, the Progressive Labor Club.

It should be noted that all activities of the above persons in the racial field have been done in the name of the open organization with which they are affiliated, the Progressive Labor Club. (See section on Progressive Labor Movement, this report.)

2) Inasmuch as the national organization and membership are identical to the local organization and membership, all information which would be included in this section has been set out under the one above.

3) As noted under the first section above, all activities of the PCC in the racial field have been conducted in the name of the open organization, with which the leaders are affiliated, the Progressive Labor Club.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

COMMUNIST DIRECTION, INFLUENCE, AND PARTICIPATION IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, DRIVES, AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES WITH RACIAL OVERTONES.

PH 100-47672
(1)

PICKET PROTEST OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 8, 1963

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On February 21, 1963, PH T-12 advised that a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting was held on February 17, 1963, at [redacted] At this meeting, [redacted] whom informant described as [redacted] of the Philadelphia Branch, SWP (PBSWP), announced that it was decided to picket Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY when he is in Philadelphia on March 8, 1963, to receive a Fellowship Award.

On February 21, 1963, PH T-13 advised that at a PYSA meeting held February 19, 1963, in [redacted] whom the informant described as [redacted] of the PYSA, announced that the YSA was preparing leaflets for distribution to their friends and sympathizers requesting funds for preparation of posters and placards for picketing against the Attorney General on March 8, 1963. Informant advised that informant believed the members of the PYSA wanted to get active in this picket line, but were unable to ascertain whether or not any other group would actively participate.

PH T-13 made available a mimeographed sheet [redacted] This sheet read as follows:

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PH 100-47672
(2)

"COMMITTEE TO PICKET ROBERT KENNEDY

"Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 19, 1963

"Dear Friend,

"On Friday night, March 8, 1963, ROBERT KENNEDY, the Attorney General of the United States, will receive the 1962 International Friendship Award of International House of Philadelphia.

"He will be presented the award at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel for 'imagination, compassion, and energy which he has demonstrated in his writings and public and private acts to inspire confidence in the future and faith and democracy among young people throughout the world.'

"ROBERT KENNEDY has prosecuted WILLIAM WORTHY, an Afro-American convicted for returning without a passport to this country from Cuba. ROBERT KENNEDY is denying Americans a basic right by refusing to lift the travel ban on Cuba. ROBERT KENNEDY participated as a member of the 'inner nine' who called the blockade of Cuba. Mr. KENNEDY has used the Mc Carran Act to outlaw the Communist Party and recently the Advance youth organization in New York. Mr. KENNEDY is guilty of a lack of action in supporting and/or protecting the students and young people in the South who are risking their lives to obtain their constitutional rights of citizenship. We do not believe that ROBERT KENNEDY deserves this award.

"There will be a meeting of the Committee to Picket ROBERT KENNEDY, Monday, February 25, 1963, at 8:00 p.m. at 3701 Powelton Avenue, Apartment 3A. You are asked to come and help in the building and organization of the picket line.

"Sincerely
BILL HATHAWAY
For The Committee".

PH 100-47672
(3)

At 6:00 p.m. on March 8, 1963, Special Agents of the FBI observed 16 pickets who marched in an orderly demonstration in front of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel carrying signs which bore the following legends:

"BOBBIE KENNEDY Ignores Police Brutality Against Black Americans"

"KENNEDY Doesn't Prosecute Racial Violence"

"BOBBIE KENNEDY Helped To Plan Blockade of Cuba"

"BOB KENNEDY Won't Enforce Bill of Rights"

"ROBERT KENNEDY Eats $100 Plate Dinners While Southern Negroes Starve"

"BOBBIE KENNEDY Refuses Protection to Southern Freedom Fighters"

Members of the group distributed printed handbills in front of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. These handbills were issued by the Ad Hoc Committee to Picket ROBERT KENNEDY, 3701 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

PH T-13 on March 6, 1963, advised that [redacted] was the address of [redacted]

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PH 100-47672

NAACP SPONSORED PICKET OF
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION SITE
31ST AND DAUPHIN STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MAY 27, 1963

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On May 27, 1963, Sergeant [redacted] Philadelphia [redacted] Police Department, advised that the NAACP on that date sponsored a picket at 31st and Dauphin Streets, Philadelphia, where a new school was being constructed. The NAACP was protesting job discrimination by Philadelphia craft unions. Laborers employed at the site attempted to rush the picket line but were stopped by the pickets. In separating the laborers and the pickets, five policemen and two pickets were injured. The injured picketers were [redacted] and [redacted] They were both [redacted] arrested and charged with aggravated assault and battery, resisting arrest, breach of peace and conspiracy. They were subsequently indicted and, on [redacted], a review of the Philadelphia Police Department records reflected that [redacted] had their respective charges, as set out above, nolle prossed on motion of the district attorney, [redacted] in Philadelphia County Court. [redacted]

On April 12, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-12 characterized [redacted] as an active leader of [redacted] and said that [redacted] its members and supporters declare themselves "not an organization but a movement." Informant said [redacted] was [redacted] and, for this reason, has many followers while working in [redacted]

On July 2, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-13 furnished the following information regarding the candidacy of a member of the ICC of Philadelphia, who was running for City Council as an Independent Democrat from the 5th Congressional District of Philadelphia in the May 1963 primary.

Informant advised that on [redacted] met with this candidate and [redacted] was asked to support the candidacy. On [redacted] again met with

the candidate but did not support the ICC candidate because he was not as pro-Negro as they wished.

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Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-21 advised on April 3, 1964, that [redacted] was in [redacted] as of that date. He was said to be affiliated with a group in [redacted] called [redacted], which is a black nationalist organization. [redacted] had come into contact with individuals in Progressive Labor; however, the nature of the contact was unknown to the informant.

MEDGAR EVERS MEMORIAL
JUNE 23, 1963

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PH T-6 advised June 25, 1963, that at the NAACP sponsored rally to memorialize MEDGAR EVERS, slain Mississippi NAACP official, held June 23, 1963, he had observed among those present CPEPD members including JIM DOLSEN, [redacted] and [redacted] The memorial consisted of marching around city hall in Philadelphia. Several thousand people took part.

MARCH ON WASHINGTON
AUGUST 28, 1963

The "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, in its issue of August 6, 1963, Two Star Final edition, page one, carried an article entitled "15,000 Sought From Here For Negro March." This article indicated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the National Director of the March on Washington, August 28, 1963, on August 5, 1963 spoke to a meeting of more than 200 persons at the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission Auditorium, 260 South 15th Street. RANDOLPH called for 15,000 Philadelphians to take part in this massive civil rights march in Washington. He indicated the march would be a demonstration for racial equality throughout the nation. At this meeting more than 70 civil, labor, church and fraternal organizations pledged their support and attendance at the march.

PENN.
D.C.

PH T-5 advised on August 7, 1963, that a meeting of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was held August 6, 1963, at 3617 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of formulating plans for the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. At this meeting it was indicated the ICC had been asked to be a sponsor of the March on Washington but had to refuse because it would have meant subscribing $500. However, the ICC agreed to support the march. At this meeting the ICC voted to charter three buses for the march.

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the appendix of this report.

PH T-5 advised on August 12, 1963, that most of the members of the CPEPD taking part in the March on Washington would go in one of the three ICC chartered buses.

PH T-3 advised [redacted] that according to THOMAS NABRIED, the CPEPD is working with legitimate organizations, such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), b7D

the NAACP, and church organizations. The CPEPD is working with these groups in an effort to make the march a success. According to NABRIED, this is typical throughout the country and follows CP policy. NABRIED added that the same technique is being used in New York City.

NABRIED also stated that the ICC has been very active in the Philadelphia area in support of the March on Washington. This group has worked in North and West Philadelphia and has utilized a sound truck. It has also had a telephone brigade in an effort to obtain participants in the March on Washington and to obtain funds to pay for the transportation of those unable to do so.

PH T-5 advised on August 23, 1963, that the ICC has been extremely active in connection with the March on Washington, August 28, 1963. This organization has been successful in their fund raising efforts and has paid the necessary $448 for three buses the organization has chartered. Through canvassing in the neighborhoods in North, West, and Northwest Philadelphia, the organization has now obtained enough participants to fill four buses. The ICC subcommittee handling the March on Washington feels that sufficient people can be recruited to fill a fifth bus.

The "Sunday Bulletin," which is the Sunday edition of the "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia newspaper, in its issue of August 25, 1963, on page one, section one, carried an article entitled "15,000 Negroes and Whites From Phila. to Join in Civil Rights March to Capital." This article indicated that according to estimates of the chairman of the Philadelphia March to Washington Committee, 10,000 Negroes and 5,000 whites from the Philadelphia area will participate in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

PH T-22 on August 23, 1963, advised that instructions had been issued by the district leaders of the CPEPD that "The Worker" is to be distributed on August 28, 1963, at Philadelphia bus and train departure points for the March on Washington. CPEPD club members and members of the Youth Club,

CPEPD, are being asked to assist in this distribution, which will probably start at 5 a.m. on August 28, 1963.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

PH T-5 advised on August 29, 1963, that the following individuals participated in the March on Washington August 28, 1963:

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[redacted]

JAMES DOLSEN
JEAN FRANTJIS
FRANCES GABOW
ARNOLD GOLDMAN

[redacted]

AARON LIBSON

[redacted]

NORMA LIBSON

[redacted]

THOMAS NABRIED

[redacted]

PH T-23 advised on September 5, 1963, that the above individuals, as well as [redacted], ABE EGNAL, [redacted] and [redacted] took part in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

PH T-24 advised on August 29, 1963, that the following individuals participated in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

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b7C

[redacted]

PH T-7 advised on [redacted] b7D

[redacted] The informant concluded that the CPEPD and the CPUSA did not have any significant part or influence in the demonstration but seemed content to merely participate in it. The informant advised he observed the following individuals in attendance in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963:

THOMAS NABRIED
FRANCES GABOW b6 b7C
[redacted]
JAMES DOLSEN
[redacted]

PH T-24 advised on September 2, 1963, that the Socialist Youth Union (SYU)-sponsored Ad Hoc Committee, known as the Nicetown Youth Committee for Jobs and Freedom March, had three busloads of individuals participate in the March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

A characterization of the Action For Youth, formerly known as the SYU, appears in the appendix section of this report.

PH T-25 advised on September 3, 1963, that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) will have as many of their comrades in the March on Washington as are able to get there.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Philadelphia Afro-American," a Philadelphia Negro newspaper, in its issue of September 14, 1963, on page one carried an article entitled "Final Tally, Phila. Marchers--37,000!" This article indicated that CECIL B. MOORE, Philadelphia NAACP President, stated last week that a final tally of local marchers in the historic Washington civil rights demonstration on August 28, 1963, reached a total of better than 37,000.

PH 100-47672

ATTEMPT TO INTEGRATE DELMAR VILLAGE,
FOLCROFT, PA., AUGUST 29, 1963

On August 30, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-26 advised that FRANCES GABOW on that date contacted THOMAS NABRIED in regard to the disturbances which had arisen when a Negro family, [redacted] moved into an all-white community in Delmar Village, Folcroft, Pa. GABOW suggested and NABRIED agreed that the CPEPD initiate a letter, telephone, and telegram campaign urging Governor WILLIAM W. SCRANTON afford more police protection for [redacted] GABOW was of the opinion and NABRIED agreed martial law should be declared. b6 b7C PENN.

On August 31, 1963, the informant advised GABOW told NABRIED she had been up most of the previous night and had the campaign rolling. Attempts had been made to reach the Governor, newspapers had been called, Pennsylvania State Police at Barracks in Media, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia had been contacted, and they stated they were doing all in their power.

On September 5, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-5 stated that at a meeting of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD, held September 4, 1963, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, NABRIED and GABOW gave a joint report on the Folcroft situation. GABOW said she had been in contact with CORE, who told her CORE was not getting involved in the situation inasmuch as the NAACP was already involved, and that action taken by CORE might be considered intervention by the NAACP. CORE had made suggestions, she said, but she did not elaborate.

Informant advised that while GABOW was claiming credit for herself and the CPEPD for obtaining additional police protection for [redacted] family, the CP actually had no influence in the Folcroft situation. Informant is of the opinion that GABOW is prone to exaggerate and is attempting to enhance her position in the Party and also to leave the impression that the CP played a large role in the Folcroft incident.

BOMBING OF 16TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1963

Confidential Informant PH T-26 advised September 15, 1963, FRANCES GABOW had on that date told THOMAS NABRIED she had been calling on the telephone to get people to telegraph a protest to President JOHN F. KENNEDY demanding he declare martial law in Birmingham, Ala., and for him to send the FBI to take over law enforcement in Birmingham as a result of the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., September 15, 1963. She said also the FBI should bring the bombers to justice.

Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised September 17, 1963, a meeting was held September 16, 1963, under the sponsorship of CORE at the Presbyterian Church, Broad and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia. A number of groups were represented, including RAM, a group of young intellectual Afro-Americans having no formal organization or word description of the name, but who joined in pro-civil rights activity rather than initiating action, ICC, SWP, YSA, and CAMD. The consensus of the group was to cooperate and help the Birmingham victims according to their wishes rather than to undertake programs different than the Alabamians wanted. Any funds raised to help rebuild the church, it was decided, should be sent through CORE. They also advocated, according to Lt. [redacted] PEN N. Philadelphia Police Department, Intelligence Unit, pressuring Federal officials, instituting Federal martial law in Alabama, and also [redacted] of RAM, advocated sending guns to Alabama for the civil rights people, but this last suggestion was rejected by the group. b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T-6 also advised the same date that TOM NABRIED had sent a letter to President JOHN F. KENNEDY urging martial law be instituted in Alabama, Federal troops be sent to Alabama to restore law and order, arrest of Governor WALLACE for murder, and the removal of FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER from office for failure to arrest the perpetrators of the bombing. On September 18, 1963,

the informant said this letter of NABRIED was to be mimeo-graphed with a space left open so that it could be signed and sent to KENNEDY after mass distribution. As of that time the letter, according to the informant, had not been circulated.

On September 19, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-5 said TOM NABRIED wrote the letter in the form of a press release which he had sent to CORE, NAACP, and other civil rights and church groups in Philadelphia. The letter explained the bombing situation in Birmingham, Ala., and as a result urged: declaring of martial law in Alabama; arrest of Governor WALLACE; and replacement of Director J. EDGAR HOOVER of the FBI for dereliction of duty.

PH 100-47672
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RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, RESULT OF KILLING BY PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OF WILLIE PHILYAW, JR., ON OCTOBER 26, 1963, AND STREET MEETINGS SPONSORED BY THE NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE

The following organizations, utilized in this section, are characterized in the Appendix of this report:

Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC)

Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ)

North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ), also known as Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice

Nation of Islam (NOI)

"The Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin," a Philadelphia, Pa., newspaper, in its issue for October 27, 1963, on Page one, Section B, carried a story regarding the shooting of WILLIE PHILYAW, JR., of 2210 North 19th Street, on the evening of October 26, 1963, at the corner of 19th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, by Philadelphia Police Officer JOHN TOURIGIAN. PHILYAW was suspected of shoplifting a ladies wrist watch from an Owl Drug Store on the corner of 19th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, where he had also purchased a knife, which he had in his possession when he was shot. Officer TOURIGIAN attempted to question PHILYAW regarding the theft of the watch. PHILYAW, according to the officer, lunged at him with the knife, and the officer shot and killed PHILYAW. Officer TOURIGIAN was threatened by a crowd which formed after the shooting. He called for police re-enforcements, and after their arrival, the crowd was dispersed.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia, Pa., newspaper, in its issue for October 29, 1963, on Page one, carried an article, which stated that on October 28, 1963, at about

6:30 p.m., a crowd of approximately 500 people gathered at the corner of 19th Street and Susquehanna Avenue to attend a meeting conducted by an organization identified as the NPCEJ. The crowd surged into the street at the end of an 85-minute meeting, in which the Philadelphia Police account of the fatal shooting of WILLIE PHILYAW, JR., was branded "a bare-faced lie." The article indicated the chief speaker at the meeting, a Vice-President of the NPCEJ, who identified himself to reporters as "H. MOSS," cited the text "An eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth" over a loud speaker to the crowd.

The article indicated that at 7:40 p.m., MOSS pleaded for his audience to disperse quietly when it seemed the crowd was on the verge of rioting. The enraged crowd swarmed into Susquehanna Avenue from 16th to 19th Streets. The crowd had been inflamed by MOSS, who spoke from a sound truck only 100 feet from where PHILYAW had been shot by Police Officer TOURIGIAN, of the 22nd Police District. As the meeting ended and cars drove onto Susquehanna Avenue, the crowd surrounded these cars and threatened white drivers. Later, fast-moving gangs of teenagers systematically smashed store windows, looted the displays, and ran before police cars could reach them. At least 34 police vehicles were sent into the area to quell the rioting. More than 60 uniformed policemen were ordered to the area. Barricades were erected in front of the looted stores to prevent further vandalism. A pamphlet entitled "The Equal Justice News," issued by the NPCEJ, was blamed for a major portion of the trouble. This pamphlet gave a distorted account of the shooting of PHILYAW under the heading, "Punish Murder Cop; No More Whitewash!"

"The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin," in its issue of October 30, 1963, three-star sports edition, on Page one, carried an article entitled "Moore Blames Reds For Riots in North Philadelphia." This article indicated that CECIL B. MOORE, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), stated today that the North Philadelphia riot on October 28, 1963, was Communist-inspired. He made the charge after receiving court permission to withdraw as counsel for SANDY SMITH. SMITH was to have gone to trial this morning on an 18-month-old charge

of inciting to riot. The article indicated that when SMITH's case was called before Judge WILLIAM I. TROUTMAN, Attorney MOORE rose and told TROUTMAN, "I am filing an application to withdraw as his (SMITH's) attorney. I told him I was going to do this. I have served since his arrest (May 5, 1962) without fee. I have subsequently discovered that SMITH is a member of a Communist organization. For the last three months, this organization has been attacking me personally. On Monday night, as a result of an incident that occurred on Saturday, taking advantage of tensions in the area, he and several other men created havoc and a riot." PENN

MOORE handed Judge TROUTMAN a circular dated April 25, 1963, which described SMITH as a member of the NPCEJ and appealed for public support in his fight against the 1962 inciting to riot charge. MOORE stated, "They seem to be interested only in creating chaos and trying to work on people's emotions."

Assistant District Attorney BERNARD GOODHEART asked SMITH if he objected to MOORE's withdrawal, and SMITH said he did not. GOODHEART asked SMITH if he understood why MOORE wanted to retire from the case. "Yes," SMITH responded. In granting MOORE permission to withdraw, Judge TROUTMAN continued the trial to permit SMITH to obtain new counsel. PENN.

The article further indicated that later, outside of court, MOORE stated he had been referring to the street demonstrations by 500 Negroes growing out of the killing of WILLIE PHILYAW, JR. "This riot was Communist-inspired," MOORE said. A transcript in the 1962 arrest showed that SMITH was arrested at 16th and Master Streets after he allegedly interfered with two policemen while they were arresting an intoxicated man. The policemen asserted they warned SMITH he was "agitating" some 50 onlookers. They called re-enforcements to disperse the crowd. SMITH at that time described himself as a leader of the NPCEJ. He said the group was formed to work against police brutality.

PH T-15 advised on November 1, 1963, that on the night of October 31, 1963, there was a street meeting at 17th Street

PENN. H. MOSS

and Susquehanna Avenue, at which the PFLJ and the NPCEJ had a loud speaker attached to an automobile with speeches being made by HENRY MOSS, HAROLD ALLEN, and SANDY SMITH. The speakers talked to a crowd of 75 to 100 people in regard to the racial situation in North Philadelphia, resulting from the shooting of WILLIE PHILYAW. The speakers told the crowd the time was right for action, and the Negro of Philadelphia should no longer accept police brutality. The street meeting lasted from 7:15 p.m. until about 9:00 p.m., when the crowd was instructed to keep order and return to their homes without incident. The older people in the crowd dispersed quietly, but some of the teenagers were reluctant to leave, and wanted to take some immediate action; however, there were no incidents or disturbances. The informant advised that leaflets were passed out at this meeting, signed by the PFLJ and the NPCEJ, inviting the people to join in a march at 6:00 p.m. on November 1, 1963, from 17th Street and Susquehanna Avenue to the 22nd District Police Station. This march would be to protest police brutality in North Philadelphia and to bring this forcibly to the attention of the police department. After this street meeting, leaders of both groups got together and made plans for the demonstration to be conducted on November 1, 1963. They estimated 75 to 100 people would take part in the march, and a marshal would be designated for each eight to ten people to keep the march peaceful.

On November 1, 1963, Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that the Philadelphia Police had covered the street meeting held on October 31, 1963, at 17th Street and Susquehanna Avenue. The PFLJ and the NPCEJ had a sound unit attached to an automobile, and speeches were made criticizing the police department severely for its handling of Negroes. The speakers exhorted the 75 to 100 people who gathered for the meeting to come forth and forcibly make known their demands to the police department in regard to its use of brutality. The crowd did not get out of hand, but they became quite excited at the type of inflammatory speeches made by speakers SANDY SMITH and HENRY MOSS. At about 8:30 p.m., the crowd was asked by the speakers to quietly return to their homes. The crowd did not immediately disperse, and some emotion was evident; however, there were no incidents and by 9:00 p.m., the area was clear.

PH 100-47672
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On November 8, 1963, Inspector [redacted] and PENN. Lieutenant [redacted], both of the Philadelphia Police Department, advised there were 40 to 50 persons present at a demonstration on November 1, 1963, before the 22nd District Police Station. From this group, [redacted] and [redacted] entered the police station and presented a petition to the District Police Captain. This petition was presented "on behalf of the Negro people in Philadelphia." It demanded the arrest of Police Officer [redacted] and an end to "police brutality." The group of demonstrators was gathered by [redacted] and [redacted] during a march from 17th Street and Susquehanna Avenue to the 22nd District Police Station. The group consisted mostly of onlookers and curiosity seekers. The demonstration was orderly and no incidents occurred.

Inspector MEERS also advised that on November 2, 1963, the NPCEJ had about seven individuals speak on the general theme of police brutality at the corner of 19th Street and Susquehanna Avenue. These speakers attracted a crowd of 25 to 50 people; however, the crowd was orderly and no incidents occurred. Inspector MEERS did not know the identify of the individuals who spoke.

PH T-16 on July 30, 1964, stated that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice is a "dead" organization and has been replaced by the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice.

PH 100-47672
MPS/cse
1

MARCH ON 22ND DISTRICT POLICE STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., BY PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE (PFLJ), ON NOVEMBER 1, 1963

PH T-15, on November 8, 1963, advised that a meeting of the PFLJ was held on October 29, 1963, for the purpose of assisting in organizing a march on the 22nd District Police Station on November 1, 1963, and presenting demands to the Philadelphia Police Department. At this meeting [redacted] stated that order must be maintained by the marchers as any violence would defeat the purpose of the march. It was planned that [redacted] an [redacted] would enter the police station and present the demands after which the marchers would disperse.

b6
b7C

HOWARD X FEARY

On November 8, 1963, Inspector MILLARD MEERS and Lt. [redacted] both of the Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department and assigned directly to the office of Police Commissioner HOWARD R. LEARY, advised that 40 to 50 persons were present during a demonstration on November 1, 1963, before the 22nd District Police Station. From this group [redacted] and [redacted] entered the police station and presented a petition to the District Police Captain. This petition was presented "on behalf of the Negro people of Philadelphia." The petition demanded the arrest of one Philadelphia Police Officer and an end to "police brutality." The group consisted mostly of onlookers and curiosity-seekers.

PENN.

NAACP SPONSORED PICKET,
TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL,
PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15, 1963

See III, page 84.

PH 100-47672
MPS/cse
1

DEMONSTRATION AT 17TH STREET AND SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY THE PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE, (PFLJ), ON JULY 25, 1964

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On July 25, 1964, Lt. [redacted] Radio Room, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that the PFLJ sponsored a demonstration at the intersection of 17th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, from 7:20 p.m. to 8:15 p.m., that date. This demonstration was held for the purpose of protesting the alleged police brutality in Harlem, Brooklyn and Rochester, N.Y. Lt. [redacted] stated police on the scene estimated that a crowd of 20 to 60 people were present at various times during this demonstration.

Lt. [redacted] continued that HAROLD ALLEN addressed the crowd and protested police brutality in Harlem, Brooklyn, and Rochester, N.Y. ALLEN claimed the number of police and police cars in the area harassed his orderly meeting but noted that it would continue. ALLEN further stated that the Negro police were not there "to protect us," but were only "puppets of the white people."

Lt. [redacted] Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised on the same date that this demonstration was peaceful and there were no incidents or arrests.

PH 100-47672
MPS/cse
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STREET CORNER MEETING AT 17TH STREET AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE (PFLJ) ON AUGUST 8, 1964

On August 14, 1964, PH T-16 advised that the PFLJ held a street corner meeting at 17th Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on August 8, 1964, at which HAROLD ALLEN, President of the PFLJ, and several other speakers representing the PFLJ stated that President JOHNSON was a "rattlesnake in power," and that GOLDWATER was a "rattlesnake just waiting to strike." ALLEN stressed that both were no good for the Negro and that GOLDWATER was a "Negro hater." ALLEN further stated that no one present at this meeting should vote in the November Presidential elections.

According to this source, no more than 15 to 18 people were present for this street corner meeting at any one time.

PH 100-47672
MPS/cse
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DEMONSTRATION VICINITY OF 19TH AND WALLACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., SPONSORED BY THE PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE (PFLJ) ON AUGUST 15, 1964

On August 15, 1964, Lt. [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that on this date from approximately 7:10 p.m. to 8:25 p.m., a group of four individuals representing the PFLJ with loud speakers mounted on a station wagon, harangued at 19th and Wallace Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., advocating that Negroes and Puerto Ricans unite against their white oppressors; that they unite in the fight against police brutality, and to secure civil rights and so forth. Lt. [redacted] identified the four individuals who spoke as SANDY SMITH, DOROTHY FEREBEE, ABDUL RAHMAN, and one other unknown individual.

b6
b7C

Lt. [redacted] stated that the gathering was small and two Puerto Rican ministers moved through the area urging Puerto Ricans to move away from the area. Lt. [redacted] noted that a bottle of "skunk perfume" was thrown in the vicinity of the group which caused a very unpleasant odor in that area. Lt. [redacted] noted there were no further incidents and no arrests.

PH 100-47672
JRW:rdc
(1)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
PICKET OF CHESTER SCHOOLS,
CHESTER, PA.,
JANUARY 1964

On January 13, 1964, PH T-27 furnished a copy of Volume 4, Number 1, of "New Horizons For Youth."

On Page 9 of this publication appears an article entitled, "Students Spur Chester Struggle," with a by-line of LARRY GORDON. An Editor's Note states that as an example of the militant mass movement for the rights of Negro Americans, this article is printed as a first-hand account by a Swarthmore student who was involved in this struggle.

The article states in substance as follows:

At Chester, Pa., in the first week in November there was a dynamic mass movement for Negro rights with a broad base among working people in the community with strong support from Swarthmore students. As a result, 244 people were arrested in three days of sit-ins and stand-ins. The power structure of the city suffered its first defeat in 30 years when it was forced to meet demands of the Chester Committee for Freedom Now (CFFN) for immediate changes in the conditions at the all-Negro Franklin School. In October there seemed to be no potential for mass activity in the city, but STANLEY BRANCHE formed the Chester CFFN and several Swarthmore College students planned a campaign relating to the Franklin School. A letter was sent to the School Board by the CFFN demanding:

1. Cessation of classes in the boiler room of the building.

2. Transfer of students from the overcrowded school.

3. Improved out-of-class facilities.

4. Plans for a new school in the area.

The school was boycotted daily from November 4, 1963, until November 11, 1963, the deadline for the School Board meeting demands made in the letter. Mass action by CFFN resulted in a successful blockade, and the school was closed 9:00 a.m., November 12, 1963. The CFFN got no satisfaction from City Council of Chester or the School Board, and on November 13, 1963, mass demonstrations at the School Board building and City Hall resulted in the closing of City Hall and the arrests of 158 demonstrators, including the children and 40 Swarthmore College students.

The demonstrations proved effective, and city officials agreed to meet the CFFN demands. As a result of this success, the CFFN plans to consolidate their mass support by organizing block and community groups to carry out the civil rights struggles in every level. They will present to the power structure of Chester the demands of the people.

PICKETS DURING FEBRUARY 1964

On February 14, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-28 reported that a picket, composed of five people, was held at the Philadelphia Democratic City Committee, 1421 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., by the Emergency Committee to Aid the Monroe Freedom Fighters. Spokesman for this group, not identified, stated the organization was picketing the Democratic City Committee Headquarters because it was a Democratic administration and they wanted to bring the Monroe Case to the attention of the Democratic Party.

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On February 17, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] Special Investigations, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised he had been informed that the Emergency Committee to Aid the Monroe Freedom Fighters was to hold three demonstrations on February 15, 1964. Lieutenant [redacted] later advised that no demonstrators showed up at any of the proposed demonstrations.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated on February 16, 1964, eight demonstrators, consisting of five Negro females and three Negro males, all unidentified, picketed the City Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., from 2:15 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that the demonstration was orderly, and it attracted very little attention.

On February 17, 1964, five pickets, consisting of three Negro females and two Negro males, all unidentified, picketed the United States Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa., from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. These people carried the following signs:

"We Charge the Federal Government With Lynch Justice, Free the Monroe Defendants."

"Is America A Free Country -- Free the Monroe Defendants."

"With the Trial of Mae Mallory Comes the
Trial of American Justice."

A spokesman for this group, not identified, stated the organization was discontinuing its demonstrations on February 17, 1964, inasmuch as the Negroes, who had been arrested in Monroe, N. C., were scheduled to go on trial on February 17, 1964.

Lieutenant [redacted] advised the signs carried by the pickets on February 17, 1964, were identical with the signs carried by the demonstrators on February 16, 1964, and that he believed the same people were involved in each demonstration. b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T-28 on May 25, 1964, advised that the Emergency Committee to Aid the Monroe Freedom Fighters and the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants suspended activities in March 1964, and are defunct organizations.

PH 100-47672

CORE SIT-IN OF
PHILADELPHIA MAYOR'S OFFICE
MAY 14, 1963

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On May 21, 1963, PH T-24 advised [redacted] the CORE sit-in on May 14, 1963, in Mayor JAMES J. TATE's office in Philadelphia. CORE conducted the sit-in to protest alleged discrimination against Negroes by labor unions. The sit-in of CORE people was to demand the end of discrimination by labor unions in city-financed projects and buildings.

CHESTER, PA., REGISTRATION DRIVE,
JUNE 1964

Confidential Informant PH T-29 advised July 1, 1964, that at a dinner held June 27, 1964, at 234 West Johnson Street, Philadelphia, honoring HY LUMER, sponsored by the Professional Club, CPEPD, [redacted] stated [redacted] and several other [redacted] had participated in the registration drive recently in Chester, Pa. The activity consisted of ringing doorbells and talking to people to convince them to register to vote.

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ACTION FOR YOUTH (AY) STREET MEETING,
JUNE 30, 1964

Action for Youth (AY) is characterized in the appendix.

PH T-30 on June 29, 1964, advised that [redacted] was planning a street meeting for the evening of June 30, 1964.

[redacted] PH T-27 on June 30, 1964, advised that, [redacted] the street meeting was to be held in front of the AY Clubhouse, 1426 West Bristol Street. The purpose of the meeting was to protest the treatment of civil rights workers in Mississippi.

On June 30, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed persons gathering at the AY Clubhouse beginning at about 6:30 p.m. At approximately 7 p.m., 19 individuals left the AY Clubhouse and proceeded to the corner of 16th and Bristol Streets. They carried a microphone with a portable speaker, placards, and an American Flag. Eleven of the persons were identified by a Special Agent of the FBI as follows:

FRANCES GABOW
AARON LIBSON
[redacted]
RITA GABOW
[redacted]

The street meeting was started at 7:45 p.m. by [redacted] [redacted] He discussed recent events concerning civil rights workers in Mississippi.

[redacted] said he had copies of a petition to be signed. It read as follows:

"This summer thousands of young people from all over the United States have gone to Mississippi to help Negro citizens to register to vote. For many years the racist Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council have terrorized Mississippians who try to carry out their responsibilities as citizens. Now, not only Negroes in Mississippi itself but these thousands of brave young people, both Negro and white, must fear the terror of the racists. The Federal Government in Washington, D. C., must protect the democratic rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We demand, President JOHNSON, that you take every necessary step to guarantee the safety and right to vote of the people of Mississippi, even if this means the sending of U. S. troops there.

"NO MORE THREATS!

"NO MORE DISAPPEARANCES!

"NO MORE MURDERS OF THOSE WHO ONLY DEMAND THAT THE U. S. CONSTITUTION INCLUDE MISSISSIPPI!" b6 b7C

These petitions had room for ten names on each. [redacted] invited signers, but no one was observed to sign the petition.

There were no incidents, and the meeting ended about 8:15 p.m. Participants returned to the AY Clubhouse.

DEMONSTRATION, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 19, 1964

On July 20, 1964, PH T-27 advised that an eastern regional conference of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was held in New York City on July 19, 1964. Among those present from Philadelphia were [redacted], and [redacted]. The conference ended at approximately 6 p.m. It was decided that those present at the conference participate in a demonstration protesting the police shooting of a Negro boy in New York City on July 16, 1964. Signs were prepared bearing the name of the W.E.B. DuBois Club. The group proceeded to a precinct police station near the funeral home where the boy's funeral was being held. After marching at the police station the group marched toward the funeral home. Shooting was heard as police broke up rioting at a picket line four blocks away. It was decided to go no further and the DCA demonstration broke up.

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A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix section of this report.

Planned Participation at Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, N. J., August 1964, by Independent Citizens Committee (ICC)

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On August 24, 1964, PH T-5 advised the ICC was to attempt to form a motorcade to Atlantic City, N. J., if the Mississippi Freedom Party was not seated at the Democratic National Convention by August 26, 1964. The ICC members intended to merely take part in picketing, but had no intention of participating in lie-ins, sit-ins, etc.

PH T-5 subsequently advised on August 26, 1964, that at a special meeting of the ICC, held August 25, 1964, it was decided that the ICC would take no action whatever in connection with Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

Independent Citizens Committee's (ICC)
Voters Registration Drive, August 1964

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On August 13th and 14, 1964, PH T- 5 advised the ICC is currently spearheading a voters registration drive in the Philadelphia area, concentrating on Negro neighborhoods. The ICC is working directly with Democratic Ward leaders. The ICC is using a sound truck and has assisted in registering approximately 800 voters in the 52nd Ward, 50 in the 24th Ward, and several hundred in the Germantown area. The purpose of the campaign is to rally anti-GOLDWATER vote.

FRANCES GABOW, who was elected Political Action Secretary, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in late July 1964, is spearheading the ICC campaign. Among those actively participating are [redacted], who with GABOW are members of the CPEPD. b6 b7C

PH T- 5 further stated financial support has been pledged by former Communist Party (CP) members, including [redacted] before it became defunct; [redacted] CPEPD; [redacted] and [redacted] former CP members. This group pledged [redacted] to the ICC registration campaign.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., AUGUST 24, 1964

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On August 25, 1964, PH T-27 advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) picketed the National Democratic Convention at Atlantic City, N.J., on August 24, 1964. Eighteen persons from Philadelphia took part in the DCA picketing including [redacted] and [redacted]

The above group joined a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) demonstration outside the Convention but had to abandon DCA signs and use CORE signs. All the signs urged support for the Mississippi Freedom Delegation.

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RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AUGUST 28-31, 1964

Captain [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., on August 29, 1964, advised as follows:

At approximately 9:20 p.m., August 28, 1964, Officer [redacted] police officer, investigated a traffic tie-up at 22nd Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia. A car was parked on the street blocking traffic, which was backed up for some distance. The occupants of the car were [redacted] and [redacted] She had her foot on the brake and refused to remove it or to move the car. [redacted] attempted to remove the woman from the car, but she resisted, and he informed her that she was under arrest. Several hundred people congregated at the scene. Patrolmen [redacted] and [redacted] attempted to remove the woman from the automobile, but she continued to resist, screaming and cursing and putting up a struggle. [redacted]

At 9:28 p.m., a patrol wagon arrived, and [redacted] and four other officers attempted to place her in this vehicle. She continued to struggle. [redacted] assisted the officers in placing her in the patrol wagon. [redacted]

At this point [redacted] resident of the area, charged out of the crowd and assaulted the officers. [redacted] was subdued and placed under arrest. This attracted an even larger crowd.

At approximately this point an individual known to the police as [redacted] began to harangue the crowd and [redacted] attempted to encourage them to violence on the police officers, claiming that the officers were using brutality and were killing the Negro woman. Later, [redacted] told the crowd that a woman had been killed by the police at 22nd Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, and urged the Negroes to retaliate against the police. Bricks and other objects were thrown from the roof tops and a police car was

damaged by bricks thrown through the windows. Wholesale looting began after about 11:00 p.m., August 28, 1964. Approximately 500 police officers were in the area attempting to restore order on August 28, 1964.

As a result of the rioting and looting of August 28-29, 1964, Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE issued a curfew proclamation involving a 125-block area of North Central Philadelphia. This area covers about two square miles. b6 b7C

Captain [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, advised on September 9, 1964, that the looting and rioting was concentrated on Columbia Avenue between 8th and 27th Streets. This is a shopping area and practically every place of business was damaged extensively. Businesses on Ridge Avenue, a diagonal street, between 20th and Columbia Avenue, also received extensive damage. Secondary targets of looters were on Girard Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets, and between 26th and 27th Streets; on the second day of rioting (August 29, 1964) 29th Street between York and Diamond Streets.

On Saturday, August 31, 1964, Police Commissioner HOWARD LEARY advised that as of 7:00 p.m., August 31, 1964, there were 1,395 police officers on duty in the riot area.

The Office of the City Representative advised that between 10:00 p.m., August 28, 1964, and 8:00 p.m., August 31, 1964, a total of 408 arrests were made in the riot area.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE (CPEPD)

PH T-1 on August 29, 1964, advised that THOMAS NABRIED, in commenting on the racial disturbance in North Philadelphia, stated that it was the result of organized hooliganism. NABRIED said that he does not approve of police brutality, but if he were a policeman he would get the leaders of these bands of hooligans and make them confess what they are doing and show everybody what the true story is.

PH T-26 on August 29, 1964, advised that THOMAS NABRIED was furnished information regarding a meeting of Negro community leaders wherein a public request was made for an investigation by the FBI, based on the suspicions "that some organized groups" are behind the riots all over the country. As a result, NABRIED agreed to prepare a statement on behalf of the CPEPD to be issued on the morning of August 30, 1964.

PH T-5 on [redacted] advised that [redacted] informant had [redacted] visited the riot-torn area, but did not observe any present or former members of the CP participating in the riot or looting of the stores. Informant further advised [redacted] Informant added that the CPEPD had issued a statement reflecting that the CP had no connection with the racial disturbances. The informant added that the riot did not grow out of any civil rights movement, but was the work of hooligans. This was spontaneous, and the Negroes let loose their frustrations against the police, the landlords, and the general conditions in which they are forced to live.

PH T-6 on [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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[redacted]

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

The mid-week edition of "The Worker," issue of September 1, 1964, contained an article on Page one, Columns one and two, entitled, "Hunger and Anger Explode in Phila. Community Riot" by FRANCES GABOW. This article reflected that according to GABOW, the emotions of a hungry, angry people exploded in a Negro community of Philadelphia on Friday, August 28, 1964.

The article continued that violence and destruction were directed at those who had "robbed and sucked the blood" from the Negro people.

The article maintained that the disturbance was not a race riot or a civil rights demonstration; that the police were singled out for vengeance. The article maintained that for years the people in the North Philadelphia area have suffered "outrageous terror and indignation of a police force that has viewed the community as a jungle."

Also contained on Page one of the September 1, 1964, issue of the mid-week edition of "The Worker," Columns one - four, was an article captioned, "Pennsylvania Communist Party Declares Culprit in Riots is Official Apathy on Poverty."

The article stated that at 9:30 p.m. on Friday, August 28, 1964, several policemen moved in on a family argument between husband and wife and ordered the woman out of her automobile. Shortly after that, she was being manhandled, and this was the spark that ignited "an explosion of smouldering resentment and frustration in North Philadelphia."

This article stated that "indescribable poverty and degradation are the daily lot of its inhabitants."

The article stated that the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania calls upon the people of North Philadelphia for constructive solutions to community problems and states, "We cannot condone irresponsible looting and destruction as a means of resolving the grievous injustices of capitalist exploitation." The article concluded, "The CP demands that Mayor TATE immediately call on City Council to:

1. Pass a new housing law that will raise the decent housing requirements.

2. Pass a rent control law.

3. Request a government-financed Federal housing program for the families of these communities to relieve the overcrowding.

4. Apply for a federally-financed jobs program based on beautification and needed public repairs.

5. Increase recreation and library facilities.

6. Demand state aid to increase relief payments so that minimum requirements of decent living standards are maintained.

7. Request federal and state aid to institute a free medical aid program for all unemployed and their families.

8. Make the policy advisory board a permanent body that includes elected community representatives. Wipe out all police brutality.

9. A nursery school program for all children of working mothers."

PH T-31 on September 3, 1964, advised that FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, CPEPD, and three other CPEPD members distributed approximately 200 copies of the September 1, 1964, mid-week edition of "The Worker" in the area where rioting took place in Philadelphia, Pa. About 45 copies were sold and the remainder were given away. Distribution was made from door-to-door. Copies of the following pamphlets were given away with issues of the mid-week edition of "The Worker" distributed:

"Economic Program, CPUSA"

"The Eleventh Hour - Defeat the New Fascist Threat" by GUS HALL

"Negro Freedom in the Interest of Every American" by GUS HALL

Distribution occurred between approximately 11:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., September 2, 1964. No incidents occurred during distribution. FRANCES GABOW supplied the copies of the mid-week edition of "The Worker" and the pamphlets mentioned above.

Prior to the distribution, the group met at the residence of THOMAS NABRIED, District Chairman, CPEPD, 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., at which time NABRIED said the CP condemns hoodlumism and looting and cannot condone destruction of property. NABRIED also said that if a racial disturbance had occurred in connection with a march on City Hall in protest of Negro economic and living conditions, the CP would have been in sympathy with such a disturbance.

PH T-32 on July 21, 1964, described GUS HALL as General Secretary, CPUSA.

PH T-33 on September 3, 1964, advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted] advised that he never saw any persons he knew to have been members of the CP. Source blamed hoodlums and drug addicts for the racial disturbance.

PH T-1 on [redacted] advised that THOMAS NABRIED in commenting on the racial disturbance in Philadelphia stated that the Party had consistently put off discussions concerning the Negro problem, and that as a result CORE and other organizations have been formed "and the Party missed the boat." NABRIED said there is no solidarity among the Negro people and no political awareness, and that until there is Negro activity in politics there is nothing the Negro can do about current conditions.

NABRIED continued that the riots were caused by the "frustrated new generation of 20 to 25 year-olders." He said that from 35 to 45 per cent of this age group are out of work, and that they have criminal records since they were children. NABRIED said that as of 1954, there were 104,000 people living in the area, and now there are 250,000 "with the same compressed and oppressed conditions." NABRIED continued that instead of something being done to create jobs, the police force was multiplied, the people have been harassed constantly, and as a result riots had occurred. He commented, "There are preachers on every corner and everybody is trying to save souls, but nobody is saving their bodies." NABRIED maintained that the same conditions are to be found all over the country; that it is a pattern of frustrated youth.

NABRIED maintained that the program of city clean-up was geared toward the middle class, and that Center City Philadelphia is being cleaned up instead of the blighted areas.

NABRIED pointed out that there is another aspect that must be considered - that there are many people "doing something for kicks." He said there is something wrong when this sort of destruction takes place. NABRIED ended the discussion by stating that all people, irrespective of their political beliefs, must get together with a common perspective.

LABOR DAY RALLY
SEPTEMBER 13, 1964
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On August 13, 1964, PH T-5 advised the ICC is holding a Labor Day Rally September 13, 1964, and among the groups to participate is CORE of Philadelphia. The ICC had been talking of this rally since June 1964. On August 12, 1964, the ICC committee planning the rally met at 20 South 12th Street with about 25 people present, including CPEPD members. Among the scheduled speakers was to be JAMES FARMER, National leader of CORE. A prime objective of the rally is to rally anti-Goldwater support.

PH T-5 advised August 27, 1964, that at a meeting of the Professional Club, CPEPD, held at 543 Juniper Street August 23, 1964, the Labor Day Rally scheduled for September 13, 1964, was discussed. It was stated that confusion had developed as to the appearance of JAMES FARMER, National CORE leader, and it was not known whether or not he would appear.

On September 23, 1964, PH T-29 advised the ICC sponsored Labor Day Rally was held September 13, 1964, at Independence Hall, 6th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. JAMES FARMER, National leader of CORE, did not participate but an ex-CORE member did speak on civil rights and the Negro. Informant advised CECIL B. MOORE, Philadelphia President of the NAACP, attended the rally and made a speech supporting President JOHNSON for election. He also called for greater opportunity for Negroes in housing, education and civil rights.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

On October 16, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia Police Department, advised officers of the Philadelphia Branch of CORE are as follows:

[redacted]

- Chairman
- Community Relations
- Employment
- Housing
- Special Projects
- Membership
- Political Action
- Education
- Students
- Member
- Northeast Regional Representative

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On [redacted]

[redacted]

On [redacted] Confidential Informant PH T-34 said that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On January 29, 1964, PH T-5 advised LOU SMITH led the civil rights panel discussion of the IGC Convention held January 25, 1964, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Vine Streets. The area of discussion of this panel centered around better housing for Negroes and the selection and support of Negro candidates in the 1964 elections. b6 b7C

On August 5, 1964, [redacted] advised [redacted] has been having labor union trouble [redacted] based on allegations of discriminatory hiring practices against Negroes, understaffing [redacted] underpaying of employees and the lack of a union contract. These allegations are being charged by the American Communications Association, local headquarters 1737 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. It is [redacted] opinion that [redacted] American Communications Association, Philadelphia, is responsible for the situation and he has enlisted the aid of CORE in Philadelphia to further his agitation.

PENN.

[redacted] displayed a letter from CORE, Philadelphia, dated August 3, 1964, to [redacted] signed by [redacted], Chairman, Philadelphia CORE. The letter sets out that CORE feels that the station, though not discriminatory in its attitude and action in Negro employment, is unfair in its labor policies toward its employees. The letter points out that CORE's investigation of employment policies of the station reflects no job security at the station, overwork of employees, extreme job turnover and low salaries. [redacted] says that these allegations are similar, if not the same, as [redacted] and the American Communications Association have been demanding, and [redacted] feels that [redacted] is "using" CORE. The CORE letter [redacted] said, also contains [redacted] very unlikely to be available or known to CORE except through a source such as the American Communications Association.

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On July 31, 1964, PH T-35 advised a meeting of Youth for Jobs and Freedom was held July 27, 1964, in Baltimore, Md., on orders of a local CP leader. [redacted] CORE member from [redacted] attended. The group was interested in organizing Negroes for jobs and freedom. They also decided to send a telegram to President JOHNSON to intervene in the riot situation in New York City and other riot areas.

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EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID
THE MONROE FREEDOM FIGHTERS

On February 11, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-15 reported receipt of a leaflet, prepared by the captioned organization, listing a Philadelphia address of 3701 Powelton Street, Philadelphia. This leaflet gave information of two proposed demonstrations by this organization, the first to be held at Philadelphia City Hall on February 16, 1964, and the second to be held at the Federal Building in Philadelphia on February 17, 1964.

Confidential Informant PH T-12 advised on February 11, 1964, that the address 3701 Powelton Street is the residence of [redacted] a member of the Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party, and also [redacted] of the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance. b6 b7C

A characterization of the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance is found in the Appendix section of this report.

In the February 11, 1964, issue of the "Philadelphia Tribune" was contained an article, written by a BILL LINDER, entitled "Monroe Defendant Here Tells Tribune How He, Mrs. Mae Mallory, and Two Others Were Victimized by North Carolina Racists." This article says in part: NO. LOO.

"A nineteen-year-old youth, who faces a prison term in Monroe, N. C., recounted how he, ROBERT WILLIAMS, MAE MALLORY, RICHARD CROWDER, and JOHN LOWRY are being accused falsely of kidnaping a white couple. HAROLD REAPE, who was accompanied by SHIRLEY STOUTE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants, told how he; MAE MALLORY, a thirty-five-year-old mother of two, who was recently extradited from Ohio; RICHARD CROWDER; and JOHN LOWRY were mere pawns in the household that lent protection to the couple rather than being their kidnapers." N.C.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Membership

"The Philadelphia Independent," a weekly Philadelphia newspaper, in the issue of September 19, 1964, on page three, in an article about the NAACP, Philadelphia Branch, states that the Branch has a membership of 26,000.

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Officers

Lieutenant [redacted] Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia Police Department, advised on October 16, 1964, the officers of the NAACP are as follows:

[redacted] President

Vice President

Second Vice President

[redacted] Third Vice President

[redacted] Secretary

Assistant Secretary

Treasurer

Members with Past or Present Subversive Connections

"The Philadelphia Afro-American," a weekly newspaper published in Baltimore, Md., in the Philadelphia edition dated February 23, 1963, carried a story on page one, stating that the NAACP of Philadelphia was to hold a mobilization rally on February 24, 1963, at the Cornerstone Baptist Church, 33rd and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia. Among 42 names listed in the article as the Committee handling this event were the names [redacted] and [redacted]

On February 26, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T- 1 advised [redacted] was at the NAACP rally, February 26, 1963, at the Cornerstone Baptist Church, and made an excellent appeal to the group for funds for the NAACP. b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T- 5 advised on March 26, 1963, that the only CP members he knows in the NAACP are [redacted] and [redacted] complained [redacted] that there are no adults from the CP in the NAACP.

Records of the Philadelphia Police Department reflect [redacted] male, date of birth [redacted] was arrested [redacted] and charged with [redacted] He was fined [redacted] and costs in Magistrate's Court. [redacted] had been arrested during a [redacted] at the [redacted] during [redacted] sponsored picket against the company for alleged discriminatory hiring practices.

Confidential Informant PH T- 3 advised on April 3, 1963, the only former CP members he knows that are presently in the NAACP are [redacted] and [redacted]

Confidential Informant PH T- 6 advised April 11, 1963, the only CPEPD member he knows in the NAACP is [redacted] whose activity is passive.

Lieutenant [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised on May 11, 1963, that the NAACP sponsored a picket demonstration May 11, 1963, around City Hall in Philadelphia, which was in sympathy with the Birmingham, Ala., civil rights movement.

Among the 2,500 taking part throughout the day and identified by [redacted], were [redacted] and [redacted].

Statement Regarding Subversives

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a daily newspaper of Philadelphia, on page one, dated October 30, 1963, carried a story headlined "MOORE blames Reds for riots in North Philadelphia." The

story continues that CECIL B. MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch, NAACP, said the riot in North Philadelphia, October 28, 1963, was Communist inspired.

The story continued MOORE was allowed by the court to withdraw as attorney for SANDY SMITH, whom MOORE alleged he represented without fee since SMITH's arrest May 5, 1962. MOORE presented to the court a circular, dated April 25, 1963, describing SMITH as a member of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice.

The story continued when originally arrested in May 1962, SMITH had said he was a leader of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice. MOORE said in court he had learned the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice was Communist and that they had been attacking him personally during the past several weeks. He said that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice and the Communists were only interested in creating chaos and working on people's emotions and he did not want to represent a Communist. The court allowed MOORE to withdraw.

Communist Party Activity and Statements Regarding NAACP

On July 1, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-31 advised a meeting sponsored by the CPEPD under the name of "Current Events Club" was held on June 26, 1963, at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine Street, at which PHIL BART was the principal speaker. BART was introduced as a spokesman for the CPUSA. He admitted the CP had taken no stand on the integration issue in the Southern United States but he said the CP is 100 per cent behind integration and the NAACP. He urged all to join the NAACP.

On June 20, 1963, confidential informant PH T-31 advised that at a meeting of the Unity Club, CPEPD, held on June 4, 1964, at 2229 West Page Street, the host criticized the CP because it had taken no public stand on the current racial situation in the Southern United States and Philadelphia, nor has the CP supported the NAACP in its fight to improve conditions for Negroes.

On June 4, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-6 advised a Unity Club, CPEPD, meeting was held June 2, 1964, at

1345 West Susquehanna Avenue in Philadelphia and FRANCES GABOW said the NAACP in Philadelphia was doing a good job for the Negro people but the CP has no influence in the group. She said CP members should be known in the NAACP as Communists.

On June 8, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-36 advised a meeting of the Unity Club, CPEPD, was held June 2, 1964, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia. FRANCES GABOW said, during the meeting, that there are CP members in the NAACP in Philadelphia but they do not support the CP line in the NAACP. This makes them weak in their CP ideological outlook.

On June 10, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-37 advised a Unity Club, CPEPD, meeting was held June 2, 1964, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. FRANCES GABOW said, during the meeting, that there were CP members in the NAACP but they do not follow the CP line in the NAACP.

Confidential Informant PH T- 5 advised on August 20, 1964, the CPEPD District Board met at 5117 North Warnock Street in Philadelphia on July 22, 1964. At the meeting, [redacted] was designated as [redacted] among other policy appointments. THOMAS NABRIED said the Board would have to discuss sending more Party people into the NAACP. b6 b7C

Statements Before
Subversive Groups

On July 14, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-38 advised that a meeting of the ICC was held June 28, 1963, at the China Village Restaurant, 917 Race Street, Philadelphia. Penn: [redacted] of the [redacted] NAACP, spoke. He said the disagreements between CORE and the NAACP in Philadelphia had been ironed out and that joint efforts of the two have resulted in putting Negro craftsmen to work. He alleged that contractors and unions in Philadelphia had said Negro craftsmen did not apply for jobs but there is now a list of qualified Negro workers in his hands, which solves this problem.

b6
b7C

[redacted] On October 30, 1963, PH T-15 advised that a meeting of the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice was held October 29, 1963, at the Egyptian Center, 2340 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia. Among about 40 people present was [redacted] PENN. [redacted] The group discussed the action to be taken in regard to the recent killing of a young Negro by an officer of the Philadelphia Police Department. [redacted] and the [redacted] of the meeting, [redacted] got into an argument PENN and [redacted] called all the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice, communists.

On February 12, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised the ICC held a conference February 9, 1964, at the YMCA, Broad and Stiles Streets, Philadelphia, with other organizations interested in political action. Among those speaking was [redacted] PENN [redacted] of the NAACP, Political Action Committee. He said he was running for the State Legislature in the coming election for the 28th Ward and wanted Negro support and representation.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

On March 1, 1963, Confidential Informant PH T-23 advised that on February 23, 1963, a social dinner sponsored by the Southwest Club, CPEPD, to raise funds on behalf of the CP Defense Fund was held at 5422 Chestnut Street. A profit of $55.00 was realized, and $10.00 was to be sent to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING for use in his SCLC Movement.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper, in the issue dated August 6, 1964, Final City Edition, page 5, carried an article headlined "KING Seeks New Vote Issues To Beat GOLDWATER." The story was based on a letter that Judge RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER, Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, had received from Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC. Dr. KING in the letter objected to Senator BARRY GOLDWATER on issues other than race, and said an issue must be raised against GOLDWATER to which liberals could rally. PENN.

Dr. KING's letter was in reply to a communication from Judge ALEXANDER, who requested a moratorium on needless civil rights demonstrations during the Presidential Campaign. It was ALEXANDER's opinion demonstrations would be harmful to the Negro cause, which is already threatened by the pro-GOLDWATER "white backlash." Dr. KING's letter also shared Judge ALEXANDER's concern of electing Senator BARRY GOLDWATER by the right-wing forces.

Dr. KING's letter also acknowledged Judge ALEXANDER's $1,000 contribution to the SCLC. Judge ALEXANDER had also offered to speak before groups which endorsed Dr. KING's non-violent approach to civil rights groups.

THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

For purposes of brevity, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee will be abbreviated by the initials SNCC when appropriate.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-39 advised on December 13, 1963, that on December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was made available regarding SNCC, which described SNCC as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

On September 9, 1964, Philadelphia Confidential Informant T-24 advised Philadelphia Friends of SNCC maintain an office at 5922 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of [redacted] member, and [redacted] This organization is affiliated with the national office of SNCC in Atlanta, Ga. At meetings of SNCC officials, [redacted] has resented the local office of SNCC. All local activities are planned [redacted] with the national office. b6 b7C

According to this source, Philadelphia Friends of SNCC participated in the silent vigil at the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City at the specific request of COFO. The local branch also financially assists the national office of SNCC, [redacted] which is collected through contributions received from people in the Philadelphia area. b6 b7C b7D

On [redacted] Confidential Informant T-40 [redacted] Among the names [redacted] was that of [redacted] It is to be noted [redacted] numerous names of individuals [redacted] representing nearly all walks of life.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised in 1950 and 1951, [redacted] was the [redacted] of the [redacted] Fellowship Community Council of [redacted] Philadelphia, formed for the purpose of improving and beautifying the neighborhood. Source said efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate this group were unsuccessful. b6 b7C

On [redacted], Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-41 made available [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-42 advised on July 3, 1963, that [redacted] made out a check in the amount of [redacted] to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee on [redacted]. This check was subsequently deposited at a bank in Atlanta, Georgia. b6 b7C

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-42 advised on April 6, 1964, that [redacted] made a check payable to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in the amount of [redacted] on [redacted]. This check was endorsed "SNVCC, [redacted] First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co."

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-38 advised on January 6, 1964, that at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum held December 20, 1963, a tall, thin Negro male was introduced as representing SNCC. He recited the struggle of the Negro. He made suggestions as to what could be done to improve their lot.

Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-12 advised on October 20, 1964, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is technically forbidden to use the name "Socialist" on Pennsylvania ballots, so instead uses the names Militant Workers Party, Militant Labor Forum, or Militant Labor Party as its name.

On February 28, 1964, Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised that at an enlarged meeting of the CPEPD on February 25, 1964, FRANCES GABOW, Organization Secretary, CPEPD, discussed the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) which was to sponsor a speech [redacted] b6 b7C

GABOW mentioned that local representatives of SNCC tried very hard to kill the program even though all the funds raised were to be turned over to SNCC. GABOW said that SNCC, the Fellowship House and other local groups apparently received word that the ICC was a Communist led organization.

GABOW said the Party will know more about how it stands in regard to influencing the civil rights and political groups in the city after the affair on February 29th.

On March 4, 1964, Philadelphia Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised that on February 29, 1964, the ICC held an affair at the Blue Horizons Ballroom, North Broad Street. This affair, which featured [redacted] as the main speaker, appeared to be fairly successful as there were approximately 500 people in attendance. b6 b7C

[redacted]

According to THOMAS NABRIED, District Chairman, CPEPD, the affair was a success financially and well over $700 was turned over to SNCC. NABRIED, who advised of the financial success of the affair on Sunday, March 1, 1964, indicated that he was not too satisfied with the way the meeting was conducted. He complained that the spirit of the meeting was not militant enough, and that the Negro population of Philadelphia did not show up in force. He said that most of those present belonged to the progressive Jewish element and he felt that this distracted from the militant mood of the speakers. Prior to and subsequent to the affair, [redacted] and [redacted], along with some help from FRANCES GABOW, attempted to sell copies of "The Worker" outside the meeting place. They were able to sell 30 copies at 15¢ each.

The source said there were several members of the Party in attendance.

On March 12, 1964, PH T-5 advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

PH T-5 advised that [redacted] Source said that about 70 people showed up and noticed that there were [redacted] members of the CPEPD in attendance at the reception as well as many ex-members of the Party. The source said all money cleared at this affair was donated to SNCC.

PH T-24 said on [redacted] b7D

[redacted] is not aware of any efforts of the Du Bois Club or the CP to infiltrate the Philadelphia Friends of SNCC.

On [redacted] PH T-5 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS

PH 100-47672
WSB:dbs
(1)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC);
Friends Peace Committee

On July 28, 1964, PH T-43 furnished a copy of a "Manual for Direct Action," published by the Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The authors of this manual are MARTIN OPPENHEIMER and GEORGE LAKEY. Biographical data concerning them, as contained in the manual, reflected that MARTIN OPPENHEIMER is Assistant Director of the Studies Program, American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and will be Assistant Professor of Sociology at Haverford College during the 1964-1965 school year. He wrote his doctoral dissertation on the Sit-In Movement and has had practical experience in direct action training with Philadelphia Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

GEORGE LAKEY is described as Executive Secretary of the Friends Peace Committee and author of a book on nonviolent action. He wrote his Master's Thesis in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania on the subject of nonviolence. He was reportedly arrested during the Chester, Pa., civil rights demonstration in April 1964, and spent time at Broadmeadows Prison, Delaware County, Pa.

The stated purpose of this manual (134 pages) is to make available the experiences of other people in the civil rights movement and to share this knowledge with other people in order to avoid mistakes and failures in the future. The manual goes on to explain various aspects of "direct action" in regard to civil rights demonstrations, picket lines, etc., under the following headings:

The Community
Setting Up An Organization
Citizen Education and Voter Registration
The Workshop in Direct Action
Direct Action Tactics
Counter Demonstration Operations
Arrest and the Courts
Jail
Nonviolence and Armed Defense

Bibliographical Essay
and
First Ten Amendments to United States Constitution
plus selected criminal and civil statutes

Under the heading "Setting Up An Organization," the manual states that all organizations have three primary functions - policy making, organization, and education (including both education of the group itself and public relations). The civil rights group must be organized into a caucus; a floor leader must be designated; members should be scattered throughout the audience; and the best speaker should be saved until last (when working as a minority in another group).

The manual then cites several specific points, some of which are taken from CHARLES WALKER's "Organizing for Nonviolent Direct Action."

Under the section "Biographical Notes," there are cited several authors and brief comments on their books. This literature deals with Negro protests, migration of Southern Negroes to Northern cities, Negro separation, and Negroes' cultural contributions, trade unions, and related matters.

Among the books and authors mentioned are "Negro Slave Revolts in the United States" by HERBERT APTHEKER, and "Negro Leader in Time of Crisis" by W. E. B. DU BOIS.

The back cover of the manual contains a statement by BAYARD RUSTIN, which states in part as follows: "At long last here is a much-needed practical training manual for non-violent direct action... It should be carefully studied by every activist in civil rights and related causes... The volume should be read by everyone interested in the real meaning of the current civil rights struggle."

PH 100-47672

A P P E N D I X

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Pages 97a thru 122

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER:

The September 17, 1931, issue of the "Moscow News," an English-language, Communist newspaper, published in Moscow, Russia, carried an article, captioned "Communism is the Only Hope of the Negro People," which is set out, in part, as follows:

"'Soviet Russia is the only country that offers liberty and equality to all people black and white. When I go home to America, I shall tell my people, the Negroes, that their salvation lies in Communism.' This from RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER and his young wife, both attorneys from Philadelphia now in Moscow. 'There has been a tremendous Negro movement toward Communism in the past few years,' ALEXANDER declared. 'Our people have been coming to us asking us questions about Socialism, anxious to know if the Socialist Government in Russia was as it was painted. I came to find out so that I could give them first-hand information. I shall tell them that Communism offers the only government of the masses.' ALEXANDER, a graduate of Harvard University, has been President of the National Bar Association of America, the only national association for Negro lawyers..."

The November 30, 1946, edition of the Philadelphia "Afro-American" carried an article captioned "Civil Rights Unit to be Formed Here." This article stated that a two-day conference to organize a Philadelphia Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress would be held December 13 and 14, 1946. The article stated that RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER, Attorney, would serve as Chairman during a luncheon meeting on Saturday, the Fourteenth, at the Jefferson Room of the Adelphia Hotel, Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The April 1, 1944, issue of the Philadelphia "Tribune" newspaper contained an article, which stated that Attorney RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER was one of the lecturers of the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art courses, Spring Term, which was to begin on April 10.

The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informant PH T- 44 in May 1952 advised that he did not know ALEXANDER to ever have been a member of the Communist Party; but that from about 1940 until 1945, he knew him to be a sympathizer of the Communist Party. The informant added that ALEXANDER was probably a sympathizer because of the Party's support of the Negro race and allied issues, and that he, the informant, felt that ALEXANDER was an opportunist. The informant also stated that he had heard ALEXANDER's name mentioned on a number of occasions [redacted] as a supporter of various parts of the Communist Party policy during the above-mentioned period. b7D

Confidential Informant PH T- 8 in mid June 1958 advised that a dinner was held on June 7, 1958, at the China Village, 917 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in celebration of the victory of the Philadelphia Smith Act defendants. Approximately 250 people attended. During the dinner, JOSEPH ROBERTS spoke, stating he wished to thank everyone who had a hand in helping the Philadelphia Smith Act defendants win their freedom. Included among those specifically named was RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER. [redacted] was one of the Philadelphia Smith Act Defendants. b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Was [redacted] of [redacted] as of 8/28/63.

(PH T-15, 8/28/63)

Was a member of [redacted] as of 7/29/64.

(PH T-16, 7/29/64)

[redacted]

Was described as an NAACP member who went along with the Communist forces in the [redacted] in NAACP activity, but [redacted] was not considered by the informant to be other than an innocent "stooge" of the Communists.

(PH T-45, 1/29/53)

[redacted]

Was a member of CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

HERBERT APTHEKER

Was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959.

(PH T-49, 12/13/59)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] CP members were invited [redacted] was unable to attend this affair.

[redacted]

[redacted] CP members were invited. [redacted] was unable to attend this affair.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/63)

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/63)

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the PCC, [redacted]

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/63)

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the PCC, [redacted]

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/9/63, 9/19/63)

[redacted] CP member, and member [redacted] from [redacted]

(PH T-17, 7/1/63)

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 1/30/63)

[redacted] was a member of the CPEPD as of [redacted]

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted]

[redacted] was a member of the CPEPD as of [redacted]

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

PHILIP BART PENN. Phil BART

PHILIP BART is presently employed in the National Office of the CPUSA but has no real assignment.

(PH T-50, 9/16/64)

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was a CPEPD member.

(PH T-5, 3/25/64)

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was [redacted] of Philadelphia.

(PH T-24, 5/8/63)

[redacted]

[redacted] advised on 7/8/62 that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was a CPEPD member. b6 b7C

(PH T-5, 3/25/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On June 3, 1942, Confidential Informant PH T-46 [redacted] advised [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

On May 1, 1941, Confidential Informant PH T-47 advised [redacted] was an important Communist [redacted] and that he had been active for a number of years [redacted] (dates unknown). b6 b7C

"The Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, issue of November 14, 1960, page 3, column 6, reflected that the U. S. Supreme Court on November 14, 1960, affirmed a decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., which ruled that the Federal Communications Commission had to deny MORTON BORROW a license for refusing the answer whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party or whether he had ever belonged to an organization advocating violent overthrow of the Federal Government. The article identified BORROW as a shop steward for the American Communications Association, which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on the grounds that it followed the Communist Party line.

A characterization of the American Communications Association is attached hereto.

On February 13, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-48 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D advised that [redacted] Informant has been aware [redacted] reputation as a Communist [redacted] Informant referred [redacted]

b6
b7C

PH 100-47672

[redacted] on 5/7/62 advised [redacted] had recently been accepted for membership in the [redacted] CPEPD Youth Club.

[redacted] is not a member of, or associated with, any subversive organization. Source believes [redacted] continues to firmly believe the theories of Marxist Socialism, which he formerly adhered to while a member of the [redacted]

(PH T-34, 7/21/60)

[redacted] Was a member of the [redacted] as of 9/5/63.

(PH T-23, 9/5/63)

[redacted] Was a [redacted] SWP member prior to 8/1/64.

(PH T-12, 10/23/64)

[redacted] During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

ELGIN CURRY BWN.

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

b6
b7C

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of 8/63, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary, CPUSA.

(PH T-51, 8/30/63)

The Midweek Edition of "The Worker" issue of 8/25/64, page 1, reflected that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS died 8/22/64.

The August 30, 1964 edition of "The Worker" carried condolences from the Central Committee of the CPs of the Soviet Union, Italy, France, and others.

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was a [redacted] member.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was [redacted] CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

JAMES DOLSEN PENN. JIM DOLSEN

Was a member of the District Executive Committee, CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted]

Was a member of the [redacted] PCC as of 4/60.

(PH T-17, 4/26/60)

JOSEPH DOUGHER

As of 4/60, JOSEPH DOUGHER was National Secretary, PCC.

(PH T-17, 4/26/60)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/64)

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He was a prominent crusader for Negro rights, who at the age of 93, joined the CPUSA. His letter of application to the CPUSA and GUS HALL's acceptance were printed in "The Worker" issue of 11/26/61.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

ABE EGNAL

ABE EGNAL was a former member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-23, 9/5/63)

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the [redacted] as of 7/29/64.

(PH T-16, 7/29/64)

b6
b7C

[redacted] [redacted]

Was a member of the [redacted] as of 7/11/63.

(PH T-34, 7/11/63)

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 2/24/60)

Is a member of [redacted]

(PH T-15, 10/26/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the [redacted] as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

FRANCES GABOW PENN.

Was Organization Secretary, CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

As of 8/64 GABOW was Political Action Secretary, CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

[redacted], supra, advised on 7/8/62 that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

ARNOLD GOLDMAN PENN.

Was District Education Director, CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] CP of [redacted]

(PH T-52, 3/4/63)

[redacted] No Loo. b6 b7C

[redacted] supra, advised on 7/8/62 that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] supra, advised [redacted]

[redacted] No Loo b6 b7C

Was a former member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-23, 9/5/63)

GUSHALL No Loo

Currently General Secretary, CPUSA.

(PH T-53, 10/14/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the PB, SWP prior to 8/64.

(PH T-12, 10/23/64)

[redacted]

See characterization on [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Was a member of [redacted] CPEPD as of 1/30/63.

(PH T-5, 1/30/63)

[redacted] Is a member of CPEPD but is not known to be active at present time. He was an active Party member during 1963.

(PH T-6, 10/23/64)

[redacted] Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted] Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted] Is a member of the [redacted]

(PH T-5, 1/27/64)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] supra, advised on [redacted]

b6
b7C

Was a member of the CPEPD during 1963-1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD during 1963-1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

An article in the "Sunday Bulletin," the Sunday edition of a Philadelphia daily newspaper, issue of December 15, 1963, captioned "Quakers Provide Mainspring of Peace Movement Here," contains a subtitle, "Peace Committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting" (Friends Peace Committee). The article notes that this committee is set up to aid Greater Philadelphia Quaker Meetings in their individual peace programs. The article noted that GEORGE LAKEY, a conscientious objector, is secretary, and states he has participated in local civil rights and peace demonstrations.

[redacted] b6 b7C

AARON LIBSON PENN.

Was District Youth Secretary, CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

As of 8/64 LIBSON was Organization Secretary, CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

[redacted] a member of the [redacted]

(PH T-54, 6/12/59)

HYMAN LUMER PENN.

Is National Educational Secretary, CPUSA.

(PH T-55, 6/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

Was [redacted] CPEPD as of 8/64.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

Was a member of [redacted] CPEPD as of 8/64.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Was [redacted] NPCEJ as of 8/28/63.

(PH T-15, 8/28/63)

[redacted]

[redacted] and was a former member of the NOI.

(PH T-15, 11/8/63)

THOMAS NABRIED PENN.

THOMAS NABRIED

Was District Chairman, CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-3, 8/29/63)

During 1963 and 1964 was District Chairman, CPEPD, a member of the National Committee and National Negro Commission, CPUSA.

(PH T-5, 10/23/64)

[redacted] No Loc.

b6
b7C

Was [redacted] as of 8/28/63.

(PH T-15, 8/28/63)

[redacted] No Loc

Was a former CP member.

(PH T-5, 8/17/64)

[redacted]

Was [redacted] of the [redacted] in [redacted] and was considered the most active member in [redacted]

(PH T-56, 1/29/57; 1/16/58)

During [redacted] had not been a member of a subversive organization to the informant's knowledge. However, [redacted] continues to adhere to the theories of Marxist Socialism, based on remarks made by [redacted]

(PH T-34, 2/11/64)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted], supra, advised on 7/8/62 that [redacted] attended the [redacted] CP Youth Conference on 7/8/62.

As of [redacted] was [redacted] CPEPD.

b6
b7C

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted], supra, advised [redacted] attended the [redacted] CP Youth Conference on 7/8/62.

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] CPEPD.

b6
b7C

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Was a former CP member.

(PH T-5, 8/17/64)

[redacted]

Is a member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-3, 1/29/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the PFLJ and POC as of 7/29/64.

(PH T-16, 7/29/64.

[redacted]

Was a [redacted] CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 8/17/64)

[redacted]

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]

(PH T-57, 2/25/45)

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

Is a member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD during 1963 and 1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Was a PB,SWP member prior to 8/64.

(PH T-12, 10/23/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the PB, SWP prior to 8/64.

(PH T-12, 10/23/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] supra, advised on [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

Was a member of the CPEPD during 1963 and 1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

BAYARD RUSTIN PENN

The "New York Herald Tribune", issue of 8/14/63, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned, "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March." The article stated that, in answer to charges from Sen. STROM THURMOND, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of 2/25/57, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN was one of the eight non-Communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast daily Communist newspaper, which suspended publication 1/13/58.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 2/28/62.

(PH T-5, 2/28/62)

[redacted] told TOM NABRIED on [redacted] that he was [redacted]

(PH T-1, 8/4/62)

[redacted]

Is [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] during [redacted]

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Was a former member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-23, 9/5/63)

[redacted]

Was [redacted] NPCEJ as of 8/28/63.

(PH T-15, 8/28/63)

[redacted]

Was a member of PFLJ and POC as of 7/29/64.

(PH T-16, 7/29/64)

[redacted]

During [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] PCC.

(PH T-17, 5/13-8/6/62)

b6
b7C

As of was a member of the PCC.

(PH T-17, 9/19/63)

Is

(PH T-17, 8/16/64)

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 8/29/63.

(PH T-5, 8/29/63)

1/30/63 was a member of the

(PH T-5, 1/30/63)

b6
b7C
b7D

supra, advised on

b6
b7C

As of was a member of the Branch, SWP.

(PH T-12, 6/17/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Is not a member of the CP but is under the control of the leading members of the CPEPD.

(PH T-5, 1/27/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the SYU as of 7/63.

(PH T-24, 7/24/63)

[redacted]

Was [redacted]

(PH T-23, 3/16/64)

[redacted]

Was a member of the [redacted] in 1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] supra, advised on [redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

Confidential Informant PH T-43 on March 19, 1957, advised that a symposium, entitled "What's Ahead for the American Left?" was held at 124 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 15, 1957. In addition to speakers from the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and other leftist groups, CHARLES WALKER spoke as a representative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist-type group. He stated there is a long way to go before a real socialist movement is established; that the situation is one of human values, not revolution.

He noted that the aim is for justice and brotherhood; that secret police, spies, etc., foisted on the people as a temporary emergency, are all part of violence and war itself is the enemy. He stated he desired nonviolent revolution. He said that any premature plans for union of socialist groups would fail; the Communist Party has been discredited; and that the American left is safe only by use of nonviolence.

An article in the "Sunday Bulletin," the Sunday edition of a daily Philadelphia newspaper, of December 15, 1963, captioned "Quakers Provide the Mainspring of the Peace Movement Here," quoted CHARLES WALKER as saying, "The Communist movement in the United States is dead, they have no influence..." The article notes that WALKER is a Quaker, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment during World War II as a conscientious objector.

Confidential Informant PH T-43 advised in August 1964 that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Has been known as a CP member at meetings from [redacted] when [redacted] came back to [redacted] had dropped out of the CP because of a "gripe" [redacted] Attempts were made in [redacted]

(PH T-7, 3/11/58)

[redacted] b6 b7C

Was a member of the CPEPD as of 1/30/63.

(PH T-5, 1/30/63)

[redacted]

Was a member of the CPEPD during 1963-1964.

(PH T-5, 8/20/64)

[redacted]

Is a member of the CPEPD.

(PH T-6, 10/23/64)

[redacted]

Was [redacted] PFLJ as of 7/23/64.

(PH T-16, 7/23/64)

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS Robert F. Williams

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, militant Negro leader of Monroe, N. C., has been charged with interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnaping, in that he allegedly kidnaped [redacted] during racial riots occurring in Monroe, N. C. on 8/27/61.

(PH T-14, 9/21/61)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] the Civil Rights Congress [redacted] before it became defunct.

(PH T-5, 8/17/64)

CRC was cited by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU),
Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), Sunday Study
Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-58

b6
b7C

On [redacted] testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board [redacted] that [redacted] had been Communist Party (CP) members for the past [redacted] years during which time [redacted] advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. [redacted] advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

A source advised on March 19, 1958 the above group adopted the name, Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU) at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958 that DOROTHY RUBIN, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958 stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961 a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963 a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On May 7, 1964 a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

(1)

ADVANCE, An Organization of
Progressive Youth

A confidential source advised on February 18, 1960 that Advance was organized at a founding convention held in New York City on February 13-14, 1960.

A second confidential source advised on March 2, 1960, that the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance included the following pertinent points: a stand for peace and total disarmament; equal rights; anti-discrimination; struggles against forces of opposition to the Bill of Rights; an organized approach to Marxist theory; inform prospective applicants of the group's Declaration of Principles. This source stated that the Declaration of Principles was believed by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) Secretariat to be essentially the line of the National CP leadership. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that at a meeting of the New York District CP Youth Commission held April 3, 1961, a slate of officers to be presented at the Advance Convention scheduled for April 8-9, 1961, was discussed. It was pointed out that the CP desired all Party members to support this slate which included [redacted], President; [redacted] for First Vice President; and [redacted] as Second Vice President. N.Y.

[redacted] advised on April 10, 1961, that at the Advance Convention held on April 9, 1961, [redacted] was elected President, [redacted] as Organizational Vice President, and [redacted] as Executive Vice President. N.Y.

[redacted] advised on February 7, 1961, that [redacted] was appointed [redacted] of the New York District CP Youth Commission at a meeting of the Youth Commission held on February 6, 1961. N.Y.

A third confidential source advised on March 14, 1961, that [redacted] was as of that date, on the payroll of the [redacted] CP.

A fourth confidential source advised on February 2, 1961, that [redacted] was approved as a member of the [redacted] CP Youth Commission at a meeting of the [redacted] CP Board held on that date.

A fifth confidential source advised on April 23, 1962, that Advance maintains an office and clubrooms at 82 Second Avenue, New York City.

PH 100-47672

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION (ACA)

The April 1964 issue of the "ACA News," official publication of the American Communications Association (ACA), shows that the ACA is located at 18 John Street, New York, N. Y.

The "Report of the Internal Executive Board, ACA, CIO," at the Fifth National Convention, Chicago, Ill., April 8-13, 1940, discloses that the ACA had its origin at the Third National Convention of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (ARTA) held in New York City in August 1937. At this convention, it was agreed to change the name of the union from ARTA to ACA. This change was ratified by the Union members on March 10, 1938.

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955," published by the U. S. Department of Labor, lists on page 4, unions expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of Communist domination. ACA was listed as having been expelled on June 15, 1950.

(1)

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFANDANTS (CAMD)

A source advised on October 30, 1961, that the CAMD was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City. The SWP originally proposed the formation of this committee during discussions with various left-wing and liberal tendencies and offered a sum of money to initiate activities.

Source stated that the SWP, however, was unsuccessful in forming a committee of various tendencies and proceeded to organize the CAMD and promote its activities under the domination and control of the SWP.

The aims of the CAMD, according to the source, are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961 at Monroe, N. C. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle.

The headquarters of the CAMD are located in Suite 117, 141 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE FREEDOM FIGHTERS (ECAMFF)

b6
b7C

A confidential source advised on February 12, 1964, that the ECAMFF is identical with the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD), and that the ECAMFF is merely a new name to hide the connection between the CAMD and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). This source stated that [redacted] a member of the [redacted] Branch of the SWP (PBSWP), is [redacted]

A second confidential source advised on March 16, 1964 that the CAMD and the ECAMFF in Philadelphia are controlled by the PBSWP, of which [redacted] is an active member.

The second source on May 25, 1964 advised that the ECAMFF and the CAMD suspended activities in March, 1964 and are defunct organizations.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba", placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963 a second source advised that Vincent "Ted" Lee, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that Lee believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. Lee did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

The November 23, 1963 edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963 edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its crime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964 the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964 a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

(1)

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962, to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

(1)

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)
Formerly Workers Party (WP)

The May 4, 1942 issue of "Labor Action", then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949 issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958 issue of "Labor Action", an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The articles indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958 issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL JUSTICE
aka Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice

A source advised on June 25, 1963 that the North Philadelphia Committee for Equal Justice (NPCEJ) was originated and is controlled by the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC).

Since its inception in April, 1960, the NPCEJ has been one of the main activities of the POC in Philadelphia, although the POC has attempted to remain in the background. The activities of the NPCEJ have consisted of conducting street corner meetings and distributing leaflets and petitions protesting police brutality against Negroes in Philadelphia. The NPCEJ continues to be active in Philadelphia.

A second source advised on January 14, 1964, that the NPCEJ is now completely inactive.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 25, 1964 that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y. and, as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP, which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1940, does not have a headquarters at the present time but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

On October 26, 1956, a confidential source advised that the Young Socialist League (YSL) had recently formed a branch of the National YSL in Philadelphia, which branch held its first meeting in Philadelphia on October 7, 1956. On June 25, 1958 this source advised that the YSL still maintains a branch in Philadelphia.

This source on October 8, 1958 advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the YSL in September, 1958, had disbanded and merged with the Philadelphia Branch of the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL). The YPSL is publicly known as the Youth Affiliate of the Socialist Party, Socialist Democratic Federation.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A source advised on April 3, 1961 that the Philadelphia Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), was formed on February 5, 1961 and is a branch of the national organization of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

The main purpose in organizing the FPCC was to rally public opinion in the United States against any effort to overthrow Fidel Castro.

The Philadelphia Chapter membership consists of elements of socialist-type groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), but no one faction dominates the operation of this organization.

A second source advised on May 28, 1962 that the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, has been relatively inactive since dismissal of charges against four FPCC picketers arrested in April, 1961. Activities are confined to small gatherings in private homes, and there have been no recent large membership meetings.

On May 10, 1963 the second source reported that due to lack of funds, the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, has fallen into complete inactivity. Attempts in 1963 to hold social functions in private homes have failed to generate either interest or support.

The first source on May 25, 1964 advised that the Philadelphia Chapter, FPCC, is completely inactive.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On November 22, 1963 a source advised that the initial meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 1, 1963, at which time the meeting agreed to the selection of temporary officers.

At a meeting of the PFLJ on November 12, 1963, the organization president stated the purpose of the organization is to form a militant organization dedicated to struggle which shall seek the end to Negro oppression and exploitation in a realistic manner.

A two-page throwaway dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

On September 3, 1963, a second source advised that the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

A third source on May 4, 1964 advised that the PFLJ is currently active in Philadelphia.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,
formerly known as Young Socialist Club
of Philadelphia

On June 24, 1963 a source advised that youth of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Communist Party (CP), and other socialist-type organizations formed a new youth organization in November, 1957 known as the Young Socialist Club of Philadelphia (YSCP). By 1960 the SWP had obtained complete control of this organization; the youth from the other organizations had dropped out; and its name was changed to the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

On May 25, 1964 a second source advised the PYSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the Philadelphia Branch, Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP). It has no permanent headquarters but utilizes the residences of various members for meetings, functions and mailing addresses.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, aka
Progressive Labor Party
"Progressive Labor"

A source advised on July 2, 1962 that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963 that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

(1)

PROLETARIAN COMMUNIST COMMITTEE (PCC)

A source advised on January 11, 1960 that the National Chairman, JOSEPH DOUGHER, of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC), met with other POC members on January 9, 1960 in Philadelphia, Pa. and decided to drop out of the POC and form an organization known as the Proletarian Communist Committee with the goal of building a vanguard Communist Party which will carry on the workers' struggle.

A second source advised on April 10, 1964 that the primary activity of the Proletarian Communist Committee centers in the Williamsport, Pa. area; that PCC has no headquarters there, but meets at homes of individual members.

(1)

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC); aka Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party; Provisional Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

On August 21, 1958, a source advised that a left caucus conference was held in New York City on August 16-17, 1958, with representatives present from Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pa. At this conference the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) was formed and JOSEPH DOUGHER was elected National Vice-Chairman.

On August 20, 1958, a meeting of the members of the Left Faction of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held in Philadelphia, Pa., with JOSEPH DOUGHER serving as chairman. At this meeting the Philadelphia group of the POC was established.

On May 4, 1964, the source advised that the Philadelphia Branch of the POC is still active and has been controlled and dominated by the National Officers of the POC since its formation.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) as follows:

> "Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC *** was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'
>
> "'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

"'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right- and left-wing factions which, in period of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U. S. party ***.'

"'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievment of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

(1)

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly
referred to as the Muslim Cult
of Islam, aka Muhammad's Temples
of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam", (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964 a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 6, 1958 the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 7, 1964 a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

(1)

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attemded this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962 PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pa. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964 that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-18-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth)

A source advised that on May 15, 1960 the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), endorsed a project presented by MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, calling for a youth publication, "New Horizons." RUBIN stated that this publication will deal with youth questions and while it will not be labeled Marxist, it will use a Marxist analysis on all issues. PENN

Another source advised on June 2, 1960 that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons", had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth."

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961 issue of "New Horizons for Youth", indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 1 issue of "New Horizons for Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication is 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa. PENN

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised that LIONEL LIBSON was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons for Youth"; and when "New Horizons for Youth" moved to Philadelphia, LIBSON returned to Philadelphia as editor and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 309 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 71 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 72 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 93 ~ Duplicate;
Page 151 ~ OTHER - PER COURT ORDER;
Page 154 ~ Duplicate;

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X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-18-2015

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TAMPA	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/22-29/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY

SA [redacted]

TYPED BY

jaf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from [redacted] which if disclosed, might reasonably result in identification of an informant of continuing value and impair his usefulness for the future.

b7D

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location of Information
TP T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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14 NOV 6 1964

REC-112

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AAG's Gen. Counsel, Marshall, Secret Service		
Request Recd.			ONI, OSI, CG
Date Fwd.	11/18/64		
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14 i, 0-14d, 0-14m, 0-14b		
By	RCP/bcm		

Notations

RVP - SEC 1

61 NOV 30 1964

TP 100-805

b6
b7C
b7D

Identity

Location of Information

TP T-2 is [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

TP T-3 is [redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-18-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: October 30, 1964
Office: Tampa

Field Office File #: (TP 100-805)
Bureau File #: (100-442529)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

-RUC-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

March on Washington, August 28, 1963

TP T-1 reported [redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Characterizations of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and the Tampa Bay Chapter thereof (FPCC-TP) are contained in appendix pages to this report.

TP T-1 has advised that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee - [redacted] Chapter and that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Organization until [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

According to TP T-1, numerous meetings of the FPCC-TP were held in the [redacted] at [redacted] during the period [redacted] As of [redacted] they moved to [redacted] and continued to have meetings of the above group [redacted]

According to TP T-1, [redacted] was one of the [redacted] Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and continues to be an active member of its successor organization, Fair Play Study Group. He was identified by TP T-2 in [redacted] the Proletarian Party of America, (PPA). The PPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] has been identified by TP T-1 as a former member of the Communist Party in [redacted] who served as [redacted] of the [redacted] Fair Play for Cuba Committee, from [redacted] to [redacted] and is still a member of its [redacted] organization [redacted]

FLA.

b6
b7C

According to TP T-1, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in [redacted] was [redacted] of the organization. TP T-1 also advised that on [redacted]

FLA.

C.P. member

[redacted] was previously identified in [redacted] b6 b7C
by TP T-3 as a CP member at [redacted]

According to TP T-1, [redacted] have, during the same period, attended meetings where lecturers spoke in favor of Communist China and Russia, have read and circulated periodicals such as "Progressive Labor" and the "National Guardian," and have consistently manifested their sympathies toward communist aims.

Characterizations of "Progressive Labor" and the "National Guardian" are contained in the appendix pages.

TP T-1 stated the [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

FLP

[redacted]

TP T-1 further advised [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX
I

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX
2

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE -
TAMPA BAY CHAPTER;
FAIR PLAY STUDY GROUP

The Sunday "Tampa Tribune" newspaper for May 15, 1960, carried an advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?," which purported to show the United States press had given a false picture of conditions in Cuba with regard to communism, confiscation of property, and chaotic living conditions. The advertisement was signed "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York," (FPCC).

On June 24, 1960, [redacted] placed the afore-mentioned advertisement in the "Tampa Tribune" using funds contributed by pro-Cuban groups in Tampa. [redacted] said there was no FPCC in Tampa on that date. b6 b7C

On [redacted], a source advised that [redacted] men and women met and organized the Tampa Bay Chapter of the FPCC. This source subsequently advised the Tampa Bay Chapter of FPCC was affiliated with the national organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee of the Institute for the Improvement of Inter-American Relations, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, having contributed funds and submitted financial reports to the national organization. The same source reported June 2, 1961, that a charter from the national FPCC was presented to the Tampa Bay Chapter [redacted] b7D

This source advised thereafter the Tampa Bay Chapter continued to hold meetings and to act in pursuance of the same aims as the national FPCC until April 12, 1964, when the membership voted to stop using the FPCC name because of the national FPCC organization's having been dissolved. Tampa members decided they would continue to meet as a study group on Latin-American affairs, and [redacted] 1964, this group chose to name itself the Fair Play Study Group.

APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also known as Progressive Labor Party, "PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where Milton Rosen acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. Rosen stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces, expand and improve political activities, win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of Milton Rosen, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of Milton Rosen. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

APPENDIX
2

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

APPENDIX

1

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly.*** Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 30, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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ON 03-18-2015

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	~~BUREAU~~ NEW YORK	10/31/64	8/29/64 - 10/29/64

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA [redacted] b6 b7C	eak

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C [redacted] b6 b7C

REFERENCE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

LEADS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY POINTING SLIP (U) [redacted]

MILWAUKEE

At Milwaukee, Wis.

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-31-84

INFORMANTS

T-1 is [redacted] b7D

Used to characterize [redacted] BASSETT BLAIR

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100- 442529-312 REC 20

EX-101

COPIES MADE:

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2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

b6 b7C

6 NOV 4 1964

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from [redacted] Classification Indef.
Date [redacted]

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[redacted]	Secret Service		
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	11/17/64			
HOW FWD.				
BY	RCL/bgm			

NOTATIONS

[redacted] b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

61 NOV 30 1964

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b7D

T-1 (cont'd) [redacted] Info re CPW participation in demonstrations orally to SA [redacted] 10/19/64, instant report.

(U)

T-2 is CG 5824-S* Used to characterize [redacted] and [redacted]

T-3 is [redacted] [redacted] Used to characterize [redacted]

Info re SWP participation in demonstrations orally to SA [redacted] 10/29/64, instant report.

T-4 is [redacted]

(U) T-5 is [redacted]

T-6 is [redacted]

T-7 is MI 249-S*

T-8 is [redacted]

(U) T-9 is [redacted]

The confidential informants contacted concerning the demonstration at the Milwaukee School Board meeting 9/1/64 were [redacted] and [redacted] contacted by SA RUSSELL D. JONES on 9/1/64. (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

Under Part II of this report, the only demonstrations

reported are those in which info was developed definitely showing Communists or individuals with some subversive background were participants.

This report has been classified "confidential" (U) because it contains info obtained from MI T-1 through MI T-9, the disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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ON 03-18-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 2-21-80 cmc

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MILWAUKEE
Date: October 31, 1964

b6
b7C

Field Office File No.: MI 100-14439 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified [illegible]
Exempt from GDS [illegible]
12-29-80 a
11-8-22

Synopsis: Communist Party of Wis. (CPW) and Milwaukee branch of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) have urged members to join civil rights organizations. None of CPW members have joined such organizations. Some SWP members have joined CORE, NALC and SNCC. CPW and SWP members have not taken part in planning demonstrations and exert no control in civil rights organizations. [redacted] has taken part in SNCC demonstrations, and members of CPW and SWP have participated in demonstrations on individual basis. (U)

b6
b7C

- P* -

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1-2.4.2 (U)
REASON - FCIM II
DATE OF REVIEW 12/2/79

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 11/13/80 cmc

b6
b7C
b7D

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

[redacted]

(Source: MI T-1, June 19, 1963) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] and [redacted] were identified by MI T-2 as members of the [redacted] of the CPW on January 17, 1964. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] (U)

(Source: MI T-1, July 11 and 24, 1963) (U)

As of August, 1964, the Communist Party club mentioned above had taken no further action in placing anyone in the NAACP. (U)

(Source: MI T-1, August 27, 1964) (U)

As of August, 1964, no information was developed which would indicate that the CPW has taken an active part in the NAACP or has any members in a position within the NAACP where the CP line could be publicized or promulgated.

(Source: MI T-1, August 27, 1964, MI T-3, August 27, 1964, and MI T-4, August 31, 1964) (U)

During recent [redacted] concerning the [redacted] Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). They were interested in joining the Milwaukee chapter of CORE. (U)

(Source: MI T-5, September 30, 1963) (U)

[redacted] FRED BASSETT BLAIR was as of May 13, 1964, a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and Chairman of the CPW.

(Source: MI T-1, May 13, 1964) (U)

At the CPW State Convention, held November 29, 1959, [redacted] was elected [redacted] of the CPW and [redacted]

(Source: MI T-2, January 17, 1964) (U)

At a CP club meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on September

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

b6
b7C

25, 1963, [redacted] stated he wanted the members to infiltrate the CORE organization in Milwaukee. (U)

(Source: MI T-1, October 9, 1963) (U)

On July 21, 1964, [redacted] stated that the Communist Party is extremely interested in doing everything possible to help civil rights groups, not only locally, but on a nationwide basis. She continued [redacted] and [redacted] FRED BLAIR, would be willing to help any Negro civil rights groups that could use the help of the Communist Party. FRED BLAIR is interested in obtaining the observations of individuals from the Milwaukee area who participated in the civil rights work in Mississippi so that he can disseminate this information to as many Negro groups as possible in the greater Milwaukee area. (U)

(Source: MI T-5, July 22, 1964) (U)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY [redacted]

As of September, 1963, the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), had not organized in support of the current Negro civil rights movement, but recently [redacted] had stated that the Milwaukee Branch should get into and assist some of the local civil rights organizations which are fighting for Negro rights. Three or four members of the Milwaukee Branch have joined various Negro picket lines demonstrations held by various groups during the previous four months period in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but this was doneon an individual basis and not as an organized effort of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP. (U)

(Source: MI T-6, September 27, 1963) (U)

[redacted] as of May 4, 1964, was [redacted] of the [redacted] of the SWP. (U)

(Source: MI T-3, May 4, 1964) (U)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is contained in the appendix hereto.

During the past six months, most of the activity of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP was concerned with the Negro civil

rights movement in Milwaukee. Some of the civil rights groups, such as the NAACP and CORE have held a number of demonstrations protesting de facto segregation in Milwaukee public schools and have protested the presidential campaign of Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama in various cities in Wisconsin. Members of the Milwaukee Branch have participated in these demonstrations, but took no position of leadership. Each member of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is required to join some civil rights group and participate in its activities as a part of his work in behalf of the SWP. (U)

(Source: MI T-3, May 4, 1964) (U)

On July 26, 1964, at a meeting of the Milwaukee Chapter of the SWP, [redacted] stated that it was necessary for militant whites, such as the SWP, to hold membership in the Negro civil rights organizations, because the Negro was not capable of thinking. (U) b6 b7C

(Source: MI T-3, August 5, 1964) (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION AT MILWAUKEE SCHOOL BOARD MEETING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

Source advised that members of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, planned to attend and demonstrate at a meeting of the Milwaukee School Board at 5225 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee, between 7:30 and 8:00 p.m., September 1, 1964. (U)

(Source: MI T-7, September 1, 1964) (U)

On September 1, 1964, Detective [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, advised that he was aware of this proposed demonstration. He stated it was to be held in connection with de facto segregation in the Milwaukee schools. He continued that members of the SNCC had contacted individuals in the Negro

residential area of Milwaukee on a house-to-house basis concerning this demonstration, but their plea was not well received, and, as a result, the members of SNCC did not expect a large turnout for the demonstration. Detective [redacted] stated the demonstrators did not plan to enter the school board building. He stated his department intended to be present during the demonstration.

On September 1, 1964, Confidential Informants, who are aware of certain phases of Communist Party activities in the State of Wisconsin, advised they had no knowledge of any planned demonstrations at Milwaukee or any CP participation in any demonstrations.

On September 2, 1964, Detective [redacted], Milwaukee Police Department, advised that a demonstration was held by members of the SNCC at a meeting of the Milwaukee School Board, 5225 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 1, 1964. The demonstration consisted of about fifty individuals in front of the school board building in an orderly demonstration. Approximately twelve of the older individuals in the group entered the building and the room in which the school board was meeting. The meeting began at 8:00 p.m., and shortly after 9:00 p.m. two of the older members present in the room interrupted the meeting by singing a freedom song. Detective [redacted] stated the meeting was recessed and the demonstrators left the room at the request of the police officers, after which the meeting resumed. Detective [redacted] stated the demonstrators continued to picket outside the building. He stated that, except for the interruption of the committee hearing, the entire demonstration was conducted in an orderly manner. He pointed out that the school board, at the meeting of September 1, 1964, took up a report from the Committee on Equality of Educational Opportunity, which, in effect, reaffirmed the board's position that compensatory education, rather than pupil integration, was the answer to the problem of inner core schools. The demonstration inside the board room occurred after some discussion of a resolution of a board member for education in a "multi-racial" setting.

The "Milwaukee Sentinel", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area, issue of September 2, 1964, Part 2, Page 1, carries an article relating to the demonstration of September 1, 1964, captioned "Singing Interrupts School Board Again." This article identifies the two individuals who interrupted the meeting as CECIL BROWN, JR., and the Reverend LEO CHAMPION, Associate Minister of the Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church, 1223 West Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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A demonstration by members of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), now known as the Student National Action Committee (SNAC), was held on September 1, 1964, at the Milwaukee School Board, 5225 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting de facto segregation in Milwaukee public schools, [redacted] the adult [redacted] of this club, shortly before the proposed demonstration, had discussed with one [redacted] a member of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP, the possibility of deliberately causing the arrest of SNAC members in order to attract attention to the cause being promoted by this club. (U)

[redacted] of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP objected to this procedure since [redacted] of SNAC and [redacted] an SWP member, was [redacted] whose future could be ruined by such an arrest. (U)

(Source: MI T-3 September 24, 1964) (U)

During September, 1956, [redacted] Communist Party Club [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin said [redacted] held a long talk with [redacted] who told [redacted] would accept CP support as a candidate for public office, but that the CP should not put his name on its literature. (U)

(Source: MI T-8, September 1956) (U)

B. DEMONSTRATION AT TALK BY GOVERNOR GEORGE WALIACE AT PFISTER HOTEL, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 17, 1964

On September 17, 1964, the Milwaukee Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received a telephone call from a man who declined to give his name. He said he was calling the FBI to warn of possible trouble that night at a talk to be given in

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by Alabama Governor GEORGE WALLACE, at the Pfister Hotel. He added that the "trouble" would involve "CORE" and outside agitators." When asked the source of his information, he responded by saying only "I heard rumbles." He refused to be more specific.

On September 17, 1964, Detective [redacted], Milwaukee Police Department advised he understood a local organization, Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) planned to picket the hotel in protest against the Governor's talk, but the police had received no word that anything other than an orderly demonstration might transpire. b6 b7C

On September 17, 1964, Detective [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department advised that the demonstration would be led by [redacted] the group's [redacted] and [redacted] the group's [redacted] a member of the Socialist Workers Party. Detective [redacted] continued that a local meat cutters union, [redacted] planned to picket Governor WALLACE, and [redacted] demonstrators would themselves be picketed, he understood, by a group of University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee students, their specific identities unknown. Detective [redacted] emphasized that the police had no word of possible disturbance with the demonstration.

As of September 27, 1963, [redacted] b6 b7C
of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP.

(Source: MI T-6, September 27, 1963) (U)

During January, 1945 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
advised the Milwaukee Police Department that [redacted] had been active in Communist circles for many years. [redacted] who said [redacted] reported [redacted] attended Communist meetings regularly.

During March, 1956, three persons, two of the CP members, conducted a door-to-door campaign on behalf of MATT PINTER, then a candidate for alderman in Milwaukee's 4th Ward, on the instructions of the Milwaukee Educational

Director of the CP.

(Source: MI T-9, March, 1956) (U)

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During August, 1963, [redacted] a CP member, [redacted] from [redacted]

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(Source: MI T-1, August, 1963) (U)

On September 17, 1964 [redacted] of [redacted] advised that, to his knowledge, no member of CORE planned any demonstration at the time of Governor WALLACE's talk.

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On September 21, 1964, Detective [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, advised that no disorder of any kind occurred at the talk given by Alabama Governor GEORGE WALLACE on the evening of September 17, 1964. He stated that both the audience and demonstrators were orderly at the talk, which took place in the Fern Room of the Pfister Hotel. He stated no disturbance occurred after the talk, when Governor WALLACE held a conference in the Loraine Room of the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, where he was registered.

On September 15, 1964, issue of the "Milwaukee Sentinel," Part 2, page1, carries an article captioned "MAIER REFUSES TO LEAD PICKETS." This article states that a demand by a civil rights organization that Mayor MAIER lead a picket line in protest against Alabama Governor GEORGE WALLACE brought a refusal and a conterdemand Monday from the mayor. It states that Miss PAMELA KIRKLAND, Chairman of a group calling itself the Student Non-violating Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) had written the mayor to "demand that you, as a responsible leader of both the Democratic party and the city, lead our picket line." She said the organization planned to picket WALLACE when he spoke the following Thursday night in the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee. The Mayor refused the demand and demanded that the organization review its intentions. The article states that Miss KIRKLAND said the implication of the Mayor's reply was that "racist leaders in

(U)

his own political party should be ignored." She said it was the position of civil rights groups that it was "totally incorrect and dangerous for us to ignore a southern Democrat who is notoriously racist." She continued, "Milwaukee voters should be shown where its elected leaders stand on such a controversial question."

The article states that a staff member of SNCC, at its Atlanta, Georgia, headquarters, Miss BETTY GARMAN, co-ordinator for Friends of SNCC, said that Milwaukee does not have an official SNCC group. She said she had heard of the Milwaukee group that uses the SNCC name and planned to check into the matter. She continued that SNCC charters are not granted in northern cities, but that Friends of SNCC are organized in the north, and these groups are for the purpose of supporting the southern organizations and are not organized for purposes of direct action. The article continues that Miss KIRKLAND stated that the local group had applied to national headquarters for a charter, but had received no response. She said the members wanted to be a direct action group rather than a Friend of SNCC organization. The article also states that CECIL BROWN, JR., 1719 West Center Street, is adviser for the local group.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of October 19, 1964, the CPW had placed no members in the NAACP, CORE, SNCC (also known as SNAC) or the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). From time to time, members of the CPW have participated in various demonstrations by some of the above-named groups, but they took no active part in the preparation or planning of the demonstrations, and were not invited to participate, but merely joined the ranks of the demonstrators at the scene. Such participation was on an individual basis, and was not done as a group effort.

(Source: MI T-1, October 19, 1964) (U)

As of October 29, 1964, the following members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, were members of the organizations shown:

[redacted] is a member of the Milwaukee Chapter of CORE. b6 b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] are members of the NALC. In this regard, [redacted] is a member of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, and [redacted] of this branch.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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[redacted] which formerly used the name, SNCC, but changed its name to Student National Action Committee (SNAC) after SNCC authorities announced the Milwaukee group was not an authorized SNCC group. [redacted] of the SWP. [redacted] a member of SWP, is also a member of SNAC.

None of the members of the SWP named above, have made any attempts to become officers in, or to exert any force or influence in the civil rights organizations which they have joined. Their activity in these organizations is limited to membership and participation in legitimate demonstrations. The SWP, as an organization, exerts no control over any civil rights organizations or groups in the area.

(Source: MI T-3, October 29, 1964.) (U)

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

During May, 1964, a source advised that the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1940 and is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-14439

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 31, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated [redacted] and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 313 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

Date: 10/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

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b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYteletype, 10/27/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 9) (RM)
(1-157-6-34)
1 [redacted]
1
1
1
1-New York (100-95550) (PAUL ROBESON, Jr.) (45)
1-New York (100-79303) (CORE) (41)
1-New York (100-148916) (YAWF) (44)
1-New York (100-151987) (W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America) (42)
1-New York (105-6112) (NRP) (43)
1-New York (157-892) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-314

REC- 56

JDB:rmv
(16)

14 OCT 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-102

68 NOV 6 1964

O-17 to New York
Copy WICK
Date 11-2-64
By SEP:tcb
Remarks: omitted Chamberlain

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-2-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP:tcb

1-cc & 1-cc LHM for SOG R.B.

b6
b7C

HIRING COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-34

The confidential sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum in order set forth are:

NY T-1
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4 [redacted] CG 5824-S* b7D

The pretext mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum was made by SA [redacted] who utilized the pretext of being a representative of a personal loan department of a local banking concern in making telephonic inquiry at "The Worker" concerning [redacted] b6 b7C

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] and CG 5824-S*, b7D disclosure of which could divulge their identities, compromise their future effectiveness and thereby have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Special Agents of the FBI who observed the CORE demonstration mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

[redacted] and JAMES D. BRODY. b6 b7C

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished locally to Secret Service, ONI, OSI and G-2.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-19-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 29, 1964

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 26, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following:

From 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., a peak number of 250 individuals demonstrated on 8th Avenue between 50th and 51st Streets, New York City, in protest of a political rally for Senator Barry M. Goldwater, which was being held at Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City.

The demonstrators carried placards identifying themselves as affiliated with the Downtown, Queens College, City College of New York, New York City and Bronx Chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). In addition some of the demonstrators distributed literature and carried signs showing their affiliation with the W.E.B Du Bois Clubs of America and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). Placards carried by these demonstrators called for the defeat of Goldwater in the presidential election.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-314

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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From 7:45 p.m. to 8:15 p.m., on October 26, 1964, [redacted] of the National Renaissance Party (NRP), with six other individuals distributed pro-Goldwater literature bearing the NRP name and address, 10 West 90th Street, New York City. This literature was distributed at the corner of 49th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City.

There were no incidents at either the CORE picketing or the NRP literature distribution.

When the CORE picketing at 50th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, concluded at 9:30 p.m., on October 26, 1964, these pickets proceeded south to 49th Street, where a large number of Goldwater supporters were assembled outside Madison Square Garden, New York City, between 8th and 9th Avenues, New York City, listening to Senator Goldwater's address by means of loud-speakers. The CORE pickets attempted to mingle with the crowd of Goldwater people but were dispersed by the New York City Police Department.

Senator Goldwater's address before a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden, New York City, concluded at 10:00 p.m. on October 26, 1964.

Observed participating in the CORE picketing mentioned above were:

[redacted]

[redacted] and PAUL ROBESON, Jr.

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On April 20, 1964, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a County Wide Press Meeting of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on April 17, 1964. b6 b7C

On June 30, 1964, NY T-2, advised that [redacted] was then a full time CP, USA, [redacted] active in youth work.

On November 16, 1962, NY T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Lower East Side CP Youth Club on November 15, 1962.

Through use of a pretext made by a Special Agent of the FBI on March 3, 1964, it was ascertained that [redacted] was then employed as [redacted]

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

On July 18, 1961, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Paul Robeson, Jr., has stated that he no longer has confidence in the CP leadership and has resigned from the National CP Committee and the New York State CP Committee.

Characterizations of the NRP and the YAWF are attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY

On July 16, 1963, a source stated that the National Renaissance Party (NRP) is an anti-semitic, anti-Christian, anti-Negro, and neo-Fascist organization, with activities generally confined to the New York City area. It was founded in 1949, by James H. Madole, who is in complete control of the party. The party's main function is distribution of the National Renaissance Bulletin on a bi-monthly basis and distribution of pro-Arab literature obtained from official Arab establishments in New York City.

The source further stated that the headquarters for the NRP is located in the residence of James H. Madole at 10 West 90th Street, New York City.

The Un-American Activities Committee of the United States House of Representatives in a Preliminary Report dated December 17, 1954, stated NRP activities and propaganda are clearly subversive and un-American.

On July 30, 1964, Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that all activities of the NRP have ceased and apparently will not resume for some time since James H. Madole is presently serving a two year sentence imposed on him on July 16, 1964, on a charge of riot.

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1. APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM
Formerly known as Anti-Fascist
Youth Committee

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on May 13, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 1703, Grand Central Station, New York, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, for administrative activities.

2. APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpertation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rereport of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 10/30/64, at New York.

An index is being prepared for referenced report and will be submitted upon completion.

cc-80 (RB

REC- 56

100-442529-315

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(42)

16 NOV 21 1964

JCS:rmv
(3)

EX- 117

PHILLIPS
INTL. SEC.

69 NOV 9 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C
b7D

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	NEW YORK	10/30/64	9/8/64 - 10/30/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
DONALD E. WALLER	skw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from confidential informants and sources identified below, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in the identification of informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
MP T-1 is	
MP T-2 is	
MP T-3 is	

Orally to SA [redacted] instant report, 10/26/64

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10 - ICC in 808 RB
Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

1 - New York (RM)

2 - Minneapolis (100-13148)

100-442529-316

REC-23

EX-112

16 NOV 5 1964

COPIES DESTROYED
928 SEP 8 1972

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AAGs Yeagley, Marshall, Secret Service,			
REQUEST RECD.		ONE, OST, G-2		
DATE FWD.	11/17/64			
HOW FWD.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14, 0-4d, 0-74, 0-14R			
BY	RCP/Bem			

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

61 NOV 30 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
MP T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-5 is	Orally to SA [redacted] instant report, 10/21/64
MP T-6 is	Orally to SA [redacted] instant report, 10/21/64
MP T-7 is	[redacted]
MP T-8 is	

Documentation of [redacted]

Documentation of [redacted]

MP T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-10 is [redacted]	
MP T-11 is [redacted]	Documentation of [redacted]
MP T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office since New York covers the national CP headquarters as well as the national headquarters for the SWP.

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities under the above case caption, it being noted that the next quarterly report is to be submitted to reach the Bureau by February 1, 1965.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-19-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: DONALD E. WALLER
Date: 10/30/64

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Office File No.: Minneapolis 100-13148

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Minnesota-Dakotas District, CP, USA, leadership and Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) leadership have issued no directives regarding civil rights on Negro movement. Individual members of TCB-SWP participate in activities of Twin Cities chapter of Congress of Racial Equality and local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on own initiative and not at group's directive.

- P* -

DETAILS:

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) The Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDD, CP) includes the states of Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

There have been no known directives or policy statements handed down by the national leaders of the CP, USA placed in effect among the CP clubs in this district. National CP leaders, who have visited in this area during the past two years, have not advocated a particular course of action in regard to the civil rights or Negro movement in this district.

MP T-1 on October 28, 1964
MP T-2 on October 28, 1964
MP T-3 on October 26, 1964
MP T-4 on October 30, 1964

2) During the past two years District Committee meetings of the MDD, CP have been held on a regular basis and there has been no significant activity on the part of members of the MDD, CP as an organization in the civil rights or Negro movement. No firm policy has ever been established on a local or district level. There is no evidence that the CP in this district has in any way influenced any significant activity in the metropolitan Twin Cities area during the past several years, although at a meeting of the District Board of the MDD, CP held as recently as October 26, 1964, a discussion of the civil rights movement was on the agenda, and it was concluded that perhaps in a few weeks the CP should begin to take a more active part in racial and civil rights matters in this area.

MP T-1 on October 28, 1964

No policy statements as such have been issued at district meetings of the MDD, CP and CP clubs in the Twin Cities area as well as rural Minnesota. District leaders have not been known to issue statements of policy regarding infiltration of racial groups in this district and no firm policy has been set out by the leadership as far as the civil rights issue is concerned.

MP T-3 on October 26, 1964
MP T-4 on October 30, 1964
MP T-5 on October 21, 1964
MP T-6 on October 21, 1964

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[redacted] advised Special Agent WILLIAM P. EFFERTZ on October 21, 1964, that he has no information to indicate that the CP as an organization or individuals having CP affiliation exert any real influence or control in any of the local Negro organizations in the Twin Cities area.

[redacted] advised on October 21, 1964, that he has no information which would show that the CP members in this area or the CP as an organization exercises any degree of control in the local branch of the NAACP.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1) and 2) Comments under this section relate to activities of the Socialist Workers Party, Twin Cities Branch, (TCB-SWP), a characterization of which appears in the appendix attached hereto.

The local TCB-SWP currently and for a number of years has not as an organization promoted or organized any activities which have been directed toward gaining influence or control in any of the local racial organizations. No policy directives have been instituted by the national headquarters of the SWP in the TCB.

MP T-7 on October 21, 1964
MP T-8 on October 21, 1964
MP T-9 on October 28, 1964
MP T-10 on October 28, 1964

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) MARCH ON WASHINGTON, AUGUST 28, 1963

1) ROSE RENAUD, Secretary, MDD, CP, and [redacted] a member of the [redacted], CP, in August, 1963, urged participation in the March on Washington, a demonstration in connection with civil rights legislation , by CP leaders. A group of substantial citizens in the community organized a local delegation to participate in this demonstration and as a result of extreme vigilance on the part of those persons in charge arranging transportation, those individuals, including ROSE RENAUD, who were suspected of being or known to be CP members, were not afforded passage with the official delegation from the Twin Cities. ROSE RENAUD and another CP member attempted to accompany the Minneapolis delegation, however, they were not permitted to attend as legal delegates. RENAUD attended the demonstration by traveling to Washington, D.C. on her own, apart from the official delegation and had no actual association with the groups from the Twin Cities while in Washington, D.C. Although the CP, on behalf of a few individual members, expressed interest in this delegation, they exercised no influence or control whatsoever in deciding what delegates were to attend or what activities, if any, were to be participated in while in Washington, D.C.

MP T-1 on October 28, 1964

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NAACP

1) The CP as an organization has made absolutely no effort to influence the NAACP in this area since this organization for the most part is composed of a number of sophisticated people, both Negro and white, who would object very strenously to any attempt at Communist infiltration.

MP T-1 on October 28, 1964

2) On an individual basis, not by Party directive, several members of the TCB-SWP participate in the activities of the NAACP in the Twin Cities area and hold membership but are not officers. Their membership in this organization is

b6
b7C

for the most part a personal matter with each individual, and they are not involved in this activity because of any known directive from the TCB-SWP. They are in no way attempting to gain control of the group under orders of the TCB-SWP and hold no positions of influence. Those TCB-SWP members who are known to belong to the NAACP include [redacted]

MP T-9 on October 28, 1964
MP T-10 on October 28, 1964

Socialist Workers Party

The following members of the TCB-SWP are known to hold membership in the NAACP on an individual basis not under direction of the local branch of the SWP and are not known to hold any positions of influence or control:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

MINN

[redacted]

MP T-7 on October 21, 1964
MP T-8 on October 21, 1964

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

1) CORE, as an organization, is known to be completely off limits for members of the MDD, CP because there are, among members of this club, a number of individuals believed to have Socialist or Trotskyite leanings. The MDD, CP leadership specifically feels that as long as individuals [redacted] are believed to have effective influence in CORE, the CP members could make no progress in any attempt to infiltrate that organization.

MP T-1 on October 28, 1964

[redacted] in May, 1962, was a member of the [redacted]

MP T-8 in May, 1962

The MFPCC is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

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In January, 1959, [redacted] was identified as a then current member of the American Socialist Club at the [redacted]

MP T-11 in January, 1959

A characterization of the American Socialist Club is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

In September, 1963, [redacted] attended a meeting at the headquarters of the TCB-SWP in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the stated purpose of which was to protest the threat to civil liberties by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

MP T-7 on September 14, 1963

2) Since late 1963 several members of the TCB-SWP have shown interest in working toward the organization of a CORE chapter in the Twin Cities area. [redacted] and [redacted] are known to have been so inclined, however, neither individual is known to have been accepted into the CORE group as far as any significant position of leadership. They have, therefore, been unable to exert any real control or influence in the group and are, for the most part, nominal members thereof.

Socialist Workers Party

MP T-7 on October 21, 1964
MP T-8 on October 21, 1964
MP T-9 on October 28, 1964
MP T-10 on October 28, 1964

[redacted] of [redacted], during 1964 has been engaged in doing [redacted] organization work for the TCB-SWP [redacted]

MP T-8 on October 12, 1964

At a meeting of the TCB-SWP held [redacted] in Minneapolis, Minnesota, it was announced [redacted] individuals, then members of the TCB-SWP, were members of a group organizing

MP 100-13148

MINN

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

a Twin Cities chapter of CORE. These individuals included

[redacted]

b6
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MP T-10 on September 16, 1963

An article appearing in the October 17, 1963, issue of the "Minneapolis Spokesman" identified Mr. JAMES WILLIS, attorney at law, as the chairman of the Twin Cities chapter of CORE, elected at the first election of the officially constituted group held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 13, 1963. WILLIS was identified in the article as a graduate of McKinley Law School, Canton, Ohio, who came to Minneapolis from Massilon, Ohio, in 1957; was formerly a member of the staff of the Clerk of Hennepin County District Court; and a member of the Minnesota State Bar since 1959.

This article identified HERSCHEL KAMINSKY, 822 Seventh Street Southeast, Minneapolis, as having been elected to position of trustee in the Twin Cities chapter of CORE.

[redacted] on October 20, 1963, was identified as a member of the [redacted] Twin Cities Chapter of CORE.

[redacted] was identified as a member of the [redacted] of this group.

MP T-12 on October 25, 1963.

An article appearing in the "Minneapolis Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, dated February 3, 1964, captioned, "Policy Disputed--20 Twin Cities CORE Members Walk Out," revealed that at a meeting of the group held Sunday evening, February 2, 1964, about twenty members described as almost half the group's active membership disassociated themselves from the civil rights organization. Included in the walkout were the group's Vice Chairman, ROBERT L. WYNN, JR.; the Treasurer, Secretary and two trustees. The article quotes WYNN as stating the mass withdrawal was in protest of what he called, failure of the local group to conform to the philosophy of the national CORE organization.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The article further reflects that an immediate factor in the walkout was a disagreement of how the group should proceed in dealing with the Minneapolis school board in connection with alleged discrimination in teacher hiring practices.

The article further revealed that the local chapter's application for a charter from the national organization of CORE was pending and that the walkout group would ask the national organization to "defer action for the time being" on the application.

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b7C

At a meeting of the TCB-SWP held February 12, 1964, [redacted] reported to the membership that [redacted] appeared before the Minneapolis School Board meeting held during the previous week wearing black arm bands as requested by CORE. This group was protesting the discrimination by the school board in the case involving the application for employment and hiring of three Negro teachers.

MP T-8 on February 20, 1964

At this same meeting of the TCB-SWP, February 12, 1964 [redacted] reported to the membership that no action would be taken at the time by members of the TCB-SWP in regard to CORE other than to attend meetings and report to the membership of the TCB-SWP.

Congress of Racial Equality

MP T-10 on February 20, 1964

On September 3, 1964, [redacted] advised that this group has not as yet been recognized with a charter from the national organization; that the organization as such and its leadership are opposed to any Communist influence within the organization; for example, the membership of [redacted] in the group [redacted] when it was learned [redacted] was a Socialist. [redacted] advised that every possible effort is being made to keep those individuals suspected of having Socialist leanings or Communist leanings from assuming positions of influence or leadership in the organization.

(1)

MP 100-13148

APPENDIX

TWIN CITIES BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on various dates between June and October, 1960, that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) is an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A second source advised on May 13, 1964, that the TCB-SWP was formed on August 21, 1955, through the merging of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. This merger was effected with the approval and under the direction of the national office of the SWP.

At present, the TCB-SWP is fully organized and operates in headquarters located in Room 240 at 704 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The TCB-SWP follows and attempts to implement the aims and purposes of the national organization of the SWP.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

MP 100-13148

APPENDIX

MINNESOTA FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the Minnesota Fair Play for Cuba Committee (MFPCC) was organized at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 12, 1961, through the election of officers at a meeting held at 1425 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This source stated on May 10, 1962, that the President and Treasurer of the MFPCC are both Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members. Through these officers the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) exercises complete control over the committee.

This source stated on May 10, 1962, that although the MFPCC is fully organized, it is at present dormant with no plans for reactivation.

A second source advised on May 29, 1962, that the purpose of the MFPCC is to disseminate information favorable to Cuba as furnished by the national organization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) to which the MFPCC is tied.

This source advised on May 23, 1963, that the MFPCC has not been operational or effective for some time. At present the organization is defunct.

A third source advised on various dates between June and October, 1960, that the TCB-SWP is an affiliate of the SWP.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN SOCIALIST CLUBS, formerly known as the Socialist Union of America

A source, on November 8, 1954, advised the Socialist Union of America (SUA) was formed by a minority group which broke away from the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) primarily because the minority group believed the SWP should enter the Communist Party (CP) and other left-wing groups with the intention of swinging those groups "right or left," thereby making a revolution possible in a shorter time. The SUA was formally organized at the Midwest Founding Conference held November 21, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan.

A second source, on May 4, 1959, advised that during a conference of the SUA held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 1 and 2, 1957, the SUA was dissolved and the American Socialist Clubs (ASC) was organized as its successor.

The conference adopted a statement of purpose indicating its objectives were the education and organization of new socialist forces to prepare the way for building a new movement of democratic socialism in the United States and to support its monthly magazine, the "American Socialist" (AS), as a prime force in such education.

A third source advised on November 24, 1959, that at an ASC meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, in November, 1959, it was decided to abolish the ASC and discontinue publishing the AS.

A fourth source advised on January 5, 1960, that the office of the ASC located at 857 Broadway, New York 3, New York, was closed as of December 31, 1959.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

MP 100-13148

APPENDIX

"AMERICAN SOCIALIST"

A source, on May 4, 1959, advised that the "American Socialist" (AS) was a monthly magazine which was controlled by the Socialist Union of America (SUA) from January, 1954, to June, 1957, and had been controlled by the American Socialist Clubs (ASC) since July, 1957.

A second source advised on November 24, 1959, that at an ASC meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, in November, 1959, it was decided to abolish the ASC and discontinue publishing the AS.

The December, 1959, issue of the AS contained an editorial announcing that it was the last issue of the magazine.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

October 30, 1964

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of Special Agent DONALD E. WALLER dated and captioned as above at Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

COPIES DESTROYED
SEP 8 1972

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/64

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

RE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

In accordance with instructions set out in referenced Bureau letter, the Houston Office has thoroughly reviewed all files pertaining to investigation of the CP, USA, and all pertinent files in the racial matter classification. As a result of this file review, it has been determined there has been no activity in the territory covered by the Houston Office during the period 1/1/63 to 11/1/64 which falls within the criteria set out in referenced Bureau letter.

As a general summary of the situation within the Houston territory, it is pointed out the Communist Party (CP) has been virtually inactive in the Houston territory since 1959. There have been no CP club meetings held in Houston since 1959, although state leaders have held three or four meetings of the CP State Committee at Houston subsequent to 1959 in an unsuccessful effort to stimulate interest at Houston.

There are presently [redacted] individuals carried as bona fide CP members at Houston, and their activities have been limited to receiving literature and maintaining infrequent personal contacts with CP members [redacted] individuals, [redacted] discloses no indication they have attempted to inject themselves in or otherwise participate in any racial activities. On the contrary [redacted]

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b7D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Houston

ED:yk
(4)

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 11/5/64
by STP:dsj

EX-117 C-64

100-442529-317

3 NOV 2 1964

INV. SEC.

68 NOV 6 1964

Review of pertinent files in the racial matters field likewise discloses there have been no racial incidents or threats of violence in the Houston territory during the above period. Racial integration of schools, public accommodations and public facilities has progressed quietly in the Houston territory without any difficulties. No Klan or hate type groups have succeeded in establishing organizations in the Houston territory.

Accordingly, an investigative report is not being submitted by the Houston Office, in accordance with the instructions set out in referenced Bureau letter. In the event any pertinent information of interest to this program is developed in the future the Bureau will be promptly advised and pertinent information will be included in the next quarterly communication.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 318 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReNY AT 10/23/64, and previous airtels concerning travel of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., in connection with the forthcoming election.

For the information of the Bureau and Atlanta, an article appearing in the Baltimore Afro-American of October 27, 1964, sets out that KING will speak in Baltimore, October 31, 1964, at a Saturday afternoon "Get Out The Vote" rally. This article notes this is the only East Coast appearance of KING in his nationwide pre-election tour. He is scheduled to speak at 1:30 p.m. at the Masonic Temple located at 1307 N. Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

cc 908RB

(4) - Bureau (cc 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
REGIS. MAIL
2 - Atlanta (cc 100-5568 MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
REGIS. MAIL
2 - Baltimore (cc 157-871)

MEG:ers
(8)

100-442529-319

REC-21

14 OCT 30 1964

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

CC-WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 NOV 10

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)(P)

SUBJECT CIRM

Rebulet to all offices 8/28/64.

Los Angeles unable to meet deadline of 11/1/64 due to dictation requirements of inspection staff presently in Los Angeles. Every possible effort is being made to expedite report which will reach Bureau on or before Friday, November 6, 1964.

OK

100-442529-320

C. O. WICK

REC-21

6 NOV 2 1964

cc-108RB

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

DJK:dmz
(5)

69 NOV 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

11/2/64

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

b6
b7C

ReATrad to Bureau and New York 10/30/64 which reported that plans were under way for a meeting to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, some weekend soon which will be attended by Martin Luther King, Jr., [redacted] and an individual referred to as "our mutual friend." The latter individual will likely be Stanley David Levison as Levison is frequently referred to in such terms by [redacted] and King.

Bearing in mind the extreme importance of gathering factual information concerning the King-Levison relationship, recipient offices should be extremely alert to all available information concerning any forthcoming meeting between King and [redacted] which might also be attended by Levison. New York should initiate appropriate discreet spot checks of [redacted] and Levison for the next few weekends and for a day or two preceding the weekends.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this matter.

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:gem
(8) gem

100-442529-321

REC-21

19 NOV 3 1964

MAILED 5
NOV 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/79 BY 9803
RDD/DP

4 NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 322 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

11/2/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel 10/19/64, copies to New York, captioned as above as well as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. Enclosed was a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which reported on a possible meeting by King with his advisors in New York City. The dates of 11/4 and 5/64 were indicated for the meeting.

ReBuairtel 10/21/64, above caption, which made reference to the prior Atlanta airtel of 10/19/64 and set out instructions for the coverage of the indicated meeting which was originally reported in terms of a meeting of a "Research Committee."

ReATairtel 10/29/64, copies to New York, which enclosed a LHM of same date, above caption. It was reported that the "Research Committee" meeting had been changed from December 4, 1964, to December 5, 1964, in accordance with the request of King.

Atlanta should immediately recheck available information from sources involved and by return airtel advise whether or not the months given were correctly reported inasmuch as the original reference was to the month of November and the most recent reference is to the month of December.

Recipient offices should bear in mind the instructions contained in the Buairtel of 10/21/64 whether the meeting is in November or December. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments relating to this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:gem
(6)

REC-21 100-442529-323

MAILED 8
NOV 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

EX 110

19 NOV 3 1964

NOV 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/64

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

BUDED: 11/1/64

Re Bureau letter entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY - C" dated 8/28/64.

All pertinent files in the Albuquerque Office have been reviewed, and no indications noted of any Communist influence in the racial movement in the State of New Mexico during the period 1/1/63 to date. The State of New Mexico has been practically void of any racial problems during this period and all action taken in this field appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

[redacted] on 10/19/64, [redacted] and [redacted] on 9/14/64, individually advised in their opinions there is no CP, USA organization currently operating in the State of New Mexico. These informants further stated that no CP, USA organization on a club or state level has operated in the State of New Mexico since the latter part of the 1950's. b7D

[redacted] on 2/27/61 advised that to [redacted] knowledge there was no CP, USA organization then operating in the State of New Mexico. [redacted] has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past. The other informants mentioned above have furnished reliable information in the past.

Informants of other offices have furnished information in the past reflecting there has not been a CP, USA organization operating in the State of New Mexico since the late 1950's.

Albuquerque informants have been alerted to immediately report to Albuquerque Office any and all information coming to their attention concerning the possible influence by Communists in the racial movement in the State of New Mexico.

(2) - Bureau (RAM)
2 - Albuquerque
RJW:mls

Copy to N.Y. REC-21 100-442529-324
by routing slip for EX-100
☑ info ☐ action
date 11/3/64
by SEP P.C.J.

18 NOV 5 1964

INTERNAL SEC.

NOV 10 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

yellow Lt 808 NB

Based on the above, it would appear there is no CP, USA organization currently operating in the State of New Mexico, and accordingly it follows there can be no infiltration by the CP, USA directed toward the racial movement in this state. [redacted] on 10/19/64 and [redacted] and [redacted] on 9/14/64, individually advised the CP, USA members, as well as those in sympathy with the CP, USA, reside in widely separated areas throughout the State of New Mexico. According to these informants, these individuals have no consistent policies as to racial matters, and in view of their widely separated residential areas, have little influence in any groups in the State of New Mexico. b7D

Based upon a review of Albuquerque files, there are no known chapters of splinter and off-shoot groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Party, and the like, operating in the State of New Mexico.

This matter will be given preferred, continuous attention and all practical investigation will be conducted in order to exploit any possible Communist influence in the racial movement in the State of New Mexico.

Albuquerque's file review and investigation of captioned matter are completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

REC-21

DATE: 10/28/64

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlet to the Bureau, 9/22/64.

With respect to the NAACP, the NYO, under Cominfil of the NAACP, has submitted to the Bureau the principal national officers and members of the Board of Directors on a continuing basis. Current letterhead memoranda have been submitted and therefore no further submission is being made with this letter.

The NYO has not received [redacted] b7E any literature from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) which shows the identities of the officers of this organization. [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

AC 88 RB

2- Bureau (RM)
2- Albany (RM)
2- Atlanta (RM)
2- Boston (RM)
2- Charlotte (RM)
2- Cleveland (RM)
2- Chicago (RM)
2- Dallas (RM)
2- Denver (RM)
2- Detroit (RM)
2- Louisville (RM)
2- Miami (RM)
2- Newark (RM)
2- New Orleans (RM)
2- St. Louis (RM)
2- San Diego (RM)
2- San Francisco (RM)
1- New York (157-1223)(CORE)(42)
1- New York

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b7C

100-442529-325

EX-112 REC-21

11-4

1 1964

JFO:mmd
(36)

NOV 10 1964

INT.-SEC.

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] This information was [redacted] b6

[redacted] compiled by CORE [redacted] b7C

[redacted] and is as follows:

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

JAMES FARMER

165 Park Row
New York 38, NY
Area Code 212 BE 3-0536

REGIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN

[redacted]

[redacted]

For the information of receiving offices, the Bureau has advised that these names should be furnished to the Bureau and interested offices so that appropriate checks of Bureau files can be made.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/64

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
00 - JACKSONVILLE

Reurlet to Albany, 8/28/64, captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS - C."

The files of the Jacksonville Office contain no information indicating any communist influence in racial matters.

It is to be noted that there is no known Communist Party organizer and no Communist Party or subversive type activities in the area covered by the Jacksonville Office.

Ltr to Jacksonville 11/10/64 STP/lrd

cc 1808 RB

(2) Bureau (RM)
1 - Jacksonville
HDS:sla
(3)

REC-21 100-442529-326

1 NOV 4 1964

EX 110

INT. SEC.

NOV 10 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/64

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(ALBANY DIVISION)
IS - C

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b7D

(00: NY)

Reference is made to report of SA [redacted] dated [redacted] and captioned as above, copies of which are enclosed.

The characterization of [redacted] utilized in the enclosed report and attibuted to [redacted] was set out in LHM dated 3/4/64 at New York, NY, furnished to the Bureau, NY and Albany by NY airtel of the same date entitled "MARCH ON ALBANY, 3/10/64, RM" (NY file 157-1069).

The source for the characterization of [redacted] was not set out in re airtel and cannot be identified in Albany indices.

NY is requested to advise the Bureau, Boston, Buffalo and Albany of the identity of [redacted] in the enclosed report so that this source can be inserted in the copies of report.

Cc 8 DRB.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-327

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 4)(RM)
1 - Albany

REC-21 3 NOV 4 1964

See NY ltr 11/6/64

ETB:bal
(7)

INDEXED

68 NOV 20 1964

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041) OCT 28 1964

SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
IS-PLM

Re NY teletype to the Bureau 10/10/64, captioned "CIRM, IS-C; IS-PLM".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM concerning a meeting sponsored by the PLM [redacted] at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, NYC.

The confidential sources mentioned in the LHM are mentioned as follows:

[redacted]

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b7C
b7D

This memorandum is marked "Confidential" in order to protect the identity of [redacted] and such source as well as sources utilized in the characterization of the PLM could result in identification of the sources of continuing value and impair future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1-100-442529 (CIRM)
1-New York (100-163735) (CIRM)
1-New York [redacted] b6 b7C
1-New York
1-New York
1-New York
1-New York

JJR:far
(9)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 2 1964

60 NOV 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-1

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-19-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 28,1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

New York 100-147372
Bureau 100-437041

Progressive Labor Movement

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 10, 1964, that a rally sponsored by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was held on that date at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City between 4:45 PM and 6:00 PM.

The theme of the rally was "Free The Harlem Six" a reference to six Harlem individuals recently arrested by the New York City Police Department for murder.

The source advised that there were four speakers at this rally the first of whom was William Epton.

Epton stated he wanted everyone to know that he believed in revolution and the overthrow of the government. According to Epton, this is the only way the black people can be free since the United States Government is the oppressor. Epton said there were six youths who were picked up for murder on 125th Street, New York City; taken to the police station and beaten. Epton further stated that these six youths are now in the Brooklyn House of Detention and the District Attorney won't let them have their own defense council, but instead has appointed their council for defense.

Epton further stated that the Harlem Defense Council was glad to be back on the street once again.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be dsitributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~ (U)
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

Progressive Labor Movement

Epton stated that "we" are going to start a rent strike committee and wage war against the slum landlords.

The source advised that the next speaker was Dave Douglas who stated that there is going to be less jobs, therefore, more unemployment which will cause the people to either join the Army or turn to the bars and start drinking or may even end up taking dope. Douglas stated that dope is not a habit. It is like any other disease which could be cured by a medicine. According to Douglas the government knows about this medicine but won't let it be used.

The source advised that the other speakers were Bill McAdoo and Les Edmonds. Edmonds represented the Freedom Now Party.

The source advised that all of the above in their talks spoke about the political situation saying that President Johnson, Goldwater, John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy are Fascists. They also stated that there is no choice for President as both Johnson and Goldwater are Fascists.

The speakers also stated that in regard to Robert F. Kennedy, he did not do anything when he was Attorney General nor did he do anything for the people in Birmingham, Alabama.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished substantially the same information as above and added that Bill Epton stated that his arrest in New York City was illegal and that this was the first time in two months that he had been allowed to speak in Harlem.

The second source further advised that in regard to Dave Douglas, Douglas stated that the United States was wrong in Cuba and Viet Nam. Douglas also defended Bill Epton and stated that Epton's arrest was illegal.

Progressive Labor Movement

The second source also stated that Bill Mc Adoo in his talk stated that the arrest of the Harlem six as well as the arrest of Bill Epton was illegal and the people in Harlem were fighting the Mayor and the police and further that Harlem should be under black control.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 12, 1964, that a meeting of the PLM had been held on October 10, 1964, at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City and furnished substantially the same information in regard to the meeting as that furnished by the first and second sources.

A characterization of the PLM is attached hereto.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 4, 1961, advised that as of November, 1961 [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Communist Party. b6 b7C

The fourth source also advised on November 16, 1962, that [redacted] becoming active in the PLM.

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 8, 1961 that [redacted] was known to be a member of the [redacted] Communist Party.

Progressive Labor Movement

David Douglas identified himself as a member of the Harlem Progressive Labor Club during a speech he made on August 6, 1964, at a PLM demonstration at 100th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

A sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 29, 1964, that the Harlem Defense Council was formed by the PLM in New York City as a front organization with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM.

The source used in characterization of the PLM attached hereto have furnished reliable information in the past.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY,
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a frame-work for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces; expand and improve political activities; win additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism; develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party; and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962; Page Ten, Column Three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, from the Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963, that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963, that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports, and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor

2. APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT,
"PROGRESSIVE LABOR"

Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964, to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called, "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

FBI MOBILE

10-22 AM CST URGENT 11-3-64 HRT

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

FROM MOBILE 100-10-F 1P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 3 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM.

REMOTELS NOVEMBER TWO, LAST.

DETECTIVE [redacted] ADVISED THIS MORNING THAT [redacted] ADVISED THAT NO FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS ARE PLANNED AT MONTGOMERY. THE ADULTS ARRESTED ARE STILL IN JAIL IN LIEU OF BOND, AND MOST OF JUVENILES WHO ARE CHARGED WITH TRUANCY HAVE BEEN RELEASED TO PARENTS. [redacted] SAID THE AGE OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS RANGED FROM [redacted] TO [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

AT MOBILE, CAPTAIN [redacted], MOBILE PD, ADVISED THE SCHOOL BOYCOTT FOR TODAY NOT BELIEVED TO BE EFFECTIVE. NEWS SOURCE REPORTED ATTENDANCE AT ALL NEGRO SCHOOLS REPORTED AS NORMAL TODAY.

b6
b7C

UNLESS INFORMATION IS RECEIVED THAT THE MOBILE SCHOOL BOYCOTT IS ACTUALLY EFFECTIVE, NO FURTHER TELETYPE WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU TODAY, BUT INFORMATION WILL BE INCLUDED IN LHM BEING SUBMITTED TODAY. P

END

WA ELR

FBI WASH DC

AT MRB

FBI (ATL) NOV 10 1964

BEP! P@

100-442529-328

REC-21

10 NOV 4 1964

EX-100

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) C.

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

BUDED: 11/1/64

Re Bureau letter to all offices, 8/28/64.

The Springfield Division is not in possession of information reportable under the above caption.

2 - Bureau (100-442529)
1 - Springfield (100-10317)

WCR:ksw
(3)

100-442529-329

REC-21

4

5 NOV 9 1964

Copy to N.Y.
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 11/3/64
by SAC PIC-C

INT SEC

61 NOV 10 1964
325

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

100-434819.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-434819)

DATE: 10/28/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-144189)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS-C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

On [redacted] made available [redacted]

[redacted] Included was [redacted]

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a LHM setting forth information contained [redacted]

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

3 Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-434819) (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES)
1 - New York (100-144189) (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-330

REC-44

EX-103

JFO:gmd
(5)

1-cc State
2-cc Legat Ottawa
2-cc Legat London
1-cc [redacted]

1 XEROX
NOV 5 1964

NOV 29 1964

b7E

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~;
~~DEPT~~: (ISD; ~~CRD~~, RAO - XEROX)
DATE FORWD: 10-20-64
HOW FORWD: R/S
BY: TPR:tab
1-cc ~~FBI~~ & 1-XEROX LHM

NOV 10 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C

Records- Place cc in [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-19-2015

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

New York, New York
October 28, 1964

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

A confidential source recently furnished information reflecting [redacted] "Freedomways" magazine had issued [redacted] copies of the Spring, 1964, issue of the magazine as indicated: b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

The source, on October 27, 1963, furnished information that [redacted] was affiliated with [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

2 XEROX
NOV 5 1964

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-338

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the magazine "Freedomways", is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

New York, New York
October 28, 1964

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Character Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

Reference New York letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/64

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10F)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

The Mobile Office has no pertinent information to report in captioned matter, and accordingly, no report is being submitted. It is noted that the only CP group which has been active in recent years in this Division has been at Montgomery, Alabama, where a CP group of 3 Negroes was in existence until the death of two of them in 1962. The remaining member is an 85 year old Negro male who is unemployed and inactive.

The CP group, when active at Montgomery, took no part in the racial matters there.

REGISTERED

(2) - Bureau
2 - Mobile
JTB:pei
(4)

Copy to U.S.
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 11/3/64
by SEP:CX

REC-44 100-442529-331

EX-102

10 NOV 2 1964

ALL SEC.

NOV 10 1964

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI MOBILE

12-30 PM CST URGENT 11-2-64 FLK

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM MOBILE /100-10-F/ 2P

CIRM.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO ATLANTA, ETAL, OCTOBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, AND BUREAU TEL OCTOBER THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR.

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY THAT HE UNDERSTANDS A SMALL NUMBER OF NEGROES WILL PICKET ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING PROBABLY NOVEMBER THREE, SIXTYFOUR, TIME OF DAY NOT KNOWN. HE DID NOT RULE OUT POSSIBILITY THAT PICKETING WOULD TAKE PLACE NOVEMBER TWO, SIXTYFOUR, BUT BELIEVED IT WOULD BE NOVEMBER THREE, SIXTYFOUR, TO PROTEST ALLEGED UNFAIR METHODS OF PREVENTING NEGROES FROM REGISTERING AND VOTING IN ALABAMA AS WELL AS PROTESTING INABILITY OF ALABAMA CITIZENS TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON. [redacted] STATES PICKETS WILL BE PREPARED TO GO TO JAIL AND STAY AS LONG AS NECESSARY AND THEY WILL REFUSE TO MAKE BOND. HE STATED THIS PROJECT IS SPONSORED BY THE ALABAMA AFFILIATES OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

END PAGE ONE

REC-42 100-442529-332

EX-102

10 NOV 4 1964

SEE NOTE

DC-8082B

69 NOV 10 1964

/SCLC/ [redacted] b7D

INFORMATION FURNISHED TO CHIEF OF POLICE EDWARD P. BROWN, NA, MONTGOMERY PD AND TO MAJOR [redacted] NA, b6 b7C ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AT MONTGOMERY.

CAPTAIN [redacted] MOBILE, ALA., POLICE b6 b7C DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THAT THE PROPOSED NEGRO SCHOOL BOYCOTT IN MOBILE, NOVEMBER THREE, SIXTYFOUR, NOT EXPECTED TO BE SUCCESSFUL AND PRESS NOT GIVING ANY PUBLICITY TO SAME.

[redacted] ADVISED b6 b7C b7D THAT RESPONSIBLE MOBILE NEGRO LEADERS OPPOSE SCHOOL BOYCOTT AND HE FEELS IT WILL NOT BE AT ALL EFFECTIVE.

CAPTAIN [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted] TOLD HIM ON NOVEMBER TWO, SIXTYFOUR, THEY WILL [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] DOES NOT FEEL THE MOVEMENT WILL HAVE ANY SUCESS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT COZNIZANT.

AIR MAIL COPY TO BIRMINGHAM.

FBI ATLANTA ADVISED SEPARELY

END WA JMS

FBI WASH DC

TU DISC

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-23-2015

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Bill D. Moyers

Although it was originally expected that the King article would be published before the November 3, 1964, election, this was not accomplished. The October 31, 1964, issue of the "Post" contains an announcement of articles "Coming Soon in the 'Post.'" Listed is "The Negro Movement Cannot be Stopped" by Nobel Peace Prize winner Martin Luther King, Jr.

This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ because most of the information reported is from highly sensitive sources in the racial field such as NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*. They are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could expose the informants and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense. Separate dissemination being made to the military intelligence agencies and Secret Service. (U)

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED) (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/3/80 12/15/88 BY SP4 JRM lm/GAT

Re Atlanta teletype to WFO, Et Al, 10/23/64, and New York airtel to the Bureau, 10/20/64, which concerned a scheduled trip to Los Angeles and other metropolitan cities during the period, 10/23 - 10/31/64, by MARTIN LUTHER KING.

Enclosed are an original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of a public statement by KING while in Los Angeles.

Referenced New York airtel disclosed information was reported KING would be in Los Angeles, Monday, 10/26/64, and was scheduled to arrive in Chicago, on 10/29/64, following a day of rest.

In the absence of Bureau instructions, no investigation was conducted concerning KING during his Los Angeles visit; however, information obtained from news media, logical sources, and informants, will, where pertinent, be furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to New York, Chicago, and Atlanta for information.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(REGISTERED) 100-442529-334
- (1 - 106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(REGISTERED)(Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - Chicago (Info)(Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(Encl. 2)(Info)(REGISTERED)
- (1 - 100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-57229)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)

1 OCT 29 1964

JST:jab
(10)

ENCLOSURE

Letter to WH Liaison Desk, Attn: Mr. Gregory's Message 11/2/64 filed

REC-17 100-442529-334 INDEXED

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 NOV 9 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 11-2-64
HOW FORW: Liaison
BY: [illegible]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 28, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/80 BY SP4 JRM/JJ/GAT
12/15/88

VISIT TO LOS ANGELES BY
REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING,
OCTOBER 26, 1964

On October 26, 1964, the Los Angeles evening "Herald-Examiner", a large daily metropolitan evening newspaper, reported that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would visit Los Angeles as a guest of local civil rights and church groups. A spokesman for sponsoring organizations stated that Dr. King would travel in a motorcade in a person-to-person tour to get out the vote. The article noted that Dr. King's visit was part of a non-partisan, cross-country tour of major urban centers, which Dr. King has undertaken to insure that the large number of citizens who are registered to vote in the coming election turn out at the polls on November 3. The article noted that Dr. King would make a major address at an all-citizens rally at South Park, Los Angeles, at 6:00 P.M. (October 27, 1964).

The Los Angeles "Times", a large daily metropolitan morning newspaper, on October 27, 1964, reported that Dr. King, on Monday, October 26, 1964, stated that civil rights demonstrations will resume after the November 3 election, "in situations that demand them". The article quoted Dr. King as stating, "We did call a moratorium on demonstrations for the campaigns, but naturally after the election, there will be a renewal of demonstrations in situations that demand them as long as the evils are there." The article disclosed Dr. King, recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, arrived at International Airport, Los Angeles (October 26, 1964), and spoke briefly at a press conference. The article stated he was scheduled for a number of personal appearances throughout the Los Angeles area on October 27, 1964, his final appearance being at Los Angeles City College at 3:00 P.M.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX
NOV 5 1964

100-442529-334

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

100-442529

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-116)~~

DATE: 10/27/64

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

(OO: New York)
(BUDED 11/1/64)

ReBulet to Albany and all offices 8/28/64.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the Memphis Division has closed its file entitled "CP, USA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters."

A thorough review has been conducted of all logical racial matter files and Internal Security files on organizations and individuals residing within the territory of the Memphis FBI Division. This review has disclosed no positive information relating to captioned matter, which it is felt should be incorporated in report form. This review goes back to the period beginning 1/1/63.

In view of the negative review, a letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

A copy of this letter is being submitted to the Knoxville Division for information since that division covers a portion of the State of Tennessee.

This office will continue to be alert for information re captioned matter and will incorporate any positive information received in the future in report form.

1cc-808 RB. 1cc-Detroit

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Memphis (1 - 100-4070)
(1 - 100-3950, CP, USA, Negro Question, CIRM)

REC-17 100-442529-335

WHL:gmh
(7)

11-4
1964

66 NOV 10 1964

INT. SEC.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 336 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/2/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 100-442529

DATE: 10/30/64

FROM SAC, NORFOLK 100-5921 (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

OO:NEW YORK

RMS to NF re status 11/2/64

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

A review of the Norfolk files disclosed no info on CIRM which is considered suitable for incorporation in a report.

There are no Negro Communist Party members known to reside in the Norfolk Division; in fact, the present membership of the CP is carried as only one at the present time. The activities of CP in Norfolk has almost been non-existent in the past several years.

The files indicate that in the latter part of [redacted] advised that GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Organizer and District Chairman of Baltimore, Md., instructed [redacted] CP member [redacted] to [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Again on [redacted] reported GEORGE MEYERS urged CP members in Virginia to contact [redacted] and MEYERS said he contacted [redacted]

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b7D

It is to be noted that [redacted] and the matter was RUC'd to WFO on 12/17/63.

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b7C

2-Bureau REGISTERED MAIL
1-Baltimore RM INFO
1-New York RM
1-Richmond RM INFO
1-WFO RM INFO
2-Norfolk

REC-17 100-442529-337
EX 110
6 NOV 1964

LWK:sdh
8

6 NOV 9 1964

In view of the fact there is no known info indicating the CP has exerted influence on racial activities in Norfolk area, no report is being submitted at this time.

Norfolk will remain alert for info bearing on this matter.

Info copies to the following offices for the indicated reasons:

Baltimore - District Headquarters of CP
Richmond - State Headquarters of CP
WFO [redacted] b6 b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI MOBILE

543 PM CST 10/30/64 URGENT CCM

b6
b7C

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM MOBILE (100-10-F) 1P

CIRM.

REATLANTA TELETYPE OCTOBER THIRTY INSTANT.

INDIVIDUAL REFERRED AS [redacted] OF MOBILE IS [redacted] IN MOBILE, WHO IS [redacted] ACTIVE IN MOBILE NEGRO GROUP, MOBILE COUNTY MOVEMENT. [redacted] IS TRYING TO PLAN A BOYCOTT FOR NEGRO [redacted] FOR [redacted] NEXT TO PROTEST INABILITY OF NEGROES TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON. [redacted] AND CAPTAIN [redacted] MOBILE PD, STATE [redacted] NOT EXPECTED TO HAVE SUCESS IN BOYCOTT ATTEMPTS. INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS SET OUT IN LHM SUBMITTED TO BUREAU OCTOBER THIRTY INSTANT CAPTIONED RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE, ALA., BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH FOUR DASH SIX ONE.

END

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

AT [redacted]DS

FBI ATLANTA

TU BOTH AND CLEAR

REC 4 100-442538

EX-103

NOV 4 1964

NOV 10 1964

CC 808RB

FBI WASH DC

X

R

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV

TELETYPE

REC 4

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOUISVLE

737-PM URGENT 11-2-64 A J D

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE (100-4655)

CIRM.

RE ATLANTA RAD TODAY.

LOUISVILLE INDICES NEGATIVE RE COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES IN GOVERNMENT. KY

LOUISVILLE TIMES, DAILY LOUISVILLE, KY. NEWSPAPER, IN TODAY'S ISSUE. CARRIES ARTICLE RE MARTIN LUTHER KING'S DENOUNCEMENT OF REPORTED EFFORT TO WRITE HIS NAME IN AS CANDIDATE. ACCORDING TO ARTICLE, NATHAN JACOBS, PRESIDENT, ILLINOIS BRANCH OF BOZELL AND JACOBS ADVERTISING AGENCY, CHICAGO, ILL., HAD SAID HIS AGENCY HAD PREPARED SPOT RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS OF A QUOTE PRO DASH KING UNQUOTE NATURE AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES IN GOVERNMENT OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE COMMITTEE WAS SIGNED BY THOMAS H. FRAZIER, KY CHAIRMAN, AND OLIVER MILES, SECRETARY, BOTH OF LOUISVILLE, KY. NEWS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT INDIVIDUALS OF SAME NAMES ARE EMPLOYEES OF CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ONE IN THE WORKS DEPT. AND THE OTHER IN THE SANITATION DEPT., BUT NEITHER COULD BE REACHED FOR COMMENTS.

REC 4 100-442529-339

6 NOV 4 1964

END 1

70 NOV 12 1964

CC-908RB

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BASED ON IDENTIFYING INFO AVAILABLE, LOUISVILLE INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted] AND [redacted]

SUBMITTED FOR INFO.

ATLANTA ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

END

WA...SXC

FBI WASH DC

P

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 340 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips
11/4/64

SAC, New York (100-153735)

PERSONAL ATTENTION
SAC DONALD E. RONEY

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Your airtel 10/26/64 "CIRM; Anti-Goldwater Rally Union Square, NYC, 10/25/64, RM," furnished the Bureau copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date. Corrective action was indicated relative to the LHM and by Buairtel 10/27/64 your attention was directed to the specifics relative to corrective action. Two matters were involved. First, the LHM had not been classified and it appeared that it should have been; your reconsideration of the matter of classification was requested. Secondly, the reliability of sources used in the Appendix was not indicated as required; advice was requested as to what should be added to the LHM. It is noted that the LHM was five pages in length.

Your airtel 10/29/64 furnished the Bureau copies of a corrected LHM. A comparison of the corrected LHM with the original one revealed the following changes. The corrected LHM was classified "Confidential" thus necessitating the addition of the classification to each page and the addition of the Group 1 data to page one. A statement was added to page three (last page prior to Appendix) to the effect that the confidential sources utilized in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past. In addition, the penultimate paragraph of page two was changed to indicate that certain information was furnished by [redacted] b7D whose identity need not be concealed. It had originally been reported as information from a confidential source.

It appears to the Bureau that the corrective action indicated in this instance could have been considerably streamlined by advising the Bureau that the confidential data was to be added and that the new statement on page three was to be added. The only page which needed retyping was page two. Therefore, it would not have been necessary to furnish the Bureau ten copies each of four retyped pages as was done.

EX-103

SFP:jad
(5)

NOV 3 2 11 AM 64

REC- 19 [illegible]-34[illegible]

MAILED 6
NOV 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOV 4 1964

NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Also, in the future when submitting retyped pages to replace previously submitted material, new corrections not called for by the Bureau should be specifically brought to the Bureau's attention. This was not done in this instance relative to the information on page two.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of the personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of the communications involved for their future guidance in handling matters of this type.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/64

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA WILBERT H. KEHE, dated 10/29/64, at San Francisco, one copy of which was forwarded air mail and the remaining copies by regular mail.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of FD-323 which should have been attached to rerep.

One copy each of FD-323 being furnished New York, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and Portland for attachment to their copies of rerep. San Francisco is attaching form to its copies.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Seattle (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Portland (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - San Francisco

WHK/jr (#9)
(8)

9 ENCLOSURE

REC- 16

EX-105

100-442529-342

18 NOV 2 1964

INTL SEC.

enclosures have been attached to the 9 San Francisco CIRM reports 12-8-64

68 DEC 2 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-53902

San Francisco, California
October 29, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE, dated as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442058-342

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

F.B.I.

DATE 10/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-43756)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-16147)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA
IS - AFRICA

ReNYteletype captioned CIRM and dated 10/21/64, and Bureau telephone call same date.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the LHM was NY 4092-S*.

The source who characterized [redacted] was [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/5/88 BY 3042 PWT/GAT (81-0802 Garrow/King)

b6
b7C

The files of the NYO fail[illegible] to furnish sufficient information of a subversive nature to characterize [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York (105-43756)
1 - New York

100-442529-343
NOT RECORDED
174 NOV 6 1964

EX-114

JMK:mmb
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F126

68 NOV 16 1964

CARBON COPY

105-43756-57

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 105-16147

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ "C" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, a source who has furnished information of a highly sensitive nature with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infilitration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed essential that this classification be used.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 23, 1964

Bufile 105-43756

~~SECRET~~

Re: American Committee on Africa
Internal Security - Africa

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b7C
b7D

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] that [redacted] and an unidentified woman were in contact [redacted] According to the source [redacted] was told by [redacted] that [redacted] had requested [redacted] about three Africans who are condemned to death. [redacted] they were former members of the African National Congress. [redacted] requested [redacted] contact Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC) and ask him to send the following telegram to the "Honorable C.P. Swart, President of the Republic of South Africa, Pretoria:

"Urgently request Executive Clemency for Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] in the name of humanity and according to the United Nations resolution, June 9, 1964.

Signed "Martin Luther King, Jr.
1964 Nobel Peace Prize
Winner"

According to the source, [redacted] requested [redacted] relay to King that he should release the telegram to the press two days subsequent to the date he sends it. [redacted] said the adverse publicity (of the telegram) might cause the South African Government to reduce the sentence.

In [redacted] was also going to ask Roy Wilkins (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) (NAACP), James Farmer (National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE), and A. Philip Randolph (President of the Negro American Labor Council, NALC) to send telegrams.

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 10/5/88 (81-0802 Gurwitch King)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-343
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Re: American Committee on Africa

(U)

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew [redacted] to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. u

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Selective Directory" of African programs compiled by the United States Department of State and made available on April 13, 1961, lists the ACOA as "A committee of ministers, missionaries, social workers and others interested in influencing American policy toward a greater encouragement of African Nationalism and responsible self government."

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBANY	NEW YORK	10/31/64	9/7/64 - 10/30/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (ALBANY DIVISION)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] b6 b7C — TYPED BY: bal

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Deleted Copy Sent [redacted] b6 b7C
by Letter Dated 9-29-76 kmb
Per FOIPA Request appeal

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	Location
AL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
AL T-2 is	
AL T-3 is	

Characterization of ROBERT THOMPSON

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-344 REC-26

NOV 6 1964

COPIES MADE:
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1 - OSI, Rome, N.Y.
4 - New York (RM)
(1 - G-2, N.Y.)
(1 - ONI, N.Y.)
1 - Boston (RM)
1 - Buffalo (RM)
2 - Albany (100-19249)

COPIES DESTROYED
9 AUG 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AFOSI			Secret Service
Request Recd.				ONI, OSI, G-2
Date Fwd.	11/17/64			
How Fwd.	0-6, 0-6, 0-14i, 0-14d, 0-14n			0-14h
By	WGS/bam			

Notations

[redacted] b6 b7C

1 NOV 30 1964

AL 100-19249

b6
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b7D

Identity of Informant	Location
AL T-3 (cont'd)	
AL T-4 is NY 4212-S*	
AL T-5 is	Characterization of
AL T-6 is	Characterization of
AL T-7 is (NOT USED)	Characterization of
AL T-8 is	
AL T-9 is	Characterization of

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from AL T-1, AL T-2, AL T-3, AL T-4 and AL T-8, whose identities, if revealed to unauthorized sources, would adversely affect the national security interests.

LEAD:

THE ALBANY OFFICE

Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

AL100-19249

BOSTON AND BUFFALO (INFO)

Information copies are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interests in CP activities in this area.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Rome, N.Y.
1 - G-2, N.Y.
1 - ONI, N.Y.

b6
b7C

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 10/31/64

Office: ALBANY, NEW YORK

Field Office File #: 100-19249

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(ALBANY DIVISION)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In July 1963 the Capital District CP Section (CDCP) agreed that the CP had a good chance to work among Negroes because of the Negro struggle for equal rights. However, ROBERT THOMPSON, NY District CP Organizer, was displeased over lack of CP work in the area of civil rights and Negro participation in local activities. In July 1964 a source reported that at various times the CDCP had advocated that CP members should take an active part in the local NAACP; but that no specific plans had ever been formulated or any action taken in this regard by the CP leadership. Data set out re communist influence in March on Albany (MOA), 3/10/64. Sponsoring or supporting organizations for the MOA were the NYS NAACP, Citizens Committee for $1.50 Minimum Wage, NYC Committee for Decent Housing, Congress of Puerto Rican Municipalities, District 65 - Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights and the Congress of Racial Eqality. Demands of the MOA were reported as follows: $1.50 minimum hourly wage law statewide, legalized rent strikes, unemployment insurance for voluntary hospital

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

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workers, state human rights law protection for hospital workers, an end to bias in apprenticeship program, state aid for quality integrated education, no literacy tests for voting, free tuition at city colleges, massive low cost public housing. At the MOA on 3/10/64 3000-3500 demonstrators congregated in Albany, N.Y. Most were from NYC and others represented 34 cities in NYS. The affair was orderly and without incident, lasting from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. It included a rally at a local armory, a street parade to the State Capitol with speeches and interviews with Governor ROCKEFELLER and NYS Legislators. General results of demonstration considered disappointing by spokesman. BAYARD RUSTIN of NYC said the NAACP had asked him to direct and organize the MOA. GILBERTO GERENA VALENTIN, representing the Congress of Puerto Rican Municipalities, was one of the speakers.

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[redacted] said in [redacted] he was [redacted] on [redacted] branch of the NAACP, saying [redacted] On [redacted] he attended a local NAACP meeting. On [redacted] he said he was a member of the Committee on [redacted] On [redacted] he said [redacted] said he did not want to [redacted] said there were people in the NAACP who should be receiving Marxist literature and that a Marxist study group should be organized [redacted]

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

(A) Communist Party (CP), USA

Confidential Informant AL T-1 advised on July 8, 1963 that a meeting of the Capital District Communist Party Section (CDCP) was held on June 28, 1963 at which time those present agreed the CP had a good chance to work among Negroes because of the Negro struggle for equal rights.

On July 31, 1963, Confidential Informant AL T-2 reported that at a meeting of the CDCP on July 28, 1963 ROBERT THOMPSON expressed displeasure over the lack of CP work in the area of civil rights and Negro participation in local activities.

On February 11, 1963, Confidential Informant AL T-3 identified ROBERT THOMPSON as Organizer of the New York District of the CP as of February 1963.

On July 2, 1964, AL T-3 stated that at various times the meetings of the CDCP advocated that CP members should take an active part in the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); however, no specific plans had ever been formulated or action taken regarding this matter by the CP leadership.

II. Communist Tactics

(A) March on Albany, New York (MOA), March 10, 1964

On [redacted] Confidential Informant AL T-4 furnished information indicating that [redacted] contacted BAYARD RUSTIN [redacted] RUSTIN stated the NAACP had asked him to direct and organize the MOA. He said the NAACP wanted him to remain independent and work behind the scenes. b6 b7C NK

Confidential Informant AL T-5 on May 22, 1958 advised [redacted] was a member of the NK

[redacted] of the Young Socialist League (YSL). b6 b7C b7D

A characterization of the YSL appears in the appendix.

On June 22, 1958, Confidential Informant AL T-6 advised that information made available [redacted] that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]

The same source, [redacted] made available a "Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL) letter [redacted]

A characterization of the YPSL appears in the appendix.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contained an article captioned "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". The article stated that in answer to charges Senator STROM THURMOND made, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June 1941.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resistors League,

was one of eight non - communist observers at the CP national convention in 1957.

> The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958.

On February 27, 1964, Confidential Informant AL T-8 furnished a letter of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs(ELF) [redacted] b7D urging each ELF group to send delegates to the MOA. The letter stated the city peoples tenant organizations and the Citizens Committee for $1.50 Minimum Wage in New York State had united for the March. The letter further stated civil rights organizations may join them to lobby for legislation on rent and housing matters; $1.50 minimum wage and an increase in budget for public school education as necessary to achieve public school integration and raise the quality of schools.

> A characterization of the ELF appears in the appendix.

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that on February 9, 1964, a rally was held at the Salem Methodist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the Citizens Committee for a $1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage in New York State. The principal speaker at this rally was A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Chairman of the aforementioned Committee, who stated:

> "I call for a March on Albany to support our demands for a decent minimum wage in New York State. I urge you who are here today and all other socially conscious individuals and organizations in the state to join in this crusade."

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that some of the other speakers at the rally on February 9, 1964 who pledged their support of the March proposal by RANDOLPH were ALEXANDER J. ALLEN, Executive Director of the Urban League; Reverend RICHARD A. WILDEBRAND, President, New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Dr. EUGENE T. REED, President, New York State Conference of the NAACP; CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (RWDSU), and GILBERTO GERENA VALENTIN, President of the Puerto Rican Parade.

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NK NK NK GILBERTO GERENA CPMEMBER

The "New York Herald Tribune", February 17, 1964, page 1, in an article entitled "New March by Puerto Ricans Here" described GILBERTO GERENA VALENTIN as Executive Secretary, National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights.

Confidential Informant AL T-9 advised in February 1953 that [redacted] had been in attendance at a CP meeting held [redacted] in New York City. This source advised [redacted] for the CP of [redacted] but was at odds with certain members of the CP because he felt they were not doing what they could to assist the CP [redacted]

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The "New York Times", February 19, 1964, page 1, in an article concerning boycott demonstrations at New York City public schools stated that GILBERTO GERENA VALENTIN publically denied charge that he had been a communist. He denounced this charge as "irresponsible and without foundation".

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that the MOA was sponsored by the aforementioned Committee; the City-Wide Committee for Decent Housing; District 64, RWDSU; the National Association for Puerto Rican Civil Rights; and the New York State Counnil of NAACP branches. b6 b7C

The director of the March on Albany was identified as BAYARD RUSTIN, who has his headquarters on the 7th floor at 13 Astor Place, New York City, which address houses the RWDSU.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that on March 2, 1964 RUSTIN was interviewed by a representative of the New York City Police Department and stated that it was expected that about 2000 people would arrive in Albany on March 10, 1964 to participate in the MOA. RUSTIN stated that the purpose of the March will be of a non-violent nature, will be to make demands for: 1. a $1.50 minimum hourly wage law statewide. 2. legalizing rent strikes. 3. unemployment insurance for voluntary hospital workers. 4. state human rights law protection for hospital workers. 5. an end to bias in apprenticeship programs. 6. state aid for quality integrated education. 7. no literacy tests for voting. 8. free tuition at city colleges and 9. massive low cost public housing.

Lieutenant [redacted] stated that as of March 4, 1964 the New York City Police Department had estimated that about 1700 people and 500 people by bus and train respectively would arrive in Albany on March 10, 1964 to participate in captioned activity.

On March 4, 1964, [redacted] advised that CORE will participate in the MOA and that he felt an estimated 3000 persons

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would journey to Albany on March 10, 1964 to participate. [redacted] stated that the major portion [redacted] would be from the New York City area but stated that groups from cities throughout New York State, such as Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, would also send representatives to Albany on March 10, 1964.

On March 11, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] New York State Police Headquarters, Albany, advised that demonstration took place in Albany on March 10, 1964 as scheduled. It being noted that on that date the central and western regions of New York State experienced sleet, freezing rain and snow, the demonstrations numbered an estimated 3000 - 3500 persons, according to Lieutenant [redacted] He stated a number of buses of demonstrators coming from Buffalo and Utica, New York turned back because of hazardous road conditions.

[redacted] stated that based on observation of representatives of the New York State Police and the Albany Police Department, it was determined that the demonstrations were orderly and without incident and specifically there were no "sit-ins".

He stated the demonstrators were in the city of Albany from approximately 10:00 AM until the conclusion of their activities at 4:00 PM, when they departed via chartered bus and railroad.

Concerning the demonstration local press stories reported the following information:

Approximately 34 cities in New York State were represented. Most of the demonstrators were from the New York City area.

The MOA was sponsored by the New York State NAACP represented by Dr. EUGENE T. REED, President.

Co-sponsoring organizations and their representatives in the demonstration were identified as follows:

Citizens Committee for $1.50 Minimum Wage - A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Chairman

New York City Committee for Decent Housing - JESSE GRAY, Chairman

Congress of Puerto Rican Municipalities - GILBERTO VALENTIN, President

CORE - JAMES FARMER, Director

District 65, RWDSU - DAVID DIVINGSTON, President

The coordinator for the demonstration was BAYARD RUSTIN, leader of the March on Washington, August 22, 1963.

Demonstrators pressed for approval of these demands:

a $1.50 an hour minimum wage in New York State

legalized rent strikes

unemployment insurance for workers in non-profit hospitals

laws protecting such hospital workers against discrimination

a ban on discrimination in apprenticeship programs

state aid for "quality integrated education"

elimination of literacy tests for voters

free tuition at city colleges

massive low cost public housing

The day's activity included a rally at the National Guard Armory, a street parade to the Capitol with speeches and interviews with Governor ROCKEFELLER and members of the New York State Legislature.

Following a meeting of demonstration leaders with the Governor, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH told newsmen that on the whole the committee was disappointed with the results. He said it was not believed the Governor was fully aware of the extent of the suffering of the Negroes and Puerto Ricans and that his group was unable to impress upon Governor ROCKEFELLER the emergency nature of those problems. He asserted the Governor expressed the belief that the $1.50 minimum wage law would not be passed by the current legislature. RANDOLPH said, however, the Governor showed an interest in extending collective bargaining rights to hospital employees on a statewide basis and to bring such workers under protection of state unemployment and anti-discrimination laws.

RANDOLPH said the Governor seemed friendly toward the idea of improving the quality of integrated education but "took no definite position; said he felt housing problems would be effectively dealt with if present laws were enforced" and indicated he would "look into the matter" of literacy tests.

The Albany, New York daily newspaper "Times Union" of March 11, 1964, page 8, reported one of the most fiery addresses at the rally was given by JESSE GRAY, Chairman of the New York City Committee for Decent Housing who was quoted as stating "while we're being

"studied and X-rayed, rats are eating our children". It was reported GRAY declared that action on housing would be taken if notice was served on landlords that unless conditions are improved rent would not be paid.

GILBERTO VALENTIN reportedly won rounds of applause when he stated "if JESSE GRAY has a rent strike in Harlem, there may be a rent strike in the City of New York". It was further reported that DAVID LIVINGSTON declared that politicians of New York State were offering nothing but "sweet words". He demanded that the Governor recall the legislature after close of the present session to "deal with sweat shop wages".

In his speech before the group this article reported BAYARD RUSTIN declared "we won't win with a one day demonstration alone. Be prepared to come back again and again".

The Albany daily newspaper "Knickerbocker News" issue of March 10, 1964, page 1, also reported on the demonstration at the Capitol on that date. This article stated that in a key note address at the mass rally Dr. EUGENE T. REED in speaking of the injustices suffered by the Negroes and Puerto Ricans declared "we are literally being choked to death by discriminatory practices in every hamlet in America. I submit that what is needed is for Americans of good will to be 'political party' blind when in the voting booths. Since there are good and bad parties, let's reward the good and punish the bad".

This article also referred to a press conference held on the same date by Dr. REED at which he "lashed out" at two recently enacted state laws that give police additional powers of search. The article noted that the bills, called the "Knock Knock" and the "Stop and Frisk" laws, permit police to stop a person

"reasonably" suspected of a crime and execute a special search warrant without notice.

Concerning these laws Dr. REED was reported as stating "they're bad in particular for Negroes and Puerto Ricans but they're bad also for white people. I am going to raise all kinds of hell. We're not going to tolerate any police officer taking our Negro women and frisking them for their own pleasure". It was reported that REED said he believed the laws to be unconstitutional.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations C.P. MEMBER

On January 4, 1963, AL T-3 advised that on [redacted] stated he was [redacted] said [redacted] AL T-3 identified [redacted] as [redacted] CP [redacted]

On May 1, 1963, AL T-3 advised that [redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] NAACP on [redacted]

On May 28, 1963, AL T-3 reported that at a meeting of the [redacted] CP on [redacted] stated he was a member of the [redacted] NAACP.

AL T-2 on July 6, 1964 reported that a meeting of the CDCP was held on [redacted] In a discussion concerning civil rights [redacted] said the local NAACP chapter was not doing enough to support the national NAACP. He said the [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C

He said there were people in the NAACP who should be receiving Marxist literature and a Marxist study group should be organized [redacted]

A P P E N D I X

Young Socialist League;
Young Peoples Socialist League

The March 1, 1954 issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge", published as page 3 of "Labor Action", an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential source [redacted] made available [redacted] which reflected [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On April 9, 1956, another confidential source advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but the ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and the ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action". Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958 issue of "Young Socialist Challenge", which appeared as page 5 of "Labor Action", contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League".

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the SP - Social Democratic Federation.

A P P E N D I X

Emma Lazarus Federation
of Jewish Women's Clubs

"The Jewish Fraternalist" dated October 1947 self identified as the official publication of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) of the International Workers Order (IWO), on page 6, contained an article which reflected that the Emma Lazarus Division (ELD) of the JPFO was to hold its first national convention in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1947, after having been first established at a National Women's Conference called 3 years previously by the JPFO.

The "Morning Freiheit" on January 25, 1951, contained a report of the National Convention of the ELD of the JPFO which took place in New York City on January 20 and 21, 1951. At this convention it was noted that the ELD changed its name to Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) and adopted a new constitution.

On April 25, 1963, a source advised that the ELF is one of several mass organizations comprising the Jewish cultural progressive movement. [redacted] who is a member of the [redacted] is the leading force in the organization, [redacted] is largely made up of communists. b6 b7C

The source stated that the ELF claims to be for peace and interested in protecting the rights of the foreign born. It is against the BEN GURION government of Israel, bomb testing, anti-Semitism, Negro discrimination and the rearmament of West Germany.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The source related that the ELF renders support to and receives support from the "Morning Freiheit" and other Jewish progressive organizations.

The source also stated that the ELF is recognized by the CP, USA as an important progressive national organization of women.

The address of the national office of the ELF is 160 5th Avenue, room 911, New York City.

The IWO and JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

"1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily'. (Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century'.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75)."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-19249

Albany, New York

October 31, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (ALBANY DIVISION)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OK GA TU OPR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 2 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CST

4-20 PM CST URGENT 11-2-64 FLK

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ AND ATLANTA /100-6670/

FROM MOBILE /100-10-F/ 2P

~~CIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REMOTEL TO BUREAU AND ATLANTA TWELVE FIFTEEN PM CST TODAY AND MOBILE TELCON FROM ASAC [redacted] TO BUREAU TODAY. b6 b7C

TWO DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURRED IN FRONT OF STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY, ALA. THIS PM, ONE AT ABOUT ONE THIRTY PM AND SECOND AT ABOUT ONE FORTY PM. DEMONSTRATIONS ORIGINATED AT MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND CONSISTED OF MARCH ON THE CAPITOL TO PROTEST VOTING REGISTRATION PROCEDURES AND INABILITY TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON SINCE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS NOT ON ALABAMA BALLOT. DEMONSTRATORS CARRIED SIGNS READING ~~QUOTE~~ "WE'RE GOING DOWN TO THE GRAVE WITH WALLACE," ~~UNQUOTE~~ AND ~~QUOTE~~ "WE DEMAND THE RIGHT TO VOTE." ~~UNQUOTE~~.

REC 13 100-442529

APPROXIMATELY NINE ADULTS AND THIRTYFONE JUVENILES, ALL NEGROES, WERE ARRESTED. JUVENILES TURNED OVER TO JUVENILE AUTHORITIES OF THE MONTGOMERY PD AND THE NINE ADULTS WERE CHARGED WITH PARADING WITHOUT A PERMIT. BOND HAS BEEN SET AT

Police Department

16 NOV

END PAGE ONE

58 NOV 10 1964

cc: Sullivan

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, BUT AS YET BOND HAS NOT BEEN POSTED FOR ANY OF THEM. AMONG NINE ADULTS, THREE ARE FROM TUSCALOOSA, ALA., ONE FROM UNION SPRINGS, ALA., ONE FROM MIDWAY, ALA., ONE FURNISHED NO ADDRESS, THREE FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THERE ARE PRESENTLY APPROXIMATELY FORTY POLICEMEN ON THE SCENE, BUT NO DEMONSTRATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS.

MONTGOMERY PD ADVISES HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THERE WILL BE NO FUTHER DEMONSTRATIONS THIS DATE. A GROUP IS TO HOLD A MEETING AT THE FRANKLIN ST. BAPTIST CHURCH TONIGHT TO DISCUSS FURTHER ACTIVITY. MONTGOMERY PD IS LEAVING THE SCENE.

END

WA WBS

FBI WASH DC

UNABLE TO REACH ATLANTA SO WILL SEND MESSAGE LATER TO THEM. TU

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11-2-64

We are disseminating information in attached Mobile teletype to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

AJD

1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, WFO (100-43710) 11/5/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCGlet 10/23/64 "Claude Mack Lightfoot, IS - C; ISA, 1950."

For the information of New York and WFO relet reported that on 10/21/64 [redacted] advised that on 10/20/64 Lightfoot met with Henry Winston and two other active members of the Communist Party, USA. They discussed the Party's participation in a civil rights conference to be held in Washington, D. C., during December, 1964. b7D

Recipient offices should remain alert to information concerning such a civil rights conference and any Party participation therein. Through appropriate sources, attempt to develop positive information in this respect. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:jad
(10)

MAILED 8
NOV 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-100
REC-13 100-442529-346

11 NOV 5 1964

56 NOV 13 1964 F126

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 347 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 348 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
11/5/64

1 - S. F. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Detroit (100-32457)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurlet 11/2/64 which enclosed ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) relating to Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, visit to Detroit, Michigan.

It is reported in the LHM that during King's speeches in Detroit, he stated he was opposed to the "Freedom Now Party." There followed a statement to the effect that characterization of "Freedom Now Party" appears in the Appendix to the LHM. The LHM, as received, consisted of a single page. No Appendix was included.

It is obvious, therefore, that the LHM, as submitted, cannot be disseminated by the Bureau. By return airtel, furnish the Bureau a revised LHM which should delete the reference to the fact that a characterization of the "Freedom Now Party" appears in the Appendix. In this connection, it should be noted that characterizations must be Bureau approved before they may be included in an Appendix. There is no Bureau approved characterization of the "Freedom Now Party." It is, therefore, suggested that in the revised LHM to be submitted, there be included a very brief statement identifying the "Freedom Now Party" if that Party is mentioned.

SFP:jad
(5)

EX-112

REC 4

MAILED 8
NOV 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

100-442529-349

11 NOV 5 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 11/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

5/20/87 #253,760 SP4ELW/KFA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #80,575 DATE 11/8/84 BY SP6BSTA/GCL

SP 7 mag/gt 2/5/86 #253760

Re New York airtel 10/13/64.

b6
b7C

Pennsylvania Motor Vehicle Registration Bulletins on file in the Philadelphia Office reflect that Pennsylvania license 4A6-679 is registered to Avis Rent-A-Car System, Inc., 20 South 23rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 11/3/64 an established source (protect), confidentially advised SA OTIS L. BURTON as follows:

sedan, license number was rented to and is owner of the which is described as a reputable businessman.

cc 80829

Philadelphia indices negative concerning

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670-A)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 100-5118 (SCLC)(RM)
3 - New York (1 - 100-453735)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 100-46729 (BAYARD RUSTIN)(RM)
1 - 100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
OLB:LRB
(10)

REC 4 100-442529-350

EX-101

21 NOV 4 1964

INT. SEC.

69 NOV 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C - WICR

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

FBI

Date: 10/28/64

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 10/6/88

5/20/87 SP4ELW/KFA
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR 253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC 4
2/5/88
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
253760

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

IS-C CLASSIFIED BY
ON: 2/5/88
253760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re NY teletype, 10/26/64.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The sources who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum were NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*, in that order.

The source who furnished the characterization of [redacted] was [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The characterization of HARRY WACHTEL was furnished by:

b6
b7C

1. An anonymous source of the WFO set forth in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50; WFO, re, [redacted]

2. [NY 1190-S*.]

REC 4 100-442529-2517

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1 [redacted] (42)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(11)

1 OCT 29 1964

b6
b7C

NO ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, UNI, OSI, SEC, [illegible]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RR
DATE FORW: 11-2-64
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]
OTHER Per Court Order
1-cc 44-1-KERR

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670-1

7 NOV 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

28 NOV 13 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

 CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

(U)

(U) The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*, in that order.

(U) [redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. (U) b7D

NY indices are negative on [redacted] except [redacted] b6 b7C

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" (U) because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*, sources who have furnished information of a highly sensitive nature with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is felt necessary that this classification be utilized.

(U) CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
October 28, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/20/87 BY SP4ELW/KEA 304 2PWT/GAT
F253,760 10/6/88

On October 26, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he learned that [redacted] in contact with [redacted] according to the source, discussed [redacted] the latest developments concerning the article by Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) which is scheduled to appear in the November 3, 1964 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post." She said that [redacted] wrote a letter to "The Saturday Evening Post" in which he referenced a telegram he had sent to the magazine publisher on October 20, 1964, in behalf of King. According to the source, the text of the telegram was in fact as follows: b6 b7C

"Confirming telephonic advices by 'us' [redacted] Martin Luther King, Jr., you have no authority to publish and distribute any materials or articles under the authorship of King. Should you disregard these advices you will be held accountable and responsible for all consequences."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 1080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/30/77

SECRET (U) CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX
NOV 6 1964

Confidential

100-442529 - 351
ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

According to the source, [redacted] told [redacted] the article by King was going to "run without changes."

In reverting to the letter of [redacted] said it referenced a telephonic agreement between [redacted] and [redacted] of "The Saturday Evening Post," which provided that the printing of the article would be held in abeyance, and a new text of the middle section of King's article would be accepted. This agreement was breached and the original text was being printed, according to [redacted]

With reference to the consternation over King's article, on October 20, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (Deputy Director of the March on Washington) said the article was, in fact, written by [redacted]. He said the article in its original text contained a statement by King that irresponsible leaders took over the civil rights movement following the March on Washington. According to Rustin, King gave permission to print without even reading the article. This statement, if allowed to stand, would cause serious trouble in the civil rights movement, Rustin said.

According to [redacted] concluded his letter by stating that in view of the public interest in the subject matter (the article) it was shocking that a responsible periodical could so flagrantly violate its clear agreement, and make light of genuine concern of King. He then demanded that "The Saturday Evening Post"

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

cease and desist from publishing the November 3, 1964 article or any other under King's name unless they strictly follow the text delivered to [redacted] He said the magazine would be held accountable for all consequences. (U)

On October 22, 1964, confidential source number 2 advised that on that date, Rustin and Wachtel were in contact about King's article. In that regard, Wachtel told Rustin to inform King that most of the article was correct and that they (Rustin and Wachtel) had corrected the inaccuracies they had found. (U)

[redacted] in reply to the contents of [redacted] letter, said, "You can't force a magazine to run the text." He said he did not know who was advising Harry Wachtel, adding that he (Wachtel) did not have a leg to stand on. [redacted] replied that the whole thing (the article) had been mismanaged, and that Wachtel was trying to cover himself in the event King was questioned about the article, then Wachtel could say that "we" tried to enjoin the magazine from publishing it. [redacted] in conclusion, [redacted] was trying to "kill the article." (U)

[redacted] told [redacted] he was trying to get something in writing in case there should be a "backfire" from the article. (U)

[redacted] (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

of [redacted] as a person whom he knew to be [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice-President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City, and resides at 29 Split Rock Road, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. U

[redacted]

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

SECRET

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

...ng S...
...-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 10/29/64

To
[X] Director RM

[redacted] E # Bufile 100-442529

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....
[ ] ASAC .....
[ ] Supv. .....
[ ] Agent .....
[ ] SE .....
[ ] CC .....
[ ] Steno .....
[ ] Clerk .....

Title CIRM
IS-C

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline.....
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Return serials
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Send Serials.....
to .....
[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Submit report by.....
[ ] Type

corrections made 11/3/64

INT. SEC.
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NO ACTION

Re NY airtel and letterhead memorandum, captioned as above and dated 10/28/64. It is requested that on page 3, last paragraph of the lhm, that the following change be made; delete first line and add the word A before the second line, so as to read A confidential source------
NYO copies corrected and Atlanta being advised to do same.

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

[ ] See reverse side

Office NEW YORK

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11-2-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 NOV 13 1964

File Number 100-442529-352

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11-4-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crime

Removed By 65 NOV 17 1964

File Number 100-442529-353

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 354 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 03-20-2015

SECRET (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland

The Acting Attorney General

November 6, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past supplied the following information concerning a contact between Martin Luther King, Jr., and [redacted] said that now that the election is over they should think about what form "of struggle they should use," adding that he had been discussing it with "our friend." [redacted] said that he had heard rumors from responsible Democratic people in New York that King may be offered an official role in the Administration. [redacted] told King that King should think about this and that King must translate his moral influence into political power. King replied that he would think about the matter, taking into consideration "the movement and my personal goal." [redacted] also told King that King should think about what role "our friend" can play in this period, commenting that "our friend" had been helpful and has abided by the "decisions." [redacted] expressed the belief that "our friend" should be given some role inasmuch as "we're not in the same situation as we were with the Kennedy Administration." [redacted] also referred to the fact that the Civil Rights Bill is now the law. King replied "Good, after the election it would be a new situation."

[redacted] is [redacted] to King and in the [redacted] According to confidential sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past King and [redacted] frequently refer to Stanley David Levison by the term "our friend" and [redacted] between King and Levison. As of July, 1[redacted] Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA.

MAILED 30
NOV 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

100-442529

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:jad
(16)

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOV 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Acting Attorney General

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This information is also being furnished to the [redacted] Special Assistant to the President. U

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" (U) sources utilized, such as NY 4099-S*, are highly sensitive ones pertaining to the racial situation. They are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could affect their security and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense. Information taken from New York teletype 11/5/64. U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 49 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 180 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;
Page 181 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;
Page 190 ~ Duplicate;
Page 191 ~ Duplicate;

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DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-02-2015

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

84159

Los Angeles

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS U	DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER	A.C.
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - C	

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b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to all offices, 8/28/64. U

-P*-

PP 22-28

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pretext interview concerning [redacted] was by SA ROY ANDREW PETERS and the pretext used being a telephone call to [redacted] at his [redacted] office, posing as a free lance writer doing an article on race problems. U

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5/26/-

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - San Diego (RM) (Info)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (RM) (Info)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM)

U

100-442529-356 REC 45

3 NOV 9 1964

REC-51

CLASSIFIED BY 1259

COPIES ONLY

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AAG's Yeagley, Marshall, Liebert, Leimin			
~~Request Recd.~~		ONI, OI, G-2		
Date Fwd.	12/9/64			
How Fwd.	1-6, 6-6, 0-14;	2-14 d, 2-14 w, 6-14 R		
By	WGS/bam			

69 DEC 30 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copies of this report are being furnished to San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained in the report. U

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from LA T-1 through LA T-7, LA T-9 through LA T-21, LA T-23 through LA T-25, LA T-27, LA T-29, LA T-31, LA T-34, LA T-35, LA T-37, LA T-39 through LA T-41, LA T-43, LA T-45, LA T-47 through LA T-50, LA T-53 through LA T-61, LA T-63, LA T-64, LA T-66, LA T-67, LA T-71, LA T-72, LA T-74, LA T-79 through LA T-88, LA T-90 through LA T-93, LA T-95 through LA T-102, LA T-104 through LA T-108 and LA T-110 through LA T-113, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness. U

LEAD

LOS ANGELES U

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis. U

100-66078

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location
LA T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-3 is LA 4447-S*	
LA T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted] HERBERT SIMON MANN LOREN MILLER [redacted]
LA T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]

4

LA 100-66078

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Source

Location

LA T-6 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:
SAM KUSHNER

[redacted]

IRVING GOFF

[redacted]

4

LA T-7 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

LA T-8 is

[redacted]

PSI

[redacted]

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LA T-9 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

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Source	Location
LA T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-11 is [redacted]	
LA T-12 is [redacted]	
LA T-13 is [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-14 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-16 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-17 is [redacted]	
LA T-18 is [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]

LA 100-66078

Source

Location

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Characterization of:

[redacted]

LA T-19 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

LA T-20 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of JAMES ALLEN,

[redacted]

LA T-21 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

LA T-22 is [redacted]

[redacted]

LA 100-66078

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Source	Location
	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-23 is [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-24 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-25 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-26 is [redacted] (Conceal by Request)	[redacted]
LA T-27 is SF 2711-S*	
LA T-28 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-29 is [redacted]	
LA T-30 is [redacted] (Conceal by Request)	

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Source

LA T-31 is [redacted]

LA T-32 is [redacted]

LA T-33 is [redacted] PSI

LA T-34 is [redacted]

LA T-35 is [redacted]

LA T-36 is [redacted] (By Request)

LA T-37 is [redacted]

LA T-38 is [redacted] PSI

LA T-39 is [redacted]

Location

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted]

BILL JOYCE

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted] aka [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted]

LA 100-66078

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Source

LA T-40 is

LA T-41 is

LA T-42 is

(By Request)

LA T-43 is

LA T-44 is

PSI (By Request)

LA T-45 is

PSI

LA T-46 is

(By Request)

LA T-47 is

LA T-48 is

Location

Characterization of

CLIFTON DE BERRY

(U)

Characterization of:

LA 100-66078

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Source	Location
LA T-49 is NY 3748-S*	
LA T-50 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-51 is [redacted] (Conceal)	Orally to SA JOHN S. TEMPLE 8/5/64 (by request)
LA T-52 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U)
LA T-53 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-54 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-55 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-56 is [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-57 is [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]

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LA 100-66076

Source	Location
LA T-58 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-59 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-60 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted] SAM KUSHNER
LA T-61 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-62 is [redacted] (Conceal by Request)	
LA T-63 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-64 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-65 is [redacted] (Per Request)	Orally 10/2/64 to SA [redacted] instant report.

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LA 100-66078

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Source	Location
LA T-66 is [redacted]	Characterization of" [redacted] FRANK WILKINSON
LA T-67 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-68 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-69 is [redacted] (Conceal by Request)	[redacted]
LA T-70 is [redacted] (Conceal)	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-71 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-72 is [redacted]	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-73 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]

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LA 100-66078

Source	Location
LA T-74 is [redacted]	Orally to SA JOHN A. HAAG, New York, 8/21/63
LA T-75 is [redacted] (Conceal)	[redacted]
LA T-76 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-77 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-78 is [redacted] (Conceal by Request)	[redacted]
LA T-79 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-80 is [redacted]	
LA T-81 is [redacted]	
LA T-82 is [redacted]	
LA T-83 is [redacted] PSI	[redacted] (U)

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LA 100-66078

Source	Location
LA T-84 is [redacted]	Characterization of MAUREEN MURPHY
LA T-85 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-86 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-87 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-88 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-89 is [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-90 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-91 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]

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Source	Location
LA T-92 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-93 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-94 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-95 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-96 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-97 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-98 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-99 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-100 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-101 is [redacted]	Characterization of [redacted]
LA T-102 is CSLA 3919-S*	
LA T-103 is [redacted] (by request)	Characterization of [redacted]

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Source	Location
LA T-104 is	Characterization of
LA T-105 is	Characterization of
LA T-106 is	Characterization of
LA T-107 is	Characterization of
LA T-108 is	Characterization of
LA T-109 is	Characterization of
LA T-110 is	Characterization of
LA T-111 is	Characterization of
LA T-112 is	Characterization of
LA T-113 is	Characterization of
LA T-114 is (Conceal)	Characterization of

(U)

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ON 04-02-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER **Office:** Los Angeles, California 4
Date: 11/6/64 4

Field Office File #: 100-66078 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529 4

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 4

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C 4

Synopsis:

Strategy of Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in Los Angeles (LA) district in racial matters set forth. Strategic approach of LA Local, Socialist Workers Party, Los Angeles Local - News and Letters Committees, Provisional Organizing Committee For a Marxist - Leninist Communist Party (POC), Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA), and Workers World Party set out. Details of communist tactics and participation in demonstrations with racial overtones related. Efforts of communist penetration and influence in National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), March on Washington, Mississippi Summer Project, Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC), and Los Angeles Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) set out. [redacted] informants, [redacted] advised that SCDCP has been interested in racial situation for several years. These informants advised these proposals and plans of action have been subject of discussion. Informants stated SCDCP leadership in recent months has admitted that CP-USA has been without effective leadership in the Civil Rights struggle and are without any effective plan to gain the CP-USA or SCDCP a position of leadership in the Civil Rights Movement. (U)

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CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
JP 1cb 5/23/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] and [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DETAILS:

The purpose of this report is to show any communist influence in racial matters in the Los Angeles, California area. 4

With this in mind, a series of names of individuals appear in instant report for two reasons. One reason is to reflect their status as officers or people of responsibility in organizations of a racial nature. The other is to show the names of individuals having subversive affiliations who are influential in activities or demonstrations mentioned in the report. 4

For the purpose of facilitating the reporting of this information, characterizations of individuals has been reflected in a few instances where the information is recorded for the purpose of clarifying the relationship of the individual through the particular activity. In the majority of cases, however, the names appear in an alphabetical glossary which will be found toward the end of the report. In some instances individuals who are officers of particular organizations will not be characterized as their only reason for being included is that they are officers of an organization and there is no pertinent information concerning them. 4

Organizations when cited by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 will be described in this report, following the listing of the organization. If no citation appears, the characterization of the organization will appear in the appendix pages at the end of the report where pertinent and available. 4

1
LA 100-66078
LKD:dmz

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY U

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA U

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, (SCDCP) U

LA T-20 (1/8/63)
LA T-59 (1/8/63) U

The Free Press Forum of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, which Section is located in the predominantly Negro area of Los Angeles, held a meeting on December 28, 1962, in Los Angeles. The featured speaker was WILLIAM COTTLE TAYLOR, Field Representative of the SCDCP and Chairman of the SCDCP Negro Commission. He spoke on "Nationalist Trends in the Negro Liberation Movement". X (U)

LA T-59 (2/4/63) U

The Free Press Forum of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held another meeting on January 25, 1963, in Los Angeles. The featured speaker was CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee , CP, USA, and of the District Board, SCDCP. She spoke on the struggles of the Negro over the past 100 years. U

LA T-60 (7/5/62) U

The Free Press Forum is an activity sponsored solely by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP. It is controlled and directed by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP. The Free Press Forum Committee is a committee composed completely of selected members of the Moranda Smith Section. X (U)

[redacted] furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] U

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(2/7/63)
LA T-15 (2/4/63)

On January 23, 1963, there was a joint meeting held in Los Angeles by the Mexican and Negro Commissions, SCDCP, to discuss the coming 9th Councilmanic elections in Los Angeles, and to decide whether to support the Negro candidate, or one of the Mexican candidates for office. No conclusion or agreement was reached. (U)

LA T-5 (2/20/63) U

Informant advised that the Negro Commission of the SCDCP has been almost inactive during recent months, meeting only on infrequent occasions, with short notice, to work on one particular item or activity. No regularly scheduled meetings of the Negro Commission are being held. (U)

LA T-4 (3/4/63)
LA T-20 (2/26/63) U
LA T-23 (2/28/63) [redacted]

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A Discussion Unlimited [redacted] sponsored forum meeting was held on February 22, 1963, at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles (see appendix under Communist Infiltration of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles), 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles. The topic of this forum meeting was "Alternative Paths to Negro Freedom." BENJAMIN K. DAVIS, described by LA T-4 as National Secretary, CP, USA; described by LA T-20 as a member of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA; and described by both LA T-20 and LA T-23 as a Spokesman for the CP, USA; was one of the panel of four speakers at this meeting. The other three panel speakers were representatives, respectively, of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Nation of Islam (NOI) (see appendix) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). U

LA T-4 advised that DAVIS spoke to the effect that the best path to Negro freedom is the unification of all Negro organizations; that an attempt should be made to get the present administration to pass legislation banning what he called "Jim Crowism"; and he concluded by stating to the effect that if complete integration and freedom for the Negro cannot be attained by peaceful means, that the Negro would use other methods as did the American people in 1776. U

LA T-20 advised that DAVIS spoke primarily on the role of the CP and its program of civil rights for the Negro people. 4

LA T-20 (3/6/63) 4

A joint meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission and the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held on February 25, 1963 at 2128 3rd Avenue, Los Angeles, for the purpose of hearing a report by BEN DAVIS (supra) concerning the position of the CP relative to the present day struggles of the Negro. DAVIS observed that the CP is not leading the fight for full liberation of the Negro on all levels of the American scene and that the Negro is not looking to the CP for leadership in this fight. DAVIS stated that the CP must let its voice be heard in that fight through a concrete program of direct action toward liberating the Negro from all forms of oppression. (U)

LA T-1 (2/26/63) 4

At a meeting of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, on February 17, 1963, the question of working in mass organizations was raised and discussed at length. It was the concensus of the speakers that the following points were mandatory: (U)

1. An understanding of the different facets.

2. The real struggle is against segregation within white organizations.

3. People are looking for leadership and will seek out the best contributor. (U)

4. The effort must be part of and not isolated from the people's movement, such as churches and other organizations. The church, especially in the Negro youth, is considered to be the main source of struggle among the Negro people.

LA T-7 (3/22/63) (U)

In March, 1963, at a meeting of the Section Committee of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, made up for the most part of Negroes, BILL TAYLOR, Chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, complained that the CP is not getting the proper support from the Negro people, and that more work should be done in this area. (U)

LA T-6 (4/19/63)

DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, announced on April 18, 1963, that the SCDCP would immediately embark on a program of complete support for the members of the Nation of Islam then on trial in Los Angeles on assault charges arising out of a riot with Los Angeles Police officers in April, 1962. (U)

According to HEALEY, this program of support would start immediately with a series of articles to appear in the "People's World"(PW) and would include direct support in the form of white picket lines. HEALEY said that this should provide an excellent vehicle to promote other phases of the Communist Party's program, including civil rights, discrimination, and unemployment. (U)

The PW is a west coast communist weekly newspaper. 4

LA T-13 (3/15,4/19,5/16/63)

Since March, 1963, members of the Negro Commission of the SCDCP have been discussing a resolution on Negro work prepared by the Communist Party of Northern California to replace the outmoded Negro resolution passed at the last National Convention of the CP, USA. CYRIL BRIGGS, member of the Negro Commission of the SCDCP, was given the responsibility of working on revisions and additions to the resolution prepared by the Northern California group, and prepared a draft. At a meeting of the Commission held in May, 1963, most of the members of the Negro Commission agreed with his statement that most of the Negro cadre left the CP because of white chauvinism. BILL TAYLOR, Chairman, was critical of the draft for oversimplifying the situation in the Negro community in relation to the CP, stating there was some talk of what the CP had done but little relationship to what the CP is doing. He said CP people should put up more of a struggle to attain leadership in other organizations and take a more definite stand for the CP in the Negro community. (U)

BRIGGS said his draft resolution also emphasized support of the Negro's right to self-defense in places such as Birmingham and the support that the Party should give to those Negroes who wanted to stand up and fight with guns and other means when they were trampled on, instead of just Party support for the non-violent movement. (U)

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In May, 1963, BRIGGS, TAYLOR and [redacted] the latter a member of the [redacted] and of the [redacted] of the CP, USA, were assigned to draw up the final draft. (U)

LA T-63 (6/25/63) (U)

A meeting of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP, was held in Los Angeles on June 24, 1963. BEN DOBBS was main spokesman at this meeting and was present as Executive Secretary of the SCDCP. The theme of the meeting was the racial question, both nationally and locally. (U)

Without mentioning the names of individuals responsible, but speaking in the name of the SCDCP, DOBBS stated in effect that the SCDCP had attempted to establish rapport with the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) in their efforts and activities regarding integration in Los Angeles. He related that the CP was rebuffed and rejected by the UCRC in "no uncertain terms", with the UCRC questioning the motives of the Party. DOBBS said that even though the Party was rejected, it must continue its attempts in this regard. (U)

LA T-63 (6/25/63) (U)

BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, on June 24, 1963, outlined the CP program in this District as it bears on the current campaign for integration and civil rights. He stressed the following points: (U)

The insistence on bringing Federal action to bear in the campaign for civil rights and the issuance by the President of a proclamation on the matter.

To render full support to civil rights legislation already on the books and to proposed civil rights legislation. (U)

To campaign against any and all violations of civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

To petition the Supreme Court for a clarification of its decision on school desegregation insofar as the phrase "full deliberate speed," is concerned.

Bring pressure to end de facto segregation in the North

Campaign for a national fair employment practices bill. (U)

DOBBS urged that the foregoing program be carried by Party leaders and members into all their mass organizational activities and contacts. (U)

LA T-13 (6/19/63) (U)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on June 18, 1963, it was generally agreed that the CP is playing practically no role whatsoever in the Negro campaign for civil rights in the Los Angeles area. TAYLOR urged that the CP make a definite effort to involve women's fraternal and peace organizations as well as other youth, community, and Negro organizations, in the civil rights campaign. (U)

LA T-6 (6/24/63) (U)

The SCDCP considers the "People's World" (PW), a west coast communist weekly newspaper, to be a potent weapon in the struggle for civil rights, particularly in the Negro community and among Negro ministers. This source further observed that the party would like to "keep the pot boiling" through demonstrations supporting the Congress of Racial Equality, through youth clubs, and through individual members of the Moranda Smith Section SCDCP, which is predominantly Negro. (U)

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LA T-60 (6/21/63) (U)

[redacted] of the [redacted] Section SCDCP, has been heard to state that the "Communist Party had completely missed the bandwagon" in connection with the Negro freedom movement. [redacted] stated that the Party was doing nothing and that immediate action is necessary so that "people will hear about us and know we are playing a part." (U)

LA T-60 (7/2/63) (U)

An informant advised on July 2, 1963, that at a CP club meeting recently held in the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, a discussion was held on the CP role in the Negro integration movement in the Los Angeles area. SHIRLEY TAYLOR, chairman of the club and [redacted] in the SCDCP, reported that the Party is lagging behind in the local civil rights and integration program. She said the Party had not been able to "latch on" as a leader in the movement. According to [redacted] the Party is trying to figure out how and when it can interject itself as a leading factor in integration activities. (U) [redacted]

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LA T-10 (7/11/63)

A source advised on July 11, 1963, that at a recent meeting of the Watts CP Club, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, spoke on the Los Angeles integration movement. She stated that Party members should give the Negro people all assistance possible in their demonstrations. She urged all members to be active in Negro affairs and to render leadership when possible. HEALEY observed that one reason why the Negroes are moving in their campaign for integration is the fact that the Negro churches serve as a center for their activities. She contrasted the Negroes with the Mexican-American people, stating that the latter are, for the most part, devout Catholics, and their Church does not believe in such activity. According to HEALEY, the Catholic Church runs the lives of most Mexican-Americans both physically and religiously, and they will not move until the Church tells them to.

LA T-64 (7/19/63) (U)

At a meeting of the Orange County Club of the SCDCP, held in early July, 1963, BILL TAYLOR, Field Representative of the SCDCP, gave a report on the integration movement. He said much more was being accomplished than was originally intended. He said the original intent of the movement was to abolish 'Jim Crow' on buses. As each step was accomplished, another was set in motion. He said these steps came from the grass roots more often than from the officials in the organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress on Racial Equality, etc. He said that nonviolence was the intention, but that some of the people would fight back if attacked by the opposing forces. He said the role of the CP was to stay in the background and to work through the organizations to which they belong. (U)

LA T-20 (7/19/63)

At a Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held on July 15, 1963, discussion was held on an article written by JAMES JACKSON, member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Editor of "The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper. The article concerned the "Black Muslims" and the Negro people's freedom movement . JACKSON was critical of the Muslims and labeled them as "Racials". The article was read by [redacted] member of the [redacted] Section, and of the National Committee, CP, USA, and [redacted] said [redacted] was in complete disagreement with JACKSON, criticizing him severely for his stand in relation to the Muslims. [redacted] said that BENJAMIN DAVIS, national CP functionary, had said the CP could work along with the Muslims on certain issues, which the CP, as a whole has agreed to do, and that JAMES JACKSON should be highly challenged by the CP for his writings against the Muslims. (U) b6 b7C

It was agreed that the Moranda Smith Section would direct a written challenge to the National Committee of the CP against the views of JACKSON. (U)

LA T-9 (8/7/63) (U)

At a section committee meeting of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles in late July, 1963, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, stated that no known Communists are leading the civil rights movement and that the CP cannot take credit for top leadership. He said that over the years the CP has worked in many organizations supporting the Negro people in their fight for civil rights, and that this work has had some effect on the present movement. (U)

LA T-6 (9/16/63) (U)

Informant advised that the District Board, SCDCP, met on September 5, 1963, in a special meeting called to discuss work in the Mexican community. It was pointed out that Mexican-Americans constitute the largest minority group in Los Angeles, and they have recently been successful in electing representatives to Congress and the California State Assembly. This has resulted in an increasingly high level of political consciousness in the Mexican community. Instrumental in this increasing political awareness, according to the SCDCP Board, has been the work of the Mexican-American Political Association. Other Mexican groups and organizations discussed were the GI (U)

Forum, Community Service Organization and the Council of Mexican Affairs. Some discussion was had relative to organizing a leftist group in the Mexican community, but it was agreed that there were already sufficient organizations in existence and the Party should concentrate in working in those mass organizations. The Board estimated that there was probably not more than a dozen Mexican CP members in the SCDCP, and stressed the need for Party members to render assistance to the SCDCP Mexican Commission. (U)

LA T-5 (9/19/63) (U)

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A group of SCDCP members who are interested in integrated housing met with [redacted] on [redacted] It was agreed at this meeting that a subsequent meeting be called to include representatives from all sections in the District. It was also agreed that additional forces from the Party, particularly Negro comrades, should be assigned to work in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). [redacted] stated that the problem with CORE is that it is dominated by a group which refuses to be objective and which launches demonstrative actions which sometimes force costly retreats. It was further agreed at the meeting that the emphasis in this field should be changed from "blockbusting" to "checker-board" housing integration, with concentration on lower and middle class housing and rental units, rather than on high-cost housing. [redacted] desired to establish District-wide coordination in this field of activity through this special committee. (U)

LA T-6 (10/7/63) (U)

At a section council meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963, a report was given concerning recent developments in the Negro community. An announcement was made that the SCDCP Board had called for a concentration of forces at the forthcoming meeting of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, at which meeting the report of an ad hoc committee on de facto segregation was to be discussed. (U)

LA T-6 (10/28/63) (U)

At an enlarged meeting of Section Organizers of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles on October 23, 1963, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, in speaking of the Negro struggle, stated that the main reason that the Negro movement is ahead today in its campaign for civil rights is because of the (U)

fact that the movement has taken to the streets in its demonstrations. She continued that on the other hand, the CP should not fail to recognize that with the growth of the Negro people's movement in the United States, a reaction in the form of the growth of the ultra-right has also been produced. She stated that the CP must sharpen the militancy and the awareness of the trade unions of this growing ultra-right menace and must show that the campaign against civil rights is also a campaign against labor. (U)

LA T-10 (10/14/63) (U)

A Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963. BILL TAYLOR, a leading Negro functionary in the SCDCP, reported at this meeting that a gigantic power struggle was taking place between the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for the leadership of the Negro Freedom movement and that the CP should unify or attempt to unify this leadership. TAYLOR also stated that all CP members should attend school board meetings and express their opinions on the racial struggle; that CP members should start a letter writing and telegram campaign to aid in getting the Civil Rights Bill passed; and that CP members should demand that their labor unions set up civil rights committees. (U)

LA T-20 (10/24/63) (U)

At the above mentioned Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963, BILL TAYLOR, Field Representative for the SCDCP, stated that the CP membership in general is needed to push demands for civil rights and complete freedom for the Negro people. He continued that letters must be sent to U. S. Legislators to further develop the August 28, 1963, Negro Freedom march to Washington, D. C.; and that a push must also be made in trade unions in the struggle for jobs for Negroes. (U)

LA T-20 (11/6/63) (U)

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At a Section Committee and Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held on October 21, 1963, in Los Angeles, [redacted] a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, and [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] SCDCP, reported concerning a recent meeting of section organizers of the SCDCP. In her report, [redacted] stated that the CP must clarify its position on the Black Muslims; that the CP must support the struggle of the Black Muslims against police brutality and for their right to worship, but not their race-hate anti-white policy; and that the CP feels that the Black Muslims will begin to move in the proper direction. (The term "Black Muslims" refers to members of the Nation of Islam). (U)

[redacted] further reported that several proposals were made at the recent meeting of SCDCP section organizers among which were the following: (U)

That there be a fight for the creation of new jobs for Negro people;

that there be a fight for a shorter work week;

that there be concrete support in labor unions in terms of security and apprenticeship for Negro workers;

that the CP find a way in all mass organizations to unite with the Negro Freedom movement and build the CP. (U)

[redacted] further informed that on the issue of the Christmas boycott nationally in commemoration of the Negro children who were killed in a recent bombing in Alabama, that a campaign is proposed to all mass organizations to get out leaflets and letters in support of a national Christmas boycott in terms of no purchasing of gifts, toys, Christmas cards and the like, in order to bring about economic pressure on big business to support the Negro Freedom movement. (U)

A lengthy discussion followed the report of [redacted] and a motion was adopted to support all of the proposals made in [redacted] report. (U)

LA T-12 (10/22/63) U

At a meeting of the District Committee of the SCDCP, held on October 12, 1963, in Los Angeles, PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and a member of the SCDCP Committee, stated to the effect that the CP must work through the churches to reach the Negro masses since Negroes are a deeply religious people. U

LA T-5 (10/29/63)

A meeting of SCDCP Section Organizers was held during the latter part of October, 1963, with DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP present to give the principal report on the status of the Party. Among other remarks, HEALEY stated that the Party must resolve its own difficulties in order to be able to assist the mass movement. She said the membership must develop and express the concept of class unity and recognize that no class unity is possible without Negro-white unity. This unity must be expressed around the struggle for jobs, against automation, shorter work week, etc. She named the "three key struggles" in mass work as civil rights, jobs and peace. (U)

HEALEY stated that the major lesson for labor to be learned from the Negro movement is that the Negro masses "took to the streets" and the impact of their revolutionary struggles has forced Congress to consider civil rights legislation. She observed that the "do-nothing" attitude of labor has not achieved such results. (U)

LA T-6 (11/27/63)

Informant advised that the SCDCP Mexican Commission is reassessing the Party's role in the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA). It was noted that the MAPA is gradually growing in its respectability and importance, particularly as a result of the attendance of Governor BROWN at the last convention of MAPA, and because other organizations are beginning to recognize MAPA as an important political force. It was also noted that MAPA would take on a "less progressive" note because of the leadership of its present full time organizer who is well known as a friend of many important politicians. The feeling was that as a result of these developments the Party would have to take a less dominant position in MAPA. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that there is need for a communist and left wing caucus in MAPA. She noted that the SCDCP is the only District with any Mexican representation and that it would therefore, be necessary for Southern California members to take the initiative in setting up such a caucus based on their own contacts in MAPA. (U)

LA T-20 (1/22/64) (U)

A Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Committee meeting was held on January 13, 1964, at 1142 South Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, California. It was reported at this meeting that the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Education Committee would soon begin a series of ten classes on Negro History Week, which classes would be held on Monday and Tuesday of each week and would be taught by PETTIS PERRY, a leading member of the SCDCP and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. These classes were to be open to non-CP members and were to be held in the Moranda Smith Section. The date these classes were scheduled to start, and the location were not stated. (U)

[redacted] of the SCDCP, stated at this meeting that the CP is stagnated on the Negro Question and that the CP must take a new look now at the Negro Question if it expects to take the lead with respect to that question. (U)

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LA T-13 (1/31/64)

The SCDCP Negro Commission held a meeting on January 22, 1964, at 2025 West 65th Place, Los Angeles, California. There was a lengthy discussion of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at this meeting, and [redacted] stated that one of the principal aims of the CP must be to get more adult members of the CP into CORE. [redacted] noted that at that time, there was only one adult CP member functioning in CORE. (U)

LA T-13(3/13/64) (U)

The SCDCP Negro Commission held a meeting on February 19, 1964, at 2025 West 65th Place, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] announced at this meeting that he and [redacted] a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, would be leaving Los Angeles the following day to attend a meeting of the CP, USA National Negro Commission scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, dates not stated. (U)

There was some discussion of the possibility of forming a Negro Trade Union Committee and [redacted] stated in connection therewith that it would be necessary for all CP members in any such group to consistently fight for a group that would be for Negro rights. (U)

LA T-61 (2/24,25/64)

A meeting of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission was held on February 22 and 23, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] from [redacted] were present at the February 22, 1964, session of this meeting, and [redacted] was also in attendance at the February 23, 1964, session of this meeting. (U) b6 b7C

At the February 22, 1964, session, [redacted] spoke and indicated that there are several splits developing in the Negro people's movement and that the CP's task should be to try and build the unity in this movement. (U)

LA T-13 (4/10/64) (U)

A meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission reportedly was held on April 8, 1964, at 4011 West 29th Street, Los Angeles. BILL TAYLOR, a SCDCP functionary, was present at this meeting and spoke to the effect that the only way to advance integration was through the real estate pattern plan whereunder Negroes would purchase homes and live in white neighborhoods. TAYLOR did not put forth any plan for accomplishing this. (U)

LA T-13 (5/1/64) (U)

A meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, Committee was held on April 27, 1964, at 150 West 65th Street, Los Angeles. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, was present and spoke in part to the effect that the major effort of the CP should be directed toward unity in the Negro community and, wherever possible, greater unity with the white and Negro communities. HEALEY also stated that the CP must not get out of touch with the increasingly militant section of the Negro community. HEALEY further stated that the CP must plan its tactics so as to unify the Negroes and that all CP action must be weighed by this criteria. (U)

LA T-20 (5/21/64)
LA T-23 (5/26/64)

[redacted] b7D

(U)

LA T-20 described [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-23 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (5/15/64)
LA T-5 (5/19/64)

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] informants advised to the effect [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-5 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (6/1/64) (U)

A meeting of the SCDCP Board was held on May 28, 1964, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. The main purpose of this meeting appeared to be to deal with the problem of the relationship of the CP to the developing of the Negro civil rights movement. (U)

DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, read from a report of a national functionary of the CP, USA, which report stated to the effect that the CP, USA, had decided to concentrate its efforts on the Negro Question at a neighborhood level in four neighborhood communities in the United States, one of which was Los Angeles. HEALEY advised that the SCDCP had selected the Watts area of Los Angeles for concentration of its work in civil rights activities. (U)

LA T-6 (6/5/64) (U)

Informant learned [redacted] b7D that a meeting of the Scientists and Engineers Club, Professional - Cultural Section, SCDCP, was held on June 1, 1964, at 9033 Burroughs Road, Los Angeles. A report was given at this meeting concerning an important report on the Negro Question which had been made by a leading functionary of the CP, USA, and which reportedly was to be published in the near future. It was stated at this meeting that the main point of the report on the Negro Question was that the CP, USA, has estimated that the next strategic objective of the Negro people's movement would be to unseat "Dixiecrats" from their positions of power in Congress. Informant could furnish no additional information in this connection. (U)

LA T-15 (7/17/64) (U)

[redacted] b7D

(U)

LA T-1 (8/17/64) lcc

b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-60 (10/6/64) lcc (U)

A joint meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission and the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Committee was held on October 2, 1964, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. HENRY WINSTON, a national functionary of the CP, USA, was present and spoke to the effect that if integration of the Negro people is to be fully achieved in the United States, it can only be done by such organizations as the CP, NAACP, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and other such organizations all working together. He stressed the need for a smashing defeat of both BARRY GOLDWATER in his campaign for election to the Presidency, and of Proposition 14 on the California ballot (an initiative which if passed would repeal the Rumford Act, a California fair housing law). (U)

WINSTON stated that if GOLDWATER and Proposition 14 are not defeated in November, 1964, it will cause a setback in the Negro freedom struggle that will take decades to overcome. (U)

PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, was present and stated to the effect that the three major church denominations are playing a great role in the civil rights and Negro Freedom movement and that if the CP is to grow, it must work with and through the churches. (U)

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[redacted] SCDCP, was present and stated to the effect that the Civil Rights struggle is the big struggle in the United States today, that this is not a political struggle but a general struggle in the everyday life of the Negro, and that the struggle cannot be won without negro-white unity against the reactionary forces in the United States. (U)

LA T-6 (10/27/64)
LA T-5 (10/27/64)
LA T-20 (10/19/64) (U)

Informants who are familiar with [redacted] b7D
[redacted] the SCDCP [redacted]
[redacted] advised to the effect
that [redacted] the SCDCP
has on numerous occasions on all levels of the SCDCP discussed the racial situation in the general Los Angeles area, and has put forward proposals, made resolutions, and/or suggested plans of action in connection therewith. However, none of these plans have been put into effect, and at top level meetings of the SCDCP [redacted] SCDCP leaders have frankly admitted that the SCDCP, and the CP, USA, in general have been unable to provide any leadership and have been generally ineffective in the civil rights struggle and Negro freedom movement. These leaders have further recognized that the SCDCP, and the CP, USA, are still without any effective plan that may be implemented to gain for the CP a leadership position in that struggle and movement. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

(2) W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

LA T-4 (10/6/64)

Informant advised that there are presently five Du Bois Clubs in the Los Angeles area which are affiliated with the above organization. Among these clubs are the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club, formerly known as the Youth Action Union (YAU), and Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism. The YAU affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in August 1964. Another club which affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America after its starting in June 1964 and which is presently operating in the Los Angeles area is the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club.

LA T-32 (6/13/63)

A meeting of the Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) was held on June 11, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting the LAYPS agreed to participate in CORE picket lines in various housing tracts in the Los Angeles area. (U)

LA T-21 (8/8/63)

Informant furnished a leaflet published by the YAU urging people to join CORE picket lines at the Southwood tract, a housing development in South Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-21 (11/20/63)

YAU representatives attended a civil rights meeting on November 8, 1963 at South Park in Los Angeles. It was felt that there was so much happening in the civil rights field that the YAU should participate as much as possible and would perhaps be able to increase its membership through contacts made in the civil rights movement. (U)

LA T-33 (3/11/64) 1u

A meeting of the YAU was held on March 3, 1964 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. It was announced at this meeting that there would be a picket line at the Sheraton-West Hotel on March 6, 1964 and that the YAU was to make signs to be used in the picket line. The picket line was to protest alleged racial discrimination. (U)

LA T-21 (3/20/64) 1u

A meeting of the YAU was held on March 14, 1964 at 650½ North Madison Avenue, Los Angeles. This meeting was called to discuss the role of the YAU in negotiations between CORE and the Sheraton-West Hotel. Informant advised that CORE had been picketing the hotel to protest alleged discrimination. At the above meeting it was announced that the YAU had decided to take an active role in the dispute because this would call attention to the YAU and show that the YAU is interested in the current civil rights movement. (U)

LA T-22 (3/18/64) 1u

Informant furnished a leaflet issued by the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club announcing that a protest demonstration would be held on March 6, 1964 at the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles. This demonstration was to protest alleged racial discrimination. 1u

[redacted] (U)

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A YAU Executive meeting was held January 14, 1964 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, at which time it was decided that the YAU would contact CORE and volunteer to help in picketing Safeway Stores in protest of alleged racial discrimination. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

LA T-22 (2/7/64) U

Informant furnished a leaflet issued by the YAU which announced that the YAU had established a civil rights committee to work on integration in the South Gate area in Los Angeles. U

[redacted] lcu

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[redacted] (U)

LA T-18 (9/23/64) lcu

A meeting of the Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club was held on September 15, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting a workshop was held on tactics to be used by members when they participate in non-violent racial demonstrations. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

LA T-34 (7/22/63)

A meeting of the Los Angeles Youth For Peace And Socialism (LAYPS) was held on June 25, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting a report was given on the Civil Rights Coordinating Committee (CRCC), a local Los Angeles civil rights group. It was decided that the Youth Action Union (YAU) would have one member join the CRCC and another member would be an observer. The individuals selected to attended CRCC meetings were:

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LA T-15 (6/8/64)

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LA T-1 (9/5/63)

A YAU meeting was held on August 27, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting new officers were elected and described as was present

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STEPHEN COURMOUZA (2/3/64)

A YAU executive meeting was held on September 3, 1963 in Los Angeles at which time it was decided that the Action Committee of the YAU would work on the CRCC school integration project.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

LA T-22 (3/16/64)

On February 22, 1964 a party was sponsored by the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club at 3415 Midvale, Los Angeles. At this affair sweat shirts were sold for the benefit of the CRCC. 4

LA T-36 (3/12/64) 4

On March 7, 1964 a Southern California Youth Conference was held at the Elysian Park in Los Angeles. The purpose of this conference was to discuss the creation of a new national Socialist youth organization. Among the clubs represented at this conference were the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE and the CRCC.

A representative of CORE spoke at the conference indicating that the attitude of his organization was liberal towards leftists groups as long as the issues concerned the civil rights movement. 4

LA T-34 (5/7/64) 4

Informant furnished a news letter issued by the YAU dated April 1964. In this news letter there was an article claiming a victory for the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination in their recent protest against hotels in the Los Angeles area who were accused of racial discrimination. The news letter further reflected that the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination was composed of the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE, the United Civil Rights Committee and other civil rights groups. The news letter further stated that the committee was headed by RONALD RIDENOUR of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. 4

3
LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

The April 11, 1964 edition of the "People's World", a West Coast communist weekly newspaper, contained an article stating that the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee had demonstrated against the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles and that heading the negotiating team for the Ad Hoc Committee was LESLIE BROOKS, described as a member of the YAU and RONALD RIDENOUR described as Chairman of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. The article further reflected that the Ad Hoc Committee, which was organized to protest alleged racial discrimination regarding employment practices by major hotels, originally consisted of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, the YAU, The University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Chapter of CORE, the Santa Monica CORE, Los Angeles State College CORE, Student Civil Liberties Union, the CRCC, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] a news letter issued by the YAU dated May 1964 which announced the formation of an Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices. This committee was to be composed of the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE and the Young Democrats at UCLA. (U)

LA T-37 (6/16/64)

At a meeting of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club on June 9, 1964 at UCLA, the club voted to participate as a group in the investigation of police malpractices in regard to minority groups. (U)

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[redacted]

b6
b7C
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[redacted]

LA T-34 (7/28/64)

At a YAU meeting held July 14, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, a request was made for volunteers to work with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices.

LA T-34 (7/28/64)

(U) A YAU sign painting party was held on July 16, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles. The purpose of this affair was to prepare signs to be used in demonstrations by the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices.

LA T-38 (8/6/64)

The YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club and the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices participated in a CORE demonstration against a meeting of the White Citizens Council on August 3, 1964 at 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles.

LA T-38 (8/6/64)

Members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in the Los Angeles area participated in a vigil sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on August 5, 1964 at the Federal Building in Los Angeles. The purpose of this vigil was to protest violence against young civil rights workers in the South.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS 4

1. LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP) 4

LA T-40 (3/12/63)

Source on above date advised that at the LAL-SWP membership meeting [redacted] stated that the most immediate plans of the LAL-SWP is to work in the Negro Community and the organization of a Negro Fraction in the LAL-SWP. [redacted] continued that since work in the Negro community is practically the only area in which there is any activity, the LAL-SWP must take steps now so that the LAL-SWP will be able to intervene in situations, which may arise.

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LA T-41 (10/25/63)

Source on above date reported that at the LAL-SWP Annual City Conference, held October 13, 1963, [redacted] recommended that each LAL-SWP member join and participate in the activities of a Civil Rights Organization. [redacted] reported at this meeting the LAL-SWP's main field of work is in the Negro struggle and in the student and youth groups.

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LA T-39 (9/22/64)

Source on above date advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

Source stated that [redacted]

[redacted]

According to source this [redacted]

[redacted]

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b7D

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

(2) YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) y

SPONSORED SPEAKERS y

LA T-49 (4/9/63) y

LEROY MC RAE, YSA National Organizational Secretary, reporting on his national tour stopover in Los Angeles from February 19 to February 23, 1963, said he had addressed a scheduled meeting of 50 persons on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on February 20, 1963. y

The UCLA Campus daily publication, the "Daily Bruin", for February 21, 1963, on page three carried an article entitled "Freedom Rider Mc Rae Decries Federal Gradualism". This article stated that "Leroy Mc Rae, one of the freedom riders, spoke on campus February 20, 1963"; he said that "The entire program of 'gradualism' in the area of civil rights is simply a promise of equality" and "is a dodge the Federal Government uses to justify its own indecisive action on civil rights". y

LA T-52 (2/25/63) y

At a meeting of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), on February 20, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California, LEROY MC RAE reported on his recent trans-continental tour speaking before YSA and other youth groups similarly inclined in the southern and middle United States areas; the announced objective of his tour was to solidify the SWP and YSA participation in minority group activities. y

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. y

LA T-19 (12/16/63) y

On November 15, 1963, CLIFTON DE BERRY, sponsored by the YSA, spoke at UCLA to about 30 persons on Negro Rights. He stated that he was a candidate for the Office of Councilman in Brooklyn, New York. He said he believed the Negro communities should be able to take up arms in order to defend themselves; he cited examples of instances in which Negroes were armed and he claimed that this condition led to less violence. y

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (4/10/64)

On April 7, 1964, the YSA sponsored an appearance of FRANK GREENWOOD as speaker on the UCLA campus on the subject of Negro Affairs. GREENWOOD mentioned that he had been a Communist at one time. He stated that he believed the Government was not going to take the necessary action in regard to enforcing the Civil Rights laws; further, that if this happened he believed the Negroes have the right to take up guns and fight off their enemies. b6 b7C

On April 15, 1957, [redacted] was interviewed by SA JOHN K. ANDERSON and SA WILLIAM B. NOLAN, JR., in [redacted] he advised that [redacted]

LA T-39 (10/16/64)

[redacted] is not known to have been a member of any subversive organization for many years, but is known to have [redacted] and similar organizations in the [redacted] area; further, he has indicated [redacted]

PUBLICATION "REPLY"

LA T-41 (2/13/63) (U) b6 b7C

At a meeting of the LAL-SWP [redacted] at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] said that the LAB-YSA was publishing a monthly paper called "Reply" which the YSA was going to use for its campus work, primarily at UCLA. (U)

The YSA's publication, "Young Socialist REPLY," Volume One, Number One, dated February 4 - 17, 1963, carries an article on the front page entitled "Why REPLY?". It states in part... "In establishing REPLY, it is our aim to bring Marxist views and analyses before an increasingly broader segment of the University population.....This newspaper will reply to attacks on human rights at all levels, and attacks on student, minority, and working class organizations and movements in particular. In our pages we will report on and discuss developments in the witch-hunt, the student movement, the struggle for Negro equality, and the Cuban Revolution. In the coming months we will bring our ideas into the forum of the University to be accepted or to be rejected, but to receive a hearing".

LA T-19 (10/15/64)

Publication of the YSA's "REPLY" was discontinued after the May - July, 1963, issue.

FORUM, NEGRO MATTERS

LA T-19 (6/26/63)

A YSA press release, undated, announced a YSA-Sponsored All-Negro Panel Forum on the "AFRO-American Revolt" at 5 Dudley Place, Venice, California, (no date indicated). The speakers were announced as including OTTO FARRAR of the "Militant Labor Forum" and GEORGE DAVIS.

LA T-39 (11/15/63) (U)

The "Militant Labor Forum" is a name used by the LAL-SWP as a sponsoring name for its activities when it is not desired that the name of the true sponsor be known. (U)

LA T-41 (7/3/63) (U)

At a LAL-SWP meeting of June 26, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was announced that a YSA-Sponsored general discussion on the Negro struggle would be held on June 28, and 29, 1963, at 5 Dudley Avenue, Venice, California. (U)

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (7/2/63) 4

Source furnished a throw-away announcing a YSA-sponsored general discussion on June 28 and 29, 1963, at 5 Dudley Avenue, Venice, California, on the subject "AFRO-America in Revolt", the speakers of which were to include OTTO FARRAR and GEORGE DAVIS. 4

LA T-19 (7/2/63) 4

At the YSA meeting on June 30, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was reported that the forum on June 28 and 29, 1963, was a success, with over 100 persons in attendance over a two day period. (U)

STATEMENT AS TO YSA TASK 4

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LA T-41 (9/23/63) 4

At a LAL-SWP meeting on September 16, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] reported on the YSA National Convention of 1963, just concluded; he said that one of the three principal areas of work before the YSA for the forthcoming period was the Civil Rights field. (U)

LA T-50 (9/23/63) 4

At a LAL-SWP meeting on September 18, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] discussed the recent YSA National Convention held in Chicago; he stated that the principal task now before the YSA was to work in the Negro community. (U)

INTEREST IN ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE (N-VAC) 4

LA T-19 (2/25/64) 4

[redacted] (Supra) has stated that N-VAC was an integral part of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and a part which had decided to change its policies in regard to self-protection, change its name so that it would not be confused with CORE, and adopt a more militant, more active role in attempting to further its objectives. (U)

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (2/25/64) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] members of the YSA, participated in a N-VAC picket line on February 20, 1964, at Van de Kamp's Coffee Shop at 5665 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, claiming company employment discrimination against Negroes; [redacted] participated in the picket line and the picketing was peaceful. (U)

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LA T-9 (4/8/64)

At a YSA meeting on March 28, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, a motion was passed to send YSA representatives into N-VAC since the LAB-YSA believed that N-VAC had the most promising future of the Civil Rights groups.

LA T-19 (5/5/64) (U)

At a YSA meeting on April 26, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was made known that [redacted] and [redacted] had been attending N-VAC meetings.

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T-19 (10/15/64)

As of May 19, 1964, the YSA was advised that [redacted] and [redacted] all [redacted] then being active members of the LAB-YSA, had been attending N-VAC meetings.

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LA T-19 (6/19/64)

At a YSA meeting on June 14, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] said he had participated in a N-VAC "sit-in".

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LA T-19 (9/30/64)

At a YSA meeting in September 27, 1964, 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles [redacted] was appointed as the person whose responsibility it would be to [redacted] and [redacted]

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (10/15/64)

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[redacted] a currently active member of the YSA, is supposed to have been attending N-VAC meetings for the YSA [redacted] but has made no report to date to indicate that he has been in attendance at any such meetings. (U)

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LA 66078
SWN/slp

(3) LOS ANGELES LOCAL -NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES (LAL-NLC)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries. (U)

LA T-53 (9/10/64)
LA T-54 (9/10/64) (U)

On September 5 and 6, 1964, the Fifth Biennial Convention of the NLC was held at the Fisher Young Men's Christian Association, Dexter and Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

The Convention was dissatisfied with the past growth of the NLC, and members were to make more personal contacts, to be more persuasive in their recruiting and to ask prospects to join the NLC. In furtherance of recruiting, each member is to join at least one other organization that is active in the civil rights movement in order to search out prospective members for the NLC.

LA T-53 (9/18/64)
LA T-54 (9/18/64)

On September 5, 1964, at the NLC Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] announced [redacted] was then a member of CORE in [redacted] and had [redacted] every meeting outside of CORE headquarters. b6 b7C

LA T-53 (9/18/64)
LA T-54 (9/18/64)

At the NLC Convention held September 5 and 6, 1964 in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] gave [redacted] He stated he [redacted] He gave his impression of conditions there and said he had a list of names of young people who had been in Mississippi from Los Angeles and had contacts who would help him [redacted] b6 b7C

(4) PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

LA T-26 (8/30/64)

The Los Angeles POC (LAPOC) which, as of August 20, 1964, continued to exist, was organized in about January, 1964. The LAPOC, which is also known as the Los Angeles Cell of the POC, is a local branch of the National POC which has its headquarters in New York, New York, and its aims and purposes are identical to those of the National POC. (U)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries. (U)

LA 100-66078

LAT-27 (7/27-28/64)

Above source advised that on July 27-28, 1964, the POC held its West Coast Conference at the Anglo Hotel, 241 6th Street, San Francisco, California.

At the above conference, Comrade [redacted] read a report entitled, "The Role of the Negro Worker in the Liberation of the American Working Class." He stated that "the fight for the liberation of the Black Belt and its co-ordination with the fight for the liberation of the rest of the country is the problem confronting the POC. The overall situation is the development of the proletarian movement in the United States, in two aspects: 1) The fight for the National Liberation in the colonies, specifically within the Continental United States; and 2) The overall fight for socialism and communism." He then gave a lengthy history of the Negro settlement and how they have fared in the United States. He did not believe there will be a liberation of the Black Belt without the establishment of socialism in the United States because the imperialists would not tolerate this planned development. He said that "as the situation becomes more acute, the revolutionary potential of the people will grow and with the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party will reach the point of open rebellion in the most oppressed areas, namely in the Black Belt itself."

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(U)

He added, "This situation can be seen today by the increasing opposition by the southern state governments and the increase in Negro discontent in the south. Presently, demonstrations are taking place in the cities. But as the situation becomes intensified, there will develope insurrectionary or guerilla movements in the southern countryside. The task of the communists in this struggle is to co-ordinate the fight for the liberation of the American working class in both the colonial and home base areas. This task entails the establishment of an underground network capable of sustaining and winning a war in this country for the liberation of the American working class. This network must be able to facilitate

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unlimited movement for cadres moving between north and south, to co-ordinate and fuse together the overall struggles for the liberation in the Black Belt, in the Northern big cities and intervening countryside, so that the war can be efficiently conducted and won." PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST C.P.

[redacted] of the POC, responded to [redacted] report by pointing out that it was erroneous theory. He said "it is class warfare not minority warfare that the POC advocates."

[redacted] of the POC, in commenting on [redacted] report said that, "There is a revolutionary fervor among the Negro people, particularly in the South and New York but we are not ready for the question of guerilla warfare, we do not take the lives of the working people. Our job is to harness this revolutionary fervor and raise it to a higher level. Experience has shown that we cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people. We have attempted it and it did not work."

[redacted] pointed out that those comments were not responsive to [redacted] report which dealt only with possible future developments.

[redacted] stated that, "the Negro liberation movement is not the property of the Negro park of the working class. What is involved here is the projection of transition. Our line gives the lie to the assertion by the revisionist that the Negro can achieve freedom through non-violence. LENIN said there was only one week in September when there might have been a peaceful transition to socialism in Russia. In fact, there has not been one single case of peaceful transition in history. Is the American working class going to make the transition peacefully or not peacefully? It must be violently. The time for arms for the Negro people will have

to come at the same time as the American working man. We are giving ourselves two years to complete our education and strengthen ourselves to face the music that is to come."

2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members. (U)

LA T-26 (8/6/64)

The ultimate aim of the POC is to take over the Government with force and violence, and the immediate POC purpose is to train Negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina in guerilla warfare to combat the whites and the Government. PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR MARXIST-LENINIST C.P

[redacted] of the LAPOC and [redacted] b6 b7C
of the POC [redacted] Region, and [redacted]
[redacted] of the LAPOC and the POC [redacted] Region, gave
(C) instruction in the above ultimate aim of the POC and the immediate POC purpose.

[redacted] further elaborated by stating that only a small training cadre will be needed. The purpose of the cadre will be to "go in, train a group, then move on to another group." [redacted] advised that, when the time comes, arms and ammunition will be available to the POC.

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LAT-26 (8/20/64) (U)

During [redacted] was overheard to say that some Chinese Communists will enter the United States illegally to become a part of the cadre which the POC will organize to train Negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina in guerilla warfare to combat the whites and the Government of the United States of America. [redacted] did not say when or where the Chinese Communists would enter this country, but he did say some of them might come down from Canada.

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(U)

3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications, and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LA T-28 (5/22/64)

Above source furnished a copy of the Volume 1, Number 1 issue of "Freedom for the People" dated May 8, 1964. [redacted]

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Above publication reads, in part, "The Negro People will never gain their freedom alone. All oppressed nationalities, the Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and the Negroes will not be free until the working white people awaken to their state of oppression and join us in our great struggle for FREEDOM!" (U)

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LA T-29 (7/23/64) 14

Above source furnished a mimeographed announcement which is set out verbatim as follows:

Negro Workers
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM THROUGH
Communism

AS A NEGRO, WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM? THE WHITE RICH MAN HAS A LOT TO SAY AGAINST COMMUNISM. THE FIGHT OF THE BLACK AND WHITE WORKERS IN THIS COUNTRY IS THE FIGHT FOR COMMUNISM, THE CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION (THE FACTORIES, THE MINES, THE LAND) BY THE WORKERS. THIS FIGHT COVERS THE WHOLE COUNTRY. IT MEANS ESPECIALLY THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE COLONY-THE COTTON BELT OF THE SOUTH.

THE PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY WILL DISCUSS WHY INTEGRATION IS THE BIG WHITE LIE, AND UNCLE TOMS ARE BEING USED TO CONTINUE THE SUPPORT OF THE WHITE RULING CLASS THROUGH THE FALSE SLOGAN OF "NON-VIOLENCE."

WHY IS THE NEGRO WORKER THE LAST HIRED, THE FIRST FIRED, AND THE LEAST PAID? FOR THE FIRST TIME, HEAR COMMUNISTS PRESENT THE COMMUNIST ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS!

DISCUSSION 8 PM WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 1964

at 9624 JUNIPER STREET WATTS

ALL WORKERS WELCOME!!!

under the auspices of: LOS ANGELES PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (L.A.P.O.C.)

LA 100-66078

LAT-30 (10/5/64)

Above source furnished a mimeographed announcement captioned, "Freedom for the People" announcing that Freedom for the People (F.F.T.P.) is sponsoring a series of studies concerning the national liberation struggles. The studies are being conducted by the POC which supports the F.F.T.P. in its fight for the liberation of the Negro people. The announcement reflects that F.F.T.P. fights for:

"1. The right of the oppressed Negro Nation to self-determination.

2. The Negro people's struggle for freedom. The Negro people will never be 'given' their freedom-it must be fought for through long and bitter revolutionary wars.

3. We fight for the unity of all oppressed people.

4. We fight for equal rights of the Negro national minority and other national minorities.

In order to win our freedom, we must know our enemies and learn how to best fight them. We believe in the need to train ourselves for revolutionary struggle."

4

The FFTP is a POC front set up by the POC for recruiting purposes. (U)

(5) WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower meetings, including expressions by local and rank and file members.

LA T-31 (6/24/63)

(d) (U)

As of June, 1963, the Los Angeles Branch - WWP (LAB-WWP) planned to support all demonstrations in the Los Angeles, California area regarding integration, however, participation in such demonstrations by members of the LAB-WWP was to be on on individual and not organizational basis.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS 4

A. Demonstrations - Los Angeles Board of Education, Los Angeles, California /4

Demonstration 6/24/63 4

LA T-55 (6/24/63) /4

Source advised that a coordinating meeting of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), was held during the evening of June 23, 1963, at the Holm Methodist Church, 4261 Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting plans and program for a demonstration in the form of a march to and picketing at the Los Angeles Board of Education (LABE), 450 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, to be held under the auspices of the UCRC on June 24, 1963, were discussed. The march was to proceed from the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Towne Avenue, Los Angeles, through the Los Angeles business district to the LABE commencing at 12:30 PM. (U)

Copies of the "People's World" (PW) were distributed in the vicinity of this meeting and [redacted] and SAM KUSHNER, Editor of the PW, were present at the June 23rd meeting. This source also advised that on June 24, 1963, PWs were distributed at the beginning of the march and during the course of the march, however there were no PWs distributed at the site of the demonstration. (U) b6 b7C

LA T-4 (6/27/63) /4

Source advised that the above mentioned plans for the demonstration, described by this informant as a NAACP-UCRC demonstration, were followed with the march beginning at 12:40 PM at which time there were approximately 270 marchers. People would enter the march and drop out from time to time, but there were approximately 450 demonstrators by the time /4

the demonstration was concluded. On arrival at the LABE, they marched into the Board of Education building where they had a meeting with the members of the Board.

Source advised that the following individuals were in the picket line and around the Board of Education during the demonstration:

(U)

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[redacted]

FRANK WILKINSON

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HERBERT MANN

[redacted]

BILL TAYLOR
SAM KUSHNER

[redacted]

Demonstration 9/19/63

LA T-4 (10/15/63)

Source advised that CORE staged a protest march to the Board of Education on September 19, 1963. The group assembled at Wrigley Field marching to and terminating at the LABE offices. The purpose was to protest Defacto segregation, namely the failure of the school board to integrate students, especially at Jordan High School.

The group assembled at 11:30 AM at which time short speeches were made and the audience instructed not to participate in any physical or verbal violence with any hecklers. At the beginning of the march there were a

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total of 397 individuals, of which 97 were Negro. On arrival at the Administration Building of the LABE, there were 374 who entered the building, 114 were Negros and approximately 30 others had been waiting in the patio for the arrival of the marchers.

Source identified the following individuals participating in the demonstration:

[redacted]

[redacted]

HERBERT MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 9/26/63

LA T-4 (10/7/63)

Source reported a demonstration at the LABE meeting on September 26, 1963, at the Los Angeles Trade Technical School, 400 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. There were approximately 300 people in attendance at this meeting and independent representation was noted by the informant from such organizations as NAACP-UCRC and CORE. The speakers representing these organizations, among others, were confined to limit their talks to the "report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity made to the Los Angeles City Board of Education on September 12, 1963, by LABE committee members."

During the meeting there were 16 picketers carrying placards marching in front of the school auditorium. After the meeting terminated at 7:05 PM, the picket line swelled to approximately 30.

Source advised that he identified the following individuals present at this meeting:

[redacted]
HERBERT SIMON MANN
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

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b7C

Demonstration 10/10/63

LA T-4 (10/15/63)

Informant reported that CORE conducted a "study-in" demonstration at the LABE, 450 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles on October 10, 1963.

The demonstration commenced at 3:45 PM when a group of students assembled at the Old Plaza at Sunset and Main Streets, Los Angeles.

The march began at 4:30 PM and proceeded to the LABE. [redacted] was [redacted] of the march. The march itself consisted primarily of high school age students with a total count of 290 marchers, 75 of which were Negros.

The regular meeting of the LABE was convened at 4:35 PM and the meeting was interrupted by the arrival of the students who were going to demonstrate by a "study-in." The chairman of the board was called out of the meeting to confer with the Fire Department captain and the students were instructed that seating themselves in the corridors and on the floor would have tobe done in such a manner that

would comply with the fire ordinance. The chairman further requested that the students occupy the seats in the auditorium as there was more than ample seating available. There were some 300 students in the "study-in."

Source identified the following individuals in attendance at the meeting:

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[redacted]

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 10/24/63

LA T-4 (10/31/63)

Source reported a "sit-in" demonstration against the LABE sponsored by CORE on October 24, 1963, at the LABE Headquarters. This demonstration again began with a march from the Old Plaza at which time there were 178 persons of which 23 were Negro and two Oriental. There were some 95 persons who entered the Board Chambers of which one third were Negro. The "study-in" group in the halls of the LABE was participated in by approximately 200 people of which one half were Negro. The continuing "sleep-in" was estimated with an attendance of approximately 150 persons.

The group gathered at the Plaza, marched to the LABE Headquarters and at the end of the meeting they began an all night vigil about 7:00 PM with approximately 35 people in the hallways. This expanded from time to time to as high as 150.

Source identified the following individuals present at the organizing march at the Plaza:

[redacted]

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[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

HERBERT MANN
SAM KUSHNER

B. Demonstrations, Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California

Demonstration 6/16/63

LA T-4 (6/27/63)

Source reported a CORE demonstration at 234th Street and Evelyn Drive, Torrance, California, which is property owned by a builder named [redacted] on which he is building a new tract of homes. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest discrimination against Negros in the sale of these homes.

At 2:30 PM on June 16, 1963, [redacted] found several individuals sitting and lying down in several of his model homes blocking the entrance and egress of prospective buyers. [redacted] notified the Torrance Police Department that he was about to arrest these individuals and the department accepted them in their custody as a lawful arrest for trespassing.

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LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

The following persons were arrested:

[redacted] b6 b7C

HERBERT SIMON MANN
Herbert MANN

Demonstration 6/22/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(6/24/63)

Source advised that on June 22, 1963, at approximately 2:00 PM, members of CORE started picketing the Southwood Housing Development. Pickets stayed in the sales office and continued to picket until approximately 2:15 AM on June 23, 1963, at which time the Torrance Police Department was summoned by neighbors living in the area who complained of loud noises and singing by the pickets. He advised that [redacted] developer of the tract, ordered the pickets to leave the sales office and when they refused, [redacted] effected a citizen's arrest charging the pickets with trespassing. It was necessary for the police to physically remove these individuals. b6 b7C

Herbert MANN

This source reported that among those individuals included in the arrest were HERBERT SIMON MANN, 3053½ Future Street, Los Angeles 65, California; [redacted] b6 b7C

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LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

Demonstration 6/29/63

LA T-4 (7/10/63)

Source reported a demonstration sponsored by CORE, NAACP and UCRC on Saturday, June 29, 1963, at the Southwood Housing project. This began by a gathering at Wrigley Field at Los Angeles, a caravan of some 173 vehicles then proceeding to the Torrance Real Estate tract at 12:30 PM.

Demonstration actually began at the Torrance tract at 12:00 noon and there were approximately 350 people participating. Ninety per cent of these were Caucasians. The pickets had grown to approximately 500 individuals by 2:15 PM. There was a group of non-participating spectators numbering approximately 1,000 and due to boisterous activities, the Torrance Police Department arrested 19 persons. Those individuals noted to participate in this demonstration were as follows:

[redacted] b6 b7C

SAN KUSHNER

[redacted]

Demonstration 7/27 and 28/63

Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(7/28/63)

At 1:30 PM, July 27, 1963, 25 CORE pickets began the "sit-in" and picket demonstration at the Southwood Housing Development. The indication was that this would

be a round-the-clock operation. Twenty-five CORE pickets were arrested at 2:15 PM and charged with trespass. Before the end of the picketing activities, a total of 48 arrests were made. He estimated that a total of 350 people were involved in the demonstration.

Captain [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(7/28/63)

Picketing by CORE began at 1:00 on July 28, 1963, and at 3:00 PM 22 members of CORE were arrested by the Torrance Police Department. An approximate number of 35 CORE pickets remained at the tract until 7:00 PM when they departed for the day.

4

Amongst those arrested was:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Demonstration 8/3 and 4/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(8/4/63)

Source advised that a total of 38 individuals were arrested in demonstrations in the Southwood Housing Development as of 3:00 PM on August 4, 1963. These demonstrations were in the form of picketing and "sit-ins" which started on the early afternoon of August 3, 1963 and continued until 8:00 PM that date. Twenty-four of the arrests were made on August 3, 1963.

One of the individuals arrested on August 3, 1963, b6
was [redacted] One of b7C

arrestees on August 4, 1963, was [redacted] b6 b7C
named [redacted] Other arrests on August 4, 1963,
were as follows:

[redacted]

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 8/10 and 11/63

Captain [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(8/10 and 11/63)

On August 10, 1963, 40 to 50 members of CORE, Los Angeles instituted a picketing demonstration outside the tract house at the Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California. Nine of these individuals were arrested when they instituted a "sit-in" demonstration in the tract office. Three of these individuals were Negro and six were Caucasian.

Some 40 to 50 members of CORE again picketed the tract between noon and 7:00 PM on August 11, 1963. Once again 12 were arrested and charged with trespassing when they instituted a "sit-in" type demonstration.

The following names were among those individuals who were reported to have been arrested on August 11, 1963:

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted] b6 b7C

4

Dismissal of Charges 8/26/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(8/26/63)

Source advised that the charges of trespassing and curfew violations were dismissed against 203 defendants arrested during the demonstrations at the Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California. He stated that charges against an additional 23 individuals would also be dismissed.

The dismissal of the charges following an agreement between CORE, Los Angeles and the city of Torrance, California, which agreement limits demonstrations by CORE to two pickets one day a week; it also restricts the area which may be picketed.

C. Demonstrations - Local Freedom March 8/28/63

LA T-58 (9/6/63)

Source reported that a CP West Side Club meeting scheduled to take place on this date was called off. Instead the club members were instructed to appear at Broadway and Olympic, Los Angeles, and join the assembled group who were there to take part in a freedom march to the City Hall. The march was sponsored by the UCRC. Several thousand persons, Negro and Caucasian, took part. Among those participating were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

12
LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-55 (9/12/63)

Source reported that a local freedom march was staged on August 28, 1963. The march started from Olympic and Broadway in Los Angeles and continued to the steps of the City Hall. The following individuals were reported as participating in this march:

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

D. Demonstrations - Los Angeles Hall of Records 1/30 and 31/64

LA T-29 (1/30 and 31/64)

Source reported that a demonstration sponsored by CORE at the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, arose from their protest of the incarceration of the three individuals who were arrested in connection with demonstrations against the LABE. These persons were to be released at 6:00 AM February 1, 1964, from the Los Angeles County Jail, instead of 10:00AM on that date as previously scheduled. Informant reported that a demonstration took place in the lobby of the Los Angeles County Hall of Records on January 30, 1964, and that [redacted] was one of those present. He further reported that on January 31, 1964, six individuals representing CORE were still sitting on the floor in the hall of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice in their protest.

b6
b7C

LA T-4 (2/1/64)

Source reported that the members of CORE who had been staging a "sit-in" in the hallway of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice discontinued their protest and left the building on February 1, 1964, after the release from prison of the three individuals there incarcerated.

E. Demonstration Against Sheraton West Hotel, Los Angeles, California, 3/6 and 7/64.

LA T-4 (3/6 and 9/64)

At approximately 6:00 PM on March 6, 1964, 32 individuals began picketing the Sheraton West Hotel, 2961 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles in a sympathy demonstration

in support of individuals demonstrating against the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco, California. Eighteen members of the initial picketing group were of the white race. By 6:30 PM the group had grown to about 50 individuals of which 30 were Caucasian. The total later grew to a number of 75 individuals.

The sponsor of the demonstration was the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination supported by YAU, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs and the Congress of Racial Equality.

On March 7, 1964, the demonstration was continued beginning at 5:45 PM with 20 demonstrators, of which three were Negro and 17 Caucasian. At 8:30 PM there were 44 Caucasian and 14 Negro and at 10:00 PM 60 Caucasian and 15 Negros.

Among those individuals identified by the informant as participants were:

b6
b7C

[redacted]

F. Sit-in Demonstrations, Van de Kamps Restaurant, Los Angeles, California, 3/15/64; 3/21/64.

LA T-4 (3/16/64)

Source advised that a "sit-in" demonstration sponsored by the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) was held on the afternoon of March 15, 1964, at Van de Kamps Restaurant, Fletcher Drive and San Fernando Road, Los Angeles. According to this source, N-VAC is a splinter group of CORE.

Approximately 12 persons participated in the demonstration outside the restaurant, however at 4:00 PM nine of the group entered the building and sat near the exits. A Los Angeles City First Department representative warned the demonstrators that they were endangering lives of persons in the building by blocking the exits. Upon the refusal to move, the nine and one other who entered late, were arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department. Source reported that one such adult arrested was [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
(6/12/64)

This publication reported that Municipal Judge HOWARD H. SCHMIDT, on June 11, 1964, sentenced COLEMAN to pay a fine of $150 or serve 15 days in jail. A notice of appeal was filed; COLEMAN was allowed to remain at liberty without paying the fine or without posting bail.

LA T-4 (3/22/64)

LA T-4 advised that the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC), a splinter group of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), sponsored, as a part of their continuing program, a sit-in demonstration from 12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m. on March 21, 1964, at Van de Kamps, 6261 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. Source stated that approximately 29 persons participated in the demonstration outside the coffee shop to protest alleged discriminatory hiring practices.

At about 4:30 p.m. according to source, a group of eleven whites and four Negroes entered the shop, sat on the floor, attempted to chain themselves together and blocked the entrance. These fifteen were arrested on charges of blocking the entrance and creating a fire hazard.

The "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner", a daily metropolitan newspaper, on September 23, 1964, on page 16 of Section D, reported the conviction and sentencing of the above persons by Judge KENNETH L. HOLADAY, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, California. Among those sentenced were WOODROW COLEMAN, age 30, sentenced to six months in the city jail, HOWARD G. MINKIN, age 25, sentenced to four months in the city jail and MIKE F. PERLOWIN, age 18, sentenced to ten days in the city jail and one year probation.

(4) B. APPROX.

B. APPROX.

G. DEMONSTRATION MONTEREY PARK WALK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE, MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, MAY 2, 1964

The "Post Advocate", Alhambra, California, daily newspaper, on April 28, 1964, carried an article that the San Gabriel Valley Council on Discrimination (SGVCD) was denied a permit to demonstrate on May 2, 1964, for popular support of Civil Rights measures on Federal, state and local levels on the grounds that their members were not local residents and the group refused to furnish a list of officers. The article stated that HERBERT L. FORER as attorney for SGVCD contemplated filing a petition concerning the denial of permit. It was further stated that the SGVCD withdrew its application when the permit was granted to the ad hoc Monterey Park Walk for Civil Rights Committee which had named committee members, among whom were JEAN FEINBERG and SHIRLEY KESSLER.

LA 100-66078

LA T-4 on May 4, 1964, advised that about 170 persons, of which possibly 10 were Negro, took part in the walk from the Alhambra post office to Barnes Park, Monterey Park, California, and participated in the rally that lasted about one and a half hours on May 2, 1964. Source stated that several small groups "heckled" the marchers and some carried signs emblazoned "Civil Righters go home"; however, there were no incidents nor arrests. (4)

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

H. Demonstration Thriftimart, Inc.,
2600 South Vermont, Los Angeles,
4/18/64.

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
(8/7/64)

Source reported that eight members of the Non-Violent Action Committee were arrested April 18, 1964, in protesting alleged discrimination in the hiring practices of Van de Kamp Bakery, a concessionaire at the market. They were accused of piling shopping carts with bakery goods and then abandoning them.

The conviction was on the charge of trespassing.

Among those sentenced in the Municipal Court on August 6, 1964, were: b6 b7C

[redacted]

60 days

[redacted]

30 days

[redacted]

30 days

(4)

I. Demonstration at Perino's Restaurant,
Los Angeles, 6/8/64

LA T-4 (6/12/64)

Source reported a demonstration sponsored by the YAU at Perino's Restaurant, 4101 Wilshire Boulevard. The purpose of this demonstration was to call attention of ROBERT KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States, to the fact that civil rights legislation should be passed. Demonstrators were aware

that the Attorney General was to appear there for luncheon. During the luncheon hour there were a total of 11 pickets, 10 Caucasian and one Negro.

Amongst those identified in this demonstration were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

J. Protest demonstration march to Federal Building, Los Angeles, 6/28/64

LA T-4 (7/6/64)

(U) Source reported the above demonstration was sponsored by the Los Angeles Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The purpose was to call upon the Government for protection of the freedom fighters in Mississippi. The march consisted of people from SNCC, UCRC, CORE, Catholics United for Racial Equality (CURE) and N-VAC.

The march proceeded from the assembly point at Olympic and Broadway, terminating at the Federal Building. At the beginning of the march there were some 528 participants, of which 98 were Negro. Approximately thirty more demonstrators were waiting for the arrival of the march at the Federal Building. At the Federal Building [redacted] identified himself as being [redacted] b6 b7C

A MAUREEN MURPHY was introduced as having recently been in Mississippi, working with the three individuals who had disappeared in their work for freedom in Mississippi. MURPHY talked about her experiences while in Mississippi.

66a-67

Other persons identified by source as participating in the demonstration were:

FRANK WILKINSON
BILL TAYLOR
[redacted]
IRVING GOFF
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

b6
b7C

K. Demonstration, Los Angeles Breakfast Club, Los Angeles, California, 8/3/64

LA T-51 (8/4/64)

Source advised that a demonstration by CORE occurred on August 3, 1964, at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles. There were 110 individuals in the picket line and they effectively blocked the driveway entrances to the Breakfast Club. There were some 150 demonstrators present.

Source advised that 15 of the demonstrators were arrested in violation of the Statute, "False Imprisonment." This was applied inasmuch as the demonstrators had blocked both driveways, allowing no ingress or egress.

Source reported that amongst those arrested were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department, as checked on September 23, 1964, indicate that [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department Number [redacted] and [redacted] Record No. [redacted] were arrested on [redacted] charge of violation of Section [redacted] during a demonstration which occurred while the Greater Los Angeles Citizens Council was holding a business meeting at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

Records of the Criminal Division, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, California, as checked on October 19, 1964, by IC [redacted] under [redacted] Case Number [redacted] and [redacted] Case No. [redacted] set out that the trial, originally set for [redacted] had been continued to [redacted] and on the latter date the cases were transferred from Division [redacted] to Division [redacted] for trial; further, that as of [redacted] these cases were in trial.

L. Demonstration at Bank of America, Santa Monica, California, 7/10/64

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(7/10/64)

Source advised that CORE was continuing their picketing of branches of the Bank of America in Ocean Park and Santa Monica,

California. From approximately 3 PM to 6 PM 20 members of CORE demonstrated by sitting with locked arms across the passageways and by blocking the tellers' windows, and they would change a dollar to pennies, stand and slowly count them, then change the pennies back to a dollar bill. Source characterized this as a part of CORE's continuing protest against the bank's hiring policies.

Ten of these individuals were placed under arrest by the Operations Officer of the bank.

"Los Angeles Times,"
Los Angeles, California
(9/19/64)

Source reported that the individuals arrested and convicted of disturbing the peace at a demonstration on July 10, 1964, at the Bank of America, 15th Street and Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, California, were sentenced on Friday, September 18, 1964. Among those sentenced was [redacted] who received a [redacted] sentence. b6 b7c

M. Demonstration vigil at U. S. Federal Courthouse Building, Los Angeles, 8/5/64

LA T-4 (8/17/64)

A combination picket line, sit-in, stand-in and all-night vigil, taking place on August 5, 1964, was sponsored by SNCC, N-VAC and CORE.

The demonstration was proceeded by a press conference and demonstration at the Los Angeles County Courthouse at 12 noon, August 5, 1964.

Here the plans for the evening demonstration were announced. The vigil was to protest the way the investigation was being handled in regards to the three missing civil rights workers from Philadelphia, Mississippi.

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

Noted at the noon event were:

SAM KUSHNER [redacted] b6 b7C

The height of the evening demonstration at the Federal Building was about 9:00 PM, at which time there were 135 demonstrators with 73 marching, 33 in the sit-in position, and 19 or 20 standing around.

The vigil was maintained throughout the night and through the day of August 6, 1964. The participating demonstrators maintained a guard on a dummy casket exhibited in front of the Federal Building.

On the evening of August 5, 1964, were were 14 demonstrators at about 7 PM, of which nine were Caucasian and five Negro. Around 9:00 there were 41 picketers marching and 10 standing around. Ten of these were Negroes.

Amongst those individuals observed at the demonstration were:

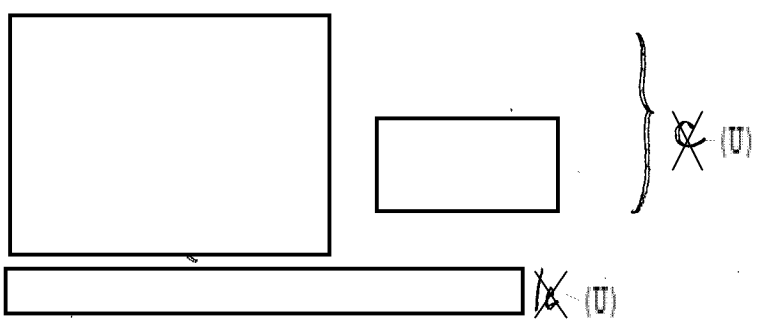
b6 b7C

[redacted]
HERBERT SIMON MANN
FRANK WILKINSON
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

N. DEMONSTRATIONS BY W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

LA T-18 (5/17/63)

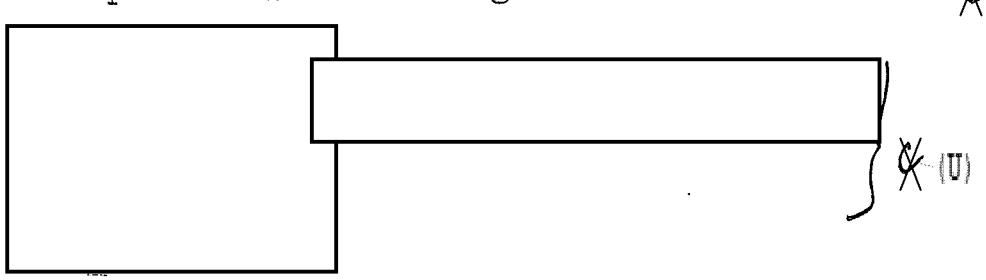
On May 12, 1963, the Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) sponsored a picket line at the Southwood Riviera housing tract in Torrance, California to protest alleged discrimination against Negro home buyers. Informant advised that there were approximately fifteen pickets present during this demonstration and that among those identified as members of the picket line were: (U)



b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

The YAU sponsored a picket line on June 8, 1964 at 4101 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. This demonstration was held to support the right of Negroes to vote in the South. There were approximately eleven people in the picket line and among those identified were: (U)



b6
b7C

LA T-4 (9/23/64)

On September 23, 1964, members of the Los Angeles area W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America participated in a picket line at the Los Angeles City Hall to protest alleged police b utality, especially in regard to minority groups. There were approximately seventeen pickets present and among those identified were:

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b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Background

LA T-78 (5/29/63 and 6/4/64)

There are 28 active branches of the NAACP in the Southern California area.

LA T-20 (10/19/64)

The Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, is the dominant and most active branch of the NAACP in the Southern California area. The office of the Los Angeles Branch is located at 4261 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles. (U)

"Los Angeles Sentinel"
Los Angeles, California,
a weekly newspaper,
Issue of 2/6/64

This issue on page A3 set forth an article captioned "Los Angeles Branch NAACP 1963 Report and 1964 Outlook", which reflected the membership of this Branch in 1963 as 10,000, and the 1964 membership goal as 25,000.

LA T-20 (5/21/64)

Informant learned in May, 1964, that the membership of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, at that time was approximately 12,000. (U)

LA T-4 (5/22/64)

Attendance at membership meetings of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, varies from 50 to 200 persons. Attendance at election meetings, which are held every two years, may total as high as 400 persons.

Officers

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Los Angeles Branch, NAACP
Los Angeles, California (8/10/64 and 10/23/64)

The following are among the officers and Executive Board members of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP:

[redacted] First Vice-President

[redacted] LOREN MILLER

[redacted] Executive Board members

[redacted] JAMES T. ALLEN

[redacted]

[redacted]

(4)

LA T-78 (5/29/63 and 6/4/64)

The following are among the officers of the below stated Branches of the NAACP:

Name of Branch	Name of Officer and Position
San Fernando Valley	[redacted]
San Pedro - Wilmington	
South Antelope Valley	

CP Penetration and Influence /4

T-13 (11/14/62) W

At a meeting of the Southern California District, CP (SCDCP), Negro Commission held in Los Angeles [redacted] SCDCP [redacted] was heard to enter into a discussion with other members present concerning the advisability of one of the members becoming active in the NAACP [redacted] said that [redacted] he did not want CP people to become known as "flitters" in and out of various organizations. [redacted] stated that the CP should be very careful about working in the NAACP [redacted] for security reasons. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

LA T-5 (5/22/63)

Informant advised that in May, 1963, CP members in the Compton area were supporting, through working in the NAACP and similar organizations, the candidacy of DOUGLAS DOLLARHIDE for City Councilman of Compton. Informant said DOLLARHIDE was not a CP member but, being a Negro, was getting support on the basis of minority representation.

LA T-79 (6/5/63)

b6
b7C

Informant advised that in [redacted] had worked in campaign headquarters of DOUGLAS DOLLARHIDE when he was running for the job of City Councilman of Compton.

LA T-79 (7/3/63)

b6
b7C

Informant advised [redacted] was heard to state in [redacted] that although [redacted] has indicated [redacted] Informant advised [redacted] appears to be friendly with the leaders of both the CP and the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA T-80 (7/25/63)

At a meeting of the Riverside-San Bernardino Club of the SCDCP held at Hemet, California, on July 22, 1963, there was some discussion held concerning the NAACP in San Bernardino. It was stated that none of the CP members there had participated in NAACP activities and there was no agreement as to whether or not they should participate in such activities. U

LA T-14 (7/22/63) U

At a CP club meeting held in Los Angeles in July, 1963, SAM KUSHNER, member of the Executive Board of the SCDCP, made a general report on the Negro civil rights movement. He told of the opportunities for the CP to participate in this movement. He said that the CP has friends in the various Negro organizations, including the NAACP, and urged that communists, as individuals, join with the Negro in the fight for civil rights and get in the fight "with both feet". (U)

LA T-79 (8/2/63) U

b6
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] members of the [redacted] SCDCP, are occasionally active in the [redacted] Branch of the NAACP but hold no positions, their activity being limited to occasional attendance at membership meetings of that Branch. (U)

LA T-7 (8/19/63) U

b6
b7C

[redacted] was heard to state [redacted] that he would like to join the NAACP [redacted] (U)

LA T-81 (10/4/63 and 11/7/63)
LA T-82 (10/4/63 and 11/7/63)

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] SCDCP, was heard to state [redacted] noted that meetings of that Branch are held on Fridays which conflicts with [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] was heard to state [redacted] that he is a member of the [redacted] of the NAACP but that he [redacted] due to having to [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

LA T-10 (10/14/63)

At a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP [redacted] stated to the effect that a power struggle is taking place in the freedom movement between the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the NAACP to determine which will be the leader. [redacted] continued that the CP should unify or aid in unifying this leadership in the freedom movement.

b6
b7C

LA T-83 (11/18/63)

Informant learned [redacted] that [redacted] had recently contacted [redacted] to seek his cooperation on a project, the nature of which was unknown to informant. [redacted] reportedly [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

LA T-20 (10/19/64)

[redacted] a member of the SCDCP, has been heard to state that he is [redacted] in [redacted] the NAACP. (U)

b6
b7C

6
LA 100-66078
LKD:rgd

LA T-20 (10/19/64) 1u

Informant advised that there is no current program on the part of the SCDCP to infiltrate or attempt to gain domination of the NAACP in Los Angeles. In past years, members of the CP have been urged to join and become active in the NAACP along with other mass organizations but no particular emphasis has been placed on joining the NAACP in recent years. The SCDCP does not exert any influence over the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP. (U)

Policy Concerning
Communist Participation
in NAACP Activities 1u

[redacted] advised that at the National Convention of the NAACP held in 1950 in Boston, Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted giving the National Executive Board of the NAACP the authority to cancel the charter of any branch of the NAACP that might be found to be communist dominated or influenced. This would preclude a CP member from holding office in the NAACP or being a member of the NAACP if his CP membership were known or could be established. 1u

b6
b7C
b7D

According to [redacted] this resolution continues to be in effect. 1u

B. UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE (UCRC)

A publication of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) reflects that their office is located at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, and that they maintain a mailing address of Post Office Box 8-344, Los Angeles, California.

The above leaflet in substance states that following a mass protest of 45,000 persons at Wrigley Field, Los Angeles, on May 26, 1963, addressed by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., the "Civil Rights leaders decided to continue their association by forming the United Civil Rights Committee which would continue to work for integration of Negro and other minority citizens in Los Angeles" and "is dedicated to achieve with all urgency and unity the integration of Negro and all other minority citizens into the life of the Los Angeles community." The objectives of the group are to define the needs and grievances of minority groups, to negotiate with responsible persons on the grievances and to demonstrate, through non-violent action for such negotiation of these grievances.

The leaflet further states that the UCRC "is composed of representative individuals drawn from the many Los Angeles organizations that have a common commitment to integration -- now."

LA T-62 (8/13/64)

Source, from whom sufficient information has not been received to determine reliability, on above date, advised that a large group of leaders in the Negro community who believe in responsible leadership in the integration movement have become disenchanted with the leadership of Doctor CHRISTOPHER L. TAYLOR, Chairman of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), and doubt the effectiveness in the integration movement so that continuing effort is being made to change this leadership.

An article by PAUL WEEKS, Staff Writer, "Los Angeles Times", a metropolitan daily newspaper, Part I, page 19, on June 17, 1964, reported the following officers for the second year of operation for UCRC:

Dr. H. HARTFORD BROOKINS, Chairman
PERRY C. PARKS, Vice-Chairman
EARL WALTER, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. JOAN GREEN, Secretary
VICTOR LUDWIG, Treasurer
FRANK MUNOZ, Treasurer

The "California Eagle", a newspaper in regular circulation, Los Angeles, California, on July 9, 1964, on page 10, set forth a steering or policy committee named by Reverend BROOKINS to review the organizational structure of the UCRC:

WESLEY BRAZIER (of the Urban League)
JOHN BUGGS (of the County Commission on Human Relations)
EARL WALTER (of the Congress of Racial Equality)
EASON MONROE (of the American Civil Liberties Union)
Mrs. MARNESBA TACKETT (of the NAACP)
NORMAN O. HOUSTON (Businessman)

The above UCRC publication states that the organization works through the following committees "which are open to all who desire to work and cooperate together for the aims of the organization":

Direction Action, Chairman, EARL WALTER
Education, Chairman, MARNESBA TACKETT
Employment, Chairman, E. J. FRANKLIN
Health and Welfare, Chairman, RAY JOHNSON
Housing, Chairman FLORENCE VAUGHN
Law Enforcement, Chairman, THOMAS G. NEUSOM

LA T-63 (8/2/63)

Source advised that on June 25, 1963, at a meeting of the Jewish Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), Los Angeles, California, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, in substance, reported that he had attempted to establish relations with the UCRC, which was founded in Los Angeles by prominent Negro leaders to aid in integration,

(U)

to assist in UCRC efforts and activities. DOBBS said the Communist Party (CP) was rebuffed and rejected by UCRC "in no uncertain terms" because UCRC questioned the motives of the Party. He emphasized that even though rejected, the Party must continue attempts in this direction. (U)

LA T-64 (7/19/63) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] SCDCP, at a Communist Party meeting on July 3, 1963, said that the CP must stay in the background and have their members work through the organizations to which they belong in integration matters. (U)

b6
b7C

LA T-4 (9/23/64)

Source, on above date, advised that there has not been any indication that the UCRC was organized, controlled, or dominated by the CP. Source further stated that at the most, there are a few individuals, from other organizations, that have CP background; however, the number is so small that they have not been able to exert any influence. Source noted that the UCRC has no actual membership and the entire group of delegates from other organizations, of which a few have CP background, have been technically designated as an executive committee for publicity purposes, but actually do not formulate the policy.

Above source, on August 6, 1964, reported that from the beginning UCRC has attempted to operate independently of any one organization. Further, with the sixty to seventy different organizations joining together, they decided there would be no actual membership, and when a decision is to be made, it is referred for vote to each one of the participating groups through the delegate and is then carried out by one of the action committees. Also, each of the groups is responsible to furnish their quota of members to assist the action committee.

4

LA T-5 (9/23/64) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] b7D
[redacted] the program of the UCRC was discussed, and the general support of CP members was suggested, but no one specifically was assigned to it. (U)

LA T-65 (10/2/64)

Source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] the UCRC to [redacted] of [redacted] that Los Angeles would soon have Birmingham-type demonstrations. He continued that the purpose was decided after UCRC came into being and that the Executive Committee has no specific purpose, other than hearing reports and, in fact, is only a list of names to give weight to the group.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

(C) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

BACKGROUND

"Valley News and Valley Greensheet," Van Nuys, California, a newspaper published four times weekly, Issue of July 4, 1963

Article announced a meeting to be sponsored by CORE on July 5, 1963, and quoted Doctor IRVING TAYLOR, President of the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE as follows:

"CORE represents one of many action groups attempting to make the constitutional map correspond to national behavior. It has a major goal-the breaking down of artificial barriers between racial groups-the arbitrary either/or concept of race."

CORE was founded in Chicago in 1942 and has sixteen chapters in California. The Los Angeles Chapter has existed since 1945.

OFFICERS

LA T-4 (12/20/63)

The following officers for the [redacted] Chapter of CORE were elected in [redacted]

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Chairman

First Vice Chairman

Second Vice Chairman

Treasurer

Secretary

[redacted]

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

CORE membership in December, 1963, was approximately 850. CORE headquarters are maintained at 1115 West Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles. U

LA T-2 (4/30/64) U

Informant furnished [redacted] b7D

LA T-3 (5/25/64 - 6/23/64) U

[redacted] and [redacted] are employed at CORE in Los Angeles in some capacity. (U) b6 b7C

LA T-4 (12/20/63) U

As of December, 1963, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of Los Angeles CORE. U b6 b7C

LA T-4 (6/8/64) U

As of June, 1964, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of CORE in Los Angeles. U b6 b7C

CP Penetration and Influence U

LA T-5 (1/22/63) U b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (2/11/63) U

At a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, on February 9, 1963, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, [redacted] described her activities as a member of (U) b6 b7C

a CP club of union people in [redacted] area. [redacted] b6 b7C was trying to convince club members that some of them should shift their efforts from work in a political organization to work in CORE, a more independent arm of the political scene. [redacted] was having considerable difficulty in putting over [redacted] views. (U)

LA T-7 (3/8/63)

At a Marxist class held March 5, 1963, [redacted] SCDCP, advised [redacted] a CP member, that [redacted] was chosen to take part in CORE activities and to report back to the Party on the nature of the activities. (U)

LA T-8 (4/15/63)

[redacted] and [redacted] attended a conference of CORE in [redacted] California, on March 23, 1963, as representatives of the [redacted] of CORE. [redacted] attended as a member of the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE. (U) (U)

LA T-9 (3/2/64)

[redacted] were no longer in the CORE organization in [redacted] as of [redacted] (U)

LA T-10 (5/15/63)

On May 8, 1963 [redacted] SCDCP, requested the [redacted] Watts Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, to get as many club members as possible to join the "Protest March" to be sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963, in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-1 (5/17/63)

The Protest March sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963, took place from Vernon and Central Avenues to City Hall in Los Angeles. Of the approximately 600 to 800 marchers, informant identified eleven individuals as members of the CP as follows: (U)

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

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BILL TAYLOR

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-11 (5/15/63)

[redacted] members of the [redacted] SCDCP, took part in the Protest March sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963.

LA T-12 (5/16/63)

At a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, on May 11, 1963, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that Party members should get into such organizations as CORE to try to form a coalition; that Party members should get into CORE especially to develop a year round committee. HEALEY stated that the vanguard role of the CP in labor is to promote within the labor ranks the objectives of a right to a job, shorter work week, and broader unemployment coverage, and that the Party should lead the fight through such organizations as CORE. (U)

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LA T-13 (5/28/63)

Informant identified [redacted] CP members in attendance at a meeting of CORE [redacted] at 1115 West Venice, Los Angeles:

[redacted] (U)

LA T-13 (5/28/63)

[redacted] advised [redacted] that he intended to [redacted] to discuss the action [redacted] in CORE and the work with other sympathetic people in CORE.

LA T-5 (6/4/63)

[redacted] made a statement in [redacted] that

[redacted]

LA T-13 (6/19/63)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, on June 18, 1963, discussion concerned the progress of Negro

groups. A desire was expressed that the CORE delegation make an effort for their group becoming more inclusive. Also discussed was the desirability of CORE sponsoring a school picket if there was no change in the defacto segregation picture. The Commission was generally unhappy over the fact that CP people had almost no role in the situation.

LA T-5 (6/26/63)

At a meeting of the Trade Union Committee, Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP, on June 24, 1963, the [redacted] discussed the struggle for Negro rights. [redacted] urged that the Southern Coordinating Council support CORE picket lines in the housing integration fight in Torrance, California. b6 b7C

LA T-14 (7/2/63)

During a meeting of the Parsons Club, 24th CD Section, SCDCP, on June 26, 1963, the chairman gave a report on the results of a recent meeting of the 24th CD Section concerning CORE. It was concluded at this meeting that there was danger of a split in the Negro movement which could be brought on by a number of things. The decision was handed down that CP members in CORE and other organizations are to do everything possible to prevent any split in the Negro movement; that CP members are to use their influence through contacts in the Negro community to assist in any way they can.

LA T-15 (7/19/63)

At a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, held June 6, 1963, discussion concerned the meeting which had been held by Negro officials and Los Angeles City officials. DOROTHY HEALEY stated that one of the main topics for the CP at this time is the support of the picket lines around the Beverly Hilton Hotel and the Palladium. She said that CORE is the most advanced group fighting the question of civil rights in the Los Angeles area.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-13 (8/2/63) (U)

During a meeting of CORE [redacted] at 4011 West 29th Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] stated that the present leadership of CORE was definitely not favorable to the CP; that [redacted] was a "left opportunist" in order to draw support [redacted] remarked that only in Los Angeles and the West Coast had it been possible for Party people to get into CORE at all; that although the CORE leadership is definitely not pro-Party they have not attempted to ride Party people out of the group. He said it was the responsibility of Party people in CORE to create as much unity as possible to maintain a united front in the civil rights struggle.

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LA T-5 (9/19/63)

(U)

During a meeting of the Southern Coordinating Council, [redacted] referred to the problem in CORE as the dominance of a group who refuses to consider objective reality and who launch themselves into demonstrative actions which occasionally force costly retreats. He recommended the assigning of Negro comrades to do this work.

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LA T-16 (10/25/63)

At the meeting of the Long Beach - San Pedro Club, Southern Area Coordinating Council, SCDCP, [redacted] and [redacted] were requested to attend CORE meetings. On October 24, 1963, the decision was made that no one would attend further meetings of CORE.

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LA T-13 (11/29/63)

[redacted]

b7D

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-13 (12/6/63)

A group of approximately twenty CORE members known as the "Action Faction" were, as of December, 1963, in the process of pulling out of the Los Angeles CORE with the object of setting up their own CORE on Central Avenue in Los Angeles. Among the leaders of this movement were [redacted] who believes in action for action's sake, [redacted] and [redacted]

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LA T-1 (12/6/63)
LA T-13 (12/6/63)

[redacted]

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b7D

(U)

[redacted]

LA T-1 (1/29/64)
LA T-17 (1/31/64)

[redacted]

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b7D

LA T-13 (1/31/64)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, [redacted] discussed cooperation of the Party with CORE and stated that at that time there was only one adult CP member functioning in CORE.

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LA T-4 (4/21/64)
LA T-18 (4/21/64)

A picket line sponsored by CORE on April 3, 1964, outside the California State Administration Building, Los Angeles,

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

was held in protest of recent college decisions involving college housing file. The following individuals were included among those identified on the picket line:

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[redacted]

LA T-13 (5/12/64)

[redacted]

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b7D

(U)

LA T-1 (7/8/64)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-1 (5/15/64) (U)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, on May 12, 1964, ROBERT THOMPSON gave a report on civil rights. He also discussed red baiting and said CORE was most guilty of this. (U)

LA T-4 (8/4/64)

CORE sponsored a picket during a meeting of the Greater Los Angeles Citizens Councils on August 4, 1964, at 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles. One of the individuals identified on the picket line was FRANK BYRON WILKINSON.

LA T-1 (8/17/64) (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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Most of the meeting was spent with a report from [redacted] and [redacted] who attended the National CORE Convention in Kansas City in July, 1964. (U)

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A petition at the convention which was introduced to outlaw red baiting was defeated. BILL TAYLOR introduced several proposals as to what he considered the role of Party people working in CORE namely, the need for a more long range perspective and ways and means of pushing CORE to the realization of its role in politics. (U)

LA T-4

Source advised on August 28, 1963, that officials of CORE in Los Angeles have consistently resisted any attempts by the CP to infiltrate CORE as a specific assignment of CP members and that, to date, CORE leadership has exhibited no evidence of CP influence.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

On October 2, 1964, source advised that CORE tolerates CP members on their picket lines and other affairs where weight of numbers is important for effectiveness; however, the CORE leadership in Los Angeles continues to oppose CP tactics, refuses to allow distribution of other than CORE literature at their demonstrations and generally resists CP attempts to influence the organization. 4

LA T-6 (10/13/64) 1a

During the course of a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, on October 1, 1964, [redacted] invited guest, remarked that in his opinion the CORE organization in the Los Angeles area is falling apart; that the activities particularly attractive to members of CORE have been very slack in recent months largely because of the agreement of the national leadership to refrain from active demonstrations during the election campaign. [redacted] said that there is a lack of idealism and a good deal of romanticism and adventurism in the CORE organization which cannot sustain the group during its rough periods. (U) b6 b7C

According to informant the effect of the CP on the CORE organization is weaker today than it was when CORE was just getting started in the Los Angeles area. The official position of the CP as expressed [redacted] to discourage participation by CP members in any factional or opportunistic activities designed to wrest the leadership of CORE locally or nationally from one faction or another. (U) b7D

LA T-5 (10/7/64) 1a

The Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP, [redacted] Those members of the CP in the area who appear at CORE meetings and at CORE sponsored demonstrations do so as part of their regular "mass work." (U)

LA 100-66678
LDJ/mkk

D. MARCH ON WASHINGTON (MOW) U

T-74 furnished on August 21, 1963 the following MOW Committee organizational information: U

"ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE MARCH...

American Jewish Congress

Congress of Racial Equality

Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Conference of Catholics for Interracial Justice

National Council of Churches of Christ in America

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

National Urban League

Negro American Labor Council..." U

T-66 advised on August 28, 1963 that source had just learned FRANK WILKINSON was in Washington, D.C. in connection with the "March on Washington" (MOW). WILKINSON was originally in Washington as a representative of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) of which he is the Executive Secretary, and had not originally planned to attend the MOW. (U)

WILKINSON planned to confer with [redacted] of [redacted] who was also reportedly in Washington. Source had no further details as to the purpose of their conference. (U)

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ALBERTA AHEARN, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, 1957, and December 13, 1957, in a Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in connection with the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute that CARL BRADEN and his wife ANN BRADEN were known to ALBERTA AHEARN as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to December, 1954, which was during the period of AHEARN's CP membership. U

Source T-4 advised on September 25, 1963 that [redacted] recently publicly stated he departed Los Angeles, California on [redacted] for Washington, D.C., arriving [redacted] participated in the MOW on August 28, 1963. U

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"The Valley News and Green Sheet", a regularly published newspaper at Van Nuys, California, carried an article in the September 24, 1963 edition, announcing that BEN RINALDO would, on September 25, 1963, give a report at the Sherman Oaks, California, Democratic Club regarding his experiences while attending the MOW in the capacity of a "reporter-photographer". This article stated RINALDO would illustrate his report by showing photographs and slides taken by him at the MOW.

U

T-75 advised on September 27, 1963 that on September 25, 1963, BEN RINALDO was guest speaker at a meeting of the Sherman Oaks, California Democratic Club at 14608 Greenleaf Street, Sherman Oaks, California. RINALDO stated he had participated in the MOW on August 28, 1963, and had arranged a Press pass, which enabled him to get into places others could not go.

T-67 advised on September 27, 1963 that on September 26, 1963, there was a meeting of the Valley Chapter, Women for Legislative Action (WLA) at the Colonial House, North Hollywood, California. ELEANOR BELSER was the featured speaker at this meeting, and reported her attendance at the MOW on August 28, 1963 at Washington, D.C., as an official delegate from the WLA Council. [redacted]

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LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

E. Mississippi Summer Project

LA T-4 (7/29/64)

Source furnished a pamphlet on the above-captioned organization, which indicated the scope and plan of activities of this organized effort. The pamphlet pointed out that trained personnel were needed and gave the following address for applications: Mississippi Summer Project, 1017 Lynch Street, Room 10, Jackson, Mississippi. The pamphlet pointed out that "this summer" SNCC, in cooperation with many voting and civic groups, formed into the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), was intending to launch a massive peace corps type of operation in Mississippi. The pamphlet stated as follows: "Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists, and legal advisers will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers and special projects."

The following tabulation is a summary of the individuals reported to have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project:

Source	Identity of Individual
LA T-57 (6/5/64)	[redacted]
"Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California (6/25/64)	[redacted]
LA T-68 (8/21/64)	[redacted]
LA T-53 (9/18/64) LA T-54 (9/18/64)	[redacted]
LA T-66 (10/23/64)	[redacted]

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b7C

b6
b7C

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

[redacted]

Source	Identity of Individual
LA T-69 (7/27/64)	[redacted]
LA T-5 (7/2/64)	
LA T-68 (8/5/64)	
LA T-72 (7/13/64)	
Ascertained by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI (8/26/64)	
LA T-6 (6/30/64 and 7/13/64)	
"Los Angeles Herald-Examiner," Los Angeles, California (6/24/64)	
"Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California, 6/27/64	
[redacted]	

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F. NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE (N-VAC)

LA T-39 (10/16/64)

The N-VAC established itself as an activist group in the Los Angeles, California area during the latter part of 1963. The group's purpose is to win its fight for racial equality in housing and employment by means of peaceful picketing. (U)

LA T-19 (10/15/64) (U)

N-VAC broke away from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) because CORE was not active enough. The N-VAC has an informal membership which, having no headquarters meets in private homes. Requirements for N-VAC membership are:
(1) participate in one arrestable action per month, and
(2) take a non-violence oath. (U)

The January 24, 1964 issue of "The Militant" (See Appendix) carries an article captioned, "Los Angeles Rights Group Opens Fight" by LESLIE EVANS (Supra). The article reflects, in part, "Los Angeles, Jan. 4--. This city, frequently touted as 'the most integrated in America,' has had its boast called into question by a civil rights battle between the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) and the Wich Stands, a chain of drive-in restaurants."

G. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Location of SNCC

LA T-42 (3/17/64)

In March, 1964, SNCC located at 8½ Raymond Street Northwest, Atlanta 14, Georgia, and has been at this address since late summer of 1963.

LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LA-SNCC)

Meeting to Organize SNCC

LA T-18 (1/13/64)

On January 4, 1964, a meeting was held to organize LA-SNCC at 151 Hart Street, Venice, California. This meeting was sponsored by [redacted] At this meeting it was predicted that more than 2,000 northern students would travel to the southern part of the United States during the summer of 1964.

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Purpose of LA-SNCC

LA T-43 (9/25/64)

Source furnished information which disclosed the following:

The objectives of LA-SNCC are three-fold, namely Education, Mobilization and Fund Raising. In the past activities of LA-SNCC have been concentrated in a central office, however Southern California is a well spread out area which calls for a broader base of operations. Due to the events which transpired in Mississippi and the role SNCC played in the formation of the Council of Federated Organizations this past summer the functions of SNCC have greatly increased and its successes have been hampered by the lack of mobility.

This calls for the need for decentralized offices. Therefore LA-SNCC will become known in the future as Southern California Friends of SNCC, working out of already established offices. Each of these local groups have officers which would conduct their own programs of education and fund raising in their respective areas and coordinate their activities for larger functions. These local groups would be responsible to the Southern California Office concerning national policy of SNCC. The Friends of SNCC Program is geared toward students and adults who are interested in the national policies of SNCC, its program and its work throughout the South. 4

Officers 4

LA T-44 (9/17/64) 4

As of [redacted] was the President and controls LA-SNCC. [redacted] is next in line to take over as President of LA-SNCC. 4 b6 b7C

Address of LA-SNCC in Los Angeles 4

LA T-45 (7/2/64) 4

Source furnished information which disclosed that LA-SNCC is located at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California. 4

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP) 4

Program to Infiltrate LA-SNCC and Influence its Policies

LA T-6 (5/29/63)

On May 25, 1963, a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, was held at 1733 84th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that she feels that some of the young people in the CP in the Los Angeles area must go to the southern part of the United States during the summer of 1963 and work with SNCC. (U)

LA T-6 (6/21/63)

On June 20, 1963, a meeting of the SCDCP was held at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting CARL BLOICE, of the Youth Commission, CP of Northern California, and who has been writing for the "People's World" and had just returned to California from a trip to the South, was present as a guest and made the main report which dealt with a political estimate of the developments in the South. BLOICE stated he visited Atlanta, Georgia, while traveling through the South and spent a great deal of time with SNCC. BLOICE displayed a map he obtained at the SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta, showing the counties of heavy concentration of Negroes. BLOICE indicated that among SNCC's leadership, most of the Marxist classics are very familiar and they are deeply concerned with the need of solving all of the economic, as well as political problems of the South. (U)

LA T-6 (6/26/63)

On June 22, 1963, a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held at the Hungarian-American Cultural Center, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting DOROTHY HEALEY advised that BEN DAVIS was very impressed with the dedication of the people within SNCC and commented that we (meaning the communists) need this spirit among our own workers and especially among our own young people today. (U)

LA T-46 (7/19/63)

On July 16, 1963, a meeting of the Scientists and Engineers Club, SCDCP, was held at 8333 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting SAM KUSHNER stated that SNCC may have individual communists among its rank and file members, but leadership positions in this organization are not held by communists. The main leadership is coming from southern ministers. (U)

LA T-6 (9/30/63)

On September 26, 1963, a District Board meeting of SCDCP was held at 1142½ Serrano, Los Angeles, California. During the course of the discussion at this meeting it became apparent that the Youth Committee is considering encouraging certain individuals to go South to work for the SNCC organization if possible. The attitude of the Party, (U)

is that it does not encourage such migration, especially not on the part of white youths who could do very little, it is also not opposed to the migration, particularly from individuals who can help the SNCC organization in public relations work where they feel a need for assistance.

DOROTHY HEALEY stated that assistance should not be given in the spirit of adventure but rather in the terms of individuals who want to accept specific assignments.

LA T-1 (12/16/63)

On December 9, 1963, a youth club of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, was held at 2128 Third Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting it was mentioned that SNCC had been organized specifically with the intention of working within the communities, but since the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is now moving toward the community, this group was being faced with the decision as to dissolvement or affiliate with CORE. (U)

LA T-10 (2/14/64)

On February 10, 1964, a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held at 150 West 65th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a report was given on the activity of SNCC in the southern part of the United States by [redacted] According to [redacted] SNCC must be accredited for its work, as it follows the Marxist-Leninist Ideology. b6 b7C

LA T-6 (2/14/64)

On February 13, 1964, a District Board meeting of SCDCP was held at the residence of DOROTHY HEALEY, 1733 84th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting CARL BLOICE stated that the CP is disillusioned with SNCC because of the fact that SNCC was developing small business plans and trying to endorse the concept of capitalism in the South. A small progressive labor group is now operating SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, headquarters of this organization. BLOICE has been in close contact with the Atlanta Office of SNCC.

LA T-47 (3/17/64) (U)

On March 11, 1964, a meeting of the Joe Hill Club, SCDCP, was held at 967 East Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a petition was passed around, which was addressed to the President of the United States, which allegedly advised of the participants in the picketing in Albany, Georgia, by SNCC. All or nearly all present signed this petition.

LA T-15 (7/28/64) (U)

On July 8, 1964, a combined meeting of the Executive Board and Section Organizers, SCDCP, was held at Hungarian Hall, 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting it was announced that there would be a meeting of LA-SNCC on July 12, 1964, at 3 p.m. at the Hope United Church, 92nd and Anzac, Los Angeles, California. (U)

LA T-48 (8/20/64) (U)

On August 18, 1964, a regular meeting of the Watts Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 11109 Wouth Wilmington Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting [redacted] mentioned that he had [redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-3 (9/18/64) (U)

In September, 1964, SAMUEL KUSHNER, Los Angeles editor of the "People's World" was in contact with LA-SNCC. KUSHNER allegedly claimed that he knew of an individual that desired to donate clothing and canned foods for the people in Mississippi and this offer was being made to LA-SNCC. (U)

"People's World" is a weekly west coast communist newspaper. U

LA T-6 (10/19/64) (U)

In the Los Angeles, California, area there are not more than twenty individuals who participate in functions of LA-SNCC. This is not a membership organization. LA-SNCC is trying to secure field workers to assist them in their various programs and functions. Two CP members have indicated an interest in LA-SNCC. (U)

GLOSSARY

[redacted]

LA T-85 (May, 1946)

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[redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI in [redacted] that he had never been a member of the Communist Party (CP) and that he had been a member of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) and the National Negro Congress (NNC) [redacted]

The AYD and the NNC have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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LA T-23 (10/29/64) (U)

[redacted] is a current member of the [redacted] Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP). (U)

[redacted]

LA T-23 (3/6/64)

[redacted] was a member of, and [redacted] SCDCP, as of March, 1964. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-25 (10/16/63)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP in Los Angeles on [redacted]. (U) (U)

[redacted]

LA T-7 (10/11/63)

As of [redacted] commonly known as [redacted] was [redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-86 (9/11/61)

On 8/27/61, [redacted] was present at an affair honoring PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA,

at Los Angeles. This affair was sponsored by the MSS, SCDCP, and held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-87 (9/10/63) (U)

Between 8/31/63 and 9/2/63, [redacted] was present at the Third National Convention of the YSA in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

JAMES ALLEN

LA T-20 (3/26/63) (U)

JAMES ALLEN attended as a member a meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission which was held on March 12, 1963 in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] was accepted as a member of the Jose Martine Club, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-31 (7/9/63)

As of July, 1963, [redacted] of the LAB-WWP and a member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-88 (6/3/63 - 12/3/63) (U)

Between 5/24/63 and 11/18/63, [redacted] attended [redacted] meetings and [redacted] forums sponsored by the Echo Park-Silverlake Free Press Forum in Los Angeles. At the meeting on 7/15/63, [redacted] to the EP-SFPF. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-57 (6/17/64)

[redacted] was listed amongst those individuals who attended the National Youth Organization pre-convention in San Francisco on 3/21-22/64.

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[redacted] u

LA T-60 (9/3/64) lcu

[redacted] on August 25, 1964, attended a meeting of the Southern California Committee for the PW, held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles and had attended numerous other meetings of the same committee in the past. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-1 (6/11/64) lcu (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the Executive Committee, [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (5/27/64) lcu (U)

Announcement was made at a meeting of the Education Commission, SCDCP, on [redacted] that [redacted] had been recruited into the CP [redacted]. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-89 (4/17/63) u

Informant furnished the April, 1963 Bulletin of the Evening Chapter, WLA, which describes ELEANOR NELSER as the Legislative Vice-President of the Chapter. u

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (7/19 - 10/7/63) lcu

During the period [redacted] attended [redacted] Marxist classes sponsored by the SCDCP at [redacted] (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-90 (5/23/63 - 10/23/63) lcu

[redacted] regularly attended meetings of the [redacted] SCDCP from [redacted] (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-90 (9/21/62 - 9/10/64) lcu

[redacted] has been continuously active in the [redacted] SCDCP from [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (7/9/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of the Southern California District Communist Party. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-60 (7/29/64)

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-19 (6/3/64) (U)

As of May, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-1 (8/17/64) (U)

On 8/7/64 [redacted] was present at a District Educational Workshop of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-14 (7/2 - 8/28/64) (U)

[redacted] regularly attended meetings of the [redacted] Communist Party Club, SCDCP, held in private homes in the [redacted] of Los Angeles, during the period between [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-91 (1/30/64)(9/17/64) U

As of January, 1964 [redacted] was a subscriber to the PW, which subscription as of [redacted] had expired or was cancelled. U

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper. U

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] M

[redacted] This information is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to [redacted] M

[redacted] M

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

LA T-6 (9/13/63) lcu

In [redacted] of the SCDCP was planning a class in Marxist philosophy. [redacted] was among the CP members scheduled to attend this class. (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-6 (9/13/63) lcu

In [redacted] in educational work for youth members in the SCDCP stated [redacted] was a CP member and wanted to enroll in a class in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-22 (1/14/64 - 4/2/64) lcu

[redacted] attended meetings of the Youth Action Union in Los Angeles from [redacted] (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-18 (3/17/64) cu

On 3/17/64 [redacted] was present at a fund-raising party for the benefit of the founding of a new nation-wide Youth organization, which party was sponsored by the YAU (appendix) at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] advised that as of [redacted] was a member of the SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-23 (7/17/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of a youth club of the SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-48 (3/2/64)

[redacted] as of [redacted] was the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-22 (9/20/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of the YAU in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted]

In the "People's World" issue of 7/27/63, page 3, was an article which referred to WOODROW COLEMAN, Co-Chairman of the Action Committee, CORE, as a speaker at the annual PW picnic to be held 7/28/63 at 330 South Ford Blvd., Los Angeles.

[redacted]

LA T-41 (10/19/64) (U)

Source on above date advised that [redacted] during the period, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] Local-SWP; during the period [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SWP [redacted] and from [redacted] was a member of the SWP [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-20 (1/4/50) C (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-9 (7/24/64) C (U)

On 7/20/64 [redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, in Culver City, California. C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-36 (3/12/64) C (U)

Source advised that on [redacted] attended a meeting of the Action Committee of the West Los Angeles Du Bois Club (See Appendix) in Los Angeles. C (U) (U) C

CLIFTON DE BERRY U

LA T-41 (10/19/64)

Source on above date advised that CLIFTON DE BERRY is the Socialist Workers Party, Presidential candidate and since July, 1963 has been a member of the SWP National Committee.

[redacted] U

LA T-90 (6/1/60)

On [redacted] at a Committee meeting of the Juarez Club, SCDCP at 1417 Carroll Ave., Los Angeles, [redacted] a CP Committee member, stated the [redacted] was not present at this meeting.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

b6
b7C

[redacted] 4

LA T-4 (6/29/50) 4

On [redacted] residing at [redacted] was interviewed by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department because [redacted] During the interview [redacted] stated [redacted] 4

[redacted] 4

LA T-7 (12/5/63) (U)

Informant advised that [redacted] who was [redacted] attempted to rejoin the SCDCP [redacted] but was not accepted. (U)

[redacted] 4

LA T-6 (9/25/63)(11/12/63) (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP in Los Angeles, at which [redacted] gave a report on the national convention of the National Students Association, [redacted] attended during the [redacted] As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the CP [redacted] (U)

[redacted] 4

LA T-41 (10/19/64) a

Source on above date advised that during [redacted] of the Los Angeles Local - SWP. (U)

[redacted] 4.

LA T-92 (9/18/63) a

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, Santa Monica, California [redacted] gave a report on the PW subscription drive at this meeting. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-20 (10/22/62) U

[redacted] attended a Special Conference of Leadership of the SCDCP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-39 (10/16/64) (U)

[redacted] in his SWP activities. As of [redacted] was an active member of the LAL-SWP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-5 U

[redacted] joined the Communist Party in [redacted] and was a member as of [redacted]. As of [redacted] was a member of the LACCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-93 (12/19/52) (U)

[redacted] were recommended to the Los Angeles County Communist Party by the Communist Party of [redacted]. (U)

LA T-4 (12/4/56) U

During the LYL County Convention in Los Angeles [redacted] held the position of [redacted] LYL. U

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-18 (4/21/64)

On [redacted] was present at a conference sponsored by the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs to [redacted] a National Youth organization, at 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco. (U)

LA T-5 (9/8/60)

In September, 1960, [redacted] was attending Marxist classes [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-58 (2/19/57 - 9/22/64)

[redacted] has been active in the Jewish Fraternal Coordinating Committee from [redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-21 (11/20/63)

On 11/5/63 [redacted] attended a Marxist discussion class sponsored by the YAU and held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-19 (10/20/64) (U)

As of October, 1964, [redacted] was an active member of the [redacted] Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), [redacted] and a member of the [redacted] of the Socialist Workers Party. (U)

IRVING GOFF

LA T-6 (3/2/64)

IRVING GOFF was a member of the Education Commission, SCDCP in 1963 and early 1964. (U)

b6
b7C

LA T-53 (10/2/64)
LA T-54 (10/2/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of the News and Letters Committee (NLC), National Editorial Board (NEB) and, although not known to hold an office in the Los Angeles Local - News and Letters Committee (LAL-NLC), was the driving force behind the local.

As of [redacted]

LA T-13 (12/6/63)

[redacted] refers to [redacted] but is not known to be affiliated with either the CP or SWP.

(4) (C)

LA T-20 (9/3/64)

[redacted] was present at an Educational Workshop meeting held by the Educational Committee of the SCDCP on [redacted]

LA T-22 (9/20/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] (appendix) in Los Angeles.

LA T-1 (3/31/64)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] b [redacted] at [redacted]. At this meeting a discussion was held concerning the relationship of the Communist Party to the civil rights field.

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-66 (10/23/64) U

[redacted] is the [redacted] National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles. U

[redacted] U

LA T-76 (June, 1962) U

On June 17, 1962, [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] departed [redacted] California, for [redacted] They also planned to visit [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (7/2/64) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] was [redacted] is a current member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

LA T-70 (7/1/64) U

Source made available a monthly newsletter from the Centinela Bay Human Relations Committee (CBHRC)(See Appendix) for June, 1964, which reflected as follows: U

JOSEPH HARRIS, a student of the University of California at Berkeley, was reported to be going to Mississippi this summer for the voter registration campaign. U

[redacted] U

LA T-21 (1/20/64)

[redacted] attended meetings of the Youth Action Union in [redacted] (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-20 (6/22/64)

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP.

[redacted]

LA T-91 (11/14/63)

[redacted] was a "People's World" subscriber as of [redacted]

LA T-58 (4/20/64)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP on [redacted] in Los Angeles.

[redacted]

LA T-94 (1945)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association (LACCPA) in [redacted]

Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON

"Daily People's World" (DPW)
Issue of 2/24/57

This issue on page 3 contained an article about the Third County Convention of American Youth for Democracy (AYD) then being held in Los Angeles. It set forth that Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON, candidate for the Los Angeles County Board of Education, was among those sending "greetings" to the convention.

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

"Daily People's World"
Issue of 1/24/48

This issue on page 16 stated that the names of 17 prominent persons had been added to the Organizing Committee of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP)(See Appendix), and included on the list was the name of Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON.

Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON advised Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, California on August 10, 1964 that he has never been a member of the CP, that he is unalterably opposed to the CP and to Communism, and he expressed a deep-seated loyalty to the United States. He stated that his activities over the years in the civil rights movement have been dedicated to improving the standard of living of the Negro as well as to gaining acceptance of the Negro in all walks of life.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-7 (10/2/64)

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a current, active member of the CP in the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-41 (10/19/64)

Source on above date advised [redacted] since [redacted] has been [redacted] of the SWP National Committee, and is currently a member of [redacted] Source further advised [redacted] is also [redacted] (U)

BILL JOYCE

LA T-35 (9/9/64)

BILL JOYCE attended a meeting of the club chairmen of the 24th Congressional District Section, SCDCP on August 31, 1964 at 4946 Marathon Street, Los Angeles, California. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-95 (3/24/64) U

[redacted] held a meeting of the Eastside Coordinating Council, Southern California District Communist Party [redacted] on [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-96 (8/5/63) (U)

[redacted] had recently dropped their membership in SCDCP because of outside political activity. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-18 (3/9/64) (U)

On [redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union (YAU)(See Appendix) at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (U)

A subscription to the "People's World" was maintained in the name of [redacted] as of [redacted] This subscription was scheduled to expire in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-66 (7/29/63 - 7/9/64) U

Between [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) and regularly attended meetings of this Board [redacted] U

LA T-56 (1/10/57) U

On 1/3/57, at a meeting of the Juan Gomez Club, Echo Park Section, LACCP, at 1011 Rosemont Ave., Los Angeles, it was announced [redacted] would be [redacted] to the LACCP Convention [redacted] and would represent the Echo Park Club, Echo Park Section, 24th C.D., LACCP. (U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

On [redacted] advised that on [redacted] attended the National Youth Organizing Conference at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-97 (11/4/54) (U)

[redacted] transferred from the CP [redacted] to the CP Los Angeles and was an active CP member [redacted] (U)

LA T-58 (1/29/63 - 12/26/63)

[redacted] was in attendance at meetings sponsored by the Jewish Fraternal Coordinating Committee from [redacted]

SAM KUSHNER

LA T-6 (9/13/63 - 1/8/64)

Between 9/5/63 and 1/2/64, SAM KUSHNER attended eight meetings of the District Board, SCDCP, in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-60 (3/17/64)

As of the above date, KUSHNER was employed full time as the Los Angeles Editor of the "People's World" newspaper at 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

ROSE KUSNITZ, aka Rose Chernin

LA T-13 (5/2 - 6/19/63) (U)

ROSE CHERNIN, CP member, was present at a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Southern California District CP held in a private home in Los Angeles during the evening of 6/18/63. (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

Referral/Consult

[redacted] U

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Seventh World Youth Festival of youth and students was held in Vienna, Austria, from July 26, 1959 to August 4, 1959. U

This Festival was sponsored by the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. U

The International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth have been cited as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time." (Internal Security Sub-Committee of Senate Judicial Committee, Handbook for Americans, Senate Document 117, April 23, 1956, Pages 59 and 93). U

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-4 (9/4/64) U

[redacted] attended [redacted] annual Regional Conference of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America [redacted] at 5625 South Figueroa, Los Angeles. U

[redacted] U

LA T-92 (9/18/63) U

On [redacted] at a meeting of the Venice Club, SCDCP, at 426 California Street, Santa Monica, it was announced [redacted] was a member of [redacted] of the SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-89 (11/14/58) U

During a meeting of the Van Nuys Communist Party Club, 22nd Congressional District Section, SCDCP, held [redacted] in Sherman Oaks, California [redacted] the Club Chairman of this CP Club announced that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-98 (2/23/49) U

[redacted] as of [redacted] had been active in the Communist Party District [redacted] and had been a member for [redacted] years. U

HERBERT SIMON MANN U

LA T-4 (7/23/63) U

On April 27, 1963, HERBERT MANN was in attendance at a regular meeting of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) (See Appendix Youth Action Union (YAU)) as of April, 1962, he was a member of LAYPS. U

[redacted] U

LA T-99 (1950) U

[redacted] was in [redacted] an active member of the Communist Party in [redacted] California. U

[redacted] U

LA T-63 (4/24/64) U

[redacted] on [redacted] attended a meeting of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP, held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (6/29/64) U

[redacted] was present at a meeting of [redacted] SCDCP, held [redacted] in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-18 (10/11,23 & 30/62) (U)

[redacted] attended a series of [redacted] sponsored by the SCDCP in [redacted] for the [redacted] into the CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-100 (5/26/47)

[redacted] was a registered CP member in [redacted] had been a CP member for [redacted] years. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-100 (5/25/47)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Los Angeles County CP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised between [redacted] that [redacted] attended a series of Marxist classes taught by a Communist Party member during [redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-35 (1/8/64)

[redacted] also known as [redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

LOREN MILLER

LA T-4 (9/8/55)

LOREN MILLER, Attorney, was a local sponsor of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom (ACFSF) in 1948.

LA 100-66073
DJK/slp

The ACFSF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"California Eagle"
Los Angeles, California
Issue of 5/24/51

This first issue of the "California Eagle" newspaper printed after LOREN MILLER became the publisher thereof, contained an editorial captioned "Here's Where We Stand." This editorial stated that LOREN MILLER had assumed the position of publisher, and that the change of ownership would result in a repudiation of its stand on many issues. Included in the editorial was the following: "We shall oppose Communism, and oppose it vigorously and with every means in our power, because its triumph would mean the destruction of the democratic system to which we are committed. That means that we shall oppose Communists and their stooges, Negro and white, in their attempts to win converts to cause, or win political office, or assume leadership in civil and community organizations." (U)

LOREN MILLER was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, California on February 20, 1952. He stated that he had long been active in the fight against racial discrimination and had attended meetings in the civil rights field at which communists were present in the early 1930's. He said that during this period he had been affiliated with the International Labor Defense; that he had gone to Russia in the early 1930's with a group of Negroes to make a film, but that the idea was eventually rejected by the Russian Government. He said that the motive of those who went was simply the making of a film and that their interests were not political. After returning from Russia, he worked in New York for a while and then returned to Los Angeles to practice law, at which time he became active in the National Negro Congress and was Executive Secretary of that organization in Los Angeles in about 1938. He said that during this period he was undoubtedly a member of other organizations sponsored by the communists.

[redacted]

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

The International Labor Defense and the National Negro Congress have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MILLER said he had never been a member of the CP, primarily because he did not want to submit to their complete discipline. He said efforts had been made to recruit him into the CP, but he had resisted such efforts.

MILLER described himself at the time of this interview as being anti-communist. He said that he had a great interest in seeing the Negroes achieve complete equality and integration with all other American citizens. (U)

"Los Angeles Tribune"
a former weekly Los Angeles,
California, newspaper
which is now defunct;
Issue of 11/21/58

This issue set forth a statement to the effect that LOREN MILLER was one of the supporters of a petition campaign to rescind the mandate of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-21 [redacted] U

During [redacted] attended Marxist classes sponsored by the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and held in Los Angeles.

LA T-22 [redacted] U

As of [redacted] was a paid up member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-7 (7/10/64) U

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-20 (10/19/64) U

[redacted] has been [redacted] in the CP for a number of years and has been a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, for [redacted] years and is currently so. U

b6
b7C

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (7/19/63) cl

[redacted] attended a Marxist class sponsored by the SCDCP and held in Los Angeles on [redacted] (U)

LA T-22 (2/7/64) u

In [redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union (See Appendix) held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-101 (1/11/52) cl

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the CP of San Francisco, California. (U)

LA T-20 (4/3/64) u

Dr. EASON MONROE, Executive Secretary, American Civil Liberties Union, spoke at the annual conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) on 3/21/64, Los Angeles, California. u

[redacted] u

LA T-102 (11/9/55) cl

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] Communist Party, was dropped as a member [redacted] on [redacted] as [redacted] and the Party would only serve to hinder his aspirations. (U)

LA T-96 (8/17/60)(12/ 6/60) cl

On [redacted] attended an open general membership meeting of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP. The meeting was open to both CP and non-CP members. (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

b6
b7C

MAUREEN MURPHY

LA T-84 (1/16/63)(11/7/63)

Source advised MURPHY attended the first general meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco on 1/13/63 in San Francisco. (U)

She was currently considered a W.E.B. DuBois Club member on 11/7/63. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-23 (8/17/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-67 (8/17/64)

THOMAS G. NEUSOM was the featured speaker at a special evening meeting of the Women for Legislative Action (WLA)(See Appendix), held July 16, 1964, at the Valley Colonial House, North Hollywood, California.

[redacted]

LA T-103 (1/12,17/55)

[redacted] was a member of the American Youth for Democracy [redacted]

LA T-104 (6/26/63)

On [redacted] was present at a memorial meeting sponsored by the Los Angeles Sobell Committee (see Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell) in Los Angeles. One of the speakers at this meeting praised [redacted] had done for the Los Angeles Sobell Committee.

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-5 (12/2/49) U

[redacted] was a member of the LACCP in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-71 (5/12/64) U

[redacted] OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted] U

LA T-72 (7/13/64) U

The Executive Director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) reported at an enlarged Administrative Board meeting that [redacted] was going to Mississippi to help register Negroes and [redacted] U

b6 U
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] U

LA T-73 (4/9/64) U

[redacted] OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted] U

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-59 (2/8/55) U

On [redacted] attended a regular meeting of the Rosenberg Club, West Jefferson Section, Moranda Smith Division, LACCP, held in Los Angeles, and it was announced [redacted] U

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-4 (3/25/52) U

[redacted] to the American Youth For Democracy (AYD) convention held at the Park View Manor, 2200 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-55 (Summer, 1960) U

[redacted] attended an open forum sponsored by the Youth Club of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles on [redacted] U

LA T-91 (February, 1962) U

As of February, 1962 a subscription to the "People's World", west coast weekly communist newspaper, was maintained in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-105 (11/25/59) cl

Informant knew [redacted] as a member of the [redacted] At that time [redacted] was a member of and [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-106 (5/17/46) U

[redacted] the CP in [redacted] the CP in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-77 (7/26/52) cl

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County Communist Party, at [redacted] as late as [redacted] and possibly through [redacted] C (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

LA T-66 (10/23/64)

[redacted] has been a member of the [redacted] Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF), from [redacted] to the present time.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-90 (3/16/62)(6/18/62)

[redacted] was a member of the Geronimo CP Club, 24th Congressional District Section, SCDCP, as of [redacted] (U)

[redacted] aka

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

LA T-114 (11/13/63)

Informant advised that on [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-4 (5/28/60 - 1/3/61)

[redacted] participated in an Independent Student Union (ISU) picket line in downtown Los Angeles, California on May 14, 1960.

b6
b7C

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (6/30/64)(7/13/64) u

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-4 (4/9/62) u

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Independent Student Union [redacted] and participated in a picket line of the ISU on 9/10/60 protesting the House Committee on Un-American Activities, both in Los Angeles. u

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (3/15/63 - 4/14/64) u

[redacted] was a CP member in [redacted] and as of [redacted] was assigned to a [redacted] CP. (U)

[redacted] u

[redacted] admitted former CP activity. u

[redacted] u

LA T-1 (4/15/64) u

[redacted] attended a class on Communist Theory sponsored by the Education Commission, SCDCP for [redacted] members [redacted] held in Los Angeles. (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] /u

b6
b7C

LA T-89 (8/15/61) C (U)

Informant advised that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, on [redacted] which meeting was not restricted to CP members. C (U)

[redacted] aka [redacted] /u

LA T-55 (2/28/63) C (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-41 (10/22/64) u

As of [redacted] was a member of the Los Angeles Local - [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-4 (2/21/63) u

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Youth Commission of the SCDCP [redacted] at 607 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles. u

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (3/17/64) u

[redacted] attended a Marxist class sponsored by the SCDCP [redacted] at 1811 Lucretia Avenue, Los Angeles. C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (9/17/63) u

[redacted] was an active member of the SCDCP as of [redacted] C (U) u

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-107 (5/10/61) CU

Source learned in [redacted] that [redacted] was at that time a member of the [redacted] SCDCP, and was [redacted] of her club. (U)

LA T-72 (3/26/63 - 3/26/64) U

[redacted] who is generally known as [redacted] regularly attended meetings of the LACPEB, including meetings of the [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (9/30/63) (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (10/15/63 - 2/12/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-18 (12/10/62) CU

On [redacted] was present at a meeting [redacted] at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, then publicly identified as the National Chairman of the CPUSA, spoke at this meeting. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-1 (5/15/64) CU

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-23 (6/27/63) (U)

[redacted] attended a Youth Action Union meeting [redacted] in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-91 (2/13/64)(10/1/64) U

[redacted] was a "People's World" subscriber in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-58 (3/16/64) U

[redacted] attended a section meeting of the West Side CP Club, SCDCP [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-4 (8/1/63) U

On [redacted] attended meetings of the Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism in Los Angeles. The guest speaker at this meeting was HERBERT APTHEKER, the Editor of "Political Affairs." U

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA. U

[redacted] U

LA T-13 (9/29/64) CL

[redacted] was recently expelled by CP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (7/17/63) CL

[redacted] attended a [redacted] meetings, SCDCP in [redacted] (U)

LA T-108 (9/30/64) CL

[redacted] was [redacted] SCDCP, as of [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

LA T-39 (5/4/61) (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in [redacted]. (U)

LA T-18 (10/12/62)(10/23/62)

[redacted] attended CP, USA orientation meetings in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-63 (12/20/63)(6/1/64)

[redacted] was a member of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP as of [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-13 (6/10/63)

[redacted] was a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-24 (9/17/59) (U)

[redacted] was among [redacted] attending the [redacted] World Youth Festival held in Vienna, Austria, [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-18 (7/19/63 - 6/4/64)

Between [redacted] was present at [redacted] YAU in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-22 (3/6/64)

[redacted] attended a Communist Party information class on [redacted] at 4144 3/4 Monroe Street, Los Angeles. [redacted] expressed a desire to join the Communist Party and was told that he would be contacted [redacted] (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-31 (3/22/63 - 2/17/64)

Informant advised that on [redacted] was suspended from his membership in the [redacted] and that in [redacted] was definitely out of the [redacted] informant advised [redacted] was voted out of the [redacted] because [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

On [redacted] who was born [redacted] at [redacted]

[redacted]

Records Bureau of Special Services
Police Department
New York City, New York
(8/4/61)

The name [redacted] appears on Page [redacted] of a [redacted] Communist Party Nominating Petition (CPNP) on behalf of [redacted] and on page [redacted] of a [redacted] CPNP on behalf of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-107 (8/15/63)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP as of [redacted] and [redacted] attended a meeting [redacted] club in [redacted] (U)

LA T-58 (9/22/64)

[redacted] attended a "workshop" meeting sponsored by the CP in [redacted] in Los Angeles.

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-109 (9/26/63)

As of [redacted] commonly known as [redacted] was employed as the [redacted] of the "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper with offices at 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

LA T-7 (10/4/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of a daytime Communist Party club in the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-1 (6/11/64)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-110 (December, 1952 and May, 1953)

Between [redacted] attended CP meetings and/or social affairs in [redacted] California.

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-111 (3/20/57)

As of [redacted] was an active member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. (U)

LA T-112 (4/28/58)

At a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, held in [redacted] California on [redacted] it was stated that [redacted] had dropped out of the CP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-100 (May, 1947)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-18 (7/6/64) (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union held on [redacted] held in Los Angeles. (U)

FRANK WILKINSON

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] furnished information to the FBI from [redacted] stated that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the LACCP as of September, 1952. (U)

LA T-66 (8/6/64)

FRANK WILKINSON is presently the Executive Director and Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-18 (7/6/64) U

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B Du Bois Clubs of America held 6/19 - 21/64 at San Francisco, California. U

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN U

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National CP functionary (April, 1950) U

ABRAHAM WIRIN was a member of the CP in 1943 and was strongly communistic in outlook although representing himself as a liberal. U

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-113 (8/23/63) U

On 8/18/63, [redacted] was present at a bazaar for the benefit of the PW held in Bellflower, California. U

[redacted] aka U

LA T-18 (7/6/64) U

On June 12, 1964, a fund raising party was held in Los Angeles, California for the benefit of the proposed new National Youth Organization, sponsored by the YAU. [redacted] attended this function. U

LA T-1 (8/5/64) U

Source advised the National Youth Organization held a founding convention in San Francisco, California on June 19, 20, and 21, 1964. The newly formed organization became the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. U

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (4/10/64) (U)

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] Club, Western Section, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (4/10/64) (U)

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] Club, Western Section, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (3/2/64) (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Western Section, SCDCP, held on [redacted] in [redacted] California. (U) (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (2/3/64) (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Western Section, SCDCP, held on [redacted] in [redacted] California. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-1 (9/15/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the Youth Commission, SCDCP. (U)

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APPENDIX

CENTINELA-BAY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

A source advised on January 3, 1961, that the Centinela-Bay Human Relations Committee (CBHRC) was organized in August, 1960, by OLA PACIFICO and JACK ROSE, both Communist Party (CP) members of the Centinela Club, Southern California District, CP, (SCDCP) as a result of a minority race moving into an all white neighborhood in Lennox, California. OLA PACIFICO was the first organizational secretary of the CBHRC. Included as officers and sponsors of the CBHRC are CP and non-CP members, and its "Statement of Principles" welcomes the support of all residents of the local communities to assist in preventing violence and promoting a peaceful, democratic way of life for all.

This same source advised on May 12, 1964, that OLA PACIFICO was Chairman and the motivating force of the CBHRC. As of May 12, 1964, OLA PACIFICO and JACK ROSE were members of the Centinela Club, Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP. As of May 12, 1964, the CBHRC was in existence.

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APPENDIX

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB, formerly known as the Youth Action Union and Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "Socialist Youth Organization," was held in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was acting chairman in charge of the group and [redacted] and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help [redacted] the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism, (LAYPS), and elected officers. b6 b7C

This source further advised that [redacted] as of [redacted] were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party, (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, chairman of the SCDCP and that several Communist Party (CP) members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS was to be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX were to be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "Socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "Communist Party Orientated" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CPUSA.

The first source above further advised that in June, 1963, LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union (YAU) for two reasons: The first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The first elected chairman of the LAYPS and YAU who continued in this position until early 1964, was MARVIN TREIGER, who as of April, 1964, was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB, formerly known as the Youth Action Union and Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism

The first source above advised in October, 1964, that in the late summer of 1964, the YAU affiliated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and adopted the name of Central Los Angeles W. E. B. DuBois Club. This club continues to operate under the above name and as of September, 1964, the chairman of this group was TOBY BYE.

A third source advised that as of September, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the SCDCP. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City. The SWP originally proposed the formation of this committee during discussions with various left-wing and liberal tendencies and offered a sum of money to initiate activities.

Source advised that the SWP, however, was unsuccessful in forming a committee of various tendencies and proceeded to organize the CAMD and promote its activities under the domination and control of the SWP.

Source advised that the aims of the CAMD are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, are the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The above source advised on September 6, 1962, that the headquarters of the CAMD is located at 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee is the Los Angeles, California affiliate of captioned organization.

Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL," the ROSENBERGs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953 and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES INFORMATION CENTER (CLIC)

A source advised on April 25, 1962, that Constitutional Liberties Information Center (CLIC) was formed in July, 1961, in Los Angeles, California, as a Communist Party (CP) defense committee to combat the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, upholding the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the membership provisions of the Smith Act. Formation of a committee was announced at a CP meeting of the District Committee, Southern California District CP (SCDCP) on July 8, 1961, by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP. Officers of CLIC include REUBEN W. BOROUGH, Chairman, and HUGH DE LACY, Vice Chairman.

Another source advised on August 8, 1961, that REUBEN W. BOROUGH and HUGH DE LACY were then current members of the Professional-Cultural Section, SCDCP.

A third source advised on March 23, 1964, that CLIC is a non-membership organization which continues to function as an information distributing center opposing the application of the 1950 Internal Security (McCarran) Act. It issues a newsletter on an irregular basis. It is under the complete control of the SCDCP.

APPENDIX

DISCUSSION UNLIMITED

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "... to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems."

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original [redacted] of the group was [redacted] who in [redacted] was [redacted] of the Southern California District Communist Party. b6 b7C

This source was recontacted on May 15, 1964, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum type organization.

1

APPENDIX

ECHO PARK-SILVERLAKE FREE PRESS COMMITTEE

A source advised on May 19, 1964, that the Echo Park-Silverlake Free Press Committee was organized in Los Angeles in February, 1962, by the Press Directors of seven Communist Party (CP) clubs which formerly composed the 24th C. D. Section, Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP). It was organized as a front type organization for the purpose of raising funds to maintain the "People's World" and to hold forums through which contact could be maintained with former CP members, potential CP members, and loyal CP sympathizers. It is controlled by the CP through the assignment of current CP members to serve as officers of the organization.

The "People's World" is a west coast weekly communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A source advised on June 20, 1963, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well known pro-communists and "liberals" for the announced purpose of defending the "truth" about Cuba against alleged distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC (LA-FPCC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960 under the stimulus of the Los Angeles local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until 1962, at which time the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) succeeded in gaining a foothold in the LA-FPCC executive committee, thereafter gradually reducing the control of the LAL-SWP.

The same source advised on May 13, 1964, that the LA-FPCC ceased outward activity in December, 1963, following unfavorable publicity resulting from the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. b6 b7C

A second source advised on April 28, 1964, that the LA-FPCC went out of existence without any notice, and that although at meetings of the [redacted] LAL-SWP, [redacted] made no mention of it, [redacted] of the LAL-SWP, mentioned in [redacted] that the LA-FPCC was "no more".

Both the Communist Party (CP) and the SWP have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY (IPP)

An informant advised on December 11, 1956, that the IPP was formed in California in 1948 and went out of existence following the 1954 election when it failed to poll sufficient votes to retain its place on the ballot.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, p. 85, describes the IPP as follows:

Characterized as "the California section of the national Progressive Party." "The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

On May 17, 1962, a source advised that the Independent Student Union (ISU) was formed by a group of Los Angeles City College students in March, 1960.

The preamble to the ISU constitution states in part:

> "We, the members of the ISU, are dedicated to giving our energies to building a world of peace, wherein the peoples of all lands will not have to live in constant fear of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.
>
> "We pledge our efforts to ending of all social inequality based upon race, creed or national origin and to further the eradication of discrimination in all walks of American life.
>
> "We affirm the right and value of both students and instructors to take an active role in the political life of the nation, and believe that no restriction should be placed upon the free expression of ideas and opinions within and outside the classroom."

The source stated that the ISU was originally controlled by three co-chairmen, one of whom was FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP). In September, 1960, ALEXANDER was elected to be president of the ISU and served until April, 1961. In September, 1961, he was again elected president of ISU and served until May, 1962, at which time the ISU was dissolved because it had outlived its purpose and usefulness and absorbed into a new Communist Party youth front group known as the Youth for Peace and Socialism.

The source stated the ISU during its existence claimed to have a membership of 200; however, average attendance at meetings did not exceed 30-40 at the most. The ISU did have members on most of the major college campuses in the Los Angeles area; however, membership in the ISU did not necessarily indicate sympathy toward the CP.

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LA- 100 - 66078 APPENDIX

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

A source advised the following on May 12, 1964:

The Jewish Information Service was formed about January, 1954, in Los Angeles for the purpose of continuing the activity of the defunct International Workers Order. Prior to March 4, 1956, the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs were identified as the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural Clubs, this group being formerly known as Lodges of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. The Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs are currently active in the Los Angeles area.

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association was formed about January, 1954, for the purpose of continuing the activity of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order Medical Plan. Since that date the functioning of the Fraternal Order Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association has been integrated into the operation of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs, inasmuch as the service provided by the Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is made available most exclusively to members of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs; further, effort is made to have members of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs also become members of the Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association.

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

On February 3, 1963, it was announced at a meeting of the Westside Jewish Cultural Club in Los Angeles, that henceforth, the Jewish Information Service would be

APPENDIX CONTINUED

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

known as the Jewish Fraternal Co-Ordinating Committee and would administer the affairs of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs and the aforementioned Fraternal Medical Plan which headquartered and continues to headquarter at 4278 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The International Workers Order and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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LA- 100 - 66078

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES BRANCH-WORKERS WORLD PARTY (LAB-WWP)

On May 11, 1964, a source advised that the LAB-WWP is a local branch of the National WWP. The LAB-WWP has been in existence since approximately September, 1960, and continues to exist. The aims and purposes of the LAB-WWP are identical to those of the WWP.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born * * *' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act) 'under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations."

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"The 'Lamp' of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as the 'operating head' since the time of its organization."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, Feb. 11, 1957, p. 5.)

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES (LAL-NLC)

On August 1, 1958, a source advised that as a result of the split within the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged--the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. The Johnson Faction is composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as JAMES JOHNSON, and the Forest Faction is composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as FREDDIE FOREST and RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as JOHNSON, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as FOREST.

On September 10, 1957, two other confidential sources advised that, as of September, 1957, the Forest Faction of the JFG was known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of which RAE DWYER was referred to as National Leader. "News and Letters" is an official publication of the NLC.

On May 26, 1964, the last two sources advised that the LAL-NLC is an affiliate of the NLC whose national headquarters are located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan, and that the LAL-NLC has been active since the founding convention held in 1956. The LAL-NLC carries out the policies and instructions issued by the national headquarters of the NLC.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 20, 1964, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA- 100-66078

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 7th WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL, aka., The Los Angeles Festival Committee

On May 3, 1961, a source advised that the Los Angeles Preparatory Committee for the 7th World Youth Festival, also known as the Los Angeles Festival Committee, was created early in 1958 by a group of youth who had attended the 6th World Youth Festival held in Moscow, Russia, in 1957. The Committee was established for the purpose of supporting and urging attendance at the 7th World Youth Festival which was held in Vienna, Austria, in July and August, 1959.

The original officers of the Los Angeles Festival Committee were all members of the Labor Youth League (LYL) and in effect the Committee, since its inception, was dominated by individuals who were members of the LYL. The chairman of the Committee, ROBERT KAUFMAN, was a member of the LYL prior to its dissolution in February, 1957.

Meetings of the Organization, however, were open to all individuals interested in attending the Festival, and attendance at meetings of the Committee does not necessarily indicate a sympathy for the Communist movement. The Committee attempted to gain broad support for the Festival on the various high school and college campuses in the Los Angeles area.

Following the holding of the Festival and the return of the Los Angeles Delegates, the Committee continued in the form of a propaganda bureau providing speakers and films depicting the Festival. It also had as its purpose the publicizing of future youth festivals and to promote the theme "peace and friendship". This activity gradually decreased during the year 1960, and the committee has now ceased to exist.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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LA- 100-66078 APPENDIX

MAY DAY COMMITTEE, aka.,
United May Day Committee

A source advised on May 7, 1964, that the May Day Celebration in Los Angeles, in recent years, (excepting 1958) has been covertly organized by the leadership of the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP) using the name May Day Committee, United May Day Committee, "Committee for '75 Years of May Day'", or variations thereof. Source advised that no actual committee is formed for this purpose, but an appropriate name is selected for purposes of advertising and sponsorship of the celebration. The actual arrangements for the celebrations have usually been made by BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, with DOBBS and DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, sharing responsibility for chairing the celebration and making the "pitch". Funds raised through the rally are usually used by the SCDCP to offset current deficits. In 1958, the May Day Celebration was openly sponsored by the SCDCP.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activites, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

1 LA-100-66078

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activies, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC.
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparation Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki, Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States Participation in the Festival.

On February 4, 1963, a second source reported the USFC had changed its address from Room 807, 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, on February 2, 1963, to Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to

APPENDIX CONTINUED

freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman,

A third source has advised that on [redacted] b6 b7C attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

LA 100-00078 W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 28, 1964, a source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

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A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of [redacted] was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the DuBois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hopes to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, revealed that the DuBois Club has filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission has been granted. The chairman of the DuBois Club is listed as RUTH GREENBAUM. In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W. E. L. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Club was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LA- 100 - 66078 W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on October 5, 1964, that since its inception, the activities of the DuBois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes and participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. Clubs of America in the summer of 1964. This source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

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APPENDIX

LA-100-66078

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 21, 1964, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

On May 6, 1964, a source advised that in January, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the National organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-66078

Los Angeles, California
November 6, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER, dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Page 178 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;
Page 179 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;
Page 188 ~ Duplicate;
Page 189 ~ Duplicate;

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ON 04-02-2015

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

84159

Los Angeles

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS U	DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER	A.C.
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
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REFERENCE: Bureau letter to all offices, 8/28/64. U

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PP 22-28

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pretext interview concerning [redacted] was by SA ROY ANDREW PETERS and the pretext used being a telephone call to [redacted] at his [redacted] office, posing as a free lance writer doing an article on race problems. U

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 5/26/-

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100-442529-356 REC 45

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REC-51

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AAG's Yeagley, Marshall, Liebert, Leimin			
~~Request Recd.~~		ONI, OI, G-2		
Date Fwd.	12/9/64			
How Fwd.	1-6, 6-6, 0-14;	2-14 d, 2-14 w, 6-14 R		
By	WGS/bam			

69 DEC 30 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copies of this report are being furnished to San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained in the report. U

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from LA T-1 through LA T-7, LA T-9 through LA T-21, LA T-23 through LA T-25, LA T-27, LA T-29, LA T-31, LA T-34, LA T-35, LA T-37, LA T-39 through LA T-41, LA T-43, LA T-45, LA T-47 through LA T-50, LA T-53 through LA T-61, LA T-63, LA T-64, LA T-66, LA T-67, LA T-71, LA T-72, LA T-74, LA T-79 through LA T-88, LA T-90 through LA T-93, LA T-95 through LA T-102, LA T-104 through LA T-108 and LA T-110 through LA T-113, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness. U

LEAD

LOS ANGELES U

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis. U

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location
LA T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]
LA T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-3 is LA 4447-S*	
LA T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted] HERBERT SIMON MANN LOREN MILLER [redacted]
LA T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: [redacted]

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LA 100-66078

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Source

Location

LA T-6 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:
SAM KUSHNER

[redacted]

IRVING GOFF

[redacted]

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LA T-7 is

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

LA T-8 is

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Characterization of:

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted]

LA T-20 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of JAMES ALLEN,

[redacted]

LA T-21 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of:

[redacted]

LA T-22 is [redacted]

[redacted]

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LA T-38 is [redacted] PSI

LA T-39 is [redacted]

Location

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

Characterization of: [redacted]

BILL JOYCE

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of [redacted] aka [redacted] (U)

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Characterization of: [redacted]

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(By Request)

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PSI (By Request)

LA T-45 is

PSI

LA T-46 is

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LA T-47 is

LA T-48 is

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Characterization of

CLIFTON DE BERRY

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Characterization of:

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LA 100-66078

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LA 100-66078

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	Characterization of: [redacted]
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LA T-112 is	Characterization of
LA T-113 is	Characterization of
LA T-114 is (Conceal)	Characterization of

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ON 04-02-2015

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

Report of: DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER
Date: 11/6/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Strategy of Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in Los Angeles (LA) district in racial matters set forth. Strategic approach of LA Local, Socialist Workers Party, Los Angeles Local - News and Letters Committees, Provisional Organizing Committee For a Marxist - Leninist Communist Party (POC), Young Socialist Alliance (LAB - YSA), and Workers World Party set out. Details of communist tactics and participation in demonstrations with racial overtones related. Efforts of communist penetration and influence in National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), March on Washington, Mississippi Summer Project, Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC), and Los Angeles Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) set out. [redacted] informants, [redacted] advised that SCDCP has been interested in racial situation for several years. These informants advised these proposals and plans of action have been subject of discussion. Informants stated SCDCP leadership in recent months has admitted that CP-USA has been without effective leadership in the Civil Rights struggle and are without any effective plan to gain the CP-USA or SCDCP a position of leadership in the Civil Rights Movement. (U)

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DETAILS:

The purpose of this report is to show any communist influence in racial matters in the Los Angeles, California area. 4

With this in mind, a series of names of individuals appear in instant report for two reasons. One reason is to reflect their status as officers or people of responsibility in organizations of a racial nature. The other is to show the names of individuals having subversive affiliations who are influential in activities or demonstrations mentioned in the report. 4

For the purpose of facilitating the reporting of this information, characterizations of individuals has been reflected in a few instances where the information is recorded for the purpose of clarifying the relationship of the individual through the particular activity. In the majority of cases, however, the names appear in an alphabetical glossary which will be found toward the end of the report. In some instances individuals who are officers of particular organizations will not be characterized as their only reason for being included is that they are officers of an organization and there is no pertinent information concerning them. 4

Organizations when cited by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 will be described in this report, following the listing of the organization. If no citation appears, the characterization of the organization will appear in the appendix pages at the end of the report where pertinent and available. 4

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY U

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA U

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, (SCDCP) U

LA T-20 (1/8/63)
LA T-59 (1/8/63) U

The Free Press Forum of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, which Section is located in the predominantly Negro area of Los Angeles, held a meeting on December 28, 1962, in Los Angeles. The featured speaker was WILLIAM COTTLE TAYLOR, Field Representative of the SCDCP and Chairman of the SCDCP Negro Commission. He spoke on "Nationalist Trends in the Negro Liberation Movement". X (U)

LA T-59 (2/4/63) U

The Free Press Forum of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held another meeting on January 25, 1963, in Los Angeles. The featured speaker was CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee , CP, USA, and of the District Board, SCDCP. She spoke on the struggles of the Negro over the past 100 years. U

LA T-60 (7/5/62) U

The Free Press Forum is an activity sponsored solely by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP. It is controlled and directed by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP. The Free Press Forum Committee is a committee composed completely of selected members of the Moranda Smith Section. X (U)

[redacted] furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] U

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(2/7/63)
LA T-15 (2/4/63)

On January 23, 1963, there was a joint meeting held in Los Angeles by the Mexican and Negro Commissions, SCDCP, to discuss the coming 9th Councilmanic elections in Los Angeles, and to decide whether to support the Negro candidate, or one of the Mexican candidates for office. No conclusion or agreement was reached. (U)

LA T-5 (2/20/63) U

Informant advised that the Negro Commission of the SCDCP has been almost inactive during recent months, meeting only on infrequent occasions, with short notice, to work on one particular item or activity. No regularly scheduled meetings of the Negro Commission are being held. (U)

LA T-4 (3/4/63)
LA T-20 (2/26/63) U
LA T-23 (2/28/63) [redacted]

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A Discussion Unlimited [redacted] sponsored forum meeting was held on February 22, 1963, at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles (see appendix under Communist Infiltration of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles), 2936 West 8th Street, Los Angeles. The topic of this forum meeting was "Alternative Paths to Negro Freedom." BENJAMIN K. DAVIS, described by LA T-4 as National Secretary, CP, USA; described by LA T-20 as a member of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA; and described by both LA T-20 and LA T-23 as a Spokesman for the CP, USA; was one of the panel of four speakers at this meeting. The other three panel speakers were representatives, respectively, of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Nation of Islam (NOI) (see appendix) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). U

LA T-4 advised that DAVIS spoke to the effect that the best path to Negro freedom is the unification of all Negro organizations; that an attempt should be made to get the present administration to pass legislation banning what he called "Jim Crowism"; and he concluded by stating to the effect that if complete integration and freedom for the Negro cannot be attained by peaceful means, that the Negro would use other methods as did the American people in 1776. U

LA T-20 advised that DAVIS spoke primarily on the role of the CP and its program of civil rights for the Negro people. 4

LA T-20 (3/6/63) 4

A joint meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission and the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held on February 25, 1963 at 2128 3rd Avenue, Los Angeles, for the purpose of hearing a report by BEN DAVIS (supra) concerning the position of the CP relative to the present day struggles of the Negro. DAVIS observed that the CP is not leading the fight for full liberation of the Negro on all levels of the American scene and that the Negro is not looking to the CP for leadership in this fight. DAVIS stated that the CP must let its voice be heard in that fight through a concrete program of direct action toward liberating the Negro from all forms of oppression. (U)

LA T-1 (2/26/63) 4

At a meeting of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, on February 17, 1963, the question of working in mass organizations was raised and discussed at length. It was the concensus of the speakers that the following points were mandatory: (U)

1. An understanding of the different facets.

2. The real struggle is against segregation within white organizations.

3. People are looking for leadership and will seek out the best contributor. (U)

4. The effort must be part of and not isolated from the people's movement, such as churches and other organizations. The church, especially in the Negro youth, is considered to be the main source of struggle among the Negro people.

LA T-7 (3/22/63) (U)

In March, 1963, at a meeting of the Section Committee of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, made up for the most part of Negroes, BILL TAYLOR, Chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, complained that the CP is not getting the proper support from the Negro people, and that more work should be done in this area. (U)

LA T-6 (4/19/63)

DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, announced on April 18, 1963, that the SCDCP would immediately embark on a program of complete support for the members of the Nation of Islam then on trial in Los Angeles on assault charges arising out of a riot with Los Angeles Police officers in April, 1962. (U)

According to HEALEY, this program of support would start immediately with a series of articles to appear in the "People's World"(PW) and would include direct support in the form of white picket lines. HEALEY said that this should provide an excellent vehicle to promote other phases of the Communist Party's program, including civil rights, discrimination, and unemployment. (U)

The PW is a west coast communist weekly newspaper. 4

LA T-13 (3/15,4/19,5/16/63)

Since March, 1963, members of the Negro Commission of the SCDCP have been discussing a resolution on Negro work prepared by the Communist Party of Northern California to replace the outmoded Negro resolution passed at the last National Convention of the CP, USA. CYRIL BRIGGS, member of the Negro Commission of the SCDCP, was given the responsibility of working on revisions and additions to the resolution prepared by the Northern California group, and prepared a draft. At a meeting of the Commission held in May, 1963, most of the members of the Negro Commission agreed with his statement that most of the Negro cadre left the CP because of white chauvinism. BILL TAYLOR, Chairman, was critical of the draft for oversimplifying the situation in the Negro community in relation to the CP, stating there was some talk of what the CP had done but little relationship to what the CP is doing. He said CP people should put up more of a struggle to attain leadership in other organizations and take a more definite stand for the CP in the Negro community. (U)

BRIGGS said his draft resolution also emphasized support of the Negro's right to self-defense in places such as Birmingham and the support that the Party should give to those Negroes who wanted to stand up and fight with guns and other means when they were trampled on, instead of just Party support for the non-violent movement. (U)

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In May, 1963, BRIGGS, TAYLOR and [redacted] the latter a member of the [redacted] and of the [redacted] of the CP, USA, were assigned to draw up the final draft. (U)

LA T-63 (6/25/63) (U)

A meeting of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP, was held in Los Angeles on June 24, 1963. BEN DOBBS was main spokesman at this meeting and was present as Executive Secretary of the SCDCP. The theme of the meeting was the racial question, both nationally and locally. (U)

Without mentioning the names of individuals responsible, but speaking in the name of the SCDCP, DOBBS stated in effect that the SCDCP had attempted to establish rapport with the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) in their efforts and activities regarding integration in Los Angeles. He related that the CP was rebuffed and rejected by the UCRC in "no uncertain terms", with the UCRC questioning the motives of the Party. DOBBS said that even though the Party was rejected, it must continue its attempts in this regard. (U)

LA T-63 (6/25/63) (U)

BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, on June 24, 1963, outlined the CP program in this District as it bears on the current campaign for integration and civil rights. He stressed the following points: (U)

The insistence on bringing Federal action to bear in the campaign for civil rights and the issuance by the President of a proclamation on the matter.

To render full support to civil rights legislation already on the books and to proposed civil rights legislation. (U)

To campaign against any and all violations of civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

To petition the Supreme Court for a clarification of its decision on school desegregation insofar as the phrase "full deliberate speed," is concerned.

Bring pressure to end de facto segregation in the North

Campaign for a national fair employment practices bill. (U)

DOBBS urged that the foregoing program be carried by Party leaders and members into all their mass organizational activities and contacts. (U)

LA T-13 (6/19/63) (U)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on June 18, 1963, it was generally agreed that the CP is playing practically no role whatsoever in the Negro campaign for civil rights in the Los Angeles area. TAYLOR urged that the CP make a definite effort to involve women's fraternal and peace organizations as well as other youth, community, and Negro organizations, in the civil rights campaign. (U)

LA T-6 (6/24/63) (U)

The SCDCP considers the "People's World" (PW), a west coast communist weekly newspaper, to be a potent weapon in the struggle for civil rights, particularly in the Negro community and among Negro ministers. This source further observed that the party would like to "keep the pot boiling" through demonstrations supporting the Congress of Racial Equality, through youth clubs, and through individual members of the Moranda Smith Section SCDCP, which is predominantly Negro. (U)

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LA T-60 (6/21/63) (U)

[redacted] of the [redacted] Section SCDCP, has been heard to state that the "Communist Party had completely missed the bandwagon" in connection with the Negro freedom movement. [redacted] stated that the Party was doing nothing and that immediate action is necessary so that "people will hear about us and know we are playing a part." (U)

LA T-60 (7/2/63) (U)

An informant advised on July 2, 1963, that at a CP club meeting recently held in the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, a discussion was held on the CP role in the Negro integration movement in the Los Angeles area. SHIRLEY TAYLOR, chairman of the club and [redacted] in the SCDCP, reported that the Party is lagging behind in the local civil rights and integration program. She said the Party had not been able to "latch on" as a leader in the movement. According to [redacted] the Party is trying to figure out how and when it can interject itself as a leading factor in integration activities. (U) [redacted]

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LA T-10 (7/11/63)

A source advised on July 11, 1963, that at a recent meeting of the Watts CP Club, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, spoke on the Los Angeles integration movement. She stated that Party members should give the Negro people all assistance possible in their demonstrations. She urged all members to be active in Negro affairs and to render leadership when possible. HEALEY observed that one reason why the Negroes are moving in their campaign for integration is the fact that the Negro churches serve as a center for their activities. She contrasted the Negroes with the Mexican-American people, stating that the latter are, for the most part, devout Catholics, and their Church does not believe in such activity. According to HEALEY, the Catholic Church runs the lives of most Mexican-Americans both physically and religiously, and they will not move until the Church tells them to.

LA T-64 (7/19/63) (U)

At a meeting of the Orange County Club of the SCDCP, held in early July, 1963, BILL TAYLOR, Field Representative of the SCDCP, gave a report on the integration movement. He said much more was being accomplished than was originally intended. He said the original intent of the movement was to abolish 'Jim Crow' on buses. As each step was accomplished, another was set in motion. He said these steps came from the grass roots more often than from the officials in the organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress on Racial Equality, etc. He said that nonviolence was the intention, but that some of the people would fight back if attacked by the opposing forces. He said the role of the CP was to stay in the background and to work through the organizations to which they belong. (U)

LA T-20 (7/19/63)

At a Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held on July 15, 1963, discussion was held on an article written by JAMES JACKSON, member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Editor of "The Worker", an east coast communist newspaper. The article concerned the "Black Muslims" and the Negro people's freedom movement . JACKSON was critical of the Muslims and labeled them as "Racials". The article was read by [redacted] member of the [redacted] Section, and of the National Committee, CP, USA, and [redacted] said [redacted] was in complete disagreement with JACKSON, criticizing him severely for his stand in relation to the Muslims. [redacted] said that BENJAMIN DAVIS, national CP functionary, had said the CP could work along with the Muslims on certain issues, which the CP, as a whole has agreed to do, and that JAMES JACKSON should be highly challenged by the CP for his writings against the Muslims. (U) b6 b7C

It was agreed that the Moranda Smith Section would direct a written challenge to the National Committee of the CP against the views of JACKSON. (U)

LA T-9 (8/7/63) (U)

At a section committee meeting of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles in late July, 1963, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, stated that no known Communists are leading the civil rights movement and that the CP cannot take credit for top leadership. He said that over the years the CP has worked in many organizations supporting the Negro people in their fight for civil rights, and that this work has had some effect on the present movement. (U)

LA T-6 (9/16/63) (U)

Informant advised that the District Board, SCDCP, met on September 5, 1963, in a special meeting called to discuss work in the Mexican community. It was pointed out that Mexican-Americans constitute the largest minority group in Los Angeles, and they have recently been successful in electing representatives to Congress and the California State Assembly. This has resulted in an increasingly high level of political consciousness in the Mexican community. Instrumental in this increasing political awareness, according to the SCDCP Board, has been the work of the Mexican-American Political Association. Other Mexican groups and organizations discussed were the GI (U)

Forum, Community Service Organization and the Council of Mexican Affairs. Some discussion was had relative to organizing a leftist group in the Mexican community, but it was agreed that there were already sufficient organizations in existence and the Party should concentrate in working in those mass organizations. The Board estimated that there was probably not more than a dozen Mexican CP members in the SCDCP, and stressed the need for Party members to render assistance to the SCDCP Mexican Commission. (U)

LA T-5 (9/19/63) (U)

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A group of SCDCP members who are interested in integrated housing met with [redacted] on [redacted] It was agreed at this meeting that a subsequent meeting be called to include representatives from all sections in the District. It was also agreed that additional forces from the Party, particularly Negro comrades, should be assigned to work in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). [redacted] stated that the problem with CORE is that it is dominated by a group which refuses to be objective and which launches demonstrative actions which sometimes force costly retreats. It was further agreed at the meeting that the emphasis in this field should be changed from "blockbusting" to "checker-board" housing integration, with concentration on lower and middle class housing and rental units, rather than on high-cost housing. [redacted] desired to establish District-wide coordination in this field of activity through this special committee. (U)

LA T-6 (10/7/63) (U)

At a section council meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963, a report was given concerning recent developments in the Negro community. An announcement was made that the SCDCP Board had called for a concentration of forces at the forthcoming meeting of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, at which meeting the report of an ad hoc committee on de facto segregation was to be discussed. (U)

LA T-6 (10/28/63) (U)

At an enlarged meeting of Section Organizers of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles on October 23, 1963, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, in speaking of the Negro struggle, stated that the main reason that the Negro movement is ahead today in its campaign for civil rights is because of the (U)

fact that the movement has taken to the streets in its demonstrations. She continued that on the other hand, the CP should not fail to recognize that with the growth of the Negro people's movement in the United States, a reaction in the form of the growth of the ultra-right has also been produced. She stated that the CP must sharpen the militancy and the awareness of the trade unions of this growing ultra-right menace and must show that the campaign against civil rights is also a campaign against labor. (U)

LA T-10 (10/14/63) (U)

A Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963. BILL TAYLOR, a leading Negro functionary in the SCDCP, reported at this meeting that a gigantic power struggle was taking place between the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for the leadership of the Negro Freedom movement and that the CP should unify or attempt to unify this leadership. TAYLOR also stated that all CP members should attend school board meetings and express their opinions on the racial struggle; that CP members should start a letter writing and telegram campaign to aid in getting the Civil Rights Bill passed; and that CP members should demand that their labor unions set up civil rights committees. (U)

LA T-20 (10/24/63) (U)

At the above mentioned Section Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held in Los Angeles in early October, 1963, BILL TAYLOR, Field Representative for the SCDCP, stated that the CP membership in general is needed to push demands for civil rights and complete freedom for the Negro people. He continued that letters must be sent to U. S. Legislators to further develop the August 28, 1963, Negro Freedom march to Washington, D. C.; and that a push must also be made in trade unions in the struggle for jobs for Negroes. (U)

LA T-20 (11/6/63) (U)

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At a Section Committee and Leadership meeting of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, held on October 21, 1963, in Los Angeles, [redacted] a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, and [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] SCDCP, reported concerning a recent meeting of section organizers of the SCDCP. In her report, [redacted] stated that the CP must clarify its position on the Black Muslims; that the CP must support the struggle of the Black Muslims against police brutality and for their right to worship, but not their race-hate anti-white policy; and that the CP feels that the Black Muslims will begin to move in the proper direction. (The term "Black Muslims" refers to members of the Nation of Islam). (U)

[redacted] further reported that several proposals were made at the recent meeting of SCDCP section organizers among which were the following: (U)

That there be a fight for the creation of new jobs for Negro people;

that there be a fight for a shorter work week;

that there be concrete support in labor unions in terms of security and apprenticeship for Negro workers;

that the CP find a way in all mass organizations to unite with the Negro Freedom movement and build the CP. (U)

[redacted] further informed that on the issue of the Christmas boycott nationally in commemoration of the Negro children who were killed in a recent bombing in Alabama, that a campaign is proposed to all mass organizations to get out leaflets and letters in support of a national Christmas boycott in terms of no purchasing of gifts, toys, Christmas cards and the like, in order to bring about economic pressure on big business to support the Negro Freedom movement. (U)

A lengthy discussion followed the report of [redacted] and a motion was adopted to support all of the proposals made in [redacted] report. (U)

LA T-12 (10/22/63) U

At a meeting of the District Committee of the SCDCP, held on October 12, 1963, in Los Angeles, PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and a member of the SCDCP Committee, stated to the effect that the CP must work through the churches to reach the Negro masses since Negroes are a deeply religious people. U

LA T-5 (10/29/63)

A meeting of SCDCP Section Organizers was held during the latter part of October, 1963, with DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP present to give the principal report on the status of the Party. Among other remarks, HEALEY stated that the Party must resolve its own difficulties in order to be able to assist the mass movement. She said the membership must develop and express the concept of class unity and recognize that no class unity is possible without Negro-white unity. This unity must be expressed around the struggle for jobs, against automation, shorter work week, etc. She named the "three key struggles" in mass work as civil rights, jobs and peace. (U)

HEALEY stated that the major lesson for labor to be learned from the Negro movement is that the Negro masses "took to the streets" and the impact of their revolutionary struggles has forced Congress to consider civil rights legislation. She observed that the "do-nothing" attitude of labor has not achieved such results. (U)

LA T-6 (11/27/63)

Informant advised that the SCDCP Mexican Commission is reassessing the Party's role in the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA). It was noted that the MAPA is gradually growing in its respectability and importance, particularly as a result of the attendance of Governor BROWN at the last convention of MAPA, and because other organizations are beginning to recognize MAPA as an important political force. It was also noted that MAPA would take on a "less progressive" note because of the leadership of its present full time organizer who is well known as a friend of many important politicians. The feeling was that as a result of these developments the Party would have to take a less dominant position in MAPA. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that there is need for a communist and left wing caucus in MAPA. She noted that the SCDCP is the only District with any Mexican representation and that it would therefore, be necessary for Southern California members to take the initiative in setting up such a caucus based on their own contacts in MAPA. (U)

LA T-20 (1/22/64) (U)

A Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Committee meeting was held on January 13, 1964, at 1142 South Serrano Avenue, Los Angeles, California. It was reported at this meeting that the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Education Committee would soon begin a series of ten classes on Negro History Week, which classes would be held on Monday and Tuesday of each week and would be taught by PETTIS PERRY, a leading member of the SCDCP and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. These classes were to be open to non-CP members and were to be held in the Moranda Smith Section. The date these classes were scheduled to start, and the location were not stated. (U)

[redacted] of the SCDCP, stated at this meeting that the CP is stagnated on the Negro Question and that the CP must take a new look now at the Negro Question if it expects to take the lead with respect to that question. (U)

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LA T-13 (1/31/64)

The SCDCP Negro Commission held a meeting on January 22, 1964, at 2025 West 65th Place, Los Angeles, California. There was a lengthy discussion of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) at this meeting, and [redacted] stated that one of the principal aims of the CP must be to get more adult members of the CP into CORE. [redacted] noted that at that time, there was only one adult CP member functioning in CORE. (U)

LA T-13(3/13/64) (U)

The SCDCP Negro Commission held a meeting on February 19, 1964, at 2025 West 65th Place, Los Angeles, California. [redacted] announced at this meeting that he and [redacted] a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, would be leaving Los Angeles the following day to attend a meeting of the CP, USA National Negro Commission scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, dates not stated. (U)

There was some discussion of the possibility of forming a Negro Trade Union Committee and [redacted] stated in connection therewith that it would be necessary for all CP members in any such group to consistently fight for a group that would be for Negro rights. (U)

LA T-61 (2/24,25/64)

A meeting of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission was held on February 22 and 23, 1964, at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] from [redacted] were present at the February 22, 1964, session of this meeting, and [redacted] was also in attendance at the February 23, 1964, session of this meeting. (U) b6 b7C

At the February 22, 1964, session, [redacted] spoke and indicated that there are several splits developing in the Negro people's movement and that the CP's task should be to try and build the unity in this movement. (U)

LA T-13 (4/10/64) (U)

A meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission reportedly was held on April 8, 1964, at 4011 West 29th Street, Los Angeles. BILL TAYLOR, a SCDCP functionary, was present at this meeting and spoke to the effect that the only way to advance integration was through the real estate pattern plan whereunder Negroes would purchase homes and live in white neighborhoods. TAYLOR did not put forth any plan for accomplishing this. (U)

LA T-13 (5/1/64) (U)

A meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, Committee was held on April 27, 1964, at 150 West 65th Street, Los Angeles. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, was present and spoke in part to the effect that the major effort of the CP should be directed toward unity in the Negro community and, wherever possible, greater unity with the white and Negro communities. HEALEY also stated that the CP must not get out of touch with the increasingly militant section of the Negro community. HEALEY further stated that the CP must plan its tactics so as to unify the Negroes and that all CP action must be weighed by this criteria. (U)

LA T-20 (5/21/64)
LA T-23 (5/26/64)

[redacted] b7D

(U)

LA T-20 described [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-23 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (5/15/64)
LA T-5 (5/19/64)

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] informants advised to the effect [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-5 advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (6/1/64) (U)

A meeting of the SCDCP Board was held on May 28, 1964, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. The main purpose of this meeting appeared to be to deal with the problem of the relationship of the CP to the developing of the Negro civil rights movement. (U)

DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, read from a report of a national functionary of the CP, USA, which report stated to the effect that the CP, USA, had decided to concentrate its efforts on the Negro Question at a neighborhood level in four neighborhood communities in the United States, one of which was Los Angeles. HEALEY advised that the SCDCP had selected the Watts area of Los Angeles for concentration of its work in civil rights activities. (U)

LA T-6 (6/5/64) (U)

Informant learned [redacted] b7D that a meeting of the Scientists and Engineers Club, Professional - Cultural Section, SCDCP, was held on June 1, 1964, at 9033 Burroughs Road, Los Angeles. A report was given at this meeting concerning an important report on the Negro Question which had been made by a leading functionary of the CP, USA, and which reportedly was to be published in the near future. It was stated at this meeting that the main point of the report on the Negro Question was that the CP, USA, has estimated that the next strategic objective of the Negro people's movement would be to unseat "Dixiecrats" from their positions of power in Congress. Informant could furnish no additional information in this connection. (U)

LA T-15 (7/17/64) (U)

[redacted] b7D

(U)

LA T-1 (8/17/64) lcc

b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-60 (10/6/64) lcc (U)

A joint meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission and the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, Committee was held on October 2, 1964, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. HENRY WINSTON, a national functionary of the CP, USA, was present and spoke to the effect that if integration of the Negro people is to be fully achieved in the United States, it can only be done by such organizations as the CP, NAACP, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and other such organizations all working together. He stressed the need for a smashing defeat of both BARRY GOLDWATER in his campaign for election to the Presidency, and of Proposition 14 on the California ballot (an initiative which if passed would repeal the Rumford Act, a California fair housing law). (U)

WINSTON stated that if GOLDWATER and Proposition 14 are not defeated in November, 1964, it will cause a setback in the Negro freedom struggle that will take decades to overcome. (U)

PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, was present and stated to the effect that the three major church denominations are playing a great role in the civil rights and Negro Freedom movement and that if the CP is to grow, it must work with and through the churches. (U)

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[redacted] SCDCP, was present and stated to the effect that the Civil Rights struggle is the big struggle in the United States today, that this is not a political struggle but a general struggle in the everyday life of the Negro, and that the struggle cannot be won without negro-white unity against the reactionary forces in the United States. (U)

LA T-6 (10/27/64)
LA T-5 (10/27/64)
LA T-20 (10/19/64) (U)

Informants who are familiar with [redacted] b7D
[redacted] the SCDCP [redacted]
[redacted] advised to the effect
that [redacted] the SCDCP
has on numerous occasions on all levels of the SCDCP discussed the racial situation in the general Los Angeles area, and has put forward proposals, made resolutions, and/or suggested plans of action in connection therewith. However, none of these plans have been put into effect, and at top level meetings of the SCDCP [redacted] SCDCP leaders have frankly admitted that the SCDCP, and the CP, USA, in general have been unable to provide any leadership and have been generally ineffective in the civil rights struggle and Negro freedom movement. These leaders have further recognized that the SCDCP, and the CP, USA, are still without any effective plan that may be implemented to gain for the CP a leadership position in that struggle and movement. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

(2) W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

LA T-4 (10/6/64)

Informant advised that there are presently five Du Bois Clubs in the Los Angeles area which are affiliated with the above organization. Among these clubs are the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club, formerly known as the Youth Action Union (YAU), and Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism. The YAU affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in August 1964. Another club which affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America after its starting in June 1964 and which is presently operating in the Los Angeles area is the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club.

LA T-32 (6/13/63)

A meeting of the Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) was held on June 11, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting the LAYPS agreed to participate in CORE picket lines in various housing tracts in the Los Angeles area. (U)

LA T-21 (8/8/63)

Informant furnished a leaflet published by the YAU urging people to join CORE picket lines at the Southwood tract, a housing development in South Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-21 (11/20/63)

YAU representatives attended a civil rights meeting on November 8, 1963 at South Park in Los Angeles. It was felt that there was so much happening in the civil rights field that the YAU should participate as much as possible and would perhaps be able to increase its membership through contacts made in the civil rights movement. (U)

LA T-33 (3/11/64) 1u

A meeting of the YAU was held on March 3, 1964 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. It was announced at this meeting that there would be a picket line at the Sheraton-West Hotel on March 6, 1964 and that the YAU was to make signs to be used in the picket line. The picket line was to protest alleged racial discrimination. (U)

LA T-21 (3/20/64) 1u

A meeting of the YAU was held on March 14, 1964 at 650½ North Madison Avenue, Los Angeles. This meeting was called to discuss the role of the YAU in negotiations between CORE and the Sheraton-West Hotel. Informant advised that CORE had been picketing the hotel to protest alleged discrimination. At the above meeting it was announced that the YAU had decided to take an active role in the dispute because this would call attention to the YAU and show that the YAU is interested in the current civil rights movement. (U)

LA T-22 (3/18/64) 1u

Informant furnished a leaflet issued by the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club announcing that a protest demonstration would be held on March 6, 1964 at the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles. This demonstration was to protest alleged racial discrimination. 1u

[redacted] (U)

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A YAU Executive meeting was held January 14, 1964 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, at which time it was decided that the YAU would contact CORE and volunteer to help in picketing Safeway Stores in protest of alleged racial discrimination. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

LA T-22 (2/7/64) U

Informant furnished a leaflet issued by the YAU which announced that the YAU had established a civil rights committee to work on integration in the South Gate area in Los Angeles. U

[redacted] lcu

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[redacted] (U)

LA T-18 (9/23/64) lcu

A meeting of the Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club was held on September 15, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting a workshop was held on tactics to be used by members when they participate in non-violent racial demonstrations. (U)

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

LA T-34 (7/22/63)

A meeting of the Los Angeles Youth For Peace And Socialism (LAYPS) was held on June 25, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting a report was given on the Civil Rights Coordinating Committee (CRCC), a local Los Angeles civil rights group. It was decided that the Youth Action Union (YAU) would have one member join the CRCC and another member would be an observer. The individuals selected to attended CRCC meetings were:

(U)

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LA T-15 (6/8/64)

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LA T-1 (9/5/63)

A YAU meeting was held on August 27, 1963 at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. At this meeting new officers were elected and described as was present

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STEPHEN COURMOUZA (2/3/64)

A YAU executive meeting was held on September 3, 1963 in Los Angeles at which time it was decided that the Action Committee of the YAU would work on the CRCC school integration project.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

LA T-22 (3/16/64)

On February 22, 1964 a party was sponsored by the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club at 3415 Midvale, Los Angeles. At this affair sweat shirts were sold for the benefit of the CRCC. 4

LA T-36 (3/12/64) 4

On March 7, 1964 a Southern California Youth Conference was held at the Elysian Park in Los Angeles. The purpose of this conference was to discuss the creation of a new national Socialist youth organization. Among the clubs represented at this conference were the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE and the CRCC.

A representative of CORE spoke at the conference indicating that the attitude of his organization was liberal towards leftists groups as long as the issues concerned the civil rights movement. 4

LA T-34 (5/7/64) 4

Informant furnished a news letter issued by the YAU dated April 1964. In this news letter there was an article claiming a victory for the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination in their recent protest against hotels in the Los Angeles area who were accused of racial discrimination. The news letter further reflected that the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination was composed of the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE, the United Civil Rights Committee and other civil rights groups. The news letter further stated that the committee was headed by RONALD RIDENOUR of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. 4

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LA 100-66078
RHB:kla

The April 11, 1964 edition of the "People's World", a West Coast communist weekly newspaper, contained an article stating that the Los Angeles Ad Hoc Committee had demonstrated against the Sheraton-West Hotel in Los Angeles and that heading the negotiating team for the Ad Hoc Committee was LESLIE BROOKS, described as a member of the YAU and RONALD RIDENOUR described as Chairman of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. The article further reflected that the Ad Hoc Committee, which was organized to protest alleged racial discrimination regarding employment practices by major hotels, originally consisted of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, the YAU, The University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Chapter of CORE, the Santa Monica CORE, Los Angeles State College CORE, Student Civil Liberties Union, the CRCC, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] a news letter issued by the YAU dated May 1964 which announced the formation of an Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices. This committee was to be composed of the YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club, CORE and the Young Democrats at UCLA. (U)

LA T-37 (6/16/64)

At a meeting of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club on June 9, 1964 at UCLA, the club voted to participate as a group in the investigation of police malpractices in regard to minority groups. (U)

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

LA T-34 (7/28/64)

At a YAU meeting held July 14, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, a request was made for volunteers to work with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices.

LA T-34 (7/28/64)

(U) A YAU sign painting party was held on July 16, 1964 at 1104 North Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles. The purpose of this affair was to prepare signs to be used in demonstrations by the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices.

LA T-38 (8/6/64)

The YAU, the West Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club and the Ad Hoc Committee to End Police Malpractices participated in a CORE demonstration against a meeting of the White Citizens Council on August 3, 1964 at 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles.

LA T-38 (8/6/64)

Members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in the Los Angeles area participated in a vigil sponsored by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on August 5, 1964 at the Federal Building in Los Angeles. The purpose of this vigil was to protest violence against young civil rights workers in the South.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS 4

1. LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP) 4

LA T-40 (3/12/63)

Source on above date advised that at the LAL-SWP membership meeting [redacted] stated that the most immediate plans of the LAL-SWP is to work in the Negro Community and the organization of a Negro Fraction in the LAL-SWP. [redacted] continued that since work in the Negro community is practically the only area in which there is any activity, the LAL-SWP must take steps now so that the LAL-SWP will be able to intervene in situations, which may arise.

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LA T-41 (10/25/63)

Source on above date reported that at the LAL-SWP Annual City Conference, held October 13, 1963, [redacted] recommended that each LAL-SWP member join and participate in the activities of a Civil Rights Organization. [redacted] reported at this meeting the LAL-SWP's main field of work is in the Negro struggle and in the student and youth groups.

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LA T-39 (9/22/64)

Source on above date advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

Source stated that [redacted]

[redacted]

According to source this [redacted]

[redacted]

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LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

(2) YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) y

SPONSORED SPEAKERS y

LA T-49 (4/9/63) y

LEROY MC RAE, YSA National Organizational Secretary, reporting on his national tour stopover in Los Angeles from February 19 to February 23, 1963, said he had addressed a scheduled meeting of 50 persons on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) on February 20, 1963. y

The UCLA Campus daily publication, the "Daily Bruin", for February 21, 1963, on page three carried an article entitled "Freedom Rider Mc Rae Decries Federal Gradualism". This article stated that "Leroy Mc Rae, one of the freedom riders, spoke on campus February 20, 1963"; he said that "The entire program of 'gradualism' in the area of civil rights is simply a promise of equality" and "is a dodge the Federal Government uses to justify its own indecisive action on civil rights". y

LA T-52 (2/25/63) y

At a meeting of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), on February 20, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California, LEROY MC RAE reported on his recent trans-continental tour speaking before YSA and other youth groups similarly inclined in the southern and middle United States areas; the announced objective of his tour was to solidify the SWP and YSA participation in minority group activities. y

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. y

LA T-19 (12/16/63) y

On November 15, 1963, CLIFTON DE BERRY, sponsored by the YSA, spoke at UCLA to about 30 persons on Negro Rights. He stated that he was a candidate for the Office of Councilman in Brooklyn, New York. He said he believed the Negro communities should be able to take up arms in order to defend themselves; he cited examples of instances in which Negroes were armed and he claimed that this condition led to less violence. y

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (4/10/64)

On April 7, 1964, the YSA sponsored an appearance of FRANK GREENWOOD as speaker on the UCLA campus on the subject of Negro Affairs. GREENWOOD mentioned that he had been a Communist at one time. He stated that he believed the Government was not going to take the necessary action in regard to enforcing the Civil Rights laws; further, that if this happened he believed the Negroes have the right to take up guns and fight off their enemies. b6 b7C

On April 15, 1957, [redacted] was interviewed by SA JOHN K. ANDERSON and SA WILLIAM B. NOLAN, JR., in [redacted] he advised that [redacted]

LA T-39 (10/16/64)

[redacted] is not known to have been a member of any subversive organization for many years, but is known to have [redacted] and similar organizations in the [redacted] area; further, he has indicated [redacted]

PUBLICATION "REPLY"

LA T-41 (2/13/63) (U) b6 b7C

At a meeting of the LAL-SWP [redacted] at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] said that the LAB-YSA was publishing a monthly paper called "Reply" which the YSA was going to use for its campus work, primarily at UCLA. (U)

The YSA's publication, "Young Socialist REPLY," Volume One, Number One, dated February 4 - 17, 1963, carries an article on the front page entitled "Why REPLY?". It states in part... "In establishing REPLY, it is our aim to bring Marxist views and analyses before an increasingly broader segment of the University population.....This newspaper will reply to attacks on human rights at all levels, and attacks on student, minority, and working class organizations and movements in particular. In our pages we will report on and discuss developments in the witch-hunt, the student movement, the struggle for Negro equality, and the Cuban Revolution. In the coming months we will bring our ideas into the forum of the University to be accepted or to be rejected, but to receive a hearing".

LA T-19 (10/15/64)

Publication of the YSA's "REPLY" was discontinued after the May - July, 1963, issue.

FORUM, NEGRO MATTERS

LA T-19 (6/26/63)

A YSA press release, undated, announced a YSA-Sponsored All-Negro Panel Forum on the "AFRO-American Revolt" at 5 Dudley Place, Venice, California, (no date indicated). The speakers were announced as including OTTO FARRAR of the "Militant Labor Forum" and GEORGE DAVIS.

LA T-39 (11/15/63) (U)

The "Militant Labor Forum" is a name used by the LAL-SWP as a sponsoring name for its activities when it is not desired that the name of the true sponsor be known. (U)

LA T-41 (7/3/63) (U)

At a LAL-SWP meeting of June 26, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was announced that a YSA-Sponsored general discussion on the Negro struggle would be held on June 28, and 29, 1963, at 5 Dudley Avenue, Venice, California. (U)

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (7/2/63) 4

Source furnished a throw-away announcing a YSA-sponsored general discussion on June 28 and 29, 1963, at 5 Dudley Avenue, Venice, California, on the subject "AFRO-America in Revolt", the speakers of which were to include OTTO FARRAR and GEORGE DAVIS. 4

LA T-19 (7/2/63) 4

At the YSA meeting on June 30, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was reported that the forum on June 28 and 29, 1963, was a success, with over 100 persons in attendance over a two day period. (U)

STATEMENT AS TO YSA TASK 4

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LA T-41 (9/23/63) 4

At a LAL-SWP meeting on September 16, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] reported on the YSA National Convention of 1963, just concluded; he said that one of the three principal areas of work before the YSA for the forthcoming period was the Civil Rights field. (U)

LA T-50 (9/23/63) 4

At a LAL-SWP meeting on September 18, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] discussed the recent YSA National Convention held in Chicago; he stated that the principal task now before the YSA was to work in the Negro community. (U)

INTEREST IN ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE (N-VAC) 4

LA T-19 (2/25/64) 4

[redacted] (Supra) has stated that N-VAC was an integral part of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and a part which had decided to change its policies in regard to self-protection, change its name so that it would not be confused with CORE, and adopt a more militant, more active role in attempting to further its objectives. (U)

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (2/25/64) (U)

[redacted] and [redacted] members of the YSA, participated in a N-VAC picket line on February 20, 1964, at Van de Kamp's Coffee Shop at 5665 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, claiming company employment discrimination against Negroes; [redacted] participated in the picket line and the picketing was peaceful. (U)

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LA T-9 (4/8/64)

At a YSA meeting on March 28, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, a motion was passed to send YSA representatives into N-VAC since the LAB-YSA believed that N-VAC had the most promising future of the Civil Rights groups.

LA T-19 (5/5/64) (U)

At a YSA meeting on April 26, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, it was made known that [redacted] and [redacted] had been attending N-VAC meetings.

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T-19 (10/15/64)

As of May 19, 1964, the YSA was advised that [redacted] and [redacted] all [redacted] then being active members of the LAB-YSA, had been attending N-VAC meetings.

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LA T-19 (6/19/64)

At a YSA meeting on June 14, 1964, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] said he had participated in a N-VAC "sit-in".

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LA T-19 (9/30/64)

At a YSA meeting in September 27, 1964, 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles [redacted] was appointed as the person whose responsibility it would be to [redacted] and [redacted]

LA 100-66078
JCO:pmh

LA T-19 (10/15/64)

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[redacted] a currently active member of the YSA, is supposed to have been attending N-VAC meetings for the YSA [redacted] but has made no report to date to indicate that he has been in attendance at any such meetings. (U)

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SWN/slp

(3) LOS ANGELES LOCAL -NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES (LAL-NLC)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries. (U)

LA T-53 (9/10/64)
LA T-54 (9/10/64) (U)

On September 5 and 6, 1964, the Fifth Biennial Convention of the NLC was held at the Fisher Young Men's Christian Association, Dexter and Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

The Convention was dissatisfied with the past growth of the NLC, and members were to make more personal contacts, to be more persuasive in their recruiting and to ask prospects to join the NLC. In furtherance of recruiting, each member is to join at least one other organization that is active in the civil rights movement in order to search out prospective members for the NLC.

LA T-53 (9/18/64)
LA T-54 (9/18/64)

On September 5, 1964, at the NLC Convention held in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] announced [redacted] was then a member of CORE in [redacted] and had [redacted] every meeting outside of CORE headquarters. b6 b7C

LA T-53 (9/18/64)
LA T-54 (9/18/64)

At the NLC Convention held September 5 and 6, 1964 in Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] gave [redacted] He stated he [redacted] He gave his impression of conditions there and said he had a list of names of young people who had been in Mississippi from Los Angeles and had contacts who would help him [redacted] b6 b7C

(4) PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

LA T-26 (8/30/64)

The Los Angeles POC (LAPOC) which, as of August 20, 1964, continued to exist, was organized in about January, 1964. The LAPOC, which is also known as the Los Angeles Cell of the POC, is a local branch of the National POC which has its headquarters in New York, New York, and its aims and purposes are identical to those of the National POC. (U)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries. (U)

LA 100-66078

LAT-27 (7/27-28/64)

Above source advised that on July 27-28, 1964, the POC held its West Coast Conference at the Anglo Hotel, 241 6th Street, San Francisco, California.

At the above conference, Comrade [redacted] read a report entitled, "The Role of the Negro Worker in the Liberation of the American Working Class." He stated that "the fight for the liberation of the Black Belt and its co-ordination with the fight for the liberation of the rest of the country is the problem confronting the POC. The overall situation is the development of the proletarian movement in the United States, in two aspects: 1) The fight for the National Liberation in the colonies, specifically within the Continental United States; and 2) The overall fight for socialism and communism." He then gave a lengthy history of the Negro settlement and how they have fared in the United States. He did not believe there will be a liberation of the Black Belt without the establishment of socialism in the United States because the imperialists would not tolerate this planned development. He said that "as the situation becomes more acute, the revolutionary potential of the people will grow and with the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party will reach the point of open rebellion in the most oppressed areas, namely in the Black Belt itself."

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(U)

He added, "This situation can be seen today by the increasing opposition by the southern state governments and the increase in Negro discontent in the south. Presently, demonstrations are taking place in the cities. But as the situation becomes intensified, there will develope insurrectionary or guerilla movements in the southern countryside. The task of the communists in this struggle is to co-ordinate the fight for the liberation of the American working class in both the colonial and home base areas. This task entails the establishment of an underground network capable of sustaining and winning a war in this country for the liberation of the American working class. This network must be able to facilitate

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unlimited movement for cadres moving between north and south, to co-ordinate and fuse together the overall struggles for the liberation in the Black Belt, in the Northern big cities and intervening countryside, so that the war can be efficiently conducted and won." PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST C.P.

[redacted] of the POC, responded to [redacted] report by pointing out that it was erroneous theory. He said "it is class warfare not minority warfare that the POC advocates."

[redacted] of the POC, in commenting on [redacted] report said that, "There is a revolutionary fervor among the Negro people, particularly in the South and New York but we are not ready for the question of guerilla warfare, we do not take the lives of the working people. Our job is to harness this revolutionary fervor and raise it to a higher level. Experience has shown that we cannot work among established organizations of the Negro people. We have attempted it and it did not work."

[redacted] pointed out that those comments were not responsive to [redacted] report which dealt only with possible future developments.

[redacted] stated that, "the Negro liberation movement is not the property of the Negro park of the working class. What is involved here is the projection of transition. Our line gives the lie to the assertion by the revisionist that the Negro can achieve freedom through non-violence. LENIN said there was only one week in September when there might have been a peaceful transition to socialism in Russia. In fact, there has not been one single case of peaceful transition in history. Is the American working class going to make the transition peacefully or not peacefully? It must be violently. The time for arms for the Negro people will have

to come at the same time as the American working man. We are giving ourselves two years to complete our education and strengthen ourselves to face the music that is to come."

2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members. (U)

LA T-26 (8/6/64)

The ultimate aim of the POC is to take over the Government with force and violence, and the immediate POC purpose is to train Negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina in guerilla warfare to combat the whites and the Government. PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR MARXIST-LENINIST C.P

[redacted] of the LAPOC and [redacted] b6 b7C
of the POC [redacted] Region, and [redacted]
[redacted] of the LAPOC and the POC [redacted] Region, gave
(C) instruction in the above ultimate aim of the POC and the immediate POC purpose.

[redacted] further elaborated by stating that only a small training cadre will be needed. The purpose of the cadre will be to "go in, train a group, then move on to another group." [redacted] advised that, when the time comes, arms and ammunition will be available to the POC.

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LAT-26 (8/20/64) (U)

During [redacted] was overheard to say that some Chinese Communists will enter the United States illegally to become a part of the cadre which the POC will organize to train Negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina in guerilla warfare to combat the whites and the Government of the United States of America. [redacted] did not say when or where the Chinese Communists would enter this country, but he did say some of them might come down from Canada.

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(U)

3) Plans, et cetera, as revealed in Party publications, and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like.

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LA T-28 (5/22/64)

Above source furnished a copy of the Volume 1, Number 1 issue of "Freedom for the People" dated May 8, 1964. [redacted]

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Above publication reads, in part, "The Negro People will never gain their freedom alone. All oppressed nationalities, the Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and the Negroes will not be free until the working white people awaken to their state of oppression and join us in our great struggle for FREEDOM!" (U)

LA 100-66078
SWN/jkb

LA T-29 (7/23/64) 14

Above source furnished a mimeographed announcement which is set out verbatim as follows:

Negro Workers
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM THROUGH
Communism

AS A NEGRO, WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM? THE WHITE RICH MAN HAS A LOT TO SAY AGAINST COMMUNISM. THE FIGHT OF THE BLACK AND WHITE WORKERS IN THIS COUNTRY IS THE FIGHT FOR COMMUNISM, THE CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION (THE FACTORIES, THE MINES, THE LAND) BY THE WORKERS. THIS FIGHT COVERS THE WHOLE COUNTRY. IT MEANS ESPECIALLY THE FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE NEGRO PEOPLE IN THE COLONY-THE COTTON BELT OF THE SOUTH.

THE PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY WILL DISCUSS WHY INTEGRATION IS THE BIG WHITE LIE, AND UNCLE TOMS ARE BEING USED TO CONTINUE THE SUPPORT OF THE WHITE RULING CLASS THROUGH THE FALSE SLOGAN OF "NON-VIOLENCE."

WHY IS THE NEGRO WORKER THE LAST HIRED, THE FIRST FIRED, AND THE LEAST PAID? FOR THE FIRST TIME, HEAR COMMUNISTS PRESENT THE COMMUNIST ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS!

DISCUSSION 8 PM WEDNESDAY JULY 22, 1964

at 9624 JUNIPER STREET WATTS

ALL WORKERS WELCOME!!!

under the auspices of: LOS ANGELES PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (L.A.P.O.C.)

LA 100-66078

LAT-30 (10/5/64)

Above source furnished a mimeographed announcement captioned, "Freedom for the People" announcing that Freedom for the People (F.F.T.P.) is sponsoring a series of studies concerning the national liberation struggles. The studies are being conducted by the POC which supports the F.F.T.P. in its fight for the liberation of the Negro people. The announcement reflects that F.F.T.P. fights for:

"1. The right of the oppressed Negro Nation to self-determination.

2. The Negro people's struggle for freedom. The Negro people will never be 'given' their freedom-it must be fought for through long and bitter revolutionary wars.

3. We fight for the unity of all oppressed people.

4. We fight for equal rights of the Negro national minority and other national minorities.

In order to win our freedom, we must know our enemies and learn how to best fight them. We believe in the need to train ourselves for revolutionary struggle."

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The FFTP is a POC front set up by the POC for recruiting purposes. (U)

(5) WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower meetings, including expressions by local and rank and file members.

LA T-31 (6/24/63)

(d) (U)

As of June, 1963, the Los Angeles Branch - WWP (LAB-WWP) planned to support all demonstrations in the Los Angeles, California area regarding integration, however, participation in such demonstrations by members of the LAB-WWP was to be on on individual and not organizational basis.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS 4

A. Demonstrations - Los Angeles Board of Education, Los Angeles, California /4

Demonstration 6/24/63 4

LA T-55 (6/24/63) /4

Source advised that a coordinating meeting of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), was held during the evening of June 23, 1963, at the Holm Methodist Church, 4261 Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting plans and program for a demonstration in the form of a march to and picketing at the Los Angeles Board of Education (LABE), 450 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, to be held under the auspices of the UCRC on June 24, 1963, were discussed. The march was to proceed from the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Towne Avenue, Los Angeles, through the Los Angeles business district to the LABE commencing at 12:30 PM. (U)

Copies of the "People's World" (PW) were distributed in the vicinity of this meeting and [redacted] and SAM KUSHNER, Editor of the PW, were present at the June 23rd meeting. This source also advised that on June 24, 1963, PWs were distributed at the beginning of the march and during the course of the march, however there were no PWs distributed at the site of the demonstration. (U) b6 b7C

LA T-4 (6/27/63) /4

Source advised that the above mentioned plans for the demonstration, described by this informant as a NAACP-UCRC demonstration, were followed with the march beginning at 12:40 PM at which time there were approximately 270 marchers. People would enter the march and drop out from time to time, but there were approximately 450 demonstrators by the time /4

the demonstration was concluded. On arrival at the LABE, they marched into the Board of Education building where they had a meeting with the members of the Board.

Source advised that the following individuals were in the picket line and around the Board of Education during the demonstration:

(U)

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b7C

[redacted]

FRANK WILKINSON

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HERBERT MANN

[redacted]

BILL TAYLOR
SAM KUSHNER

[redacted]

Demonstration 9/19/63

LA T-4 (10/15/63)

Source advised that CORE staged a protest march to the Board of Education on September 19, 1963. The group assembled at Wrigley Field marching to and terminating at the LABE offices. The purpose was to protest Defacto segregation, namely the failure of the school board to integrate students, especially at Jordan High School.

The group assembled at 11:30 AM at which time short speeches were made and the audience instructed not to participate in any physical or verbal violence with any hecklers. At the beginning of the march there were a

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b7C

total of 397 individuals, of which 97 were Negro. On arrival at the Administration Building of the LABE, there were 374 who entered the building, 114 were Negros and approximately 30 others had been waiting in the patio for the arrival of the marchers.

Source identified the following individuals participating in the demonstration:

[redacted]

[redacted]

HERBERT MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 9/26/63

LA T-4 (10/7/63)

Source reported a demonstration at the LABE meeting on September 26, 1963, at the Los Angeles Trade Technical School, 400 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. There were approximately 300 people in attendance at this meeting and independent representation was noted by the informant from such organizations as NAACP-UCRC and CORE. The speakers representing these organizations, among others, were confined to limit their talks to the "report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity made to the Los Angeles City Board of Education on September 12, 1963, by LABE committee members."

During the meeting there were 16 picketers carrying placards marching in front of the school auditorium. After the meeting terminated at 7:05 PM, the picket line swelled to approximately 30.

Source advised that he identified the following individuals present at this meeting:

[redacted]
HERBERT SIMON MANN
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Demonstration 10/10/63

LA T-4 (10/15/63)

Informant reported that CORE conducted a "study-in" demonstration at the LABE, 450 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles on October 10, 1963.

The demonstration commenced at 3:45 PM when a group of students assembled at the Old Plaza at Sunset and Main Streets, Los Angeles.

The march began at 4:30 PM and proceeded to the LABE. [redacted] was [redacted] of the march. The march itself consisted primarily of high school age students with a total count of 290 marchers, 75 of which were Negros.

The regular meeting of the LABE was convened at 4:35 PM and the meeting was interrupted by the arrival of the students who were going to demonstrate by a "study-in." The chairman of the board was called out of the meeting to confer with the Fire Department captain and the students were instructed that seating themselves in the corridors and on the floor would have tobe done in such a manner that

would comply with the fire ordinance. The chairman further requested that the students occupy the seats in the auditorium as there was more than ample seating available. There were some 300 students in the "study-in."

Source identified the following individuals in attendance at the meeting:

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b7C

[redacted]

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 10/24/63

LA T-4 (10/31/63)

Source reported a "sit-in" demonstration against the LABE sponsored by CORE on October 24, 1963, at the LABE Headquarters. This demonstration again began with a march from the Old Plaza at which time there were 178 persons of which 23 were Negro and two Oriental. There were some 95 persons who entered the Board Chambers of which one third were Negro. The "study-in" group in the halls of the LABE was participated in by approximately 200 people of which one half were Negro. The continuing "sleep-in" was estimated with an attendance of approximately 150 persons.

The group gathered at the Plaza, marched to the LABE Headquarters and at the end of the meeting they began an all night vigil about 7:00 PM with approximately 35 people in the hallways. This expanded from time to time to as high as 150.

Source identified the following individuals present at the organizing march at the Plaza:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

HERBERT MANN
SAM KUSHNER

B. Demonstrations, Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California

Demonstration 6/16/63

LA T-4 (6/27/63)

Source reported a CORE demonstration at 234th Street and Evelyn Drive, Torrance, California, which is property owned by a builder named [redacted] on which he is building a new tract of homes. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest discrimination against Negros in the sale of these homes.

At 2:30 PM on June 16, 1963, [redacted] found several individuals sitting and lying down in several of his model homes blocking the entrance and egress of prospective buyers. [redacted] notified the Torrance Police Department that he was about to arrest these individuals and the department accepted them in their custody as a lawful arrest for trespassing.

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LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

The following persons were arrested:

[redacted] b6 b7C

HERBERT SIMON MANN
Herbert MANN

Demonstration 6/22/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(6/24/63)

Source advised that on June 22, 1963, at approximately 2:00 PM, members of CORE started picketing the Southwood Housing Development. Pickets stayed in the sales office and continued to picket until approximately 2:15 AM on June 23, 1963, at which time the Torrance Police Department was summoned by neighbors living in the area who complained of loud noises and singing by the pickets. He advised that [redacted] developer of the tract, ordered the pickets to leave the sales office and when they refused, [redacted] effected a citizen's arrest charging the pickets with trespassing. It was necessary for the police to physically remove these individuals. b6 b7C

Herbert MANN

This source reported that among those individuals included in the arrest were HERBERT SIMON MANN, 3053½ Future Street, Los Angeles 65, California; [redacted] b6 b7C

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LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

Demonstration 6/29/63

LA T-4 (7/10/63)

Source reported a demonstration sponsored by CORE, NAACP and UCRC on Saturday, June 29, 1963, at the Southwood Housing project. This began by a gathering at Wrigley Field at Los Angeles, a caravan of some 173 vehicles then proceeding to the Torrance Real Estate tract at 12:30 PM.

Demonstration actually began at the Torrance tract at 12:00 noon and there were approximately 350 people participating. Ninety per cent of these were Caucasians. The pickets had grown to approximately 500 individuals by 2:15 PM. There was a group of non-participating spectators numbering approximately 1,000 and due to boisterous activities, the Torrance Police Department arrested 19 persons. Those individuals noted to participate in this demonstration were as follows:

[redacted] b6 b7C

SAN KUSHNER

[redacted]

Demonstration 7/27 and 28/63

Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(7/28/63)

At 1:30 PM, July 27, 1963, 25 CORE pickets began the "sit-in" and picket demonstration at the Southwood Housing Development. The indication was that this would

be a round-the-clock operation. Twenty-five CORE pickets were arrested at 2:15 PM and charged with trespass. Before the end of the picketing activities, a total of 48 arrests were made. He estimated that a total of 350 people were involved in the demonstration.

Captain [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(7/28/63)

Picketing by CORE began at 1:00 on July 28, 1963, and at 3:00 PM 22 members of CORE were arrested by the Torrance Police Department. An approximate number of 35 CORE pickets remained at the tract until 7:00 PM when they departed for the day.

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Amongst those arrested was:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Demonstration 8/3 and 4/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(8/4/63)

Source advised that a total of 38 individuals were arrested in demonstrations in the Southwood Housing Development as of 3:00 PM on August 4, 1963. These demonstrations were in the form of picketing and "sit-ins" which started on the early afternoon of August 3, 1963 and continued until 8:00 PM that date. Twenty-four of the arrests were made on August 3, 1963.

One of the individuals arrested on August 3, 1963, b6
was [redacted] One of b7C

arrestees on August 4, 1963, was [redacted] b6 b7C
named [redacted] Other arrests on August 4, 1963,
were as follows:

[redacted]

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted]

Demonstration 8/10 and 11/63

Captain [redacted] b6 b7C
Torrance Police Department
Torrance, California
(8/10 and 11/63)

On August 10, 1963, 40 to 50 members of CORE, Los Angeles instituted a picketing demonstration outside the tract house at the Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California. Nine of these individuals were arrested when they instituted a "sit-in" demonstration in the tract office. Three of these individuals were Negro and six were Caucasian.

Some 40 to 50 members of CORE again picketed the tract between noon and 7:00 PM on August 11, 1963. Once again 12 were arrested and charged with trespassing when they instituted a "sit-in" type demonstration.

The following names were among those individuals who were reported to have been arrested on August 11, 1963:

HERBERT SIMON MANN

[redacted] b6 b7C

4

Dismissal of Charges 8/26/63

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(8/26/63)

Source advised that the charges of trespassing and curfew violations were dismissed against 203 defendants arrested during the demonstrations at the Southwood Housing Development, Torrance, California. He stated that charges against an additional 23 individuals would also be dismissed.

The dismissal of the charges following an agreement between CORE, Los Angeles and the city of Torrance, California, which agreement limits demonstrations by CORE to two pickets one day a week; it also restricts the area which may be picketed.

C. Demonstrations - Local Freedom March 8/28/63

LA T-58 (9/6/63)

Source reported that a CP West Side Club meeting scheduled to take place on this date was called off. Instead the club members were instructed to appear at Broadway and Olympic, Los Angeles, and join the assembled group who were there to take part in a freedom march to the City Hall. The march was sponsored by the UCRC. Several thousand persons, Negro and Caucasian, took part. Among those participating were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

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LA 100-66078
DJK:ELB

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-55 (9/12/63)

Source reported that a local freedom march was staged on August 28, 1963. The march started from Olympic and Broadway in Los Angeles and continued to the steps of the City Hall. The following individuals were reported as participating in this march:

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

D. Demonstrations - Los Angeles Hall of Records 1/30 and 31/64

LA T-29 (1/30 and 31/64)

Source reported that a demonstration sponsored by CORE at the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice, arose from their protest of the incarceration of the three individuals who were arrested in connection with demonstrations against the LABE. These persons were to be released at 6:00 AM February 1, 1964, from the Los Angeles County Jail, instead of 10:00AM on that date as previously scheduled. Informant reported that a demonstration took place in the lobby of the Los Angeles County Hall of Records on January 30, 1964, and that [redacted] was one of those present. He further reported that on January 31, 1964, six individuals representing CORE were still sitting on the floor in the hall of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice in their protest.

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b7C

LA T-4 (2/1/64)

Source reported that the members of CORE who had been staging a "sit-in" in the hallway of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice discontinued their protest and left the building on February 1, 1964, after the release from prison of the three individuals there incarcerated.

E. Demonstration Against Sheraton West Hotel, Los Angeles, California, 3/6 and 7/64.

LA T-4 (3/6 and 9/64)

At approximately 6:00 PM on March 6, 1964, 32 individuals began picketing the Sheraton West Hotel, 2961 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles in a sympathy demonstration

in support of individuals demonstrating against the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco, California. Eighteen members of the initial picketing group were of the white race. By 6:30 PM the group had grown to about 50 individuals of which 30 were Caucasian. The total later grew to a number of 75 individuals.

The sponsor of the demonstration was the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination supported by YAU, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs and the Congress of Racial Equality.

On March 7, 1964, the demonstration was continued beginning at 5:45 PM with 20 demonstrators, of which three were Negro and 17 Caucasian. At 8:30 PM there were 44 Caucasian and 14 Negro and at 10:00 PM 60 Caucasian and 15 Negros.

Among those individuals identified by the informant as participants were:

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b7C

[redacted]

F. Sit-in Demonstrations, Van de Kamps Restaurant, Los Angeles, California, 3/15/64; 3/21/64.

LA T-4 (3/16/64)

Source advised that a "sit-in" demonstration sponsored by the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) was held on the afternoon of March 15, 1964, at Van de Kamps Restaurant, Fletcher Drive and San Fernando Road, Los Angeles. According to this source, N-VAC is a splinter group of CORE.

Approximately 12 persons participated in the demonstration outside the restaurant, however at 4:00 PM nine of the group entered the building and sat near the exits. A Los Angeles City First Department representative warned the demonstrators that they were endangering lives of persons in the building by blocking the exits. Upon the refusal to move, the nine and one other who entered late, were arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department. Source reported that one such adult arrested was [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
(6/12/64)

This publication reported that Municipal Judge HOWARD H. SCHMIDT, on June 11, 1964, sentenced COLEMAN to pay a fine of $150 or serve 15 days in jail. A notice of appeal was filed; COLEMAN was allowed to remain at liberty without paying the fine or without posting bail.

LA T-4 (3/22/64)

LA T-4 advised that the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC), a splinter group of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), sponsored, as a part of their continuing program, a sit-in demonstration from 12:00 noon to 6:00 p.m. on March 21, 1964, at Van de Kamps, 6261 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. Source stated that approximately 29 persons participated in the demonstration outside the coffee shop to protest alleged discriminatory hiring practices.

At about 4:30 p.m. according to source, a group of eleven whites and four Negroes entered the shop, sat on the floor, attempted to chain themselves together and blocked the entrance. These fifteen were arrested on charges of blocking the entrance and creating a fire hazard.

The "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner", a daily metropolitan newspaper, on September 23, 1964, on page 16 of Section D, reported the conviction and sentencing of the above persons by Judge KENNETH L. HOLADAY, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, California. Among those sentenced were WOODROW COLEMAN, age 30, sentenced to six months in the city jail, HOWARD G. MINKIN, age 25, sentenced to four months in the city jail and MIKE F. PERLOWIN, age 18, sentenced to ten days in the city jail and one year probation.

(4) B. APPROX.

B. APPROX.

G. DEMONSTRATION MONTEREY PARK WALK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE, MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA, MAY 2, 1964

The "Post Advocate", Alhambra, California, daily newspaper, on April 28, 1964, carried an article that the San Gabriel Valley Council on Discrimination (SGVCD) was denied a permit to demonstrate on May 2, 1964, for popular support of Civil Rights measures on Federal, state and local levels on the grounds that their members were not local residents and the group refused to furnish a list of officers. The article stated that HERBERT L. FORER as attorney for SGVCD contemplated filing a petition concerning the denial of permit. It was further stated that the SGVCD withdrew its application when the permit was granted to the ad hoc Monterey Park Walk for Civil Rights Committee which had named committee members, among whom were JEAN FEINBERG and SHIRLEY KESSLER.

LA 100-66078

LA T-4 on May 4, 1964, advised that about 170 persons, of which possibly 10 were Negro, took part in the walk from the Alhambra post office to Barnes Park, Monterey Park, California, and participated in the rally that lasted about one and a half hours on May 2, 1964. Source stated that several small groups "heckled" the marchers and some carried signs emblazoned "Civil Righters go home"; however, there were no incidents nor arrests. (4)

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

H. Demonstration Thriftimart, Inc.,
2600 South Vermont, Los Angeles,
4/18/64.

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
(8/7/64)

Source reported that eight members of the Non-Violent Action Committee were arrested April 18, 1964, in protesting alleged discrimination in the hiring practices of Van de Kamp Bakery, a concessionaire at the market. They were accused of piling shopping carts with bakery goods and then abandoning them.

The conviction was on the charge of trespassing.

Among those sentenced in the Municipal Court on August 6, 1964, were: b6 b7C

[redacted]

60 days

[redacted]

30 days

[redacted]

30 days

(4)

I. Demonstration at Perino's Restaurant,
Los Angeles, 6/8/64

LA T-4 (6/12/64)

Source reported a demonstration sponsored by the YAU at Perino's Restaurant, 4101 Wilshire Boulevard. The purpose of this demonstration was to call attention of ROBERT KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States, to the fact that civil rights legislation should be passed. Demonstrators were aware

that the Attorney General was to appear there for luncheon. During the luncheon hour there were a total of 11 pickets, 10 Caucasian and one Negro.

Amongst those identified in this demonstration were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

J. Protest demonstration march to Federal Building, Los Angeles, 6/28/64

LA T-4 (7/6/64)

(U) Source reported the above demonstration was sponsored by the Los Angeles Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The purpose was to call upon the Government for protection of the freedom fighters in Mississippi. The march consisted of people from SNCC, UCRC, CORE, Catholics United for Racial Equality (CURE) and N-VAC.

The march proceeded from the assembly point at Olympic and Broadway, terminating at the Federal Building. At the beginning of the march there were some 528 participants, of which 98 were Negro. Approximately thirty more demonstrators were waiting for the arrival of the march at the Federal Building. At the Federal Building [redacted] identified himself as being [redacted] b6 b7C

A MAUREEN MURPHY was introduced as having recently been in Mississippi, working with the three individuals who had disappeared in their work for freedom in Mississippi. MURPHY talked about her experiences while in Mississippi.

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Other persons identified by source as participating in the demonstration were:

FRANK WILKINSON
BILL TAYLOR
[redacted]
IRVING GOFF
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

b6
b7C

K. Demonstration, Los Angeles Breakfast Club, Los Angeles, California, 8/3/64

LA T-51 (8/4/64)

Source advised that a demonstration by CORE occurred on August 3, 1964, at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles. There were 110 individuals in the picket line and they effectively blocked the driveway entrances to the Breakfast Club. There were some 150 demonstrators present.

Source advised that 15 of the demonstrators were arrested in violation of the Statute, "False Imprisonment." This was applied inasmuch as the demonstrators had blocked both driveways, allowing no ingress or egress.

Source reported that amongst those arrested were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department, as checked on September 23, 1964, indicate that [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department Number [redacted] and [redacted] Record No. [redacted] were arrested on [redacted] charge of violation of Section [redacted] during a demonstration which occurred while the Greater Los Angeles Citizens Council was holding a business meeting at the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

Records of the Criminal Division, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, California, as checked on October 19, 1964, by IC [redacted] under [redacted] Case Number [redacted] and [redacted] Case No. [redacted] set out that the trial, originally set for [redacted] had been continued to [redacted] and on the latter date the cases were transferred from Division [redacted] to Division [redacted] for trial; further, that as of [redacted] these cases were in trial.

L. Demonstration at Bank of America, Santa Monica, California, 7/10/64

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(7/10/64)

Source advised that CORE was continuing their picketing of branches of the Bank of America in Ocean Park and Santa Monica,

California. From approximately 3 PM to 6 PM 20 members of CORE demonstrated by sitting with locked arms across the passageways and by blocking the tellers' windows, and they would change a dollar to pennies, stand and slowly count them, then change the pennies back to a dollar bill. Source characterized this as a part of CORE's continuing protest against the bank's hiring policies.

Ten of these individuals were placed under arrest by the Operations Officer of the bank.

"Los Angeles Times,"
Los Angeles, California
(9/19/64)

Source reported that the individuals arrested and convicted of disturbing the peace at a demonstration on July 10, 1964, at the Bank of America, 15th Street and Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, California, were sentenced on Friday, September 18, 1964. Among those sentenced was [redacted] who received a [redacted] sentence. b6 b7c

M. Demonstration vigil at U. S. Federal Courthouse Building, Los Angeles, 8/5/64

LA T-4 (8/17/64)

A combination picket line, sit-in, stand-in and all-night vigil, taking place on August 5, 1964, was sponsored by SNCC, N-VAC and CORE.

The demonstration was proceeded by a press conference and demonstration at the Los Angeles County Courthouse at 12 noon, August 5, 1964.

Here the plans for the evening demonstration were announced. The vigil was to protest the way the investigation was being handled in regards to the three missing civil rights workers from Philadelphia, Mississippi.

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

Noted at the noon event were:

SAM KUSHNER [redacted] b6 b7C

The height of the evening demonstration at the Federal Building was about 9:00 PM, at which time there were 135 demonstrators with 73 marching, 33 in the sit-in position, and 19 or 20 standing around.

The vigil was maintained throughout the night and through the day of August 6, 1964. The participating demonstrators maintained a guard on a dummy casket exhibited in front of the Federal Building.

On the evening of August 5, 1964, were were 14 demonstrators at about 7 PM, of which nine were Caucasian and five Negro. Around 9:00 there were 41 picketers marching and 10 standing around. Ten of these were Negroes.

Amongst those individuals observed at the demonstration were:

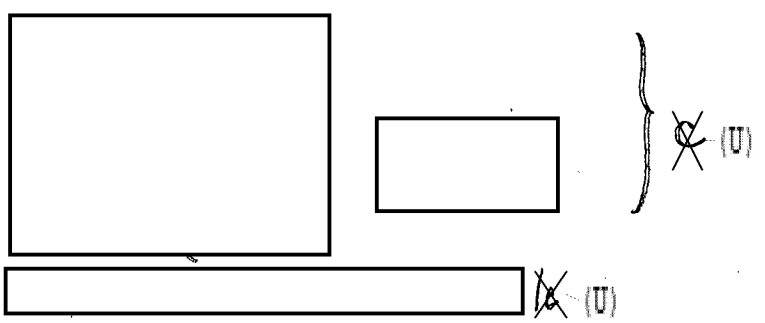
b6 b7C

[redacted]
HERBERT SIMON MANN
FRANK WILKINSON
[redacted]
SAM KUSHNER
[redacted]

N. DEMONSTRATIONS BY W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

LA T-18 (5/17/63)

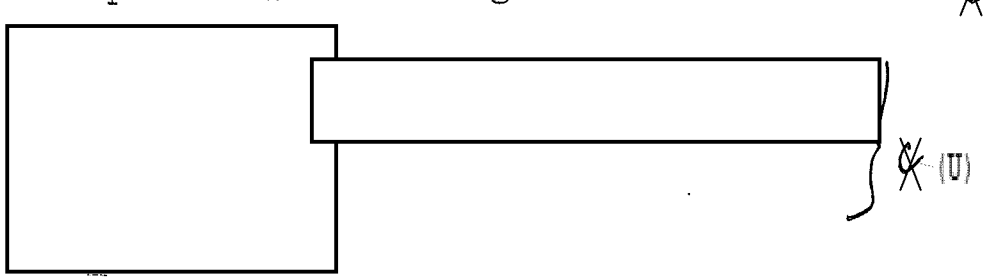
On May 12, 1963, the Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) sponsored a picket line at the Southwood Riviera housing tract in Torrance, California to protest alleged discrimination against Negro home buyers. Informant advised that there were approximately fifteen pickets present during this demonstration and that among those identified as members of the picket line were: (U)



b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

The YAU sponsored a picket line on June 8, 1964 at 4101 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. This demonstration was held to support the right of Negroes to vote in the South. There were approximately eleven people in the picket line and among those identified were: (U)



b6
b7C

LA T-4 (9/23/64)

On September 23, 1964, members of the Los Angeles area W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America participated in a picket line at the Los Angeles City Hall to protest alleged police b utality, especially in regard to minority groups. There were approximately seventeen pickets present and among those identified were:

b6
b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Background

LA T-78 (5/29/63 and 6/4/64)

There are 28 active branches of the NAACP in the Southern California area.

LA T-20 (10/19/64)

The Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, is the dominant and most active branch of the NAACP in the Southern California area. The office of the Los Angeles Branch is located at 4261 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles. (U)

"Los Angeles Sentinel"
Los Angeles, California,
a weekly newspaper,
Issue of 2/6/64

This issue on page A3 set forth an article captioned "Los Angeles Branch NAACP 1963 Report and 1964 Outlook", which reflected the membership of this Branch in 1963 as 10,000, and the 1964 membership goal as 25,000.

LA T-20 (5/21/64)

Informant learned in May, 1964, that the membership of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, at that time was approximately 12,000. (U)

LA T-4 (5/22/64)

Attendance at membership meetings of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, varies from 50 to 200 persons. Attendance at election meetings, which are held every two years, may total as high as 400 persons.

Officers

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[redacted]

Los Angeles Branch, NAACP
Los Angeles, California (8/10/64 and 10/23/64)

The following are among the officers and Executive Board members of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP:

[redacted] First Vice-President

[redacted] LOREN MILLER

[redacted] Executive Board members

[redacted] JAMES T. ALLEN

[redacted]

[redacted]

(4)

LA T-78 (5/29/63 and 6/4/64)

The following are among the officers of the below stated Branches of the NAACP:

Name of Branch	Name of Officer and Position
San Fernando Valley	[redacted]
San Pedro - Wilmington	
South Antelope Valley	

CP Penetration and Influence /4

T-13 (11/14/62) W

At a meeting of the Southern California District, CP (SCDCP), Negro Commission held in Los Angeles [redacted] SCDCP [redacted] was heard to enter into a discussion with other members present concerning the advisability of one of the members becoming active in the NAACP [redacted] said that [redacted] he did not want CP people to become known as "flitters" in and out of various organizations. [redacted] stated that the CP should be very careful about working in the NAACP [redacted] for security reasons. [redacted]

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LA T-5 (5/22/63)

Informant advised that in May, 1963, CP members in the Compton area were supporting, through working in the NAACP and similar organizations, the candidacy of DOUGLAS DOLLARHIDE for City Councilman of Compton. Informant said DOLLARHIDE was not a CP member but, being a Negro, was getting support on the basis of minority representation.

LA T-79 (6/5/63)

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Informant advised that in [redacted] had worked in campaign headquarters of DOUGLAS DOLLARHIDE when he was running for the job of City Councilman of Compton.

LA T-79 (7/3/63)

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Informant advised [redacted] was heard to state in [redacted] that although [redacted] has indicated [redacted] Informant advised [redacted] appears to be friendly with the leaders of both the CP and the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA T-80 (7/25/63)

At a meeting of the Riverside-San Bernardino Club of the SCDCP held at Hemet, California, on July 22, 1963, there was some discussion held concerning the NAACP in San Bernardino. It was stated that none of the CP members there had participated in NAACP activities and there was no agreement as to whether or not they should participate in such activities. U

LA T-14 (7/22/63) U

At a CP club meeting held in Los Angeles in July, 1963, SAM KUSHNER, member of the Executive Board of the SCDCP, made a general report on the Negro civil rights movement. He told of the opportunities for the CP to participate in this movement. He said that the CP has friends in the various Negro organizations, including the NAACP, and urged that communists, as individuals, join with the Negro in the fight for civil rights and get in the fight "with both feet". (U)

LA T-79 (8/2/63) U

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[redacted] and [redacted] members of the [redacted] SCDCP, are occasionally active in the [redacted] Branch of the NAACP but hold no positions, their activity being limited to occasional attendance at membership meetings of that Branch. (U)

LA T-7 (8/19/63) U

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[redacted] was heard to state [redacted] that he would like to join the NAACP [redacted] (U)

LA T-81 (10/4/63 and 11/7/63)
LA T-82 (10/4/63 and 11/7/63)

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] SCDCP, was heard to state [redacted] noted that meetings of that Branch are held on Fridays which conflicts with [redacted] (U)

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[redacted] was heard to state [redacted] that he is a member of the [redacted] of the NAACP but that he [redacted] due to having to [redacted] (U)

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LA T-10 (10/14/63)

At a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP [redacted] stated to the effect that a power struggle is taking place in the freedom movement between the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the NAACP to determine which will be the leader. [redacted] continued that the CP should unify or aid in unifying this leadership in the freedom movement.

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LA T-83 (11/18/63)

Informant learned [redacted] that [redacted] had recently contacted [redacted] to seek his cooperation on a project, the nature of which was unknown to informant. [redacted] reportedly [redacted] (U)

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LA T-20 (10/19/64)

[redacted] a member of the SCDCP, has been heard to state that he is [redacted] in [redacted] the NAACP. (U)

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LA 100-66078
LKD:rgd

LA T-20 (10/19/64) 1u

Informant advised that there is no current program on the part of the SCDCP to infiltrate or attempt to gain domination of the NAACP in Los Angeles. In past years, members of the CP have been urged to join and become active in the NAACP along with other mass organizations but no particular emphasis has been placed on joining the NAACP in recent years. The SCDCP does not exert any influence over the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP. (U)

Policy Concerning
Communist Participation
in NAACP Activities 1u

[redacted] advised that at the National Convention of the NAACP held in 1950 in Boston, Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted giving the National Executive Board of the NAACP the authority to cancel the charter of any branch of the NAACP that might be found to be communist dominated or influenced. This would preclude a CP member from holding office in the NAACP or being a member of the NAACP if his CP membership were known or could be established. 1u

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According to [redacted] this resolution continues to be in effect. 1u

B. UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE (UCRC)

A publication of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC) reflects that their office is located at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, and that they maintain a mailing address of Post Office Box 8-344, Los Angeles, California.

The above leaflet in substance states that following a mass protest of 45,000 persons at Wrigley Field, Los Angeles, on May 26, 1963, addressed by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., the "Civil Rights leaders decided to continue their association by forming the United Civil Rights Committee which would continue to work for integration of Negro and other minority citizens in Los Angeles" and "is dedicated to achieve with all urgency and unity the integration of Negro and all other minority citizens into the life of the Los Angeles community." The objectives of the group are to define the needs and grievances of minority groups, to negotiate with responsible persons on the grievances and to demonstrate, through non-violent action for such negotiation of these grievances.

The leaflet further states that the UCRC "is composed of representative individuals drawn from the many Los Angeles organizations that have a common commitment to integration -- now."

LA T-62 (8/13/64)

Source, from whom sufficient information has not been received to determine reliability, on above date, advised that a large group of leaders in the Negro community who believe in responsible leadership in the integration movement have become disenchanted with the leadership of Doctor CHRISTOPHER L. TAYLOR, Chairman of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), and doubt the effectiveness in the integration movement so that continuing effort is being made to change this leadership.

An article by PAUL WEEKS, Staff Writer, "Los Angeles Times", a metropolitan daily newspaper, Part I, page 19, on June 17, 1964, reported the following officers for the second year of operation for UCRC:

Dr. H. HARTFORD BROOKINS, Chairman
PERRY C. PARKS, Vice-Chairman
EARL WALTER, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. JOAN GREEN, Secretary
VICTOR LUDWIG, Treasurer
FRANK MUNOZ, Treasurer

The "California Eagle", a newspaper in regular circulation, Los Angeles, California, on July 9, 1964, on page 10, set forth a steering or policy committee named by Reverend BROOKINS to review the organizational structure of the UCRC:

WESLEY BRAZIER (of the Urban League)
JOHN BUGGS (of the County Commission on Human Relations)
EARL WALTER (of the Congress of Racial Equality)
EASON MONROE (of the American Civil Liberties Union)
Mrs. MARNESBA TACKETT (of the NAACP)
NORMAN O. HOUSTON (Businessman)

The above UCRC publication states that the organization works through the following committees "which are open to all who desire to work and cooperate together for the aims of the organization":

Direction Action, Chairman, EARL WALTER
Education, Chairman, MARNESBA TACKETT
Employment, Chairman, E. J. FRANKLIN
Health and Welfare, Chairman, RAY JOHNSON
Housing, Chairman FLORENCE VAUGHN
Law Enforcement, Chairman, THOMAS G. NEUSOM

LA T-63 (8/2/63)

Source advised that on June 25, 1963, at a meeting of the Jewish Commission, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), Los Angeles, California, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, in substance, reported that he had attempted to establish relations with the UCRC, which was founded in Los Angeles by prominent Negro leaders to aid in integration,

(U)

to assist in UCRC efforts and activities. DOBBS said the Communist Party (CP) was rebuffed and rejected by UCRC "in no uncertain terms" because UCRC questioned the motives of the Party. He emphasized that even though rejected, the Party must continue attempts in this direction. (U)

LA T-64 (7/19/63) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] SCDCP, at a Communist Party meeting on July 3, 1963, said that the CP must stay in the background and have their members work through the organizations to which they belong in integration matters. (U)

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LA T-4 (9/23/64)

Source, on above date, advised that there has not been any indication that the UCRC was organized, controlled, or dominated by the CP. Source further stated that at the most, there are a few individuals, from other organizations, that have CP background; however, the number is so small that they have not been able to exert any influence. Source noted that the UCRC has no actual membership and the entire group of delegates from other organizations, of which a few have CP background, have been technically designated as an executive committee for publicity purposes, but actually do not formulate the policy.

Above source, on August 6, 1964, reported that from the beginning UCRC has attempted to operate independently of any one organization. Further, with the sixty to seventy different organizations joining together, they decided there would be no actual membership, and when a decision is to be made, it is referred for vote to each one of the participating groups through the delegate and is then carried out by one of the action committees. Also, each of the groups is responsible to furnish their quota of members to assist the action committee.

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LA T-5 (9/23/64) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] b7D
[redacted] the program of the UCRC was discussed, and the general support of CP members was suggested, but no one specifically was assigned to it. (U)

LA T-65 (10/2/64)

Source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] the UCRC to [redacted] of [redacted] that Los Angeles would soon have Birmingham-type demonstrations. He continued that the purpose was decided after UCRC came into being and that the Executive Committee has no specific purpose, other than hearing reports and, in fact, is only a list of names to give weight to the group.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

(C) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

BACKGROUND

"Valley News and Valley Greensheet," Van Nuys, California, a newspaper published four times weekly, Issue of July 4, 1963

Article announced a meeting to be sponsored by CORE on July 5, 1963, and quoted Doctor IRVING TAYLOR, President of the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE as follows:

"CORE represents one of many action groups attempting to make the constitutional map correspond to national behavior. It has a major goal-the breaking down of artificial barriers between racial groups-the arbitrary either/or concept of race."

CORE was founded in Chicago in 1942 and has sixteen chapters in California. The Los Angeles Chapter has existed since 1945.

OFFICERS

LA T-4 (12/20/63)

The following officers for the [redacted] Chapter of CORE were elected in [redacted]

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Chairman

First Vice Chairman

Second Vice Chairman

Treasurer

Secretary

[redacted]

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

CORE membership in December, 1963, was approximately 850. CORE headquarters are maintained at 1115 West Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles. U

LA T-2 (4/30/64) U

Informant furnished [redacted] b7D

LA T-3 (5/25/64 - 6/23/64) U

[redacted] and [redacted] are employed at CORE in Los Angeles in some capacity. (U) b6 b7C

LA T-4 (12/20/63) U

As of December, 1963, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of Los Angeles CORE. U b6 b7C

LA T-4 (6/8/64) U

As of June, 1964, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of CORE in Los Angeles. U b6 b7C

CP Penetration and Influence U

LA T-5 (1/22/63) U b7D

[redacted] (U)

LA T-6 (2/11/63) U

At a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, on February 9, 1963, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, [redacted] described her activities as a member of (U) b6 b7C

a CP club of union people in [redacted] area. [redacted] b6 b7C was trying to convince club members that some of them should shift their efforts from work in a political organization to work in CORE, a more independent arm of the political scene. [redacted] was having considerable difficulty in putting over [redacted] views. (U)

LA T-7 (3/8/63)

At a Marxist class held March 5, 1963, [redacted] SCDCP, advised [redacted] a CP member, that [redacted] was chosen to take part in CORE activities and to report back to the Party on the nature of the activities. (U)

LA T-8 (4/15/63)

[redacted] and [redacted] attended a conference of CORE in [redacted] California, on March 23, 1963, as representatives of the [redacted] of CORE. [redacted] attended as a member of the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE. (U) (U)

LA T-9 (3/2/64)

[redacted] were no longer in the CORE organization in [redacted] as of [redacted] (U)

LA T-10 (5/15/63)

On May 8, 1963 [redacted] SCDCP, requested the [redacted] Watts Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, to get as many club members as possible to join the "Protest March" to be sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963, in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-1 (5/17/63)

The Protest March sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963, took place from Vernon and Central Avenues to City Hall in Los Angeles. Of the approximately 600 to 800 marchers, informant identified eleven individuals as members of the CP as follows: (U)

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

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BILL TAYLOR

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-11 (5/15/63)

[redacted] members of the [redacted] SCDCP, took part in the Protest March sponsored by CORE on May 10, 1963.

LA T-12 (5/16/63)

At a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, on May 11, 1963, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that Party members should get into such organizations as CORE to try to form a coalition; that Party members should get into CORE especially to develop a year round committee. HEALEY stated that the vanguard role of the CP in labor is to promote within the labor ranks the objectives of a right to a job, shorter work week, and broader unemployment coverage, and that the Party should lead the fight through such organizations as CORE. (U)

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LA T-13 (5/28/63)

Informant identified [redacted] CP members in attendance at a meeting of CORE [redacted] at 1115 West Venice, Los Angeles:

[redacted] (U)

LA T-13 (5/28/63)

[redacted] advised [redacted] that he intended to [redacted] to discuss the action [redacted] in CORE and the work with other sympathetic people in CORE.

LA T-5 (6/4/63)

[redacted] made a statement in [redacted] that

[redacted]

LA T-13 (6/19/63)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, on June 18, 1963, discussion concerned the progress of Negro

groups. A desire was expressed that the CORE delegation make an effort for their group becoming more inclusive. Also discussed was the desirability of CORE sponsoring a school picket if there was no change in the defacto segregation picture. The Commission was generally unhappy over the fact that CP people had almost no role in the situation.

LA T-5 (6/26/63)

At a meeting of the Trade Union Committee, Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP, on June 24, 1963, the [redacted] discussed the struggle for Negro rights. [redacted] urged that the Southern Coordinating Council support CORE picket lines in the housing integration fight in Torrance, California. b6 b7C

LA T-14 (7/2/63)

During a meeting of the Parsons Club, 24th CD Section, SCDCP, on June 26, 1963, the chairman gave a report on the results of a recent meeting of the 24th CD Section concerning CORE. It was concluded at this meeting that there was danger of a split in the Negro movement which could be brought on by a number of things. The decision was handed down that CP members in CORE and other organizations are to do everything possible to prevent any split in the Negro movement; that CP members are to use their influence through contacts in the Negro community to assist in any way they can.

LA T-15 (7/19/63)

At a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, held June 6, 1963, discussion concerned the meeting which had been held by Negro officials and Los Angeles City officials. DOROTHY HEALEY stated that one of the main topics for the CP at this time is the support of the picket lines around the Beverly Hilton Hotel and the Palladium. She said that CORE is the most advanced group fighting the question of civil rights in the Los Angeles area.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-13 (8/2/63) (U)

During a meeting of CORE [redacted] at 4011 West 29th Street, Los Angeles, [redacted] stated that the present leadership of CORE was definitely not favorable to the CP; that [redacted] was a "left opportunist" in order to draw support [redacted] remarked that only in Los Angeles and the West Coast had it been possible for Party people to get into CORE at all; that although the CORE leadership is definitely not pro-Party they have not attempted to ride Party people out of the group. He said it was the responsibility of Party people in CORE to create as much unity as possible to maintain a united front in the civil rights struggle.

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LA T-5 (9/19/63)

(U)

During a meeting of the Southern Coordinating Council, [redacted] referred to the problem in CORE as the dominance of a group who refuses to consider objective reality and who launch themselves into demonstrative actions which occasionally force costly retreats. He recommended the assigning of Negro comrades to do this work.

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LA T-16 (10/25/63)

At the meeting of the Long Beach - San Pedro Club, Southern Area Coordinating Council, SCDCP, [redacted] and [redacted] were requested to attend CORE meetings. On October 24, 1963, the decision was made that no one would attend further meetings of CORE.

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LA T-13 (11/29/63)

[redacted]

b7D

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-13 (12/6/63)

A group of approximately twenty CORE members known as the "Action Faction" were, as of December, 1963, in the process of pulling out of the Los Angeles CORE with the object of setting up their own CORE on Central Avenue in Los Angeles. Among the leaders of this movement were [redacted] who believes in action for action's sake, [redacted] and [redacted]

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LA T-1 (12/6/63)
LA T-13 (12/6/63)

[redacted]

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(U)

[redacted]

LA T-1 (1/29/64)
LA T-17 (1/31/64)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

LA T-13 (1/31/64)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, [redacted] discussed cooperation of the Party with CORE and stated that at that time there was only one adult CP member functioning in CORE.

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LA T-4 (4/21/64)
LA T-18 (4/21/64)

A picket line sponsored by CORE on April 3, 1964, outside the California State Administration Building, Los Angeles,

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

was held in protest of recent college decisions involving college housing file. The following individuals were included among those identified on the picket line:

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[redacted]

LA T-13 (5/12/64)

[redacted]

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b7D

(U)

LA T-1 (7/8/64)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

LA T-1 (5/15/64) (U)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, on May 12, 1964, ROBERT THOMPSON gave a report on civil rights. He also discussed red baiting and said CORE was most guilty of this. (U)

LA T-4 (8/4/64)

CORE sponsored a picket during a meeting of the Greater Los Angeles Citizens Councils on August 4, 1964, at 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles. One of the individuals identified on the picket line was FRANK BYRON WILKINSON.

LA T-1 (8/17/64) (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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Most of the meeting was spent with a report from [redacted] and [redacted] who attended the National CORE Convention in Kansas City in July, 1964. (U)

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A petition at the convention which was introduced to outlaw red baiting was defeated. BILL TAYLOR introduced several proposals as to what he considered the role of Party people working in CORE namely, the need for a more long range perspective and ways and means of pushing CORE to the realization of its role in politics. (U)

LA T-4

Source advised on August 28, 1963, that officials of CORE in Los Angeles have consistently resisted any attempts by the CP to infiltrate CORE as a specific assignment of CP members and that, to date, CORE leadership has exhibited no evidence of CP influence.

LA 105-255
DVG:JMF

On October 2, 1964, source advised that CORE tolerates CP members on their picket lines and other affairs where weight of numbers is important for effectiveness; however, the CORE leadership in Los Angeles continues to oppose CP tactics, refuses to allow distribution of other than CORE literature at their demonstrations and generally resists CP attempts to influence the organization. 4

LA T-6 (10/13/64) 1a

During the course of a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, on October 1, 1964, [redacted] invited guest, remarked that in his opinion the CORE organization in the Los Angeles area is falling apart; that the activities particularly attractive to members of CORE have been very slack in recent months largely because of the agreement of the national leadership to refrain from active demonstrations during the election campaign. [redacted] said that there is a lack of idealism and a good deal of romanticism and adventurism in the CORE organization which cannot sustain the group during its rough periods. (U) b6 b7C

According to informant the effect of the CP on the CORE organization is weaker today than it was when CORE was just getting started in the Los Angeles area. The official position of the CP as expressed [redacted] to discourage participation by CP members in any factional or opportunistic activities designed to wrest the leadership of CORE locally or nationally from one faction or another. (U) b7D

LA T-5 (10/7/64) 1a

The Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP, [redacted] Those members of the CP in the area who appear at CORE meetings and at CORE sponsored demonstrations do so as part of their regular "mass work." (U)

LA 100-66678
LDJ/mkk

D. MARCH ON WASHINGTON (MOW) U

T-74 furnished on August 21, 1963 the following MOW Committee organizational information: U

"ORGANIZATIONS SPONSORING THE MARCH...

American Jewish Congress

Congress of Racial Equality

Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Conference of Catholics for Interracial Justice

National Council of Churches of Christ in America

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

National Urban League

Negro American Labor Council..." U

T-66 advised on August 28, 1963 that source had just learned FRANK WILKINSON was in Washington, D.C. in connection with the "March on Washington" (MOW). WILKINSON was originally in Washington as a representative of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) of which he is the Executive Secretary, and had not originally planned to attend the MOW. (U)

WILKINSON planned to confer with [redacted] of [redacted] who was also reportedly in Washington. Source had no further details as to the purpose of their conference. (U)

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ALBERTA AHEARN, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, 1957, and December 13, 1957, in a Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in connection with the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute that CARL BRADEN and his wife ANN BRADEN were known to ALBERTA AHEARN as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to December, 1954, which was during the period of AHEARN's CP membership. U

Source T-4 advised on September 25, 1963 that [redacted] recently publicly stated he departed Los Angeles, California on [redacted] for Washington, D.C., arriving [redacted] participated in the MOW on August 28, 1963. U

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"The Valley News and Green Sheet", a regularly published newspaper at Van Nuys, California, carried an article in the September 24, 1963 edition, announcing that BEN RINALDO would, on September 25, 1963, give a report at the Sherman Oaks, California, Democratic Club regarding his experiences while attending the MOW in the capacity of a "reporter-photographer". This article stated RINALDO would illustrate his report by showing photographs and slides taken by him at the MOW.

U

T-75 advised on September 27, 1963 that on September 25, 1963, BEN RINALDO was guest speaker at a meeting of the Sherman Oaks, California Democratic Club at 14608 Greenleaf Street, Sherman Oaks, California. RINALDO stated he had participated in the MOW on August 28, 1963, and had arranged a Press pass, which enabled him to get into places others could not go.

T-67 advised on September 27, 1963 that on September 26, 1963, there was a meeting of the Valley Chapter, Women for Legislative Action (WLA) at the Colonial House, North Hollywood, California. ELEANOR BELSER was the featured speaker at this meeting, and reported her attendance at the MOW on August 28, 1963 at Washington, D.C., as an official delegate from the WLA Council. [redacted]

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LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

E. Mississippi Summer Project

LA T-4 (7/29/64)

Source furnished a pamphlet on the above-captioned organization, which indicated the scope and plan of activities of this organized effort. The pamphlet pointed out that trained personnel were needed and gave the following address for applications: Mississippi Summer Project, 1017 Lynch Street, Room 10, Jackson, Mississippi. The pamphlet pointed out that "this summer" SNCC, in cooperation with many voting and civic groups, formed into the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), was intending to launch a massive peace corps type of operation in Mississippi. The pamphlet stated as follows: "Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists, and legal advisers will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers and special projects."

The following tabulation is a summary of the individuals reported to have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project:

Source	Identity of Individual
LA T-57 (6/5/64)	[redacted]
"Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California (6/25/64)	[redacted]
LA T-68 (8/21/64)	[redacted]
LA T-53 (9/18/64) LA T-54 (9/18/64)	[redacted]
LA T-66 (10/23/64)	[redacted]

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b6
b7C

LA 100-66078
DJK:srb

[redacted]

Source	Identity of Individual
LA T-69 (7/27/64)	[redacted]
LA T-5 (7/2/64)	
LA T-68 (8/5/64)	
LA T-72 (7/13/64)	
Ascertained by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI (8/26/64)	
LA T-6 (6/30/64 and 7/13/64)	
"Los Angeles Herald-Examiner," Los Angeles, California (6/24/64)	
"Los Angeles Times," Los Angeles, California, 6/27/64	
[redacted]	

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F. NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE (N-VAC)

LA T-39 (10/16/64)

The N-VAC established itself as an activist group in the Los Angeles, California area during the latter part of 1963. The group's purpose is to win its fight for racial equality in housing and employment by means of peaceful picketing. (U)

LA T-19 (10/15/64) (U)

N-VAC broke away from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) because CORE was not active enough. The N-VAC has an informal membership which, having no headquarters meets in private homes. Requirements for N-VAC membership are:
(1) participate in one arrestable action per month, and
(2) take a non-violence oath. (U)

The January 24, 1964 issue of "The Militant" (See Appendix) carries an article captioned, "Los Angeles Rights Group Opens Fight" by LESLIE EVANS (Supra). The article reflects, in part, "Los Angeles, Jan. 4--. This city, frequently touted as 'the most integrated in America,' has had its boast called into question by a civil rights battle between the Non-Violent Action Committee (N-VAC) and the Wich Stands, a chain of drive-in restaurants."

G. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Location of SNCC

LA T-42 (3/17/64)

In March, 1964, SNCC located at 8½ Raymond Street Northwest, Atlanta 14, Georgia, and has been at this address since late summer of 1963.

LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LA-SNCC)

Meeting to Organize SNCC

LA T-18 (1/13/64)

On January 4, 1964, a meeting was held to organize LA-SNCC at 151 Hart Street, Venice, California. This meeting was sponsored by [redacted] At this meeting it was predicted that more than 2,000 northern students would travel to the southern part of the United States during the summer of 1964.

b6
b7C

Purpose of LA-SNCC

LA T-43 (9/25/64)

Source furnished information which disclosed the following:

The objectives of LA-SNCC are three-fold, namely Education, Mobilization and Fund Raising. In the past activities of LA-SNCC have been concentrated in a central office, however Southern California is a well spread out area which calls for a broader base of operations. Due to the events which transpired in Mississippi and the role SNCC played in the formation of the Council of Federated Organizations this past summer the functions of SNCC have greatly increased and its successes have been hampered by the lack of mobility.

This calls for the need for decentralized offices. Therefore LA-SNCC will become known in the future as Southern California Friends of SNCC, working out of already established offices. Each of these local groups have officers which would conduct their own programs of education and fund raising in their respective areas and coordinate their activities for larger functions. These local groups would be responsible to the Southern California Office concerning national policy of SNCC. The Friends of SNCC Program is geared toward students and adults who are interested in the national policies of SNCC, its program and its work throughout the South. 4

Officers 4

LA T-44 (9/17/64) 4

As of [redacted] was the President and controls LA-SNCC. [redacted] is next in line to take over as President of LA-SNCC. 4 b6 b7C

Address of LA-SNCC in Los Angeles 4

LA T-45 (7/2/64) 4

Source furnished information which disclosed that LA-SNCC is located at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California. 4

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP) 4

Program to Infiltrate LA-SNCC and Influence its Policies

LA T-6 (5/29/63)

On May 25, 1963, a meeting of the District Board, SCDCP, was held at 1733 84th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, stated that she feels that some of the young people in the CP in the Los Angeles area must go to the southern part of the United States during the summer of 1963 and work with SNCC. (U)

LA T-6 (6/21/63)

On June 20, 1963, a meeting of the SCDCP was held at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting CARL BLOICE, of the Youth Commission, CP of Northern California, and who has been writing for the "People's World" and had just returned to California from a trip to the South, was present as a guest and made the main report which dealt with a political estimate of the developments in the South. BLOICE stated he visited Atlanta, Georgia, while traveling through the South and spent a great deal of time with SNCC. BLOICE displayed a map he obtained at the SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta, showing the counties of heavy concentration of Negroes. BLOICE indicated that among SNCC's leadership, most of the Marxist classics are very familiar and they are deeply concerned with the need of solving all of the economic, as well as political problems of the South. (U)

LA T-6 (6/26/63)

On June 22, 1963, a meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held at the Hungarian-American Cultural Center, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting DOROTHY HEALEY advised that BEN DAVIS was very impressed with the dedication of the people within SNCC and commented that we (meaning the communists) need this spirit among our own workers and especially among our own young people today. (U)

LA T-46 (7/19/63)

On July 16, 1963, a meeting of the Scientists and Engineers Club, SCDCP, was held at 8333 West Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting SAM KUSHNER stated that SNCC may have individual communists among its rank and file members, but leadership positions in this organization are not held by communists. The main leadership is coming from southern ministers. (U)

LA T-6 (9/30/63)

On September 26, 1963, a District Board meeting of SCDCP was held at 1142½ Serrano, Los Angeles, California. During the course of the discussion at this meeting it became apparent that the Youth Committee is considering encouraging certain individuals to go South to work for the SNCC organization if possible. The attitude of the Party, (U)

is that it does not encourage such migration, especially not on the part of white youths who could do very little, it is also not opposed to the migration, particularly from individuals who can help the SNCC organization in public relations work where they feel a need for assistance.

DOROTHY HEALEY stated that assistance should not be given in the spirit of adventure but rather in the terms of individuals who want to accept specific assignments.

LA T-1 (12/16/63)

On December 9, 1963, a youth club of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, was held at 2128 Third Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting it was mentioned that SNCC had been organized specifically with the intention of working within the communities, but since the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is now moving toward the community, this group was being faced with the decision as to dissolvement or affiliate with CORE. (U)

LA T-10 (2/14/64)

On February 10, 1964, a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held at 150 West 65th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a report was given on the activity of SNCC in the southern part of the United States by [redacted] According to [redacted] SNCC must be accredited for its work, as it follows the Marxist-Leninist Ideology. b6 b7C

LA T-6 (2/14/64)

On February 13, 1964, a District Board meeting of SCDCP was held at the residence of DOROTHY HEALEY, 1733 84th Street, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting CARL BLOICE stated that the CP is disillusioned with SNCC because of the fact that SNCC was developing small business plans and trying to endorse the concept of capitalism in the South. A small progressive labor group is now operating SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, headquarters of this organization. BLOICE has been in close contact with the Atlanta Office of SNCC.

LA T-47 (3/17/64) (U)

On March 11, 1964, a meeting of the Joe Hill Club, SCDCP, was held at 967 East Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a petition was passed around, which was addressed to the President of the United States, which allegedly advised of the participants in the picketing in Albany, Georgia, by SNCC. All or nearly all present signed this petition.

LA T-15 (7/28/64) (U)

On July 8, 1964, a combined meeting of the Executive Board and Section Organizers, SCDCP, was held at Hungarian Hall, 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting it was announced that there would be a meeting of LA-SNCC on July 12, 1964, at 3 p.m. at the Hope United Church, 92nd and Anzac, Los Angeles, California. (U)

LA T-48 (8/20/64) (U)

On August 18, 1964, a regular meeting of the Watts Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 11109 Wouth Wilmington Avenue, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting [redacted] mentioned that he had [redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-3 (9/18/64) (U)

In September, 1964, SAMUEL KUSHNER, Los Angeles editor of the "People's World" was in contact with LA-SNCC. KUSHNER allegedly claimed that he knew of an individual that desired to donate clothing and canned foods for the people in Mississippi and this offer was being made to LA-SNCC. (U)

"People's World" is a weekly west coast communist newspaper. U

LA T-6 (10/19/64) (U)

In the Los Angeles, California, area there are not more than twenty individuals who participate in functions of LA-SNCC. This is not a membership organization. LA-SNCC is trying to secure field workers to assist them in their various programs and functions. Two CP members have indicated an interest in LA-SNCC. (U)

GLOSSARY

[redacted]

LA T-85 (May, 1946)

b6
b7C

[redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI in [redacted] that he had never been a member of the Communist Party (CP) and that he had been a member of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) and the National Negro Congress (NNC) [redacted]

The AYD and the NNC have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-23 (10/29/64) (U)

[redacted] is a current member of the [redacted] Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP). (U)

[redacted]

LA T-23 (3/6/64)

[redacted] was a member of, and [redacted] SCDCP, as of March, 1964. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-25 (10/16/63)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP in Los Angeles on [redacted]. (U) (U)

[redacted]

LA T-7 (10/11/63)

As of [redacted] commonly known as [redacted] was [redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-86 (9/11/61)

On 8/27/61, [redacted] was present at an affair honoring PETTIS PERRY, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA,

at Los Angeles. This affair was sponsored by the MSS, SCDCP, and held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-87 (9/10/63) (U)

Between 8/31/63 and 9/2/63, [redacted] was present at the Third National Convention of the YSA in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

JAMES ALLEN

LA T-20 (3/26/63) (U)

JAMES ALLEN attended as a member a meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission which was held on March 12, 1963 in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] was accepted as a member of the Jose Martine Club, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-31 (7/9/63)

As of July, 1963, [redacted] of the LAB-WWP and a member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-88 (6/3/63 - 12/3/63) (U)

Between 5/24/63 and 11/18/63, [redacted] attended [redacted] meetings and [redacted] forums sponsored by the Echo Park-Silverlake Free Press Forum in Los Angeles. At the meeting on 7/15/63, [redacted] to the EP-SFPF. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-57 (6/17/64)

[redacted] was listed amongst those individuals who attended the National Youth Organization pre-convention in San Francisco on 3/21-22/64.

b6
b7C

[redacted] u

LA T-60 (9/3/64) lcu

[redacted] on August 25, 1964, attended a meeting of the Southern California Committee for the PW, held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles and had attended numerous other meetings of the same committee in the past. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-1 (6/11/64) lcu (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the Executive Committee, [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (5/27/64) lcu (U)

Announcement was made at a meeting of the Education Commission, SCDCP, on [redacted] that [redacted] had been recruited into the CP [redacted]. (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-89 (4/17/63) u

Informant furnished the April, 1963 Bulletin of the Evening Chapter, WLA, which describes ELEANOR NELSER as the Legislative Vice-President of the Chapter. u

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (7/19 - 10/7/63) lcu

During the period [redacted] attended [redacted] Marxist classes sponsored by the SCDCP at [redacted] (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-90 (5/23/63 - 10/23/63) lcu

[redacted] regularly attended meetings of the [redacted] SCDCP from [redacted] (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-90 (9/21/62 - 9/10/64) lcu

[redacted] has been continuously active in the [redacted] SCDCP from [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (7/9/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] of the Southern California District Communist Party. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-60 (7/29/64)

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-19 (6/3/64) (U)

As of May, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-1 (8/17/64) (U)

On 8/7/64 [redacted] was present at a District Educational Workshop of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-14 (7/2 - 8/28/64) (U)

[redacted] regularly attended meetings of the [redacted] Communist Party Club, SCDCP, held in private homes in the [redacted] of Los Angeles, during the period between [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-91 (1/30/64)(9/17/64) U

As of January, 1964 [redacted] was a subscriber to the PW, which subscription as of [redacted] had expired or was cancelled. U

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper. U

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] M

[redacted] This information is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to [redacted] M

[redacted] M

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

LA T-6 (9/13/63) lcu

In [redacted] of the SCDCP was planning a class in Marxist philosophy. [redacted] was among the CP members scheduled to attend this class. (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-6 (9/13/63) lcu

In [redacted] in educational work for youth members in the SCDCP stated [redacted] was a CP member and wanted to enroll in a class in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-22 (1/14/64 - 4/2/64) lcu

[redacted] attended meetings of the Youth Action Union in Los Angeles from [redacted] (U)

[redacted] M

LA T-18 (3/17/64) cu

On 3/17/64 [redacted] was present at a fund-raising party for the benefit of the founding of a new nation-wide Youth organization, which party was sponsored by the YAU (appendix) at 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] advised that as of [redacted] was a member of the SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-23 (7/17/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of a youth club of the SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-48 (3/2/64)

[redacted] as of [redacted] was the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-22 (9/20/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of the YAU in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted]

In the "People's World" issue of 7/27/63, page 3, was an article which referred to WOODROW COLEMAN, Co-Chairman of the Action Committee, CORE, as a speaker at the annual PW picnic to be held 7/28/63 at 330 South Ford Blvd., Los Angeles.

[redacted]

LA T-41 (10/19/64) (U)

Source on above date advised that [redacted] during the period, [redacted] was [redacted] of the [redacted] Local-SWP; during the period [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SWP [redacted] and from [redacted] was a member of the SWP [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-20 (1/4/50) C (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-9 (7/24/64) C (U)

On 7/20/64 [redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, in Culver City, California. C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-36 (3/12/64) C (U)

Source advised that on [redacted] attended a meeting of the Action Committee of the West Los Angeles Du Bois Club (See Appendix) in Los Angeles. C (U) (U) C

CLIFTON DE BERRY U

LA T-41 (10/19/64)

Source on above date advised that CLIFTON DE BERRY is the Socialist Workers Party, Presidential candidate and since July, 1963 has been a member of the SWP National Committee.

[redacted] U

LA T-90 (6/1/60)

On [redacted] at a Committee meeting of the Juarez Club, SCDCP at 1417 Carroll Ave., Los Angeles, [redacted] a CP Committee member, stated the [redacted] was not present at this meeting.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

b6
b7C

[redacted] 4

LA T-4 (6/29/50) 4

On [redacted] residing at [redacted] was interviewed by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department because [redacted] During the interview [redacted] stated [redacted] 4

[redacted] 4

LA T-7 (12/5/63) (U)

Informant advised that [redacted] who was [redacted] attempted to rejoin the SCDCP [redacted] but was not accepted. (U)

[redacted] 4

LA T-6 (9/25/63)(11/12/63) (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP in Los Angeles, at which [redacted] gave a report on the national convention of the National Students Association, [redacted] attended during the [redacted] As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the CP [redacted] (U)

[redacted] 4

LA T-41 (10/19/64) a

Source on above date advised that during [redacted] of the Los Angeles Local - SWP. (U)

[redacted] 4.

LA T-92 (9/18/63) a

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, Santa Monica, California [redacted] gave a report on the PW subscription drive at this meeting. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] y

LA T-20 (10/22/62) cc

[redacted] attended a Special Conference of Leadership of the SCDCP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] y

LA T-39 (10/16/64) cc (U)

[redacted] in his SWP activities. As of [redacted] was an active member of the LAL-SWP. (U)

[redacted] y

LA T-5 y

[redacted] joined the Communist Party in [redacted] and was a member as of [redacted]. As of [redacted] was a member of the LACCP. (U)

[redacted] y

LA T-93 (12/19/52) cc (U)

[redacted] were recommended to the Los Angeles County Communist Party by the Communist Party of [redacted]. (U)

LA T-4 (12/4/56) y

During the LYL County Convention in Los Angeles [redacted] held the position of [redacted] LYL. y

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. y

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-18 (4/21/64)

On [redacted] was present at a conference sponsored by the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs to [redacted] a National Youth organization, at 1007 Mc Allister Street, San Francisco. (U)

LA T-5 (9/8/60)

In September, 1960, [redacted] was attending Marxist classes [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-58 (2/19/57 - 9/22/64)

[redacted] has been active in the Jewish Fraternal Coordinating Committee from [redacted]

[redacted]

LA T-21 (11/20/63)

On 11/5/63 [redacted] attended a Marxist discussion class sponsored by the YAU and held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-19 (10/20/64) (U)

As of October, 1964, [redacted] was an active member of the [redacted] Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), [redacted] and a member of the [redacted] of the Socialist Workers Party. (U)

IRVING GOFF

LA T-6 (3/2/64)

IRVING GOFF was a member of the Education Commission, SCDCP in 1963 and early 1964. (U)

b6
b7C

LA T-53 (10/2/64)
LA T-54 (10/2/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of the News and Letters Committee (NLC), National Editorial Board (NEB) and, although not known to hold an office in the Los Angeles Local - News and Letters Committee (LAL-NLC), was the driving force behind the local.

As of [redacted]

LA T-13 (12/6/63)

[redacted] refers to [redacted] but is not known to be affiliated with either the CP or SWP.

(4) (C)

LA T-20 (9/3/64)

[redacted] was present at an Educational Workshop meeting held by the Educational Committee of the SCDCP on [redacted]

LA T-22 (9/20/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] (appendix) in Los Angeles.

LA T-1 (3/31/64)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] b [redacted] at [redacted]. At this meeting a discussion was held concerning the relationship of the Communist Party to the civil rights field.

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-66 (10/23/64) U

[redacted] is the [redacted] National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles. U

[redacted] U

LA T-76 (June, 1962) U

On June 17, 1962, [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] departed [redacted] California, for [redacted] They also planned to visit [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (7/2/64) (U)

Source advised that [redacted] was [redacted] is a current member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

LA T-70 (7/1/64) U

Source made available a monthly newsletter from the Centinela Bay Human Relations Committee (CBHRC)(See Appendix) for June, 1964, which reflected as follows: U

JOSEPH HARRIS, a student of the University of California at Berkeley, was reported to be going to Mississippi this summer for the voter registration campaign. U

[redacted] U

LA T-21 (1/20/64)

[redacted] attended meetings of the Youth Action Union in [redacted] (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-20 (6/22/64)

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP.

[redacted]

LA T-91 (11/14/63)

[redacted] was a "People's World" subscriber as of [redacted]

LA T-58 (4/20/64)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP on [redacted] in Los Angeles.

[redacted]

LA T-94 (1945)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association (LACCPA) in [redacted]

Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON

"Daily People's World" (DPW)
Issue of 2/24/57

This issue on page 3 contained an article about the Third County Convention of American Youth for Democracy (AYD) then being held in Los Angeles. It set forth that Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON, candidate for the Los Angeles County Board of Education, was among those sending "greetings" to the convention.

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

"Daily People's World"
Issue of 1/24/48

This issue on page 16 stated that the names of 17 prominent persons had been added to the Organizing Committee of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP)(See Appendix), and included on the list was the name of Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON.

Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON advised Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, California on August 10, 1964 that he has never been a member of the CP, that he is unalterably opposed to the CP and to Communism, and he expressed a deep-seated loyalty to the United States. He stated that his activities over the years in the civil rights movement have been dedicated to improving the standard of living of the Negro as well as to gaining acceptance of the Negro in all walks of life.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LA T-7 (10/2/64)

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a current, active member of the CP in the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-41 (10/19/64)

Source on above date advised [redacted] since [redacted] has been [redacted] of the SWP National Committee, and is currently a member of [redacted] Source further advised [redacted] is also [redacted] (U)

BILL JOYCE

LA T-35 (9/9/64)

BILL JOYCE attended a meeting of the club chairmen of the 24th Congressional District Section, SCDCP on August 31, 1964 at 4946 Marathon Street, Los Angeles, California. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-95 (3/24/64) U

[redacted] held a meeting of the Eastside Coordinating Council, Southern California District Communist Party [redacted] on [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-96 (8/5/63) (U)

[redacted] had recently dropped their membership in SCDCP because of outside political activity. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-18 (3/9/64) (U)

On [redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union (YAU)(See Appendix) at 4302 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (U)

A subscription to the "People's World" was maintained in the name of [redacted] as of [redacted] This subscription was scheduled to expire in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-66 (7/29/63 - 7/9/64) U

Between [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) and regularly attended meetings of this Board [redacted] U

LA T-56 (1/10/57) U

On 1/3/57, at a meeting of the Juan Gomez Club, Echo Park Section, LACCP, at 1011 Rosemont Ave., Los Angeles, it was announced [redacted] would be [redacted] to the LACCP Convention [redacted] and would represent the Echo Park Club, Echo Park Section, 24th C.D., LACCP. (U)

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C

On [redacted] advised that on [redacted] attended the National Youth Organizing Conference at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-97 (11/4/54) (U)

[redacted] transferred from the CP [redacted] to the CP Los Angeles and was an active CP member [redacted] (U)

LA T-58 (1/29/63 - 12/26/63)

[redacted] was in attendance at meetings sponsored by the Jewish Fraternal Coordinating Committee from [redacted]

SAM KUSHNER

LA T-6 (9/13/63 - 1/8/64)

Between 9/5/63 and 1/2/64, SAM KUSHNER attended eight meetings of the District Board, SCDCP, in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-60 (3/17/64)

As of the above date, KUSHNER was employed full time as the Los Angeles Editor of the "People's World" newspaper at 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

ROSE KUSNITZ, aka Rose Chernin

LA T-13 (5/2 - 6/19/63) (U)

ROSE CHERNIN, CP member, was present at a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Southern California District CP held in a private home in Los Angeles during the evening of 6/18/63. (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] (U)

Records, Passport Office,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

b6
b7C

Records revealed that [redacted] filed an application for a passport April 16, 1959 at Los Angeles, California, and on the following day was issued U.S. Passport [redacted] In her application she indicated she anticipated being in attendance at the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, and that she would be on a tour sponsored by that organization.

The Seventh World Youth Festival of youth and students was held in Vienna, Austria, from July 26, 1959 to August 4, 1959. (U)

This Festival was sponsored by the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. (U)

The International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth have been cited as being among "international communist fronts functioning at the present time." (Internal Security Sub-Committee of Senate Judicial Committee, Handbook for Americans, Senate Document 117, April 23, 1956, Pages 59 and 93). (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-4 (9/4/64) (U)

[redacted] attended [redacted] annual Regional Conference of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America [redacted] at 5625 South Figueroa, Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-92 (9/18/63) (U)

On [redacted] at a meeting of the Venice Club, SCDCP, at 426 California Street, Santa Monica, it was announced [redacted] was a member of [redacted] of the SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-89 (11/14/58) U

During a meeting of the Van Nuys Communist Party Club, 22nd Congressional District Section, SCDCP, held [redacted] in Sherman Oaks, California [redacted] the Club Chairman of this CP Club announced that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-98 (2/23/49) U

[redacted] as of [redacted] had been active in the Communist Party District [redacted] and had been a member for [redacted] years. U

HERBERT SIMON MANN U

LA T-4 (7/23/63) U

On April 27, 1963, HERBERT MANN was in attendance at a regular meeting of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) (See Appendix Youth Action Union (YAU)) as of April, 1962, he was a member of LAYPS. U

[redacted] U

LA T-99 (1950) U

[redacted] was in [redacted] an active member of the Communist Party in [redacted] California. U

[redacted] U

LA T-63 (4/24/64) U

[redacted] on [redacted] attended a meeting of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP, held in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (6/29/64) U

[redacted] was present at a meeting of [redacted] SCDCP, held [redacted] in Los Angeles. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-18 (10/11,23 & 30/62) (U)

[redacted] attended a series of [redacted] sponsored by the SCDCP in [redacted] for the [redacted] into the CP. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-100 (5/26/47)

[redacted] was a registered CP member in [redacted] had been a CP member for [redacted] years. (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-100 (5/25/47)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the Los Angeles County CP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised between [redacted] that [redacted] attended a series of Marxist classes taught by a Communist Party member during [redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-35 (1/8/64)

[redacted] also known as [redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

LOREN MILLER

LA T-4 (9/8/55)

LOREN MILLER, Attorney, was a local sponsor of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom (ACFSF) in 1948.

LA 100-66073
DJK/slp

The ACFSF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"California Eagle"
Los Angeles, California
Issue of 5/24/51

This first issue of the "California Eagle" newspaper printed after LOREN MILLER became the publisher thereof, contained an editorial captioned "Here's Where We Stand." This editorial stated that LOREN MILLER had assumed the position of publisher, and that the change of ownership would result in a repudiation of its stand on many issues. Included in the editorial was the following: "We shall oppose Communism, and oppose it vigorously and with every means in our power, because its triumph would mean the destruction of the democratic system to which we are committed. That means that we shall oppose Communists and their stooges, Negro and white, in their attempts to win converts to cause, or win political office, or assume leadership in civil and community organizations." (4)

LOREN MILLER was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Los Angeles, California on February 20, 1952. He stated that he had long been active in the fight against racial discrimination and had attended meetings in the civil rights field at which communists were present in the early 1930's. He said that during this period he had been affiliated with the International Labor Defense; that he had gone to Russia in the early 1930's with a group of Negroes to make a film, but that the idea was eventually rejected by the Russian Government. He said that the motive of those who went was simply the making of a film and that their interests were not political. After returning from Russia, he worked in New York for a while and then returned to Los Angeles to practice law, at which time he became active in the National Negro Congress and was Executive Secretary of that organization in Los Angeles in about 1938. He said that during this period he was undoubtedly a member of other organizations sponsored by the communists.

[redacted]

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

The International Labor Defense and the National Negro Congress have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MILLER said he had never been a member of the CP, primarily because he did not want to submit to their complete discipline. He said efforts had been made to recruit him into the CP, but he had resisted such efforts.

MILLER described himself at the time of this interview as being anti-communist. He said that he had a great interest in seeing the Negroes achieve complete equality and integration with all other American citizens. (U)

"Los Angeles Tribune"
a former weekly Los Angeles,
California, newspaper
which is now defunct;
Issue of 11/21/58

This issue set forth a statement to the effect that LOREN MILLER was one of the supporters of a petition campaign to rescind the mandate of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-21 [redacted] U

During [redacted] attended Marxist classes sponsored by the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and held in Los Angeles.

LA T-22 [redacted] U

As of [redacted] was a paid up member of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-7 (7/10/64) U

[redacted] is a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-20 (10/19/64) U

[redacted] has been [redacted] in the CP for a number of years and has been a member of the [redacted] CP, USA, for [redacted] years and is currently so. U

b6
b7C

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (7/19/63) cl

[redacted] attended a Marxist class sponsored by the SCDCP and held in Los Angeles on [redacted] c (U)

LA T-22 (2/7/64) u

In [redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union (See Appendix) held in Los Angeles. c (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-101 (1/11/52) cl

[redacted] as of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] of the CP of San Francisco, California. c (U)

LA T-20 (4/3/64) u

Dr. EASON MONROE, Executive Secretary, American Civil Liberties Union, spoke at the annual conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) on 3/21/64, Los Angeles, California. u

[redacted] u

LA T-102 (11/9/55) cl

[redacted] a member of the [redacted] Communist Party, was dropped as a member [redacted] on [redacted] as [redacted] and the Party would only serve to hinder his aspirations. c (U)

LA T-96 (8/17/60)(12/ 6/60) cl

On [redacted] attended an open general membership meeting of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP. The meeting was open to both CP and non-CP members. c (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

b6
b7C

MAUREEN MURPHY

LA T-84 (1/16/63)(11/7/63)

Source advised MURPHY attended the first general meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco on 1/13/63 in San Francisco. (U)

She was currently considered a W.E.B. DuBois Club member on 11/7/63. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-23 (8/17/64)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-67 (8/17/64)

THOMAS G. NEUSOM was the featured speaker at a special evening meeting of the Women for Legislative Action (WLA)(See Appendix), held July 16, 1964, at the Valley Colonial House, North Hollywood, California.

[redacted]

LA T-103 (1/12,17/55)

[redacted] was a member of the American Youth for Democracy [redacted]

LA T-104 (6/26/63)

On [redacted] was present at a memorial meeting sponsored by the Los Angeles Sobell Committee (see Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell) in Los Angeles. One of the speakers at this meeting praised [redacted] had done for the Los Angeles Sobell Committee.

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-5 (12/2/49) U

[redacted] was a member of the LACCP in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-71 (5/12/64) U

[redacted] OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted] U

LA T-72 (7/13/64) U

The Executive Director of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) reported at an enlarged Administrative Board meeting that [redacted] was going to Mississippi to help register Negroes and [redacted] U

b6 U
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] U

LA T-73 (4/9/64) U

[redacted] OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted] U

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-59 (2/8/55) U

On [redacted] attended a regular meeting of the Rosenberg Club, West Jefferson Section, Moranda Smith Division, LACCP, held in Los Angeles, and it was announced [redacted] U

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-4 (3/25/52) U

[redacted] to the American Youth For Democracy (AYD) convention held at the Park View Manor, 2200 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, California [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-55 (Summer, 1960) U

[redacted] attended an open forum sponsored by the Youth Club of the SCDCP, held in Los Angeles on [redacted] U

LA T-91 (February, 1962) U

As of February, 1962 a subscription to the "People's World", west coast weekly communist newspaper, was maintained in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-105 (11/25/59) cl

Informant knew [redacted] as a member of the [redacted] At that time [redacted] was a member of and [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-106 (5/17/46) U

[redacted] the CP in [redacted] the CP in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-77 (7/26/52) cl

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County Communist Party, at [redacted] as late as [redacted] and possibly through [redacted] C (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

LA T-66 (10/23/64)

[redacted] has been a member of the [redacted] Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF), from [redacted] to the present time.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-90 (3/16/62)(6/18/62)

[redacted] was a member of the Geronimo CP Club, 24th Congressional District Section, SCDCP, as of [redacted] (U)

[redacted] aka

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

LA T-114 (11/13/63)

Informant advised that on [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LA T-4 (5/28/60 - 1/3/61)

[redacted] participated in an Independent Student Union (ISU) picket line in downtown Los Angeles, California on May 14, 1960.

b6
b7C

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (6/30/64)(7/13/64) u

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

LA T-4 (4/9/62) u

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Independent Student Union [redacted] and participated in a picket line of the ISU on 9/10/60 protesting the House Committee on Un-American Activities, both in Los Angeles. u

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (3/15/63 - 4/14/64) u

[redacted] was a CP member in [redacted] and as of [redacted] was assigned to a [redacted] CP. (U)

[redacted] u

[redacted] admitted former CP activity. u

[redacted] u

LA T-1 (4/15/64) u

[redacted] attended a class on Communist Theory sponsored by the Education Commission, SCDCP for [redacted] members [redacted] held in Los Angeles. (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] /u

b6
b7C

LA T-89 (8/15/61) C (U)

Informant advised that [redacted] was present at a meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, on [redacted] which meeting was not restricted to CP members. C (U)

[redacted] aka [redacted] /u

LA T-55 (2/28/63) C (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-41 (10/22/64) u

As of [redacted] was a member of the Los Angeles Local - [redacted] C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-4 (2/21/63) u

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Youth Commission of the SCDCP [redacted] at 607 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles. u

[redacted] u

LA T-18 (3/17/64) u

[redacted] attended a Marxist class sponsored by the SCDCP [redacted] at 1811 Lucretia Avenue, Los Angeles. C (U)

[redacted] u

LA T-6 (9/17/63) u

[redacted] was an active member of the SCDCP as of [redacted] C (U) u

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-107 (5/10/61) CU

Source learned in [redacted] that [redacted] was at that time a member of the [redacted] SCDCP, and was [redacted] of her club. (U)

LA T-72 (3/26/63 - 3/26/64) U

[redacted] who is generally known as [redacted] regularly attended meetings of the LACPEB, including meetings of the [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (9/30/63) (U)

On [redacted] was present at a meeting of the [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-5 (10/15/63 - 2/12/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-18 (12/10/62) CU

On [redacted] was present at a meeting [redacted] at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, then publicly identified as the National Chairman of the CPUSA, spoke at this meeting. (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-1 (5/15/64) CU

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] U

LA T-23 (6/27/63) (U)

[redacted] attended a Youth Action Union meeting [redacted] in Los Angeles. (U)

LA T-91 (2/13/64)(10/1/64) U

[redacted] was a "People's World" subscriber in [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-58 (3/16/64) U

[redacted] attended a section meeting of the West Side CP Club, SCDCP [redacted] U

[redacted] U

LA T-4 (8/1/63) U

On [redacted] attended meetings of the Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism in Los Angeles. The guest speaker at this meeting was HERBERT APTHEKER, the Editor of "Political Affairs." U

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the Communist Party, USA. U

[redacted] U

LA T-13 (9/29/64) CL

[redacted] was recently expelled by CP in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] U

LA T-6 (7/17/63) CL

[redacted] attended a [redacted] meetings, SCDCP in [redacted] (U)

LA T-108 (9/30/64) CL

[redacted] was [redacted] SCDCP, as of [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

LA T-39 (5/4/61) (U)

[redacted] was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in [redacted]. (U)

LA T-18 (10/12/62)(10/23/62)

[redacted] attended CP, USA orientation meetings in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-63 (12/20/63)(6/1/64)

[redacted] was a member of the Jewish Commission, SCDCP as of [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-13 (6/10/63)

[redacted] was a current member of SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-24 (9/17/59) (U)

[redacted] was among [redacted] attending the [redacted] World Youth Festival held in Vienna, Austria, [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-18 (7/19/63 - 6/4/64)

Between [redacted] was present at [redacted] YAU in [redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-22 (3/6/64)

[redacted] attended a Communist Party information class on [redacted] at 4144 3/4 Monroe Street, Los Angeles. [redacted] expressed a desire to join the Communist Party and was told that he would be contacted [redacted] (U)

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-31 (3/22/63 - 2/17/64)

Informant advised that on [redacted] was suspended from his membership in the [redacted] and that in [redacted] was definitely out of the [redacted] informant advised [redacted] was voted out of the [redacted] because [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

On [redacted] who was born [redacted] at [redacted]

[redacted]

Records Bureau of Special Services
Police Department
New York City, New York
(8/4/61)

The name [redacted] appears on Page [redacted] of a [redacted] Communist Party Nominating Petition (CPNP) on behalf of [redacted] and on page [redacted] of a [redacted] CPNP on behalf of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-107 (8/15/63)

[redacted] was a member of the [redacted] SCDCP as of [redacted] and [redacted] attended a meeting [redacted] club in [redacted] (U)

LA T-58 (9/22/64)

[redacted] attended a "workshop" meeting sponsored by the CP in [redacted] in Los Angeles.

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-109 (9/26/63)

As of [redacted] commonly known as [redacted] was employed as the [redacted] of the "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper with offices at 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

LA T-7 (10/4/63)

As of [redacted] was a member of a daytime Communist Party club in the [redacted] SCDCP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-1 (6/11/64)

As of [redacted] was [redacted] of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-110 (December, 1952 and May, 1953)

Between [redacted] attended CP meetings and/or social affairs in [redacted] California.

[redacted] b6 b7C

LA T-111 (3/20/57)

As of [redacted] was an active member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. (U)

LA T-112 (4/28/58)

At a meeting of the [redacted] SCDCP, held in [redacted] California on [redacted] it was stated that [redacted] had dropped out of the CP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-100 (May, 1947)

As of [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] Los Angeles County CP. (U)

[redacted]

LA T-18 (7/6/64) (U)

[redacted] attended a meeting of the Youth Action Union held on [redacted] held in Los Angeles. (U)

FRANK WILKINSON

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] furnished information to the FBI from [redacted] stated that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the LACCP as of September, 1952. (U)

LA T-66 (8/6/64)

FRANK WILKINSON is presently the Executive Director and Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

LA 100-66078
DJK/slp

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-18 (7/6/64) U

[redacted] attended the founding convention of the W.E.B Du Bois Clubs of America held 6/19 - 21/64 at San Francisco, California. U

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN U

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former National CP functionary (April, 1950) U

ABRAHAM WIRIN was a member of the CP in 1943 and was strongly communistic in outlook although representing himself as a liberal. U

[redacted] U

b6
b7C

LA T-113 (8/23/63) U

On 8/18/63, [redacted] was present at a bazaar for the benefit of the PW held in Bellflower, California. U

[redacted] aka U

LA T-18 (7/6/64) U

On June 12, 1964, a fund raising party was held in Los Angeles, California for the benefit of the proposed new National Youth Organization, sponsored by the YAU. [redacted] attended this function. U

LA T-1 (8/5/64) U

Source advised the National Youth Organization held a founding convention in San Francisco, California on June 19, 20, and 21, 1964. The newly formed organization became the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. U

b6
b7C

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (4/10/64) (U)

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] Club, Western Section, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (4/10/64) (U)

[redacted] is a member of the [redacted] Club, Western Section, SCDCP. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (3/2/64) (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Western Section, SCDCP, held on [redacted] in [redacted] California. (U) (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-9 (2/3/64) (U)

[redacted] was present at a meeting of the Western Section, SCDCP, held on [redacted] in [redacted] California. (U)

[redacted] (U)

LA T-1 (9/15/64) (U)

As of [redacted] was a member of the Youth Commission, SCDCP. (U)

1

APPENDIX

CENTINELA-BAY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

A source advised on January 3, 1961, that the Centinela-Bay Human Relations Committee (CBHRC) was organized in August, 1960, by OLA PACIFICO and JACK ROSE, both Communist Party (CP) members of the Centinela Club, Southern California District, CP, (SCDCP) as a result of a minority race moving into an all white neighborhood in Lennox, California. OLA PACIFICO was the first organizational secretary of the CBHRC. Included as officers and sponsors of the CBHRC are CP and non-CP members, and its "Statement of Principles" welcomes the support of all residents of the local communities to assist in preventing violence and promoting a peaceful, democratic way of life for all.

This same source advised on May 12, 1964, that OLA PACIFICO was Chairman and the motivating force of the CBHRC. As of May 12, 1964, OLA PACIFICO and JACK ROSE were members of the Centinela Club, Southern Coordinating Council, SCDCP. As of May 12, 1964, the CBHRC was in existence.

1

APPENDIX

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB, formerly known as the Youth Action Union and Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "Socialist Youth Organization," was held in the Los Angeles area. [redacted] was acting chairman in charge of the group and [redacted] and [redacted] were named to a provisional committee to help [redacted] the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism, (LAYPS), and elected officers. b6 b7C

This source further advised that [redacted] as of [redacted] were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party, (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, chairman of the SCDCP and that several Communist Party (CP) members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS was to be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX were to be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "Socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "Communist Party Orientated" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CPUSA.

The first source above further advised that in June, 1963, LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union (YAU) for two reasons: The first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The first elected chairman of the LAYPS and YAU who continued in this position until early 1964, was MARVIN TREIGER, who as of April, 1964, was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

2

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB, formerly known as the Youth Action Union and Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism

The first source above advised in October, 1964, that in the late summer of 1964, the YAU affiliated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and adopted the name of Central Los Angeles W. E. B. DuBois Club. This club continues to operate under the above name and as of September, 1964, the chairman of this group was TOBY BYE.

A third source advised that as of September, 1964, [redacted] was a member of the SCDCP. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO AID THE MONROE DEFENDANTS

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the Committee to Aid the Monroe Defendants (CAMD) was formed during September, 1961, by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City. The SWP originally proposed the formation of this committee during discussions with various left-wing and liberal tendencies and offered a sum of money to initiate activities.

Source advised that the SWP, however, was unsuccessful in forming a committee of various tendencies and proceeded to organize the CAMD and promote its activities under the domination and control of the SWP.

Source advised that the aims of the CAMD are to afford financial support and counsel for ROBERT F. WILLIAMS and four other defendants who were involved in a racial incident on August 27, 1961, at Monroe, North Carolina. The SWP hopes to dramatize this incident nationally and internationally through the CAMD and thus attract individuals to the SWP aims and principles by playing a leading role in the integration struggle.

According to the source, the organization and impetus of CAMD activities throughout the various parts of the United States such as obtaining sponsors and the raising of funds, are the results of the efforts of various SWP branches.

The above source advised on September 6, 1962, that the headquarters of the CAMD is located at 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that the Los Angeles Sobell Committee is the Los Angeles, California affiliate of captioned organization.

Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL," the ROSENBERGs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953 and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 16, 1963, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES INFORMATION CENTER (CLIC)

A source advised on April 25, 1962, that Constitutional Liberties Information Center (CLIC) was formed in July, 1961, in Los Angeles, California, as a Communist Party (CP) defense committee to combat the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of June 5, 1961, upholding the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the membership provisions of the Smith Act. Formation of a committee was announced at a CP meeting of the District Committee, Southern California District CP (SCDCP) on July 8, 1961, by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP. Officers of CLIC include REUBEN W. BOROUGH, Chairman, and HUGH DE LACY, Vice Chairman.

Another source advised on August 8, 1961, that REUBEN W. BOROUGH and HUGH DE LACY were then current members of the Professional-Cultural Section, SCDCP.

A third source advised on March 23, 1964, that CLIC is a non-membership organization which continues to function as an information distributing center opposing the application of the 1950 Internal Security (McCarran) Act. It issues a newsletter on an irregular basis. It is under the complete control of the SCDCP.

APPENDIX

DISCUSSION UNLIMITED

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "... to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems."

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original [redacted] of the group was [redacted] who in [redacted] was [redacted] of the Southern California District Communist Party. b6 b7C

This source was recontacted on May 15, 1964, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum type organization.

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APPENDIX

ECHO PARK-SILVERLAKE FREE PRESS COMMITTEE

A source advised on May 19, 1964, that the Echo Park-Silverlake Free Press Committee was organized in Los Angeles in February, 1962, by the Press Directors of seven Communist Party (CP) clubs which formerly composed the 24th C. D. Section, Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP). It was organized as a front type organization for the purpose of raising funds to maintain the "People's World" and to hold forums through which contact could be maintained with former CP members, potential CP members, and loyal CP sympathizers. It is controlled by the CP through the assignment of current CP members to serve as officers of the organization.

The "People's World" is a west coast weekly communist newspaper.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A source advised on June 20, 1963, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well known pro-communists and "liberals" for the announced purpose of defending the "truth" about Cuba against alleged distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC (LA-FPCC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960 under the stimulus of the Los Angeles local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until 1962, at which time the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) succeeded in gaining a foothold in the LA-FPCC executive committee, thereafter gradually reducing the control of the LAL-SWP.

The same source advised on May 13, 1964, that the LA-FPCC ceased outward activity in December, 1963, following unfavorable publicity resulting from the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. b6 b7C

A second source advised on April 28, 1964, that the LA-FPCC went out of existence without any notice, and that although at meetings of the [redacted] LAL-SWP, [redacted] made no mention of it, [redacted] of the LAL-SWP, mentioned in [redacted] that the LA-FPCC was "no more".

Both the Communist Party (CP) and the SWP have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY (IPP)

An informant advised on December 11, 1956, that the IPP was formed in California in 1948 and went out of existence following the 1954 election when it failed to poll sufficient votes to retain its place on the ballot.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, p. 85, describes the IPP as follows:

Characterized as "the California section of the national Progressive Party." "The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

On May 17, 1962, a source advised that the Independent Student Union (ISU) was formed by a group of Los Angeles City College students in March, 1960.

The preamble to the ISU constitution states in part:

> "We, the members of the ISU, are dedicated to giving our energies to building a world of peace, wherein the peoples of all lands will not have to live in constant fear of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.
>
> "We pledge our efforts to ending of all social inequality based upon race, creed or national origin and to further the eradication of discrimination in all walks of American life.
>
> "We affirm the right and value of both students and instructors to take an active role in the political life of the nation, and believe that no restriction should be placed upon the free expression of ideas and opinions within and outside the classroom."

The source stated that the ISU was originally controlled by three co-chairmen, one of whom was FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP). In September, 1960, ALEXANDER was elected to be president of the ISU and served until April, 1961. In September, 1961, he was again elected president of ISU and served until May, 1962, at which time the ISU was dissolved because it had outlived its purpose and usefulness and absorbed into a new Communist Party youth front group known as the Youth for Peace and Socialism.

The source stated the ISU during its existence claimed to have a membership of 200; however, average attendance at meetings did not exceed 30-40 at the most. The ISU did have members on most of the major college campuses in the Los Angeles area; however, membership in the ISU did not necessarily indicate sympathy toward the CP.

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LA- 100 - 66078 APPENDIX

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

A source advised the following on May 12, 1964:

The Jewish Information Service was formed about January, 1954, in Los Angeles for the purpose of continuing the activity of the defunct International Workers Order. Prior to March 4, 1956, the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs were identified as the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural Clubs, this group being formerly known as Lodges of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. The Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs are currently active in the Los Angeles area.

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association was formed about January, 1954, for the purpose of continuing the activity of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order Medical Plan. Since that date the functioning of the Fraternal Order Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association has been integrated into the operation of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs, inasmuch as the service provided by the Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is made available most exclusively to members of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs; further, effort is made to have members of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs also become members of the Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association.

The Fraternal Medical Plan of the California Fraternal Service Association is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

On February 3, 1963, it was announced at a meeting of the Westside Jewish Cultural Club in Los Angeles, that henceforth, the Jewish Information Service would be

APPENDIX CONTINUED

JEWISH FRATERNAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE
formerly known as Jewish Information
Service (Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and
Fraternal Clubs; Fraternal Medical Plan
of the California Fraternal Service Association)

known as the Jewish Fraternal Co-Ordinating Committee and would administer the affairs of the Los Angeles Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs and the aforementioned Fraternal Medical Plan which headquartered and continues to headquarter at 4278 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The International Workers Order and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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LA- 100 - 66078

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES BRANCH-WORKERS WORLD PARTY (LAB-WWP)

On May 11, 1964, a source advised that the LAB-WWP is a local branch of the National WWP. The LAB-WWP has been in existence since approximately September, 1960, and continues to exist. The aims and purposes of the LAB-WWP are identical to those of the WWP.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born * * *' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act) 'under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations."

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"The 'Lamp' of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as the 'operating head' since the time of its organization."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, Feb. 11, 1957, p. 5.)

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES (LAL-NLC)

On August 1, 1958, a source advised that as a result of the split within the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged--the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. The Johnson Faction is composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as JAMES JOHNSON, and the Forest Faction is composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as FREDDIE FOREST and RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as JOHNSON, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as FOREST.

On September 10, 1957, two other confidential sources advised that, as of September, 1957, the Forest Faction of the JFG was known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of which RAE DWYER was referred to as National Leader. "News and Letters" is an official publication of the NLC.

On May 26, 1964, the last two sources advised that the LAL-NLC is an affiliate of the NLC whose national headquarters are located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan, and that the LAL-NLC has been active since the founding convention held in 1956. The LAL-NLC carries out the policies and instructions issued by the national headquarters of the NLC.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 20, 1964, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LA- 100-66078

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 7th WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL, aka., The Los Angeles Festival Committee

On May 3, 1961, a source advised that the Los Angeles Preparatory Committee for the 7th World Youth Festival, also known as the Los Angeles Festival Committee, was created early in 1958 by a group of youth who had attended the 6th World Youth Festival held in Moscow, Russia, in 1957. The Committee was established for the purpose of supporting and urging attendance at the 7th World Youth Festival which was held in Vienna, Austria, in July and August, 1959.

The original officers of the Los Angeles Festival Committee were all members of the Labor Youth League (LYL) and in effect the Committee, since its inception, was dominated by individuals who were members of the LYL. The chairman of the Committee, ROBERT KAUFMAN, was a member of the LYL prior to its dissolution in February, 1957.

Meetings of the Organization, however, were open to all individuals interested in attending the Festival, and attendance at meetings of the Committee does not necessarily indicate a sympathy for the Communist movement. The Committee attempted to gain broad support for the Festival on the various high school and college campuses in the Los Angeles area.

Following the holding of the Festival and the return of the Los Angeles Delegates, the Committee continued in the form of a propaganda bureau providing speakers and films depicting the Festival. It also had as its purpose the publicizing of future youth festivals and to promote the theme "peace and friendship". This activity gradually decreased during the year 1960, and the committee has now ceased to exist.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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LA- 100-66078 APPENDIX

MAY DAY COMMITTEE, aka.,
United May Day Committee

A source advised on May 7, 1964, that the May Day Celebration in Los Angeles, in recent years, (excepting 1958) has been covertly organized by the leadership of the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP) using the name May Day Committee, United May Day Committee, "Committee for '75 Years of May Day'", or variations thereof. Source advised that no actual committee is formed for this purpose, but an appropriate name is selected for purposes of advertising and sponsorship of the celebration. The actual arrangements for the celebrations have usually been made by BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, with DOBBS and DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, sharing responsibility for chairing the celebration and making the "pitch". Funds raised through the rally are usually used by the SCDCP to offset current deficits. In 1958, the May Day Celebration was openly sponsored by the SCDCP.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activites, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

1 LA-100-66078

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC * * * was formed in August 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activies, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC.
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparation Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki, in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada, the United States as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, CPUSA, advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki, Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States Participation in the Festival.

On February 4, 1963, a second source reported the USFC had changed its address from Room 807, 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, on February 2, 1963, to Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963 a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963 for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to

APPENDIX CONTINUED

freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964 that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman,

A third source has advised that on [redacted] b6 b7C attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

LA 100-00078 W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 28, 1964, a source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

b6
b7C

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of [redacted] was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the DuBois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hopes to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, revealed that the DuBois Club has filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission has been granted. The chairman of the DuBois Club is listed as RUTH GREENBAUM. In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W. E. L. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Club was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LA- 100 - 66078 W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on October 5, 1964, that since its inception, the activities of the DuBois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes and participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. Clubs of America in the summer of 1964. This source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

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APPENDIX

LA-100-66078

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 21, 1964, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

On May 6, 1964, a source advised that in January, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the National organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-66078

Los Angeles, California
November 6, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER, dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27.
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/2/64

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been developed by the Birmingham Field Division, or located through a comprehensive review of closed and pending files, indicating any communist influence in racial matters within its territory in the period beginning 1/1/63.

Copy to NY.
by routing slip for
[L] info [ ] action
date 11/5/64
by SFPICH

REC- 43
100-442529-358
EX 110
16 NOV 6 1964

(2) - Bureau
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(3)

7 0 NOV 12 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 357 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-13-2015

DATE: November 2, 1964

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ X

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Classified by 6080
Exempt from G.D.S. Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau 10/27/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters." Enclosed for the New York and Atlanta Offices are sufficient copies of the letterhead memorandum for pertinent files.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3642 PWJ/DB/sk
ON 10/17/88 81-0802

The identities of the confidential sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN are as follows: (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised CLASSIFICATION
DATE 9-27-79

First source: NY 2359-S* (U)
Second Source: NY 4212-S* (U)
Third Source: [redacted] (U)

The news sources mentioned in the letterhead memorandum from which information was obtained were the "Baltimore News American," October 31, 1964; the Baltimore "Evening Sun", October 31, 1964, and the "Sunday Sun" November 1, 1964.

DECLASSIFIED BY 16ZREFLECT
ON AUG 1 1985

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential inasmuch as data reported from confidential sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Classified by SEKELWIKEA #253760

5 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529)(Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-106670; MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-438794; SCLC)
3 - New York (1 - 100-153735)(CIRM)(Enclosures 3)(REGIS. MAIL)
(1 - 100-149194; SCLC)
(1 - 100-46729; BAYARD RUSTIN)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)(REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 5)
(1 - 100-6670-A)
(1 - 100-5586; MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-5718; SCLC)
(1 - 157-257; RALPH ABERNATHY)
2 - Baltimore (1 - 157-871)

REC-43 100-442529-360
10 NOV 4 1964

EJW:dfm
(15)

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64 NOV 13 1964 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-360

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&O; DATE FORW: 11-4-64; HOW FORW: [illegible]; BY [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-17-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Baltimore, Maryland
November 2, 1964

11-30-99 LED/DJG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

~~Classified by~~ 6080
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

397 mc dpf 2/5/86 #2533760

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

1678 REP 1 CH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #2533760
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/87 BY SP4 ELW/KFA

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON AUG 1 1985 (SCIC)

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The October 27, 1964, edition of the "Baltimore Afro-American," a newspaper published twice weekly, reflected that the Reverend Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING will speak in Baltimore at a Saturday afternoon "Get-Out-To-Vote" rally on October 31, 1964. This announcement was made by the Reverend A. J. PAYNE, Chairman of a ministers' committee planning the arrangements and the Reverend SIDNEY DANIELS, Co-Chairman.

News sources in the Baltimore area on October 31, 1964, and November 1, 1964, reflected that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING arrived at the Baltimore Friendship International Airport on the evening of October 30, 1964. On Saturday, October 31, 1964, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING travelled in a motorcade from the Lord Baltimore Hotel to Gay and Aisquith Streets in Baltimore. At this point Dr. KING briefly addressed a large crowd from the back of a truck after being introduced by BAYARD RUSTIN. In this address he urged that the crowd vote for a state-wide public accommodations law and he also urged them to maintain the posture of nonviolence in their drive for equal rights.

After speaking to the crowd, Dr. KING then proceeded to the Faith Baptist Church where he had breakfast and spoke to approximately 150 local Negro ministers and leaders.

Following the breakfast, Dr. KING proceeded by motorcade to the Masonic Temple at 1300 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland, where he again spoke. Also on the program were the Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY, Treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mayor THEODORE MC KELDIN of Baltimore, and the Reverend MARION C. BASCOM of the Douglass Memorial Church in Baltimore.

Following the affair at the Masonic Temple, Dr. KING's motorcade proceeded to the Lafayette Market. After speaking there he was escorted to Friendship Airport.

Throughout Dr. KING's 24-hour stay in the Baltimore area, he was escorted by eight members of the Baltimore Police VIP

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11-30-99

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4-17-87

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1.3.4.2
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2, 1-5
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-99

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100-442529-360

Squad. They reported that not a single threat or untoward incident marred his visit. (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

Confidential Source One advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly." (U)

Confidential Source Two advised on February 19, and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak. (U)

Confidential Source Three advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U) SECRET

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times," Monday, August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. (U)

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ON 04-13-2015

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
November 2, 1964

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead memorandum at Baltimore dated November 2, 1964.

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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ON 04-13-2015

FD-263 (7-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	NEW YORK	10/30/64	10/19 - 27/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	THOMAS P. SCOLLARD	mak jas

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

#266164

CLASSIFIED BY: Spl AG
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

10/26/87

5/27/88 Classified by SP-6 by attached memo
Declassify on: OADR

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified "Confidential" because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair investigation of these matters and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the United States. Examples of these sources are CG 5824-S*, NY 694-S*, and [redacted] (U)

Pretext telephone call to the home of [redacted] b6 b7C
on [redacted] made by SA [redacted] New York Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7D

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - Cleveland (Info)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
2 - Cincinnati (100-14539)

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333DEC 23 1970

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-

REC-24 3602

EX-117

1 NOV 9 1964

REC-113

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-20-64
HOW FORW: B/S
BY: SEP/tes

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385319

70 DEC 10 1964 report 80 R.B.

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[redacted] was interviewed by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] on August 13, 1963. b6 b7C

The Special Agents who observed FRANK WILKINSON on January 16, 1964, at Cincinnati, Ohio, were SA's [redacted] and THOMAS P. SCOLLARD.

It is noted that Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH resides at 965 Dana, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is Pastor of Revelation Baptist Church, 1556 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. SHUTTLESWORTH is a national integration leader and is a close associate of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and other national civil rights leaders.

SHUTTLESWORTH is the current President of Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). The New Orleans Office is Office of Origin in connection with investigation of SCEF.

Racial sources in the Cincinnati Division have advised that Reverend SHUTTLESWORTH has no active involvement with civil rights groups in Cincinnati, Ohio. He does not attend meetings of any of the groups. SHUTTLESWORTH travels extensively and usually makes appearances at large civil rights demonstrations. Since SHUTTLESWORTH has not taken an active part in civil rights demonstrations in Cincinnati, Ohio, he has not been included in this report.

In connection with the section of this report dealing with COFO training at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, during June, 1964, and the Mississippi Summer Project, it is noted individuals involved were characterized from Letterhead Memoranda submitted by the various offices. In review of this file for preparation of instant report, it was noted LHM in connection with several individuals involved in this activity contain subversive derogatory information; however, the LHM's are not fully documented and could not be utilized for inclusion in instant report. Individuals and offices involved are as follows:

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] aka. - Los Angeles Office
[redacted] - Detroit Office
[redacted] - Atlanta Office
[redacted] - San Diego Office
[redacted] - Washington Field Office

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In connection with the above individuals, Cincinnati will communicate separately with these offices and request complete documentation of pertinent subversive information, and this information will be included in next report in this matter.

It is also noted that by airtel dated October 19, 1964, captioned, "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT," Bureau advised numerous offices that a list of names was obtained by the Bureau believed to include names not previously known of individuals who attended the COFO training at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. In this communication Bureau instructed that LHM's be prepared and copies be furnished Bureau and Jackson. Bureau did not instruct copies of LHM's concerning these additional individuals be furnished Cincinnati although this COFO training took place in the Cincinnati Division and letter containing instructions for this report indicated that office covering place where activity occurred should report it. Cincinnati Office will communicate with the Bureau under the Mississippi Summer Project caption and request authority to have offices submit copies of LHM's concerning these additional individuals to the Cincinnati Office.

LEADS:

CLEVELAND (INFORMATION):

One copy of this report being furnished Cleveland Office because Cleveland is Office of Origin regarding the Ohio CP District.

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CI 100-14539

NEW YORK (INFORMATION): ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

One copy of this report is being furnished the New York Office per Bureau instructions.

CINCINNATI:

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Will follow and report pertinent activity relating to Communist influence in racial matters for quarterly period and submit report by 2/1/65.

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INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
CI T-1 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted]
CI T-2 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-3 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-4 is [redacted] [redacted] (By Request)	[redacted]
CI T-5 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-6 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
CI T-7 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization ANTHONY KRCHMAREK
CI T-8 is [CG 5824-S*] (U)	Characterization ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

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CI 100-14539

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	Location
CI T-9 is NY 694-S* (U)	Characterization JAMES JACKSON
CI T-10 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-11 is [redacted] Confidential Source	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-12 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-13 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-14 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-15 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-16 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-17 is NY 3547-S*	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-18 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-19 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-20 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-21 is [redacted]	Characterization [redacted]
CI T-22 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization VICTOR RABINOWITZ
CI T-23 is [redacted] (U)	Characterization VICTOR RABINOWITZ

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CI 100-14539

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Identity of Source	Location
CI T-24 is NY 1199-S* (U)	Characterization MARCIA RABINOWITZ
CI T-25 is	Characterization MARCIA RABINOWITZ
CI T-26 is	
CI T-27 is NY 2440-S*	Characterization
CI T-28 is (By Request)	
CI T-29 is Source)	
CI T-30 is NY 3246-S* (U)	Characterization
CI T-31 is (Requested)	Characterization
CI T-32 is (Requested)	Characterization
CI T-33 is (U)	Characterization

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CI 100-14539

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Identity of Source | Location

CI T-34 is [redacted] Characterization [redacted]

(Requested) (U)

CI T-35 is [redacted] Characterization [redacted]

(Requested)

CI T-36 is [redacted] Characterization [redacted]

CI T-37 is [redacted] (U) Characterization [redacted]

CI T-38 is CV 972-S* (U) Characterization [redacted]

CI T-39 is NY 2010-S* (U) Characterization [redacted]

CI T-40 is NY 2760-S* (U) Characterization [redacted]

CI T-41 is [redacted] Characterization [redacted]

(Requested)

CI T-42 is [redacted] (U) Characterization [redacted]

CI T-43 is license tag identification, automobiles parked at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, during COFO training

157-250-14, 15, 70

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CI 100-14539

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Identity of Source | Location

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CI T-44 is [ ] Characterization [ ]

CI T-45 is [ ] Characterization [ ]

CI T-46 is [ ] (U) Characterization [ ]

CI T-47 is [ ] (U) Characterization [ ]

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DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-13-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of: THOMAS P. SCOLLARD
Date: 10/30/64

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File #: CI 100-14539

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ (U)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed concerning Communist strategy in racial matters in the Cincinnati Division territory. During racial demonstrations, individuals identified as participants who have Communist backgrounds. [redacted] of the CP, active in racial demonstrations [redacted] in [redacted] area, shown to [redacted] racial demonstration at Martins Ferry, Ohio. ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Chairman of the Ohio CP, instructed information concerning March in Cincinnati for Jobs and Freedom be sent to "The Worker" (U) [redacted] active in [redacted] and [redacted] of FRANK WILKINSON, identified [redacted] for a civil rights rally held in Columbus, Ohio, involving over 6,000 participants. Individuals, who have been identified as CP members and as having past activity in CP groups, shown as being involved in a demonstration at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which resulted in the arrests of about 110 persons. VICTOR RABINOWITZ principal defense attorney for [redacted] and other persons arrested at Yellow Springs. VICTOR RABINOWITZ known to have engaged in CP front leadership activity, and his

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266164 CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 AG DADR
DECLASSIFY ON: 10/27/67 (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

5/27/76 Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
Conf # 26114

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(U)

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wife, MARCIA, identified as a former CP member. [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] of Non-Violent Direct Action Committee, which group is active in racial matters at [redacted] Ohio, shown to be a former CP member. [redacted], who has said he desires to become an SWP member, active in racial demonstrations in [redacted] About 450 volunteer civil rights workers given training for civil rights work in Mississippi at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, during June, 1964. This training sponsored by Council of Federated Organizations, composed of CORE, SNCC, and other civil rights groups. Individuals identified with activity in various CP groups shown to have participated in this training.

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DETAILS:

This is a joint report of SA's [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed in the Cincinnati Division territory concerning Communist strategy in racial matters.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) PICKETING, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 11, 1963

On July 11, 1963, CI T-1 advised that approximately twenty-five individuals engaged in a peaceful picketing sponsored by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) of the mansion of Governor JAMES A. RHODES in Columbus, Ohio, from 9:00 PM, EST, to approximately 10:30 PM on that date. The source said that some persons who were not known to be affiliated with the Columbus Chapter of CORE joined the picket line.

The July 12, 1963, edition of the "Columbus Evening Dispatch," a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, contained an article entitled, "CORE to Keep Pickets at Governor's Home". The article indicated it was expected that fair housing pickets would keep up their demonstrations at the Ohio Governor's mansion indefinitely. The article showed that among those joining the thirty or more marchers at the mansion was OSCAR SMILACK. The article indicated SMILACK was questioned by the newspaper, and he acknowledged he had been among the pickets and that he was a member of the Columbus CORE Chapter.

OSCAR SMILACK

CI T-2 advised in September, 1950, that OSCAR SMILACK was a member of the North End Club of the Franklin County Section of the Communist Party, USA (CP) in Ohio in 1950.

CI T-3 advised on various dates in 1950 and 1951 that OSCAR SMILACK attended CP meetings in the

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Columbus, Ohio, area during the period of 1950 to 1951. (X) (U)

OSCAR SMILACK paid a fine of $300.00 and costs in Franklin County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court in May, 1954, for contempt for refusal to answer questions of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission in May, 1953.

(B) MEMORIAL SERVICE, MARTINS FERRY, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 22, 1963

On September 22, 1963, CI T-4 advised (X) (U) that on this date a memorial service described as a eulogy was held at the Second Methodist Church, Hanover Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio, for the six Negro children killed recently in racial strife at Birmingham, Alabama. The eulogy was conducted from 2:00 PM until 3:30 PM, with ministers from the surrounding area participating in the service. Approximately fifty persons were present for the eulogy. CI T-4 advised (U) (X) (U) for this affair through a committee known as the March on Washington Committee, Martins Ferry, Ohio did not attend the eulogy.

CI T-5 advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date of the CP and resides at (U)

(C) MARCH IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCTOBER 29, 1963

On October 24, 1963, CI T-6 advised that on October 19, 1963, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Cleveland, Ohio, received information concerning the "March in Cincinnati for Jobs and Freedom" scheduled for October 29, 1963, sponsored by CORE, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and (X) (U)

other religious, social, and labor organizations. KRCHMAREK remarked that this is a very important event and instructed that immediately following the March, news stories appearing in Cincinnati newspapers concerning the march should be mailed directly to JAMES E. JACKSON, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. (U)

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CI T-7 advised on March 15, 1963, that on March 14, 1963, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was identified by his wife as being Chairman of the CP in Ohio. (U)

CI T-8 advised on April 9, 1964, that KRCHMAREK is currently a member of the newly formed National Board of the CP, USA, from the Ohio District CP. (U)

CI T-9 advised on October 14, 1964, that JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA.

The masthead of "The Worker," October 20, 1964, lists JAMES E. JACKSON as Editor and shows it is published at 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

(D) PICKETING, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 7, 1963

On December 7, 1963, Officer [redacted] Columbus Police Department, Columbus, Ohio, advised that thirty individuals representing the Monroe Defense Committee and the Columbus Chapter of CORE picketed the mansion of Governor JAMES A. RHODES, Columbus, Ohio, from 12:15 PM to 3:25 PM on that date. [redacted] said the picketing was orderly and no incidents resulted. Officer [redacted] stated that [redacted] was observed as a participant in this picketing, and [redacted] was also observed talking to many of the pickets individually.

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The December 8, 1963, edition of the "Columbus Sunday Dispatch," a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, carried an article entitled, "Mallory Extradition Opponents Picket Governor's Mansion". The article showed that demonstrators opposing the extradition of Mrs. WILLIE MAE MALLORY of Cleveland to face kidnaping charges in North Carolina had picketed the mansion of Governor RHODES on Saturday, December 7, 1963. The article said that some thirty marchers, chiefly from Cleveland, Youngstown, and Columbus, Ohio, had taken part in the demonstration and that OSCAR SMILACK was one of the demonstrators. The article noted the Ohio Supreme Court had refused to intervene in Mrs. MALLORY's case and Governor RHODES had said the extradition order would stand.

Characterization of the Monroe Defense Committee is contained in the attached Appendix.

(E) COLUMBUS CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, JANUARY 19, 1964

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On December 16, 1963, Sergeant [redacted] Columbus Police Department, Columbus, Ohio, advised that a Columbus Civil Rights Rally Committee had been formed in Columbus, Ohio, to organize and sponsor a rally to be held on January 19, 1964, in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio. Sergeant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was [redacted] of the subcommittee [redacted] for the rally.

On January 19, 1964, Sergeant [redacted] supra, advised the Columbus Civil Rights Rally was held from 3:00 PM to approximately 5:30 PM on that date at the Veterans Memorial Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio. The attendance at the rally was estimated between 6,200 and 6,500 individuals. Sponsors were the Columbus Chapter of CORE, NAACP, Columbus, and other Columbus, Ohio, civic groups. Sergeant [redacted] stated the rally was orderly and no incidents resulted. Sergeant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was observed during the rally at a booth maintained [redacted] and appeared to be assisting at that booth.

[redacted] (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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On June 10, 1963, CI T-10 advised that [redacted] was utilized in the name of [redacted] in connection with the annual meeting of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) held in Chicago, Illinois, April 27-28, 1963. [redacted] was identified as [redacted] at the annual meeting, and an organizational affiliation was identified as the [redacted] on this card. (U)

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is contained in the attached Appendix.

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On [redacted] CI T-11 [redacted]

[redacted]

On January 16, 1964, CI T-12 advised that a debate between FRANK WILKINSON and FULTON LEWIS, III, commenced at about 12:30 PM on January 16, 1964, in Wilson Hall on the campus of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. Source stated the topic of the debate was "Should the H.C.U.A. be abolished?" CI T-12 advised that after the above debate and an open forum

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which followed, a small group of students at the University gathered around WILKINSON. WILKINSON introduced a [redacted] to the students and told them [redacted] was waiting to [redacted] b6 b7C

At approximately 4:00 PM, January 16, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed FRANK WILKINSON riding in a [redacted] automobile bearing 1963 Ohio License [redacted] That automobile was being driven by a [redacted] approximately [redacted] years of age, with [redacted] hair. b6 b7C

On January 17, 1964, it was determined from records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, State of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, that 1963 Ohio License [redacted] was registered to [redacted]

FRANK WILKINSON was publicly identified as a CP member in California at some time during the period 1951 to 1953 [redacted] WILKINSON was released from Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962, after serving nine months of a one year sentence for contempt of Congress. This conviction arose out of his refusal to answer questions put to him at HCUA hearings held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1958. b6 b7C

(F) DEMONSTRATION AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, MARCH 14, 1964

On March 14, 1964, Chief of Police JAMES A. McKEE, Yellow Springs Police Department, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised that [redacted] a barbershop located on Xenia Avenue, which is U.S. Highway 63, the main thoroughfare in Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio. For a period of about four years prior to March, 1964, [redacted] shop was the target of demonstrations by students from Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; students from Wittenberg University, Springfield,

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Ohio; students from Central State College and Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; and others because [redacted] refused to cut the hair of Negroes on the basis that he did not know how to cut Negroes' hair. b6 b7C

[redacted] was ordered by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to cease refusing to serve Negroes. Judge WARREN YOUNG of Lebanon, Ohio, sitting in Greene County Common Pleas Court, ruled it is unconstitutional to apply Ohio's Anti-Discrimination Law to a barbershop operation.

The Ohio Second District Court of Appeals reversed Judge YOUNG's ruling, and the matter was before the Ohio Supreme Court. On March 13, 1964, Judge HERMAN WEBER, Greene County Court of Common Pleas, issued an injunction restricting the number of demonstrators in front of [redacted] barbershop to three individuals.

On March 14, 1964, Chief McKEE observed at about 8:00 AM there were three pickets in front of [redacted] shop and the picketing appeared to be orderly. At about 2:00 PM that date numerous students were observed approaching the barber-shop from the direction of Antioch College. At this time Chief McKEE and Sheriff [redacted] Greene County Sheriff's Office, approached the group, calling their attention to the injunction order of Judge WEBER. The group thereupon lay down on the sidewalk, and officers from the Sheriff's Office, Yellow Springs Police Department, Xenia Police Department, Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, and other law enforcement officers began placing those on the sidewalk under arrest and transferring them to the Police Department. Groups of individuals continued in numbers to enter the area and began lying down in the street, blocking U.S. Highway 68 by forming a human chain across the highway. Demonstrators interlocked their arms and were about five deep. Chief McKEE ordered the Yellow Springs Fire Department to utilize fire hoses to spray water on the group after pleas by all law enforcement officers in the area failed to get any response. The demonstrators continued to defy the requests of the police, and tear gas was utilized in an attempt to disperse the demonstrators.

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Chief McKEE said it was difficult to distinguish the spectators from the demonstrators, but he estimated those actually violating the injunction order numbered approximately four hundred. Chief McKEE said that approximately 110 of the demonstrators were placed under arrest and confined to jails in nearby communities.

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On March 24, 1964, Deputy [redacted] Greene County Sheriff's Office, Xenia, Ohio, made available a list of names of persons arrested during the demonstration at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on March 14, 1964.

The arrest list included the names of the following individuals:

[redacted]

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The September 18, 1964, issue of "Spur," newsletter for the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), contained an article entitled, "Yellow Springs, Ohio". According to this article, the Antioch College DCA has published a 28 page discussion journal called "Alternatives". Contents of the first issue of this journal included an article entitled, "Dialectical Materialism: A Critical Appraisal by STEVE BARNETT".

A characterization of the DCA is contained in the attached Appendix.

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[redacted]

On May 20, 1964 [redacted], Registrar, [redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised [redacted] continued to be a student at [redacted] College and resided at [redacted] advised [redacted] was then away from school under the work-study program and was scheduled to remain in California until [redacted]

The May, 1960, issue of the "Berkeley Daily Gazette," in an article captioned "Picketing at City Hall," stated in part as follows:

"31 Berkeleyans, most of them University of California students, faced criminal action in San Francisco today for rioting at the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee hearings.

"They were a jeering, shouting mob of 250 who had to be 'hosed down' by 400 policemen and forcibly hauled away from the San Francisco's City Hall, scene of the stormy Congressional hearings.

"Among them was CARL DEIRUP, 16. He was among the five juveniles rounded up after the demonstration and referred to San Francisco Youth Guidance Center. He is the son of Mrs. ANNE DEIRUP of 1629 Josephine Street, Berkeley, California."

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On April 21, 1960, CI T-13 advised that on April 16, 1960, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Northern California District CP Committee at the "People's World" offices, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California. (U)

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The "People's World" is a Communist newspaper published in San Francisco, California.

The records of the Registrar's Office, Alameda County Clerk's Office, Alameda County Court House, Oakland, California, showed in Book No. [redacted] Registry No. [redacted] of the Records of Births that [redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] The record shows [redacted] listed as [redacted]

On May 9, 1960, CI T-14 advised that on April 20, 1960, [redacted] attended a meeting of the Machinists Club, CP, of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) at 2716 - 77th Avenue, Oakland, California. (U)

[redacted]

On February 12, 1963, [redacted] advised her records showed that [redacted] was then enrolled at [redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, as [redacted] student and was scheduled to graduate in [redacted] stated [redacted] was born on [redacted] at [redacted] the [redacted] and makes permanent residence with [redacted] stated that [redacted] was then employed [redacted]

CI T-15 advised on April 9, 1963, [redacted] attended [redacted] meetings of the Berkeley YSA at 2404 Dora Street, Berkeley, California, between the dates [redacted]

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On March 7, 1963, CI T-16 advised [redacted] attended a meeting of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at 563 - 16th Street, Oakland, California, on [redacted]

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the Bay Area YSA and the YSA are contained in the attached Appendix.

[redacted]

On July 6, 1961, [redacted] advised her records showed [redacted] who is commonly referred to by fellow students as [redacted] was born o[redacted] at [redacted] the [redacted] stated that [redacted] listed [redacted] permanent residence as [redacted] advised [redacted] is currently enrolled as a student at [redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

[redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised on August 13, 1964, that [redacted]

On June 7, 1962, CI T-17 advised that [redacted] had indicated [redacted]

The pamphlet, "Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee," Volume I, No. 3, dated December 9, 1960, at New York, contained an article on page 1 captioned "Christmas and New Years in Cuba". This article showed that interested students in Pennsylvania

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and Ohio should contact JONI RABINOWITZ of the Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York.

A characterization of the Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee is contained in the attached Appendix.

On June 29, 1962, a Special Agent of the FBI made a pretext telephone call to the home of [redacted] spoke to [redacted] and ascertained that [redacted] b6 b7C

A characterization of the U. S. Festival Committee, Inc. (8th World Youth Festival) is contained in the attached Appendix.

On [redacted] CI T-18 advised [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

On May 20, 1964, [redacted] advised [redacted] male, presently attends [redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He resides at [redacted] He was born [redacted] at [redacted] and entered [redacted] He resides with [redacted]

On September 24 and September 25, 1964, CI T-19 advised that [redacted] b6 b7C

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A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the attached Appendix.

On , CI T-20 advised that the name address appeared on mailing lists of the Weekend and Midweek Editions of "The Worker". (U)

On April 26, 1949, CI T-21 said that . was a registered member of the of the CP for the year

In further connection with the demonstration at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on March 14, 1964, an article appeared in the "Dayton Daily News," a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, on March 17, 1964, entitled, "Remove Gegner Injunction, Yellow Springs Council Asks". This article reviewed the demonstration at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on March 14, 1964, and commented on the fact that as of March 16, 1964, all of the demonstrators had been released from jail. The article continued with the information that the special Greene County Prosecutor handling the case indicated he would ask for separate trials of the individuals arrested as soon as possible. The

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article shows that "one of the principal defense attorneys is VICTOR RABINOWITZ of New York City, whose daughter, JONI, 22, an Antioch student, is among the defendants."

It is noted that Mrs. VICTOR RABINOWITZ and wife, MARCIA RABINOWITZ, are the [redacted] b6 b7C

VICTOR RABINOWITZ b7D

CI T-22 or [redacted] advised that [redacted] GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party (C)), United States of America, stated that VICTOR RABINOWITZ, as an attorney, was involved in handling the estate of TANYA TENIN of Frenchtown, New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate is to go to the CP. HALL was severely critical of RABINOWITZ, whom he said tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while being active with the Trotskyites and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times," New York City daily newspaper, on page 23, carried an advertisement of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), in which the name of VICTOR RABINOWITZ was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

CI T-23 furnished information on May 10, 1963, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was then the attorney representing the FPCC in New York City. (U)

[redacted]

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OTHER PER SEALED COURT ORDER

Concerning MARCIA RABINOWITZ, the following is noted: (U)

CI T-24 advised on February 18, 1944, that MARCIA RABINOWITZ was then a member of the Coney Island Club of the CP. (U)

[CI T-25 advised on October 16, 1957,] that MARCIA RABINOWITZ had contributed $25.00 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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(G) DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO
APRIL 18, 1964

CI T-26 advised on April 18, 1964, (X) (u) that the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee, a Dayton, Ohio, group, would demonstrate on April 18, 1964, at the Lincoln Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1804 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

CI T-26 later advised (X) (u) that a peaceful demonstration commenced at approximately 9:30 a.m., on April 18, 1964, and terminated at approximately 2:00 p.m. The source stated the demonstrators were six females and four males who carried signs stating in effect that the bank would take the Negro's money, but does not share their jobs.

CI T-26 said (X) (u) negotiations had been going on between the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee and the bank officials, but no agreement had been reached so the demonstration took place to speed up additional hiring of Negro employees.

CI T-26 said (X) (u) the leader of this group is W. S. McINTOSH, who was chairman of CORE at Dayton, Ohio, but was expelled by the national organization, so McINTOSH and some other members of CORE formed the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee.

W. S. McINTOSH

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[redacted] advised during 1949 that SUMPTER McINTOSH, JR., was a member of the CP at Dayton, Ohio. He further advised that McINTOSH was a member from 1946 to 1948 and, while not active, did attend a number of meetings of the Party. STRUNK stated that to his knowledge McINTOSH was not re-registered as a member of the CP during 1949.

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During investigation by the FBI in 1949 concerning SUMPTER McINTOSH, JR., review was made of records of the Naval Record Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York, which showed SUMPTER McINTOSH, Serial Number 346-66-44, entered the United States Navy at Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 2, 1937, with the rank of Mess Attendant, 3/c. These records showed McINTOSH was born February 1, 1919, at Kansas City, Missouri; he was honorably discharged from the Navy on October 25, 1939, at Washington, D. C., by reason of disability. Review of the report of Medical Survey dated September 18, 1949, at the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., showed McINTOSH's disability was diagnosed as "mental deficiency - moron."

W. S. McIntosh

Ohio

(H) DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO
APRIL 18, 1964

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On April 21, 1964, Officer [redacted] Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, advised that CORE chapters from Columbus, Ohio, and several surrounding communities participated in a demonstration on April 18, 1964, in Columbus, Ohio. Officer [redacted] stated the demonstration was peaceful and no incidents occurred. Officer [redacted] stated that [redacted] was identified as a participant in this demonstration.

(I) DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO
MAY 23, 1964

On June 10, 1964, Officer [redacted] supra, advised that on May 23, 1964, a meeting was held at North High School, Columbus, Ohio, co-sponsored by The Committee of One Million Caucasians to March on Washington July 4, 1964, and the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Officer [redacted] stated that at approximately 6:30 p.m., May 23, 1964, a delegation of members of CORE assembled in front of North High School and staged a demonstration protesting the meeting to be held there. Officer [redacted] stated that approximately

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15 CORE members participated in the picketing. In addition to the CORE delegation, [redacted] was observed to be in attendance at the meeting in North High School. During the meeting, the speakers were interrupted continually by "hecklers" throughout the audience. [redacted] was observed to be one of the most active in the agitation. Officer [redacted] stated the meeting was concluded without further incidents. b6 b7C

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CI T-27 advised on May 8, 1964, that during March, 1964 [redacted] indicated he had [redacted] working with various socialist groups [redacted] said he now wanted to join the SWP.

(J) DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO
JUNE 14, 1964

(S) (U)

On June 15, 1964, CI T-28 advised that a peaceful march sponsored by W. S. McINTOSH, Director of the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee at Dayton, Ohio, took place on June 14, 1964. Publicity for the march announced that 10,000 persons would take part in the march and rally, but actually only 300 to 400 persons took part.

The source said the march was [redacted] CI T-28 (S) (U) advised the march and rally were peaceful and no incidents took place. (U)

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(K) TRAINING OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS AT WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, OXFORD, OHIO, JUNE 15 - 26, 1964

During the period of June 15 - 26, 1964, CI T-29 furnished information regarding the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) orientation conferences held at Western College for Women (WCFW), Oxford, Ohio, during June, 1964. Source advised that COFO is composed of members of the various civil rights groups, i.e., CORE, SNCC and others.

Source advised that HERRICK B. YOUNG, President of WCFW, was the welcoming speaker for the COFO conference and announced to the assembled volunteers that the facilities of WCFW were made available for this training program after a request from the Religion and Race Commission of the National Council of Churches.

Source advised the orientation conference or training program was divided into two sessions of five days each, the first session June 15 through 19, 1964, and the second session June 22 through 26, 1964. The first session had approximately 250 young people and the second session had approximately 200 young people in attendance. It was noted that the volunteers were mostly all of college age level and approximately 85 per cent were Caucasian while 15 per cent were Negro. These volunteers were recruited throughout the United States by various civil rights groups.

The purpose of the orientation conference was to train volunteers for field work in the State of Mississippi during the summer of 1964 and this activity would be known as the "Mississippi Summer Project" (MSP). Training consisted of voter education and registration of Negroes, as well as freedom schools.

Numerous speakers identified as civil rights leaders spoke to the students. One speaker, ROBERT MOSES, SNCC, spent considerable time explaining the necessity of having persons from other areas of the United States go to Mississippi for civil rights demonstrations and agitation. Other speakers identified at the conference were ED KING, from the State of Mississippi, and FRANCIS H. MITCHELL, Mississippi Project Communication Director.

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Participants were initially advised that two representatives, BURKE MARSHALL and JOHN DOAR, attorneys from the United States Department of Justice, had been invited to speak at the conference. These two men were described as "good guys who would talk to the volunteers on matters which would help them."

On June 20, 1964, the "Dayton Daily News," a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, published an article relating to the speech by JOHN DOAR, First Assistant to BURKE MARSHALL, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. This article stated, "U. S. Can't Protect You, Students Told."

This article showed in part:

"Doar told the students, the first contingent of 1,000 expected to work on various civil rights and education programs with Mississippi Negroes, that 'I admire what you intend to do. The real heroes in this country today are the students.'

"He said that Mississippi is 'a state that has gotten off the track.'

"'It appears to me,' Doar said, 'that there are a great many people (in Mississippi) who recognize that Mississippi is part of the United States and want to change, but for the most part they have been silent.'

"He said that the extremists are trying to mark the students as people bent on 'creating mass disorder in the streets of Mississippi.'

"He warned the students that, since under the federal system, it is the state of Mississippi's job to keep law and order, that it is 'impossible for Negroes to be protected' by the federal government.

"'I suggest that for now you accept that as a fact,' he quietly told the students who listened with tense expressions on their faces."

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CI T-29 furnished partial list of individuals in attendance at COFO orientation conferences during June, 1964. The following individuals were identified from this list as having participated in the COFO conferences:

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Supervisor, Credit Bureau of Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on June 25, 1964, records of this agency contain no information regarding

Clerk, Bureau of Identification, Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on June 25, 1964, records of this department show a male Negro, born at

Clerk, Criminal Division, Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia, stated on that as a result of the set out above,

On January 12, 1964, CI T-30 advised that on December 30, 1963, JOHN HENRICK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways," 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, was in contact with

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[redacted] in care of the [redacted] at [redacted] which time CLARKE thanked [redacted] for calling CLARKE's home to inquire about the type of material they needed for the next issue of "Freedomways," which would be devoted to the Southern Freedom Movement. CLARKE also informed [redacted] he had received an article from [redacted] which he would read and pass on to the other members of the magazine staff. (X) (U)

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A characterization of "Freedomways Associates, Inc.," is contained in the attached appendix.

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CI T-31 advised on December 30, 1963, that a [redacted] (X) (U)

On January 21, 1961, CI T-32 advised that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was the person authorized to sign checks for the bank account of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., maintained at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 221 Park Avenue, S., New York, New York. (X) (U)

(A characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ is found under Section F, above.)

[redacted]

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CI T-33 advised on May 20, 1964, that on [redacted] FRANK WILKINSON announced at an executive board meeting of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) in Los Angeles, California, [redacted] volunteered to [redacted] (X) (U)

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aimed at abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (U)

A characterization of the CCPAF appears in the appendix to this report.

Supervisor, Credit Bureau of Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on July 2, 1964, records of that agency show credit file established on September 28, 1962, for residing at the and employed as The file showed

Clerk, Bureau of Identification, Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on July 2, 1964, records of this department show was born at occupation was shown as a for Atlanta Police Department identification record for

Clerk, Criminal Division, Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia, stated on July 2, 1964, that the

On December 13, 1963, CI T-34 advised that on December 4, 1963, a Bill of Rights rally, sponsored

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by the CCPAF, was held at Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California. FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Director, NCAHUAC, spoke urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] Clerk, Bureau of Identification, Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on July 2, 1964, records of this department show

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on [redacted] stated that although [redacted] never been a member of the CP, [redacted]

[redacted]

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[On December 15 and 17, 1953, CI T-35](S)(W) advised he heard had been a CP member while at however, source doubted been a CP member, but was of the belief been active in the and This source advised on June 8, 1954 had never been permitted to join the CP while at because The source explained that were organizations which, became completely dominated and controlled by the CP.

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The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The City Directory lists as being employed as and residing at

On June 3, 1964,

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On June 4, 1964, CI T-36 advised that while was never known to have been recruited into the CP he was closely associated with a number of individuals known to the source to be CP members. In were known to the source to be members of the CP as of and as of was a member of College, Portland, Oregon, on June 26, 1964, advised that matriculated at College being the recipient of was born at and is the

The records of College show was born at and attended College, Portland, Oregon, from He is shown in the records to be the

It is noted that VICTOR RABINOWITZ and MARCIA RABINOWITZ are characterized in Section F of this report.

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It is noted previous investigation was conducted by the FBI regarding [redacted]

[redacted]

CI T-37 made available during the [redacted]

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The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc., has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CI T-37 was recontacted on [redacted] b7D

and source advised that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

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On July 30, 1962 [redacted]

Registrar [redacted] College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised records of this college show [redacted]

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[redacted] born [redacted] at [redacted] residence address [redacted] was enrolled at the college [redacted] and was then pursuing courses as [redacted] parents were listed as [redacted] and [redacted] Records of the college [redacted] listed [redacted] was interested in the [redacted] and attended meetings of the [redacted]

A characterization of the Socialist Discussion Club is contained in the attached appendix.

On January 27, 1961, a letter appeared in "The Record," the official student newspaper of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, which was signed by LARRY RUBIN, who indicated he was one of the individuals who had made a personal visit to Cuba on a recent tour there by a number of Antioch students.

On May 21 and 22, 1961, CI T-19 advised that the name [redacted] Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was observed at FPCC Headquarters, New York City, New York.

The October 13, 1961, edition of "The Record," supra, contained an article which showed that the Antioch College FPCC had elected LARRY RUBIN as co-chairman of that group.

On April 12, 1962, CI T-38 advised that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was in contact with an unknown individual who advised that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, would be unable to make the planned speech at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where HALL was to debate with someone from the John Birch Society. KRCHMAREK was instructed to contact [redacted] at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and advise him that (U)

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HALL would be unable to be in Yellow Springs for the debate. Source stated that KRCHMAREK contacted [redacted] at Yellow Springs, Ohio, [redacted] and advised [redacted] the inability of GUS HALL to keep this speaking engagement at the college. KRCHMAREK advised he would contact [redacted] as to when HALL would be available for a speaking engagement. (U) b6 b7C

(ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is characterized on page four in this report.)

On [redacted] CI T-39 advised that on that [redacted] a CP functionary, attempted to contact [redacted] however, [redacted] was not available at [redacted] and [redacted] indicated that he would contact him later. (U) b6 b7C

On March 27, 1951, CI T-40, [redacted] became [redacted] of the [redacted] CP, [redacted] and [redacted] in the latter part of [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

CI T-40 advised [redacted] was [redacted] Communist [redacted] and [redacted] in [redacted] and held that position until about [redacted] at which time [redacted] was assigned to the [redacted] CP, [redacted] and [redacted] (U) b6 b7C

During the [redacted] were expelled from the CP for [redacted] (U)

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[redacted]

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CI T-41 advised on August 12, 1963, that [redacted] of the SNCC, in Atlanta, Georgia, [redacted] and that [redacted] had received a [redacted]

[redacted]

CI T-42 advised [redacted] that on [redacted], a meeting of the Forbes Club of Lower Eastside CP Section took place at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, [redacted] report on the dues status [redacted] was given. It was reported that [redacted] however, it was stated that where people are working out of town they do not have to pay dues unless they are re-assigned to a group in an area where they are working. (U)

The following additional individuals were identified through CI T-43 as having attended COFO orientation conferences at WCFW, Oxford, Ohio, during June, 1964:

[redacted]

(U)

On March 23, 1959, CI T-44 advised [redacted] was a member and [redacted] to Teens Ahead [redacted]

A characterization of Teens Ahead appears in the attached appendix.

On [redacted] CI T-45 advised [redacted] was as of that date a member of the [redacted]

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HORACE MANN BOND

The June 2, 1942, issue of the "Weekly Review," a weekly newspaper published in Birmingham, Alabama, contained an article regarding the fifth meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress held December 28, 1941, at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. This article identified Dr. HORACE MANN BOND, President, Ft. Valley State College, Ft. Valley, Georgia, as one of the persons in attendance at this meeting.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HORACE JULIAN BOND

The Spring, 1963, issue of the magazine, "Freedomways," contained an article entitled, "Non-Violence: An Interpretation," by HORACE JULIAN BOND.

[redacted]

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio, show that [redacted] was born [redacted] In [redacted] it was determined through records of [redacted] University, Cleveland, that [redacted] received [redacted] from that institution in [redacted]

On March 30, 1953, CI T-46 advised that [redacted] was then a member of the CP [redacted] and [redacted] the Labor Youth League (LYL). (U)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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CI T-47 advised on May 3, 1955, that in [redacted] was a [redacted] In [redacted] was reported by this source to be a member of the [redacted] The source described the [redacted] as a semi-underground section of [redacted] whose members were usually assigned to infiltrate mass organizations. (U)

On [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, at which time [redacted] declined to discuss [redacted] affiliation with the [redacted] CP.

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(L) DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO
JUNE 28, 1964

On June 26, 1964, Sergeant [redacted] Columbus Police Department, Columbus, Ohio, advised a prayer vigil for the three civil rights workers missing in Mississippi began at 12:10 p.m., on that date. A large sign, reading "CORE Prayer Vigil for the Three who are Missing in Mississippi," was erected on the patio of the Federal Building at Columbus, Ohio. Sergeant [redacted] advised that approximately 60 persons attended the demonstration and heard speeches and sang freedom songs. The demonstration was peaceful and no incidents occurred.

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Sergeant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was observed in attendance at this demonstration.

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(M) DEMONSTRATION AT DAYTON, OHIO
JUNE 25, 1964

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On June 25, 1964, CI T-28 advised that a rally sponsored by the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee, Dayton, Ohio, headed by W. S. McINTOSH, was held on that date. During the rally it was announced by McINTOSH that he was considering a boycott of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company at Dayton, Ohio.

According to the source, a few days after the rally the boycott was called off by the group, but McINTOSH disagreed and stated he would continue the boycott himself.

On June 25, 1964, the "Journal Herald," a daily morning newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, published an article captioned, "Coca-Cola Firm and NDAC Come to No Agreement." According to the article, representatives of the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company met to discuss the firm's employment practices, and both sides indicated they had come to no agreement during the session and this could signal a resumption of a boycott against the firm. According to the article, W. S. McINTOSH, Executive Secretary of the group, said he would continue the boycott himself. Yesterday, McINTOSH and JESSE GOODING, Chairman of the group, announced postponement of the boycott and refused to comment on the disagreement. The article noted that C. J. McLIN, JR., member of the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee, said the Coca-Cola firm had in the past contributed money to his group. McLIN was quoted as saying the company gave $75.00 to the former Dayton CORE Chapter which lost its national franchise and $50.00 to the Non-Violent Direct Action Committee earlier this year.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed concerning Communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations other than that set out above.

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms *** specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by FRANK WILKINSON, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of Executive Secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the Party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY in a report to the Party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. HEALEY declared that the Party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under Party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the Party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the Party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

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(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

"1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock

reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On [redacted] a second source advised that [redacted] This source stated that [redacted]

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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. (S)(U)

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APPENDIX

MONROE DEFENSE COMMITTEE (MDC)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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A source advised on February 16, 1962, that [redacted] a member of the Workers World Party (WWP) from [redacted] was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, in [redacted] by the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) of [redacted] to [redacted] an MDC in Cleveland, and that [redacted] with the aid of TED [redacted] DOSTAL, members of the WWP, and [redacted] an MDC in Cleveland, with headquarters at 1289 East 115th Street.

On May 29, 1963, source related that the purpose of the MDC in Cleveland is to aid in the support of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in her fight against extradition to Monroe, North Carolina.

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[redacted]

A second source on May 26, 1963, related that the headquarters of the MDC in Cleveland is located at 10517 Superior Avenue, with CLARENCE SENIORS as Chairman.

A third source in November, 1962, related that CLARENCE SENIORS is a member of the WWP.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC):

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the National leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film "Operation Abolition," Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963.

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APPENDIX

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SOCIALIST DISCUSSION CLUB

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[redacted] Registrar, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised on November 15, 1955, that the Socialist Discussion Club (SDC) was organized at Antioch College about May or June, 1955.

On January 16, 1957 [redacted] advised that the College records show that the SDC filed a report September 14, 1956, showing its purpose is "to study and disseminate socialist ideas."

On November 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that the SDC had filed with the Community Government of Antioch College a statement of purpose. She stated that the statement describes the SDC as a weekly discussion group in resource material on the socialist movement. SDC claims membership on the Antioch campus consisted of active participation in these discussion meetings and/or a willingness to assist the Club in arranging programs, speakers, etc. The SDC plans weekly discussions for the coming school quarter, including outside speakers who are invited to make appearances before the Club. SDC claims to have no affiliation with any outside group.

Two sources advised on June 5, 1958, and June 9, 1958, respectively, that the SDC is a local active campus organization at Antioch College formed by students for the purpose of discussing socialism. Each stated that in the past, the SDC has had speakers of various political hue, including persons who were or had been associated with the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Independent Socialist League, but that the organization has also had speakers representing more mild forms of socialism and also speakers who were supporters of capitalism and free enterprise. Each source stated further that to his knowledge the SDC is not affiliated with or under the control of any other organization.

On May 22, 1962, [redacted] advised that the SDC continues to be an active group on the Antioch campus.

The Communist Party, USA, and the Socialist Workers Party have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COUNCIL,
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (SC,FPCC)

The initial publication of this organization, "Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba," Volume 1, Number 1, is dated November 4, 1960, and states that "this bi-monthly publication will be used to publish accurate information about Cuba, analysis of current events in Cuba and Cuban - U.S. relations, and for reports of the progress and activities of the newly-organized Student Council chapters."

[redacted] b6 b7C Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), testified before the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, Washington, D.C., [redacted] Introduced at this hearing was a press release issued on [redacted] which identified Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SC,FPCC) chapters at 37 colleges and universities throughout the United States.

On January 15, 1961, a confidential source advised that [redacted] of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), had commented that the YSA had been [redacted]

A second source advised on May 11, 1960, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source advised on January 17, 1962, that [redacted] stated on [redacted], that [redacted] According to [redacted] this was the last publication issued by the FPCC.

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STUDENT COUNCIL,
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (SC,FPCC)

On June 4, 1962, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by means of a suitable pretext, spoke to [redacted] FPCC, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, and information was received disclosing that the activities of the SC, FPCC are directed through the National Office of the FPCC. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated [redacted] has been attempting to [redacted] student FPCC affairs from FPCC headquarters; however, he added that student activities are more or less autonomous in each campus student chapter.

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APPENDIX

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TEENS AHEAD

A source advised on March 29, 1956, that [redacted] learned [redacted] a group called "Teens Ahead" (TA) which was composed of youths fourteen to eighteen years of age and which met once a month. b6 b7C b7D

A second source on November 13, 1956, advised that on [redacted] admitted [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party [redacted] This source [redacted], advised that [redacted] Communist Party (CP) [redacted] and a member of the [redacted] stated that members of the one CP [redacted] had been very active [redacted] described [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A third source on May 4, 1956, advised that [redacted] learned [redacted] that TA was an enlarged broad-type group which contained several LYL members. This source on [redacted] advised that the Philadelphia LYL was dissolved on October 21, 1956. On [redacted] this source also advised that [redacted] a member of the CP [redacted] claimed [redacted] This source on [redacted] advised [redacted] reported at a CP [redacted] meeting that TA is no longer considered to be "Socialist based." b6 b7C b7D

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The November 7, 1956, edition of the "Germantown Courier," a Philadelphia area newspaper, contained an article concerning TA. This article stated the group was formed for the purpose of giving young people an opportunity to discuss issues that were not a part of their regular school curriculum and to meet boys and girls of different race, religious, cultural, and economic backgrounds.

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A fourth source on April 25, 1958, advised that [redacted] stated that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] The purpose [redacted] was to insure the CP would continue to maintain contact with the TA group.

On May 18, 1961, a fifth source advised that TA continued to function in Philadelphia.

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APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC.
(EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL)

The third 1961 issue of "World Youth," a publication of World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), reported that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place at Helsinki, Finland, on February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held in Helsinki in 1962. At the meeting, the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada and United States as well as representatives of WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY, with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as Communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), advised that CP districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A pamphlet issued by the USFC described the program for the Festival and advised that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding converence at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer United States Participation in the Festival.

On February 4, 1963, a second source reported the USFC had changed its address from Room 807, 460 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, on February 2, 1963, to Post Office Box 172, Highbridge Station, Bronx 52, New York.

APPENDIX

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve

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complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives." (U) SECRET

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

Philip Chapin Davis - President
Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California. b6 b7C

A fourth source has advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (Known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka The Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised on April 17, 1962, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 10, 1962, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 10, 1962, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise, almost exclusively, the national leadership of the YSA. The YSA, in reality, is the youth section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The "Young Socialist," a monthly publication self-described in the April, 1960, issue as the official organ of the YSA, discloses the headquarters of YSA as 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-14539

Cincinnati, Ohio
October 30, 1964

(U)

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Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(U)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas R. Scollard dated October 30, 1964, at Cincinnati.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[CI T-4, (C)(U)] with whom contact has been insufficient to establish reliability.

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 361 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-13-2015

5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-13

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNYlet of 9/23/64, regarding information from NY 694-S* pertaining to STANLEY LEVISON and the National Jewish Committee (NJC), and Bulet of 10/7/64, directing that NYO conduct an inquiry to ascertain information as to the NJC and STANLEY LEVISON's involvement therein. (S) (U)

As pointed out in reBulet, the National Jewish Congress is not identifiable in Bu files. A review of New York files drew the same conclusion with regard to the NJC. However, a review of the LEVISON files disclosed that on 1/21/64, NY 1300-S* furnished photographs of material maintained at the office of STANLEY LEVISON, 6 E. 39th St., NYC. Among the information was a photograph of a letter dated 12/11/63, on the stationery of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, 15 East 84th St., NYC, addressed to members of the Steering Committee of this Council from the Co-Chairman. The letter enclosed minutes of the Steering Committee Meeting of 10/2/63, as well as an up-dated list of the six Co-Chairmen of the Standing Committees. The minutes of the Steering Committee of 12/3/63, listed among those present STANLEY D. LEVISON. In the minutes of this meeting, under the sub-heading "Report of Finances", STANLEY LEVISON was referred to as the Co-Chairman of the Council's Finance Committee. LEVISON was also listed as a member of the Steering Committee and on the list of Standing Committees he was listed as a member of the Committee on Finances. (S) (U)

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Classified by 367 VIET/AG
Declassify on: OADR 12-22-82
275 WEW/DMO 8/30/89

REC-13

100-442529-363

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-392452)
1 - New York (100-6769) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (42)
1 - New York

JMK:smg
(6)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIPS(S) OF DATE 10-17-80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-16 KKG 10/17/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-84

56 NOV 13 1964

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/13/91 8/23 MCH/TOMS 9/6/91
Appeal #82-1652 CN87,063

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NY 1300-S* also made available a photograph reflecting the Statement of Purpose of this Council in which it was stated, "In an attempt to cope with this problem, the Metropolitan Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Urban League of Greater New York have created the Interracial Council forBusiness Opportunity, whose goal is to strengthen and encourage the development of Negro operated and owned business enterprises." The problem referred to in the above quote is the problem of strengthening the Negro community economically. (U)

[redacted] advised that there was no such organization as the National Jewish Committee (NJC) [redacted] advised that there is the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committees, both of which have been in existence for many years. (U)

It is obvious from the information from NY 1300-S* that LEVISON is affiliated with the American Jewish Congress, of 15 E. 84th St., not the National Jewish Committee (NJC) as reported by NY 694-S*. The NY Telephone Company Directory reflects that the American Jewish Congress is located at 15 E. 84th St., NYC. (U)

The files of the NYO reflect that the American Jewish Congress is the subject of a "COMIFL" case, Bu file 100-120277; NY file 100-6769. In a report of SA [redacted] NYO, 1/24/55, it was noted that the (AJC) was reorganized in 1922 to be a "live and vital force ready to deal with the pressing problems confronting Jews throughout the world." (U)

In view of the foregoing, the NYO does not plan to conduct additional investigation to identify the NJC.

b6
b7C
b7D b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735 DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. ~~3668 R.B.~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurtel 9/28/64 "CIRM, POWDEM"

☑ 2. DATE ☑ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☒ submitted ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted 11/10/64

Reporting employee ~~[illegible]~~

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

NYPD investigation re dynamite.

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED OCT 30 1964 FBI — NEW YORK

GPO 867-820

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/64

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) - RUC -

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Kansas City report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C dated 10/27/64.

Referenced report inadvertently not marked ~~confidential~~. The Bureau and New York are requested to mark their copies.

Retyped corrected 11/3/64 808RB SFP cd.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
8 OCT 30 1964

cc 808RB

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:bk
(5)

INT. SEC.

66 NOV 12 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/30/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DIRECTOR, FBI 10/4/64

SAC, NEW YORK (157-1203)

[redacted] (-RUC-)
RM

b6
b7C

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 9/10/64.

Referenced letter sets forth information that [redacted] was in contact with MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., on 8/4/64. [redacted] was believed to reside in [redacted] according to the source who furnished the original information. [redacted] reportedly told KING that [redacted] and [redacted] might be staying at [redacted]

Pretext interviews were conducted with various people residing at [redacted] but these interviews failed to develop any information concerning [redacted] The building at [redacted] has approximately [redacted]

Indices of the NYO were reviewed but did not reveal any pertinent information.

It is to be noted that [redacted] stated that [redacted] indicating [redacted] was not certain of the place where [redacted]

NY will be alert for any future information concerning contacts between [redacted] and MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

4-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Los Angeles (157-932) (P) (RM)
1-New York (100-138566) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
1-New York (100-155735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York (157-1203)
JCJ:rmv
(9)

NOV 16 1964 FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1964

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

REC- 13

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

KK11-06 PM URGENT 11-5-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -16- 100-442529-SNCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM.

S-Phillips Bishop Sullivan Tavel Trotter

b6
b7C

RENYTEL NOV. FIVE SIXTY FOUR.

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

FISUR NOV. FIVE SIXTY FOUR OBSERVED MARTIN LUTHER KING AND [redacted] AND [redacted] AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED NEGROES GO TO FIFTH FLOOR OF FIVE SEVEN FIVE MADISON AVE., NYC, OFFICE OF HARRY WACHTEL, AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE THIRTY PM. THE TWO UNIDENTIFIED NEGROES ARE NEITHER BERNARD LEE NOR [redacted] BAYARD RUSTIN AND [redacted] NOT OBSERVED. RUSTIN APPARENTLY NOT AT RESIDENCE ALL DAY AND [redacted] WAS IN [redacted] DURING AFTERNOON.

NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE- S ASTERISK ADVISED ON NOV. FOUR SIXTY FOUR THAT [redacted] AND MARTIN LUTHER KING WOULD DISCUSS A POSSIBLE FUTURE MEETING BETWEEN KING AND STANLEY LEVISON IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS WHEN KING PLANS TO RETURN TO NYC. AT ADVISED BY MAL. END AND PLS HOLD.....

REC 13 100-442529-364

NOV 9 1964

F106

EX-102

CC-1 58 RB

56 NOV 13 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CALLED ATTEMPT TO CONFUSE NEGROES

King Opposes Write-In Vote For Him

A drive to promote a write-in campaign for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. apparently has Louisville ties.

King today denounced the move as a "cruel and vicious attempt to confuse Negro voters." He urged Negroes not to vote for him.

A Chicago advertising executive said radio spots for the movement had been ordered by an organization called the Committee for Negroes in Government of Louisville, Kentucky.

He said information provided by the organization was signed by Thomas H. Frazier, 1905 Cedar, Louisville, as chairman, and Oliver Miles, 1533 W. Walnut, Louisville, as secretary.

King Blames Republicans

According to the City directory, both men are City employees.

City accountant J. P. McTighe said a man with Frazier's name and address is an employee of the City works department. He said a man with Miles' name and address of 1420 W. Walnut is in the City Sanitation Department.

Neither man could be reached by telephone this afternoon.

King said today that handbills and radio spot announcements had been prepared urging his candidacy. He said he believed workers from within the ranks of the Republican Party were responsible. United Press International said King has endorsed President Johnson.

In Chicago, Nathan Jacobs, president of the Illinois branch of Bozell & Jacobs Advertising Agency, said his firm had prepared spot radio announcements but then killed them at the request of the stations.

He said the pro-King spots were part of a three-day series of spots ordered by the Louisville based committee. The spots for the first two days

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 & 24

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 11-2-64
Edition: Red Flash
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 100-4655
Submitting Office LS.

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 12/7/79 BY 9803 RDS/DP

ENCLOSURE

1 W XEROX NOV 9 1964

100-442529 — 365

King Denounces Write-In Drive For Him As Hoax On Negroes

Continued from First Page

news of the plan when a West Coast radio station telephoned about an advertising agency buying commercial time to urge the write-in vote.

He said the Washington office of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference had informed him that "millions of handbills were being circulated.

Leaflets Also Circulated

King called a news conference to urge the nation's 6.5 million registered Negro voters to vote for one or the other of the candidates on the ballot.

King said the Chicago advertising agency was attempting to place the spot announcements today on stations with large Negro audiences.

The leaflets displayed by King were signed by "Committee for Negroes in Government, Louisville, Ky."

Reproduced on a yellow sheet of paper with a heading, "Western Unity," to symbolize the format of a regular telegram, the leaflets said:

"A write-in vote for Dr. King shows that Negroes are united. If you are not sure how to make the write-in at the polls before you vote. They must show you how."

He said the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is conducting a full investigation and lawyers are being consulted about possible legal action.

criticized the record of President Johnson on civil rights.

The third day was devoted to the King appeals.

Bozell said the first two days' spots ran as planned.

He said they were booked into 10 or 12 Negro radio stations around the country. He estimated the cost at up to $8,000. "You can't influence a hell of a lot of people with seven-eight thousand dollars," he said.

Jacobs said the names and addresses of Frazier and Miles were appended, along with signatures to a certificate in his office. He said the certificate was required to show that the sponsoring group was a bona fide organization.

Many Handbills Reported

King said he was "willing to risk a guess that it was supporters of Senator (Barry) Goldwater who contrived this venomous act."

"I would trust that no responsible officials of the Republican Party would approve such a gesture but this campaign has attracted and encouraged the worst racist elements in this country to flood the party ranks."

King said he first received

Col. 1, back page, this section

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Louisville Linked

King Denounces Write-In Drive

A Louisville-linked campaign to get Negroes to write in the name of Dr. Martin Luther King for president was denounced yesterday by the civil-rights leader and the Democratic National Committee.

Handbills and radio spot announcements supporting the nationwide drive listed their origin as the Committee for Negroes in Government of Louisville, Ky.

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called the action "a cruel and vicious attempt to confuse Negro voters and nullify their votes."

Speaking at a press conference in Atlanta, he urged "every Negro voter to vote for one of the candidates on the ballot" and termed the write-in effort "an insult to me and to Negroes generally."

Connection Denied

King and the Democratic National Committee ascribed the campaign to supporters of Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican presidential nominee. However, Louisville and Jefferson County Republican leaders and national G.O.P. organizations denied any connection with it.

In Chicago, Nathan E. Jacobs, president of Bozell & Jacobs, the advertising firm handling placement of the radio advertisements, said they were ordered by the Louisville-linked committee.

Jacobs said Thomas H. Frazier, 1905 Cedar, was listed as chairman of the organization and Oliver Miles, 1533 W. Walnut, as secretary.

Printed In New Jersey

A man with Frazier's name and address is a laborer in the City Street Repair Department. A man with Miles' name and an address of 1420 W. Walnut is a City incinerator operator. Neither man could be reached for comment.

New Jersey Attorney General Arthur J. Sills said in Trenton last night that 1,400,000 of the write-in handbills were

Col. 2, back page, this section

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 & 14

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 11-3-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Barry Bingham
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 100-4655
Submitting Office: LS.

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/17/79 BY 9803 SSB DT

1 W XEROX NOV 9 1964

100-442529 365

ENCLOSURE

Write-In Vote Campaign Denounced By Dr. King

Continued from First Page

printed at Brooks & Idler, an Atlantic City printing firm.

He said the order was placed by a man who gave the name of Clay Claiborne who told the printer to bill the Committee for Negroes in Government and gave its address as 1905 Cedar, Louisville.

Paid $2,500 In Bills

Sills said an unidentified man paid the $2,500 bill in cash on delivery of the leaflets. The attorney general said New Jersey election law requires printers of political material to keep available for two years records of the number of copies printed and the names and addresses of those ordering them.

A Clay Claiborne is a special assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee. Efforts to reach him in Washington last night were not successful.

Spots Placed

But L. Richard Guylay, national public-relations director for the G.O.P., said the Republican National Committee knew nothing about the Committee for Negroes in Government. A similar statement was made by a spokesman for Citizens for Goldwater and Miller.

Jacobs, the advertising executive, said "only a matter of a couple of thousand dollars" was involved in the radio advertising order.

He said two other radio announcements were placed earlier with "about 10" Negro stations. These didn't mention King, Jacobs said, but did attack the civil-rights record of President Johnson. He said the final ad was canceled at the request of the stations.

Harold Leventhal, counsel for the Democratic National Committee, filed a protest with the Federal Communications Commission about the write-in radio advertising.

He said his protest was based on two points:

That the stations have a duty to make public the real identity of those purchasing political advertising time, and that the ad was a fraud unless it also noted King is opposed to any write-in effort.

Called 'Phony' Group

A Democratic spokesman called the Committee for Negroes in Government "a phony committee" and said the organization had not filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives as a bonafide campaign organization as required by law.

Disclaimers about knowledge of the group came from S. Tilford Payne, chairman of the Louisville and Jefferson County Republican Committee; Lawrence P. Layne, G.O.P. county campaign chairman, and Lewis Tingley Jr., the Mayor's executive assistant.

But King, who has indirectly endorsed President Johnson, said he was willing to guess "it was supporters of Senator Goldwater who contrived this venomous act."

"I would trust that no responsible officials of the Republican Party would approve such a gesture," he said. "for this campaign has encouraged the worst racist elements in this country to flood the party ranks."

Can Invalidate Ballot

In some states, King said, a voter can invalidate his ballot by writing in a name. He said many new Negro voters "may not have acquired political sophistication" and "it is ... all the more damnable that anyone attempt to employ such chicanery to deprive them of a voice in choosing the president."

Circulation of the leaflets in Harlem drew a protest from the United Council for Harlem Organizations, representing 76 civil-rights groups.

"We urge Negroes everywhere to march to the polls tomorrow and freely vote for a candidate who can be elected, rather than throw their vote away on a meaningless protest," the council said.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC- 13

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4655)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Louisville tel 11/2/64.

Enclosed for info of Bureau are 2 copies, and for info of Atlanta is 1 copy, of the following articles:

Article entitled "King Opposes Write-In Vote For Him", which appeared in the 11/2/64 issue of the Louisville Times;

Article entitled "King Denounces Write-In Drive", which appeared in the 11/3/64 issue of the Courier-Journal.

The Louisville Times and the Courier-Journal are daily Louisville, Ky., newspapers.

As noted in referenced Louisville tel, based on info available, no info identifiable with Committee For Negroes in Government, [redacted] or [redacted] is located in Louisville indices.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)(Info)
2 - Louisville
(1 - 100-4583)

100-442529-365

EX-114

5 NOV 4 1964

WLW/hmp

(6)

ENCLOSURE

C. D. Wick

NOV 9 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/17/79 BY 8203 RDR/LB

69 NOV 19 1964

b6
b7C

LS 100-4655

1964 Louisville City Directory lists a [redacted] as residing at [redacted] and being employed as [redacted], is listed as residing at [redacted] and being employed as [redacted] for the [redacted]

For info, it may be noted that the above addresses are located in an almost totally Negro neighborhood.

No action contemplated, UACB.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/5/64

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re report of SA [redacted] at Seattle, dated 10/30/64. b6 b7C

Page 38, paragraph 1, the name [redacted] should be corrected to read, [redacted] b6 b7C

Page 41, paragraph 2, last line, the name [redacted] should be changed to [redacted]

Corrections have been made on Seattle copies.

2 - Bureau
2 - Seattle
FGC:irg
(4)

Corrections made on rerep 11/19/64 WGS/hemd

EX-114

100-442529-367

REC 23

RECORDED
1 NOV 9 1964

INTSEC.

Corrections (pg 41) made

69 NOV 30 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 366 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/6/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

ReATairtel 10/27/64, with lead for WFO to ascertain if the UAW in Washington, D.C., has an employee with the last name [redacted] (ph).

A suitable pretext inquiry by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., to the Washington Office of the UAW on 10/30/64, in which SA GLASS did not identify himself, developed information that there is no one named [redacted] employed at the Washington Office of the UAW.

REC 61 100-442529-368

EX-117

16 NOV 10 1964

CC-808RB

(2) - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (100-6670 - A) (RM)
1 - WFO

CEG:jas
(5)

PH Phillips INT. Sec.

F126

70 NOV 16 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 6 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

U 1015 AM URGENT 11-6-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 (21) - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

CIRM, IS - C.

b6
b7C

RE NEW YORK TEL, NOV. FIVE, SIXTYFOUR.

ON NOV. FIVE, SIXTYFOUR, AT SEVEN TWELVE PM, SAS OBSERVED MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND ONE OF THE UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO MALES MENTIONED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, DEPART THE BUILDING AT FIVE SEVEN FIVE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, WHEREIN IS LOCATED OFFICE OF ATTORNEY HARRY WACHTEL. AT SEVEN FIFTEEN PM, BAYARD RUSTIN AND [redacted] DEPARTED FROM THE BUILDING. KING AND UNIDENTIFIED MALE [redacted] DEPARED IN A CAB WHILE RUSTIN AND [redacted] DEPARTED THE AREA ON FOOT.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

CORR WD 5 L 6 "WHEREIN"

SND

JMS

FBI WASH DC

REC-52 100-442529-369

EX-112

NOV 9 1964

6 NOV 13 1964

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. NOV 6 1964

How Forw. DS

By [signature] 11/4/64

1-Room 828 RB

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference is made to Mobile airtel to the Bureau, 11/3/64, transmitting LHM concerning racial situation at Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, 11/2 and 11/3/64.

b6
b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and indicated offices are copies of LHM captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA," setting forth the identities of the adult Negroes who were arrested by the Montgomery PD on 11/2/64. It is noted that the LHM reflects that only 8 adult Negroes were arrested, whereas the original information reported in referenced communication reflected that 9 adults were arrested.

Copies of this LHM are disseminated locally to intelligence agencies.

Baltimore Division at Baltimore, Maryland, will furnish Bureau, Atlanta and Mobile with results of indices check and credit and criminal check on [redacted] age [redacted] residence [redacted]

Birmingham Division at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, will furnish the Bureau, Atlanta and Mobile with results of indices

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
(1 - 157-4-61)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4)(RM)
(3 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2)(CIRM)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2)(CIRM)(RM)
5 - Mobile
(2 - 100-10-F)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-1681)(SCLC)
(1 - 44-439)(RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY)
(1 - 100-1396)(RACIAL SITUATION, MOBILE)

JWB:pww
(18)

1 XEROX

NOV 10 1964

REC-52 100-442529-370

14 NOV 6 1964

EX-SEC.

70 NOV 13 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-370
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-4-61-

b6
b7C

checks and credit and criminal checks on [redacted] age [redacted]
residence [redacted] and [redacted] age [redacted] residence
[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Mobile, Alabama
November 4, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

b6
b7C

In letterhead memorandum dated November 3, 1964, information was set forth concerning arrests of [redacted] by the Montgomery, Alabama Police Department on November 2, 1964, during demonstrations at the State Capitol Building. It was set forth in that letterhead memorandum that 9 adult [redacted] had been arrested.

On November 3, 1964, Captain [redacted] Officer in charge of the City Jail, Montgomery, Alabama Police Department, advised that only 8 adult Negroes had been arrested during demonstrations on November 2, 1964, rather than 9, as he had previously reported. The 8 were charged with Parading Without a Permit, and bond was set at $100 each. This bond has not been made by any of the 8, as of November 3, 1964.

[redacted] identified these 8 persons arrested as follows:

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

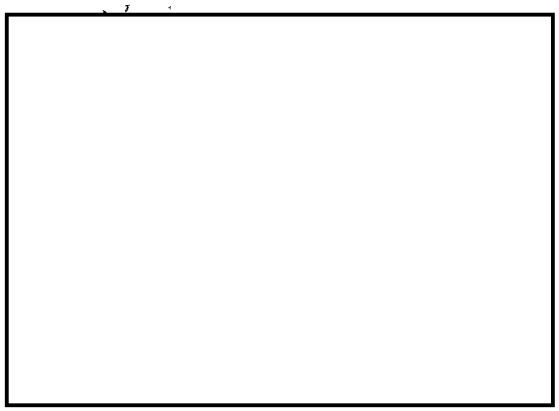
[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

1 100-442529-370

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



B. APPROX.

B. APPROX.

B. APPROX.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO. 10
5010-106-03
N. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G NT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/4/64

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO:NY)

b6
b7C

Rerep SA [redacted] 10/30/64, New Orleans.

Please note the following errors which were inadvertently made in the assembling of rerep:

1) The FD 323, the form following page 18 in the report, should be re-assembled to be the very last page, behind the appendix section of the report.

2) The second page of the sketch of the SCEF in Appendix section of the report was inadvertently not assembled into the report.

Nine copies of the above second page of the SCEF sketch are enclosed for the Bureau and one copy of same for New York, for inclusion into instant report.

Bureau and New York requested to make appropriate corrections as New Orleans copies corrected.

100-80820

ENCLOSURE DETACHED & FILED IN 1C 12. 270 12-4-64 MW

2 - Bureau (encl.9) RM
1 - New York (encl.1) RM
1 - New Orleans

ECW/sw
(4)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
3 NOV 5 1964

INT SEC

66 DEC 7 1964

5-113 (1-10-61)

b6
Domestic Intelligence Division b7C

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/5/64

The references to "our frie
by King and [redacted] are likely t
Stanley Levison, the long-time
Communist and frequent advis
to King, as Levison is usually
referred to by King and [redacted]
such terms.

Dissemination being made to
Moyers at the White House.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/5/64

The references to "our friend" by King and [redacted] are likely to Stanley Levison, the long-time Communist and frequent advisor to King, as Levison is usually referred to by King and [redacted] in such terms.

Dissemination being made to Moyers at the White House.

b6
b7C

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1212 3/8 PM URGENT 11-5-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 /2/

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

- ENCODED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM

RE ATLANTA TEL ELEVEN FOUR, SIXTYFOUR.

NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE - S ASTERISK ADVISED ELEVEN FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted] IN CONTACT WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING THAT DATE. DURING CONTACT THEY DISCUSSED MEETING SCHEDULED FOR TWELVE NOON, ELEVEN FIVE, SIXTYFOUR, AT HARRY WACHTEL-S OFFICE. [redacted] AGREED TO ATTEND MEETING, AND SAID "OUR FRIEND" /STANLEY LEVISON/ WANTED TO MEET WITH KING. [redacted] SAID NOW THAT ELECTION WAS OVER THEY SHOULD THINK ABOUT WHAT FORM OF STRUGGLE THEY SHOULD USE, ADDING THAT HE HAD BEEN DISCUSSING IT WITH "OUR FRIEND".

[redacted] SAID HE HEARD RUMORS FROM RESPONSIBLE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE IN NEW YORK THAT KING MAY BE OFFERED AN OFFICIAL ROLE IN THE ADMINISTRATION. [redacted] TOLD KING HE SHOULD THINK ABOUT THIS AND MUST TRANSLATE HIS MORAL INFLUENCE INTO POLITICAL

END PAGE ONE

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1

REC-52 100-442529-37

XEROX NOV 13 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 12/22/78 BY 2803 RD/MSP

NOV 9 1964

Records CC 100-106670

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

7 0 NOV 16 1964

POWER. KING SAID HE WOULD THINK ABOUT THIS, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION "THE MOVEMENT AND MY PERSONAL GOAL." b6 b7C

[redacted] SAID KING SHOULD ALSO THINK ABOUT WHAT ROLE "OUR FRIEND" /STANLEY LEVISON/ CAN PLAY IN THIS PERIOD, COMMENTING THAT HE /LEVISON/ HAD BEEN HELPFUL AND HAS ABIDED BY THE "DECISIONS". [redacted] SAID HE SHOULD BE GIVEN SOME ROLE, AS "WE-RE NOT IN THE SAME SITUATION AS WE WERE WITH KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION," AND NOW THAT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS LAW. KING REPLIED, "GOOD, THAT AFTER THE ELECTION IT WOULD BE A NEW SITUATION."

LHM FOLLOWS.

AIR MAIL COPY TO ATLANTA

END

FBI WASH DC RPP

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/5/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Detroit letter and LHM dated 11/2/64 captioned "CIRM" and Bureau airtel to Detroit, dated 11/5/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a revised LHM which should replace referenced LHM. There are enclosed for other offices designated sufficient number of copies of revised LHM for pertinent files.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-106670 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-438794 - SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (Info) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670-A - CIRM)
(1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-5718 - SCLC)
2 - Baltimore (100-) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Info) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-31597 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

JEK/jlm
(15)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/7/77 BY SP3CJ CDP SAC ELW/TCFA 5/21/87 # 253,760

REC-52 100-442529-372

EX-112

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD ~~R&O~~

16 NOV 6 1964

DATE FORW: 11-9-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP: tlj

F 1 2 6 cc + 1-cc LHM Rm 608 R.B.

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

61 NOV 13 1964

M Per _____

INT-SEC

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF EMBL ATTACHMENT FROM 100-106670-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
November 5, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SPYELW/KFA 5/21/07 #253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/08 BY SP3 Image Opt
#253760

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters

On November 2, 1964, Detective [redacted] b6 b7C Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, furnished the following information concerning the visit of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, to Detroit on October 30, 1964. Martin Luther King arrived from Chicago, Illinois, via chartered airplane at 11:50 AM at the Detroit City Airport. He traveled in a motorcade comprised of nine cars throughout Detroit and was accompanied by local politicians and clergymen. During the course of his speeches, he advocated non-violence and stated he was not in favor of an all-Negro party. He stated he was opposed to the Freedom Now Party.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1963, page one, carried an article entitled, "An All-Negro Party for 1964 is Formed". The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had obtained offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-Black slate and a platform for liberation".

Martin Luther King, Jr., stated he would not endorse either presidential candidate, however, he was not going to vote for Barry Goldwater for president. He then urged all the people he talked to to vote for the candidate who would serve them best. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke at the following locations during the above-mentioned visit to Detroit:

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-372

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters

CME, St. John's Church, Brent's Restaurant, Northern High School, Congress Of Racial Equality Headquarters, Jefferies Housing Project, Brewster Housing Project.

Martin Luther King, Jr. departed Detroit Metropolitan Airport at approximately 5:40 PM for Baltimore, Maryland.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/5/64

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

Re New York airtel to the Bureau dated 10/13/64 advising of an unknown female who accompanied MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on [redacted] in New York City.

The description furnished in referenced airtel of the unknown female is close to the description of [redacted] Enclosed for the assistance of the New York Office in this matter are two copies of a photograph of [redacted]

100-80528

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
(Enclosure 2)
2- Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM)

b6
b7C

RRN:elt
(6)

100-442529-374

REC- 52

21 NOV 6 1964

INT. SEC.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 373 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Washington Field (100-43710) 11/9/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReBulet 11/5/64 concerning possible participation by the Communist Party, USA, in a civil rights conference to be held in Washington, D. C., in December, 1964.

The attention of recipients is invited to page seven of the 11/3/64 Midweek issue, "The Worker," wherein it is reported that a summit conference of "mass following" civil rights organizations has been rescheduled for January in Washington.

2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:gem
(10)

EX- 130

REC- 52

100-442529-375

19 NOV 9 1964

MAILED 8
NOV 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) 10/30/64
(100-3-116)

SAC, CHICAGO (157-310)(C) Attention: Civil Rights Section

RACIAL SITUATION
NEW YORK DIVISION
RACIAL MATTERS

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned matter. Also submitted herewith are two copies of described letterhead memorandum for the New York Division and one copy for the information of the St. Louis Division.

In view of the fact that the Chicago Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) no longer operates its "training institute" as such, but has consolidated its efforts in this regard with the regular CORE operation, no further inquiry in this matter is contemplated by this office. The matter is therefore being placed in a closed status.

Information contained in attached letterhead memorandum was furnished to the United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, on October 28, 1964.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - New York (157-892)(Enc. 2)
(1 - 100-151548)
1 - St. Louis (INFO)(Enc. 1)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 100-11329)

REC-44

100-442695-376

NOT RECORDED
47 NOV 6 1964

RJD:pma
(8)

ENCLOSURE

87 NOV 16 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 30, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
NEW YORK DIVISION
RACIAL MATTERS

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS -
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C

On October 28, 1964, Officer [redacted] Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the so-called "training institute" previously operated by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) during the summer months of 1964 in Chicago is no longer in operation as such. Officials of the CORE have since consolidated their efforts in this regard and are now operating CORE functions under the single banner of the Chicago Congress of Racial Equality.

Officer [redacted] stated that all of the freedom houses originally established for the purpose of conducting the business of the training institute have been re-located. They are now functioning for Chicago CORE as freedom houses and are located as follows:

North Side Freedom House
1486 North Larrabee
Chicago, Illinois
Telephone number 642-6719
Headed by [redacted]

West Side Freedom House
1210½ South St. Louis
Chicago, Illinois

100-448529-376

ENCLOSURE

Re: RACIAL SITUATION
NEW YORK DIVISION

CP, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Telephone number 762-2475
Headed by [redacted]

Member Congress of Racial Equality

South Side Freedom House
600½ East 49th Street
Chicago, Illinois
Telephone number
924-4455
Headed by [redacted]

Continuing, Officer [redacted] remarked that the group, previously referred to as the "task force" of CORE, now for all intents and purposes has been disbanded. There are, however, a number of former task force persons continuing to operate in the area and are apparently available for "task force duties" should such be required by the leadership. Congress of Racial Equality

b6
b7C

[redacted] CORE, and [redacted] continue to function within the CORE operations in Chicago and reside at [redacted] CORE representatives that came to Chicago, from [redacted] namely, [redacted] have remained and continue to function as [redacted]

b6
b7C

Details concerning this matter were furnished on October 28, 1964, to [redacted] 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

Congress of Racial Equality

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722)

RE: CIRM
CHANGED
COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES IN GOVERNMENT;
[redacted]
ELECTION LAWS

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/7/79 BY 9803 RDP/LP

The second caption above marked changed to indicate the addition of the names "Committee for Negroes in Government", [redacted] and [redacted] to the caption as carried in San Francisco airtel of 11/2/64 captioned "UNSUBS; [redacted], ELECTION LAWS".

Reference is also made to Atlanta and Louisville teletypes dated 11/2/64, Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 11/2/64 and Louisville airtel 11/3/64, all bearing caption "CIRM".

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
(3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 10)
(1 - 100-106670) (Enc. 1)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 3)
(1 - 100-6670=A) (CIRM) (Enc. 2)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 1)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 3)
2 - Newark (Enc. 3)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 3)
5 - Louisville
(4 - 100-4722)
(1 - 100-4583)
GWH/mm
(17)

1 LHM to Crime, CRP and Internal Security Desks by 6-94-6, 11-6-64, HGR/pab

1 LHM to Unit

100-442529-37

REC 8

10 NOV 16 1964

EX-117

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL DISSEMINATION.

NOV 2

1 - Xerox Airtel & 1 cy LHM

Rm 808 R.B.

IND. SEC.

NOV 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

NOTE: COPY AND COPY OF EACH ITEM IN 56-370 - 100-106670 -

LS 100-4722

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau, and with copies of this airtel to indicated offices, are the designated number of copies of LHM setting out information which has appeared in the Louisville press concerning a write-in campaign for Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., for the Presidency of the United States.

No investigation has been conducted and none is contemplated, UACB.

Louisville does not have copies of any of the material mentioned in LHM.

Louisville indices are negative concerning [redacted] all names listed in caption of this LHM and as to [redacted]

b6
b7C

In view of the fact that there is no apparent election law violation described in LHM, copies of LHM are not being furnished to USAs in Kentucky and no copy of the LHM furnished by San Francisco is being furnished to the USA, Louisville. Sufficient copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to the indicated offices so that a copy of the LHM may be furnished to appropriate USAs if the Bureau so instructs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
November 4, 1964

COMMITTEE FOR NEGROES IN GOVERNMENT;

b6
b7C

A story in the Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on November 3, 1964, reports as follows:

Posters and handbills urging Negroes to vote by write-in for Dr. Martin Luther King, for Presidency of the United States in the current election have been distributed nationally. These posters and handbills carried the name of the "Committee for Negroes in Government", Louisville, Kentucky, as the sponsoring organization.

The Attorney General of the State of New Jersey reportedly announced that 1.4 million of the handbills were ordered by identified as who furnished a copy and told the printer to bill the Committee for Negroes in Government, 1905 Cedar, Louisville, Kentucky." was further identified as

reportedly said that although the printer was told to bill the "Committee" in Louisville, Kentucky, an unidentified man came to the printing plant and paid $2,500 cash.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 12/17/97 2803 RPP

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

333DEC 23 1970

100-442529-378

ENCLOSURE

(The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on November 3, 1964, in a story regarding these handbills identified the printer as Brooks-Idler, Atlantic City, New Jersey. This article also quoted allegations that the "Committee for Negroes in Government" was a "phony" committee and was not registered with the House of Representatives as a bona fide campaign organization as required by law.)

[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] b6 b7C of Bozell and Jacobs, an advertising agency, said that [redacted] was hired to place spot radio announcements by the "Committee" [redacted] identified [redacted] as [redacted] of the "Committee" and [redacted] as [redacted] said that [redacted] paid [redacted] for the spot announcements to be broadcast in eleven cities.

Two of the spot announcements were critical of President Johnson on civil rights and a third was devoted to the write-in campaign for Dr. King. The announcements were halted when Reverend King denounced them.

Thomas H. Frazier, identified as chairman of the "Committee for Negroes in Government" is a Republican co-captain in the 20th Precinct of the 20th Ward and was working at a polling place at 1926 West Jefferson, Louisville, Kentucky, on November 3, 1964. Frazier refused to comment concerning the "Committee" or his connection with it, the story said. A reporter who sought to talk to Frazier was ejected from the polling place.

Miles, about forty years old, was identified in the story as a Republican worker at a polling place at 428 South 16th Street, Louisville (23rd Precinct, 10th Ward). Miles reportedly refused to comment concerning the "Committee". The story noted that a "Vote For King" placard was posted on a utility pole near the polling place where Miles was working.

The story indicated that Frazier and Miles were employees of the City of Louisville in the Works and Sanitation Departments, respectively.

b6
b7C

In connection with the story there appeared a photograph of [redacted] identified as [redacted] as he contemplated a poster urging Negroes to vote for Dr. Martin Luther King. [redacted] reportedly had a number of the posters in his car and indicated that [redacted] had given him the posters with instructions to put them up at polling places.

Denunciations of the "write-in" campaign by Dr. Martin Luther King and denials by local and national Republican sources of knowledge of the campaign were reported.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 377 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: November 2, 1964

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination captioned, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS" relating to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.'s. visit to Detroit, Michigan. There are enclosed for other offices designated sufficient number of copies of letterhead memorandum for pertinent files.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (REGISTERED)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-106670 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1 - 100-438794 - SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (Info) (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-6670-A - CIRM)
2 - (1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1 - 100-5718 - SCLC)
2 - Baltimore (100-) (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED)
3 - New York (Info) (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-153735 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-149194 - SCLC)
(1 - 100-46729 - BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-31597 - MARTIN LUTHER KING)
JEK/slk
(15)

3 NOV 4 1964

EX-PROC

ENCL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

SP4ELWIKFA 5/20/87 #253760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/99 BY 9803 RDP/bp
#253760

64 NOV 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 2, 1964

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

b6
b7C

On November 2, 1964, Detective [redacted], Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, furnished the following information concerning the visit of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, to Detroit, on October 30, 1964.

Martin Luther King arrived from Chicago, Illinois, via chartered airplane at 11:50 a.m. at the Detroit City Airport. He traveled in a motorcade comprised of nine cars throughout Detroit, and was accompanied by local politicians and clergymen. During the course of the speeches, he advocated non-violence and stated he was not in favor of an all Negro party. He stated he was opposed to the "Freedom Now Party".

A characterization of the "Freedom Now Party" appears in the appendix hereto.

He stated he would not endorse either presidential candidate, however, he said he was not going to vote for Barry Goldwater for President. He then urged all the people he talked to to vote for the candidate who would serve them best.

Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at the following locations during the above-mentioned visit to Detroit:

CME, St, John's Church, Brent's Restaurant, Northern High School, Congress On Racial Equality Headquarters, Jefferies Housing Project, Brewster Housing Project.

Martin Luther King, Jr. departed Detroit Metropolitan Airport at approximately 5:40 p.m. for Baltimore, Maryland.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SP4EZW/ksh 5/20/87
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-31-79 BY 9823 RDP/HW
SP 2/5/14 Fm dc, 4p
Do Not Disseminate

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 23 1970

100-442529-379
ENCLOSURE

11/3/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)

RE: CIRM

Reference is made to Mobile teletypes to the Bureau and Atlanta with airmail copies to Birmingham, 12:15 PM CST and 4:20 PM CST, 11/2/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Atlanta and Birmingham are the indicated number of copies of Letterhead Memorandum captioned "RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA AND MOBILE, ALABAMA" reflecting information concerning these two localities for November 2 and 3, 1964. Copies of this LHM are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies. b6 b7C

Lt. [redacted] Montgomery, Alabama Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that state law prohibited the release of the names of juveniles arrested at Montgomery on November 2 and that Family Relations Court Judge WILLIAM THETFORD insisted that the law be carried out and that the names of the juveniles not be released.

Mobile is obtaining the names and descriptions of the nine adults arrested and the Bureau and interested offices will be furnished this information.

The fisur conducted at Montgomery as mentioned

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM) ENCLOSURE
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
(1 - 157-4-61)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4)(RM)
(3 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2)(CIRM) (RM)
5 - Mobile
(2 - 100-10-F)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-1681)(SCLC)
(1 - 44-439)(RACIAL SITUATION, MONTGOMERY)
(1 - 100-1396)(RACIAL SITATION, MOBILE)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. NAV 5 1964
How Forw. R/S
By

Room 828 RB

JTB:pei (16)

58 NOV 13 1964

C C - WFO

XEROX NOV 10 1964

21 NOV 5 1964

INT. SEC.

100-442529-380

REC. 24

UNITED COPY AND COPY OF EACH FILED IN 157-4-61

in the LHM was conducted by SAS [redacted] MICHAEL C. FITZGERALD and SPENCER H. ROBB. The interview with Police Captain [redacted] Montgomery, was conducted by SA [redacted] interview of Capt. [redacted] Montgomery Police Department, was conducted by SA [redacted] and the remaining investigation at Montgomery was conducted by SA WOODSON E. DRAUT. b6 b7C

The investigation at Mobile was conducted by SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON.

The confidential source is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

This matter will be followed and the Bureau kept informed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Mobile, Alabama
November 3, 1964

RACIAL SITUATION
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA AND
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Montgomery, Alabama

b6
b7C
b7D

On November 2, 1964, [redacted] advised that he understood that a small number of Negroes would picket the Alabama State Capitol Building on November 3, 1964. He did not rule out the possibility that the picketing would take place November 2, 1964. The picketing is to protest the alleged unfair methods preventing Negroes from registering and voting in Alabama, as well as protesting the inability of Alabama citizens to vote for President Johnson. [redacted] said that the pickets would be prepared to go to jail and to stay there as long as necessary and that they would refuse to make bond. He said the project is sponsored by affiliates of the SCLC [redacted]

b6
b7C

Information concerning this proposed picketing was furnished to Assistant Chief of Police [redacted] and to Major [redacted], Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, on November 2, 1964.

At 1:10 PM, November 2, 1964, Assistant Chief [redacted] advised that approximately 50 Negroes were at that time en route to the State Capitol Building carrying signs, the group having left from the MIA Headquarters at 712 Dorsey Street, Montgomery.

Special Agents of the FBI observed Negro groups in front of the State Capitol Building beginning demonstrations at about 1:20 PM and again at 1:30 PM on November 2, 1964. They were carrying signs reading "We are going down to the grave with Wallace" and "We demand the right to vote."

100-442529-380
ENCLOSURE

XEROX
NOV 10 1964

Racial Situation
Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama

Officers of the Montgomery Police Department were on the scene and arrested a number of the Negro demonstrators.

On the afternoon of November 2, 1964, Captain [redacted] Officer in Charge of the Montgomery City Jail, advised that nine adults and 31 juveniles, all Negroes, had been arrested in the demonstrations at the State Capitol Building that afternoon. The juveniles were turned over to the Juvenile Department of the Police Department to be handled as juveniles and the nine adults were placed in jail in default of $100 bond, being charged with parading without a permit. Of these adults, [redacted] listed residence in [redacted] Alabama; [redacted] Alabama; [redacted] Alabama; [redacted], and one furnished no address. b6 b7C

At approximately 3:20 PM, Captain [redacted] Detective Division, Montgomery Police Department, advised that the Montgomery Police Department was leaving the State Capitol Building area at that time as the demonstrations appeared to be over and as the police had received information that no further demonstrations would be held that date, but that the Negro group was to hold a meeting at the Franklin Street Baptist Church that night to discuss further activity. b6 b7C

On the morning of November 3, 1964, Detective Sergeant [redacted] Montgomery Police Department, advised that [redacted] informed him that a [redacted] group at Montgomery had decided not to hold any further demonstrations in Montgomery and none are planned. [redacted] advised that the adults who were arrested on November 2, 1964, are still in custody, not having made bond on the charges of parading without permit. The juveniles who were arrested November 2, 1964, were charged with truancy and most of them have been released to their parents. He advised that the persons arrested on November 2, 1964, ranged in ages from [redacted] to 22. b6 b7C b7D

Mobile, Alabama

On October 29, 1964, [redacted] advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Racial Situation
Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama

[redacted] was trying to plan a boycott of the Negro high schools in Mobile for election day, November 3, 1964, to protest the inability of Negroes to vote for President Johnson in Alabama. [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On November 2, 1964, Captain [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Mobile Police Department, advised that the proposed Negro school boycott in Mobile for November 3, 1964, was not expected to be any real success and that the local newspaper was not planning to give any publicity to the boycott. Captain [redacted] stated that [redacted] had told [redacted] that they were trying to get only the seniors in the Negro high schools to stay away from school on November 3, 1964, [redacted] did not feel that the movement would have any success.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on November 2, 1964, that the principal [redacted] leaders in Mobile had conferred on the subject matter of the proposed school boycott and all reflected opposition to [redacted] efforts in this regard. Accordingly, [redacted] did not feel that the boycott movement for November 3, 1964, would have any appreciable success.

b6
b7C
b7D

On the morning of November 3, 1964, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the following throw-away had been passed out by Negroes at the different Negro schools in Mobile:

"BLACK TUESDAY!

"November 3, 1964

"ALL STUDENTS ARE ASKED TO REPORT TO
WARREN STREET METHODIST CHURCH ON NORTH
WARREN BETWEEN ADAMS & CONGRESS SOUTH
OF DAVIS AVE. 10:00 A.M. INSTEAD
OF REPORTING TO SCHOOL TUESDAY ONLY:
IN PROTEST THAT THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA ARE
NOT ABLE TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF
THEIR CHOICE."

This source advised that apparently the boycott had been a failure inasmuch as a check which had been made with all the Negro schools in Mobile reflected that the attendance at these schools was normal on November 3, 1964.

On the morning of November 3, Captain [redacted] advised that he had gone to the Warren Street Methodist Church at 10:00 AM and found that only about twelve (12) Negro youths of school age showed up at the church. He advised that attendance at the Negro schools was normal and that the school boycott was thus a complete failure. b6 b7C

Thos document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)

11/10/64
1 - S. F. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, San Diego (100-13295)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

b6
b7C

ReSDrep SA [redacted] 10/30/64.

Use of T-9, identified on page B, not discernible in details. By return airtel advise as to what, if any, corrections need be made relative to T-9. Expedite as dissemination being held in abeyance.

The following should be noted for future guidance. Appendix pages not in alphabetical order as required. Appendix page 22 characterizes the Freedom Now Party. This is not a Bureau-approved characterization and therefore should not be included in the Appendix although permissible to set out in the Details.

SFP:jad
(5)

REC-52

100-442529-381

EX-112

NOV 10 1964

MAILED 8
NOV 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 NOV 13 1964

1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - T. P. Rosack
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, WFO (100-43710) 11/10/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBulets 11/5,9/64 concerning a planned civil rights conference to be held in Washington, D. C.

Bec

Receiving offices are referred to CGairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 10/21/64 "CP, USA - Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C; Communist Infiltration of the Negro American Labor Council, IS - C," for fuller details concerning the forthcoming conference. Follow instructions contained in reBulet 11/5/64 as to keeping Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and insure development of information revealing any communist efforts aimed at the conference.

Chicago should note that its airtel and LHM of 10/21/64 utilized the now outdated title and Bufile number relating to CIRM. Insure that all communications making reference to CIRM utilize the new title and Bufile number 100-442529. See Bulet 8/28/64 to Albany, copies to all offices.

2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:jad
(11)

MAILED 8
NOV 10 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-112 REC-52 100-442529-382

NOV 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 NOV 13 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/2/64

FROM : SAC, Jackson (100-47)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to Albany dated August 28, 1964.

Jackson is in the process of correlating a voluminous amount of material which has been and is still being furnished by other offices concerning backgrounds of persons who traveled to the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. Because of the numerous "specials" being handled by the Jackson Office in the Racial Matters, Civil Rights and Election Law fields, personnel have been of necessity allocated to those investigations, and it has not been possible to assign sufficient personnel to this matter to complete the necessary review in time for submission of a report by November 1, 1964. There is no Communist Party within the State of Mississippi and all persons with Communist Party or splinter group backgrounds presently in the State have come into Mississippi from other areas in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

Every effort is being made to complete this project as soon as possible. It is not believed a report should be submitted prior to the completion of this project as it would be meaningless.

UACB a comprehensive report will be submitted by December 10, 1964.

cc 1808RB

② - Bureau (AM)
2 - Jackson
PRA/ves
(4)

EX.-52 REC-52 100-442529

21 NOV 10 1964

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 NOV 13 1964

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Jacksonville (100-670) 11/10/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
BUDED: 11/30/64

Reurlet 10/30/64 which advised that the files of the Jacksonville Office contain no information indicating any communist influence in racial matters. In view, thereof, your Office submitted relet in lieu of an investigative report.

Your Office is instructed to immediately thoroughly review Bulet 8/28/64 to Albany, copies to all offices, which set out the original instructions relative to the preparation of reports in captioned matter. It is believed that there has been activity in the territory of your Office which lends itself to reporting according to the outline and guidelines submitted with the 8/28/64 letter. Note particularly in the outline the main heading entitled "COMMUNIST TACTICS" where provision is made for reporting information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, and any other similar activities with racial overtones. It will be recalled that during the past summer St. Augustine, Florida, was the scene of considerable racial activity, much of which was directed by Martin Luther King, Jr., and other officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which he heads. Certain of these officials have a communist background. Specific attention is directed to various Atlanta airtels and letterhead memoranda bearing the dual caption of CIRM and Racial Situation, St. Augustine, Florida, RM. See those dated 6/8, 10, 16 and 17/64. The involvement of [redacted] b6 b7C is spelled out. Also Boston airtel and LHM 6/25/64, same dual caption, has information concerning [redacted] Your Office was furnished copies of those communications.

MAILED 6
NOV 9 - 1964
COM-FBI

After thoroughly reviewing Bulet 8/28/64 and the files of your Office referred to therein, submit a report to reach the Bureau within 20 days of date of instant communication.

It is noted that your Office indicated itself as Origin in this matter. New York is the correct Office of Origin. See revision to Manual of Instructions submitted

1 - New York (100-153735) REC. 48 100-442529-384

NOV 16 1964

SFP:jad
(6)

18 NOV 10 19

Co
Con
Evan
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM [L] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

9/18/64 with specific reference to Section 87. Insure New York is furnished a copy of the report and note that no local dissemination should be made of the initial report in this matter. Further, this matter should not be maintained in a closed status as indicated in your letter as quarterly reports will be due commencing 2/1/65. It is suggested this case be maintained P* or P, if the latter is justified.

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

1043 AM URGENT 11-10-64 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /2/ /100-442529/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 1P

CIRM., INTERNAL SECURITY-C.

ON NIGHT OF NOVEMBER NINE, SIXTYFOUR, [redacted] ADVISED BAYARD RUSTIN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] CONCERNING A TRIP BY RUSTIN TO LONDON, ENGLAND, ON NOVEMBER ELEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, TO CLARIFY CONFUSION SURROUNDING MARTIN LUTHER KING-S TRIP TO EUROPE IN DECEMBER, SIXTYFOUR. THE CONFUSION, RUSTIN SAID, WAS OVER FACT ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY /CHURCH OF ENGLAND/, DESIRED TO RECEIVE KING BUT WAS OPPOSED BY CERTAIN ELEMENTS SINCE KING WAS A BAPTIST. RUSTIN SAID HE WOULD ALSO DETERMINE IF KING COULD MEET WITH PRIME MINISTER WILSON WHILE IN LONDON.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

RPP FBI

WASH DC

b6
b7C
b7D

NOV 12 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

64 NOV 13 1964

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

NOV 10

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE SY 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-789 DATE 9/18/75 ACC. DEL. DATE

HSC ACC. DEL. DATE

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

TO DEPT.

REC'D BELMONT FBI - JUSTICE

Nov 10 11 04 AM '75

REC'D SULLIVAN FBI - JUSTICE

Nov 10 11 36 PM '75

(U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 385 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 386 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

To

[X] Director

Att. .....

[ ] SAC .....

[ ] ASAC .....

[ ] Supv. .....

[ ] Agent .....

[ ] SE .....

[ ] CC .....

[ ] Steno .....

[ ] Clerk .....

Date 11-2-64

BUFILE # 100-442529
100-434819

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS - C

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign ..... Reassign .....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline .....
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials .....
  to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

On 11-2-64, one copy of LHM dated 10-28-64, at NYC in the captioned matter [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
25 NOV 10 1964

SAC Legat, Ottawa

[ ] See reverse side

Office .....

XEROX
NOV 12 1964

66 NOV 12 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-434819-

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - 100-442529 - CIRM

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 11/9/64

To: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA GEORGE A. ARNETT ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 10/27/64 at KANSAS CITY

☒ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated 10/29/64 from KANSAS CITY to DIRECTOR, FBI

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

100-442529

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued, but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

5 1 [illegible]

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☒ 22. Misspelling page 1 RACIAL

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

File 100-442529

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

1. Correct title is COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, not COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS.
2. Property stamp missing from Reliability Memo.
3. Relet failed to include reason why report is "Confidential."
4. Note status "RUC." Insure quarterly reports submitted as required.

67 NOV 10 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-15-2015

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-47

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: NOV 3 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY 100-135735)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES INC.
IS - C
(OO: New York)
(Bufile 100-434819)
(NY 100-144189)

On October 18, 1964, NY 3246-S* made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City.

Included was a letter dated October 13, 1964, from JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" addressed to [redacted], which concerns copies of "Freedomways" and other material sent to [redacted] by "Freedomways".

b6
b7C

There are enclosed for the Bureau 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the information contained in the above letter.

A photograph of the letter itself is being forwarded as an enclosure to the Jackson Office and no copy is being retained in New York.

(3) - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc 10) (RM)
(1-100-434819)
3 - Jackson (Enc 1) (RM)
(1-100) (COFO)
1 - New York (97-2204) (JOHN HENRIK CLARKE)
1 - New York (157-1167) (COFO) (42)
1 - New York (100-144189)
1 - New York (100-135735)

JFO:sjj
(10)

1 XEROX

1 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11/6/64
HOW FORW: YK
BY: TPI:CJ.

REC-47 100-442529-388

EX-117

5 NOV 6 1964

NOV 13 1964

NOV 19 1964

EX-REC

35

100-434819-

NY 100-135735
NY 100-144189

The source used in the characterization of JOHN HENRIK CLARKE is NY 4535-S*.

The LHM is classified "~~confidential~~" (U) because it contains information from the source used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-15-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

New York, New York

November 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C
Freedomways Associates Inc.
Internal Security - C

NK

A confidential source recently furnished information reflecting that on October 13, 1964, John Henrik Clarke Associate Editor of the magazine "Freedomways" contacted [redacted] Clarke noted that they had received a communication from [redacted] relating to the need for material for the Council of Federated Organizations Freedom Schools and had forwarded to her some back issues of "Freedomways" which they hoped could be of service. [redacted] also said that he was sending to her three curriculum guides that he had prepared for courses in African and Afro-American History which he had been teaching in the New York area. He added that if this material could be of service to her and other freedom schools in Mississippi, she had his permission to make extra copies and to send them where they might be needed.

b6
b7C

Clarke also asked [redacted] to let him know if they could be of assistance in any other way.

b6
b7C

A characterization of Freedomways Associates Inc., publisher of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the appendix pages.

A confidential source made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that John Henrik Clarke of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies. (AIMS)

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the appendix pages.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

1 XEROX
NOV 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-388

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjectswhich would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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[redacted] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 3, 1964

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

Title — Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Freedomways Associates Inc.

Character — Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identies are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5-113 (1-10-61)

[redacted]

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

11-9-64

Date

The attached concerns plans for King's trip to receive Nobel Peace Prize and affair to honor him on his return to United States. Dissemination being made to State, [redacted] b7E Department, military intelligence agencies and Secret Service. We are disseminating to the White House, Attorney General and Secretary of State Rusk.

RCD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

REC 56

FBI NEW YORK

9-15 PM URGENT 11-9-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -7- 100-442529 AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NY4212-5*

ON NOV. SEVEN, SIXTY FOUR, ~~NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO- S ASTERISK~~ FURNISHED INFO HARRY WACHTEL CONTACTED BAYARD RUSTIN ON THAT DATE. WACHTEL STATED HE MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE APPROVAL OF MARTIN LUTHER KING., JR., TO HAVE THE MAN [redacted] U.S.A. /PH/, WHO RAN THE AFFAIR FOR ELEANOR ROOSEVELT RUN THE AFFAIR /THE AFFAIR TO WELCOME HOME KING AFTER KING RECEIVES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO, NORWAY/. WACHTEL INDICATED THIS MAN WOULD BE IN CHARGE BUT WOULD BE ASSISTED BY [redacted] WACHTEL SUGGESTED THAT HE AND RUSTIN MEET WITH [redacted] TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. WACHTEL STATED HE HAD SPOKEN TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND "THE KENNEDY FRONT" RE THIS MATTER. WACHTEL REMARKED THAT HE HAS [redacted] /OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE/ "LINED UP" AND THAT HE BELIEVES THE PRESIDENT WILL COME, AND WACHTEL STATED HE IS WAITING TO HEAR FROM /SENATOR ROBERT/ KENNEDY. REC 56 100-442529-389

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE.....

~~CORR LIO WS REMARKED~~

5 NOV 13 1964

RELAYED TO 5 NOV 20 1964

cc - 708 RB EX-101

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO.....

WACHTEL INSTRUCTED RUSTIN TO SPEAK WITH RALPH BUNCHE /OF THE UNITED NATIONS/ AND TELL HIM THAT THE UNITED NATIONS LUNCHEON FOR KING WOULD BE BETTER AFTER KING RETURNS, BUT TO LEAVE THE FINAL DECISION TO THEM. WACHTEL SUGGESTED DECEMBER FOUR, WOULD BE BETTER THAN DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, BECAUSE IT IS JUST AFTER THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THERE WILL BE MORE PROMINENT PEOPLE THERE. CONTINUING, WACHTEL SAID THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS NKRUMAH AND BREZHNEV WILL BE THERE TO CREATE A "REAL HEAD OF STATE DEAL". WACHTEL ASKED, "CAN YOU IMAGINE BREZHNEV EMBRACING MARTIN LIKE KHRUSHCHEV DID CASTRO". RUSTIN REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

RUSTIN ASKED WACHTEL ABOUT GOING TO OSLO, AND WACHTEL SUGGESTED RUSTIN DO AS HE HAD DONE. WACHTEL STATED HE TOLD KING THAT HE HAS "MY RESIGNATION IN YOUR POCKET" AS FAR AS GOING IS CONCERNED, AND WACHTEL FURTHER STATED HE WOULD NOT FEEL BAD IF KING THOUGHT HIS /WACHTEL-S/ PRESENCE MIGHT CAUSE KING SOME EMBARRASSMENT AND CAUSE KING TO ACCEPT THE RESIGNATION. WACHTEL SAID HE TOLD KING THAT KING AND BUNCHE COULD GO ON ONE PLANE AND THE REST OF THE PARTY WOULD TRAVEL ON A DIFFERENT PLANE. WACHTEL MENTIONED IF VOLUNTEERS ARE WANTED [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] AND [redacted] WANT TO GO.

END PAGE TWO.....

~~CORR L6 INSERTAFTER WORD 4 "BE"~~

WACHTEL STATED NO PLANS WILL BE MADE FOR A TICKER TAPE PARADE /FOR KING/ UNTIL THE ANSWER IS RECEIVED FROM THE PRESIDENT. ACCORDING TO WACHTEL [redacted] SHOULD BE GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO ON IT EVEN IF IT IS JUST SELLING TICKETS. b6 b7C

RUSTIN MADE MENTION OF USING AN ARMORY /IN CONNECTION WITH KING-S RETURN/, AND HE STATED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CONTACT THE GOVERNOR /GOVERNOR NELSON ROCKEFELLER OF NEW YORK/ WHO IS VACATIONING IN SPAIN. WACHTEL INDICATED THAT COULD BE DONE LATER BY TELEPHONE SINCE THERE WILL BE MORE IDEAS FOR THE GOVERNOR- S PARTICIPATION. WACHTEL MENTIONED THE MAYOR /ROBERT WAGNER/ WILL HAVE THE TICKER TAPE PARADE, U. THANT CAN HAVE THE DINNER, AND THE GOVERNOR CAN HAVE THE RECEPTION FOR KING.

BAYARD RUSTIN CONTACTED MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ON NOV. SEVEN, SIXTY FOUR. RUSTIN BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF WHOM KING WILL HAVE WITH HIM ON THE TRIP /TO OSLO/. RUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT KING AND TWO OR THREE OTHERS GO ON THE PLANE AND THE REST OF THE GROUP FOLLOW. KING AGREED AND STATED HE FELT SIX COULD GO WITH HIM AND THIS WOULD BE A REASONABLE GROUP. RUSTIN STATED IT WAS NECESSARY TOSEND A CABLE TO GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER IN MADRID, SPAIN, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO USE THE ARMORY FOR THE MEETING, KING GAVE PERMISSION TO DO THIS. RUSTIN MENTIONED HE IS BEGINNING THE DRAFT OF THE MAJOR SPEECH WHICH KING WILL DELIVER, AND KING CAN FINISH IT.

~~CORR L15 W13 MMXXX TWO L17 W6 SIX AND L17 W12 THIS~~

PAGE FOUR.....

RUSTIN CONTACTED PEGGY DUFF WHO RESIDES IN LONDON, ENGLAND, AND IS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. RUSTIN TOLD HER THAT KING WILL BE IN LONDON ON DECEMBER SIX, AND SEVEN. RUSTIN WANTED TO KNOW IF PRIME MINISTER HAROLD WILSON WOULD BE PREPARED TO RECEIVE KING ON THE SIXTH OR SEVENTH. SHE INDICATED THAT SHE WOULD CHECK INTO THIS. RUSTIN SAID IT SHOULD NOT APPEAR AS THOUGH THIS WAS KING-S IDEA, AND HE STATED IT WAS PREFERRED WILSON ANNOUNCE HE IS INVITING KING TO VISIT HIM.

RUSTIN INQUIRIED IF THERE IS A GROUP OF PEACE MINDED PEOPLE IN LONDON WHO WOULD WORK TO RAISE MONEY FOR "OUR" WORK IN MISSISSIPPI, TO WHICH SHE REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE. HE EXPLAINED THAT THE REASON FOR THE FUND RAISING IS THAT "WE" ARE SOME TWO MILLION DOLLARS IN THE HOLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS AND THAT THERE ARE ABOUT SEVENTEEN CHURCHES WHICH HAVE TO BE REBUILT. RUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT ARRANGEMENTS MIGHT BE MADE TO HAVE THE LONDON EMBASSY OF SOME AFRICAN NATION HAVE A RECEPTION FOR KING WHILE HE IS THERE.

LHM FOLLOWS.....

END AND PLS ACKF RO RELAY

~~CORR L14 LAST W ARRANGEMENTS~~

END

WA JRL RELAY AT

FBI WASH DC

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

FD-3[illegible] Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 30

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM
POWDEM
IS-C

#253760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/3/86 BY SP2 EZW/KFA 5/21/87 #253,760

b6
b7C

ReNYtel 9/28/64, regarding dynamite in Harlem during riots as reported by BAYARD RUSTIN.

On 11/4/64, Lieutenant [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised his department made no further inquiry into statements attributed to RUSTIN concerning dynamite in Harlem during riots. [redacted] stated District Attorney's office made some inquiry concerning RUSTIN's statement, but does not know outcome of this inquiry. [redacted] stated RUSTIN's allegation is "dead issue".

Contact with office of Deputy Commissioner WALTER ARM, NYCPD, indicated on 10/5/64, RUSTIN and his attorney [redacted] were interviewed by NYCPD at offices of Workers Defense League, 112 E. 19th St., NYC. [redacted] would not permit client RUSTIN to answer NYCPD questions. Later on 10/5/64 [redacted] telephoned NYCPD and stated RUSTIN did not know names and addresses of people who had dynamite, but would recognize them if he saw them again.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

cc-408RR

REC 30 100-442529-311

4-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-157-6-34) (POWDEM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (157-892) (POWDEM) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
JDB:rmv
(8)

25 NOV 11 1964

XEROX
NOV 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 NOV 20 1964

believed car used was owned by friend of people who had dynamite but could not identify owner; not present when oil poured on dynamite; newspaper article in error placing him at scene; does not know river where dynamite discarded as not present at time; and newspaper misquoted him, RUSTIN, and he does not wish to discuss it any further.

NYCPD has closed its case on RUSTIN's allegations.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 390 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 41 ~ OTHER - Per SEALED COURT ORDER;
Page 79 ~ Duplicate;
Page 94 ~ Duplicate;
Page 118 ~ Duplicate;
Page 119 ~ Duplicate;
Page 141 ~ Duplicate;
Page 152 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 392 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: NOV 3 1964

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
(~~OO:~~ New York)
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY 100-135735)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES INC.
IS - C
(OO: New York)
(Bufile 100-434819)
(NY 100-144189)

On October 18, 1964, NY 3246-S* made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City.

Included were photographs of the following letters:

1. A letter dated July 22, 1964, from JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of the magazine "Freedomways", addressed to [redacted] HARYOU - ACT, enclosing a bill for copies of "Freedomways" ordered by a [redacted] for use at HARYOU - ACT.

2. A letter dated August 28, 1964, addressed to [redacted] c/o "The African Review", Accra, Ghana, in which he noted that [redacted] of the Heritage Program of the HARYOU - ACT Project in Harlem.

b6
b7C

EX-114 REC 30

(3) - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc 10)
(1-100-434819)
1 - New York (97-2204) (JOHN CLARKE) (42)
1 - New York (100-150048)(COMINFIL) (HARYOU - ACT) (41)
[redacted]
1 - New York (100-135735)
1 - New York (100-144189)

100-442529-393

b6
b7C

5 NOV 12 1964

JFO:sjj
(6) AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;~~
~~DEPT: ISD, CRD~~, RAO
DATE FORW: 11-6-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: TPR: ltr

ENCLOSURE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD'L DISSEMINATION

1 - XEROX LHM STATE " " "

REC'D
USSM INTELL DIV.
NOV 6 1 04 PM '72

CC TO: SBA Fulton
REQ. REC'D
JUN 26 1972
ANS. BY:

End PHOTO

[redacted]

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

b6
b7C

3. A letter dated October 1, 1964, from CLARKE to [redacted] of Seven Seas Publishers, Berlin, Germany, in which he notes that the HARYOU - ACT Project in Harlem would be making use of the book "Harlem: USA" as a text of the Heritage of the Harlem Community and that at a later date he would be ordering copies of the book in bulk for this purpose.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information set forth in the above letters. With respect to the letter addressed to [redacted], it will be the subject of a separate LHM and therefore the only comment from this letter being set forth in this LHM is the one concerning CLARKE's position as Director of the Heritage Program at HARYOU - ACT.

The source used in the characterization of JOHN HENRIK CLARKE is NY 4535-S*, and the source used in the characterization of Seven Seas Publishers is [redacted]

b7D

This LHM is classified "~~confidential~~ (U)" because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interest of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-27-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

November 3,1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C
Freedomways Associates Inc.
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

A confidential informant recently furnished information reflecting that in July, 1964, John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" magazine, contacted [redacted] HARYOU - ACT, [redacted] 180 West 135th Street, New York City, and stated that he was sending him a bill for copies of "Freedomways" ordered by a [redacted] for the Community Teacher's Association Summer Language Arts Laboratory for HARYOU - ACT.

HARYOU - ACT is a combination of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited and Associated Community Teams whose purpose is to fight juvenile delinquency and poverty in Harlem.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates Inc., publisher of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the appendix pages.

A ~~confidential~~ source (U) made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that John Henrik Clarke of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the appendix pages.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX
NOV 13 1964

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-393

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Freedomways Associates Inc.

The first confidential source advised that on August 28, 1964, Clarke stated he had been appointed Director of the Heritage Program of the HARYOU - ACT Project in Harlem about a month previously and was, for the first time in many years, making a decent salary.

The same source also furnished information reflecting that in October , 1964, Clarke, as Associate Editor of "Freedomways", contacted the Chief Editor of Seven Seas Publishers, Glinkastrasse 13-15 Berlin W8, Germany. Clark noted that he was pleased with the development of "Harlem: USA", that the HARYOU - ACT Project in Harlem would be making use of this book as a text of the Heritage of the Harlem Community, and that at a later date he would be ordering copies of the book in bulk for this purpose. He also noted he would send to the Chief Editor a list of the book stores in the United States that sell "Freedomways" and that when he received a copy of the book he would also send the names of all contributors with their addresses.

A confidential source abroad advised on February 25, 1964, that the Seven Seas Publishers is controlled by the division of the East German Ministry for Culture dealing with publishing houses and book sales and also by the Central Committee of Sozialistische Einheitspartei - (SED - Socialist Unity Party of Germany, East German Communist Party.) The source said that this publishing house is part of East Germany, having the purpose of developing and enhancing through the dissemination of literature, a revolutionary consciousness among readers in the English language speaking world.

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This source, in January, 1964, furnished information reflecting that [redacted] Clarke contacted a [redacted] of "Presence Africaine" in Paris, France, at which time he stated that the publishers

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

of "Freedomways" were pleased with the desire of "Presence Africaine" to translate the Harlem issue of "Freedomways" into French but that they already had signed a contract with the Seven Seas Publishers in Germany for the publication of the Harlem issue in Europe and that the Seven Seas edition would be supplemented by additional material making it a full-length book.

The source advised in June, 1964, that John Henrik Clarke on June 4, 1964, noted that he was editing a book "Harlem: USA" for Seven Seas Publishers in Germany.

On October 18, 1964, the first confidential source made available a copy of a throwaway announcing that "Seven Seas Books, the Paperbacks in the English language, published in the German Democratic Republic, presents a SCOOP in the world of books! 'Harlem: USA'". It notes that this book was edited and contains an introduction by John Henrik Clarke, and that it could be ordered now from the Jefferson Book Shop Incorporated, 100 East 16th Street, New York, New York. It adds that this is a book for all who want to know about the Negro in the United States.

A characterization of the Jefferson Book Shop Incorporated is set forth in the appendix pages.

1. APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjectswhich would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

(U)

1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

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(U)

(U)

1. APPENDIX

JEFFERSON BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

A source provided information in the spring of 1945 which indicated that the Jefferson Book Shop, Incorporated, (JBS) had officially opened on April 1, 1944.

The records of the New York County Supreme Court reflected that on December 3, 1946, papers were filed with the Department of State, State of New York, incorporating the JBS, Incorporated, to sell books and magazines at wholesale and retail among other purposes.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, and a self-admitted member of the Communist Party (CP) until 1945, advised in March, 1947, that the JBS was one of a number of outlets for Communist Party literature which had been set up by the CP.

A second source advised on February 14, 1961, that at a meeting of the New York District CP Staff held that date, [redacted] gave a report on the operation of the JBS. He announced that it had shown a small profit in 1960 and that approximately 35 per cent of the sales was of Marxist - Progressive material. A number of suggestions were advanced by those present to improve the sales of CP literature at the JBS and it was announced that 63 young people, who had come into contact with the party through the JBS, were thinking about joining the party and some were recurits into the party. b6 b7C

A third source advised on February 1, 1961, that on that date HY LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director, referred to [redacted] as being in charge of [redacted] of [redacted] of the CP, USA.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the JBS as being located at 100 East 16th Street, New York City.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~[redacted]~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 3, 1964

Bureau 100-442529
100-434819

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Freedomways Associates Inc.

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identies are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 8 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

U605 PM URGENT 11/8/64 JJM

TO DIRECTOR -----3---- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM-- IS-C, BUFILE 100-442529, NEW YORK 100-153735

PICKET LINE HELD AT GRACIE MANSION, MAYOR-S RESIDENCE, NEW YORK CITY, ONE FIFTEEN PM TO TWOØ THIRTY PM , NOVEMBER EIGHT ONE NINE SIX FOUR. PICKETS TOTALLED TWENTY FOUR MEN AND WOMEN CARRYING SIGNS "EXTEND RENT CONTROL" AND MAKE EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS. PURPOSE OF PICKET LINE WAS TO GET NEW YORK CITY TO REMOVE A VACATE ORDER ON PREMISES [redacted] NEW YORK CITY, AND TO MAKE REPAIRS TO PREMISES. SPECIAL AGENT OF THE NEW YORK OFFICE OBSERVED SEVEN OF THE PICKETS DRIVING AWAY FROM GRACIE MANSION IN A BLACK DODGE BEARING NEW YORK LICENSE FIVE N TWO THREE NINE EIGHT.

REC-55 100-442529-394
5 NOV 12 1964

BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED PICKET LINE SPONSORED BY COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSINGØ HEADED

END PAGE ONEE

cc-808RP

NOV 17 1964

11/9/64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
NOV 10 11 46 AM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
NOV 8 8 04 PM '64

BY [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] NOT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN ATTENDANCE

NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS REPORTED.

MOTOR VEHICLE BUREAU DASH ALBANY REFLECTS NEW YORK LICENSE FIVE N DASH TWO THREE NINE EIGHT REGISTERED TO RIZZI OR RIZZIA ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED, NO ADDRESS, NEW YORK SEVENTEEN, NEW YORK. MANHATTAN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY HAS A LISTING FOR RIZZI ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED, SEVEN FIVE ZERO THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK OFFICE INDICES NEGATIVE ON RIZZI OR RIZZIA ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

OMS FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/10/64

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C

(OO: NY)

Rerep SA [redacted] 10/31/64, Albany, copies of which were designated for OSI, Rome, N.Y.; G-2, N.Y., and ONI, N.Y.

This dissemination was designated in accordance with instructions in Section 87C, 5d, page 12C, volume III, Manual of Instructions. Copies of rerep were disseminated to the same agencies which regularly receive copies of Albany's quarterly report on the CP, USA.

By routing slip, 11/5/64, NYO returned to Albany the single copies of rerep designated for G-2, N.Y. and ONI, N.Y., stating the Bureau had instructed copies of the initial CIRM report were not to be disseminated.

A copy of rerep had already been furnished by Albany to OSI at Rome, N.Y. prior to receipt of the NYO routing slip.

UACB, Albany will not endeavor to retrieve the copy sent to OSI, Rome, N.Y.

CC-808RB

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (RM)
1 - Buffalo (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Albany

ETB:bal
(6)

REC- 100-442529-395

5 NOV 16 1964

68 NOV 20 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

1 - I. D. Haack
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 11/13/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CIRM

ReATairtel 11/5/64, copies to New York, above caption as well as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. b6 b7C

On page two of the letterhead memorandum it is reported that Bayard Rustin told King that he wanted to bring [redacted] with him at the [redacted] meeting in [redacted] When King agreed to this, Rustin advised that he would tell Harry Wachtel that it was agreed that [redacted] could come. The meeting in question apparently refers to that of King's advisors or sometimes referred to as the "research committee." (U)

Bufiles contain a reference to [redacted] who was reportedly born [redacted] and who was [redacted] This individual is possibly identical to the [redacted]

New York should make effort to fully identify the [redacted] who may be [redacted] to King and should his name again come up as a participant in any of the group's meetings, he should be appropriately characterized if adverse information concerning him is available.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SFP:jad
(7)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3TK/LMB
ON 5/22/79

REC-102 100-442529-396

25 NOV 13 1964

MAILED 30
NOV 12 1964
COMM-FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NOV 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson
Belmont

DECLASSIFIED BY Letter 5/31/79
Amended 5 num 5/31/79

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

11/16/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBArep SA Francis J. Walsh 10/30/64.

Both Bureau copies containing cover pages have the stampings "Confidential" on cover page A. These markings should, of course, have not been included on the cover pages. Last line of cover page A states "..... continuing value and compromise and future effectiveness." The "and" should have read "their." Page two, paragraph two, line two should read [redacted] rather than [redacted]." Correct your copies.

b6
b7C

Pages two and four contain numbered subheadings followed by statement "No information developed." The quoted statement, standing alone, is meaningless. Attention is directed to Bulet to Albany 8/28/64, copies to all offices, page five, item number nine. The statement "No information developed" should be used only when applicable to main headings utilizing Roman numerals. This for your future guidance.

Page seven, paragraph one refers to an activity but fails to indicate the date of such activity. It should have been included.

Bring the foregoing to the attention of personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of rerep and score them with form errors.

SFP:jad
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
NOV 13 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 20 100-442529-397

EX-112

NOV 16 1964

NOV 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 11/16/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum both dated 11/10/64.

Reference is made in paragraph one, page one, to the fact that Martin Luther King, Jr., was pleased in getting [redacted] (phonetic) to handle a matter pertaining to the welcoming back to New York City of King after he receives the Nobel Peace Prize. From a review of your files and established sources available, attempt to identify [redacted] (phonetic) and advise the Bureau. b6 b7C

On page two there is reported a discussion between Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin wherein reference is made to the fact that Wachtel had told King that he has "my resignation in your pocket." This reference came up in a discussion concerning the possibility of Wachtel accompanying King to Oslo, Norway. It is also reported that Wachtel's presence might cause King some embarrassment and thus cause King to accept the resignation. The Bureau recognizes that the nature of the source of this information is such that it may be difficult to determine the exact meaning of the information. However, the Bureau would welcome any explanation or further information your Office may have which would explain the conversation concerning a possible Wachtel resignation and possible embarrassment to King.

SFP:jad
(4)

EX-103

REC 20 100-442529-398

MAILED 7
NOV 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

65 NOV 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 399 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

F B I

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*, in that order.

[redacted] was the source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

The sources who furnished the characterization of HARRY WACHTEL were:

ENCLOSURE

(5) - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - Baltimore (100-) (LAWRENCE REDDICK)(Encl. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
[redacted]
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised CLASSIFICATION DATE 9-27-77

REC-24 100-442529-403

4 NOV 7 1964

EX-103

JMK:gmd
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY ACCESS: ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
XEROX COPIES
DATE FORW: 11-12-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SFP:lle

1-cc & 1-cc LHM

Room 508 R.R.

66 NOV 20 1964

C. C. Wick

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DIVISION

Nov 13 1 54 PM '64

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 10 20 AM '64

NOV 7

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

Nov 13 2 16 PM '64

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

[redacted] (U)

1. [redacted]

SA [redacted] b6 b7C

2. NY 1190-S*. (X) U

[redacted] characterized LAWRENCE REDDICK. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] was interviewed on [redacted] by SAS LIONAL BELANCER and [redacted]

Sources used to characterize [redacted] were: b6 b7C b7D

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted] (X) U

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In light of this, it is deemed necessary to utilize this classification.

[redacted] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 6, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-30-74 LED/es

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Classified by SP4 Byrga
Declassify on: OADR
245-118 13585

On November 3, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Bayard Rustin contacted Dr. Ralph Bunche's secretary on that date. Rustin said he was speaking on behalf of Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC), who would be in New York City on Thursday, (November 5, 1964). Rustin indicated that King would like to speak with Bunche (the Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, United Nations), regarding some matters relating to the Nobel Peace Prize. Rustin stated that he would like to see Bunche before King arrives in New York City, and he mentioned that there is to be a meeting at noon on Thursday regarding King's receiving the prize. (U)

Rustin informed Ralph Bunche that upon King's return to New York City, after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, there is to be a committee formed to welcome him at either a large dinner at the Waldorf Astoria or at an affair at Carnegie Hall. Rustin stated that King wanted to know if Bunche would be prepared to be Chairman of the welcoming committee, and Rustin mentioned that the committee will include civil rights leaders and "a number (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4CWL/KFA ON 5/20/87 #245-118 per request Bureau/SCLC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILE SYMBOLS ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class. DATE 2-22-78 BJK

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/20/87 BY SP4CWL/KFA #253,760

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FILE SYMBOLS ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE 3-14-77 10-4 MC
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-77 04 MC

2 XEROX
NOV 16 1964

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-400

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C CONFIDENTIAL

of key liberals". In response to this, Bunche said he would be glad to be Chairman, but he said that he would have to be informed of the others who will be on the committee since there are some people with whom he will not work. Rustin told him that they would discuss this matter. (u)

Bunche told Rustin that he had sent a letter to King advising him that the Secretary General of the United Nations was hoping that King could visit the United Nations upon his return. Rustin stated that this was being planned and the matter would be worked out at the meeting on Thursday. Rustin advised that he would personally meet with Bunche and go over the details to be sure that everything is satisfactory. (u)

Rustin told Bunche that an invitation had been extended by the President of Brazil to have King visit Brazil on his way back to the United States. Rustin stated he felt that this was not due to certain aspects of the regime in power. Rustin inquired as to what Bunche's thoughts were on this matter, and Bunche stated that he agreed that it was not a very good idea to go at this time. (u)

In response to Bunche's question regarding the length of King's visit to New York City, Rustin said that King would be in town only one day and would be leaving on Thursday evening. (u)

Harry Wachtel, 200 East 66th Street, New York, New York 11/3/64 Lawrence D. Reddick

The same confidential source furnished information that Rustin contacted Harry Wachtel on that date. They discussed the meeting (to be held on November 5, 1964, in New York City), and Wachtel mentioned that Larry Reddick would attend the meeting but would not be there until the evening. Wachtel stated that King felt that he (Reddick) would not be interested in the structural arrangements anyway. (u)

Wachtel mentioned that he had conferred with King L.K. Reddick b6 b7C

[redacted] Wachtel said that the reason for (u)

New York

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

the conference was to discuss some pamphlets which were issued by a man named [redacted] of the Republican National Committee urging Negroes to write in King's name for the Presidency. Wachtel mentioned that in regard to this, the Democratic National Committee wanted King to do certain things which King was reluctant to do. It was finally agreed that four things should be done: (U)

1. To warn radio and television about taking advertisements from unidentified groups in violation of the Federal Communication Commission. (U)

2. To have a press conference for King. (U)

3. To give the matter wide coverage. (U)

4. To [redacted] prepare a statement on the affair on the theme "Waste Your Vote". (U)

Rustin remarked [redacted] Rustin said that in Detroit, a group of [redacted] "crowd" had prepared signs that King was supporting the Freedom Now Party, and he said that "we" had to argue [redacted] Rustin stated [redacted] Wachtel indicated that he was glad to know this and that [redacted] (U)

Rustin mentioned that King is giving consideration (with regard to his returning after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize) to his making a speech at Carnegie Hall and selling tickets for this affair which would start at $100.00. He stated that King would be directing this toward the wealthy crowd. Rustin mentioned King was thinking about doing this instead of having a dinner. Wachtel said that the wealthy people do not like to go to Carnegie Hall. According to Wachtel, he has inquired about the possibility that the President might attend, but he said that he had learned the President would not give an answer until after the election. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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Wachtel remarked that told him that "the answer is not no" and indicated that if the President could not come he would send the Vice President. Both Rustin and Wachtel agreed that the Carnegie Hall idea would be more simple than a dinner. Rustin said a cocktail party would be held before the speech for "the $100.00 people" from 7:00 to 8:30. (U)

Rustin stated that Wachtel had mentioned two people who might be interested in the thing and he wanted to know what they had said. Wachtel stated that is interested and has submitted a memorandum of ideas on the subject, but Wachtel added that "you" will have to make the decision. At Rustin's suggestion, both men agree to meet with to discuss the matter. Wachtel said that he would send Rustin a copy of the memorandum. In referring to the memorandum, Wachtel said that it is too ambitious and includes an address to Congress and a ticker tape parade. Rustin made the comment that they would cut him down to size. (U)

According to Rustin, he will be in Oslo during the preparations. Wachtel said there will be three events in Oslo: a presentation of prizes at 1:00 PM, on the afternoon of the 10th, at which King will make a five minute speech; a formal dinner-ball that evening; and the Nobel Lecture of 45 to 50 minutes the next evening at the university. Wachtel said he is handling the details of the trip and has spoken to the Norwegian Ambassador. According to Wachtel, King will have to be in Oslo by the 9th (of December) at the latest. (U)

Rustin informed Wachtel that King wants to have Ralph Bunche and some person to act as co-chairman of the affair (to welcome King home) but that Bunche will not accept until he knows who the person will be. Rustin indicated that he had considered having (Robert) Kennedy and Javits (Senator Jacob Javits) as co-chairman to be non-partisan or to have Theodore Kheel (former President of the Gandhi (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Society for Human Rights) since he has access to a lot of money. Wachtel remarked that Kheel does not have access to a lot of money. Rustin suggested that it would be the safest way to just have Bunche as chairman and then have a sub-committee, and Wachtel agreed with this position.

Wachtel informed Rustin that he has been raising some funds for the trip expenses. It was agreed that King would have to be there on the 9th and would not be able to leave before the 12th. Rustin remarked that he felt King should be home by the 17th (of December).

Rustin informed Wachtel that King had been invited by the President of Brazil to stop there on his way back to the United States from Oslo. Rustin said that King should tell Brazil that he would like to come but cannot on his way home from Oslo and cannot until after New Year's. Wachtel agreed and said he would not like for King to be associated with the "crowd" in Brazil since he (Wachtel) does not like that regime.

In referring again to the reception (for King upon his return), Wachtel said that he has gotten some dates at various hotels which could be used for the reception and the speech. He stated that the Americana is all right for the 17th (of December) and the Waldorf is free for the 15th. Both men agreed that the affair should be held before the 18th of December.

It is to be noted that [redacted] is [redacted] b6 b7C

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. &u

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. &(u)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Harry H. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted]

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

b6
b7C

Regarding [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that [redacted] and address were on a list of names of [redacted] (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On July 5, 1950, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that he knew Lawrence Reddick to be a concealed member of the Communist Party. The source subsequently advised [redacted] b7D that Dr. L. R. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, New York Public Library, was known to him as a Communist.

On March 23, 1951, the same source further advised that [redacted] Lawrence D. Reddick [redacted] and [redacted] Reddick was a member of the CP.

The same source further stated that Reddick was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During an interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), [redacted] stated that [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

With regard to the Freedom Now Party, "The New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An All-Negro Party for '64 Is Formed". The article related that a National

all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative National Committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963, and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party "with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation".

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in May, 1950, that [redacted] was one of those persons [redacted] to be a concealed Communist. b6 b7C b7D

On June 29, 1950, the same confidential source advised that [redacted] as a member of the CP.

On May 28, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] knew [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party [redacted] The source stated [redacted] had been one of the most important persons in the CP and [redacted] William Z. Foster [redacted] who was Chairman of the CPUSA [redacted] The source further advised [redacted] was present, as well as [redacted]

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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b7D

[redacted] meetings run by the Communist Party. In respect to [redacted] knowledge of the CP nature of these meetings, the source stated that there is no question but [redacted] was cognizant at the time they were [redacted] meetings of the CP. The source stated [redacted] observed [redacted] at a meeting called by the National Committee of the Communist Party and observed [redacted] at a meeting [redacted] of the CP held following the [redacted] convention, at which time [redacted]

On May 25, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] advised that in the late [redacted] was looked upon by the CP as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to [redacted] the CP might take in regard to [redacted] involving individuals known to [redacted]

b6
b7C

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 401 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 402 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 12 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

11-21 PM URGENT 11-12-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 -ENCODED /ATT.. INSPECTOR JOSEPH SIZOO

FROM NEW YORK 100-153725

CIRM, IS- C.

ON ELEVEN TWELVE SIXTY FOUR, SAS OF THE FBI OBSERVED BAYARD RUSTIN BOARD AIR INDIA FLIGHT NUMBER ONE ZERO EIGHT WHICH DEPARTED NYC EIGHT FIFTY SIX PM ENROUTE TO LONDON TO ARRIVE LONDON EIGHT ZERO FIVE LONDON TIME. HE APPEARED TO BE TRAVELING ALONE. HIS ACCOMODATIONS WERE ECONOMY. HE WAS WEARING GREY SUIT, WHITE SHIRT, BLACK SHOES, BLACK TOP COAT WITH CHESTERFIELD COLLAR, NO HAT.

LHM FOLDOWS...

END

CORR NY FILE 100-153735

WA MAKE THIS NUMBER 20 PLS

HFL

FBI WASH DC

REC- 55 100-442529-403

EX-103

14 NOV 13 1964

NOV 18 1964

RECORD TELETYPE UNIT
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Nov 12 11 26 PM '64

b6
b7C

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 404 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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ON 04-28-2015

Sec 22

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

November 6, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

[redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted] b6 b7C

A confidential source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past supplied the following information concerning a contact between Martin Luther King, Jr., and [redacted] on [redacted]

[redacted] said that now that the election is over they should think about what form "of struggle they should use," adding that he had been discussing it with "our friend." [redacted] said [redacted] had heard rumors from responsible Democratic people in New York that King may be offered an official role in the Administration. [redacted] told King that King should think about this and that King must translate his moral influence into political power. King replied that he would think about the matter, taking into consideration "the movement and my personal goal." [redacted] told King that King should think about what role "our friend" can play in this period, commenting that "our friend" had been helpful and has abided by the "decisions." [redacted] expressed the belief that "our friend" should be given some role inasmuch as "we're not in the same situation as we were with the Kennedy Administration." [redacted] referred to the fact that the Civil Rights Bill is now the law. King replied "Good, after the election it would be a new situation."

[redacted] is a [redacted] to King and in the [redacted] Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. According to confidential sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information

100-442529
1 - 100-106670 (King)
(12)

SECRET

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTLF
ON 4-25-01

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Tolson
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Rosen
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Gandy

NOV 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D DE LOACH
F B I
Nov 6 12 45 PM '64

(U)

Nov 6 10 11 AM '64

Nov 6 11 56 AM '64 RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

REC-D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE
Nov 6 2 13 PM '64

(U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

in the past King [redacted] refer to Stanley David Levison by the term "our friend" and [redacted] King and Levison. As of July, 1963, Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA. b6 b7C

This information is also being furnished to officials in the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" (U) sources utilized, such as NY 4099-S*, are highly sensitive ones pertaining to the racial situation. They are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could affect their security and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense. Information taken from New York teletype 11/5/64.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 406 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - S. F. Phillips

11/13/64

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS ATLANTA AND MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

REATRAD INSTANT DATE. HIGHLY DESIRABLE TRAVEL PLANS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PARTICULARLY WHERE HE WILL STAY [redacted] BE DETERMINED. IF NECESSARY CONDUCT EXTREMELY DISCREET FISUR TO PLACE KING IN HOTEL. ALSO DETERMINE PURPOSE OF TRIP. IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY BUREAU ALL DEVELOPMENTS. TAKE NO OTHER ACTION WITHOUT BUREAU AUTHORITY. SECURITY PARAMOUNT.

b6
b7C

SFP:JAD
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/22/89 BY Sp4 [illegible] conoc 193288

NOTE:

King is attempting to secure transportation for himself [redacted] Purpose of trip unknown and may be of such a nature which may be exploited by Bureau. Teletype being used because of urgent nature of matter.

REC-53 100-442529-407

EX-[illegible]
FBI [illegible]
SEC'D - [illegible]

16 NOV 16 1964

VIA TELETYPE
NOV 13 1964
9:44 PM WBS
ENCIPHERED

NOV 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Nov 13 4 53 PM '64

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

NR. 1470045
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY

COMINT UNIT
NOV 13 7 39 PM '64

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Evans

The Acting Attorney General

November 13, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Phillips

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Enclosed is a memorandum dated November 13, 1964, which contains information concerning plans being made by Martin Luther King, Jr., concerning King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to take place December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. These plans include a possible meeting between King and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of England to take place in London, England, December 6 or 7, 1964, and plans for honoring King in New York City upon his return from Norway.

This information is also being furnished to the [redacted] to the President, and other interested officials of the Government. b6 b7C

Enclosure

100-442529

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Doris Marshall (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SFP:pah
(16)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification (U)

100-442529
NOV 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

100-10670-521

79 NOV 17 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 11/10/64, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C," prepared by SFP:jad. Classified "~~Secret~~" (U) as the enclosure is so classified and also because information contained in this transmittal letter is from highly sensitive sources. The disclosure of this information could reveal the source's identity and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland 1-Liaison
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

November 12, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Confidential sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past have supplied the following information concerning plans being made by Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates concerning King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to take place December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway.

On November 3, 1964, Bayard Rustin contacted the secretary of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs, United Nations (UN). Rustin stated that he was speaking on behalf of Martin Luther King, Jr., and requested to see Bunche regarding the receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize by King.

Subsequently on November 3, 1964, Rustin conferred with Bunche and told him that upon King's return to New York City, after receiving the Nobel Prize, there is to be a welcoming affair at either a large dinner at a hotel or an activity at Carnegie Hall. Rustin told Bunche that King wanted to know whether Bunche would be prepared to be chairman of the welcoming committee which will include civil rights leaders and "a number of key liberals." Bunche said that he would be glad to be chairman, but that he would have to be informed as to the others who will be on the committee since there are some people with whom he will not work. Bunche told Rustin that he had sent a letter to King advising King that the Secretary General of the UN was hoping that King would visit the UN upon his return. Rustin told Bunche that he would personally meet with Bunche later and go over the details relative to King visiting the UN. Rustin also told Bunche that an invitation had been extended by the President of Brazil to have King visit Brazil on his way back to the United States. Rustin stated that he felt that this was not wise due to certain aspects of the regime in power in Brazil and inquired as to what Bunche's thoughts were on this matter. Bunche agreed that it was not a very good idea for King to visit Brazil at this time.

SFP:jad
(16)

100-106670
(1) - 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE.

100-442529

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On November 3, 1964, Rustin was in contact with Harry Wachtel concerning King's return to the United States from Norway. Rustin stated that King is considering making a speech at Carnegie Hall and selling tickets for the affair, the minimum price to be $100. Wachtel said that King has inquired about the possibility that President Lyndon B. Johnson might attend such an affair, but that the President would not give an answer until after the election. According to Wachtel, [redacted] has stated relative to the President's attendance "the answer is not no." [redacted] has indicated that if the President could not attend, the President would send the Vice President in his place. Rustin indicated that a cocktail party would be held before the Carnegie Hall address by King. b6 b7C

Rustin and Wachtel then discussed who might assist in the arrangements. Wachtel stated that [redacted] had handled the arrangements for a concert for "us" and had made [redacted] for "us." According to Wachtel [redacted] is interested in the King affair and has submitted a memorandum of ideas on the subject. Rustin and Wachtel agreed to meet with [redacted] to discuss the matter. Wachtel stated that he would send Rustin a copy of the memorandum by [redacted] and in reference thereto Wachtel said that he thought the plans in the memorandum were too ambitious for they included an address by King before Congress and a ticker tape parade.

Wachtel told Rustin that he is handling the details concerning King's trip to Norway and has spoken to the Norwegian Ambassador.

Rustin then informed Wachtel that King desires to have Dr. Bunche and [redacted] person to act as cochairmen of the affair welcoming King back to the United States, but that Bunche will not accept until he knows who the [redacted] person will be. Rustin indicated that he had considered having Senators Robert Kennedy and Jacob Javits as cochairmen so that there would be a nonpartisan element present. Rustin stated that after due consideration he thought it would probably be best to just have Bunche as chairman and have a subcommittee assisting him. Wachtel agreed with this idea. Rustin also informed Wachtel that King had been invited by the President of Brazil to visit that country, but that King

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

should tell the Brazilian President that while he would like to visit that country, he will be unable to do so on his return trip from Norway and would be unable to visit Brazil until after the beginning of the new year.

On November 7, 1964, Wachtel contacted Rustin concerning the plans for welcoming King back to the United States and Wachtel stated that he had spoken to the White House and "the Kennedy front" regarding this matter. Wachtel said that he has [redacted] of the Democratic National Committee "lined up." It is Wachtel's belief that President Johnson will come to New York City. Wachtel stated that he is waiting to hear from Senator Robert Kennedy in this matter as well. b6 b7C

Wachtel instructed Rustin to speak with Dr. Bunche and tell him that if the UN gave a luncheon for King, it would be better if held after King's return to the United States, but that the final decision is being left to the UN people. Wachtel suggested that if the UN affair was held before King's departure for Norway, December 4, 1964, would be a good date because it is just after the opening of the General Assembly at the UN and there will be many prominent people there. Wachtel noted the possibility of Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary, Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana, being at the UN. Wachtel asked "Can you imagine Brezhnev embracing Martin like Khrushchev did Castro?" Rustin replied in the affirmative.

Wachtel stated that no plans will be made for a ticker tape parade for King until an answer is received from President Johnson. According to Wachtel, [redacted] should be given something to do "even if it is just selling tickets." Rustin mentioned the possible use of an armory and stated it would be necessary to contact Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York who is vacationing in Spain. Wachtel indicated that this could be done later by telephone since there will be additional ideas for the Governor's participation. Summarizing, Wachtel mentioned that Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City could have the ticker tape parade; U Thant, Secretary General, UN, could have the dinner for King; and Governor Rockefeller could have the reception for King.

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On November 7, 1964, Rustin was in contact with King and mentioned that he is beginning the draft of the major speech which King is to deliver and that King can complete it. On November 7, 1964, Rustin also contacted Peggy Duff, a resident of London, England, who is Executive Director of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Rustin told her that King will be in London on December 6 and 7, 1964, and that Rustin wanted to know if Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of England, would be prepared to receive King. Duff indicated that she would check into this. Rustin said that it should not appear as though this was King's idea and that it was preferred that Wilson announce that he is inviting King to visit him. Rustin inquired of Duff as to whether there is a group of "peace-minded people" in London who would work to raise money for "our work in Mississippi." Duff replied in the affirmative and Rustin explained that the reason for raising funds is that "we" are some $2,000,000 "in the hole on the Mississippi business" and that there are about 17 churches which have to be rebuilt. Rustin suggested that arrangements might be made to have the London Embassy of some African nation have a reception for King while he is there.

On November 9, 1964, Rustin told an associate that he was departing for London on November 11, 1964, for the purpose of clarifying a confusion which has developed surrounding King's trip to Europe in December, 1964. The confusion arises from the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury desires to receive King, but has been opposed by certain elements since King is a Baptist. Rustin also indicated that while in London he is going to determine whether or not King will be able to meet with Prime Minister Wilson.

Bayard Rustin is a frequent advisor to King and is a former member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Harry Wachtel, also a frequent advisor to King, is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Conference is headed by King. On March 5, 1944, a source of this Bureau advised

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

that Wachtel's name was on a list of names, significance not known, maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, New York. The same source also advised on March 5, 1944, that the name of [redacted] was maintained on a list of names of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] was a member of the Communist Party, USA during the period [redacted] b6 b7C

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) as much of the information is from NY 4212-S*, a highly sensitive source, relating to the racial situation. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could endanger the source's security and possibly do injury to the defense interests of the nation.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)

SAC, Little Rock (100-3564) 11/16/64

1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

RelRrep SA [redacted] 10/29/64. b6 b7C

It is noted that rerep is not classified although it would appear, from the sources concealed by T symbols, that it should have been classified. Reconsider this matter and advise.

Paragraph one, page two contains information furnished by [redacted] to Special Agents. [redacted] b6 b7C b7D Following this information it is reported, by way of characterization, that [redacted] It was also reported that [redacted] On cover page B it is noted that the [redacted] as furnished by [redacted] as set out in the characterizing information.

The foregoing raises a most serious question of identity. [redacted] it is of course pertinent. On the other hand, [redacted] This is a matter which must be resolved between your Office and the New York Office after which a judgement should be made as to what, if any, information should be reported.

Expeditiously resolve the matters discussed above and advise the Bureau as to corrective action necessary. Expedite, as dissemination of rerep is being held in abeyance.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York (100-153735)

REC-53 100-442529-408

MAILED 25
NOV 16 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-111

19 NOV 16 1964

SFP:jad
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 11 1964

TELETYPE

REC 53

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1203 AM URGENT 11-11-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -1- /100-442529/ /157-6-34/ --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ /157-892/ 1P

b6
b7C
b7D

CIRM. POWDEM.

ON [redacted] LAST [redacted] ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

INFORMANT STATED [redacted]

ADVISED OF INFO. [redacted]

b6
b7C

END

WA HFL

FBI WASH DC

REC-53 100-442529-409

EX-112

XEROX

NOV 16 1964

11 NOV 16 1964

0 NOV 24 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT

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Nov 11 12 07 AM '64

Nov 11 6 54 AM '64

DEC-09

1 - S. F. Phillips

11/16/64

Airtel

To: SACs, Cincinnati (100-14539)
Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel 11/9/64, copy to Cincinnati, above caption as well as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr.

Enclosed with reairtel was a letterhead memorandum of same date concerning King. It was reported that apparently some arrangements had been made for the purpose of having King in Dayton, Ohio, 11/22/64 for a fund-raising rally. The [redacted] individual apparently concerned [redacted] was identified as [redacted] According to the information reported King learned that some picketing was to take place at this rally which would be [redacted] and as a result King has now shown a reluctance to appear in Dayton for the affair. He gave as a reason a claim that he had a conflicting engagement on the same day in Connecticut. [redacted] it was indicated that [redacted] needs help to which King indicated that this may be so [redacted] with King and in his efforts to urge King [redacted]

b6
b7C

Cincinnati is instructed to discreetly determine the identity of [redacted] involved, [redacted] the specific nature of the rally involved, the facts concerning a possible picketing [redacted] and any other information of pertinence concerning this matter.

Atlanta should be alert to the receipt of any additional information in this matter. Both offices should keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(6)

REC-53 100-442529-410

MAILED 8
NOV 16 1964
COMM-FBI

19 NOV 16 1964

NOV 18 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

FBI

Date: 11/10/64

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class 10b5 2/10/65 DATE

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Classified by 3426 Byg/lgw
Declassify on: OADR 1-25-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) b6 b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Released CLASSIFICATION DATE 9-27-77

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/DG/SK
ON 10-13-88

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (Dufour) 91-0802 [redacted]

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re New York teletypes dated 11/9-10/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

Classified by SP4ELW/KCA
Declassify on: OADR #253760

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*, a source [redacted] b7E

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 12-12-79

Here follows a list of names of individuals who have been characterized in the letterhead memorandum: (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1217 pg
REASON-FCIM II, 1, 2, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW BY 11/10/84

6 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-437828) (HARRY WACHTEL)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
3 - Jackson (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (COFO)
[redacted] b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
[redacted]
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - New York (157-1167) (COFO) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 411

REC-24 100-442529-411 b7E NOV 11 1964

JMK:gmd
(19)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT; ISD, CRD, [redacted] State
DATE FORW: 11/13/64
HOW FORW: S.F.C.S. Sent M Per

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11-30-77

CONFIDENTIAL

cc - Wick

[illegible]
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 11 6 12 PM '64

NOV 16 1964

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-789	HSC	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL ✓	DATE 9/18/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT; SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

NY 2359-S*; NY 4212-S*

[redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C

2. NY 1190-S*

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

1. [redacted]
2.
3.

~~"Secret"~~ This letterhead memorandum has been classified because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 04-28-2015

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, New York
November 10, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

Classified by 8080/Lee
Declassify on: OADR 1-2585
#245118

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class/Lee DATE 2/10/85

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 2-22-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

#253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/21/87 BY SP4EGW/KCA

On November 7, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Harry Wachtel contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. Wachtel mentioned that he arranged with the approval of Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC), for the man who ran the affair for Eleanor Roosevelt to run this affair (the affair at which Martin Luther King, Jr., will be honored upon his return from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, in December, 1964). Wachtel also mentioned that King was quite pleased in getting [redacted] to handle this matter. Continuing, Wachtel remarked that this man [redacted] will be in charge but will be [redacted] Wachtel made the comment that it will be worth it to have a professional in charge. Wachtel stated that he had contacted the White House and "the Kennedy front" on this. Wachtel suggested that he and Rustin meet with [redacted] in order to discuss the matter. (U)

b6
b7C

Wachtel stated that he has [redacted] of the Democratic National Committee) "lined up", and believes the President will come, and Wachtel stated that he is still waiting to hear from Kennedy (Senator-elect Robert Kennedy of New York) on whether he plans to attend the affair. (U)

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 6080
Exempt [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~ 11-30-11 ledles
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-22-77 CD/sr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XEROX
NOV 17 1964

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-411

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 12-27-84

12/7/79 DATE OF REVIEW 11/14/84

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Wachtel instructed Rustin to speak with Ralph Bunche (of the United Nations) and tell him that the United Nations luncheon for King would be better after King returns, but he told Rustin to leave the final decision to them. Wachtel said that December 4th would be better than the 17th because it is just after the opening of the General Assembly and that there will be more prominent people there. Wachtel suggested the possibility that Nkrumah (of Ghana) and Brezhnev will be there and that it might become a "real head of state deal". Wachtel asked, "Can you imagine Brezhnev embracing Martin like Khrushchev did Castro?" Rustin replied in the affirmative. (4)

Rustin remarked that it might be necessary for him to make several calls to London, and he inquired of Wachtel how to pay for them. Wachtel stated that they should have an SCLC credit card for such things. Wachtel stated that he does not mind working for the SCLC "on the cuff but that the out of pocket expenses are killing" him. Wachtel instructed Rustin to speak with King or [redacted] of Martin Luther King, Jr.) about it. (4) b6 b7C

Rustin inquired about going to Oslo (with King), and Wachtel suggested Rustin do as he had done. Wachtel stated that he told King that he has "my resignation in your pocket" as far as going is concerned, and Wachtel further stated he would not feel bad if King thought his (Wachtel's) presence might cause King some embarrassment and cause King to accept the resignation. Wachtel said he told King that King and Bunche could go on one plane and the rest of the party could travel on a different plane. Wachtel also mentioned if volunteers (to go on the trip) are wanted [redacted] want to go. (4)

Wachtel stated that [redacted] and [redacted] will have suggestions and proposals which will be submitted for "our" approval. Wachtel stated that no plans will be made for a ticker tape parade (for King) until the answer is received from the President. According to Wachtel, [redacted] should be given something to do even if it is just selling tickets. (4)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Rustin made mention of using an armory (in New York City in connection with King's return), and he stated that it would be necessary to contact the Governor (Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York) who is vacationing in Spain. Wachtel indicated that this could be done later since there will be more ideas for the Governor's participation. Wachtel mentioned that the Mayor (Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City) will have the ticker tape parade, U. Thant (Secretary-General of the United Nations) can have the dinner, and the Governor can have the reception for King. (4) N.Y.

Rustin contacted [redacted] on November 7, 1964, and mentioned that Wachtel had gotten [redacted] to help out with the affair (for King). [redacted] stated that he did not remember [redacted] except from the [redacted] and that was all he knew about him. Rustin stated that [redacted] was the same person, and Rustin suggested that [redacted] could do some of the leg work but "they" do not want him out in front. Rustin made it known that they were not certain about the President's attendance at the affair, and both agreed that the success of the affair depends on the President's attendance. (4)

b6
b7C

Bayard Rustin contacted Martin Luther King, Jr., on November 7, 1964, and Rustin brought up the question of whom King will have with him on the trip (to Oslo). Rustin suggested that King and two or three others go on the plane and the rest of the group follow. King agreed and stated he felt six could go with him and this would be a reasonable group. Rustin stated it was necessary to send a cable to Governor Rockefeller in Madrid, Spain, in order to obtain permission to use the armory for the meeting; King gave permission to do this. Rustin mentioned he is beginning the draft of the major speech which King will deliver and King can finish it. (4)

The source advised that on November 7, 1964, Rustin was in contact with Peggy Duff of London, England, Executive Director of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. He informed her that Martin Luther King would be in London, (4)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

on December 6 and 7, 1964, and inquired of Duff as to whether Prime Minister Wilson would be prepared to receive King on either of these dates. Duff said she would check into that. Rustin said it should not appear as though it was King's idea, and said it was preferred that Prime Minister Wilson announce he was inviting King to visit him. X(4)

Rustin inquired if there was a group of peace minded people in London who would work to raise money for "our" work in Mississippi, to which she replied in the affirmative. He explained that the reason for the fund raising was that "we" are some two million dollars in the hole in Mississippi business and there are about seventeen churches which have to be rebuilt. X(4)

In conclusion, Rustin suggested that Duff might make arrangements to have the London Embassy of some African Nation have a reception for King while he is in London. X(4)

The same confidential source advised on November 9, 1964, that Bayard Rustin and [redacted] were in conference during [redacted] that date. Their contact, the source said, was in regard to Rustin making a trip to London on Wednesday, November 11, 1964, for the purpose of clarifying some confusion existing over the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury desired to meet with King but due to King's affiliation with the Baptist Church, there was opposition to his receiving King. X(4) b6 b7C

Furthermore, Rustin said his trip would also be for the purpose of ascertaining if King could meet with Prime Minister Wilson while in London. X(4)

Rustin told [redacted] that he would [redacted] and would charge it to the SCLC account. X(4)

b6
b7C

[redacted] Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y.

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court St., Brooklyn, New York. (X)(U)

b6
b7C

Regarding [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that [redacted] name and address were on a list of names of [redacted] Communist Party. (X)(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U) b7D

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in May, 1950, that [redacted] was one of those persons [redacted] knew to be a concealed Communist. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

On June 29, 1950, the same confidential source advised that [redacted] knew [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party (CP). (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

On May 28, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] knew [redacted] as a member of the CP [redacted] The source stated that [redacted] had been one of the most important persons in the CP and [redacted] with William Z. Foster (who was Chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) [redacted]. The source further advised [redacted] attended [redacted] meetings of the CP, at which [redacted] was present, as well as [redacted] meetings run by the CP. In respect to [redacted] knowledge of the CP nature of these meetings, the source stated that there is no question but [redacted] was cognizant at the time [redacted] meetings of the CP. The source stated [redacted] observed [redacted] at a meeting called by the [redacted] CP, and observed [redacted] at a meeting [redacted] of the CP, held following the 1944 convention, at which time [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

On May 25, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in the [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted] was looked upon by the CP as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to [redacted] (W)

b6
b7C

[redacted] is the [redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew [redacted] to be a member of [redacted]

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

FBI

Date: 11/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64 at Little Rock; and Bulet to Little Rock dated 11/16/64 with copy to New York. b6 b7C

Review of material contained in referenced report indicates report should be classified ~~confidential~~; (U) accordingly, Little Rock copies have been changed. Bureau and New York are requested to classify their copies of this report ~~"Confidential - GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification."~~ (U) (U)

Justification for this classification is as follows:

"This report is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) inasmuch as it contains information furnished by [redacted] and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could [redacted] be inimical to the national defense of the United States." b7D

The above statement should be added to the Administrative Pages of referenced report.

Concerning the identity of [redacted] there is no information in the [redacted] which would assist in identifying [redacted] b6 b7C

CC 100-81213

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jew
(7)

REC-55 100-442529-412

NOV 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 9 1964

LR 100-3564

New York is requested through established sources to expeditiously attempt to resolve identity in this matter and promptly advise Little Rock and the Bureau so appropriate changes can be made in referenced report.

RA

REC-6 100-442529-413

November 17, 1964

[redacted]
Oregon

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter of November 9th has been received.

In response to your request, I am enclosing a copy of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations and starting on page 40 you will find a discussion regarding the communist interest in Negro activities. Enclosed also is other material I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

NOV 17 2 45 PM '64

Enclosures (5)
1965 Appropriation Testimony
Riots Report of 9-18-64
Statement on Communism, 7-15-62.
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
What Young People Should Know About Communism

SAW:alb (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

Nov 17 3 27 PM '64

[redacted]
Oregon

November 9, 1964

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

°C IRM

Dear Sir:

Do you have any information concerning any Communist influence in the "civil rights" movement. I am a high school student who is doing a project on this matter and I would appreciate any material you could send me. I shall be grateful to you for the help.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-6 100-442529-413

EX-114

11 NOV 18 1964

ack 11-17-64
sent/files/alb
mail

CORRESPONDENCE

RECD-OFF - 4 TWURS
FBI
Nov 13 10 11 AM '64

DEC 13 1964

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - T. P. Rosack

SAC, New York (100-153735)

11/18/64

1 - W. G. Shaw
1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBAairtel 11/10/64, copies to recipients instant communication, "CPUSA, Organization, IS - C" which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date captioned "CPUSA, National Negro Commission Meeting."

It was reported that at a 11/7/64 meeting of the Party's National Negro Commission, Claude Lightfoot made reference to a forthcoming national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., during January, 1965. Lightfoot told the meeting that Party members should attend this conference and he directed certain Party functionaries concerning the numbers of Party people who should go to the conference from Maryland; the southern part of the U. S.; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; and Boston, Massachusetts.

b7D

The foregoing report is similar to one previously received by the Bureau on 10/21/64 from [redacted] source who advised that on 10/20/64 Lightfoot met with Henry Winston and two other Party members in Chicago. They discussed the Party's participation in the forthcoming conference. This information was furnished to Chicago, New York and WFO by Bulet 11/5/64 "CIRM.

Recipients should make every possible effort to identify all Party people who intend to attend the conference scheduled for Washington, D. C., in January, 1965, and determine the roles they plan to play. Consideration should be given to the [redacted] so that the necessary coverage may be effected concerning Party's attempts at influencing the conference. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

b7E

2 - Baltimore (100-23443)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)
2 - WFO (100-43710)

1 - 100-3-69 (CPUSA - Org)

SFP:jad (20)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 11
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-58 100-442527-414

19 NOV 17 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-69-1027

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

FBI

Date: 11/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) (100-27132)

CIRM
IS-C

BAYARD RUSTIN
SM-C

Enclosed for the info of the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM concerning a speech given on 11/6/64, by BAYARD RUSTIN at the CV City Club.

The source used to characterize RUSTIN is NY 2359-S*.

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains info from a confidential source of continuing value, the disclosure of which could compromise [redacted] future effectiveness. b7E

1cc Enclosure to AG

6 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
3 - Cleveland
REK/mtc
(9)

Cleveland file 1 with copy

9 ENCLOSURE

100-442529 6 McM 415

25 NOV 11 1964

REC- 110

Copy to Mr. Marshall
by routing slip for DDI, OSI, ACSI
☒ info ☐ action
date 11/12/64
by NDH/cmf

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

Nov 16 3 10 PM '64

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D
COM INTELL DIV.

Nov 11 2 31 PM '64

NOV 17 1964

7 1964

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

Nov 16 3 52 PM '64

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN

"The Cleveland Plain Dealer", a local daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland area, in its issue of November 3, 1964, advised that "BAYARD RUSTIN, civil rights leader, who directed last February's school boycott in New York City, will speak Friday at the City Club of Cleveland."

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 11, 1957, page one, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Registers League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA), held February 9-12, 1957, in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised [redacted] b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-415

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 24 1970

RE: BAYARD RUSTIN ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary of the CPUSA, remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly - openly." b7D

[redacted] advised on November 9, 1964, [redacted] the City Club Forum at which BAYARD RUSTIN spoke, and that RUSTIN presented his views in a fair manner, stating that all the Negroes wanted was equality of opportunity and protection under the law. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] in response to a question of what he thought of the Black Muslims, RUSTIN commented that the Black Muslims have given up all hope of the Negro bettering himself; that the Black Muslims are the lowest segment of the Negro community; that MALCOLM X's claim to being able to rehabilitate prostitutes, narcotic addicts, and drunks is a hoax on the Negro people. [redacted] advised that RUSTIN was also asked about the activity of Communists in the civil rights movement, and he replied that Communists have no place in the civil rights movement; that they are very sharp and must be watched at all times.

[redacted] advised that RUSTIN was well received at the City Club and was given an ovation at the conclusion of his talk. [redacted] stated that the account of his talk, as set forth in the "Cleveland Press" is factual and accurate.

"The Cleveland Press", daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland area, in its issue of November 6, 1964, summarized BAYARD's talk before the City Club as follows:

> "If the Negro's drive for equal rights falls short, social disorder that will make last summer's street violence 'seem mild' was predicted today by BAYARD RUSTIN.
>
> " 'I don't want this to sound like a threat because it isn't,' the civil rights leader told the City Club Forum. 'It's just a plain statement of fact.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

" 'We've got to move along on social progress for the benefit of whites as well as Negroes. Seventy per cent of the poor in America are white. We've all got to be made to feel that we are part of the democratic process, part of America.'

"RUSTIN, an assistant to Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. and deputy director of the civil rights march on Washington, deplored the fact that Negro demonstrations had made Negroes seem, in the eyes of some whites, to be advocates of violence.

" 'Scratch a Negro and you'll find a truly loving person,' RUSTIN declared. 'No other group would have put up with as much as the Negro has put up with in this country.'

"In an interview before his speech, RUSTIN said:

" 'We'll be returning to the streets in ever greater numbers now that the election is over. This time, however, we must broaden the participation to include many more whites, and we must concentrate on economic measures and not so much on public acccomodations.

" 'The right to use accommodations doesn't mean anything for the Negro if he doesn't have the money to use them.

" "If President JOHNSON is really interested in creating the Great Society he speaks of, then he should welcome the Negro's return to the streets.

" 'If there had been no Negro demonstrations for jobs, there would be no war on poverty by the JOHNSON Administration.

" 'If there had been no Negro demands for school integration, there would have been no great debate on establishing 20th Century education in this country to supplant the 19th Century system we have.

" 'If there had been no Negroes in motion, there would have been no ecumenical religious movement concerned with social issues.

" 'The Negro alone has been the catalyst in advancing social progress.' "

Cleveland radio station WGAR, at 1 PM on Saturday, November 7, 1964, broadcast RUSTIN's talk before the Cleveland City Club.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Boston (100-35427) 11/18/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Clrm

Rerep of Special Agent Kenneth P. West dated 10/30/64 at Boston in captioned matter.

Dissemination of rerep is being held up by Bureau for following reasons:

(1) Page 12, paragraph 3 describes activity which took place on 2/9/64. BS T-1 is shown as furnishing this information on 2/4/64. Advise what corrections necessary.

(2) Last paragraph, page 17 and first paragraph, page 18 contain a characterization of Henry Winston dating back to 1950. Since Winston is Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), it is obvious that a more current characterization is available. As an investigative aid in preparing reports in this and similar matters, you should refer to CPUSA quarterly reports submitted by New York, a copy of which is furnished your office. National Officers of the CPUSA are described in these reports. Submit amended pages.

The following items should be corrected in your copies of report; Bureau copies have been corrected:

REC- 110 100-442529- 416

(1) Cover page A--Change Investigative period to 9/17 - 10/25/64.

b6
b7C

NOV 17 1964

(2) Page 5, second from last paragraph, characterization of [redacted] Change period at end to comma and add words, [redacted] CPUSA."

(3) Page 13, paragraph 1, line 3, second word should be important.

Since dissemination being held in abeyance, expedite items requested.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RCP:pah
(6)

MAILED 19
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

NOV 20 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 417 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

ED-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND

RE: CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Cleveland file 100-27056

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
SM - C
Bureau file 100-106670
Cleveland file 157-293

Re Cleveland airtel, 10/23/64, and 0-1 Form, dated 11/9/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The source referred to is [redacted] source, whose identity is being protected upon request. b6 b7C b7D

ENCLOSURE

REC 4

5 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 157-400 MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1 - 100-6670-A CIRM)
2 - Cleveland

100-442529-418

20 NOV 14 1964

RSB/drm
(9)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
~~DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-16-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [redacted]

[INT. SEC.]

C C- Wick

1-cc&1-cc LHM Room 208 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 NOV 24 1964

100-106670-1 ENCL FILED IN 100-106670 — COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NOV 18 1964

Nov 14 3 23 PM '64

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
November 13, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

On November 12, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. arrived at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, at approximately noon on October 22, 1964. He addressed the student body shortly after his arrival, had luncheon with the college faculty, held a press conference, and then a forum for students and left Oberlin at approximately 4:30 PM on October 22, 1964 for Cleveland, Ohio. The source stated there were no incidents or demonstrations during Reverend KING's stay in Oberlin.

An article in the "Oberlin Review", Oberlin College student newspaper, issue of October 23, 1964, reflected that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. in his appearance at Oberlin on October 22, 1964, elaborated on his opposition to the Republican Presidential nominee, Senator BARRY GOLDWATER. The article quoted Reverend KING as stating, "GOLDWATER is not a racist himself, but his ideas unfortunately support those who are."

The article reflected that Reverend KING emphasized the long road ahead in achieving full rights for Negroes. He condemned the riots in Northern cities last summer and stated they were not connected with theorganized movement for Negro rights.

Commenting on specific actions in the Negro quest for equality, Dr. KING praised the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party as "one of the most creative ideas which has come out of the movement." He expressed admiration of the courage of students who go into the South to participate in such projects.

The article further reflected that when asked whether he prefers preferential treatment for Negroes, KING said, "I wouldn't like to see Negroes putting white men out of their

ENCLOSURE

100-442529—418

"jobs, but after 300 years of segregation, we need special programs to help us close the cultural lag."

Neither the article nor the source furnished any information concerning the identities of persons who accompanied Reverend KING on his trip to Oberlin.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: NOV 16 1964

Transmit the following in SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

CIRM

ReBureau letter 11/10/64 entitled "CIRM" to WFO, NY, and CG. ReNY airtels 9/10/64 and 9/23/64; WFO airtel 9/28/64 and CG airtel 10/21/64, captioned "CIRM". Re Baltimore airtel 11/10/64 entitled "CP, USA ORGANIZATION, IS-C CINAL."

Above references all pertain to a State of the Race Conference, called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH of the Negro American Labor Council, originally scheduled to be held in October, 1964, at Howard University in Washington, D.C. It was subsequently postponed until after the election and then until 12/11-13/64, still at Howard University.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
4 - New York (100-153753) (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-100-80641) (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
(1-100-139834) (COMINFIL, NALC)
(1-100-STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE NYC, JAN. 1964)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-12464) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1) (RM)
4 - WFO
(1-61-49H) (CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
(1-100-) (COMINFIL NALC)
(1-100-43854) (STATE OF THE RACE CONFERENCE, HOWARD UNIVERSITY, DEC. 11-13, 1964)

REC 4

100-442529-419

CEG:meh
(17)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 11-17-64
HOW FORW: 1 Env. R.S.
BY: Hand Mess. S.F. Files
CC to [illegible] 1-XEROX AIRTEL
2-XEROX [illegible] Rm 808 RB.

AIRTEL

21 NOV 16 1964

Approved: 3998 Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

64 NOV 23 1964
C C - WFO

Photo encl (copies)

CC TO: State (2)
REQ. REC'D. 11/24
JAN 14 1965
ANS. BY:

Nov 16 3 46 PM '64

NOV 18 1964

b6
b7C

WFO 100-43710

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM reflecting that this conference has apparently been moved to NYC in January, 1964. Copies of the LHM are also being furnished to NY, BA, CG, DE, and BS since they have been furnished information about the conference.

WFO is closing it's case on the State of the Race Conference at Howard University.

NY should follow the scheduled NY conference and keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and insure development of information revealing any communist efforts aimed at the conference.

WFO will follow the National Urban League meeting in Washington, D.C., DEC 9-11,1964 through established sources and advise the Bureau and interested offices of pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
November 16, 1964

"STATE OF THE RACE" MEETING
NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY, 1965

"The Evening Star" a Washington, D.C. newspaper, Monday, November 9, 1964, Page C-20, contained an article captioned "Negro Spokesmen Planning Talks on '65 Rights Activities," the article stated:

"Leading Negro spokesmen are planning a 'State of the Race' meeting in New York City sometime in January.

U.S.A.

"Walter E. Fauntroy, pastor of the District's New Bethel Baptist Church and director of the Washington office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said the meeting has been called by A. Philip Randolph, director of the March on Washington.

D.C.

" 'The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss what future activities will engage the civil rights organizations and what new directions the movement will take,' Fauntroy said.

"An earlier meeting of civil rights organizations is scheduled for Dec. 9-11 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The National Urban League has invited representatives of 300 organizations here to plan a far-reaching drive to improve the Negro's position in the American economy.

"Urban League staffers and government officials are scheduled to explain how the antipoverty program and the Civil Rights Act can be used to wipe out poverty and racial discrimination.

"Fauntroy, who has just returned to Washington from a month-long assignment of directing SCLC's get-out-the-vote program in northern and western

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-419

states, said the civil rights group will focus its efforts on political action and economic advancement.

" 'Demonstrations will continue where it is necessary to dramatize failures to implement the Civil Rights Act and where the right to vote is still denied Negroes,' Fauntroy said.

"Fauntroy coordinated the appearances of Dr. Martin Luther King, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1964 and head of SCLC, in six metropolitan centers during the final week of the presidential campaign.

"King's appearances in the Negro areas of Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinati, Los Angeles, Detroit and Chicago, Fauntroy said, helped deliver the Negro vote to President Lyndon Johnson. The crowds which greeted King on his 'people to people' tour ranged from an estimated 10,000 in Baltimore to about 5,000 in Cincinati, he said. King made at least 15 street-corner speeches in each city.

"Fauntroy said the tour convinced him that Negroes are becoming more aware of the significance of their vote. This, he added, means that Negroes will shelve the 'politics of disorder' tactic to achieve their goals."

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 420 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SENT BY TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 12 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

11-43 PM URGENT 11-12-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -19- 100-442529-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM, IS- C.

b6
b7C

NY 4212-S*

ON ELEVEN TWELVE SIXTY FOUR, NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO- S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT BAYARD RUSTIN WAS IN CONTACT SAME DATE WITH TOM KAHN, FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE OF RUSTIN. HE /RUSTIN/ ADVISED THAT HE FINALLY GOT HIS PASSPORT WHICH WAS HELD UP ALL DAY. HE SAID THAT HE GOT THE WHITE HOUSE, THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTTTE [redacted] /NOT FUTHER IDENTIFIED/ WORKING ONT IT. HE ADVISED [redacted] FOUND OUT THAT IT WAS BEING HELD BUP BECAUSE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. KAHN ASKED IF THEY WERE INVESTIGATING RUSTIN AND RUSTIN ADVISED THAT THEY APPARENTLY WERE BECAUSE OF THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON., WHICH HE SPONSORED. RUSTIN SIAD THAT HE WOULD JUST LOVE TO BE INVESTIGATED. RUSTIN THEN ADVISED THAT HE HAD TO GET DRESSED RIGHT AWAY. HE SAID ALSO THAT HE WANTED TO GET IT CLEARED UP BECAUSE OF THE OTHER TRIP TO OSLO WITH KING. HE THEN STATED [redacted] /NOT FUTHER IDENTIFIED/ REALLY [redacted] FOR HIM TO [redacted] KAHN ASKED WHAT TIME RUSTIN WAS LEAVING AND RUSTIN SAID THAT HE WAS LEAVING ON AN EIGHT O-CLOCK PLANE.

REC 4 100-442529-421

EX-114

LHM FOLLOWS.....

END AND PLS HOLD.....

CORR ~~L1 W1 ASTERISK L1 W1 SAID~~

61 NOV 24 1964

NOV 19 1964

On 11/13/64 O. H. Bartlett learned following from [redacted] When Rustin applied for passport in NYC it was not immediately given as NY desired to first check with Passport Headquarters in D. C. Pressure to approve passport was exerted on Passport Office by the Office of the Secretary of State which had been contacted [redacted] knew of no congressional investigation pending which has any bearing on this matter [redacted] may be [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NOV 13 7 09 AM '64
FBI

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 422 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 123 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class. 12/6/64
DATE 2/10/65

F B I

DATE: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

REC 4

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Classified by SP4 RSW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/PG/SK
ON 10-14-88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Revised
DATE 12-22-77

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were:

NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)

REC 4 100-442529-424

20 NOV 14 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; State
JMK:kpm DEPT: ISD, CRD
(11) DATE FORW: 11-17-64
HOW FORW:
BY:

1-cc+1-Xerox Rm 608 R.B.

cc- Wick

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent W Per

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

60 NOV 24 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Info. re Pres. protection furnished SWH.

NOV 18 1964

(RCVD)
COM INTELL DIV.

NOV 14 3 25 PM '64

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b6 b7C

A review of these files failed to furnish sufficient information of a subversive nature to characterize [redacted] in this letterhead.

(S) [redacted] (U) was the source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. (S) (U) b7D

The source who furnished the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be used.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-06-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~[redacted]~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class/Decl DATE 2/10/85

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 13, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Bureau 100-442529

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (U) AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class. DATE 2-22-78 Bopc

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 11, 1964, that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington, D.C.) was in contact on that date with an unidentified woman. During their contact, Rustin was asked why he was not in London, England. He replied that he had planned to go to London on that date, but said he had waited too long to apply for his passport, and due to the holiday (Veterans Day), it was not processed. He said the passport office was closed [redacted] but nothing could be done since the Washington Passport Office was closed. He said he had tickets (airline) for tomorrow (November 12, 1964) and planned to go then. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/21/87 BY 584EUW/KFA

The source said Rustin also conferred with Peggy Duff of London, England (Executive Director of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament) on November 11, 1964. He informed her that he had trouble with his passport because of the holiday, therefore, would arrive in London on Friday, November 13, 1964, rather than on Thursday. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (U) AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassified per DATE 3-14-11 16-D/pc

SECRET

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date/Event Declassification Indefinite
11-30-82 LEDE 5
DECLASSIFIED BY 24578 per request
ON 24578
XEROX NOV 19 1964
DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted] 5/21/87
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6080 REASON FOR 1-8.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 11/13/84
100-442529-424

Duff, according to the source, said there was nothing new on the Archbishop of Canterbury matter. Rustin asked if she thought he could take care of all the matters on Friday so that he would be able to return to New York on Friday night. Duff said she thought he could accomplish everything in one day. (U)

On November 9, 1964, the same source advised that Bayard Rustin and [redacted] were in contact [redacted] during which time they discussed the fact that confusion had arisen in London over Martin Luther King's trip to London in December, 1964. The confusion, according to the source, arose over the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury desired to receive King, but due to King's affiliation with the Baptist Church, there was opposition to him greeting King. (U)

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U.S.A.

It was agreed during their conference that Rustin would go to London on Wednesday, November 11, 1964, to try to clarify the confusion. (U)

[redacted]

The same confidential source advised on November 11, 1964, that Rustin was in contact [redacted] with [redacted] Rustin mentioned having met Ralph (believed to be Dr. Ralph Bunche) at a reception several nights ago, and that Ralph told him that he would like to have a big affair for Martin Luther King as a consequence of having won the Nobel Peace Prize. In that regard, Rustin said Ralph told him that he would wait until he heard more from him (Rustin) as to the type affair they should have... Rustin said he had not called him (Ralph) because there was a possibility that President Johnson might come to New York to attend an affair on King's return from receiving the prize. (U)

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DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

Rustin said that King had agreed on November 10, 1964, to meet with United Nations Secretary U. Thant before leaving for Europe on December 5, 1964. (U)

With regard to King's trip to Europe to receive the Nobel Prize, Rustin told [redacted] that he (King) would probably meet with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Prime Minister Wilson while in London. Rustin asked [redacted] if he did not think that "our people" (United States Embassy) in London should do something (apparently alluding to King's visit there). [redacted] replied in the affirmative, adding, however, that "we have a stuffy Ambassador there by the name of Bruce, but it may be possible". (U)

b6
b7C

On November 11, 1964, the source advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact with Dr. Ralph Bunche on that date. Rustin related that he was in touch with Martin Luther King on November 10, 1964, during which time King said he would accept United Nations Secretary U. Thant's invitation to dinner on December 4, 1964. (U)

Bunche told Rustin that he would also like to hold a dinner party in King's honor. The party, Bunche said, would be composed of about eighteen to twenty people and would be held at his home on the evening of December 3, 1964. (U)

According to the same source, on [redacted] Rustin was in touch with [redacted] during which time Rustin relayed to [redacted] that King's presence was desired at a dinner by Secretary U. Thant on December 4, 1964, and at a dinner by Dr. Ralph Bunche on December 3, 1964. According to [redacted] King will be present at both dinners. (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

SECRET (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

SECRET (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/16/64

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re report of SA KENNETH P. WEST, dated 10/30/64 at Boston concerning the captioned matter.

A copy of reference report is enclosed herewith for the information of the Albany Office since the state of Vermont, which is covered by that office, is within the territorial boundaries of the Communist Party, USA, New England District.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Albany (100-19249) (encl. 1) (Info.) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)
KPW/mab
(5)

REC-7 100-442529-425

EX-103

11-20
2 NOV 17 1964

CC-808RPB

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

61 NOV 23 1964

RECD
DSM INTELL DIV.
NOV 18 1 13 PM '66

SAC, New Orleans (100-17122) 11/19/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ReNOrep Special Agent Ernest C. Wall, Jr., 10/30/64.

The following observations are being brought to your attention concerning rerep for corrective action as indicated and for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned matter.

b7D

Rerep was classified "Secret" because it contained information from [redacted] Insure that future reports, if classified "Secret," fully justify such classification if based upon this particular informant.

b6
b7C

The copy designated for New York, Origin, did not indicate that it was sent by registered mail. It is assumed that it was so sent and that the "RM" was inadvertently left off cover page A. It is being added to Bureau copies; do likewise for your copies. On pages two and four there are set out certain subheadings with the statement "No information developed." In the future do not list subheadings with such a statement. Refer to Bulet 8/28/64 to Albany, copies to all offices, page five, item number nine. The statement "No information developed" should be used only when appropriate for main headings covered by Roman numerals. Characterizations of individuals were not set out in indented paragraphs as required. Examples are characterizations of Hosea Hudson on page three and of Hunter Pitts O'Dell on page eight.

O'Dell's last name is misspelled on pages eight and nine. The correct spelling is O'Dell. Correct your copies. Page nine, paragraph three, line two -- [redacted] is misspelled. Correct your copies. Page eleven has a reference to "The Worker." However, this publication is not characterized. Add to page eleven of your copies the appropriate characterization. Page 13, first full paragraph, line five -- [redacted] is misspelled. Correct your copies. Rerep fails to contain statements in the Details to the effect that characterizations of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., [redacted] are contained in the Appendix.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order
2 - New York (100-153735)

REC-1 100-442529-426

SFP:gem (7)

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

MAILED 8
NOV 13 1964
COMM-FBI

19 NOV 19 1964

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

In further reference to the Appendix it is noted that the copies received at the Bureau were assembled in the following manner. The last page of the report was indicated as page 18*. Following page 18* was the reliability memorandum. Following the latter [redacted] Appendix pages concerning [redacted] the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. Assembly of report is being changed [redacted] and that concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is 20*. The reliability memorandum will, of course, be placed after page 20*.

Information is reported on page ten, paragraphs two and three, that according to T-1, a discussion took place [redacted] and the question was asked if Reverend Martin Luther King had ever been a Party member. [redacted] to get an answer to this question from O'Dell. The informant later reported that [redacted] had not made any contact with O'Dell in this regard and the informant doubted whether [redacted] would ever actually contact O'Dell regarding King's possible former Party membership. The information in these two paragraphs does not, itself, appear to be worthy of reporting, although it is recognized that if the inquiry were ever made of O'Dell and some response obtained, it would then be significant enough to report. The Bureau is, therefore, retyping page ten to delete paragraphs two and three. Correct your copies.

b6
b7C
b7D

New York should also make the indicated corrections to its copies of rerep. SAC, New Orleans, should score form errors against responsible personnel for the errors enumerated above.

SAC, Portland (100-10580) 11/19/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

CIRM

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C

Rerep of Special Agent Leonard E. Frank in captioned matter dated 10/30/64 at Portland.

The following observations are being made for your future guidance in the preparation of reports in this matter and for the necessary corrective action.

Cover page "C" indicates that T-11 and T-12 [redacted] b7D This is obviously in error since [redacted] information furnished by T-11 and T-12.

Line two of the synopsis as well as the third paragraph of page four identifies Hyman Lumer as the National Executive Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). This is erroneous. Robert Thompson is the CPUSA National Executive Secretary. Lumer is the CPUSA National Educational Secretary.

The first paragraph on page four under point (1) states that there was no information developed concerning the plans, strategy or the Party line on a national level. This statement is not consistent with the information appearing in the third paragraph on page four which refers to directives issued by the CPUSA National Youth Commission and the CPUSA National Committee. In view of the foregoing, submit an amended page four. Delete points (1) and (2). The entire information on page four should be reported under subheading: (A) Communist Party, USA.

MAILED 7 NOV 18 1964 COMM-FBI

EX-103 100-442529-427 REC-7 b6 b7C b7D

On pages eleven and thirteen, information is reported attributed to [redacted] This information pertains to activity which occurred in August, 1963. It appears that the dates 8/28/64 and 9/2/64, listed as the dates on [redacted] furnished this information should be 8/28/63 and 9/2/63.

Form errors should be scored against responsible personnel. Inasmuch as dissemination of rerep is being held in abeyance, promptly advise as to the necessary corrective action.

Tolson
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WGS:pah (6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

64 NOV 23 1964

1 - I. D. Haack
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 11/20/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBulet 11/16/64 which referred to a reported discussion between Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin wherein reference was made to the fact that Wachtel had told Martin Luther King, Jr., that he has "my resignation in your pocket." The discussion was of such a nature as to give rise to a strong presumption that Wachtel has a "skeleton in his closet" and that the King group fears some exposure. Solicitation was made of your Office for any explanation or further information which might explain the conversation in question.

As your Office is aware, Wachtel is steadily assuming greater importance as one of King's group of advisors. His background therefore becomes of prime importance.

b6
b7C

Summary rep of SA [redacted] 5/25/62 at New York concerning Wachtel contains information from an anonymous source to the effect that on 3/5/44 Wachtel's name was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party. At the same time, and according to the same source, the name [redacted] was similarly maintained but in this instance [redacted] was identified as [redacted] Also, records of the [redacted] Police Department revealed that [redacted] of Mr. Wachtel [redacted] In the light of these facts, there is a strong likelihood that Wachtel was also a Party member. It would be extremely pertinent to establish his Party membership if he, in fact, was a Party member.

MAILED 7
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

In view of the foregoing, you are instructed to make a review of appropriate files looking toward the identities of other members [redacted] of the Party during the

1 - 100-437828 (Harry Wachtel)

100-442529-428

SFP:jad
(6)

NOV 19 1964

Tolson
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NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

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pertinent period and give strong consideration to interviewing such members at this time, particularly those who have since disaffected. Handle this matter in conjunction with the request made in reBulet 11/16/64. Give this matter prompt attention so that there will be no delay in uncovering likely prospects for interview and effecting those interviews promptly.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

11/19/64

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (100-43710)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYairtel 11/17/64 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date. Copies not furnished WFO. Enclosed herewith for WFO is one copy each of the referenced communications.

b6
b7C

The LHM reports information revealing that Bayard Rustin had been in contact with [redacted] sought Rustin's support in behalf of [redacted] who is [redacted] is reported as presently employed as [redacted] is being sought in the form of letters to President Johnson by Martin Luther King, Jr., and A. Philip Randolph. Reairtel noted that the files of the New York Office were negative concerning [redacted] and [redacted]

WFO should immediately check its files to identify [redacted] and [redacted] and advise the Bureau as to identifying data available so that Bureau indices may be checked. In the event there is subversive information available concerning either or both these individuals, WFO should submit a LHM containing such information. Use as a preface the information contained in the New York LHM.

For the future guidance of New York, note that leads for checking these individuals by WFO should have been set out by your Office.

Enclosures - 2

1 - New York (100-153735)

EX-113 REC-1 100-442529-429

SFP:jad
(6)

19 NOV 19 1964

31 NOV 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 7
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/16/64

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NY

[redacted] Re New York letter to Bureau, 10/28/64, listing [redacted] of [redacted] CORE [redacted] and requesting that an appropriate check be made of the Bureau files. b6 b7C

For the information of the Bureau and New York Office, a review of the references of the [redacted] Office do not reflect any affiliation of [redacted] with any subversive group. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised on 10/26/64 [redacted] stated [redacted] has had contact with some Socialist Workers Party members [redacted] said that [redacted] could not say [redacted] has ever given any indication of being sympathetic with the SWP itself, and in fact was [redacted] behind the move to defeat all SWP members or sympathizers [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] stated that both the SWP and CORE have supported some of the same activities, such as the MAE MALLORY case, [redacted] participation was [redacted] work in the civil rights field and had nothing to do with the fact that the SWP also supported the same cause. Concerning MAE MALLORY, [redacted] stated

CORE

32

REC- 28 100-442529-430

20

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-26741)

REK/mkm
(5)

NOV 22 1964

EX-102

NOV 25 1964

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

that CORE and many other Negroes did not want to see her returned to North Carolina for trial, not because of her subversive background, but simply because it was another case in which it appeared to these persons that she would not receive a fair trial.

By reason of the above facts [redacted] is not characterized in CIRM reports from the Cleveland Office. b6 b7C

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

11/20/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

b6
b7C

ReATairtel 11/16/64, copy to New York, above caption as well as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. Enclosed was a letterhead memorandum bearing the same dual caption.

It was reported that on 11/12/64 [redacted] not further identified, contacted [redacted] He told [redacted] that the resolutions that were proposed and discussed when King was in New York the previous week were being forwarded to King and that these proposals are then to be presented to President Johnson. [redacted] did not discuss what the proposals were. The reference to the resolutions being proposed and discussed when King was in New York are in obvious reference to King's meeting on 11/5/64 in New York City with his advisors which meeting concerned activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Reairtel set out a lead for the New York Office to determine the identity of [redacted] and whether any information of a security nature is available concerning [redacted]

In view of the intentions of parties concerned to present certain proposals to President Johnson, it is highly desirable that the nature of these proposals bedetermined so that such information may be passed on by the Bureau to interested parties. Recipient offices should be most alert to information being received through its usual sources for data which would serve to inform as to the nature of the proposals.

Inasmuch as it appears that [redacted] is an individual of some importance in this matter and possibly even [redacted] every possible effort should be made to fully identify this individual.

2 - New York (100-153735)

1 - 100-106670 (King)

SEP:jad
(8)

100-442529-431

REC-66

19 NOV 20 1964

MAILED 25
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/79 BY 9803 RDP

64 NOV 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ames
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

NOV 19 4 24 PM '64
RECD - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

NOV 19 3 49 PM '64
COM-INTELL SEC

Recipient offices should keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this matter. In addition, New York should expedite a review of necessary files and records to identify [redacted] and advise the Bureau promptly. b6 b7C

Appendix pages were not numbered. They should be numbered 6 and 7*. The Appendix characterization of the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights is not the latest available. On page 7* change date of May 29, 1963, to May 28, 1964, thus bringing this characterization up to date. Also add a statement to page 7* that the ~~confidential~~ source furnishing the information has supplied reliable information in the past. (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 432 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION,
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

From: SAC, DALLAS (157-420) (C)

Subject: JOHN NOBLE

OCIRM

[redacted]

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum. Copies are being furnished Secret Service and INTC in Dallas.

Information furnished by [redacted] was to SA [redacted] and Chief of Police WARREN DODSON (NA), were interviewed by SA [redacted] who also monitored the tape mentioned. b6 b7C b7D

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 100-442529-433

14 NOV 13 1964

(1) - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)

3X - (Field Office) DALLAS (1-157-399)
(1-157-420)
(1-157-8)

b6 b7C

WJW/bjc
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]

11/25/64 CA NOV 20 1964

b6
b7C

MR. JONES
Nov 20 11 07 AM '64
RECEIVED
FBI

NOV 13 3 39 PM '64

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas 1, Texas
November 12, 1964

RUSSIA PA. GERMANY
JOHN NOBLE TEXAS

On October 23, 1964, [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, stated [redacted] had advised him that [redacted] was quite concerned about a speech made on October 12, 1964, at the Cornith Baptist Church in Abilene, by one John Noble, believed to be from Pennsylvania. In this speech, Noble told of a coming Negro revolution. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] stated he had obtained information from [redacted] to the effect that [redacted] that Noble originally came from Germany, that during World War II his father owned a camera shop. During the war, Noble and his father were placed under house arrest. Then when Russia over ran Germany, Noble was placed under arrest and taken to Russia, where he was a prisoner in a concentration camp for a period of nine years, at which time he was able to smuggle a post card out, which in turn got to President Eisenhower. The President, according to [redacted] was able to liberate Mr. Noble and since then he has been living in America. According to [redacted] Noble makes many speaking tours. [redacted] described him as being a 100 per cent loyal American citizen. He stated he did not know where Noble lived. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] On November 3, 1964, [redacted] stated he had been at the speech given by Noble. He said it was his recollection Noble said that if Goldwater was elected an immediate Negro demonstration would take place all over the nation. He said Noble also said that if Johnson won the election, demonstrations would not take place until after the Presidential inauguration. b6 b7C

On November 9, 1964, Warren Dodson (NA), Chief of Police, Abilene, advised he had a partial tape recording of the speech given by Noble and made this tape available. A summary of this tape is as follows:

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] ESTROYED
[redacted] 1970

100-442529-433

JOHN NOBLE

The Negro people are not in favor of Communism as a whole. They are being used in the Communist conspiracy as they are being persecuted and are easily stirred to action. The first stage of the Communist takeover is the Negro revolution in America which will take place overnight and involve much bloodshed. Fourteen days later the second stage of the Communist takeover will take place after the "white backlash" has begun. These statements were predicated with "as we are told."

Noble advised he was not attempting to frighten the people but just to warn them of what was coming. He stated something is in the making. Arms and firepower are not going to be an issue or decisive during this Communist takeover. You can expect, following the first assault, that President Kennedy's executive order ordering seizure of all firearms will take effect. Frequent references are made to the "Indianapolis News."

Communist pressures are causing strikes in California and on the West Coast which are blocking the importing of foodstuffs into the country. Noble stated that he could not go into details at this time, but warned his listeners to expect the uprisings soon after the national elections.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 434 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Denver (100-8997) 11/23/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

CIRM

Rerep of Special Agent [redacted] 10/29/64, b6 b7C
at Denver.

The following observations are being made so that appropriate corrective action may be taken and for your future guidance in preparing reports in this and other security matters:

The characterization of the Committee Against Police Brutality on page 40, which is the first page in the appendix, should not have been utilized as it has not been approved by the Bureau (refer to FBI Handbook, Part I, pages 63 to 66). Further, no source is shown for the information set out in this characterization. Since rerep states on page 3, "A characterization of the CAPB is part of the Appendix to this report," promptly submit an amended page 3 deleting this paragraph. Also remove page 40 from your copies of rerep and renumber remaining pages.

MAILED 4
NOV 25 1964
FBI

Change office of origin on cover page A to New York,

In line 11 of the synopsis of rerep, March on Washington 8/28/63. Bureau copies corrected.

100-442529-435
REC 8
EX-101
NO NOV 20 1964

Page 10, paragraph 2, line 2, fifth word and should be an. Bureau copies corrected.

In the future insure that all characterizations of individuals are block indented. Examples appear on pages 16 and 30.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York

RCP:pah (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 NOV 25 1964

Nov 20 12 05 PM '64

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

BY-101

Letter to Denver
Re: CIRM
100-442529

For future guidance, your attention is directed to item 9, page 5 of Bulet to Albany 8/28/64 in captioned matter which states all main headings denoted by Roman numerals must be accounted for in all reports. This instruction does not apply to subheadings as in A. 1 page 2 and B. 1 page 5.

Form errors should be scored against responsible personnel.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/16/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Albany letter to Bureau, 10/31/64.

b6
b7C
b7D

Source used to characterize [redacted] in letterhead memorandum dated 3/4/64, at NY captioned, "March on Albany, 3/10/64; [redacted] In view of this information, AL T-9 in report of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/64, at Albany captioned, "CIRM; IS-C" should be [redacted] in the cover pages.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Albany (100-19249) (RM)
1-Boston (RM)
1-Buffalo (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv
(6)

REC 8 100-442529-436

2 NOV 20 1964

EX-103

INT. SEC.

6 NOV 25 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 437 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-1676)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1175)

SUBJECT: CIRM;

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to NY, dated 11/18/64.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. The confidential source referred to in attached LHM is [redacted] b7E Also enclosed [redacted]

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls.10) (RM)
(157-1676)
3 - Jackson (157-100) (Encls. 4) (RM)
[redacted]
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (157-1175)

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

VJA:lca
(13)

REC 28 100-442529-438

EX-114

17 NOV 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ~~Hospitalization, SEC. SER.;~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~FBI~~ ACSI DNI, OSI

DATE FORW: 11-20-64
HOW FORW: Air
BY: Jane S. Tate

XEROX CARBON COPY

NOV 25 1964

2 cc and Rm 10 FRD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/2/83 BY Steve Mosley Appeal Inc. # 83-0012

b6
b7C

NOV 21 12 03 PM '56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 20, 1964

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters
OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

The "New York Courier", a New York weekly newspaper, in its issue of November 7, 1964, page two, published an article entitled "COFO, Continues Summer Project". The article stated that the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), "because of increasing violence and social injustice in Mississippi, announced it will continue its summer project throughout the fall and winter

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SP8Bt/rte 11/4/88 #281,012
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/83 BY SP2TAP/KEW

100-442529-438

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Mississippi Summer Project

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/3/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 439 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 440 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/23/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/23/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/23/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/20/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

FBI

Date: 11/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676) (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (157-348)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
Bufile 157-1676
CIRM
Bufile 100-442529

[redacted] b6 b7C

Re BUtel to Jackson and Seattle, 9/3/64; SEtels to the Bureau 9/10-11/64.

[redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for Jackson three copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter. b7D

Source one is [redacted] Source two is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by the above sources could [redacted] impair future effectiveness, thereof, and thereby adversely affect the national security. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] advised on November 18, 1964, that [redacted] of their work with the Mississippi Summer Project which

ENCLOSURE

4- Bureau (Enc. 8) (REG)
3- Jackson (Enc. 3) (157-100) 100-442529-DPL b7D
3- Seattle (1- 100-27267) [redacted]
FGC:ams
(10) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SBR.~~ NOT RECORDED
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAD~~ 201 DEC 2 1964
DATE FORW: 11/25/64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: WFS:CJ.

C. C. Wick
ENCLOSURE
Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

158 DEC 7 1964

CC AT $2cc LHM 80 SRs

ORIGINAL FILED IN

they intended to exhibit. Upon return from [redacted] it was discovered that [redacted]

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
November 19, 1964

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C
b7D

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted] has appeared on closed circuit television through the Pierce County (Washington) School System reporting on Mississippi. These will be shown in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Washington, [redacted] The showing was arranged by [redacted]

Source advised [redacted] and [redacted] recently returned from a trip to the South during which time they had engaged in activity on behalf of the Mississippi Summer Project.

Source advised that [redacted] and [redacted] were interested in trying to effect a similar arrangement through the Tacoma Public Schools. Source advised that the superintendent of the Tacoma Public Schools had been warned not to have anything to do with these people and therefore it was problematical whether [redacted] would be successful.

Source quoted [redacted] as stating that [redacted] also stated that [redacted]

During November, 1964, the first source identified [redacted] as members of the [redacted] Communist Party.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised [redacted] that [redacted] was, at that time, [redacted] of the [redacted] Communist Party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

ENCLOSURE
100-442529
ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Date 11-16-64

Serial 1 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-442529

3

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-06-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
November 12, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - Phillips

Dear Mr. Rusk:

Enclosed is a memorandum dated November 12, 1964, which contains information concerning plans being made by Martin Luther King, Jr., concerning King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to take place December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. These plans include a possible meeting between King and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of England to take place in London, England, December 6 or 7, 1964, and plans for honoring King in New York City upon his return from Norway.

This information is also being furnished to the [redacted] Special Assistant to the President, and other interested officials of the Government. b6 b7C

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-442529

14 NOV 16 1964

100-106670

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SFP:pah
(13)

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

68 NOV 16 1964 F126

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan, dated 11/10/64, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C," prepared by SFP:jad. Classified "Secret" as the enclosure is so classified and also because information contained in this transmittal letter is from highly sensitive sources. The disclosure of this information could reveal the source's identity and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

November 12, 1964

BY LIAISON

b6
b7C

1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Phillips

[redacted]
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

Enclosed is a memorandum dated November 12, 1964, which contains information concerning plans being made by Martin Luther King, Jr., concerning King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to take place December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. These plans include a possible meeting between King and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of England to take place in London, England, December 6 or 7, 1964, and plans for honoring King in New York City upon his return from Norway.

This information is also being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED ON 4-25-01 60267NLSEPTM
930775

100-442529

Enclosure

NOV 16 1964

100-106670

(1) - 100-442529 (CIRM)

NOTE: See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, dated 11/10/64, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C," prepared by SFP:jad. Classified "~~Secret~~" as the enclosure is so classified and also because information contained in this transmittal letter is from highly sensitive sources. The disclosure of this information could reveal the source's identity and thus possibly be injurious to the national defense.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SFP:pah
(12)

68 NOV 16 1964

F12

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-05-2015

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

W. C. Sullivan

11/10/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Liaison
1 - S. F. Phillips

F. J. Baumgardner

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

We are recommending dissemination to the White House, Secretary of State Rusk and the Acting Attorney General, information concerning plans which are under way by Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates (men with communist backgrounds such as Bayard Rustin) for welcoming-back festivities when King returns to the U. S. from Norway where he is to receive the Nobel Peace Prize 12/10/64. b7D

We have received information from our reliable sensitive sources in [redacted] regarding recent contacts between King, Rustin, Ralph Bunche of the United Nations (UN) and Harry Wachtel, the latter being another King advisor with a communist background. Such activities are in the planning stage as a fund-raising speech by King at Carnegie Hall; King being received at the UN with the possibility that others present at the UN will include Leonid I. Brezhnev, First Secretary, Communist Party Soviet Union, and Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana; and a possible ticker tape parade. Bunche is being considered as possible chairman of the committee honoring King and contact has already been made with White House [redacted] to have President Johnson present in New York City although no commitment has yet been made by the White House. Efforts also being made to have King see English Prime Minister Harold Wilson in London and to have an affair in London honoring King which will raise funds for King's work in Mississippi. b6 b7C

Concerning King possibly meeting Wilson in London, Rustin is scheduled to go to London 11/11/64 to work on this matter. A separate memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan was prepared today (11/10/64) concerning the Wilson matter and recommending alerting the British to King's intentions and background.

100-106670

(1) - 100-442529

100-442529 - 4
NOV 16 1964

Enc.

CONTINUED - OVER

SFP:jad
(12)

68 NOV 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-01 BY 60267 NLSEPTM
930715

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
From F. J. Baumgardner
RE:- MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are letters to the [redacted] Special Assistant to the President, The White House; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; and the Acting Attorney General, copies to other Department officials. These letters transmit a memorandum containing a summary of pertinent information in this matter. Copies of the letterhead memoranda from which this information was obtained are being separately disseminated to [redacted] military intelligence agencies, and Secret Service.

b6
b7C
b7E

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 441 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 28 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 29 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 30 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 31 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 32 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
Page 33 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
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Page 36 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;
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Page 39 ~ OTHER - CONSULTATION;

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X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

FBI

DATE: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (Priority)

REC-110

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWTDB/Sb
ON 10/14/88 81-0803

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____

DATE 9-27-79 Revised classification handled

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

5/21/87 Classified by 3042 PWTDB/LCA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

b6
b7C

Re New York teletypes, 11/12/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

The source who furnished the information in th letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*, a source [redacted]

b7E

Sources used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*. (U)

Source used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is [redacted] (U)

b7D

Source used to characterize THOMAS DAVID KAHN is a record of the Selective Service, January, 1961.

1 cc to Wick

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM) REC-110
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-130250) (THOMAS DAVID KAHN)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-442

20 NOV 14 1964

JCS:gmd
(12)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~Classified by~~ 6080
~~Exempt from GDS Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
Subj/Encl 11-30-79

69 NOV 30 1964

DIRECTOR COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-442

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

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b7C

Agents who observed BAYARD RUSTIN on 11/12/64, were [redacted] and [redacted]

The New York Office has no further information concerning [redacted] mentioned in the letterhead memorandum.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, New York
November 13, 1964

Bureau 100-153735

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised classification DATE 9-22-79 Lynde R/S Handled

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 ECW/KFA
ON 5/21/87 #253,760

On November 12, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Bayard Rustin, on that date, contacted [redacted] Rustin stated that he had finally gotten his passport which, he said, had been held up all day. Rustin further stated that he had gotten the White House, the Democratic National Committee, and [redacted] (who was not further identified), working on it. According to Rustin, [redacted] had determined that the passport was being held up because of Congressional investigation. [redacted] inquired if they were investigating Rustin, and Rustin replied that apparently they were because of the March on Washington. Rustin made the statement that he "would just love to be investigated". (U)

Rustin indicated that he wanted to get the matter of the passport cleared up because of the other trip to Oslo, Norway, with Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who is to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, in December, 1964). Rustin also stated that [redacted] "really went to bat" for him in order to get the passport. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class. DATE 2-22-78 BMR

Do Not Diss

~~SECRET~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Classified by 6080
Declassify on: OADR
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-30-99 LEDles

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 24 1970

100-442329-442

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Rustin told [redacted] he anticipated leaving on an 8:00 o'clock plane. (U)

On November 12, 1964, the same confidential source furnished information that [redacted] who was not known to the source, contacted Rustin [redacted] Rustin told [redacted] he was leaving that evening to make arrangements for Martin Luther King, Jr., to meet the Prime Minister (Harold Wilson) and the Arch Bishop of Canterbury. (U)

On November 12, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Bayard Rustin board Air India Flight Number 108, which departed from New York City, 8:56 PM, enroute to London, England.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) [redacted]

For a characterization of the YPSL, see attached.

The March on Washington was a civil rights demonstration which took place in Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963. Rustin was the Deputy Director of the March on Washington.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] b7D [redacted] Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL. (U)

b7D

A confidential informant [redacted] which [redacted] that [redacted] SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. (U)

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows: (U)

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters (U)

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members. (U)

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League." (U)

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. (U)

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 443 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-11-2015

11/13/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-357647)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-91911)

SUBJECT: JESSE WILLIAM GRAY
ZI-C
(OO: NY)

b6
b7C
b7D

ReBuairtel to New York, dated 11/10/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM in above case.

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identity of [redacted] Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by this informant might impair his future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense. The information as furnished by [redacted] was paraphrased in order further to protect [redacted] identity.

[redacted] furnished information to SAS JAMES D. BRODY and VINCENT J. ASCHENL.

4 - Bureau (100-357647) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1) - 157-6-34
1 - New York (157-332) (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD) (42)
1 - New York (100-91911) (42)

VJA:gmd
(7)

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529

NOT RECORDED
172 NOV 24 1964

60 NOV 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-357647

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
November 13, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-357847

Re: Jesse Williard Gray
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 2, 1964, that Jesse Gray, Director, Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, had originally scheduled a "World's Worst Fair" in the vicinity of headquarters of the Community Council on Housing for October 31, 1964. He had secured a permit from the local police precinct to hold this outdoor demonstration. At the last moment, Jesse Gray cancelled the "fair" and informed the police that the reason for cancellation was out of respect for the President of the United States, who was about that time in the New York area. The "World's Worst Fair" was to have been a portrayal by Jesse Gray of slum conditions in the Harlem area of New York City.

Source later advised that Jesse Gray subsequently made the comment that he was deliberately "wasting" police time and would continue to schedule demonstrations and cancel them, in order to waste police time and manpower.

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Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on November 2 and 12, 1964, that the Bureau of Special Services is aware of Jesse Gray's

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-443529 - ENCLOSURE

100-357847 - ~~ENCLOSURE~~

Re: Jesse Williard Gray
Security Matter - C

postponement tactics. He has in the past scheduled several outdoor demonstrations, only to cancel them at the last minute. The Bureau of Special Services is aware, too, of a pattern of deception in these maneuvers. Detective [redacted] b6 b7C stated, however, that as far as he knows, there is no change in policy to grant a sound permit to Jesse Gray when request therefor is made.

cl-?

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC. 110

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
~~(157-~~)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290)
(157-448)

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

For the information of the Bureau and Atlanta, Rev. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING is scheduled to visit Stamford, Conn., 11/30/64, at which time he will be honored at a public meeting to be held at the Stamford, Conn. High School. This meeting is sponsored by local religious and community organizations [redacted] of the Union Baptist Church, and [redacted] Faith Tabernacle Baptist Church, both Stamford, Conn. [redacted]

b6
b7C

New Haven indices contain no derogatory or subversive information concerning [redacted]

New Haven will report any pertinent information re KING's visit to Stamford, Conn. in LHM form.

cc 808RM.
100-106670

4- Bureau
(3- 100-442529, CIRM)
(1- ~~157-~~ MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2- Atlanta
(1- 100-6670, CIRM)
(1- 157-400, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2- New Haven
(1- 100-18290, CIRM)
(1- 157-448, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
WEN/acg
(8)

REC. 110 100-442529-444

17 NOV 21 1964

REGISTERED MAIL

~~C C Wick~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 NOV 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 445 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 446 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11-16-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

65 DEC 1 1964

Removed By

File Number 100-442529-447

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

FBI

DATE: 11/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL Classified by SP4ELW/KFA (Priority)

Declassify on: OADR #253,760

(U) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised CLASSIFICATION DATE 9/27/79

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

~~Classified by 6080~~
~~Exempt from~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
~~Declassified 11-30-79~~

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above.

The information in the LHM was furnished by NY 4212-S*.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT DB/80
ON 10-11-88
81-0902

(S)(U) The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*. (S)(U)

[redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. (S)(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished information of a highly sensitive nature regarding the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, this classification is used.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encls.7)(RM)
(1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-158790)(BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)(CIRM)(Encls.2)(RM)
(1 - 100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - New York (#42)
(1 - 100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
(1 - 100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(42)
(1 - 100-153735)(42)

REC-9

Ex. 117
100-442529-448

NOV 19 1964

JMK:htc
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 11/24/64
HOW FORW:
BY:

AGENCY State
REC. REC'D
DATE FORW. 11/24/64
HOW FORW. M Per RJS
BY

b7E

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

cc AT + 1 Xerox Ltr 808 Ks.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NOV 27 1964

NOV 19 3 38 PM '64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BU 100-442529

New York, New York
November 18, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

On November 17, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington) was in contact with [redacted] said, "This thing (reception in honor of Martin Luther King to be given by United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, December 4, 1964) is really going to be a big deal because they have decided at a staff meeting that they will have Rusk (Secretary of State Dean Rusk) there (at the reception) as well as all the foreign ministers." [redacted] said that in view of that, he wanted some kind of [redacted] so [redacted] could give [redacted] the go ahead on it (the reception). He then asked Rustin to send [redacted] a telegram, prompting Rustin to advise that he would send a telegram in the name of Martin Luther King. According to the source, [redacted] and Rustin agreed that the telegram would contain the following: (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KEA
ON 5/21/87 #253,760

"Passing through. Sorry could not reach you. On way to Miami. I am deeply honored that Ambassador Stevenson and the U.S. Mission to the U.N. would like to give a reception in my honor on the evening of December 4, 1964, prior to my departure for Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. May I suggest that Bayard Rustin, my associate in New York, will work out the details of this as there are a few friends whom I would like to suggest. Will you express to Ambassador Stevenson my deep appreciation." (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. (U)

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

(U) DECLASSIFIED BY 60322 UC/MK
ON 2-22-78

100-442529-448

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

[redacted] said [redacted] would make reservations for the King party to fly to London, England, on the night of December 4, 1964, following the reception. He said the reservations would have to be aboard a BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation) flight which leaves New York at 10:00 PM. Rustin, at [redacted] request, said the following people would be in the party: King, [redacted], [redacted], Bernard Lee (personal Secretary to King), Reverend Ralph Abernathy (Treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference), and Dora (Dora Mc Donald, secretary at Southern Christian Leadership Conference headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia). (U)

Rustin said that Coretta King, the wife of Martin Luther King, Jr., would fly to London, England, on a different flight because they never travel together on the same plane. (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)(P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re San Diego report of SA RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR. dated 10/30/64 and Bureau airtel to San Diego dated 11/10/64.

Referenced report did not contain any information from SD T-9, who was inadvertently listed on the informant page.

SD T-9 has been deleted from the informant page of the San Diego copies of referenced report. The Bureau and New York are requested to correct their copies.

CC-80828
3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)(AIRMAIL)
2 - New York (REGISTERED)(AIRMAIL)
2 - San Diego

RM:caa
(7)

corrections handled 11/16/64

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
11 NOV 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7 NOV 18 1964

CONSOLIDATION ACTION

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735 DATE: 11-16-64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. ~~Room 808 RB~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re New York airtel 10-20-64 and Bureau letter 10-23-64.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 12-14-64

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED FBI — NEW YORK

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution regarding b6 b7C

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

100-153735

GPO 867-820

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/12/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (C)

SUBJECT: NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT, aka.
RACIAL MATTERS
Newark File: 157-1608

CIRM
IS - C
CO: Newark
Bufile: 100-~~442529~~ 442529
Newark File: 100-48052

Re Newark airtels and letterhead memorandum, 10/19/64 and 10/22/64, captioned as above.

On [redacted] advised that with regard to the NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT this activity was, as of that date, located at 155 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N.J. This source identified [redacted] and [redacted] as [redacted] of this organization. It was the opinion of the PSI that [redacted] and [redacted] are [redacted].

The total membership of the organization is unknown to [redacted] since this is a loosely constituted group and persons come and go from the 155 Ridgewood Ave. location. These people could be members or just interested bystanders. It was the opinion of [redacted] that [redacted] apparently has some following in the Newark area, since about [redacted] relating to the work of the NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT. [redacted] one of the individuals who own property in the Ridgewood Ave. area which the NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT [redacted] considered slum property in need of repairs.

4-Bureau
2-Newark

DRS:jcj
(6)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 23 1964

64 NOV 25 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1608-9

b6
b7C
b7D

When the property owner protested [redacted] b6 b7C
and the conduct of the affairs of this organization, the property owner was allegedly [redacted] b7D

On 10/29/64 Newark City Councilman LEE BERNSTEIN advised that he had been aware of the nature and extent of the activity conducted by the student group at their 155 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N.J., location, particularly with regard to [redacted] b6 b7C and that he had prevailed upon the owner of the store at 155 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N.J., to evict the NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT from the premises. [redacted] advised BERNSTEIN that the group had caused [redacted] no problems. SA [redacted] was advised of this information.

On 11/4/64 [redacted] who identified [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that the NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT has vacated the premises at 155 Ridgewood and has taken a store at 247 Peshine Ave., Newark, N.J. This new location is just two blocks away on Bioglow St., and the 155 Ridgewood Ave. was on the corner of Ridgewood and Bioglow. [redacted] advised that although the COMMUNITY UNION personnel were not the best tenants for the store room they did not bother [redacted] store next door. It was the opinion of [redacted] that [redacted] of the group, [redacted] has observed an individual known to him as [redacted]

A spot check was made by SA [redacted] of the premises at 247 Peshine Ave., Newark, N.J., at various times on 11/4/64. No persons were observed to be in the locked storeroom nor did there appear to be any activity.

Newark was advised by means of Detroit letter to Newark, 8/4/64, captioned "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - C" [redacted] was reported by Detroit police officials as having [redacted]

b6
b7C

one of the more active students in the COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT [redacted] is reported to be [redacted] by memo of Milwaukee letter to Newark, 10/30/64.

Newark has alerted source to report on information relating to the COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT and also to furnish information on the remaining individuals in the Newark area. [redacted] the lack of activity [redacted] in the NEWARK COMMUNITY PROJECT, this file is being placed in a closed status in the Newark Office. The Bureau will be promptly advised as to any change in the status of this organization.

1 - S. F. Phillips

11/24/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-27056)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCVrep [redacted] 10/30/64. b6 b7C

By return airtel advise as to use of T-54 in Details. In event any corrective action necessary, advise as to specifics. Expedite as dissemination of rerep being held in abeyance.

SFP:jad
(4)

REC-1 100-442529-449

MAILED 6
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

19 NOV 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 DEC 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 450 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

REC-1

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710)

CIRM

[redacted] b6 b7C

5 - Photo Spread

ReBuairtel 11/19/64, requesting indices check on [redacted] and [redacted] b6 b7C

NLRB Telephone Directory lists [redacted]

City Directories for Washington, D. C., and vicinity list [redacted] (no employment listed) at [redacted]

WFO indices contain no record for [redacted] and no information identifiable with [redacted]

cc-808RB.

3- Bureau
1- New York (RM)
1- WFO

CEG:pac
(5)

#350,414

REC-1 100-442529-45

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/14 BY SP1/gpk/cmj

3 NOV 25 1964

AIRTEL

ST-108

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

FBI

Date: 11/17/64

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL CONFIDENTIAL (U)
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-147372)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT
IS-HLM

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ (U)

On 11/12/64, NY 4569-S* (reliable protect), advised that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] and asked for [redacted] advised that he had just arrived from [redacted] and would be in [redacted] and further that he wanted to stay [redacted] (U)

[redacted] advised [redacted] had gone to [redacted] and would be gone [redacted] (U)

NY 4569-S* further advised on 11/12/64, that WILLIAM EPTON, PLM Vice Chairman of Negro Affairs in NYC, had contacted [redacted] the office of "Challenge" the PLM weekly newspaper. During the conversation, EPTON told [redacted] (U)

5-Bureau (RM)
[redacted]
3-Jackson (100-PLM) (RM)
1-Boston (100-35192) (SCTC) (INFO) (RM)
[redacted]
1-New York (157-1167) (COP)
1-New York (100-150205) (SCTC)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-147372)

100-442529-452

REC 20

10 NOV 18 1964

EX-103

JWR:bhg
(15)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC - Wick

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

XEROX

NOV 27 1964

69 DEC 7 1964

2cc - 005615

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

b6
b7C

to have twelve copies of "Challenge" sent every week to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), 1212 17th St. North, Columbus, Miss. [redacted] further stated that a "guy" from down there, had just come to NYC, and had told [redacted] that if we sent "Challenge" down, they would distribute it. ~~(C)~~ (U)

It is noted that [redacted]

SAC, Detroit (100-32457) 11/27/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

b6
b7C

Rerep of Special Agent [redacted] dated 10/30/64 at Detroit. The following items are being brought to your attention for necessary corrective action:

Page 2b, item (L), line 2, [redacted] should be [redacted]

Page 2c, item (F), line 3, second word COUNTIL should be COUNCIL.

Page 6, paragraph 1, line 14, first word, South.

Page 13, paragraph 1, line 1. "GUS HALL stated on October 29, 1963, etc., furnished by "DE T-8, October 21, 1963." One of these dates is wrong.

Page 15, second complete paragraph, line 8, last word, countries should be country's.

[redacted] Page 18, first complete paragraph, [redacted] should be in lines 4 and 8.

Page 19, paragraph 3, line 4. It is believed the last word should be the possessive--peoples'.

Page 22, last paragraph. Capitalism is spelled with a capital C in line 6 and without an initial cap in the last line. It appears that the word in line 6 should not be capitalized.

Page 26, first complete paragraph, line 3, sixth word, Facist should fascist.

Page 35, the Nationaof Islam is mentioned on this page and not included in the Appendix.

Page 37, paragraph 4, line 5, the fifth word, writers apparently should be the possessive, writer's.

MAILED 20
NOV 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RCP:pah
(6)

REC- 133 100-442529-453

19 NOV 25 1964

DEC 2 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Page 39, paragraph 3, line 10, fifth word, is should be it.

Page 46, last paragraph, line 9, fourth word, if should be it.

Page 103, there is no source for the statement that the Detroit Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality has no known policy concerning communist participation in its activities.

Page 124, last paragraph, first word, "Missisiippi" appears to be misspelled. If it was so spelled in the original which was quoted, it should be underlined.

Page 220, contains the characterization of the National Negro Labor Council. Advise where this organization appears in the details.

The following observations are made for your future guidance in the preparation of similar reports in this and other security matters:

While there is no objection to the preparation of a section of a lengthy report to be used to describe individuals mentioned therein, you should utilize some device, such as an asterisk (*) after each name so described as a flag to the reader.

In rerep there are numerous instances where newspaper articles, press releases, leaflets, the constitution of the Congress of Racial Equality, and lists of officers of organizations are set out verbatim, when good report writing practice would have indicated that synopsized portions of relevant items should have been used.

The Appendix page, used to describe the Freedom Now Party, was unnecessary since identical and more complete information was set out in the details of rerep. (See pages 104 and 210.) Further, this characterization is not Bureau approved and should not be used in future reports as an Appendix page.

Pages160 to 197 contain characterizations of individuals. In this section organizations and publications are described numerously times, yet each has its own Appendix page. For example, "The Worker" is described six times and "The Militant" is described

five times. The Appendix contains eleven one-line characterizations, each on its own page, which according to current report writing practice could have been mentioned only once in the details and thereby eliminating eleven pages from this report.

Since dissemination of this report is being held in abeyance by the Bureau, you should promptly advise as to necessary corrective action. Form errors should be scored against responsible personnel.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 454 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 455 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

12/1/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

The following observations are being made to recipient offices for the purpose of improving the administrative handling of information being developed in connection with captioned matter, investigation concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., and related matters. These observations are particularly applicable to information being constantly received through highly sensitive coverage concerning CIRM, King and related matters.

Frequently pertinent information received by the field is immediately furnished the Bureau by teletype, radiogram or telephone and subsequently followed up by airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM). It is absolutely imperative that the follow-up communications always make reference to the prior communications furnishing the same information but usually in a briefer form. This is not being done in every instance.

[redacted]

[redacted]

MAILED 10
DEC 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - New York (100-153735) (PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC RONEY)

SFP:jad
(7)

REC-44 100-442529-456

19 DEC 1 1964

69 DEC 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted]

Because the Bureau's dissemination of information in the indicated areas frequently varies, it is highly desirable that information pertaining to different subject matters be submitted in separate letterhead memoranda. To do so will enable the Bureau to make dissemination more promptly and will guard against the possibility of disseminating information which does not merit dissemination. In considering the foregoing it should also be noted that the caption "CIRM" should not be used indiscriminately as a "catch-all" but should be used only when justified.

The Bureau appreciates the efforts being made by recipient offices in connection with handling the matters referred to and foregoing observations are being made in an effort to even further improve the Bureau's over-all discharge of its responsibilities. This communication should be brought to the attention of all Agent and supervisory personnel handling the matters referred to.

FBI NEW YORK

GA PLLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 28 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Jones
Miss Gandy

1:12 PM 11-28-64 URGENT GD@

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN

CIRM

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN LAST; BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW YORK, NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, AND NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW HAVEN, NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT.

BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE.

ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND A REVIEW OF APPROPRIATE FILES NEW HAVEN OFFICE FAILED TO REFLECT ANY INFORMATION WHICH IDENTIFIES SUBJECT OF INQUIRY AT STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, IN ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER.

ANY INFORMATION COMING TO ATTENTION OF NEW HAVEN IN THIS REGARD WILL IMMEDIATELY BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES.

END.

JMS

FBI WASH DC

POV

EX 109

FBI NEW YORK (c-NYORB)

REC-22 100-442529-458

3 DEC 1 1964

58 DEC 7 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 457 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 28 1964

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1-14 PM URGENT 11-28-64 POC

TO DIRECTOR -3- AND ATLANTA AND NEW HAVEN

ATLANTA AND NEW HAVEN VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCIRM

b6
b7C
b7D

BUFILE 100-442529, NYFILE 100-153735.

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NY DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN LAST, AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NY AND NY TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW HAVEN NOVEMBER TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

REVIEW OF APPROPRIATE FILES NYO AND CONTACT WITH ESTABLISHED SOURCES FAILED TO REFLECT ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING IDENTITY OF [redacted] FROM [redacted] [redacted] SOURCES [redacted] [redacted] ALERTED CONCERNING [redacted] NEW HAVEN TELEPHONICALLY REQUESTED TO ADVISE BUREAU, ATLANTA AND NY OF ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED. NYO WILL DISCREETLY OBSERVE KING/S ARRIVAL AT KENNEDY AIRPORT MONDAY EVENING NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST IN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY [redacted] [redacted] AND [redacted] WHO ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET KING.

REC-22 100-442529-459
EX 103
16 DEC 1 1964

END

JMS

cc-808RB

FBI WASH DC 58 DEC 7 1964

R RELAY RELAYED TO AT-111

1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Miami

11/20/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

The following observations are being submitted for the future guidance of the Miami Office in handling information concerning captioned subject.

As you are aware, the matter of the communist influence in the racial movement is of extreme importance to the Bureau and the subject of a continuing intensive investigation. The position of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a prime individual in the racial movement, coupled with known communist influences upon him, makes him also of prime investigative importance. His activities are closely followed and the Bureau desires prompt notification of all information pertaining to King.

Atlanta rad to Bureau and Miami 11/13/64 which reported that King and an associate were intending to go to Miami 11/15/64 and return 11/21/64, purpose of trip unknown, was the first information known by the Bureau of King's intentions to visit Miami. This radiogram prompted Butel of same date (11/13/64) to Atlanta and Miami soliciting further details. Subsequent teletypes from Miami (11/14/64) and Atlanta (two on 11/14/64) clarified the nature of King's trip and furnished sufficient specifics to enable the Bureau to be reasonably well informed.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
29 NOV 20 1964

Specific reference is now made to Miami airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM), copy to Atlanta, 11/12/64 "Proposed Visit to Miami, Florida, and Bimini by Martin Luther King 11/15/64, Racial Matters," received at the Bureau 11/16/64. These communications contained sufficient information to inform the Bureau as to King's plans but because of their receipt not until 11/16/64, the use of several teletypes between the Bureau, Atlanta and Miami were necessary. Had the information obtained by Miami 11/12/64 been immediately given to the Bureau, there would have been a savings by all parties concerned.

Miami should insure that airtels leaving its Office are mailed on the same day as dated. Because King is the subject of a current Security Matter - C investigation, Atlanta

1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (PERSONAL ATTENTION)

SFP:jad (6)

1 - 100-442529 (CIRC)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 NOV 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-531

origin, communications principally concerning him should be captioned as above. Of course, if the matter pertains primarily to the communist influence in racial matters, it should be captioned CIRM. Note also that the LHM referred to above indicated that King's visit to Miami and Bimini was for rest and relaxation " and has nothing to do with any proposed civil rights or racial matters." The Miami airtel therefore should not have been submitted with a "Racial Matters" character.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of Agent and supervisory personnel who are in the future to handle matters pertaining to King and CIRM.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

Date: November 10, 1964

Via: AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

From: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
CINAL

Re Baltimore teletype to the Bureau and New York dated November 6, 1964, and Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated November 9, 1964.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING." Copies of the letterhead memorandum are also being furnished with this airtel to New York and other interested offices. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D [redacted] (last) b6 b7C b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because [redacted] could reasonably result in

5 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089 - CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529 - CIRM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100-80641)
(1 - 100-153735 - CIRM)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1) (REGIS. AIR MAIL)
1 - Detroit (Enc. 1) (REGIS. AIR MAIL)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (REGIS. AIR MAIL)
[redacted] b7D b6 b7C
(1 - 100-19876 - CINAL)

8 ENCLOSURE

RCN:kss (17) ENCLOSURE b6 b7C with encl

61 NOV 24 1964

NOV 11 1964

100-442529-SEC.

NOT RECORDED
182 NOV 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-342857

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

b7D
b7E

[redacted] compromise his future effectiveness.

To further [redacted] the letterhead memorandum is being [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-07-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

November 10, 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

A Confidential Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-
100-3-69-

b6
b7C
b7D

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

[redacted]

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA [redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Benjamin J. Davis, who was National Secretary of the CP, USA, died August 22, 1964.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/16/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

11/18/64

b6
b7C

1
1
2

Airtel

100-442529

To: SAC, New York (157-1175)

From: Director, FBI (157-1676)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

Re Tlet dated 11/13/64 captioned "CORE; Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Matters," which set forth information obtained from a newspaper article

[redacted]

New York should submit pertinent information contained in the newspaper article mentioned in referenced communication to the Bureau and Jackson in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination without the above caption. Three copies of the communication should be forwarded to the Jackson Office.

1 - Jackson (157-100)

[redacted]

WFS:mped
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 NOV 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 7
NOV 18 1964
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1446

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

DATE: 11/13/64

b6
b7C

FROM : SAC NEW YORK (157-1175)

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

SUBJECT: CIRM;
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM (OO:Jackson)

The New York "COURIER" 11/7/64, p. 2, in article entitled "COFO Continues 'Summer Project'", announced that COFO would continue its summer project throughout the fall and winter.

[redacted]

The above information has not been submitted in LHM form for the reason that it is not known by NYO whether substantially identical information has already been disseminated by Jackson Office.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-37

(3)-Bureau
(1-100-442529)
[redacted]
2-Jackson (RM)
(1-157-100)
1-New York (100-153735)
1-New York (157-1167) (COFO) 42
[redacted]
1-New York (157-1175)

VJA:upk.
(10)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
198 NOV 20 1964

21 NOV 17 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2CC - 808 RB

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - 100-442529

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 11-13-64

To: SAC, San Antonio (100-9845)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

b6
b7C

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA [redacted] ☐ Letterhead memo
dated _____ at _____

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated 10-28-64 from San Antonio to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☑ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation
- ☐ b. Dictation
- ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete
- ☐ b. Misspelled
- ☐ c. Omitted
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.
- ☐ d. Incorrectly
  - ☐ 1. Changed
  - ☐ 2. Carried
- ☐ e. Fugitive
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete
- ☐ b. Incorrect
- ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☒ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect
- ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received
- ☐ b. Not described
- ☐ c. Not submitted
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect
- ☐ b. Declassify
- ☐ c. Classification omitted
  - ☐ Protective
  - ☐ Group
- ☐ d. Reason not shown

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out
- ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
- ☐ d. Not identified
- ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect
- ☒ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☒ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

100-442529 - 1 S. P. Phillips

NOT RECORDED
NOV 13 1964

Remarks:

1. Bufile No. omitted from page 1
2. Page D, page No. of instant report missing for T-12
3. Page C, opposite T-5
   Extraneous information included
   "COMMENTS ON 1964..."

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11-25-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/24/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/20/64

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Portland, 11/19/64, and report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK, Portland, 10/30/64.

The Bureau, New York and Seattle are requested to make the following corrections in re report:

Cover Page C

[redacted] Under PD T-12 should be shown [redacted] instead of [redacted] b7D

FD-204

In the synopsis, line 2, title should be [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

Page 11

Under paragraph 2, information attributed to [redacted] was received 8/28/63, rather than 8/28/64.

Page 13

Following paragraph 1, under [redacted] the date should be 9/2/63, rather than 9/2/64.

Amended copies of page 4 are enclosed herewith for the Bureau, New York and Seattle, containing changes requested by the Bureau. Portland report has been corrected.

cc-80RR

2-Bureau (Enc.9)(AM)(RM)
2-New York (Enc.1)(RM)
2-Seattle (RM)(Enc.1)
2-Portland

LEF:djl
(8)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
9 NOV 23 1964

ENCLOSURE FILED IN SER. [redacted]

DEC 4 - 1964

CONCEALED

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/24/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

11/10/64

2 - [redacted] b6 b7C

Airtel

To: SACs, Jackson (157-100)
Los Angeles (157-909) (Enc. - 2)
New York (157-1175)

From: Director, FBI (157-1676)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYlet and letterhead memorandum dated 11/3/64 captioned "CIRM; Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, IS - C," three copies of which were forwarded to the Jackson Office. One copy of referenced communications are enclosed for the information of Los Angeles.

[redacted] mentioned in referenced communications appears identical with the individual described in Los Angeles letter and letterhead memorandum dated 7/13/64 captioned [redacted] Racial Matters," copies of which were sent to the New Orleans and Memphis Offices. That letterhead memorandum contained information relating to the [redacted] in connection with various [redacted] demonstrations [redacted]

b6 b7C

This individual was also mentioned in Los Angeles airtel 9/14/64 captioned as above and Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10/16/64 captioned [redacted] Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Matters," copies of which were forwarded to the Jackson Office.

Jackson should advise the Bureau and interested offices of any information available regarding the activities of [redacted] Attempt to discreetly ascertain if copies of "Freedomways" are being utilized in

1 - New York (100-144189)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-434819 (Freedomways Associates, Incorporated)

WFS:mped
(12)

1100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
201 NOV 13 1964

61 NOV 17 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1440

the freedom school operated by the Council of Federated Organizations, Biloxi, Mississippi. Jackson should be alert for information regarding the presence of that publication in other freedom schools in the State of Mississippi. Any pertinent information available should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination.

b6
b7C

Los Angeles should advise the Bureau and Jackson whether additional information is available regarding [redacted] Los Angeles should insure that any additional information received in the future regarding this individual's participation [redacted] is promptly forwarded to the Bureau and the Jackson Office in a form suitable for dissemination.

New York should be alert for additional information regarding the use of the publication "Freedomways" by any group participating in the Mississippi Summer Project and insure that any information received is immediately forwarded to the Bureau and the Jackson Office. An additional copy of this communication is forwarded for inclusion in New York file 100-144189 regarding Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

NOTE:

A highly confidential anonymous source in New York determined that [redacted] Freedomways (a publication organized by [redacted] the National Committee of the CPUSA) had forwarded to [redacted] the COFO Freedom School, Biloxi, Mississippi, back issues of the magazine Freedomways. Information available indicated [redacted] such publications for use in the Freedom School.

11/9/64

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

DEMONSTRATION BY COMMUNITY COUNCIL
ON HOUSING,
GRACIE MANSION, NEW YORK CITY, 11/8/64 R M

ReButel 11/8/64 captioned "CIRM, Internal Security-C," setting forth information concerning captioned picketing activity.

A review of referenced teletype does not disclose any information pertinent to the subject matter of Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM) nor does it contain any information pertinent to the Communist Infiltration of Community Council on Housing case. Therefore, your letterhead memorandum and transmittal communication should be submitted under caption of instance communication.

For your future guidance in matters of this type, you should use an appropriate caption such as instance case caption instead of submitting it under the CIRM caption or the caption of a communist infiltration case unless, of course, the information is pertinent to either of those type situations.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

JHK:lmm
(7)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
182 NOV 13 1964

61 NOV 17 1964

b6
b7C 1 - [redacted]
(2248 JB)
1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - J. G. Deegan
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Miami

11/25/64

Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C
BUDED: 12/10/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/11/98 BY 3042PWT/ks
81-0802 [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

From time to time your Office has furnished the Bureau information from [redacted] who is [redacted]. The information usually concerns matters pertaining to the racial movement [redacted]. Most recently your Office was able to keep the Bureau informed concerning [redacted] or which were obtained from [redacted]

The Bureau desires that you furnish a summary of information available in files of your Office concerning [redacted] with particular emphasis to [redacted]. Bearing in mind the importance of the Bureau investigation relative to the communist influence in racial matters as well as concerning King, your recommendations are desired as to the continued use of [redacted] as a [redacted] source. Consider the factor of any possibility arising [redacted] would come to the Bureau by continued contacts [redacted]

Give this matter expeditious attention and submit a reply to reach the Bureau by December 10, 1964.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]

SFP:jad
(9)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
29 NOV 30 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

56DEC2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-544

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/8/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964
NEWARK FILE 157-1614

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
RACIAL MATTERS
NEWARK FILE 100-42344

pz

Re Newark airtels to Bureau dated 8/12/64, 8/13/64, and 8/14/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 108th IntC Group.

NK T-1 referred to in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

NK T-2 is [redacted]

Indices of the Newark Office contain no identifiable information regarding persons mentioned in letterhead memorandum with the exception of [redacted]

No further investigation in this matter appears warranted and this case is therefore being placed in a closed status by the Newark Office.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
2 - Newark
JNL/jtm
(6)

100-442379-
NOT RECORDED
201 NOV 13 1964

ENCLOSURE
69 NOV 19 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-2-8-1-5824

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

November 6, 1964

RACIAL DISTURBANCE,
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY,
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA, NEGRO
QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Records of City Magistrate's Court, Paterson, New Jersey, show the following dispositions of individuals who were arrested and charged with Disorderly Conduct for having participated in the Paterson racial disturbances August 11-14, 1964:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence

[redacted]

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 13, 1964, received [redacted] fine and was committed to the Passaic County Jail [redacted] to pay the fine

[redacted]

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 23, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence and [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 9, 1964, was fined [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail with credit given for time served [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, fined [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 23, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence and [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, sentenced to serve [redacted] months in Passaic County Jail

b6
b7C

[redacted]
New York, New York
On August 19, 1964, charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, received [redacted] sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] days sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 22, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 9, 1964, received [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, fined [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, charge was dismissed

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

---

b6
b7C

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, charge dismissed

Paterson, New Jersey
On September 23, 1964, received fine

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received months suspended sentence

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, received year in Passaic County Jail

Paterson, New Jersey
On August 13, 1964, received months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

Hackensack, New Jersey
On September 9, 1964, received fine

Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received months sentence months of it suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

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b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 9, 1964, fined [redacted] plus [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 16, 1964, received [redacted] fine and [redacted] months suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On October 8, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On October 8, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 16, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Passaic, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] days suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence [redacted] months suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 21, 1964, received [redacted] days suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 19, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 22, 1964, charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence ([redacted] months suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 30, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 19, 1964, received [redacted] days sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 18, 1964, received [redacted] months suspended sentence plus [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 11, 1964, received [redacted] fine

[redacted]
Little Falls, New Jersey
On August 14, 1964, received [redacted] year sentence to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Brick Township, New Jersey
On August 19, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence [redacted] months suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] days suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received [redacted] months sentence [redacted] months suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

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b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] days suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On August 27, 1964, received [redacted] year sentence [redacted] months suspended) to be served in Passaic County Jail

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
On September 2, 1964, received [redacted] fine plus [redacted] months suspended sentence

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey
Failed to appear for hearing set for October 7, 1964
(Bench Warrant issued for his arrest)

Records of the Youth Guidance Bureau, Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, [redacted] b7D contain the following dispositions of juveniles who were arrested for having participated in the Paterson racial disturbances between August 11-14, 1964:

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] placed on probation for [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] placed on [redacted] probation

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] sentenced to report to the Youth
Guidance Bureau [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] placed on probation for from
[redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Little Falls, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Final disposition to be determined on [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] sentenced to report to the Youth
Guidance Bureau [redacted]

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

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b6
b7C

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Little Falls, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
Charge dismissed

[redacted]
Paterson, New Jersey - age [redacted]
On [redacted] ordered to report weekly [redacted]
[redacted] to the Youth Guidance Bureau

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11-14, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

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b6
b7C

Paterson, New Jersey - age
Decision pending until

Christopher Columbus Project
Paterson, New Jersey - age
Charge dismissed

Paterson, New Jersey - age
Charge dismissed

Paterson, New Jersey - age

* * * *

NK T-2 reported on December 16, 1963, that a New Jersey Communist Party Seminar was held at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963. NK T-2 stated that among those present was a Negro male from Paterson, New Jersey, age tall pounds, called

b6
b7C

On February 7, 1964, NK T-2 was recontacted and a photograph of was observed by and identified as being identical to the male called who attended the New Jersey Communist Party Seminar at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

November 6, 1964

Title	RACIAL DISTURBANCE PATERSON, NEW JERSEY AUGUST 11-14, 1964 COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEGRO QUESTION
Character	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-1 was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9
Page 8 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 9 ~ b7D;
Page 10 ~ b7D;
Page 11 ~ b7D;
Page 12 ~ b7D;
Page 13 ~ Duplicate - to section 27, FDPS page 166;
Page 101 ~ OTHER - Per Sealed Court Order;
Page 105 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 106 ~ Referral/Consult;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 460 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

11/3/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-71)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-3952-SUB 5)

RE: CP, USA,
[redacted] b7D
IS - C

CIRM

Enclosed herewith is a Xerox copy of [redacted] b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The memorandum indicated that [redacted] were enclosed and that other b7D
exhibits would be forthcoming shortly.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(AM)(RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(AM)(RM)
3 - Portland
(1 - 100-3952-SUB 5)
(1 - 100-9258)
[redacted] b7D

JAB:baj
(8)

3 ENCLOSURE

100-442521-

NOT RECORDED
182 NOV 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] made available [redacted] had no knowledge of [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A copy of [redacted] are also designated for New York for information. b7D

One Xerox copy of [redacted] has been appropriately identified by [redacted]

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/10/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/10/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

0-19 (Rev. 10-1-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reds in March Here, FBI Says

By the Associated Press

About 200 Communists, who tried to hide their party connections, were among the 200,000 Negroes and white in last year's civil rights March on Washington, Assistant FBI Director William C. Sullivan says.

Sullivan cited this as an example of how the Communists, in an effort "to divide and weaken this nation from within," put exploitation of the civil rights situation foremost.

After the march on Aug. 28, 1963, Rep. William H. Ayres, R-Ohio, protested that imposters dressed as clergymen participated in a massive "rigging" operation. He asked the FBI to see if Communist had in some way infiltrated the march in such garb in an attempt to discredit the civil rights drive.

Sullivan did not mention this or give any details in what he labeled as "Tenor of Remarks" at the annual banquet of the Merrick Boys Camp last night.

He quoted a Communist party official as saying last year that racial unrest in this country presented an excellent opportunity to raise up to $10,000 to finance party activities among Negroes.

But Sullivan noted that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had said it would be foolish to suggest that the aspirations of Negroes for equality are inspired by Communists.

Sullivan commented that another target of the Communists is the youth of America. One approach, he said, is to seek opportunities for Communists to speak on college campuses. Another, he said, is Marxist study groups for young people with instructors and leaders often having secret Communist affiliation.

Also, Sullivan said, the party has guided the formation of a national youth organization.

"In June, 1964," he said, "approximately 450 young Marxist partisans established the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America with branches across the county. They are trying to capitalize on the name of the late Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, a prominent civil rights crusader and Communist front supporter who joined the Communist party at the age of 93.

"The goal of the youth organization is the promotion of the Communist 'line' and development of potential party members," he said.

b6
b7C

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A 12
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date NOV 18 1964

100-442529-A
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 27 1964

56 NOV 27 1964

100-442529

0-1 (Rev. 10-1-64)

Tolson
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DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

What Next for Negroes?

Leaders Quarrel Over How to Use Election Victory Best to Advance Cause

By Jack Anderson

BUOYED BY THEIR vindication at the polls, Negro leaders are now quarreling over what to do next to advance their cause. Some are calling for a return to the streets. Others believe they should demonstrate less and do more to raise Negro standards.

Outside of the South, the voters overwhelmingly repudiated the white extremists. Yet, Negro extremists have seized upon the election results as justification for their militancy. They are now back upon their soap boxes, crying for riots and revolution.

It is no secret that a few Communists have managed to infiltrate the civil rights movement. Some members of the Freedom delegation that sought to represent Mississippi at the Democratic convention raised shrill objections to the slightest compromise and seemed more interested in stirring up trouble than in settling any issues.

Now they, and others like them, are trying to incite violence again in Harlem. Still others, a few decibels less shrill, are preaching nonviolent resolution.

BAYARD RUSTIN, the backstage organizer of last summer's march on Washington, is calling upon Negroes to enlist the support of poor whites in a "social revolution."

"We can't win alone against the entire white power structure," he shouted at a recent Washington rally. "We must prove to our poor white brothers that our cause is their cause."

Already he has set up a $5000 pilot project to work among the poor whites in a Chicago tenement section. He is also trying to raise money for a similar project in the impoverished Appalachia area.

As part of his pitch, Rustin has set up a cry against President Johnson's anti-poverty czar, Sargent Shriver.

"Sargent Shriver must go," roars Rustin. "He doesn't understand, nor is he in personal sympathy with our causes and problems.

"Shriver is immoral when he claims he can give your youths vocational training in his work camps. All he wants to do is get our boys off the streets. We must not allow our sons to be picked up and hauled off to remote concentration camps."

MOST RESPONSIBLE Negro leaders want to take advantage of the election gains to build a political power base, which would

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

100-442529-A
NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 25 1964

NOV 15 1964

60 NOV 27 1964

give the Negroes a greater voice in government affairs.

Negroes won seats for the first time in the legislatures of Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. New York elected seven Negro Assemblymen, three Negro State Senators, and a Negro Supreme Court judge. Michigan sent nine Negroes to its House, two to its Senate. The state also elected two Negroes to the United States House of Representatives.

In Massachusetts, Negro Edward W. Brooke was re-elected State Attorney General by a 900,000 landslide, thus emerging as the biggest Republican vote-getter in the state. He is already being mentioned as 72-year-old Sen. Leverett Saltonstall's most likely successor.

Noting these gains, Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has urged fellow Negroes: "The civil rights movement in America should now shift emphasis and area of involvement toward (a) greater political activity and (b) economic development for the Negro masses."

Though the moratorium on civil rights demonstrations has been lifted, many leaders believe demonstrations no longer are needed to dramatize racial injustice. The message has already been put across. Too many demonstrations, they feel, will only destroy their effectiveness.

MANY WOULD like to see more intensified economic retaliation against firms that discriminate against Negroes. Leaders are quietly checking the brand names, for example, of products that are manufactured in Mississippi and Alabama mills.

Companies which practice prejudice in the South may find their products boycotted in the North during the coming Christmas season.

Perhaps the most heartening development, however, has been a new appeal to racial pride. Don Warden, president of the Afro-American Association, has sounded the keynote with a challenge to Negroes to get off the welfare rolls and stand on their own feet.

"The Chinese came to America; they found us at the bottom and they moved up. We're still at the bottom," he recently declared. "The Japanese came to America; they found us at the bottom and they moved up. We're still at the bottom. Irish, Italians, Jews, Hungarians, Cubans came to America and found us at the bottom. These groups moved up. We're still at the bottom."

African students who come to America to study, he said, have a good scholastic average (22 per cent of them are "A" students, 33 per cent have a "B" average). Yet many members of the same race who live in America receive below-average grades.

"We must open up a gigantic war on dropouts and flunkouts," pleaded Warden, "if we're going to save the race. You cannot pass laws to make people want to learn. You cannot pass laws to require people to obtain economic skill. It's a problem of motivation . . ."

1964, Bell-McClure Syndicate.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/23/64

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet, November 18, 1964 and report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated October 30, 1964 at Boston.

In rerep, page 12, paragraph 3, date on which BS T-1 furnished the information should be changed from February 4, 1964 to February 14, 1964.

In order to show a current characterization of HENRY WINSTON, amended pages 17 and 18 for rerep are enclosed herewith.

New York and Albany which received a copy of rerep should make the above changes as well as the following:

(1) Cover page A - change investigative period to 9/17 - 10/25/64. b6 b7C

(2) Page 5, second from last paragraph, characterization of [redacted] Change period at end to comma and add words "New England District, CPUSA."

(3) Page 13, paragraph 1, line 3, second word should be important.

ENCLOSURE
DETACHED & FILED IN SER. 277 MB 11-27-64

cc-808RB
2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encs. 18) (RM)
1 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - Albany (100-19249) (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)
KPW:lc
(5)

Corrections made on rerep pg 17 & 18

100-442529 CONSOLIDATION
AMENDED PAGES ONLY INSERTED

16 NOV 25 1964

FBI - BOSTON
INT. SEC.

NOV 30 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11/19/64

1 - Mr. Bates
2 - Mr. Shubatt

Airtel

To: SACs, New York (157-1175)
Jackson (157-100)

From: Director, FBI (157-1676)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYairtel bearing dual caption of "CIRM; Progressive Labor Movement, IS - PLM," New York files 100-153735 and 100-147372 dated 11/17/64 which set forth information indicating that William Epton, the Vice Chairman of Negro Affairs for the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), had ordered that 12 copies of the PLM newspaper "Challenge" be sent to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Columbus, Mississippi, on a weekly basis. Three copies of referenced airtel were forwarded to the Jackson Office.

New York should promptly submit under the above caption a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination containing pertinent information regarding this matter. New York should thereafter remain alert for additional information indicating that the PLM is involved or is assisting in captioned project and insure that the Bureau is promptly furnished any additional information received.

Jackson should attempt to determine through discreet investigation the identities of persons presently connected with COFO in Columbus, Mississippi, and be alert for information indicating the newspaper "Challenge" is being distributed.

NOTE:

NY 4569-S* furnished information regarding order placed by Epton noted above. PLM is an ultra left Marxist-Leninist organization which follows the Chinese Communist Party line.

DUPLICATE TELSUM

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
184 DEC 1 1964

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-437041 (Progressive Labor Movement)

WFS:mped
(10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-151

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/6/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/20/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re report of SA JOHN C. SEATON dated 10/30/64, at NY.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of the index for the referenced report, which index should be attached to the end of the report.

handled by DID

2-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 9) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(3)

9 ENCLOSURE

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
17 NOV 23 1964

INDEXED
SERIALIZED
NOV 16 1964

64 DEC 1 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(ev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memoranda

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: 11-27-64

FROM : SAC, Jacksonville (File 100-470)

SUBJECT: CIRM

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 11-30-64

Reason for the delinquency: Trial in Bombing Matters Case (Bufile 157-1544) took more time than anticipated. Agent to whom case assigned will attend Informant Conference, Atlanta, 12/2-3/64

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 12-15-64

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

File

SAC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/18/64

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C

Rerep SA [redacted] at Seattle, 10/30/64.

Page 41, paragraph 2, line 10, the name [redacted] should be changed to read [redacted] and [redacted] should read [redacted]

b6
b7C

Corrections have been made on Seattle copies. New York should also change page 38, paragraph 1, to read [redacted] instead of [redacted] and on page 41, paragraph 2, last line, [redacted] should be [redacted]

No administrative action recommended.

2 - Bureau (REG)
1 - New York (REG)
1 - Seattle
FGC/jm
(4)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 20 1964

69 NOV 30 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 461 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 462 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 463 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 25 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

8-30 PM URGENT 11-25-64 DE

TO DIRECTOR -12- 100-442529 AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM.

b6
b7C
b7D

REATAIRTEL AND LHM DATED NOV. SIXTEEN, SIXTY FOUR AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NY, NOV. TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR.

[redacted] WHO IS SUBJ OF [redacted]

[redacted] HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE.....

REC- 22 100-442529-469

EX 109

3 DEC 2 1964

RELAIRTEL TO AT

memo Bumgardner to Sullivan 12/1/64

58 DEC 7 1964

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, [redacted] WAS [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] b7D

IN NOV. SIXTY ONE, [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NALC, WAS HELD IN CHICAGO ON NOV. ELEVEN, TWELVE, SIXTY ONE. ON NOV. TWELVE, SIXTYONE, A MEETING WAS HELD WHICH INCLUDED PARTY AND NON-PARTY PEOPLE. THIS MEETING WAS HELD TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF [redacted] b6 b7C

b6
b7C

IN NOV. SIXTY TWO, JOSEPH OVERTON, NEW YORK, WAS ELECTED SECRETARY OF NALC [redacted]

IN NOV. SIXTY TWO, [redacted] ADVISED THAT WILLIAM b7D PATTERSON OF COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL OFFICE, TOLD COMMUNIST PARTY NEGRO CAUCUS MEMBERS OF NALC THAT THEY SHOULD WORK TOWARD THE ELECTED OF b6 b7C A NEW NATIONAL SECRETARY [redacted]

[redacted] IN MAY, SIXTY FOUR, WAS DESCRIBED AS [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

FROM THE INFO SET OUT ABOVE, ~~85~~ 17 WOULD SEEM THAT [redacted]

[redacted] IS IDENTICAL WITH THE PERSON WHO WAS IN b6 CONTACT WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR-S OFFICE AND ANDREW YOUNG, HOWEVER, b7C THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT INFO TO ESTABLISH THIS IDENTIFICATION POSITIVELY.

NY WILL BE ALERT FOR ANY INFO WHICH WILL DEFINITELY ESTABLISH THIS IDENTIFICATION.

END

CORR P3 L10 W7 IT

END AND ACK FOR RELAY FOR 2 MESSAGES

WA.... WA SML FOR RLAY AND FOR TWO MESSAGES

FBI WASH D C

SAC, Cincinnati (100-14539)

12/3/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReCIrep SA Thomas P. Scollard 10/30/64.

The following observations are being made for the future guidance of your office in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters.

Several of the Appendix pages were noted to be outdated. Examples are characterizations appearing on pages 39, 41 and 44.

Characterizations of some of the individuals were noted to be unnecessarily lengthy. Examples are information contained in the first paragraph of the characterization of [redacted] on page 22 and information in the first paragraph of the characterization of [redacted] on page 32. Characterizations of individuals should be as brief as possible and confined primarily to the reporting of their subversive background.

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b7C

SFP:fhd
(5)

REC-22 100-442529-465

X 109

11 DEC 3 1964

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
DEC 2-1964
COMM-FBI

3 DEC 7 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 466 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

CRRM C/RM

Re Bureau airtel 11/24/64.

The last paragraph of page 52 of report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 10/30/64, should be corrected to read "CV T-53 and CV T-54 advised.....". In addition, the word "source" should be changed to read "sources" in the following two sentences of this paragraph.

Cleveland copy so corrected.

Form error scored.

CC-808RB.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Cleveland
AJQ/ksl
(4)

Correction made 12/1/64

100-442529-7
NOT RECORDED
14 NOV 27 1964

INSP.

CONTINUED NO ACTION

1 - cc 808 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 8 1964

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/24/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 467 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/1/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 11/20/64, and NY airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 11/10/64.

On 11/7/64, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN engaged in a conversation which according to the source, NY 4212-S*, concerned in part MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr!s trip to Oslo, Norway to received the Nobel Peace Prize. RUSTIN inquired about going to Oslo, and WACHTEL suggested RUSTIN do as he had done. WACHTEL stated that he told KING that he has "my resignation in your pocket" as far as going is concerned, and WACHTEL further stated he would not feel bad if KING thought his (WACHTEL's) presence might cause KING some embarrassment and cause KING to accept the resignation.

The phrase "my resignation in your pocket" suggests several possibilities regarding HARRY WACHTEL.

b6
b7C

One possibility which would seem worthy of consideration is that MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. might be concerned over the size of the entourage which he plans to take with him to Oslo for the presentation of the Nobel Prize. It could very well be that KING and some of his advisers feel that he (KING) could conceivably be vulnerable for criticism if it became known that such a large group was accompanying him on a trip which obviously will require a large amount of money to finance. WACHTEL, realizing that a delicate situation might be created by even the slightest suggestion that SCLC (an organization presumably dedicated to civil rights) funds were being used to finance an expensive pleasure trip to Europe for a number of individuals, might have indicated to KING that he would be willing to tender his resignation, if by so doing it might help to avoid any embarrassment to KING. This possibility would seem worthy of credence in view of the fact that

cc 100-RB

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)
JCS:rmv
(3)

REC-58 100-442529-468

25 DEC 2 1964

DEC 7 1964

when the resignation phrase was used, WACHTEL and RUSTIN were discussing the group going to Oslo and those who would be available to go, and nothing was specifically said about anything in the backgrounds of WACHTEL or RUSTIN which might prove to be embarrassing to KING.

Another possibility which arises, as the Bureau suggested in the letter dated 11/20/64, is that HARRY WACHTEL has a "skeleton in his closet" something (possibly of a security nature) in his background which conceivably could be embarrassing to KING if it was made public. It is to be noted in this regard that HARRY WACHTEL and KING have freely communicated with one another and that KING, on several occasions, has met with WACHTEL and others in WACHTEL's office with no apparent attempt to conceal KING's presence there. It would seem inconsistent for WACHTEL at this time to bring up a matter relating to his (WACHTEL's) past in view of the close association he has had with KING over the past year which has included several meetings in New York, a meeting in Atlanta, and an appearance before the Supreme Court in Washington, in which WACHTEL represented KING.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Bulet dated 11/20/64, NYO is reviewing appropriate files in an effort to locate individuals in the Bath Beach Club of the CP who might be in a position to furnish information concerning WACHTEL.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 469 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 29 1964

FBI NEW YORK

11-14 PM URGENT 11-29-64 PW

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO DIRECTOR ---5--- ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ~~[illegible]~~ DATE 12/16/64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY 3P-31
ON 6/16/29 TK/fmb

CIRM. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

BUFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE.

NY FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE FIVE THREE SEVEN THREE FIVE.

b6
b7C

NY 42-12-5*

~~NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK~~ ADVISED NOVEMBER TWENTY-NINTH THAT [redacted] CONTACTED BAYARD RUSTIN CONCERNING PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT LBJ RANCH NOVEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, AS SET FORTH IN NEW YORK TIMES NOVEMBER TWENTY-NINTH, SIXTY-FOUR, SECTION ONE, PAGE SIXTY-NINE. [redacted] READ TO RUSTIN PERTINENT PORTIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON-S AMSWERS TO PRESS WITH REFERENCE TO REMARKS MADE BY MARTIN LUTHER KING CONCERNING DIRECTOR, FBI. BAYARD RUSTIN COMMENTED THAT THERE IS A POLITICAL PROBLEM WHICH IS OBSCURED BY THIS KIND OF ~~QUOTES~~ DOUBLE TALK ~~END QUOTES~~., THAT DOCTOR KING PRESENTS MATERIAL TO THE FBI WHICH IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FBI TO CONSCIENTIOUSLY INVESTIGATE., THAT AT THE POINT WHERE J. EDGAR HOOVER CALLS MARTIN LUTHER KING A LIAR, THEN WHAT HE IS SAYING IS THAT HE FEELS NO OBLIGATION TO INVESTIGATE THE MATERIAL WHICH DOCTOR KING PUTS BEFORE HIM., THEREFORE ~~QUOTES~~ I AM STILL OF THE OPINION THAT MR. HOOVER-S USEFULNESS IS FINISHED. BECAUSE IF A LIAR SENDS YOU MATERIAL, WHY SHOULD YOU INVESTIGATE IT ~~QUESTION MARK~~ THEREFORE I DO NOT NOW THINK THAT HE IS IN THE POSITION TO TAKE SERIOUSLY ONE OF THE SOURCES FOR REPORTING

END PAGE ONE

REC-10 100-NY-42529-420

1c DEC 3 1964

61 DEC 8 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX

DEC 4

RELAYED TO

Classified by 6120
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

BRUTALITY AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE. I DO NOT FEEL THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS DEALT WITH THIS POLITICAL PROBLEM., IT IS NOT A PROBLEM OF PERSONALITIES--IT IS A PROBLEM AS TO WHETHER A RESPONSIBLE LEADER GIVES MATERIAL WHICH IS GOING TO BE FULLY INVESTIGATED, AND I THINK PRESIDENT JOHNSON OBSCURES, BY RAISING PERSONALITIES, THE POLITICAL PROBLEM INVOLVED. I DO NOT SEE HOW MR. HOOVER IS IN ANY POSITION NOW TO INVESTIGATE MATERIAL, BECAUSE HE FEELS THAT THE PEOPLE WHO PRESENT IT ARE LIARS., THEREFORE BEFORE EXAMINATION HE HAS ALREADY MADE A JUDGMENT, AND THIS IS A SERIOUS POLITICAL PROBLEM WHICH THE PRESIDENT IGNORES" ~~END QUOTES~~.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

No Dissemination

WCS
RN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-10

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/1/64

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C

We previously received information indicating that one [redacted] had been in contact with Dora McDonald, Secretary to Martin Luther King, Jr., at which time [redacted] discussed proposals to be sent to the President, the exact nature of which are unknown. [redacted] has made derogatory statements concerning the Director in connection with the Director's recent statement regarding King. The New York Office has advised that [redacted] is probably identical to [redacted]

In November, 1962, William Patterson of the Communist Party National Office advised members of the Communist Party caucus of the NALC that they should work toward the election of a new National Secretary [redacted]

In May, 1964, [redacted] American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa (ANLCA). The ANLCA in November, 1962, met in New York for the purpose of furnishing aid to the newly independent African states. This meeting was called by civil rights leaders Roy Wilkins, Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer and others [redacted]

100-442529

REC-10

6 DEC 3 1964

TPR:mped
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

58 DEC 7 1964
XEROX
DEC 3 1964

Records 100-106670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #930775
DATE 4-25-01 BY 60267NLSPTAF

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442529

b6
b7C

It has not been definitely established that [redacted] is identical to [redacted] and this matter is being pursued by the New York Office. An attempt is being made to determine [redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 2 1964

TELETYPE

ENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

126 AM URGENT 12-2-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

/ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON /2/ - ENCODED/

FROM NEW YORK 1 P

CIRM

~~CIRM~~. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - ~~IS-C~~. INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

NY 4092-S*

~~NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK~~ ADVISED ON DEC. ONE SIXTY FOUR THAT CLARENCE JONES, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, FIFTEEN EAST FOUR ZERO STREET, NYC, IN COMMENTING ON KING'S MEETING WITH MR. HOOVER SAID THAT THERE IS A LIKELYHOOD THAT A SMEAR CAMPAIGN WILL BE CONDUCTED AGAINST KING ON THE BASIS OF BEING INVOLVED WITH COMMUNISTS, BUT MORE IMPORTANT THE NEW ELEMENT OF CONSORTING WITH IMMORAL WOMEN. JONES INDICATED THAT KING HAD BEEN ADVISED OF THIS /DURING HIS TALK WITH MR. HOOVER/. HE FEELS IT WILL NOT BE TAKEN TOO CHARITABLY BY MANY PEOPLE AND IT WILL HAVE AN IMPACT. HE SAID THAT HAVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AND HAVING THREE OR FOUR MISTRESSES DOESN'T GO WELL.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA FOR RELAY JRKZ

FBI WASH DC

64 DEC 8 CC--MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

ENCODED COPY FILED IN

12/1/64 Manhasset, NY; advised C.D. Brennan this communication took place 6:45 pm 12/1 Lee Duncan

100-442529-472

1 XEROX

DEC 4 1964

REC-10

3 DEC 3 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

RECD

RELAYED TO AT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 473 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

(Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to Little Rock, 11/16/64; Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 11/16/64; report of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64, at Little Rock. b6 b7C

Review of files of NYO revealed [redacted] b6 b7C

By means of a pretext interview conducted by SA THOMAS J. CROKE under the guise of a patient seeking to make an appointment, it was ascertained on 9/30/64, that [redacted] resides at [redacted] and is [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] advised SA JOHN V. GRIFFIN on 3/1/55, that [redacted] b6 b7C

CC 808 RB REC- 56 100-442529-474

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

20 DEC 5 1964

JCS:gmd
(7)

INT. SEC.

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 9 1964

On 7/24/64, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D telephonically contacted the NYO and furnished information concerning the activities of personnel of the [redacted] advised that [redacted]

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] b6 b7C b7D was a member of [redacted] of the CP at [redacted] He had been a member of the CP in New York City for an unknown period prior to 1949.

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735 DATE: 12/3/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. 508 R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and ~~routing slip~~ (For SOG use only)

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX ReLRairtel 11/16/64

☐ 2. DATE ☒ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☒ submitted 12/4/64 ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED DEC 4 1964 FBI—NEW YORK

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☒ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

b6
b7C

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

CC - Little Rock (100-3564)

100-153735

GPO 867-820

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 1964

TELETYPE

REC-55

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Gasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

436 PM URGENT 12-1-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /14/ AND NEW HAVEN

FROM NEW YORK 4P

b6
b7C

CIRM

BUFILE 100-442529, NEW YORK 100-153735

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/13/84 BY SP6 bpatty

RE NEW YORK TEL, NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, REGARDING MARTIN LUTHER KING-S SCHEDULED ARRIVAL AT KENNEDY AIRPORT, NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR.

b6
b7C

ON NOVEMBER THIRTY SIXTYFOUR, AT SEVENPM, SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE NYO OBSERVED KING-S DEPARTURE FROM AMERICA AIRLINES FLIGHT SEVEN EIGHT ZERO, KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. KING WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIGHT SKINNED NEGRO /BELIEVED TO BE [redacted] THEY WERE MET BY BAYARD RUSTIN AND A WHITE MALE, APPROXIMATELY FIVE FEET TEN INCHES TALL, THIRTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE, HORNED RIMMED GLASSES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY POUNDS AND WEARING COSSACK TYPE HAT /POSSIBL[redacted] OF CORE/[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

DEC 3 1964

XEROX

DEC 4 1964

100-106670-

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO

RUSTIN AND UNKNOWN MALE ACCOMPANIED KING AND COMPANION [redacted] INTO AIRLINES WAITING ROOM WHERE THEY WERE MET BY FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS.. A NEGRO MALE, APPROXIMATELY FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, AGE THIRTY FIVE, MEDIUM BUILD, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE POUNDS, WORE HORN RIMMED GLASSES AND WHO ARRIVED IN RED CHEVROLET SEDAN, BEARING NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR NEW YORK LICENSE NUMBER MD FOUR THREE THREE SIX., A NEGRO MALE, ABOUT SIX FEET TWO INCHES, LIGHT COMPLEXION, SLENDER BUILD, AGE FIFTY TO FIFTY FIVE, WORE BLACK HAT AND BLACK RAINCOAT AND ARRIVED IN GRAY JAGUAR BEARING NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR NEW YORK LICENSE QB NINE ONE FOUR TWO., A NEGRO MALE, ABOUT FIVE FEET TEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY POUNDS, STOUT BUILD, AGE FORTY FIVE TO FIFTY, LIGHT COMPLEXION, CLOSE CROPPED HAIR AND WHO ARRIVED IN GRAY JAGUAR [redacted] b7D [redacted] BY WHITE MALE, ABOUT FIVE FEET TEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY POUNDS, AGE FIFTY TO FIFTY FIVE, STOUT BUILD, WORE CAMELS HAIR COAT WITH A BROWN SPORTS HAT., AND BY A WHITE MALE, ABOUT FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE POUNDS, AGE FORTY TO FORTY FIVE, MEDIUM BUILD, CLOSE CROPPED LIGHT BROWN HAIR, WORE GREEN COAT.

END PAGE TWO

KING AND FARMER CLOSETED THEMSELVES IN THE "ADMIRAL" ROOM AND REMAINED FOR ABOUT FORTY MINUTES. RUSTIN AND UNKNOWN MALE [redacted] ENGAGED IN CONVERSATION OUTSIDE ROOM. b6 b7C

AT ABOUT SEVEN FIFTY FIVE PM, RUSTIN, KING AND MALE BELIEVED TO BE [redacted] THE TWO WHITE MALES DESCRIBED, ENTERED A BLACK CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, BEARING NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR CONNECTICUT LICENSE FOUR SIX ONE SIX SIX ZERO, AND LEFT AIRPORT. CAR WAS DRIVEN BY WHAT APPEARED TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.

RECORDS NEW YORK MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT REFLECT LICENSE MD FOUR THREE THREE SIX IS REGISTERED TO JOSEPH V. CRESCI, TWO ONE FIVE CONGRESS STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK., THAT HE WAS BORN ON FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN ZERO FIVE, AND IS SELF EMPLOYED AT ONE FOUR TWO JORALEMON STREET, BROOKLYN. RECORDS REFLECT QB NINE ONE FOUR TWO IS REGISTERED TO CARRIE JUDY, TWENTY FIVE OAK ST. FREEPORT, L.I., NY. BORN 10-28-98

FIVE OAK STREET, FREEPORT, LONG ISLAND., THAT SHE IS A HOUSEWIFE AND WAS BORN ON OCTOBER TWENTYEIGHT, EIGHTEEN NINETY EIGHT.

FILES OF NYO FAIL TO REFLECT NAMES OF CRESCI AND TUDY.

NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO ASCERTAIN LISTING FOR CONNECTICUT LICENSE FOUR SIX ONE SIX SIX ZERO. WILL ALSO FURNISH TO BUREAU AND ATLANTA ANY INFORMATION AS TO IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ACCOMPANIED KING AND PARTY TO CONNECTICUT.

ATLANTA VIA MAIL

EEND

AND ACK FOR RELAY

SXC R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC-55

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RM

b6
b7C

Re Atlanta airtel 11/9/64, and Bureau airtel, 11/16/64.

Referenced communications concerned possibility of MARTIN LUTHER KING appearing for a fund-raising rally at Dayton, Ohio, 11/22/64 and possibility there would be picketing during this affair.

b7D

On 11/20/64, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Reverend GEORGE W. LUCAS is affiliated with the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio, and is also affiliated with the Dayton, Ohio, Urban League. Source stated that MARTIN LUTHER KING was scheduled to speak on 11/22/64 at the University of Dayton Field House, Dayton, Ohio, for a fund-raising rally. Source stated that KING's appearance on 11/22/64 was cancelled but was re-scheduled for 11/29/64.

4 - Bureau (3-100-442529) (1-157-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (CIRM)
3 - Atlanta (2-100-6670) (1-157-400)
3 - Cincinnati (1-100-14539) (CIRM) (1-157-210) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1-157-GEORGE W. LUCAS)

TPS:sas
(10)

REC-55 100-442529

EX-100

10 NOV 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CI 100-14539

Source advised that the Dayton Chapter of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) had planned to picket KING's appearance on 11/22/64. However, 11/29/64 is one of the dates for the NSRP Convention in Mobile, Alabama, and Dayton NSRP members plan to go to Alabama for the convention. Source did not know whether there will be any NSRP members left in Dayton, Ohio, to picket KING's appearance on 11/29/64.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Dayton, Inc., NEGRO Dayton, Ohio, show GEORGE W. LUCAS as a NM, born 4/1/10, and residing 2255 Soldiers Home and W. Carrollton Roads, Dayton, Ohio. Records of this agency show he has been Pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio, since 1945. His wife, ERMA LUCAS, born 4/10/15, has been employed by the Dayton, Ohio, Board of Education since 1959. The records show LUCAS was elected President of the Dayton, Ohio, Urban League in 5/58. He has a satisfactory credit record.

Records of the Dayton, Ohio, PD show one GEORGE W. LUCAS, NM, age 52 in 7/62, who resided at 2255 W. Carrollton Road, Dayton, Ohio, had been arrested nine times between the dates 8/3/49 and 7/3/62. Eight of the charges deal with moving traffic violations. Arrest on 8/3/49 shows charge D.W.I. - disposition withdrawn.

Records of Montgomery County SO, Dayton, Ohio, contain no record identifiable with Reverend GEORGE W. LUCAS.

Indices of the Cincinnati Office show a number of references indicating Reverend GEORGE W. LUCAS has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other racial matters.

On 6/21/50, a reliable source of the Chicago Office furnished an incomplete list of delegates to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace at Chicago, Illinois, on 5/29-30/50, which was reportedly sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The list contains the name of one GEORGE W. LUCAS as a delegate from the State of Ohio.

Another reliable source of the Chicago Office characterized the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives on 12/17/50 as an organization which the CP does not endorse but that the CP will work with this organization. According to this source, the CP was opposed to many of the organization's policies, however, the party would submerge many of its ideas in order to work with the organization.

LHM will be submitted to Bureau and interested offices after appearance of KING in Dayton, Ohio, on 11/29/64. Bureau will be kept advised if any additional information received concerning planned picketing of this affair.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Savannah (100-5131) 12/7/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
BUDED: 12/25/64

b6
b7C

ReSVrep SA [redacted] 10/30/64.

The following is an analysis of rerep which indicates the necessity for the report to be revised and resubmitted.

(1) Character of case on page 1 incorrectly listed as "Internal Security - Communism." Should be "Internal Security - Communist."

(2) On page 2 the first main heading under Roman Numeral I is given as "Communist Party." It should read "Communist Strategy." See Bulet 8/28/64.

(3) On page 2 the statement "No information developed" is utilized for subheadings. Such statement is to be utilized only for main headings denoted by Roman Numerals. See item number 9, page 5, Bulet 8/28/64.

(4) Administrative pages B and C reveal that several individuals are concealed by T symbols. On page D it is stated that they were covered by T symbols due to [redacted] it appears that the reason these individuals were covered is that they requested their identities be concealed. If such be the reason the statement "by request" should appear after the individual's name. In the instances cited it is not believed that the reason given on page D is applicable. 100-442529-477

b7D

REC-11

(5) On pages B and C there were several instances where the notation "Not furnished" was listed under the heading "File Where Original Information Located." Except where most unusual circumstances exist the necessary information should be included under the quoted heading. As a minimum there should be a listing of the location of the information in your Office's files. Of course wherever possible, there should be a listing of where the original information is.

MAILED 8
DEC 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
DeLoach
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(5)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(6) Appendix pages are not marked "Appendix" as required. Neither are they in alphabetical order as required. Further, neither of the two Appendix characterizations are current. It is necessary that only the latest Bureau-approved characterization of an organization be used in an Appendix, even if necessary to obtain from some other office. The failure to have an up-to-date characterization concerning Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, is not understandable in view of its inclusion in SAC letter 64-39. Page 14 contains a characterization of the National Lawyers Guild as cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Characterizations quoting citations by the HCUA should be in the Appendix rather than the Details.

(7) Page 2, paragraph 1, line 2--correct spelling is "Gandhi." Harry Wachtel's name is misspelled on line 5, paragraph 1, page 14.

(8) Set out on pages 2-4 is a characterization of the Labor Youth League which consists of a HCUA citation. This organization has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450 and same should have been stated in the Details rather than setting out a lengthy HCUA citation. Of course, if a HCUA citation was appropriate it should have been in the Appendix rather than the Details. The same observation is applicable to the HCUA citation of the National Negro Labor Council on page 8. This organization has likewise been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C

(9) Information appearing in paragraph 2, page 5 is not clear. The sentence in question reads "In the ensuing conversation, King was overheard to introduce [redacted] to this same white male, but in this introduction King used the name Stanley Levison during the short period of time the group remained in the air terminal." It is not clear as to whether King used the name of Levison only during the introduction, only during the period of time the group remained in the air terminal, or a combination of both these times.

(10) Page 5 contains a characterization of Hunter Pitts O'Dell which reports his election to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), under a pseudonym. Although

it is permissible to characterize O'Dell by showing his connection with the National Committee, it is not desired that there be a reporting in connection with captioned matter of the fact that O'Dell's selections was under a pseudonym. Such references should be deleted.

(11) On pages 12 and 13 there is set out [redacted] b6 b7C b7D source is concealed [redacted] Inasmuch as effort was made to conceal the source's identity it is believed that further efforts should have been made by avoiding [redacted] Instead, the substance should have been reported without any indication that [redacted] If sources are to be concealed, imagination and ingenuity must be utilized in reporting information from those sources.

(12) On page 15, penultimate paragraph, there is reported a meeting between Carl Braden and Martin Luther King. It is stated that Braden was observed to shake hands with King and, thereafter, "kiss an unidentified Negro female while standing..." No purpose is evident in reporting the race of the individual so affectionately greeted by Braden. Reference thereto should therefore be deleted. On pages 15 and 16 there is a reporting of observations made by Bureau Agents. The fact that Bureau Agents made these observations was not included in the Details, but merely referred to in the cover pages. Report-writing rules provide for reporting observations of Bureau Agents as such. Therefore, the report should show that the observations were made by Bureau Agents. It is also believed that the information contained in the last three paragraphs of page 15 included much unnecessary detail. Such information should be summarized and restricted to only pertinent information.

(13) Pages 18 and 19 contain lengthy lists of individuals who had rooms at the Manger Hotel during a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Convention which rooms had been paid for by the SCLC. The mere listing of these individuals' names is not pertinent unless it can be shown that these individuals have some subversive background. For example, Randolph Blackwell is one of the individuals listed. He is a

former member of the CPUSA. Bayard Rustin is listed and he is a former member of the Young Communist League. It is incumbent upon your Office to obtain the appropriate characterization and include same in the report. Do not list the names of individuals concerning whom no subversive information is known.

(14) Rerep was classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) and the reason given was the fact that it contains information from highly sensitive sources. Classification justification must be more specific and should include the identities of sources concerned.

(15) Reference is made in both the synopsis [redacted] b7D [redacted] to Vice President-Elect Hubert Humphrey. The Bureau does not believe that there is sufficient significance to the reference to Humphrey to merit inclusion of his name in rerep. References should be deleted.

Immediately have rerep rewritten in line with the foregoing and submitted to reach the Bureau no later than 12/25/64. Insure that other offices receiving copies of rerep are appropriately advised.

It is obvious from the foregoing that rerep left much to be desired. The contents of this communication should be brought to the attention of SA [redacted] b6 b7C and the approving supervisory official, both of whom should be scored with form errors. The contents of this communication should serve as a basis for future guidance of SA [redacted] in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters.

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 12/4/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

b6
b7C

ReBulet to Atlanta, copies to New York, 11/2/64 which noted that [redacted] not further identified, may be [redacted] ReATtel 11/24/64 concerning CIRM and King which reported some derogatory statements concerning me by [redacted] identity unknown. New York was telephonically instructed to attempt to identify [redacted]

ReNYtel to Bureau and Atlanta 11/25/64 which reported background information concerning a [redacted] indicating he is possibly identical to [redacted] of earlier communications. New York noted, however, that there is not sufficient information to positively establish an identification and that New York would be alert for any information which would definitely establish [redacted] identity.

Recipient offices should be particularly alert to any information which would positively establish the identity of [redacted] who was critical of me and who may be [redacted] New York is instructed to take the necessary steps on the occasion of any future meetings [redacted] to possibly establish [redacted] identity by fisurs of the meetings and/or of [redacted]

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all developments in this matter.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1 - 100-106670 (King)

REC-16 100-442529-478

SFP:jad
(8)

MAILED 8
DEC 4 1964
COMM-FBI

DEC 4 1964

Tolson
Belmont
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Evans
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DEC 8 1964
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-7-78 BY RDD 9803/cbm

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 479 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 480 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/30/64

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

Rerep SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64 at Denver, and Bulet 11/23/64.

There are enclosed to the Bureau nine copies, and to New York one copy of amended page 3 of rerep.

Page 40 has been removed from Denver copies of rerep and the remaining pages have been renumbered.

Other corrections noted in Bulet have been made in Denver copies of rerep.

Form errors scored.

2- Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1- New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
1- Denver
JCL:mdd
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Amended pages inserted in rerep 12/2/64 RCP/bcm

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
6 DEC 2 1964

DEC 5 5 09 AM '64

NOW INDEXED

64 DEC 8 1964

SAC, Detroit (67-515)

11-30-64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI

REC- 11 100-442529-481

CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C

Reurlet 11-20-64 in which you recommended SA [redacted] be commended for his efforts in preparing report in captioned matter. After careful consideration of errors of form which were brought to your attention in Bulet of 11-27-64, it has been concluded that commendation is not warranted.

RRB:jap
(4)

Based on Detroit letter 11-20-64 re: CIRM, IS - C, and addendum Domestic Intelligence Division 11-24-64.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
NOV 30 1964
COMM-FBI

DEC 9 1964

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

1-XERox
8 R.B.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/20/64

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (67-515)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(DEfile 100-32457)
(BUfile 100-442529)

Rerep SA [redacted], dated 10/30/64, at Detroit, in the case captioned as above.

It is recommended that SA [redacted] be commended for the report submitted by him in this matter. It is pointed out that although eighteen agents of the Detroit Office participated in the various file reviews and preparation of some sections of this report, by far the majority of the work was performed by SA [redacted] He coordinated the report; he performed most of the necessary file reviews and he set up the organizational structure of this report, which is very detailed, comprehensive and factual. It is noted that this report is well documented and certainly gives a good picture of the Communist infiltration in the racial field in the Detroit Division.

b6
b7C

It is pointed out that during the month of October, 1964, when most of the work on this report was in progress, SA [redacted] averaged four hours and four minutes per day overtime in order to complete his work in connection therewith.

Although it is realized that generally all Bureau reports are thorough and factual, it is felt that in this particular instance an exceptional job was done for which SA [redacted] should be commended.

b6
b7C

1-81380

3 - Bureau
2 - Detroit
(1 - Personnel File SA [redacted])
IRA:sal
(5)

100-442529-481
144

REC-11 25 NOV 23 1964

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

EX-101

THRU

INT. SEC.

b6
b7C

1 - cc
808 N.B.

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION November 24, 1964

b6
b7C

SAC, Detroit, recommends that SA [redacted] be commended for having coordinated the preparation of a report submitted on the subject matter of communist influence in racial matters. SAC states that although 18 Agents participated in the necessary file reviews and the preparation of some sections of the report, SA [redacted] by far, performed the majority of the work. SAC notes the report is very detailed, comprehensive and factual, giving a good picture of communist influence in the racial field in the Detroit Division.

This report was prepared on the basis of instructions contained in Bulet to all offices 8/26/64. It is a "rehash" of information previously submitted under various captions. While it is agreed that this report is detailed, comprehensive and factual, a review of the report indicates that its organization leaves something to be desired and its content shows no ingenuity was used to make it concise. It contains minor errors in spelling,, dates and does not strictly conform to current report writing practices. It is not felt that SA [redacted] efforts are worthy of commendation by the Director. (Letter sent SAC 11/30/64)

RECOMMENDATION:

The Domestic Intelligence Division does not concur with the recommendation of the SAC, Detroit, that a letter of commendation be directed to SA [redacted]

Letter from Detroit 11-27-64 RBH

WCW

1-xerox
for R.B.

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 12/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEWARK (157-1250)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. DEC 7 1964

How Forw. B/S

By J. T. Smith

Subject: POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION -
S. KLEIN DEPARTMENT STORE
NEWARK DIVISION, 12/3/64

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Room 828 RB

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

b6
b7C

Information contained herein was furnished to SA [redacted]

Reference is made to Newark airtel to Bureau, 12/3/64, and captioned as above. On 12/3/64, Capt. [redacted] of the Office of the Chief of Police, Newark, N. J., PD, advised that the S. Klein management would not meet with the NCUP people and the alleged shoplifter on his demands against the store, and at this time [redacted] expressed the opinion based on all the information obtained by the Chief's Office that day that it did not appear there would be any demonstration at the S. Klein Store on 12/3/64. In view of this development no teletype sent Bureau, 12/3/64.

b6
b7C

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enclosure 8)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
7 - Newark
(1 [redacted]
(1
(1
(1
(1-167-
(1
(1-100-

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
20 DEC 5 RECORDED
198 DEC 8 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent-in Charge

64 DEC 11 1964 RWB

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-31-644

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
December 4, 1964

POSSIBLE RACIAL DEMONSTRATION -
S. KLEIN DEPARTMENT STORE
NEWARK DIVISION
DECEMBER 3, 1964

b6
b7C

On December 4, 1964, [redacted] Office of Chief of Police Oliver Kelly, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that there was no demonstration at or near the S. Klein Department Store, Newark, New Jersey, on the evening of December 3, 1964. [redacted] advised that on December 3, 1964, Inspector Richard Murphy contacted attorney [redacted] who was reported previously to be representing [redacted] in [redacted] case. [redacted] advised the Inspector that his client is also known as [redacted] and that [redacted] was aware of the possible demonstration at the S. Klein Store. He advised the Inspector that he had been asked to be present at Klein's when the Newark Community Union Project group confronted Klein's management with their demands. [redacted] stated that he refused to be part of this and will represent his client in court [redacted] before Magistrate Castellano, but will not be a part of anything that could lead to a demonstration or possible riot.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

DEC 3 1964

SAC, NEW YORK (100-154073) (P)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
SM-3

Re FBI airtel to Bureau dated 9/10/64, captioned [redacted] FORMER, IS-C, NY airtels to Bureau dated 10/2 and 10/10/64, under same caption, Bureau letter to SAC, NY dated 10/23/64, captioned [redacted] CIRI.

b6
b7C
b7D

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted]

On [redacted] was shown a photograph of [redacted] and advised that he readily recognized captioned subject.

A review of [redacted] at [redacted] was conducted and [redacted] complaints was filed [redacted] captioned subject with [redacted] The

4- Bureau (RM)
1- (100-442529)
1- (157-0-34)
2- Dallas (100-new) (RM)
1- New York

(7)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
29 DEC 7 1964

66 DEC 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 443003-1

complaint was dismissed [redacted] by Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. [redacted] has the following relatives: b6 b7C

[redacted] Father b6 b7C

Mother

[redacted]

Reviews of records of the New York City Police Department and of the Credit Bureau of [redacted] New York have disclosed no information identifiable with captioned subject. b6 b7C

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an individual [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Continuing contacts by New York with informants known to be [redacted] have disclosed no further information regarding this matter. b7D

LEADS

BOSTON

AT [redacted] Will contact the above relatives of [redacted] or other logical sources in an attempt to determine [redacted] present residence and employment. b6 b7C

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will maintain contact with informants and other sources regarding the subject in an attempt to develop background information regarding [redacted] b6 b7C

2. Will forward to Boston photographs taken at [redacted], identified as [redacted] to be exhibited to [redacted] source in [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

DATE: December 3, 1964

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

From: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
CINAL

Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated November 6, 1964, which concerned Communist Party, USA, National Board meetings which were to be held in New York City during the period November 18 through 21, 1964.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Party, USA, National Meetings, November 18 through 21, 1964." Copies of the letterhead memorandum are also being furnished to New York. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the [redacted] compromise [redacted] effectiveness.

(5) - Bureau (Enclosures 8)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - ~~100-422089 - CINAL~~)
(1 - 100-442529 - CIRM)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100-80641)
(1 - 100-153735 - CIRM)
4 - [redacted] b7D
(1 - [redacted] b6 b7C
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

RCN:dfm
(12)

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
DEC 9 1964

CARBON COPY
58 DEC 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10275

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
December 3, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL MEETINGS
NOVEMBER 18 THROUGH 21, 1964

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1964, that on November 27, 1964, a Communist Party (CP) meeting was held in Baltimore, Maryland.

The source stated that at the above meeting GEORGE MEYERS, who is known to the source as a member of the CP National Executive Committee as well as Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and North Carolina, told CP members present that he had been in attendance at CP National meetings held on November 18 through 21, 1964.

MEYERS stated that at the National meeting, the leadership expressed their satisfaction with the fact that Senator GOLDWATER had been defeated in the recent National elections.

MEYERS further stated that although the CP had supported President JOHNSON, because of his civil rights stand, they still had to consider him a possible danger to world peace because of his continued support of Southern Viet Nam. MEYERS stated that the Viet Nam situation was more dangerous than the Cuban situation.

MEYERS told CP members present that the CP would come out with a statement of policy the following week on the CP's attitude toward President JOHNSON and the world situation and that it would be presented to the public in leaflet form.

MEYERS stated that the CP felt that the Negro people in the U. S. were on the move and that the CP must continue to keep up its fight for Negro and white unity.

MEYERS in answer to a question about the removal of former Premier KHRUSHCHEV of the USSR made the statement that the CP National leadership had expressed concern about KHRUSHCHEV's

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL MEETINGS
NOVEMBER 18 THROUGH 21, 1964

removal from power but finally decided that it was proper since KHRUSHCHEV had committed a number of errors. MEYERS then pointed out that KHRUSHCHEV had not allowed criticism or discussion of his actions and that the split with Red China had become a personal matter with KHRUSHCHEV. MEYERS then stated that since KHRUSHCHEV's removal, the USSR has had better relations with Red China.

MEYERS commented that KHRUSHCHEV's son had abused his position and had travelled widely at public expense without rendering any accounting of his travels.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 12/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-651)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Detroit file 100-32457

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau, 9/3/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the Jackson Office are appropriate copies of LHM regarding [redacted] b6 b7C who is characterized in referenced airtel.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

DE T-1 is [redacted] b7D
DE T-2 is
DE T-3 is

For information of the Bureau and the Jackson Office, [redacted] is [redacted] b6 b7C

8 - Bureau (Enc. - 10) (RM)
3 - Jackson (157-100) (Enc. - 3)
7 - Detroit
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-13740 - HELEN WINTER)
(1 - 100-32457 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-25197 - CINAL)
(1 - 44-595 - MIBURN)

100-442529- b6 b7C
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

BAS/slk
(18)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

68 DEC 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-10116-536

DE 157-651

This LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as data reported by sources utilized in LHM could reasonably result in the identification of Informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
December 2, 1964

Re: Mississippi Summer Project;
Racial Matters

Communist Party, United States of America Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum, dated September 3, 1964, concerning captioned matter.

DE T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 28, 1964, that [redacted] visited Global Books, at 4829 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. b6 b7C

A characterization of Global Books appears in the appendix attached hereto.

[redacted] related some of his recent experiences in Mississippi, to [redacted] and Helen Winter. [redacted]

On [redacted] DE T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting [redacted] said [redacted] was a member of [redacted] CP, [redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 21, 1964, advised Helen Winter is a member of the National Committee, CP, United States of America (USA).

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he was thrown in jail when he was in Jackson, Mississippi, but was "gotten off the hook" right away. He said that he had a card made out to him, but the two persons with him were listed only as authorized personnel. Before clearing up the matter with an attorney, they had been detained quite awhile. [redacted] informed that they were engaged in getting children to school for registration, which registration was refused. About one week later, one of the boys [redacted] was found drowned, and was listed by the sheriff as an accidental death by drowning, although the child had been beaten before he was thrown in the river. [redacted] stated that it is known in Mississippi, who the murderers are and it is also known who the murderers of the three boys are, but nothing is being done about it.

[redacted] said the situation down there is terrible. A body without a head was washed in and a sheriff kicked the body and remarked that it was the worst case of suicide that he has ever seen, and walked away.

[redacted] stated that not only did the FBI arrest no one, after Hoover said they knew who had done it, but a sheriff had the gall to say that the FBI was not cooperating with his office.

[redacted] observed that as far as the FBI is concerned, they do not act until a crime is committed, and then it is too late. He commented that he met about eight FBI men and they all were Southerners and all took the attitude that, "you knew what you were getting into when you came down here". He does not consider this a favorable attitude for a Federal Agent to take; the Agent should be upholding the law. [redacted] stated that they (his associates) had several good lawyers, a couple of whom just graduated from Harvard, and they felt that the FBI was withholding evidence, which the lawyers needed for court cases. [redacted] stated that no one can get a warrant to search the FBI Office; they are within the law, they are in your way, but there is nothing you can do about it.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] stated that the apparent reason of the FBI assistance was to ferret out all the Communists. He said that some of the doctors in Mississippi say that there are all northern Communists down there. b6 b7C

[redacted] informed that a man from Michigan, goes to Jackson, every two weeks with food and clothing for the Negroes in Mississippi.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

1

GLOBAL BOOKS, also known as Global Books and Publications, Global Books Forum, Global Forum

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate Number 104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on March 20, 1963, that HELEN WINTER is Educational Director of the Communist Party, USA, (CP), Michigan District (MD).

A second source advised on October 9, 1960, that CARL WINTER had stated on that date that the CP had created Global Books.

A third source advised on March 18, 1963, that CARL WINTER is Chairman of the CP, MD.

A fourth source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate Number 134523, January 11, 1961, by CARL HAESSLER. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she as owner of Global Books consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and CARL HAESSLER is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

b7D

[redacted] who advised that he was a member of the CP [redacted] stated on [redacted] that CARL HAESSLER was an old-time Communist. According to [redacted] HAESSLER was one of the more respected members of the CP, though not an open member.

A fifth source advised on May 25, 1964, that Global Books continues in operation at 201 Hayward Building, 4829 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-3-37)

DATE: Dec. 2, 1964

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-1800)

SUBJECT: COMMUNISTPARTY, USA
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
CIAM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

There are enclosed for the Bureau two copies, and for New York one copy, of a press release issued by the Communist Party of Colorado. The press release was furnished to SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED on November 25, 1964, by [redacted] "Rocky Mountain News." [redacted] said he was not going to publish the press release in that newspaper. It is noted that this press release is a statement of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT regarding the remarks of the Director about Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls 2) (RM)
1 - New York (Encl 1) (RM)
2 - Denver
(1 - 100-840 ROBERT TRUJILLO)
JCL:mf
(5)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Printed was "TW" copy of article sent in 100-3-37-

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-37-

Records 66-100-444529

6 DEC 4 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 10 1964

58 DEC 11 1964

1-cc & 1-cc ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. 23 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORK 10, N.Y., MU 5-5755

NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, November, 20, 1964

Statement by Claude Lightfoot, leading Negro Communist Spokesman regarding the remarks of J. Edgar Hoover about Dr. Martin Luther King.

The arrogant white supremacist attitude displayed by J. Edgar Hoover in his violent attack on the character and integrity of Dr. Martin Luther King reveals for the whole world to see what American Communists have long known, namely, that the F.B.I. under Hoover's leadership has constituted a government within a government. It has been an institution which has stood above public criticism. During these cold war years, the F.B.I. has hounded and persecuted Communists. It violated every norm of civil liberties with immunity. The success it stored up in this respect has now emboldened Hoover to attack the acknowledged civil rights leader in the country as well as the Supreme Court which took a hand in correcting some of the results of such violations.

No doubt Mr. Hoover's attack on Dr. King and the Courts reflects a growing desperation in the ranks of reactionary elements. Confronted with an overwhelming mandate for democratic advances arising out of the election results, frightened by the strength of the Negro people and their pro-democratic friends, Hoover's remarks were intended to stop this tide, to put the "uppity" Negro back into his so-called place and to reassert "that a Negro has no rights that the white man is bound to respect".

Such conduct must receive the condemnation of every decent American. In the national interest, J. Edgar Hoover must be removed from his post and conditions created where the F.B.I. is subjugated to public scrutiny as any other organ of government.

THIS STATEMENT FROM MR. LIGHTFOOT, IS DISTRIBUTED AS A COMMUNITY SERVICE, BY

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF COLORADO, P. O. Box 55, Highlands Station, Denver, Colorado

100-442529-

100-3-37

ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 482 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/4/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-447529-482 ep3

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, KNOXVILLE (Your file 100-3520) DATE: 12/3/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~808 R.B.~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

☒ Post in file and ~~destroy 0-1~~ *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReAtairtel 10/27/64

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 12/15/64

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

DEC 4 1964 FBI — KNOXVILLE INDEXED SEARCHED SERIALIZED

DEC 2 4 03 PM '64 FBI

GPO 867-820

Return to Bureau

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, ATLANTA (Your file 100-6670) DATE: 12/7 12/3/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~808 R.B.~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

☒ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX Reurairtel 10/28/64

XX 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 12/17/64

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

DEC 1 3 23 bM '64

DON WIECH DIV

RECD

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 1964
FBI ATLANTA

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

Safe File

GPO 867-820

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/24/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

PROPOSED ACTION PROGRAM OF PARENTS
WORKSHOP FOR EQUALITY IN NYC SCHOOLS,
2/3/65
RM

b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of LHM in above case. Confidential source referred to is [redacted] and this LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect his identity. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed herein to [redacted] might impair the future effectiveness of this informant, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country.

b6
b7C [redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, ISD

Date Forw. DEC 1 1964

How Forw. D/S

By [redacted]

1 Room 828 RB

ENCLOSURE

REC 14 100-442529-483

12-7

14 NOV 27 1964

2-Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
(1-157-6-34)
1-New York (157-1226)
1-[redacted]
1-New York (157-1223) (CORE) (Sec. 42)
1-New York (100-151987) (Du Bois Clubs) (Sec. 42)
1-New York

b6
b7C

VJA:kxb
(7)

XEROX
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ENCL. SEC.

ENCLOSURE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 24, 1964

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Action Program of Parents Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools, February 3, 1965

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past on November 19, 1964, made available a mimeographed letter dated November 19, 1964, addressed to the "Honorable Stanley Lowell, Chairman, Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, 80 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y." The letter was signed [redacted] for The Parents Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools, The Negro Teachers Association, New York Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, Brooklyn Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality, Regional Office, Congress of Racial Equality, Metropolitan Housing Movement, Roachdale Movement, The DuBois Clubs of New York City".

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs [redacted] of America is characterized in the appendix. b6 b7C

[redacted] states in the letter, "On behalf of the undersigned community organizations I urgently request the intervention and mediation of the Commission to resolve the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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333DEC 24 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-483

existing stalemate arrived at between representatives of the educational system and those seeking to desegregate the school system. Discussion has proved fruitless, talks have been terminated, faith has not been kept...

"We can no longer keep faith with the people we represent and continue to meet with those at the Board who make a farce of discussion and negotiation. We, therefore, have decided on the attached program of action, scheduled for February 3, 1965."

Attached to the above mimeographed letter was a list of "Demands" as follows:

"I. The upgrading of 165 Negro and Puerto Rican teachers to supervisory positions in the New York City School System.

II. The revising of the Construction program to conform with a city-wide plan for desegragation

III. Issuance of or commitment to the issuance of a city-wide plan and timetable for school desegregation

IV. For the 600 schools:

a. An objective evaluation by a study group not related to the Board of Education

b. The institution of a curriculum in the 600 schools

c. The institution of a screening process for the admission of pupils to the 600 schools and a screening process for their return to the mainstream of the school system."

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Proposed Action Program of Parents
Workshop for Equality in New York City
Schools, February 3, 1965

This was followed by a second caption, "Our Proposed Action Program", which set forth the following two objectives:

"A. To shut down the thirty-one segregated Junior High Schools in the system

B. To shut down the 600 Schools in the system".

The confidential sources referred to in the appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

1.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2. APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 06-12-2015

3/13/91 8123 MCHOLDS Appeal # 82-1652 8/6/91 CN87,663
6972 EEP/DMS 12/26/89 81-0802
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN 80,513

F B I

Date: 11/30/64

Transmit the following in (U) (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Classified by 3042 PWT/sko 10/17/88
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802
Reviewed 10/17/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6SK/RKG
REASON-FCIM (1), 1-2 4 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-84
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re New York teletype dated 11/25/54, captioned as above.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to [redacted]

The source who characterized [redacted] was [redacted]

NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/1/77

6 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-392452) (STANLEY LEVISON)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-484
EX-103
21 DEC 1 1964

JMK:gmd
(14)

8 ENCLOSURE

CC - Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY: SEP/ltr M Per

Approved: JFM

Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR LTR DATE 10-17-80
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR ltr DATE 12-16-77
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6SK/RKG REASON-FCIM (1), 1-2 4 2 DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-84
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

64 DEC 1

SECRET

HARRY WACHTEL was characterized by: OTHER PER COURT ORDER

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted] b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 4099-S* and NY 694-S*. (U)
NY 4099-S* has furnished information of a highly sensitive nature about the racial situation in the New York area. NY 694-S* furnished a concentration of information in documenting STANLEY LEVISON. In view of these reasons, the ~~"Secret"~~ (U) classification is used.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U) Approved 82-1652 DJS 87,063

3/13/90 8123 MCH/DMS 8/6/91

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN80,513

6972 EEP/DMS 12/26/89 81-0802

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

New York, New York (U)
November 30, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 10-17-80

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLC DATE 12/14/79

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

(U) Classified by 3042 PWT/kk
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Darlow 11/14/89

Revison 82-1652

On November 24, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which reflected that Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC) was in contact with [redacted] on that date. King advised that he was in the process of writing his speeches which he would deliver in Oslo, Norway (where he will receive the Nobel Peace Prize in December, 1964). He said "they" (officials in Norway) have two speeches which are customarily made by recipients of the prize: the Nobel lecture, 45 minutes in length and given the night following the Nobel Presentation; and a five minute speech at the time of the Presentation. King said he had been working on the forty five minute speech but had done nothing on the five minute speech, therefore, he had in mind asking three people to put on paper what they felt he should say during the five minute speech. He said he was of the opinion that those remarks would be quoted in full and in that regard, told [redacted] that he wanted him to think (his speech) through with "our friend" the kind of thing that he should say from the platform. King requested that speech be sent to his house by Saturday (November 28, 1964). [redacted] agreed to comply.

b6
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2803 RAD/EGM
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-84
12-7-79

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Classified by 1080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/1/11

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/16/78 DMF/EAG

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ (U)

XEROX 10/17/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 6MK 1-2.4.2
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-30-84

100-442529-489

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

King told [redacted] that he would also ask [redacted] and Harry Wachtel to prepare five minute speeches and from those he would decide the best thing to say. b6 b7C

In continuing their contact, King said he would leave Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday (November 29, 1964), to to go to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he would speak; will go to Stamford, Connecticut, on Monday (November 30, 1964); return to Atlanta on that date and remain until Thursday, when he will go to New York.

While in New York, the following affairs will be held in his honor, according to King: a dinner at Dr. Ralph Bunche's home on December 3, 1964; a luncheon on December 4, given by Secretary General U. Thant; and a reception that night given by United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. U.N.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

b6
b7C

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

It is to be noted that when King and [redacted] refer to "Our friend", they are referring to Stanley Levison. b6 b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y.

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

[redacted]

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court St., Brooklyn, New York. &U

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. &U

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 485 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-17-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

December 70, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4BJ nl LSG
ON 4/23/94
357384

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

Dear Mr. McNamara:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC'D-READING ROOM
DEC 7 3 46 PM '64
FBI

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad:tef
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W.C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd. 100-442529 — 486

REC-48 RECORDED
DEC 8 1964

EX-102

DEC 1 ~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 DEC 11 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 7 4 05 PM '64

DEC 7 8 41 AM '64

REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

(15)

SSC 62-116395-344 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. [redacted] DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/24/75 DEL. ✓ DATE 9/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-17-2015

TOP SECRET (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

December 7, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Rear Admiral Rufus L. Taylor
Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

to Deputy Director
Room - Capt. W. H. [redacted] b6 b7C

DEC 8 1964 FBI

Dear Admiral Taylor:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ml/SKS
ON 2-13-81
607C

EX-117

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad
(12)

REC-39 100-442529-488

11 DEC 9 1964

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 DEC 11 1964

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TOP SECRET (U)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 7 4 05 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-1344		HSC 62-116464-58	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 6/24/75	DEL. ✓	DATE 9/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

BUFILE 62-116464

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-17-2015

TOP SECRET (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

December 30, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Major General Edgar C. Doleman
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

Dear General Doleman:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/wdl SKS
ON 2-13-81
6076

100-442529-487

REC 39

DEC 8 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

Wesley

Mohr
Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Bland
Mr. Baumgardner
Mr. Phillips
Liaison
Mr. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 DEC 11 1964

Delivered on Dec 30 1964

TOP SECRET (U)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 7 4 05 PM '64

DEC 7 8 40 AM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTE:

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

(S) NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-34

HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/24/75 DEL. ✓ DATE 6/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

I - 3 - L. Baltimore
I - 1 - D. Brennan
I - 1 - L. Bland

I - Mr. Mohr
I - Mr. Bishop
I - Mr. Casper
I - Mr. Callahan
I - Mr. Conrad
I - Mr. Felt
I - Mr. Gebhardt

BOBBIE MAE GILBERT

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

TOP SECRET (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

December 7, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Liaison
1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk: CIRM

12/8/64 declassified

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

DEC 7 3 44 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4JRM/MB/SKS
ON 2-13-81
6076

100-442529 - 490

REC-89 EX-117 DEC 8 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad:tef
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W.C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 1

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DEC 11 1964

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REC'D HELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-344

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL ✓ DATE 6/24/75

HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL ✓ DATE 9/4/75

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✓ TO DEPT.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 491 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Liaison

December 7, 1964

BY LIAISON

J. F. Bland
F. J. Baumgardner
S. F. Phillips

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll
Director
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

Dear General Carroll:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

DEC 7 3 44 PM '64 FBI

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/pl/SKS
ON 2-13-81
60K

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad
(12)

REC- 56 100-442529-492

EX-101

DEC 8 1964

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

Tolson
Belmont
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~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Delivered via Liaison 12/11/64

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DEC 11 1964

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REL BELMON
FBI JUSTICE

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SSC 62-116395-344 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 1/24/75 DEL. ✓ DATE 9/4/75

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✓ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- J. F. Bland

The Acting Attorney General

December 7, 1964

Director, FBI

- F. J. Baumgardner
- S. F. Phillips

"COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS"
(CIRM)

There is enclosed a copy of a current study dealing with communist activities in relation to the Negro movement. A copy of this document is being furnished to [redacted] to the President, and to other interested officials of the Government. b6 b7C

The sources used in the enclosure, entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

100-442529

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4JRM/ns/SKS
ON 2-13-81
6076

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

100-442529-493

SFP:jad
(15)

NOTE: [illegible]

MAILED 8
DEC 7 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-17 DEC 9 1964

EX-101

DEC 7 3 44 PM '64
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See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd

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66 DEC 17 1964

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(IC)

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-344

ACC. ____ DATE ____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/24/75

HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. ____ DATE ____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/4/75

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✓ TO DEPT.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 494 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-442529

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

CIRM
(00: New York)

ReBulet 11/27/64, and report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C 10/30/64, at Detroit.

Attached hereto for the Bureau are nine copies each of appendix pages 218A and 218B which should be added to referenced report. One copy each of same being furnished to New York.

Review of relet and report has disclosed that rerep should be corrected as follows:

Page 2b, item (L), line 2, SCHOOK should be SCHOOL.

Page 2c, item (F), line 3, second word COUNTIL should be COUNCIL.

Page 6, paragraph one, line 14, first word south should be South.

Page 13, paragraph one, information in this paragraph was furnished by DE T-8, 10/31/63.

Page 15, second complete paragraph, line 8, last word countries should be country's.

Page 18, first complete paragraph, [redacted] should be [redacted] in lines 4 and 8. b6 b7C

100 442529-

3 - Bureau (Enc. 18)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Detroit
CEM:sal
(5)

NOT RECORDED
18 DEC 9 1964

18 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 DEC 15 1964

Page 19, paragraph 3, line 4, the word peoples should be peoples'.

Page 22, last paragraph, line 6, Capitalism should be capitalism.

Page 26, first complete paragraph, line 3, sixth word Facist should be fascist.

Page 37, paragraph 4, line 5, the fifth word spelled writers should be writer's.

Page 39, paragraph 3, line 10, fifth word is should be it.

Page 46, last paragraph, line 9, fourth word if should be it.

Page 103, last paragraph, this information is attributed to DE 32, 12/11/63.

Page 124, last paragraph, first word Missisiippi should be Mississippi.

It is noted that paragraph five of referenced letter, page two, requests to know where the National Negro Labor Council is mentioned in referenced report. This organization is mentioned on page 89.

OTHER Per Sealed Court Order

Detroit copies of referenced report have been corrected as set forth above.

Future reports concerning CIRM will be guided by the observations set forth on pages 2 and 3 of referenced letter.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 495 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 12/5/64

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/64.

Knoxville sources available have furnished no information concerning any "freedom meetings", in Knoxville on 11/7-8/64. Knoxville Office has no specific sources which might disclose this information through a discreet inquiry due to the lack of CP activity and lack of CP members in the Knoxville area at the current time. Discreet inquiry will continue possible sources to obtain this information.

One source has advised that over the weekend of 11/7-8/64, there was a meeting of southeastern teachers held in Knoxville and source stated that a number of Negroes did attend this meeting; however, it is not known whether [redacted] may have been present and no information has been received that this was any type of "freedom meeting".

b6
b7C

cc-808RB

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670-A)(RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/pae
(4)

REC 4 100-442529-496

21 DEC 8 1964

EX-101

DEC 8 3 58 PM

INT. SEC.

DEC 14 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69) DATE: 12/7/64

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated November 22, 23, and 24, 1964, containing information orally furnished on November 22, 23, and 24, 1964, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs [redacted] and [redacted] This information was reduced to writing on November 30 - December 3, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D b7E

4-Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (NALC)
2-Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 100-12076 (GEORGE MEYERS)
(1 - 100- (CP, Maryland District - Organization)
2-Cleveland (RM)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100- (CP, Ohio District - Organization)
RWH:MDW
(see page ii for additional dissemination)

b6
b7C

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
201 DEC 10 1964

ENCLOSURE

69 DEC 30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10276

Copies: (Con't.)

5-Detroit (RM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-13420 (CARL WINTER)
(1 - 100-2050 (CP, Michigan District - Organization)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Cominfil - NALC)
3-Los Angeles (RM)
(1 - 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY)
(1 - 100-26044 (CP, Southern California District - Organization)
(1 - 100- (CP, Southern California District - Political Activities)
30-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-32826 (JAMES ALLEN)
(1 - 100-80532 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
(1 - 100- (JOE BRANDT)
(1 - 100-56 (MICHAEL DAVIDOW)
(1 - 100-13483 (BETTY GANNETT)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
(1 - 100-105078 (HYMAN LUMER)
(1 - 100- (GEORGE MORRIS)
(1 - 100-13444 (JOE NORTH)
(1 - 100-48033 (IRVING POTASH)
(1 - 100-128255 (DANIEL RUBIN)
(1 - 100-18065 (JACK STACHEL)
(1 - 100- [redacted]
(1 - 100-27452 (ROBERT THOMPSON)
(1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100- (CARL WINTER)
(1 - 100- [redacted]
(1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
(1 - 100-87211 (CP, USA - Factionalism)
(1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations)
(1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
(1 - 100-79717 (CP, USA - Political Activities)
(1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets & Publications)

b6
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RWH:MDW
(see page iii for additional dissemination)

CG 100-33741

Copies:

30-New York (RM) (Con't.)
(1 - 100-89590 (CP, USA - Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA - Youth Matters)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Progressive Labor Movement) b6
(1 - [redacted] b7C
2-San Francisco (RM)
(1 - 65-1242 (ALBERT "MICKEY" LIMA)
(1 - 100-27747 (CP, Northern California District - Organization)
9-Chicago
(1 - [redacted] b7D b7E
(1 - 100-3470 (MORRIS CHILDS)
(1 - 100-3952 (GIL GREEN)
(1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)
(1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
(1 - 100-36644 (NALC)
RWH:MDW
(57)

November 22, 23, and 24, 1964

During the period November 18-21, 1964, there was held a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), which was held at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. Members of the CP, USA National Board and invited guests in attendance at this meeting included the following:

b6
b7C

GUS HALL
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
DANIEL RUBIN
TOM DENNIS
JACK KLING
JOE NORTH
MICHAEL DAVIDOW
GEORGE MEYERS
JOE BRANDT
MORRIS CHILDS
JAMES JACKSON
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEALEY
ALBERT LIMA

JAMES ALLEN
ROBERT THOMPSON
JACK STACHEL
GIL GREEN
CARL WINTER
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MORRIS
[redacted]
IRVING POTASH
BETTY GANNETT
[redacted]
HERBERT APTHEKER
MY LUMER
[redacted]

The Chairman of the first session on November 18, 1964, was TOM DENNIS. DANIEL RUBIN announced the agenda for the November 18-21, 1964, National Board meeting would be as follows:

Report on the USA Elections - JACK STACHEL

Report on International Situation - MY LUMER

Report on the Status of the Racial Conflict - CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Special Report on Viet Nam - ARNOLD JOHNSON

Report on CP, USA Organizational Problems - DANIEL RUBIN

Report on Legal Status of the Party - GUS HALL

Report on the Status of the "Peoples World" - HENRY WINSTON

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-

Although the above was the announced agenda, following is the actual order of reports delivered at this National Board meeting:

Report on the election by JACK STACHEL was followed by HY LUMER's report on the international situation. These were followed by the report on Viet Nam by JOHNSON, then the report by LIGHTFOOT on the status of the racial conflict, and the last report was by DANNY RUBIN on CP, USA organizational problems.

The first report was that of JACK STACHEL on the results of the 1964 USA elections. STACHEL stated in essence as follows:

An estimate should be formed as to the character of the recent Presidential election. 1964 was a political crossroads election in which the path could swing in either direction; in the direction of reaction or in the direction of a smashing defeat for the forces of the ultra-right and fascism. As a result of the challenge of the reactionary forces, we had the opportunity to create mass movements and as a result we "reached the millions." We became a force to shape results of important issues. The defeat of Goldwaterism gave a thundering defeat to the forces of war, fascism, and racism. A new high level of political maturity was achieved by the American people. In spite of fraudulent efforts to confuse, the Negro people voted 99% in some cases for President JOHNSON.

There were those who saw no danger from the ultra-right. Some viewed this as a case of "tweedledum" and "tweedledee" or "the worse the better"; or "it can't happen here." The victory of President JOHNSON was so one-sided that some are now trying to prove that there was no danger from the ultra-right ever. Did we overestimate the danger from the ultra-right? The answer is no. Some people drew pessimistic conclusions on the Goldwater nomination. This reflected a lack of faith in the American people and traditions. But, this reaction was not inevitable. The CP recognized the danger and although defeated, the ultra-right has not yet been destroyed.

The following statistics in the recent election are particularly significant. 61.3% of the electorate voted for JOHNSON (in 1936 60.8% voted for FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT). JOHNSON received an electoral vote of 486 to 52 for GOLDWATER. JOHNSON received 68% of the vote in the 10 northeastern states; 63.7%

from the border states; 61.9% from the eleven midwestern states; 60.07% from the five Pacific states; 56.6% from the eight mountain states. JOHNSON received barely a majority of 50.3% in the eleven southern states. In New York, JOHNSON received a plurality of two and a half million, a plurality of one million in Ohio, and a plurality of 880,000 in Illinois. GOLDWATER's strategy was that he would win if he could carry the South, the Rocky Mountain states, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, and California. A look at the figures shows that GOLDWATER was not mad but rather he just fell down and did not carry the states he hoped to carry. GOLDWATER only carried the four states that THURMOND carried in 1948 plus Georgia and just squeaked by in Arizona.

The most important gain by the election was in Congress. Forty-eight Republicans lost their seats. This was important not merely because of numbers, but also because of quality; the worst reactionaries were defeated. The coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats has been broken for the first time since the days of FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. There have also been tremendous changes in the state legislatures, some of which is due to reapportionment. There is a social and class background in the achievement of the GOLDWATER defeat. This was the broadest coalition of the working class people and the Negro liberation movement. These will not continue this fight on all issues but can be held together by a coincidence of interests, particularly on the question of peace. But the backbone of this coalition remains the working class, both Negro and white, and all the common people. In the northern big cities the vote increased from 68% for KENNEDY in 1960 to 74% for JOHNSON; in the suburbs it increased from 46% to 63%; and in the rural areas the percentage remained the same. The Negro vote overall was approximately 95% for JOHNSON and in Illinois it was 97% and Michigan 98%. Insofar as the vote was a measure of income, those of income $10,000 and over were in favor of GOLDWATER. In regard to the question of backlash, 16 counties in Maryland which returned 64% for WALLACE returned only 42% for GOLDWATER.

But was this victory inevitable? A shift of only eight million votes would have caused a change in the outcome of the election in 1960. The votes were pretty well evenly divided between KENNEDY and NIXON. I think we can say that peace was the overriding issue in this election. The women of the country gave 67% of the vote for JOHNSON. In regard to civil rights, I believe that this was the most positive factor in the shaping of the campaign. The Negro people's movement

was decisive. The national ticket of JOHNSON and HUMPHREY campaigned on this issue. GOLDWATER's campaign was tied to the slogan "Riots in the Streets." On the economic issues--the 6 years of growth in the national economy was a factor, but the administration emphasized its campaign against poverty, for Social Security, etc. Insofar as the question of whether there was a danger of JOHNSON moving to the right, we saw that JOHNSON did not compete with GOLDWATER on who is more to the right. If the people's movement had not organized the forces of labor and the Negro people and the entire left, there would have been no guarantee that JOHNSON would not have moved to the right.

On the role of the Party and the left: the left played its biggest role since the campaign for HENRY WALLACE in 1948. Regarding our Party and its policies: we were never so united as we were in this campaign. The Party had a greater percentage of members active in the campaign, our members had better understanding of the issues, understood the line and brought it to the masses of the people. Organizations of the left and progressives worked hard. In contrast, we can say that the role of the forces around the "National Guardian" was one of inconsistency. The role of the Socialist Party was one of division.

The 26 million people who voted for GOLDWATER are not all fascists, but the danger from the right remains strong. Without specific demands for peace, economy, democracy, equality and on the question of youth, you can't really beat a fascist organization. There must be an expose of the violent fascist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society, the Minutemen, etc. The role of the Party is the correct policy based upon the unity of the working class and people generally. This smashing victory was due not only to fear of GOLDWATER but also due to changes in the national economy and social life.

This Party is against GOLDWATER's theory of realignment of the two national parties, Democrats and Republicans, into two parties with the liberals on one side and the conservatives on the other. We are not indifferent concerning who controls the Republican Party. This is not merely a struggle by ROCKEFELLER and ROMNEY against GOLDWATER. The people must intervene to support the people's demands in the state legislatures, in Congress, etc. Let the Republican Party compete for the people's favor. Both parties must be compelled to meet the people's demands. We must remember that GOLDWATER's base in the South is vulnerable. This is no idyllic approach to the Democratic Party. That party is also a party of monopoly but it has a different base. The

forces of monopoly will always fight for the status quo. "JOHNSON's victory was no mandate," according to the "Wall Street Journal." The "National Guardian" and the Trotskyites say the same thing. We are justly critical of the JOHNSON Administration policies on Viet Nam, etc., but we must remain a part of a broad coalition. Without demands, there can be no general unity. Abstractions are not enough. Our future political activity must be based upon independent action and organizational action operating side by side. We must construct a permanent political machinery. We must lend our support to developing movements, lobbies, conferences and state, local and national movements. We must emphasize the importance of year-round political activity. We must develop an extensive struggle for the participation of mass organizations in governmental bodies. We must promote participation in the selection of candidates in advance of the primaries in order to make them logical candidates.

There is already activity along these lines by such organizations as Women Strike for Peace. There have been signature campaigns for cease-fire in Viet Nam, for trade with socialist countries and against U.S. intervention in Cuba, Congo, etc.

We must emphasize our program for the implementation of the civil rights law on every level, including trade unions, jobs, education, to enfranchise the Negroes in the South, for federal power to guarantee civil rights and for the impeachment of corrupt judges. The role of the trade unions must be to organize the unorganized in the South, providing they give up their chauvinism. We must struggle to bring about the enactment of medicare and aid to the region of Appalachia. The composition of Congress is now like it was in 1936 and is favorable for the enactment of a complete system of social legislation. There must be a fight for full employment. In this way, we can breathe life into the "Great Society" slogan. In regard to civil liberties, the fight must continue for the repeal of the McCarran Act, the indictment of the Ku Klux Klan, Minutemen, and Nazis. Insofar as our relations with the other members of the left are concerned, they must remain friendly and we must differentiate the Trotskyites from the others.

This was the end of STACHEL's report. It was followed by discussion which was begun by ARNOLD JOHNSON who stated as follows:

On the role of the CP in the election. When KENNEDY was in office but six months, GUS HALL, in a speech, warned of

the danger from the ultra-right. We made a great contribution in this election to defeat the ultra-right, and we mobilized the entire left also on the issues of civil rights and economic issues. PHIL BART estimates that the CP distributed 800,000 to one million pieces of literature during this campaign. The speeches and trips made by GUS HALL and HENRY WINSTON were of great significance. They and our local people also reached the people with our message via the press, radio and TV. However, use of "The Worker" did not pick up despite the publicity.

The discussion was then continued by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who stated as follows:

This election the people not only voted against something, but also for some things. The material conditions now exist for achieving a breakthrough for civil rights during the next four to six years. Certain subjective factors need to be brought into play. For some time the Negro civil rights movement alone stood out as a protest; today, this is not only one issue by itself but covers an entire spectrum of people and demands ranging from the broad issue of peace on into other areas. The Negro people are now no longer alone as results have shown. The goal of two million Negro voters in the South, when realized, will result in a realignment and retirement of Dixiecrats.

[redacted] next reported on the role of youth in the election as follows: b6 b7C

The attitude of youth during this election was such that according to reports on activities in various colleges 70% rejected GOLDWATER compared to the 60% rejection by adults. There was, during this campaign, greater activity on the part of youth than ever before during the last 20 years. The task now is to find ways to use the pro-election momentum to build a united movement of youth on peace and economic issues, on democratization of education, on federal aid to education and on integration. The war in Viet Nam and the elimination of the draft also are real issues.

[redacted] commented that the victory over the forces of the ultra-right was achieved by the forces of labor combined with the Negro movement, including the youth.

Following the above discussion, GIL GREEN read a first draft of a resolution which was to set forth the position of the CP, USA on the recent elections. No copies were available to be passed out to those in attendance and, therefore, GREEN read the entire statement. The text of GREEN's first draft with a small change subsequently incorporated was as follows:

1) The electorate has spoken. It has given a stinging rebuff to the defiant bid of extreme reaction for governmental power. It has made the term Goldwaterism synonymous with Mc Carthyism, with rabid anti-communism and war-mongering, with Dixiecratism and violent racism, with haughty indifference to the plight of the unemployed, the aged, the young and the poor.

November 3rd represented an important people's victory. It was a bridge that had to be crossed, a battle that had to be won. It has placed the political struggle on new terrain from which great new victories are possible. But it is no guarantee that what the people voted for--peace, civil rights, greater democracy and a real war on poverty--are now assured. The election landslide has given the common people an indisputable advantage in the fight for their rights and their needs. Whether that advantage is fully utilized, or whether it is frittered away or completely lost, depends upon how the election victory is understood and what is done to realize its mandate.

There can be no reliance on the good intentions of the Johnson Administration and the newly-elected congress, despite the overwhelming character of the victory and the greatly improved composition of both the House and Senate. Whether the election returns will be read correctly by those elected to public office does not depend alone on their ability to interpret the national will accurately. It depends even more on the ability of the national will to make that interpretation stick, to so translate it into concrete forward-looking policies, and so fight for their realization, that they cannot be evaded without running into a buzzsaw of popular opposition. In this alone lies the guarantee that the election mandate will be fulfilled.

2) The struggle to achieve this will not be easy. The ultra-right, although badly beaten in the election, still represents a formidable and dangerous force. For it it was a win-all, lose-all election. There is evidence that the ultra-right did not actually expect to lose by so great a margin. It was nonetheless able to mislead some nearly 27 million Americans into

voting for GOLDWATER, even though the vast majority of these cannot be considered as ultra-rightists. This is an ominous warning not to be ignored.

The Birchite-Dixiecrat-Goldwater camp is now seeking to regroup its ranks. It will endeavor to hold on to its dominant position within the GOP while making some overtures and concessions in the direction of party unity. It will do all in its power to exert a constant unremitting reactionary pressure on the JOHNSON Administration, on congress, and on the state governments. It is better organized than are the liberals and progressives and is well-heeled financially. It will seek to use every setback suffered by American imperialism abroad, every struggle between monopoly and the people at home, to sow confusion and demagogy. It aims to weld together a phalanx of racist and fascist-minded forces ready to go to any limits, even armed violence, to thwart the national will and to achieve their ultra-reactionary ends. The November 3rd election was only the first major battle with the ultra-right; not the decisive nor final one.

3) Now that the elections are over, a threat to the popular mandate also comes from many of the big business forces who, for their own reasons, opposed the GOLDWATER candidacy and gave varying degrees of support to the campaign of President JOHNSON. These capitalist groupings will now endeavor to interpret the election mandate in their own way and in their own interest. This will not be in the interest of the people.

It is true that these groups do not want a trigger-happy foreign policy that could blunder the nation into a nuclear disaster. That is why they feared a GOLDWATER victory. But neither do they want a complete end to the cold war and arms race and a true policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and all other socialist lands. Nor do they seek an end to colonialism, only an end to the discredited European brand while imposing their own neo-colonial forms of economic and political subjugation. They support the dirty wars in Viet Nam and the Congo and organize U.S. guerrilla armies and CIA financed and manipulated counterrevolutions to keep the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa from becoming masters in their own homes.

The big business groups that supported JOHNSON recognized that there could be no peace on our streets if GOLDWATER and the Dixiecrats won federal power. They realize that concessions to greater Negro equality are inevitable. Yet they do

not want a complete end to discrimination NOW, and certainly do not want it in industry, for that would cut into their profits. Nor do they want a radical change in the South, for they fear that a South governed by a forward-looking Negro-white alliance would so weaken reaction nationally, and particularly in the halls of congress, as to give a new progressive thrust to the whole nation.

Likewise are they opposed to the kind of economic reforms and massive federally financed building programs which alone can create the jobs and decent housing without which the very promise of Negro equality becomes a mockery.

These capitalist groupings, other than those who supported GOLDWATER, find it in their interests to make certain concessions to labor in order to avoid all-out class conflict. But they are no less bitterly opposed to a new labor upsurge, to a new extension of labor's right to organize and to bargain collectively, and to a great new advance in progressive social legislation.

While these groupings of capital did not want Goldwaterism in power at this time, now that it has been decisively defeated, they do not want it totally crushed. They want it to remain strong enough to veto public pressure for more liberal and progressive domestic and foreign policies, and as an ace-in-the-hole should they some day prefer it in power.

4) One of the major objectives of these big business groupings is to try to halt the process of political regrouping which in this election, more than any previous one, indicates a radical transformation of the mass base of each of the two major parties. As these parties evolved historically, they were each composed of heterogeneous and conflicting class and sectional interests, which in the course of intra-party strife cancelled themselves out and thus made big business control easier. In fact, the parties were little more than corrupt electoral combinations held together to win elections and not bound by any platform or program. But starting with the Roosevelt New Deal a shift began to take place in the mass base of each party. The Democratic Party nationally became identified in the public mind as the party more responsive to mass pressure, especially from the workers, Negro people and lower income groups. The Republican Party became identified in the public mind with the vested interests. Both national parties remained in fact the

parties of big business. The national Democratic Party tended to get more big business support when a course of compromise was deemed advisable or unavoidable. The national Republican Party was the greater recipient of this support when a policy of concessions was opposed, or when it was feared that the pressure for reform would get out of hand. Monopoly groupings and individual capitalists have leaned in one direction or the other, depending also upon the nature of their investments, their market problems, and the struggle within the ranks of finance capital for the lion's share of the yearly $100 billion of federal spending.

5) In this year's election, the shift in mass base reached a new high point. Every section of the labor movement supported the national Democratic ticket, something which did not take place even in the ROOSEVELT landslide of 1936. It is estimated that well over 80% of the working class vote went to JOHNSON. The Negro people, who up to the days of the New Deal were traditionally in the Republican column, this year voted Democratic by an estimated 95%. The huge Negro vote with its near unanimity was decisive in swinging the election in most northern industrial states. In the South too it played a special role, being decisive in all the Southern states won by JOHNSON and in a number of key Southern congressional districts as well.

The Dixiecrat hold on the South has up to now been used as the main mass counteracting force to the growing influence of the labor, Negro and liberal movements within the national Democratic Party. This year, the Dixiecrats broke with the national ticket and formed an alliance with GOLDWATER and the Republican Party. Some, like THURMOND, switched outright to the Republican Party. Thus the labor, Negro, liberal and progressive forces are in a relatively stronger position to wield influence in the national Democratic Party than ever before.

6) Contrariwise, the national Republican Party in this election became the die-hard party of extreme reaction, turning its back on many of its former supporters and embracing the Birchites, Kluxers and Dixiecrats as its natural allies. Even large sections of the northern farm vote, of the women's vote, of the relatively conservative suburban, small-town and old-age vote, swung away from the Republican national ticket in disgust. It is estimated that in the north GOLDWATER got his main vote from the upper income groups. Only in the South, where many white working people are still poisoned by racial prejudice, did he get large numbers of lower income voters.

This situation is causing considerable alarm in the ranks of certain big business groups and their political pundits. There is much talk about the danger of a one party system and of the Republican Party dwindling to a small minority party and going the way of the Whigs. The real fear is that the tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee aspect of the two party system may go out of existence and give way to parties based on specific class alliance and corresponding programs.

The Republican Party finds itself in deep crisis. If democratic reapportionment is won in the various states, and if the Negro people can win their right towote in the South, the crisis in the ranks of the Republican Party is bound to grow, for much of the strength it has exercised in state legislatures and in Congress has been out of proportion with its actual strength in the electorate. At the same time many forces inside the Republican Party now realize that it can survive as a potent political force in the industrial states at least by moving in an opposite direction to Goldwaterism. We are not indifferent to this trend and would like to see extreme reaction defeated in both major parties.

But the attempt to save the Republican Party by patching up the differences within it are not in most cases motivated by concern with giving the people alternative electoral choices. On the part of big business it is motivated by the single desire to keep the two-party system as it has been: safe vehicles thru which it can continue to exercise its political domination.

7) In the Democratic Party, too, the struggle is shaping up with new dimensions. The question is: Will the new mass base of the national Democratic Party reflect itself in policies, leadership and in the exercise of power? Or, will the Johnson Administration take this mass base for granted and seek instead to mend its political fences on the Right? Concretely: Will the Johnson Administration continue to give key posts in the cabinet to big business representatives, including Republicans, or will labor and the Negro people find representation in the cabinet for the first time? Will the Administration lead the fight for a change in seniority rules, or will it placate the Dixiecrats by giving them the very committee posts from which they can best smother and sabotage the carrying thru of the election mandate? Will the Administration give protection to the Negro people in the deep South and guarantee them their constitutional rights, or will it close its eyes to the reign of

our forces in our pocket. This independent movement needs our help and then we can exert influence on the consideration of candidates in primaries to include Negro, women, and labor candidates.

We must find ways to involve the entire CP membership in this struggle. The left has never been so isolated as were such groups as those around the "National Guardian," etc. But they did have an influence on our cadre. As a result, we were too apologetic on the slogan "Defeat Goldwater at All Costs." The results of our elections could have been much greater if not for these influences of these "leftists." We have become victims of our own demands. We acted in the manner of "what is possible?" This makes us seem conservative in the eyes of the militant youth. We confuse immediate demands with longer range propaganda demands. We neglect the formulation of laws, etc. It would give our Party a different image if we now use longer range propagandist demands.

In summary, I agree with JACK STACHEL's report and I also believe that the resolution read by GIL GREEN is a good draft.

After HALL's comments, JACK STACHEL spoke in summary. In essence, he stated I believe this was a good discussion. Basically, there are no differences although there were some problems raised which can be incorporated in the resolution. The report will be re-written to include the ideas and suggestions brought out during the discussion. In addition to the resolution, I believe we should work up a program of action in regard to some immediate steps to be taken.

At the afternoon session on November 19, 1964, and for the sessions thereafter, the following individuals were not in attendance:

JACK KLING
JOE NORTH
JIM ALLEN

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[redacted]

The first report delivered was the report on the international situation by HY LUMER who stated in essence as follows:

All this represents an important plus for the battles ahead, but only if these independent movements recognize that their job is not done. They need to find the basis for continued and permanent existence, fighting for progressive policies and for the complete fulfillment of the November 3rd mandate.

Secondly, these independent volunteer formations need to achieve a greater degree of cohesion and unity based upon greater clarity of program and perspective. What is needed to combat Goldwaterism in all its manifestations and to counter the organization and cohesion of the ultra-right, is a great people's coalition for peace, equality, security and opportunity. It is the organized labor movement, representing the most progressive, best organized and most militant class in modern society, which has the responsibility of taking the lead in the formation and heading-up of such a popular coalition.

The need for such a people's alliance has been recognized by certain labor leaders who have called for a National Coalition of Conscience. But this thought has not yet become the accepted goal of the entire labor movement and little has been done to implement it. One reason for this is that the majority of labor leaders are still tied too closely to the Democratic machine and tend to give a blank check to whatever Democratic Administration is in power. This is the major reason why the political action machinery of the labor movement, in the form of COPE, is still in most places something thrown together in the last weeks of an election campaign. It is not a permanent political arm of labor, working day in and day out around the year in every plant and working class community.

9) Of all social forces in our land, the Negro people are the most dissatisfied with their lot, unable and unwilling to live in the old way and determined not to sell their birthright and self-dignity for some minor advances. Yet the fulfillment of their battle cry, "Freedom Now," requires far reaching changes in American life and not least of all in its economy. For these reasons the Negro people's movement is the most determined and militant force in America today. Its courage, self-sacrifice and noble ideals have attracted to it also many of the best of the white young generation, who understand that by winning freedom for Negro America they will insure freedom for all America.

Because the root cause of Negro oppression is economic, and because the great majority of Afro-Americans are working people there is the basis for a natural alliance between the labor and Negro people's movements. This already exists in loose form and could exist in complete and solid form once the labor movement takes a greater initiative in the struggle for Negro rights and in the great battle for peace and against poverty. When the spirit which today animates the Negro people's movement sweeps over into the ranks of labor, a great new rebirth of the labor movement will take place. It will complete the job of organizing the millions of still unorganized industrial, white collar and professional workers and place itself in the recognized leadership of all those working for social progress in the United States. It is toward that day that all class-conscious and militant trade unionists should work.

10) The most important single task in helping to weld together a coalition that can block the path to Goldwaterism, no matter what form, face or guise it may take, is the building of an ever more united and ever stronger Left force in American life. The nature of our problems in the years ahead are such that only deep-going economic and political changes can counter the built-in tendencies of American capitalism toward retrogression and reaction. Only a stronger Left force which views American problems on the background of a world in revolutionary technological and social change, and which understands the nature of our present-day society and the meaning of socialism, can exert a consistently progressive influence on current struggles, giving them aim and perspective.

There is increasing evidence of a growing ferment in the ranks of progressive-minded people, especially young people; a growing realization that what has been referred to as the Triple Revolution of our time, will require answers more deep-going and fundamental than those faced by any previous generation. New times will require new values, new approaches, new answers. This means that the potential for the development in American life of an influential and ever more vital Left force is rapidly maturing.

The fact that new forces moving to advanced social thinking come from varied class and social backgrounds and have different levels of experience, explains the reason for the conflicting points of view in the ranks of the Left, both new and old, and why no single common approach to all basic questions has yet emerged.

This expressed itself during the election campaign. Every section of the Left recognizes that a basic political regrouping in American political life is necessary and inevitable. The day will surely come when socialist-minded people, trade unionists and progressives generally, will have a major electoral party of their own, representing their combined interests and not that of big capital. But what many on the Left fail to see is that the exact process of political regrouping taking place is different from that at the beginning of the century. It is not following the old classical pattern of straight-line third-party development. The process at work is more complicated and complex. It is still taking place within the framework of the institutionalized two-party system. Whatever independent volunteer forms of political expression exist of importance, these have as their immediate objective the aim of influencing the outcome of the struggle within and between the two major parties.

The whole Left should realize that subjective desires cannot replace objective reality. Nor can the Left achieve anything by standing on the side lines as super-critics of everything and everyone that does not accept its own overall viewpoint. The Left, seeking a more fundamental reconstruction of society, can only help bring this advanced thinking to the people by being a part of their daily struggles and not by separating itself from them or erecting artificial barriers between it and the much vaster mass of forward-moving Americans.

So long as the people see a concrete tangible difference between the two parties they will continue to cast their votes for the one which is somewhat better or, to put it another way, somewhat less worse. Nor will abstract arguments about the "lesser evil" change anything until the masses feel strong enough to go in the direction of a party representing the greater good. As things are developing today and have been since the New Deal, that day will most likely come when the party of the extreme Right is so badly routed and isolated that the fear of its national victory is no longer paramount. Then will come the day of reckoning in the Democratic Party as well. Until then, 3rd Party candidates should be put forward wherever this can help crystallize the mass movement and struggle, but they will be the exception and not the rule. Under no circumstances should they be put forward where this would mean a head-on collision with the labor or Negro people's movements or where the only result would be the victory of the ultra-right. But certainly the Left should actively urge the labor and Negro people's movements to begin fighting for increased representation, to put forth their own more advanced candidates in primary struggles, and to refuse to

go along with machine-chosen political hacks. Likewise, it should help stimulate the formation of a liberal-progressive bloc in Congress and in state and city legislative bodies.

The Left should grasp the truth of all past experience that to run 3rd party candidates just for spite may solve problems of personal frustration with the slowness of events, but will not add anything to the far more difficult, painstaking and arduous task of political regrouping, not as one may want it to take shape but as it actually is. In fact, any careless approach to this question will only discredit the very idea of independent political action.

11) In the 1964 elections the Communist Party played an important and significant role. It helped bring greater clarity and a degree of unity to Left-minded people and by speaking to tens of thousands in its own name made a contribution to the victory that finally came. Recognizing the danger of the ultra-Right long before the brazen coup d'etat of Cow's Palace, the Communist Party was prepared for the specific character of the election struggle as it unfolded. This compares with those sections of the Left that had ridiculed the idea of an ultra-Right menace and were therefore caught completely unawares by the Goldwater-Dixiecrat bid for power. At first some of these groups tried to ignore its meaning. Even when they saw it for what it was, a specific form of American fascism, they recoiled from drawing correct tactical-political conclusions from their own analysis. For them there was no difference between going all out to defeat Goldwaterism and giving a blank check of endorsement for JOHNSON. For them it was either all the way or none of the way with JOHNSON, not just part of the way.

The Communist Party can be rightfully proud of its correct basic analysis, its line of policy and the way it worked during the campaign. Never before were the ranks of the Party so united behind party policy as in the election struggle.

Now a new phase of struggle is opening. This will be a continuation of the election struggle, yet different from it in many respects. In this period ahead we seek to strengthen our own party and its influence but not as against the rest of the Left or against the great popular forces not yet Communist or Left in their thinking. We seek to find the basis for a greater unity of the Left within the framework of a greater unity of all Americans fighting for their immediate needs and rights.

In the very next weeks the following tasks stand out:

1. First and foremost the development of the broadest movement to end U.S. involvement in the war in Viet Nam and to do all in our power to help end that war itself.

2. To exert maximum pressure for a change in seniority rules when the 89th Congress convenes in January; especially to keep the Goldwater-Dixiecrats from top committee posts.

3. To abolish HUAC as a step toward ending all aspects of McCarthyite witchhunting in American life.

4. To demand federal protection for the constitutional rights of the Negro people in the deep South, and to get the Johnson Administration to stop all federal funds to states that refuse to comply with federal law.

In addition to the above most immediate mass questions there is need to press for a further reduction in world tension and an end to the Cold War against the USSR, China and Cuba; for recognition of People's China; for a world conference of all nuclear powers to ban the bomb; for opening reciprocal trade relations with Cuba and China, and for immediate withdrawal of all aid and all forms of U.S. involvement in the mercenary war against the Congolese peoples.

In domestic policy there is need to press not alone for the immediate enactment of Medicare, but for a more basic extension of all social security and old-age benefits and for a crash program of ten billion dollars a year to combat poverty in America. In respect to strengthening the application of the Bill of Rights to all Americans it is necessary to win a new and stronger federal labor law which nullifies all anti-labor legislation and all so-called state right-to-work laws. It is also necessary to press state by state for real democratic reapportionment on the principle of one man one vote and to fight for the enforcement of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution for the reduction of congressional representation where states refuse to carry through such reapportionment or where they deny the right to vote to citizens. And together with all these it is necessary to get the incoming administration to stop all anti-communist prosecutions and persecutions under the McCarran or Smith Acts.

Certainly around these and other issues there is ample room and need for Left unity and Left initiative and for unity between the Left and all other liberal and democratic forces in the land.

* * *

Such are the lessons and such are the tasks as we see them. An important period of struggle is over. An important period of struggle has begun. New opportunities have been opened up for important gains by the people. But these opportunities must be seized or they can be turned into their opposite. We have confidence they will be seized. The Communist Party pledges to work and struggle with might and main to help fulfill the mandate of November 3rd and to make the elections the beginning of a new forward advance of the American people.

* * *

Following the reading of GREEN's resolution, the discussion continued. After a brief comment by GEORGE MORRIS, CARL WINTER stated that this was a victory of the Negro and trade union forces. Only last year some people said that labor has been passive. But the results of the election prove to the contrary. The mere fact of the AFL-CIO unanimous endorsement of JOHNSON and HUMPHREY is such proof.

MIKE DAVIDOW remarked that the Party has gained greater recognition of the soundness of the Party position as a result of this election. We must be aware of the fact that the Rosen group is planning a trip for a group to Cuba and South Viet Nam. In light of factors such as this, the Party must use more initiative.

This ended the first session of the meeting of the National Board.

Also, on November 18, 1964, an executive session of the National Board was held, attended only by National Board members. During the course of this executive session, it was decided that the following individuals would constitute the official delegation of the CP, USA to the December 15, 1964, meeting of the Preparatory Commission in Moscow, USSR, in preparation for the World Conference of Communist and Workers Parties scheduled for mid-1965:

HY LUMER
JIM JACKSON
MORRIS CHILDS
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN

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The second session of the National Board meeting was held on November 19, 1964, also at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. This session was chaired by [redacted] During the morning the discussion of STACHEL's report on the USA elections continued. After comments by JAMES ALLEN, DOROTHY HEALEY, TOM DENNIS, BOB THOMPSON, IRVING POTASH, and HICKEY LIMA, GUS HALL made the following comments in connection with STACHEL's report and GIL GREEN's resolution. HALL stated in essence as follows:

Concerning the resolution read by Gil, I think that in general it is O.K. and we will set time aside for discussion and a vote on it. This was an historic election and, as a result of it, the Party's prestige was tremendously increased. Right now, I will speak on some of the weaknesses in the campaign. We reject the concept enunciated by JAMES FARLEY that "nothing changes after conventions."

First of all, in the draft resolution we need a more careful and accurate formulation: we must be careful not to leave the concept that there was one kind of coalition before the elections and now there is another kind afterwards. This ignores the flexibility of the "anti-monopoly coalition."

Secondly, on the idea that a new Party may emerge only after ultra-right threat is over, this is too rigid a concept. Also, we should rather leave open decisions on the idea that a new Party may be a "labor party." It may not be a third party. It could be the masses of the working class, Negroes, etc., replacing the Dixiecrats. There may be only two Parties, one old and one new.

Thirdly, what do we mean by "Left"? This Left has to have a relationship to socialism in this world. This is necessary because socialist states do exist. Our approach to "left" needs further discussion. One tendency limits "left" to old groups or organized groups. We need to take into consideration trade unions and avoid giving the "left" in trade unions organizational forms. There are new formations in the trade union movement, but not necessarily an organized "opposition." There can be changes in trade unions. For example, the Steel Union may change. [redacted] who is challenging for leadership, has a different background than [redacted]

The peace issue is not unrelated to the test ban treaty. The Democratic Administration took a good position on this and also on the question of peaceful coexistence. Therefore, a real issue emerged. The same is true on the question of civil rights. These

elections have shown an emergence of a new quality of mass thinking in the U.S. We, in the CP, USA, should raise our sights. The Party was too slow to accept this new fact of a fundamental political upsurge, which in some ways is like the upsurge in youth. We underestimated this upsurge and lagged behind. Electoral activity among the masses must be elevated to a new political level. We must understand that these elections were not merely a "political education." We need a new theoretical approach to view the elections as struggles, as beachheads of power in defense of democracy and ideas about socialism.

There are some special questions within the framework of the elections which need re-examination such as the victory of Proposition 14 in California. All progressive, active currents were mobilized on this question. But the Negro masses were not so concerned. I cite these as "diversions" because the constitutional guarantees still do exist. Such diversions will be faced with boycotts and challenges in the courts. We have seen how the masses understand their own self-interest and voted for JOHNSON primarily on the issues of peace, civil rights, and economic issues. Where we do not understand or the masses do not defeat such questions, then the self-interest of Negro and labor movements is not yet understood. These are contradictions which are still evident and which are responsible for the passage of Proposition 14 in California. But moralizing is not enough. What did we do to find areas of self-interest of the masses and put them across? Politicians work on this basis even if they do so with demagoguery, but we and the progressives have not been so concrete and talk more of moral and ethical problems. Our literature does not always reflect these issues in a concrete and in a positive way to build on the foundation of self-interest. I realize that this is not always possible or easy, but we can show how the long-range result outweighs the short-range interests of the masses of the people.

On independent political action: What did we do to promote and organize independent political actions? We must now find the next steps or next levels because old organizations such as COPE are not enough. Maybe the Teamsters Clubs organized as non-partisan organizations can be such a form. They can be on a higher political level than merely trade union election activity. During the campaign many of our Districts did not even know who are the people who are active in politics, such as the independents or progressive Democrats, etc. If we don't even know these forces, we cannot use initiative and, therefore, spontaneity is lacking. We do not want to be too narrow or keep

our forces in our pocket. This independent movement needs our help and then we can exert influence on the consideration of candidates in primaries to include Negro, women, and labor candidates.

We must find ways to involve the entire CP membership in this struggle. The left has never been so isolated as were such groups as those around the "National Guardian," etc. But they did have an influence on our cadre. As a result, we were too apologetic on the slogan "Defeat Goldwater at All Costs." The results of our elections could have been much greater if not for these influences of these "leftists." We have become victims of our own demands. We acted in the manner of "what is possible?" This makes us seem conservative in the eyes of the militant youth. We confuse immediate demands with longer range propaganda demands. We neglect the formulation of laws, etc. It would give our Party a different image if we now use longer range propagandist demands.

In summary, I agree with JACK STACHEL's report and I also believe that the resolution read by GIL GREEN is a good draft.

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At the afternoon session on November 19, 1964, the following individuals were in attendance:

JACK KLING
JOE NORTH

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b7C

[redacted]

The first report delivered was the report on the international situation by MY LUKER who stated in essence as follows:

Two developments have taken place since our last discussion; first, the removal of KHRUSHCHEV and, secondly, the testing of the A-bomb by China. These two new developments occurred right after Gus' report at our last discussion. We had planned to publish Gus' report but in the view of some people, it was thought best not to publish it.

The Communist Party of China's (CPC) position today remains unaltered. An example of this was their message to Algeria on the occasion of their anniversary in which the CPC stated that armed struggle was the only path. The CPC in regard to our own election said that there was no difference between GOLDWATER and JOHNSON, the "blue-eyed monsters of monopoly."

AIDIT, head of the CP of Indonesia, recently remarked that an ideological agreement was far away because the CPSU persists in holding to the decisions of their 20th, 21st, and 22nd Congresses. The Japanese Party's reaction has been the same.

The CPSU ideological position has been reaffirmed and remains the same, both domestically and internationally. In his speech greeting the Cosmonauts, the policy of peaceful coexistence was reiterated by Brezhnev. However, leftists will nevertheless attempt to use KHRUSHCHEV's exit. In this connection, the Indian CP stated that this exit "was not a victory" and the leftists' "hopes were dashed" when the policies of the CPSU were reaffirmed.

Regardless of the reasons for the changes in the Soviet Union, there are now openings for exchanges with the CPC. The CPSU agreed to the CPC sending a delegation to the Soviet Union headed by CHOU En-lai for discussion of ideological matters and they have ceased the polemics. We greeted these as welcome developments.

While the indications are that ideological differences remain, there has been avoided for the time being an open collision and the hope for unity between the CPSU and other CPs has increased. These events deserve encouragement but this is a process and unity is not yet a reality. The question of the settlement of ideological differences cannot be on a piecemeal basis. When there is a basic shift, then there are tactical differences, too.

The drive by the CPC to split the world CP movement continues. The CPC has published letters of splinter groups. They have sent greetings to the Progressive Labor Party here in connection with their convention, which by the way has now been

postponed until Easter. If there is a world conference, it is certain that such a conference could not invite these splintered groups.

On the question of KHRUSHCHEV's removal, there has been both public and private information received explaining it. Even if we disagree on some things, we have no right to tell the Soviet comrades what to do. They reached tens of millions of their people and explained their action. We must take into consideration the fact that they have a different history and background. But we still think they should have made public KHRUSHCHEV's resignation and their failure to do so shows a lack of sensitivity and created fears that peaceful coexistence was in jeopardy as KHRUSHCHEV was a symbol of this philosophy. However, it is clear that the Chinese split was not the main reason for KHRUSHCHEV's removal, although the Chinese cite this as the reason since he, KHRUSHCHEV, was the "architect" of the ideological differences existing between them and the CPSU. They say it is good thing he has been removed. The CPSU did not create the split and wants to heal it.

We do not need any more public statements at this time on KHRUSHCHEV's removal. We therefore do not go along with the Italians' sharpness on this matter.

The polemics on the Chinese ideological line continues to go on even if without the name calling. I am not sure that public polemics will stop and we may have to contend with both the leftists and the Chinese in this regard.

Recently we received a letter from GEORGE MEYERS about some leftists saying "JOHNSON's great society is fascism" and that "the working class is not a necessary ingredient for socialism." They cited the Chinese and Cuban revolutions as proof of this.

The CPSU has continued to emphasize the need for a world conference and this was repeated by BREZHNEV in his November 7th speech. We supported the idea of such a conference and we continue to do so. In regard to the December 15th meeting, we have no official knowledge of any change in plans. Maybe this will be a preliminary meeting and the main meeting postponed to some later date. We would go along but continue to press for a world conference at a later date.

On the matter of the Chinese Peoples Republic's A-bomb test. We have opposed the spread of nuclear weapons and testing by the United States, Soviet Union, NATO, West Germany, France, etc. On these same grounds we objected to China getting nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union which would cause the imperialists to spread the nuclear weapons. Thus, we object to the Chinese explosion of an A-bomb although we have no objection to nuclear energy advances for the benefit of humanity and socialism. Up to now the bomb has been used against colored people, the Japanese and tested in areas of colored people.

We must move in the direction of banning all tests. Any treaty in this connection would have no meaning unless in their negotiations, the Peoples Republic of China participates. This would have to include any negotiations at the United Nations or at any other location. Therefore, we must fight for the inclusion of China and while it will be difficult, we must do it.

Following LUMER's report, there was a report on Viet Nam delivered by ARNOLD JOHNSON. In essence, JOHNSON's report was as follows:

There is a big debate presently going on in Washington whether to withdraw from or extend the war in South Viet Nam. For us, the first point on our agenda should be "End the War in Viet Nam." Broad masses have now expressed themselves for peace and this was shown in the recent election results. However, such expression must become more vocal if the government is to listen. People object to the brutality in South Viet Nam and this is true the world over. Sentiment is building up but if there is no mass support in this country, there can be no mass action.

A vigil is set up every Saturday at Times Square and 29th Street in New York City on the Viet Nam war. General TAYLOR will shortly be in the country for five days and this would be a good time for demonstrations.

We should utilize all organizations and groups, etc., to speak up on the Viet Nam question at colleges, at universities, before women's groups, in private conversation, etc. Later, a conference should be held in Washington. A good CP pamphlet like Gus' "Eleventh Hour" is needed. Articles should be published in "The Worker" and in "Political Affairs."

In brief discussion following JOHNSON's report, GIL GREEN stated that the government may sharpen the war, creating a crisis and then get better footing for negotiations. We are in favor of a cease fire in South Viet Nam. We must get out and save lives and seek a 14 power conference.

GUS HALL stated that we must tell the world that South Viet Nam constitutes a crisis in world peace. We must tell the world this week and follow this with other actions.

On November 20, 1964, the meeting of the CP, USA National Board reconvened at the Hotel Martinique, New York City, and commenced with the discussion of HY LUMER's report on the international situation which had been given the previous day. This discussion was participated in by the following:

BOB THOMPSON

Maybe we should not have discussed Hy's report; maybe we were not ready for such adult discussion. Perhaps we should leave it alone until we are ready. Hy's approach to the problem was feeble--these are weighty problems. We still haven't gotten all the information we need and that we would like to have.

On the question of relationships in the international communist movement between socialist countries. When you say "prospects are opening up for changing the course" that lead to collision and for new relations, this is a serious change. Yet, Hy said nothing has changed. This is nonsense.

I am disturbed by Hy's article in "Political Affairs." He just charged into the serious problems with quotations. He just rules out the CPC as a Marxist-Leninist Party. I am convinced that there will be no departure from Marxist-Leninist principles. But there is a change of course from collision to increased unity of action and policy relative to the efforts of imperialism to spread war and colonialism. Both sides are changing. The CPSU leadership is making a determined effort to ease the discussion and to avoid foolish things, like their statement on opium. A period of "rational discussion" now lies ahead. There will be many changes. In regard to the Presidium meeting of the CPSU, the explanations given there were naive and frivolous.

We must remember that our prestige is at stake. If we repeat "it is not true," this is their explanation. We must give fuller explanation to the fact that we are a party of the American working class, the flesh and blood of our country. We must not like HY's article exacerbate the international situation or attack the Chinese as not being Marxist-Leninists.

GUS HALL

This is a problem at the moment and it is a fact of life. We thought of postponing this discussion. At the present time there is not yet a new situation but we don't know how it will develop in the future.

BOB's reaction to HY's report proves that we do need such a discussion as this. BOB's remarks were too sharp, uncalled for, it is horrible to use language like "feeble," "pedanic," "childlike," etc. Maybe there have been weaknesses in our handling of this problem but these were not weaknesses like those of children. HY was told to report on this matter in a "low key" by me.

BOB thinks that the CPSU has "changed course" away from collision. This is not so. But if we put it as BOB does, the CPSU-CPC differences are responsible for the removal of KHRUSHCHEV. How much KHRUSCHCHEV's personal role in relations with China figured in as the cause of his removal I don't know, but I do know it was not basic.

The reasons for the differences is rather the Chinese Party's departure from the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. Life will develop and show the reasons for the change in the leadership of the CPSU.

On BOB's idea that we are a "part of the American working class." We have to see in what context this is placed. The posture of "autonomy" can never be established in the form of"anti-Sovietism." It is related to our ideological problems and to our cadre. Some Parties use anti-Sovietism "opportunistically" to establish their autonomy. The Italian CP is an example of this. This is not always helpful and in fact now it has turned into its opposite. There is an affinity between CPs and socialist states. How to handle the question of autonomy is really the question.

The core of bourgeoisie ideology is anti-Sovietism--not just anti-socialist. We have comrades who think we can use "a little anti-Sovietism."

Sometimes it is difficult to hide these ideological differences but here the blame, too, rests with the CPC who started it. We were sharp in reply on a matter which we did not start.

About developments in the Soviet Union. Here, too, there is a difference as to what the Parties say amongst themselves and what they say publicly. This was our objection to the type of debate started by the CPC. Parties do raise questions, probe and disagree privately.

Maybe we did not get all the full answers on KHRUSHCHEV's removal. We think KHRUSHCHEV's resignation should have been made public. Perhaps we do not agree with what happened at the Central Committee meeting or on KHRUSHCHEV's removal or on their concept bourgeois and socialist democracy. But maybe we are not all correct and they are not all wrong.

Some ask did they give us full explanations? Some complained they didn't give us all the reasons and facts and said we can't accept those they did give us. I think the reasons for KHRUSHCHEV's removal were partially based on the fact that they feared the popularity of KHRUSHCHEV and that possibly KHRUSHCHEV felt that such removal would not be accepted. Maybe they feared to move without mobilization. We inquired of them on the existence of the alleged 29 points and in response to our message they responded by a complete denial of the existence of such 29 points.

GEORGE MEYERS

I have talked to some leftists and pro-Chinese and they said that KHRUSHCHEV was removed because he was anti-Chinese. Some other leftist youth told me that the Cuban and Chinese revolutions show no need for the working class. All attacked the U.S. CP and claimed it was full of stool pigeons. They claimed we missed the boat in the 30's and now in the 60's and now say let the U.S. CP step aside. The Trotskyists are continuing this kind of a campaign against us.

DOROTHY HEALEY

The use of the words, "feeble," "pedanic," by BOB THOMPSON is not as bad as the use of the word "anti-Soviet" by GUS. I agree we must debate and argue but use no names. We didn't get all the information we needed. HY's article in "Political Affairs" should never have appeared (on mistakes of CPC.)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

We are rehashing old problems and I know that there is an element of cynicism. After STALIN's death there were innuendos and it was only later that we learned the facts. Such things can cause doubt and cynicism. However, notwithstanding the past, who says we must continue this cynicism.

Some comrades say "There is something important"--they do not even say "maybe" there is. What they want to hear is that the reason for KHRUSHCHEV's removal was undoubtedly his attitude towards China and this alone, regardless of other issues involved. This is what they want to hear. It would be a sad day if this removal was based on mistakes by an individual--obviously it is not so.

We should stick to fundamentals.

GIL GREEN

We should have waited before we held this debate. I am content today that the clash of forces that were moving towards collision has now been avoided--at least for the time being. This would have been a disaster. There will be more ideological debates of course but as BREZHNEV says, time will unite us all.

If the CPSU can't have public debate, how can it be that communism in the Soviet Union is only 17 years from its goal. What about "the state of all the people." KHRUSHCHEV led the fight against STALIN and now he is ending up with the same characteristics. STALIN's socialism was a bureaucratic deformation of socialism. At the 20th Congress of the CPSU they did not put their finger on this. There is no criticism or self-criticism in the CPSU. This is not the error of one individual. We cannot be the apologists for the Soviet Union. The Italians are not anti-Soviet--they are helping the Soviet Union.

HICKEY LIMA

There has been no progress on this matter since our last meeting. I had hoped that the center would have a good hard look but....If KHRUSHCHEV was not removed because of the CPC-CPSU relations, the other charges against him prove that there are other international problems involved. We cannot

accept the reasons for KHRUSHCHEV's removal or for an international meeting, which we keep on supporting. The split between the CPC and CPSU has now become a factional fight and our leadership has become enmeshed in this factional fight. The question is now how can we resolve our factional fight.

DANNY RUBIN

Where do we go from here in the world debate? There is agreement on that. We must establish normal relations between the parties and seek an end to name calling and at the same time we must expose "splinter groups."

We favor the international conference in order to prevent a split and to seek maximum agreement. The Chinese were responsible for the collision course. In the future maybe more parties will disagree publicly. The world movement will be split apart if we do not stop this.

IRVING POTASH

HY's report was a serious effort but he did fail to place China as a real socialist state. Complete negation of KHRUSHCHEV reflects badly on the CPSU leadership, but the CPC is responsible for "the collision course."

MORRIS CHILDS

I think MICKEY should be able to take it since he irresponsibly dishes it out. We can't understand the erroneous ideas of the CPC sympathizers who slander the CPSU and first of all our Party. Who set the "collision course?"

Did we attack the CPC or they attacked us without notice or principle?

Is fighting for peaceful coexistence a Russian issue or is it one of our main principles in the fight for peace?

Is the fight for disarmament in the interests of the American people or only for the Soviet people?

Is nuclear fallout injurious only to certain peoples or to all peoples? Will the Chinese A-bomb improve the control of armaments or spread them?

We the CP, USA favor the partial test ban treaty as do most of the American people proven by the election results. What have BOB, MICKEY and GIL to say about this?

Who organized factions and replaced principles? The CPC on an international scale and is now giving support to renegades from communism in the USA. Who supports the ROSEN group? the CPC.

We are fighting for Marxism-Leninism and the interests of the American working class when we oppose the line of the CPC. Yes, we favor unity as does the CPSU but without giving up our principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Can anyone conceive where the CP, USA would be today if we said "There is no difference between a JOHNSON and a GOLDWATER"? Or that there is no threat of fascism in the USA, only the danger of imperialism?

Is is true that the USA as the CPC says is the only imperialism?

If we supported the CPC, we would have to separate ourselves from the working class of the USA, Negro and white. Who used ROBERT WILLIAMS to try to split the Negro freedom movement in favor of civil war--it was the CPC. I agree with GUS, we will fight for the unity of our Party.

HENRY WINSTON

I agree that HY's report should have been in low key. However, BOB reacted and asked for a change in the method which as GIL has said could lead to an armed clash of the two great socialist states. This is a mistaken idea with all the blame placed on the CPSU leadership and it ignores the decisions of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd Congresses and all the concepts of peaceful coexistence. This was the essence of the debate--this was the key in the debate internationally. GIL fell into the trap when he places peaceful coexistence as hindering colonial and national liberation. GIL has a paternalistic theory on China. Why fight for democracy in the USSR and not in China where none exists at all? We are not doing justice to the national liberation movement if we do not expose the racism of the CPC. The unity of the working class demands this type of struggle. Certainly, mistakes have been made, but have been made within the framework of the general policy.

I recognize there is a greater need for direction and wider democracy in the Soviet Union. But this is a continuing fight and it is gaining in the Soviet Union.

Discussion and exchanges here are being held to establish a common point of view in the Party. At this point the collective then comes to common conclusions.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

The change in the Soviet Union is an advance and shows that the collective is governing.

CARL WINTER

If KHRUSHCHEV's removal resulted because of his attitudes towards the CPC, then why don't the same few individuals ask for the removal of MAO? Why their silence? Why only discuss China? Why do they leave out such important problems as West Germany.

JACK STACHEL

We are not in a faction as MICKEY said. We participate in debate that concerns us. If we followed the CPC line, we would have to close shop in the CP, USA.

GUS HALL

Our discussions today should raise the following "how to preserve the unity of our Party." It is better to discuss it now rather than after the damage has been done. For our own good, unity of our Party is needed unless we want to allow the disunity of the world movement to affect us.

We should be aware that the changes in the CPSU have caused confusion among the world Parties, particularly on basic questions of policy on such matters as peaceful coexistence, the inevitability of war, peaceful transition to socialism, etc. This has resulted from the fact that some parties think that KHRUSHCHEV's removal was because he was wrong on these basic questions of policy. The Cuban Party is a good example of this confusion according to our latest information. The Cubans are now saying "nuclear war is not as horrible as KHRUSHCHEV said."

We will now have to fight more skillfully for these basic policies, I enumerated. I question whether some of the comrades really understand me. MICKEY earlier misinterpreted my informal talk with the San Francisco Board. On the question at the time as to whether KHRUSHCHEV's removal was because of his China policy, I had said no--it may not have been and on the question whether this was an issue among the CPSU leadership, I told him I did not know.

On the question of the "cult," KHRUSHCHEV lately did follow in STALIN's way to a point, not completely, but it is important to note that the cult was clipped by the collective before it flowered. That is important. But, is it not the truth that China in MAO has a really good example of the flourishing of the cult? Why do the people who discuss the Soviet Union keep quiet on this?

The central feature of the bourgeoisie ideology, anti-Sovietism, has a basis in the left of the U.S. today. It penetrates into our ranks through middle class people in and around the CP. The "National Guardian" uses this instrument. Petty bourgeoisie nationalism is also a very important factor.

At this moment there are sharp contradictions in Southeast Asia involving U.S. and China but still the ruling class considers the Soviet Union the main enemy.

GIL spoke on "equality and cooperation of socialist nations." GIL was wrong in the way he was quoting BREZHNEV and he could have cited KHRUSHCHEV and other Soviet leaders who had made similar statements for the last ten years.

On GIL's argument that if the conference of world CPs was held, it would mean "excommunication of China." Whoever contended that this was the aim. We never did, the CPSU never did.

We, the CP, USA, could have been more helpful if we fought harder for our principles against the Chinese.

The way we discuss things in these meetings, people would think our disagreements were with the USSR and the CPSU rather than with the Peoples Republic of China and the CPC. It appears that way for fundamental reasons. I object to using the change in the CPSU leadership in order to change the course of ideological discussion and in an effort to try to divert it. KHRUSHCHEV alone was not responsible for the basic differences

which did and still do exist. The CPSU never placed it that way. If I believed that cutting out ideological discussion would bring unity to the world movement, I would keep quiet for a year.

MY LUMER

In summarizing, I will only hit on some of the main discussion. My report was not to have been a definitive or a major report. The situation with which it dealt was too fluid and I only emphasized that a possibility did exist for discussions. BOB was wrong to say that I said "no change." I repeat there is "no change" in the situation. There is no change and I repeat this, in the ideological position of both the CPSU and the CPC. As to whether KHRUSHCHEV's attitude regarding the CPC was a major issue I said no because the Soviet comrades did not say it was although we do understand that it may have been a point of discussion. Since my report was not for the public, we make no statements.

In the discussion we have had here, we were surveying the invisible parts of an iceberg. My article in the November "Political Affairs" was described as "pedanic sematics." With this observation I do not agree. A central point in my "Political Affairs" article was that the CPC was ideologically nationalistic. Whether this was a timely comment or not is another matter. I had extracted this phrase out of one of Gus' earlier articles. In connection with that article in the November "Political Affairs," perhaps in the light of the conversation at this meeting, I would not take a second look and perhaps not have used such language.

On the question of democracy in the USSR, the point I made was that they followed procedures established by their rules and constitution. This was a definite advance compared to the past (STALIN's time). On the matter of the Chinese reaction to the Soviet change of leadership. MICKEY's argument was that this is proof that there was substance to the charge. But it is significant to note that the CPC, itself, made the move to be invited to Moscow and this would show a "thaw" in China also and that they, too, have problems.

I quoted BREZHNEV for opposite reasons than GIL did. I quoted him to show this was a reaffirmation of policy and not something new.

On the question of "excommunication." It was the New Zealand Party and other Parties supporting the Chinese that stated that to really hold a conference which they did not attend is "excommunication."

On anti-Sovietism, I agree with Gus that within the left itself it does exist and that it exists in our own ranks. Some comrades give a "little" on this anti-Sovietism and others give in completely in the end.

On our resolution of the last meeting dealing with the international meeting we said "while language agreed to even if softer, a basic disagreement persists." This meeting has proved this.

The session of the meeting of the National Board held on November 21, 1964, was chaired by DOROTHY HEALEY.

The first report was that of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the status of the racial struggle. In essence, LIGHTFOOT stated as follows:

The main problems confronting the Negro today in his struggle for racial equality are: first, how to expand the Negro labor alliance; and, secondly, how to place working class leaders at the helm of the Negro freedom movement.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH is calling a conference on "State of the Race" as a result of a resolution of the Negro American Labor Council. This will be a summit meeting of Negro leaders dealing with the subject of how to move from the present level of struggle to higher forms and how to raise the issues and what methods and tactics are to be used. This meeting will include all Negro leaders, including Muslims, but not the communists. Originally, the date set for this summit meeting was October. But, in order to carry out the struggle against GOLDWATER, there was a postponement of it until sometime in January. We want our Party primed to participate in this conference at its maximum capability; Districts should begin to work on this at once.

One of the chief characteristics of the Negro freedom movement now, after the election, is that it has no dependence on LYNDON B. JOHNSON. There are no illusions, even if JOHNSON's intentions are not questioned. The January conference will be the first general pattern of things to come and the beginning of the renewal of the struggle for Negro freedom, although other Negro organizations will and are holding some meetings now. The character of the conference will help to unfold the initiative of the workers even if it is an all-class conference. This conference can place the central problem of the Negro liberation movement.

In the South there is still the de facto Jim Crowism today even though there is a civil rights law now. The economic issues still remain and the Negro there has made little progress in this regard. The class outlook will determine some of these issues.

The Negro freedom movement in the North has, in some instances, gotten embroiled in school segregation and other issues like "bussing," etc. But its general direction was not unsatisfying. On the issue of jobs and work discrimination, little has been accomplished although there are some exceptions. For example, in Chicago 200 additional jobs for Negroes have been secured at Motorola as well as jobs with the railroads. In San Francisco, there has been some similar success. In New York, there is a serious struggle now for jobs for Negroes in the breweries. Although recently 300 job complaints were placed before the President by [redacted] there has been no mass struggle on this issue. b6 b7C

The Negro summit conference will organize a real struggle for economic demands. We should not underestimate achievements in this connection even if they are not always visible. However, the job fight will not happen of itself and conferences can even result in very little or nothing if there is no organization on lower levels and in each city. The question is then how to translate conferences' decisions into reality. The NALC is not just RANDOLPH, it must include all the people. Anti-communist inclusion clauses, like those in the NALC, will mean little if there is a struggle. There must be local follow-ups to dramatize the job question. They must depend upon us not as Monday morning quarterbacks but as initiators.

Following the report by LIGHTFOOT, DANNY RUBIN delivered a report on some organizational problems of the CP, USA. In essence, this report was as follows:

This is not a full report. It is just for information. While we need to discuss our fight for legality and our mass work, we will limit discussion here to some problems and tasks.

At the present, there is a gap between possibilities and the existing situation. We have had no growth of CP members; no marked increase of the press; and no great increase in our finances. With few exceptions, we are not yet moving upward and you might say that there is even some stagnation. We have no real concentration and sometimes we drift and act only with spontaneity. All of this could indicate a lack of confidence in

the working class and the Party and could be evidence of routinism. Our way out is concentration, especially among the workers, both Negro and white, and the youth. All levels of Party organization must participate in such concentration. We should concentrate in three of the large Districts like Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, as well as in the South and in Kentucky. However, each District needs concentration among the working class, both Negro and white, and the youth. We must find a greater role for the youth. We should develop a built-in plan for control and check-up.

At the present time there is a tug and pull in the CP. Some stress mass work and others stress use of mass organizations and are influenced by the legal status of the Party. We underestimate the possibility of left forms of work in mass organizations.

The public activity of the CP is better but is still pretty spotty. In some places mass work is accepted against left forms of work. If the left is united, we can influence the masses of the people in a progressive direction. Without left forms, the CP will be isolated. The left forms of work are a necessary precondition for the breaking of isolation of the CP, USA. Some, however, fear that these left forms of work would become substitutes for the Party. This would only be so if there was no recruiting. There can be no recruiting for the CP without concentration and the building up of left forms of work. We must have planned recruiting, club by club. We need an inner-Party paper. Our cadre is a particularly critical area. We need young cadre and there are areas where we could move forward if we had but one or two leading cadre. We need a cadre training program on a crash basis.

Presently, we have plans to reorganize the education department into two parts. As to the work of the National Office, splits, deaths, etc., have created some problems. But we do have a few new faces like CARL and GIL. However, we need more people and operating commissions and we must establish new ones. We also need a clear division of labor. Oftentimes there is too much on the shoulders of one. We also have too many ad hoc committees.

The organization department is now preparing a study and this will be concretized on the basis of studies of the Districts. This should be finished by the end of November and will be a basis for a national office report.

This, the last session of the National Board meeting, was concluded with a statement by GUS HALL to the following effect:

In view of the developments on the international scene, I want to once again raise the question of Party unity. We should take care as to how we report these differences and be careful that we do not stress the differences. The enemy will try to make an effort to utilize these differences to slander the CP and its leadership. Leading comrades cannot be silent partners at gatherings where the Party is being undermined.

The new CPC editorial, that is the one which appears in this morning's "New York Times," is important as it "crows of victory" and of vindication by KHRUSHCHEV's downfall because he had opposed the Peking line. How will we present this to the Party and explain it? There are some specific things we need to do. In the editorial, the CPC talks of KHRUSHCHEV's removal as a defeat of "modern revisionism" and says that anyone who says that "peaceful transition is possible," are traitors, etc. This editorial is a mirror of the history of the international discussion. The Chinese repeat their pattern of three and four years ago. They always torpedo agreements.

What should our reaction be to this? Should we be silent? Tomorrow the leftist sects will make this an issue. If we are silent, it will add to the confusion. We cannot at this point even take it for granted that our own Party will understand. I favor the issue being met and that we answer this editorial. It affects all our work, the Party, and our country.

We will take no vote on HY's report and just consider it a continuation of the discussion and we will prepare a statement. Subcommittee is working on the statement.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC-117

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

Re New York teletype to Bureau and New Haven, 12/2/64.

Attention of Bureau and New York directed to New Haven teletype, 12/1/64, which indicated that [redacted] of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., and CHESTER ADDISON, a Stamford, Conn. Police Commissioner, were the individuals designated to meet MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy Airport on the evening of 11/30/64.

Records of the Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Hartford, Conn., reflect that Conn. registration 461660 is registered to Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut and Pacific Streets, Stamford, Conn., for a 1962 Cadillac automobile.

In view of above information, no additional investigation is being conducted to identify individuals who accompanied MARTIN LUTHER KING to Conn.

For additional information of Bureau and Atlanta, MARTIN LUTHER KING, on the occasion of his visit to Stamford on 11/30/64.

3- Bureau
2- New York (100-153735)
2- Atlanta (100-6670)
2- New Haven
WEN/acg
(9)
REGISTERED MAIL

100-442529-147

REC-117

6 DEC 4 1964

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C. C. WICKY

DEC 9 1964

6 DEC 15 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-7-79 BY 9803 RDD/cbm

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-18290

denied a report printed in the "New Orleans Times Picayune" that the NAACP and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) were planning to leave COFE. KING stated that "We (SCLC) are as committed as we have ever been" to COFE "and plan to support COFE even more than in the past".

Dr. KING characterized COFE as "one of the most creative instruments in the civil rights movement".

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 498 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 499 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/25/64

Pertinent information concerning the continuing association between King and Levison being furnished to Whit House, the Acting Attorney General, and the military intel gence agencies.

SFP:ams

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 25 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

312 PM DENT 11-25-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 /4/ AND ATLANTA

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM (COMMUNIST INFILTRATION - RACIAL MATTERS)

ON NOV. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYFOUR, MARTIN LUTHER KING CONTACTED [redacted] REQUESTING [redacted] AND "OUR FRIEND" /STANLEY LEVISON/ TO SUBMIT A FIVE MINUTE SPEECH WHICH KING COULD GIVE ON THE NIGHT OF THE PRRESENTATION OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. THIS IS NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH THE FORTY FIVE MINUTE SPEECH ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. KING WILL ALSO REQUEST [redacted] AND HARRY WACHTEL TO WRITE FIVE MINUTE SPEECHES. FROM THESE THREE SPEECHES, HE WILL SELECT THE BEST THING TO SAY. KING REQUESTED SPEECH BE SENT TO HIS HOUSE BY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYFOUR. KING WILL RETURN TO ATLANTA NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFOUR LEAVE THERE NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFOUR, TO SPEAK IN CINCINNATI, AND ON NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR, WILL SPEAK IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, THEN RETURN TO ATLANTA. HE WILL BE INNEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER THIRD, SIXTYFOUR, AT HOME OF RALPH BUNCHE AND ATTEND A LUNCHEON BY U. THANT ON DECEMBER FOUR, SIXTYFOUR. ON DECEMBER FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, EVENING, ADLAI STEVENSON WILL ENTERTAIN HIM BEFORE HE LEAVES FOR OSLO.

~~CORR L 3 WD 8 "LEVISON"~~

END

100-442529-500

SECTION 1

18 DEC 9 1964

RPP FBI WASH DC

58 DEC 11 1964

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 3 1964

TELETYPE

REC 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

9-30 PM URGENT 12-3-64 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -18- 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CIRM. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO-S ASTERISK ADVISED ON TWELVE THREE, SIXTY FOUR , BAYARD RUSTIN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] DURING b6 b7C WHICH TIME THEY DISCUSSED A PRESS CONFERENCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING SCHEDULED FOR TWELVE FOUR, SIXTY FOUR. RUSTIN INSTRUCTED [redacted] THAT WITH REGARD TO A LIST OF THINGS THAT SHOULD BE DONE CONCERNING THE PRESS CONFERENCE, HE SHOULD SAY THAT KING WILL NOT BE DRAWN INTO ANYTHING WITH REGARD TO J. EDGAR HOOVER.

THE SAME SOURCE ADVISED THAT RUSTIN WAS IN CONTACT WITH A b6 b7C [redacted] ON THAT DATE. RUSTIN ADVISED THAT KING WOULD ARRIVE LONDON NINE THIRTY FIVE AM, TWELVE FIVE SIXTY FOUR. [redacted] REQUESTED RUSTIN TO ASK KING TO INCLUDE IN HIS PREPARED STATEMENT THAT HE WILL DELIVER UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN ENGLANDS WORDS TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS LINKING "OUR" PEACE ISSUE AND THE RACE ISSUE

END PAGE ONE

REC 3

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

100-442529-501

DEC 9 1964

70 DEC 14 1964

PAGE TWO.....

SOUTH AFRICAN WORK AND HIS AMERICAN WORK. RUSTIN SAID " I AM PUTTING IN HIS STATEMENT THE THREE GREAT PROBLEMS. THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, THE STRUGGLE FOR HUMAN DIGNITY FOR THE NEGRO, AND THE WAR ON POVERTY., AND HERE HE WILL LINK OUR SOUTH AND YOUR SOUTH AFRICA". IN REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WILL BE ACCOMPANYING KING, RUSTIN SAID THERE WOULD BE FORTY ONE.

AM COPY TO ATLANTA.

SND AND PLS HOLD.....

CORR 1 LAST PAGE 1 W INSERT AFTER W12 ISSUE ~~SHD RD RACE ISSUE WITH~~ THE END PAGE OEXX NE ETC ETC

cc-MR. SULLIVAN

DECLASSIFIED BY F26M44K41
ON 05-12-2015

TOP SECRET (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

December 10, 1964

BY LIAISON

b6
b7C

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

Honorable Carl T. Rowan
Director
United States Information Agency
Room 432
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

CIRM

Dear Mr. Rowan:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ML/SC
ON 12-13-81
6076

100-442529-502

REC. 3

9 DEC 9 1964

EX-114

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

TOP SECRET (U)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

8 DEC 11 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEC 7 8 41 AM '64

DEC 7 4 05 PM '64

REC-D BELMONT
F B I JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-384;837 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

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ON 05-12-2015

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - J.F.Bland

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

December 10, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - F.J.Baumgardner
1 - S.F.Phillips

Colonel Joseph J. Cappucci
Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
Fourth and Adams Drive, Southwest
Washington, D. C.

To Col. Cappucci 12/9/64

CIRM

Dear Colonel Cappucci:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JRM/ml/SKS
ON 2-13-81

6076 REC-23 100-442529-503

EX-102

DEC 10 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad:slj
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

DEC 1

WCS/S

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66 DEC 17 1964

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✓ TO DEPT.

_____ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-22-2018 BY [redacted]

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

b6
b7C
b7E

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND OFFICIALS
[illegible]
SEE (9) OF Declassification
DATE 11/27/78 JJP/RSS

December 7, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

CIRM

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

100-442529-487
REC-39 EX-117
11 DEC 9 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
SFP:jad:tef
(12)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 9-28-78 JJP/RSS

DEC 7 3 44 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 DEC 11 1964

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SSC 62-116395-344 HSC 62-116464-58

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✓ TO DEPT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9
Page 5 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 122 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 124 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 125 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 126 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 127 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 128 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 129 ~ Referral/Consult;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: November 22, 1964

FROM W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS

C. I. R. M.

Enclosed is a paper, captioned as above, which depicts the communist influence in the Negro movement with emphasis on Martin Luther King, Jr. This paper is an up-to-date revision of the one by the same title prepared under the date of October 16, 1963. In updating it we emphasized three main areas: (1) the continued dependence of King upon former Communist Party, USA members, current and former Party sympathizers and his continued reliance on the long-time communist [Stanley David Levison;] (2) facts relating to the moral degeneracy of King; and (3) the recent and current Party aims and activities relative to the racial movement.

RECOMMENDATION:

Upon approval, consideration will be given to appropriate dissemination.* When approved, the paper should be returned to the Domestic Intelligence Division for printing and the preparation of appropriate letters if disseminated. (U)

Enclosure
SFP:kao
(10)

Portions of attached paper excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives.
REH 5/11/77

* White House
Dept State REC-23 100-442529-504
Army, Navy, Air Force
USIA

b7E

11 DEC 10 1964

66 DEC 15 1964 EX-102

ENCLOSURE

INTELSEC

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL
11-23-64

Revised 12/2 per conference with Mr. Sullivan

CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NSBTAE
ON 4-25-00
930775

CONFIDENTIAL

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR F.B.I. NOV 25 12 09 PM '64 NOV 23 2 33 PM '64

RECEIVED-DEC 9 5 21 PM '64 F B I

NOV 23 1 59 PM '64 REC'D BELMONT F B I JUSTICE

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV. DEC 9 4 44 PM '64

REC'D SULLIVAN FBI - JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-650;344,796 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC.		DATE		ACC		DATE	
DEL.	✓	DATE	9/8/76	DEL.	✓	DATE	9/4/75

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(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

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- Yellow file copy
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

copy enclosed to Lyman Edwards (retired) Crime Records Division; returned by Richey Extension Appointment; destroyed by me 9/27/76. [illegible]

**COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS**

21 — changed to new date 8

November ~~25~~, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 AUT/GAT/SK
ON 3-6-89 82-1466 Garrow/King

~~SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL~~
~~11-23-64~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOTE: See memorandum W.C. Sullivan to A.H. Belmont dated 11-22-64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:kao. Documentation appears on a separate pages at the end of this paper. Classified TOP SECRET as highly sensitive sources & techniques used.

SFP:kao
(11)

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

WCS

~~SECRET~~

62-24509-504

Introduction 1

Hand in Hand 1

A Dedicated Communist 2

Alliance with King 2

"The Time Is Now" 2

Financial Support 3

[King-Levison Contacts Guarded] 3

Hunter Pitts O'Dell 4

Activities Blended 4

Twofold Purpose 5

O'Dell's Exposure 5

King's Reaction 6

Reluctant Action . . . . . (U) 6

[Regarded as a Marxist] 7

The Second Factor 7

Bayard Rustin 7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3-6-89
Classified by 3042 AUT/GAT/SS
Declassify on: OADR
82-1466
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b7C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-11-90 6972EEP/SS
CN80,513 Appeal 82-1466 8/1/90

Communist Affiliations Ignored 8

Rustin's Current Role 8

Advisory Committee Established 8

King's Attraction for Communism 9

King's "Ghost Writers" 9

King: His Personal Conduct 9

Direct CPUSA Involvement 11

Violence Hinted 12

Party Recruitment Planned 12

Communist In Action 12

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Conclusion 13

Introduction

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The racial unrest in the United States is currently the target for a determined concentration of communist effort. Communists are using every means possible to divert the course and force of the unrest into support of communist objectives. Long-range communist strategy looks to the establishment of a Negro-labor coalition which the communists hope to be able to manipulate as a powerful political-action weapon. Using this weapon, they aim to provoke class struggle and promote legislation which can serve as a step toward a communist system of government. (U)

At first glance, the communist goal may seem unrealistic. But it develops realistic potential when all aspects of current communist tactics being used in connection with the current racial situation are viewed in their totality. More, it constitutes a national security problem in light of the fact that the individual playing a most dominant role as a leading spokesman for the estimated 20 million Negroes in this country has knowingly, willingly, and regularly cooperated with and taken guidance from communists. This individual--Martin Luther King--has used the communists and, in turn, has been used by them in an alliance that could have serious consequences both for the Negro movement and this Nation. (U)

Hand in Hand

The composite of information available about Martin Luther King depicts an unprincipled, opportunistic individual, as well as a man considered and described within the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) as a Marxist. (S) (U)

In King's rise to national prominence since his leadership of the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956, he has been closely allied with communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes, to associate and confer with prominent communist leaders, and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such. (X) (U)

Since 1956, communists close to King have blended their actions skillfully into his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and have done so clearly with his approval. (X) (U)

[redacted] SECRET (U)

A Dedicated Communist

SECRET (U)

One of the individuals, for example, who have greatly facilitated King's rise to prominence in recent years is Stanley David Levison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and successful businessman who has been helping King, he also is a shrewd, dedicated communist and is known as such by King. (X) U

Levison has dedicated a part of his life to advancing the cause of communism in this Nation. Since the late 1940's, he has led a double life for the CPUSA, necessitated by a highly clandestin role with which he was entrusted to raise and handle secret funds used by the Party to finance part of its activities. (S) (U) b6 b7C

Operating in this clandestine role for years through a maze of business enterprises as head of a group of concealed Party members--a group which included [redacted] who goes by the name of [redacted]-Stanley Levison turned over thousands of dollars to the CPUSA. Just in the two-year period covering 1956 and 1957, the group raised $66,000 for the Party. Since 1956, the group has turned over more than $100,000 to the Party. (X) (S) (U)

Alliance with King

Levison gravitated to Martin Luther King's organization in 1956 and applied equal dedication in support of King's activities. He quickly developed a close personal relationship with King. By 1958, he was referred to as King's "Assistant Chief" and was descrit as a real-estate man who spent half his time helping King. In 1961, he was Assistant Treasurer of the SCLC. (X) U

In his support of King's activities since 1956, Levison has expended prodigious efforts in King's behalf. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared. (X) U

"The Time Is Now"

Levison also played a role in the evolvement of plans that led to the March on Washington on August 28, 1963. (X) U

rbm

[redacted] SECRET (U)

Originally Negro leaders, principally A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a march on the Nation's Capital sometime in the Fall of 1963. Subsequently, after consulting with Levison, who agreed that "the time is now," Martin Luther King seized the initiative and secured the cooperation of the other Negro leaders in backing King's proposal for an earlier march--a move that put King squarely in the forefront of the events as they developed.

Financial Support

b6
b7C
b7D

Part of King's great dependence on Stanley Levison is attributable to the money Levison has furnished him. [redacted] has advised that during that period Levison acted primarily as King's business manager and donated large sums of money to him when funds were low. He said Levison was very close to King, had his confidence completely, and was one of the few people who could get King alone, give him advice, and always have it accepted. (U)

King - Levison Contacts Guarded

Although King has attempted to maintain covert his association with Levison and keep to a bare minimum personal meetings between the two, such meetings have been observed. On November 20, 1963, King met personally with Levison at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, New York City. The site was a room registered in the name of one of King's assistants. King and Levison again personally met in New York City on January 8 and February 7, 1964. During the period March 9-10, 1964, Levison spent considerable time in the Atlanta, Georgia, offices of the SCLC. King was occupied in these offices during the same period. The evening of March 9, 1964, witnessed Levison dining at the King residence. One of the purposes of these March, 1964, visits with King was a discussion as to whether Bayard Rustin was to be hired by the SCLC. (1)

b6
b7C

Since April, 1964, Levison's contacts with King have been handled through [redacted] Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Levison met with [redacted] on several occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1964.

[redacted] SECRET (U)

b6
b7C

[redacted] in discussing Levison with King, usually refers to Levison as "our friend." On September 29, 1964, [redacted] met with Levison at the latter's office. The subject was business relating to the SCLC. On October 30, 1964, plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and [redacted] with Levison which was to take place in the near future in Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation for this meeting [redacted] told King to think about what role Levison could play in the future, adding that Levison had been helpful in the past. On November 24, 1964, King contacted [redacted] and asked [redacted] and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. (S)(U)

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

Another important communist whose advice King has relied on is Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Long active in the communist movement, O'Dell worked for a number of years as a district organizer for the CPUSA in Louisiana. In December, 1959, at the Party's last National Convention, he was elected a member of the Party's National Committee under a pseudonym. In 1960, at which time he was working as the assistant to James Jackson, the Party's National Secretary for the South, O'Dell also began to work actively in support of Martin Luther King's movement. (S) (U)

There are two important points that should be noted in connection with O'Dell's gravitation to King's movement. Early in 1960, it was learned that efforts were being made by the Party to get O'Dell into a special type of activity. About the same time, a Party official stated that the Party was in a position to place people in Martin Luther King's organization, the SCLC. Subsequently, in 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the SCLC's New York office. In addition, two other Party members, [redacted] and [redacted], worked there under O'Dell at one time or another. (S)(U)

b6
b7C

Activities Blended

The operations of the SCLC's New York Office illustrate how communists blended their activities into support of King. A major function of the office is the solicitation of funds for King through letters mailed out over his signature. It appears, for example, that the mailing list for one such solicitation was that used by the publishers of the "National Guardian," a weekly publication which has been cited as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." (S)(U)

Another incident shows how the communists blended King's activities into support of their own objectives. Early in May, 1962, the Party's leader, Gus Hall, directed another Party functionary to

select a full-time Party member for a special assignment in the South. The member selected was Hosea Herman Hudson, of New York, and, later that month, he attended a Party meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (U)

Twofold Purpose

At the meeting, Hudson announced that he had come to organize full-time Party members to do both Party work and mass-organization work. The purpose was twofold--to develop recruits for the Party and get all eligible Negroes registered to vote. (U)

Hudson told an individual unaware of the underlying communist purpose in the voter registration drive that the money for the mass organization work would come from Martin Luther King's group. However, confidentially he told two Party members that the Party had appropriated the money for the work. How the Party intended to funnel the money through King's group was revealed when Hudson arranged for the Party's Baton Rouge area leader, Sargeant Caulfield, to meet O'Dell in Atlanta several days later, at which time O'Dell told Caulfield he would pay him $1000 a month to organize the work. Although Caulfield was unable to work full time in this capacity, O'Dell is known to have worked actively for several months in the voter registration drive for the SCLC in the South. (U)

This fitted nicely into the communists' scheme of things. Only a month before, Caulfield had instructed Party members in his area to conceal their Party affiliations and join noncommunist mass organizations interested in the integration movement. They were told to urge complete voter registration for all members of the groups and, then, to maintain close contacts with the leaders of these groups to influence them to follow the Party line.

O'Dell's Exposure

An opportunity for the communists to put O'Dell directly on the scene permanently in regard to the voter registration drive arose in June, 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative assistant to his staff. Levison recommended O'Dell, who was still serving as head of the SCLC's New York office, and King said he liked the idea. It is clear that, at the time, King was well aware of O'Dell's communist affiliations.

Subsequent to Levison's proposal, O'Dell went to Atlanta to work for the SCLC and used the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations.

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

King's Reaction

King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with the SCLC. He said most of O'Dell's work had been in the North and simply involved mailing procedures. He also tried to imply ignorance of any communist affiliations on the part of O'Dell and stated that O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an SCLC inquiry into the matter. (X/U)

O'Dell's "temporary resignation" consisted of his return to New York, where he continued to operate out of the SCLC's office. He remained there until July, 1963, when King advised him his "temporary resignation" was being made permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response. (X/U)

Reluctant Action

Yet it is known that, prior to his action in making O'Dell's resignation permanent, King not only had indicated he knew of O'Dell's communist affiliations but actually had received information on two separate occasions from unimpeachable sources that O'Dell was definitely a communist. In fact, it can be said that King took action on O'Dell reluctantly and only after being urged to do so most urgently and emphatically by high level and again, unimpeachable authority. In addition, even after O'Dell's "permanent resignation" was accepted, he is known to have transacted business for the SCLC later the same month and there is evidence that King continues to rely on O'Dell for assistance. In February, 1964, King accepted as a "wonderful suggestion" a proposal by O'Dell that O'Dell prepare a letter to be distributed over King's signature relating to King's appointment as chairman of an ad hoc committee to defend a group of integration leaders who were under indictment by the Justice Department for having perjured themselves before a Federal Grand Jury. O'Dell furnished King with a draft of the proposed letter which was then prepared in the Spring of 1964 for mass distribution on SCLC stationery and bearing the purported signature of King. (2) (X/U)

Regarded as a Marxist (S) (U)

King's reluctance to discontinue his association with O'Dell may be attributable to either of two factors or to a combination of both. The first involves King's reported dedication to Marxism-Leninism. In February, 1962, Stanley Levison passed the word to Gus Hall that "King is a wholehearted Marxist who has studied it (Marxism), believes in it and agrees with it, but because of his being a minister of religion, does not dare to espouse it publicly." Further, in March, 1962, Levison told a CPUSA functionary that King was concerned about a "communist label" being "pinned on us" but that, at the same time, he wanted to do everything possible to evidence friendship toward the Soviet Union (S)

Moreover, King has been described within the CPUSA as a true, genuine Marxist-Leninist "from the top of his head to the tips of his toes." The feeling within the CPUSA is that King is definitely following a Marxist-Leninist line (S) (U)

The Second Factor

The second factor which, alone or in combination with the first, may have had a bearing on King's reluctance to dismiss O'Dell concerned King's reliance and dependence on both O'Dell and Stanley Levison for guidance. In January, 1963, for example, when King desired to hold a meeting to make a "critical review" of "where they are," he asked specifically that Levison be present and is known to have met with Levison, O'Dell, and eight other officials of the SCLC at Savannah, Georgia, later that month. During King's entire relationship with Levison and O'Dell, he clearly became more dependent on them for advice and guidance. (X) U

Bayard Rustin

Another of King's key advisors is Bayard Rustin who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC. King said he had to let Rustin go because they started having problems arising from [redacted] It is to be noted Rustin has long been so inclined, having been arrested in New York City in 1946 for offering to commit a lewd or indecent act and again in Pasadena, California, in 1953 [redacted] he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve 60 days. (X) U

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Affiliations Ignored

King seemed to be more concerned about Rustin's [redacted] than his prior communist affiliations. b6 b7C Rustin had publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930s. He had also publicly supported various communist causes and was one of a select group of observers permitted to attend the CPUSA's 16th National Convention in 1957. For a number of years Rustin maintained contact with the Party's National Secretary, Benjamin J. Davis, who died on August 22, 1964. During 1963 Rustin frequently conferred with Davis and took the position that he did not care who knew it. (8/4)

Rustin's Current Role

Rustin has been extremely active on King's behalf in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to be awarded to him on December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. He is arranging a number of affairs to honor King after his receipt of the award and has recently made a trip to England for this purpose. Rustin is being assisted in this endeavor by [redacted] who was a member of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. On November 7, 1964, Rustin advised King that he is beginning the draft of a major speech that King will deliver at one of these affairs. (3) (8/4) b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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King's Attraction for Communism

Two other aides of King are [redacted] of the SCLC, and Randolph Blackwell, SCLC Program Coordinator. Both these individuals are former members of the CPUSA.

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Direct CPUSA Involvement

While the communists are concentrating heavily on Martin Luther King, they are not ignoring the other Negro leaders and the organizations active in the integration movement. Through the years, such organizations have been a constant target for communist-infiltration efforts. (S/U)

In February, 1964, national Party functionary, Hyman Lumer, told a Party school that the Party's fight for equality is a fight against monopoly capital, and the fight for democratic rights for the Negro becomes a fight which is part of the whole "antimonopoly struggle" within the United States. According to Lumer, the Negro struggle and the peace struggle fall within the class struggle so, for Marxists, the class struggle remains the underlying basic question with full equality and "democracy" the goal of the struggle. As the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, has said "Jim Crow can be dealt with only by dealing with capitalism." The Party's National Negro Commission Chairman told the Commission in February, 1964, that the Party must wage an all-out fight for the Civil Rights Bill through pressure on the Congress and, if necessary, through direct action such as demonstrations and marches. In April, 1964, the Party's Legislative Director, Arnold Johnson, stated that it was definitely true that the Party is in the current civil rights movement, but because of the hysteria of the news media and opposition by the Government, it was not feasible to publicize the assistance the Party is giving to this movement. Currently, Party instructions are that Party members, in numbers, should attend a national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled for January, 1965. (S/U)

Violence Hinted

The frightening truth of the communist involvement is illustrated by comments made at a May, 1964, meeting of the Party's National Negro Commission by one of the Party's national functionaries who said that a total revolution is in the process of development and that no one can predict whether the reactionaries in the United States will drive this country into a bloody, sacrificial conflict in order to prolong the hour of their ultimate defeat. In this statement we see not only a hint at possible violence, but coupled with it the Party's advance charge of placing the blame elsewhere. (9)

Party Recruitment Planned

The Party's involvement in the racial situation is intended to also serve in the all-important task of recruitment. In early June, 1964, the Party's national headquarters proposed that headquarters be opened in major cities for the purpose of holding forums. The objective, as explained by a Party functionary, is to organize special study groups designed to exploit sincere civil rights workers and attempt to recruit them into the Party. (10)

Communist In Action

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The following incident pointedly illustrates direct communist involvement in the racial picture. The opening of the World's Fair in New York City on April 22, 1964, witnessed efforts by racial groups to demonstrate and cause disorder through such tactics as "sit-ins" and "stall-ins." [redacted] of the Congress of Racial Equality [redacted] He was arrested for disorderly conduct as he led 100 pickets at the Fair's opening. Most significantly, just two days previously, on April 20, 1964, [redacted] who has been reliably reported as a member of the CPUSA, met in New York City with Gus Hall and another high Party functionary, Mortimer Daniel Rubin. (U) (11)

Aim to Heighten Tension

In short, the CPUSA's primary purpose has been to add fuel to the fire at the local level to keep the racial unrest at fever pitch at the national level, where the Party hopes to derive its greatest benefit through such important channels as Martin Luther King. (U)

At the intermediate level, the Party continues to utilize its other tools of propaganda and agitation to bring as much pressure as possible to bear on the over-all situation. Party newspapers and Party-sponsored publications pour out propaganda aimed at heightening the tensions. Communist front organizations originate and circulate leaflets, circulars, and petitions, and bombard Congress and the President with letters and telegrams demanding action of one sort or another. (U)

Conclusion

It is evident from the facts presented that Martin Luther King constitutes a security problem to this Nation. It is equally evident that the Negro people, some 20 million strong, are not aware either of King's security liability or of his personal debauchery. If they were aware, it is not likely that they would be giving to him the support that he now has. At this time, the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have successfully resisted communism and this is to their distinct credit. Under King's leadership, will this condition be changed? This is the serious question which must be faced realistically. The Negro people are certainly entitled to all civil rights enjoyed by white people. Can their legitimate aspirations and efforts in this direction be separated permanently from communism? It is believed this can be done if objectivity is pursued and the facts known acted upon constructively. (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

DOCUMENTATION

Where documentation does not appear for some portions of this paper it is available on the yellow file copy of the original paper prepared 10/16/63, Bufile 100-3-116-416.

(U) ~~SECRET~~

SOURCE NUMBER	DOCUMENTATION
1	NY 4099-S*, NY tel 11/5/64, 100-442529. Observations of Bu Agents, let & LHM to White House 10/21/64, 100-442529.
2	NY 4171-S*, NY airtel 6/24/64 re CPUSA Negro Question - CIRM b7D
3	NY 4212-S*, Louis F. Budenz, Bella V. Dodd, [redacted] NY airtels & LHM's 11/6 & 11/10/64 re CIRM
4	NY 4212-S*, NY airtel & LHM 6/11/64, 100-3-116. Fisur by Bu Agents, NY airtel 6/23/64 100-3-116. Louis F. Budenz, b7D [redacted] AT airtel 9/24/64, 100-442529. NY airtel & LHM 6/11/64, 100-3-116. AT 1381-S*, AT 1380-S*, AT airtel 11/16/64, 100-442529. b7D
5	[redacted] AT airtel 9/25/64, 100-442529.
6	NY 3580-S*, NY 4099-S*, NY 4092-S*, NY 4212-S*, AT 1380-S*, AT 1386-S*; NYlet 7/7/64 re CIRM, NY airtels & LHMs 10/22 - 23/64 re CIRM, NY airtel & LHM 11/17/64 re CIRM.
7	100-3-116
8	NY 2359-S*, NY tel 5/18/64, 100-3-116 b7D [redacted] 100-3-1-967. [redacted] CG let 2/27/64, 100-3-116 Bu Agents, NK airtel & LHM 4/30/64 re Johnson, [redacted] BA airtel & LHM 11/10/64, 100-3-69.
9	[redacted] 100-3-967; NY 2359-S*, NY tel b7D 5/18/64 "CPUSA Negro Question."
10	NY 2359-S*, NY tel 5/3/64, 100-3-69; [redacted] b7D [redacted] DE LHM 6/5/64, 100-4861
11	SA's, FBI, NY airtel 4/21/64, 100-3-116; NYCPD, NY tel 4/22/64, 100-3-116

100-442529-504

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

cc Mr. Sullivan
cc Mr. Belmont
cc Mr. DeLoach
cc Mr. Rosen

December 1, 1964

BY LIAISON

REC-23 100-442107-505

EX-10[illegible]

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[redacted] to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

I thought the President would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis."

Your advice is requested as to whether we should disseminate this document to responsible officials in the Executive Branch of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature the document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 4-26-07

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (6)

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REC'D DEL MONT FBI JUSTICE

REC'D DIRECTOR F.B.I.

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DEC 3 12 47 PM '64

REC'D SULLIVAN FBI JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

LAST NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-650; 344		HSC 62-116464-58	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. K	DATE 2/8/75	DEL. ✓	DATE 2/4/75

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

ONAL FORM NO. 10
Y 1962 EDITION
SSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS"

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

DATE: 11/27/64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. J. F. Bland
1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 - Phillips

My memorandum to you 11/22/64 submitted for approval a paper, captioned as above which depicts the communist influence in the Negro movement with emphasis on Martin Luther King, Jr. We have added information on the last four lines, page four, top paragraph, to show that on 11/24/64 King contacted among [redacted] and asked [redacted] and Stanley Levison submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. [redacted] and Levison are [redacted] to King.

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I have checked with Mr. Mohr and Mr. DeLoach who have advised that they have read this paper.

It is contemplated that dissemination will be made under Monday's date (11/30/64), if approved, to the following individuals:

[redacted] to b6 b7C
the President, The White House
The Acting Attorney General with copies to the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, and Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General
The Honorable Dean Rusk, The Secretary of State
[redacted] b7E
The Honorable Carl T. Rowan, Director of United States Information Agency
The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, The Secretary of Defense
Major General Edgar C. Doleman, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
Rear Admiral Rufus L. Taylor, Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
Colonel Joseph J. Cappucci, Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department of the Air Force
Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

100-442529
Enclosures - 10
SFP:jad:fhd (11)

REC-23

EX-102

11 DEC 9 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY 10582 #93076 SLSTP/MLW

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
DEC 8 11 34 AM '64

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RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Nov 27 5 15 PM '64 FBI

RECEIVED OLSON

DEC 7 8 40 PM '64

FBI - DOJ

[redacted] b7E

Nov 30 6 55 AM '64 FBI OLSON

[redacted] b6 b7C

SENSTUDY 75

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SSC 62-116395-344 DATE 12/16/75 HSC 62-116464-58 DATE 12/16/75

ACC. DATE 12/16/75 CEL DATE 9/4/75

DEG ✓ MISC DOCS FURNISHED TO STATE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW. FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, LAT DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: "COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS"
100-442529

[redacted] b6 b7C

Letter revised
sent 12/1 -
Others redated
sent out
12/7/64
ahb

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached transmittal letters be approved and sent.

+ms

see revised letter to [redacted] 12-1 b6 b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEWARK	12/3/64	10/13 - 11/20/64

TITLE OF CASE

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY nmk

CHARACTER OF CASE

SM-C

REFERENCE: Newark airtel dated 10/13/64.

- P - Cirm

ADMINISTRATIVE

An extra copy of this report is being furnished the Bureau for Cominfil in Racial Matters.

Pretext used in this report was telephone call by SA [redacted] b6 b7C under guise of attempting to sell subject life insurance.

During contact with Chief RUSSELL PFIEFFER, Franklin Township, N.J.P.D., he stated that TAYLOR is a suspect in two other local B & E cases. He states that [redacted] who was arrested with subject by his department on 11/12/63, b6 b7C is also charged with above B & Es and has told police department that he "would not take rap alone." The chief feels [redacted] who is incarcerated in Somerset County Jail, will implicate subject in above case.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		100-442529

5 - Bureau (100-426415) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)

4 - Newark (100-39981)
(1 - 100-48052)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
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How Fwd.				
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Notations

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PFIEFFER also pointed out that based on information received from his sources in the township, he considers the subject to be the prime dealer of narcotics in this area. He stated that in about 1962, his department had seized "a sizeable amount of heronin" which was in possession of the subject; however, it had been illegally obtained and no action was taken.

On 10/16/64 [redacted] New Brunswick, N.J.P.D., advised that [redacted] the subject [redacted] and considers him to be involved selling dope to teenagers in New Brunswick. [redacted] stated no formal or public charges have ever been made against the subject on this matter; however, investigation by the New Brunswick P.D. indicates that he associates with known narcotics users and frequents, with regularity, sites where narcotics are known to be sold. b6 b7C

Secret Service will be advised by Letterhead Memorandum of efforts to substantiate information furnished by [redacted] and fact subject may use narcotics. Alcohol Tax Unit will be advised subject may be involved in narcotics matters. b6 b7C

LEADS

NEWARK

AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY. Will continue efforts to obtain background information on [redacted] preparatory to considering interview of him. b6 b7C

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow subject's activities and upon completion of interview of [redacted] give consideration to interview of subject.

FD-305 (Rev. 3-17-64)

NK 100-39981

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [ ] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [X] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
6. [ ] This report is classified _____ because (state reason)

7. [X] Subject previously interviewed (dates) 4/8/58, 10/2/58, 6/21/62 and 11/12/63.
[X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)
an 11/12/63 interview of subject was in connection with [redacted]. Consideration is being given to interviewing the subject on this matter.

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8. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
9. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)
[redacted] a meeting of the N.J. CP Negro leaders in September, 1958, and his denials that he ever attended a CP meeting during interview in June, 1962.

10. [X] Subject's SI card [ ] is [X] is not tabbed Detcom.
[ ] Subject's activities warrant Detcom tabbing because (state reasons)

C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY b6 b7C
Date: 12/3/64

Field Office File #: 100-39981 Bureau File #: 100-426415

Title: THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

Character: SECURITY MATTER-C

Synopsis: Subject resides 36 Chester Ave., Franklin Township, N.J. and is self-employed as a handyman from his residence. Arrested by Franklin Township Police 11/12/63 for possession of stolen property. In October, 1964, it was reported that in August, 1963, TAYLOR stated he put ad in a paper for persons to join a rifle club and was considering an ad for a worker with experience in explosives and detonators. In August, 1963, also stated that he recently had negotiated with large bakery firm in the New Brunswick-Franklin Township area, for jobs for Negroes without success; however, after company suffered damages and fire, his demands were met. No record of fire or damages in any bakeries located greater New Brunswick-Franklin Township area. General Baking Co., Edison, N.J., Continental Baking Co., Woodbridge, N.J., and Flako Products, New Brunswick, advise of dealings with TAYLOR re Negro job opportunities and state they had no problems and suffered no damage. No advertisement located at two local newspapers re rifle club or explosives and detonators.

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On November 17, 1964, through the use of a pretext, interview with the subject at 36 Chester Avenue, Franklin Township, New Jersey, was conducted. It was determined that he resides at this address and is self-employed as a handyman from his residence. It was also determined that the subject previously resided at 183 Delmonico Avenue and 99 Churchill Avenue, both in Franklin Township, New Jersey.

B. Arrest Record

On October 14, 1964, Chief RUSSELL PFIEFFER, Franklin Township, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that his department arrested the subject on November 12, 1963, in Franklin Township for possession of stolen property. PFIEFFER stated that TAYLOR was indicted on this count by the September, 1964, session of the Somerset County Grand Jury.

II. INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]

On [redacted] who resides at [redacted] was interviewed and furnished the following information:

He is employed [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] he was employed as [redacted] At this time he resided in [redacted]

[redacted] New Brunswick for the purpose of contacting one TED TAYLOR [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that he recalled that TAYLOR furnished some literature [redacted] for distribution in Washington at the March on Washington.

[redacted] continued that during this conversation TAYLOR indicated that he had put an advertisement in a paper for persons to join a rifle club. He stated that the ostensible purpose of this group would be for sportsmanship.

[redacted] TAYLOR indicated at this time that the purpose of negotiation with this firm was to obtain more jobs for Negroes with the baking firm. TAYLOR indicated this had taken place some time before the conversation with [redacted] and stated that he had no success in negotiating with the company during this period. TAYLOR then indicated that the night of the same date on which he had negotiated with the firm, this baking company suffered some damage to their property and that a portion of the building in which the baking firm was housed was burned. TAYLOR indicated that when he approached the company again for a negotiation on the matter of increased number of jobs for Negroes, the firm met all his demands without difficulty. TAYLOR spoke in general terms regarding this incident and at no time did he state who had been responsible for any damage to the property of this firm.

On [redacted] identified a photograph of THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR who resides at 99 Churchill Avenue,

Franklin Township, New Jersey, as identical with the individual with whom he visited in August, 1963. b6 b7C b7D

III. EFFORTS TO SUBSTANTIATE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted]

On October 14, 1964, [redacted] stated that the subject, a longtime resident of Franklin Township, had been one of the leaders of a local group called "People's Organization", which was set up to protest the racial imbalance in two of the Franklin Township grammar schools. He stated that the major activity on the part of this organization was the picketing of the above two schools in the fall of 1962 and winter of 1963. [redacted] stated that this organization had disbanded. b6 b7C

The September 4, 1963 issue of the "Daily Home News", a New Brunswick, New Jersey, daily newspaper, carried an article entitled "People's Organization Eyes Boycott of Some Products". This article states that this organization was considering boycotting goods and services of employees thought to be practicing racial discrimination in hiring. The article states that it had come to the attention of this group that Flako Products, a division of Quaker Oats, New Brunswick, employs no Negroes. The article pointed out that THEODORE TAYLOR was the Executive Director of the People's Organization.

On October 22, 1964, [redacted] General Baking Company, National Road, Edison, New Jersey, doing business as Bond Bread, advised that in about August, 1963, he read an article in a local newspaper which stated that THEODORE TAYLOR of Franklin Township, New Jersey, a representative of the "People's Organization" had requested local Negroes to boycott Bond Bread in Edison because they had no Negro employees in thep lant. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that he contacted TAYLOR and arranged a meeting, pointing out to TAYLOR that he thought he had been unfair in issuing the newspaper article without first consulting with Bond Bread as they did, in fact, have two longtime Negro garage employees.

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[redacted] advised that he and TAYLOR met in August, 1963, during which time TAYLOR desired to know that if he sent qualified Negroes to [redacted] would he hire them as driver-salesmen. [redacted] stated that he agreed to this and that TAYLOR returned on several occasions with several Negroes, three of which were hired by the company as salesmen.

[redacted] stated that during all of his contacts with TAYLOR he conducted himself as a gentleman and carried on his discussions in a sincere, intelligent and level-headed manner. He added that he recently donated some of his bakery products to a church group in Franklin Township following a request the part of TAYLOR.

[redacted] stated that the company's physical plant had suffered no damage or fires at any time previous or subsequent to August, 1963.

[redacted] advised that the only other large baking firm in the greater New Brunswick area was Continental Baking Company, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

On November 20, 1964, [redacted] Flako Products, a division of the Quaker Oats Company, Joyce Kilmer Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that in September, 1963, he was contacted by THEODORE TAYLOR, of Franklin Township, New Jersey, regarding the hiring of Negroes. [redacted] pointed out that all of his contacts with TAYLOR were carried out on a quiet, friendly, intelligent level.

[redacted] stated that his physical plant had suffered no damage of any nature previous or subsequent to his contacts with TAYLOR.

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On 11/10/64, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] interviewed [redacted] Continental Baking Co., 534 Ellison St., Paterson, N.J. [redacted] advised that he was [redacted] for the Woodbridge Agency of the Continental Baking Co., He recalls that during the later part of 1963, probably November or December, 1963, he had a discussion with THD TAYLOR and [redacted] in his, [redacted] office, at the Woodbridge Plant of the Continental Baking Co. [redacted] stated that they, the Continental Baking Co., sought out THD TAYLOR in order to obtain his assistance in getting qualified Negro help in their company in the Woodbridge area. [redacted] stated that he had recalled that TAYLOR represented the Peoples Organization, in or around New Brunswick, N.J.

[redacted] stated the reason they sought out THD TAYLOR was that he, TAYLOR, in March, 1962, had made an application for employment with the Continental Baking Co., at the Paterson, N.J., plant. At that time, TAYLOR had indicated he represented the Peoples Organization and was interested in a sales position himself. TAYLOR was not hired at that time. When the need for Negro help in the Woodbridge area became evident, however, they felt that TAYLOR might be in a position to furnish same. They, therefore, contacted him.

[redacted] stated that during the discussion with TAYLOR that TAYLOR made no threats or in any way try to intimidate him or the company in general concerning the hiring of Negro personnel.

[redacted] stated that the Continental Baking Co., never suffered any damage to their property or had any building of their's burned.

[redacted] further stated that TAYLOR did not send any Negroes to their company for hire, which necessitated them to contact the Local NAACP Chapters in the Woodbridge area for assistance in obtaining qualified Negro personnel.

On October 14, 1964, Chief PFIEFFER, Franklin Township Police Department, advised that the two most widely read local newspapers are the "Franklin News Record", a weekly printed newspaper, printed in Hillsborough, New Jersey, and the "Daily Home News", North Brunswick, New Jersey, which is the largest local newspaper.

On October 21, 1964, and November 20, 1964, [redacted] b6 b7C Classified Section, "Daily Home News", North Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that no advertisement requesting persons to join a gun club or one requesting the services of a worker who had previous experience in explosives and detonators had been placed in his newspaper during the last 3½ years. He pointed out that a physical check was made of these ads, dating back to January, 1961, and that he had no record of the subject as placing any type of an ad in this paper.

On November 3, 1964, EDWARD WASH, Owner, Nash Newspapers, Hillsborough, New Jersey, advised that he published "The Manville News" and "The Franklin News Record", both weekly publications, the latter being sold exclusively in Franklin Township, New Jersey.

He stated that he had no record of an advertisement requesting persons to join a gun club or requesting the services of a worker with previous Army experience in explosives and detonators as ever having placed in his papers. He pointed out that he does not normally retain the names of individuals placing any ad in these papers.

The following logical police departments were contacted to determine if they had had any fires in bakery firms within their territory during the past two years.

On October 14, 1964, Chief RUSSELL PFIEFFER
On October 16, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted] b6 b7C
New Brunswick, New Jersey, Police Department

On October 20, 1964 Detective [redacted]
Edison, New Jersey, Police Department

On October 22, 1964, Chief CARMEN CANASTRA
North Brunswick, New Jersey, Police Department

All of the above advised that their records and the records of their respective fire departments indicate that they have had no fires involving bakery firms.

IV. INTERVIEW OF SUBJECT

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/19/63

THEODORE T. TAYLOR, 183 Delmonico Avenue, Franklin Township, New Jersey, was interviewed at the Franklin Township, New Jersey, Police Department. At the outset of this interview, TAYLOR was advised that he did not have to make any statements; that he could consult an attorney prior to making any statements, and that any statements made by him could be used against him in a court of law. No threats or promises of any type were made to TAYLOR to pursuade him to make any statements.

TAYLOR advised that for a period of one year during 1961, he was employed as an organizer for Teamsters Union 945 and received $150 per week salary in this capacity. TAYLOR pointed out that he was not the organizer for the entire year, but following the period of time he was the organizer, he was the business representative for this union.

TAYLOR stated that he has also done some organizing work for Teamsters Union 723, but could not recall the period of time or the amount of money paid for this work.

In addition, TAYLOR stated that following the above organizing activity, he attempted to establish a miscellaneous independent local himself, but was unsuccessful in this effort.

TAYLOR furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning himself:

Date of birth	July 14, 1925
Place of birth	Winzel County, Virginia
Height	5'11½"
Weight	200 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Hazel
Characteristics	Mustache
Marital status	Married
Wife	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
Occupation	Self-employed carpenter, presently at residence [redacted] New Jersey

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On 11/12/63 at Franklin Township, New Jersey File # Newark 100-39981

by SA [redacted] :mjf Date dictated 11/14/63

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Prior occupation	Organizer and business representative for Teamsters Union 945 (1961) and for Teamsters Union 723
Military service	United States Army, 1942 to 1946, Army Serial Number 32766624 (admits court-martial proceedings for AWOL, drinking, etc. while in Army)
Criminal record	1947 at New Brunswick, New Jersey, carrying concealed weapon, sentence suspended; 1947, United States District Court, Trenton, New Jersey, forging money orders, sentence restitution

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-23-2015

F B I

Date: 11/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NY)

There are transmitted herewith 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a meeting of the CPUSA National Board held 11/18-21/64, in NYC, and additional sessions held on 11/23-24/64, by selected National Board members at CPUSA Headquarters, NYC.

12-Bureau (100-3-69) (Encl. 14) (RM)
(1-100-3-72) (CPUSA - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
(1-100-3-116) (CPUSA - NEGRO QUESTION)
(1-100-3-83) (CPUSA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
(1-100-3-76) (CPUSA - YOUTH MATTERS)
(1-100-3-89) (CPUSA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
(1-100-3-81) (CPUSA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1-100-3-104) (CPUSA - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(1-100-3-88) (CPUSA - FACTIONALISM)
(1-100-3-86) (CPUSA - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)
2-Baltimore (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-12C76) (GEORGE MEYERS)
4-Chicago (Info) (Encl. 4) (RM)
(1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1-100-) (MORRIS CHILDS)
(1 [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

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JAC:rmv
NY 100-80641
(58)

100-442529

16 NOV 27 1964

NOT RECORDED
180 DEC 9 1964

79 DEC 14 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-3-69-1271

The confidential sources utilized were NY 4751-S* and NY 2359-S*.

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" (U) because it contains information from the above source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

COPIES CONTINUED

2- [redacted] b6 b7C

2-Detroit (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-8482) (TOM DENNIS)
2-Los Angeles (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-4486) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
1-Newark (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2-San Francisco (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-65-1242) (MICKEY LIMA)
1-New York (100-79717) (CPUSA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES) (42)
1-New York (100-151548) (CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION) (42)
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1-New York (100-129802) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (42)
1-New York (100-87211) (CPUSA-FACTIONALISM) (42)
1-New York (100-81675) (CPUSA-PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS) (42)
1-New York (100-128255) (MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN) (42)
1-New York (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL) (42)
1-New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
1-New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
1-New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1 [redacted]
1-New York (100-13472) (GIL GREEN) (42)
1-New York (100-13203) (GEORGE MORRIS) (42)
1-New York (100-19249) (JACK KLING) (42)
1-New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW) (42)
1-New York (100-32826) (JAMES ALLEN) (42)
1-New York (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (42)
1-New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (42)
1-New York (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON) (42)
1-New York (100-105078) (HY LUMER) (42)
1-New York (100-13444) (JOE NORTH) (42)
1-New York (100-27539) (CARL WINTER) (42)
1-New York (97-169) (PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC.) (42)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-3-69

New York, New York
November 25, 1964

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

There follows a summary of a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) held November 18-21, 1964, at the Martinique Hotel, Broadway and 32nd Street, New York, New York, as reported by a confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information on each date.

First Day's Session
November 18, 1964

Tom Dennis of Detroit was designated Chairman of this session.

After reading of the agenda by Mortimer Daniel Rubin, Jack Stachel reported on the November, 1964 elections.

Stachel described the 1964 elections as a political crossroads noting the challenge by reactionary forces of the upsurge in democratic people's rights. He

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100-442529

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claimed that the CPUSA had distributed pamphlets which contributed to the outcome of the election campaign and asserted that the people had chosen the high road of peace and civil rights with the result that the ultra-right was smashed.

Stachel said the Johnson victory was so one-sided that perhaps the danger of the ultra-right was overestimated but, nevertheless, the danger was there, and the CPUSA recognized it.

According to Stachel, the CPUSA must not regard war as inevitable.

Stachel reviewed statistics of election returns of various contests and stated the coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats has been broken. He claimed victory was achieved by a broad anti-Goldwater coalition, by working class people, and by the Negro liberation movement. He credited organization of Negroes and Labor with bringing about the overwhelming vote for Johnson.

Stachel said "the left" played a bigger role than at any time since the campaign for Henry Wallace in 1948. He claimed the CPUSA had a larger percentage of members active in the campaign than heretofore and the members had a better understanding of the issues.

Stachel stated that the prestige of the CPUSA among left forces has grown. He warned against an idealistic approach to the Democratic party and said the CPUSA must fight for an independent policy and must be part of a broad people's coalition.

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In future political action, Stachel urged support of movements for legislative objectives, as well as activity in other fields, struggle for representation of popular forces in all government bodies, and support of candidates in advance of primaries to make them logical candidates.

Following the luncheon recess, Arnold Johnson reported on the role of the CPUSA in the election campaign. He claimed the CPUSA reached more people with election material than at any time since 1948.

Johnson detailed the distribution of Party campaign literature claiming distribution of 850,000 to 1,000,000 pieces of literature had been achieved. He said public appearances of Gus Hall and Henry Winston during the campaign were valuable in publicizing the position of the CPUSA.

Claude Lightfoot described the Johnson victory as a break through in the fight for civil rights. He said the civil rights movement must elect more Negro candidates and he urged non-partisan unity of Negroes supporting Negro candidates.

[redacted] discussed youth and the elections, stating that youth generally were for Johnson according to reports on activity in various colleges. He said the election shows it is possible to begin a broad campaign for federal aid to education. b6 b7C

Gil Green read a rough draft resolution on the elections which Gus Hall said had been discussed by the Secretariat. Green described the election as a people's victory which smashed Goldwaterism and raised the political

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struggle to a new level. He said a threat to the national will of the people still exists in the ultra - right and from Big Business.

Green said that even though Big Business gave its support to President Johnson, it will seek to bend the electoral mandate to its own interests. He asserted Big Business does not see the end of colonialism, the end of the cold war, and is against publicly financing building programs. He said the labor movement and Negro alliance emerged from the elections in a stronger position and these forces must struggle to direct the Johnson Administration toward progressive policies.

Green continued that the CPUSA played a prominent role in the elections by helping to achieve a unity of the left and by recognizing the peril of the ultra-right.

According to Green, the CPUSA must seek a greater unity of the left, an end to United States involvement in Viet Nam, changes in the seniority systems in Congress, abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, protection of the rights of Negroes, recognition of red China, an end of the cold war, a nuclear ban agreement, a greater push to the poverty program, an end of all anti-labor demonstrations, and an end to Communist prosecution.

George Morris and Carl Winter commented favorably on Gil Green's resolutions, both seeing the election as a victory of Negro and trade union forces.

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Jack Kling and Mike Davidow praised the resolutions. Davidow commented that he thought the CPUSA gained in prestige and stature in the elections among the left forces generally.

Second Day's Session
November 19, 1964

[redacted] was designated Chairman for this session. b6 b7C

James Allen, who recently returned from a trip abroad, was first speaker. He described reaction to United States election results in "Cities of Socialist Countries" as "Jubilant." Allen stated Europeans felt the climate in the United States before the elections was similar to that in Germany, during the 1930s. He said the results of the election were reassuring to these people.

Allen next spoke of the domestic political situation and said "key" for the CPUSA in this problem is one of realignment. He said labor for the first time during this election began putting forth issues politically and it is through this process that the CPUSA must carry on realignment. The traditional left cannot be defined in old traditional terms because the old left was associated with the Communist line. He said emerging left must be defined in terms of emerging mass movement and a workable left has to be developed in labor movement.

Robert Thompson spoke generally of coalition of forces such as Negro and labor during recent elections as an area in which CPUSA should develop so that forces will emerge in the post-election period and be influential in coming local,

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city, and state elections. Thompson felt that in New York City, a fusion ticket may emerge due to discontent with Mayor Wagner. He felt that this ticket would deal sharply with the Democratic machine.

Irving Potash spoke of Democratic landslide in New Jersey and said the Party's main drive was concentrated on inspiring and promoting people's coalitions. He said in many cases it was on initiative of a single militant progressive and these units worked within trade union and civil rights movements in areas where the regular Democratic apparatus was dead.

Gus Hall said overriding issue in campaign was peace issue and, in the main, the masses rejected "red baiting."

Albert "Mickie" Lima and Dorothy Healey spoke on the election situation in California. Healey felt that one of the basic weaknesses there was the inadequacy of "our people" to answer the evident influence by the ultra-right.

Tom Dennis spoke of the elections in Michigan and said one of the most important developments there was the election of a Negro to Congress; said there is a developing of a Negro Trade Unionist Movement where it will go, is not known as yet.

James Jackson, in conclusion of the discussion on election analysis, called for a report to be prepared that would be broad in scope and would be broader than Party membership; said the whole left wants to know about the outcome of the election.

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Hyman Lumer stated that since their last discussion of the international conflict, there has been a change in Soviet leadership and the explosion of the A-bomb by the Chinese; said there is a need to bring the Party up to date; said the main points of Gus Hall's report are still basically correct; said new openings have developed toward better (International) unity and the CPUSA supports all movements for unity. He said ideological differences remain, but atmosphere for discussion is being cleared. Lumer said that the reasons for Khrushchev's downfall were: 1. He acted on his own; 2. He used others as his own personal envoys; 3. He gave jobs to family and relatives.

Lumer said Khrushchev is still a member of the Presidium despite what newspapers say; feels the CPUSA should not question the change in Soviet leadership, especially in the light of what was done and the reasons for it. He said there are still some questions regarding the change in Soviet leadership, but "we" must accept the explanation as essentially correct; said it would also be a serious mistake to make Khrushchev solely responsible for the break with China; feels the blame should be placed on the Chinese CP. Lumer said the CPUSA still supports the idea for a World Conference as proposed by the Soviets; said "we" are still awaiting news of the outcome of the Soviet-Chinese Moscow discussions.

Arnold Johnson gave a report on Viet Nam. He said there are many organizations and groupings which are bringing pressure on the United States Government to end the war in Viet Nam; all these should be utilized; and as a major proposal "we" should aim for a conference at Washington on this question that would represent the totality of American opinion. The aim would be to bring about a change in United States policy regarding Viet Nam. Next, "we" should

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get out a piece of literature that does a definitive job on Viet Nam. Such a document could be available by the end of the month. Issue 50,000 copies and make it a mass piece of literature.

Third Day's Session
November 20, 1964

George Meyers of Baltimore was designated Chairman.

Irving Potash proposed statement be drawn by CPUSA regarding closing of Naval shipyards and other military facilities.

Gil Green suggested this statement include recommendations concerning use of facilities to make commercial ships for trade with underdeveloped countries and also that consideration be given to use of facilities for making of prefabricated houses for housing developments.

Tom Dennis suggested possibility of use of these facilities as training and recreational centers for youth.

Carl Winter felt further examination of question should be made and CPUSA should not join in chorus of negative reaction now taking place. Winter suggested statement say something concerning cutback in military production and establishment of program to ease economic situation.

Gus Hall said most of civilian workers affected are in the New York area, and, therefore, New York should work out a program for use of Governor's Island as a big housing project.

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Jack Stachel said he would take the matter up with "The Worker" staff. He proposed Carl Winter and Robert Thompson as a subcommittee to work out the statement.

Gil Green said statement should be expedited to reach the people while this issue is still fresh.

At this point, Hy Lumer arrived at meeting and Robert Thompson was first to discuss Lumer's report given on preceding day on the International situation.

Thompson characterized Lumer's report as "feeble". He said an historic event is about to take place with the scheduled meeting of Russian and Chinese leaders and this event will affect millions of people and bear on eventual war or peace. He remarked, "And yet we barge into it as a pedantic child." Thompson stated that the possibilities evolving from this meeting of Russia and China are not appreciated by Lumer's report or his article in "Political Affairs." According to Thompson, fundamental policies of peace and peaceful co-existence will not change as they are the framework of change from capitalism to socialism. What will change, he said, will be that what was formerly a collision course between China and Russia will now be a course of increasing action and policy for fighting imperialism. In pointing out examples of relaxed tensions on the part of the Chinese, Thompson cited the visit of Chou En-lai to Moscow, the easing of the polemics, and the fact that the Chinese are trying to find points of policy for collaboration.

Gus Hall said he realized there is a world debate which has not yet been resolved but nevertheless he felt Thompson's criticism was unwarranted, particularly in characterizing the approach of Lumer's report as "that of a pedantic child."

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Hall said the image of the CPUSA will never be improved by anti-Sovietism and the CPUSA must look for any policy which will help create unity. He said there must be more we can do in this unfortunate situation where we have an ideological rift in the socialist world. There is a difference in what parties say among themselves and what they say publicly. There are conflicting opinions in CPUSA as well as other Communist Parties as to what amount of differences should be aired publicly or merely discussed privately. There are differences between us as to whether Khrushchev's speech and the notes of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union should have been made public. The Russians have different views of interpreting democracy and their views sometimes differ from ours. Hall added, "I am a great admirer of Lenin, but not everything he said was correct."

Hall said he believed one reason for the Soviet Union not making public proceedings concerning Khrushchev's ouster was apparently the possibility that lack of unanimous agreement in the Central Committee might be interpreted by the capitalist world as evidence of a split within the ruling group in the Soviet Union.

Hall noted the CPUSA and the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU) are products of different societies and, therefore, CPUSA should not make hasty statements on matters affecting world Communism as the statements may not always be correct.

Dorothy Healey said she did not like to see people tagged as anti-Soviet merely because they disagree with some actions of the Soviet Union. She claimed this now appeared to be a trend in the CPUSA and it should be stopped as its continuation will stifle debate. She was asked, "What about revisionists in our Party?" And she replied that these were

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people who were in fact anti-Soviet and not merely critical of certain Soviet actions. Healey said people cannot have knowledge without debate and when there is criticism of the Soviet Union there should be debate to determine whether the criticism is warranted.

Claude Lightfoot said the CPUSA was caught unprepared by what happened to Khrushchev and should be cautious in statements concerning this matter. He asked rhetorically, "How do we take a public position today and not get caught tomorrow?"

Joe North discussed the Sino-Russian rift and expressed optimism on recent developments which he feels show an easing of tensions between the two countries. With respect to the removal of Khrushchev, North said he did not believe the Soviet Union owes an explanation to the CPUSA, but that he does feel it owes a sincere explanation to the Soviet people. North noted that economic and political matters are kept from the Soviet people. He stated he is opposed to the idea of all errors being blamed on one individual. He added that the CPUSA should not be put in the position of being an apologist for the Soviet Union.

North expressed approval of the action of the Italian Communist Party on the ground that they were in the midst of an election campaign and had to keep the people informed.

Mickey Lima said it should not be forgotten that China is surrounded by foreign agents supplied by the United States. He said this type of problem has led them to course of action they are pursuing and this must be taken into consideration in evaluation of their position and in statements by the CPUSA.

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Danny Rubin said task of CPUSA is to narrow differences between the Chinese, Soviets and other countries. He said complete ideological agreement between countries is not necessary and name calling must be stopped. Rubin predicted a more public call for healing of the Sino-Soviet split.

Irving Potash described Lumer's report as a very serious effort but a report in which not everything is acceptable. Potash claimed report fails to place Chinese in proper perspective to show they are fighting imperialism and building socialism. Potash said he is not "a holier than thou one" who bows to the Soviet Union in all cases. He said that it is a mistake to take the path of least resistance and automatically bow to the Soviet Union. He said that discussion creates a better atmosphere.

In conclusion, Potash said that he felt the position of the CPSU is in accordance with that of the CPUSA.

Tom Dennis said Khrushchev's removal forced the Chinese to move in direction of re-establishing relations with the Soviet Union. He said it gave them a face saving opportunity.

Morris Childs disagreed with the Chinese position on a number of matters and pointed out that the CPUSA should not become cynical concerning the CPSU but it should be borne in mind that both the CPUSA and CPSU are trying to save the world through peaceful coexistence.

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Henry Winston noted that all Communists are concerned with unity of the World Communist Movement. He described Lumer's report as good when considered in the light of the fact that it was not written as an ideological or theoretical presentation but rather as a basis for discussion.

Winston said no matter what may be said about Khrushchev, he is regarded as a man of peace throughout the world and much has to be learned by the CPSU as to public relations.

Arnold Johnson said that he thought the greater collective leadership now in the Soviet Union will bring about greater change toward peaceful coexistence.

Carl Winter said it is responsibility of CPUSA leaders to correlate all local matters into something which will benefit the whole Communist movement. He pointed out that there are different levels of development throughout the world and the CPUSA should not attempt to impose its criteria on Communists in other parts of the world who are living in areas far less developed than the United States.

James Jackson said serious consideration must be given to the problems created by the Chinese departure from the line of Marxism-Leninism, but this must be done while, at the same time, maintaining respect for the World Communist Movement on a world scale.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Jack Stachel expressed surprise that Lumer's report had evoked so much discussion. He said it had been carefully gone over in committee and he thought most of the questions being raised had been resolved. According to Stachel, the principal point to be covered was that peaceful coexistence would continue as a policy of the Soviet Union in spite of Khrushchev's removal.

Stachel said the CPUSA should be the last Party in the world to be neutral in this situation and an analysis of the problem should not be regarded as factionalism. He commented that criticism of the Soviet Union must be cautious and correct so as not to give aid to the enemy.

Gus Hall called for unity within the CPUSA, noting that it would be unfortunate if the CPUSA should offer a presentation on world Communist unity and have disunity in its own ranks. He said there is a need for a greater understanding of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Hy Lumer stated his report was not intended to be a major report but was to bring the CPUSA up to date. He said the report is not for the public but "for our own information", and there is no need for a public statement at this time.

Gus Hall said that since this was just a continuing discussion to bring CP leaders up to date, there was no need to take a vote on Lumer's report.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Fourth Day's Session
November 21, 1964

Upon opening of session at 9:45 a.m., Dorothy Healey was designated Chairman. Claude Lightfoot then gave informational report. With reference to "State of the Race" Conference called by A. Philip Randolph to enable Negro leaders to discuss strategy and tactics of Negro freedom movement. All shades of opinion are to be represented, including Muslims, but not Communists. This conference is now set for Mid-January, 1965. Lightfoot said Communist Party should be present and participate, and Communist Party Negro Commission has met to accomplish this, and purpose of his speaking is to get cooperation of Communist Party districts. He asserted Negro movement does not tend to sit back and wait on President Johnson, but to go on to new levels, although there is no hostility to him. January conference will be first centralizing action of freedom movement since election.

Lightfoot urged maximum mobilization for memorial activities for late Benjamin J. Davis, and said there will be total mobilization for this in New York District. Negro History Week in February, 1965, is to be used to bring the Party before the Negro community.

Danny Rubin gave what he called preliminary report on organizational matters and called for ideas. He thought there should be major changes because of, 1. failure of Communist Party to grow among Negroes and youth, 2. failure of "The Worker" and the "Peoples World" to achieve better circulation, and 3. failure to improve financial resources.

The "Peoples World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

Re: Communist Party,
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Rubin perceived lack of confidence in the Communist Party and indecisive class approach. He urged one policy on all levels of organization and concentration in the larger districts, particularly Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and among the smaller districts in Western Pennsylvania and the South. He called for concentration on youth, both Negro and white, and for crash cadre program. Dominant problem in districts is to understand left forms, and Communist Party must be strengthened before developing left forms. Such forms are necessary for conscious left and for a Communist Party. However, fear exists that left forms may be used in place of Communist Party. As to building Party, Rubin asked concentration on its press, and also noted fear for security of members. On internal life of Party, he saw too little vitality, and said constant discussion, new methods and advance planning of meetings are needed. Former publication "Party Affairs" should be revived as isolation within Communist Party is problem. New cadre is needed by way of crash program. Rubin said little leadership has come from the National Office and Hy Lumer has been too busy to participate. New initiative from the districts is needed. He recalled that Henry Winston had suggested cadre pool.

Rubin said work of National Center needs improvement, and factionalsim has been problem. However, on positive side Carl Winter and Gil Green are now part of center. He called for more people to participate in working commissions, periodic review of work of such commissions, and clear division of work of national center, greater aid to districts with personnel and by planning of trips by leadership, more realism in discussion of projects inasmuch as no one wants to take responsibility for what can be accomplished.

Re: Communist Party,
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Organization
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Next item was discussion of draft of Communist Party statement on election results by Gil Green. Mickie Lima said Democratic centralism must be kept in mind, and draft must not be handled in ordinary way, but disseminated to outside groups, such as left organizations, Democratic Party and discussion groups for their ideas.

George Meyers urged promotion of fight against anti-labor legislation more than is set out in draft. He specified Taft-Hartley Act, particularly right to work section.

Henry Winston said issue of Negro-white solidarity should be raised, otherwise South will not be organized.

Meeting voted to issue draft together with letter of explanation.

Gus Hall noted that with reference to dispute between CPSU and Communist Party of China, CPUSA, must stress Party unity as there are new efforts by "The enemy" to undermine that unity. Leading comrades cannot be silent. Latest statement by Communist Party of China presents new faction for discussion, and he wants all Communist Party leaders to ponder proper reaction. He stated "new leadership of Russia is in a hell of a position. We face the same problem."

Hall said Communist Party cannot be silent, and there must be discussion on November 23 or 24, 1964, as all efforts for unity must continue.

James Jackson, Hy Lumer and Gil Green were constituted subcommittee to draw up editorial, but publication not identified.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

On November 23 and 24, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that selected members of the National Board of the CPUSA held additional sessions on these dates at CPUSA Headquarters, New York City. The source furnished the following summary of proceedings:

November 23, 1964

This session was concerned with the preparation of a statement and an editorial for "The Worker" on the recent meeting of the Soviets and Chinese in Moscow, as well as to comment on an editorial which recently appeared in "Red Flag", the journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Following some preliminary discussion, James Jackson indicated that the statement and editorial were being prepared by a committee. He made the following comments regarding them:

Jackson said "we" had felt that the changes recommended by the meeting in Moscow between the representatives of China and Russia were indeed a first step toward the creation of a cordial atmosphere for the civil discussion of differences that could result in overcoming the partial antagonisms in relations between the two parties, as well as between the Communist Party of China and most of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the world.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Jackson commented that it was against this background of universally acknowledged hope for real progress towards unity that "we" look with grave concern upon the editorial in the current issue of "Red Flag" the journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. This editorial contends that the displacement of Khrushchev from leadership in the Soviet Union, must be seen as the repudiation of the social structure policies which has as their foundation the peaceful coexistence of the two systems.

Continuing, Jackson commented that so far as the CPUSA is concerned, it will never slacken in its struggle for our country to develop consistent policies in its relations with all other countries based upon the principal of equal coexistence and equal respect for each country's national problems. The struggle to eliminate war from the world stirs the interest of all people in terms of broad social progress in democracy and socialism at home.

It is our fond wish that the "Red Flag" editorial is merely a throw back to a regrettable practice of the recent past.

November 24, 1964

James Jackson gave a report on "The Worker". He described its news function as to be a crusading paper on such matters as the fight for peace, the struggle for Negro freedom, the economic wellbeing of the working class, and the social security welfare of the American people.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Jackson declared "The Worker" has a special ideological function and that is to project the Communist viewpoints on the substantive questions of the day. He said it conducts education for socialism and Communism by publishing events which happen in other Socialist countries and these are things which give the paper its distinctive character. He noted that the paper also reflects the struggle of the trade unionists and the Negro liberation movement. He explained that the purpose is to keep the comrades as fully informed as possible.

Jackson said "The Worker" has very serious production problems and financial problems continue as circulation has not developed as well as hoped.

Jack Stachel said the circulation of "The Worker" is going down in New York. He noted that it is less than 1,000 for the Mid-week edition and 1,200 for "The Worker."

George Meyers said he regarded the handling of the trade union question by "The Worker" as very weak.

Gus Hall stated big improvements are needed as there is tremendous criticism of "The Worker" in the Party and it must be accepted within the bounds that there are certain limitations from the angle of the staff, size and finances.

Various suggestions were offered by those present for the purpose of improvement of the news content of "The Worker." These included shorter news articles, greater attention to the civil rights field, improvement of the front page to make it "more sparkling," and greater coverage of trade union matters.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
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Robert Thompson said he thought "The Worker" should be given a more independent role, rather than just be regarded as the organ of the Communist Party.

It was agreed that further discussion and planning was needed to assist the Editor on a long term basis but the day to day responsibilities are to remain his.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSONVILLE	NEW YORK	12/9/64	5/20/64 - 12/7/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY :caf

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64;

Bureau letter to Jacksonville, dated 10/10/64.

STATUS: - P* -

INFORMANTS:

JK T-1 utilized in the characterization of [redacted] is [redacted]

JK T-2 utilized in the characterization of [redacted] is [redacted] who requested his identity not be revealed.

b6 b7C b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Bureau letter dated 11/10/64 advised that Boston airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 6/25/64, captioned CIRM and Racial

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-506

REC-23

6 DEC 10 1964

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (100-670)

O-17 to Jacksonville
Copy to CIRM file
Date 12-15-64
By SEP/ltg
Remarks See file copy.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;		
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&O~~		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 12-14-64		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S		
By	BY: SEP/ltg		

Notations

60 DEC 15 1964

1-cc report 808 R.B.

JK 100-670

Situation, St. Augustine, Florida; Racial Matters, referred to [redacted] Boston airtel, dated 6/25/64, indicated that [redacted] planned to travel to St. Augustine, Florida. b6 b7C

The files of the Jacksonville Office do not identify [redacted] as having been in St. Augustine, Fla. during the racial demonstrations in question.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: b6 b7C

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Jacksonville, Florida

Date: 12/9/64

Field Office File #: 100-670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [redacted] who identified himself as an officer of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), on 5/20/64 in St. Augustine, Fla., expressed fear that the Ku Klux Klan might bomb cottage rented by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, President, SCLC. [redacted] was among 70 white and Negro demonstrators in St. Augustine on 6/18/64. During racial demonstration in St. Augustine, 6/19/64 [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested in St. Augustine for failure to obey the lawful order of a policeman. Both were released on $100 bonds.

- P* -

Details:

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATIONS, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, MAY and JUNE, 1964

Sheriff L. O. DAVIS, St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, St. Augustine, Florida, advised on May 28, 1964, that prior to the racial demonstrations that were

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currently being conducted in St. Augustine, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had made a press release in St. Augustine. In this press release, Reverend KING threatened St. Augustine with a "non-violent army of 1,000." Sheriff DAVIS stated that he felt such a large group would eventually take the form of violent action. FLA

On May 20, 1964, [redacted] who identified himself as an official of the SCLC, contacted a representative of the FBI at St. Augustine, Florida. [redacted] stated that he was fearful that members of the Ku Klux Klan might bomb the cottage which had been rented by MARTIN LUTHER KING. He also stated that it did not appear to him that local authorities were affording proper protection to this cottage. [redacted] of the SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, is characterized as follows: b6 b7C

JK T-1 during November, 1947, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, JK T-1 advised that [redacted] had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria, Illinois area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time. b6 b7C

Sheriff L. O. DAVIS, St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, St. Augustine, Florida, furnished the following information on June 18, 1964:

At 12:40 PM, on the above date, seventy white and Negro demonstrators marched from downtown St. Augustine to the Monson Motor Lodge Restaurant. After service was denied and the demonstrators refused to leave, a number of the demonstrators were arrested on charges of trespass, breech of peace and conspiracy. Those not arrested continued to march and demonstrate. Included among the demonstrators was [redacted] b6 b7C

Sheriff L. O. DAVIS, St. Johns County Sheriff's Office, St. Augustine, Florida, advised on June 19, 1964, that at 9:55 PM, on that date, about 200 Negroes and a few white individuals started marching from the Negro section of St. Augustine. As the demonstrators reached the downtown section of St. Augustine where a white rally was in progress, they were stopped by troopers of the Florida Highway Patrol, and three of the leaders were arrested. Two of those arrested were [redacted] They b6 b7C

were charged with failure to obey the lawful order of a policeman and were released on bond in the amount of $100. b6 b7C

[redacted] of the SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, is characterized as follows:

[redacted] JK T-2 made available numerous 3" by 5" cards bearing the names and addresses of persons to whom literature of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) had been mailed. One of the cards contained the following: b7D

[redacted] b6 b7C

JK T-2 was of the opinion that these cards represented contributions to SCEF.

A characterization of SCEF is contained in the appendix section of this report.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 25, 1962, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 25, 1962, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

Another source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of SA [redacted] 12/9/64, at Jacksonville.**

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

12/9/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ReBulet 12/1/64 to your personal attention which sets forth some suggested procedures for the handling of the voluminous information being developed in connection with CIRM and related matters. One of the items discussed pertained to the fact that the Bureau's sensitive sources frequently furnish information on a variety of subject matters and that in order to prompt more efficient handling at the Bureau, it was desired that separate subject matters be reportediin separate letterhead memoranda.

Examples were given of information being currently received concerning plans of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his party in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize and reactions and strategy of King and his advisors concerning a recent statement by me concerning him.

Reairtel 12/4/64 concerning CIRM and King which forwarded an 8 page letterhead memorandum (LHM). The first two paragraphs of page one has pertinent information concerning a rally for King when he returns to the United States from abroad and efforts on the part of some of King's advisors in connection with a speech to be delivered by King (probably pertaining to the Nobel Peace Prize or closely related thereto). The information in these two paragraphs is to be disseminated by the Bureau. The remainder of the LHM, however, contains pertinent information concerning my recent talk with King but is of such a nature that it is not likely to be disseminated and, if disseminated, it will be done through other channels than those contemplated for the information on page one referred to above.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:gem
(5)

MAILED 19
DEC 9 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 61

100-442529-507

FX-101

53 DEC 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

In view of the foregoing you are instructed to submit by return airtel another LHM covering only the information in the first two paragraphs, page one of referenced LHM.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078)

12/9/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Mr. Martin

CIRM

Re WFOairtel dated 11/25/64, captioned "National Committee for the Abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), IS-C, ISA of 1950."

Referenced airtel sets forth the names of seven individuals who are available as speakers on behalf of the NCAHUAC. Included on this list is [redacted] who was formerly closely associated with Martin Luther King, Jr., in the operation of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

b6
b7C

Los Angeles is requested to prepare a letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters," containing appropriate documentations of the individuals listed as speakers and any other available data regarding [redacted] activities on behalf of the NCAHUAC. Atlanta will furnish data pertaining to [redacted] past connections with King for inclusion in this letterhead memorandum. New York should furnish Los Angeles any current data regarding [redacted] activities in view of his residence in the New York City area.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New York (100-153735)

JFM:lmm
(8)

MAILED 6
DEC 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC- 15 100-442529-508

11 DEC 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 509 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 12/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis 10/27/64. b6 b7C b7D

On 11/12/64 [redacted] Source of Information (Racial) [redacted] advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C that the 11/1/64 appearance of [redacted] of Affiliates, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was prompted by an observation of "Centenary Week" observed by Centenary Methodist Church (a Negro church, pastored by [redacted] This religious week emphasized the theme "One Witness in One World."

[redacted] said he had been advised by [redacted] that [redacted] had described himself as having long been identified with various activities of the Civil Rights movement; [redacted] NAACP; [redacted] He was further described as [redacted]

[redacted] did not personally hear [redacted] talk.

Airtel
Teletype
A. M.
A. M. S. B.
Spec. Del.
Reg. Mail
Registered

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670-A) (RM)
4 - Memphis (1 - 100-4070, CIRM) [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

WHL:gmh
(8)

REC- 40

DEC 9 1964

INVESTIGATION

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C
b7D

On [redacted] Source of Information (Racial), [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he did not personally hear [redacted] talk. He said that he had not received any indication that CARL BRADEN had accompanied [redacted] He added that [redacted] of SCLC and by virtue thereof is well acquainted with its leader, Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and [redacted]

On [redacted], advised SA [redacted] that he was [redacted] but had learned that CARL BRADEN was apparently not with him during his Memphis visit. He advised that "Centenary Week" was a stimulus program aimed at inviting the membership to catch up with their pledges and to make sacrificial gifts during the week.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 12/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, [illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date Forw. DEC 8 1964

FROM: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (157-1)

How Forw. [illegible]

By [illegible]

GARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT COUNCIL,
GARY, INDIANA
RACIAL MATTERS - IP DIVISION

Room 828 RB

Cirm

Transmitted are eight copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination concerning the founding of the captioned movement in Gary, Indiana, on 11/24/64. Security index subjects [redacted] and Security index Reserve A subjects [redacted] attended a mass meeting where captioned council was organized.

b6
b7C

The following sources were concealed in attached LHM:

b6
b7C

First source [redacted]
Documentation of [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

Second source [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Third source CG 5824-S, documentation of [redacted]

Fourth source [redacted] documentation of [redacted]

LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from following concealed sources:

b7D

[redacted]
CG 5824-S

could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness in furnishing information concerning the National Defense.

Records
100-144529
5 DEC 8 1964

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
7 - Indianapolis
1 - 157-1B
1 - 100-14403(Cominfil Racial Matters)
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
GTR-bab
(10)

DEC 3 15 54

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 10 1964

6 DEC 10 1964

157-1-1-347

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana
December 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Gary Freedom Movement Council
Gary, Indiana

The Gary Post Tribune, a daily newspaper published Gary, Indiana, in its issue dated November 25, 1964, contains an article reflecting the formation of a new Gary Freedom Movement Council which includes many of the leaders working in the field of Civil Rights in the City of Gary. Reverend Julius James, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, has been selected as the chairman of the Gary Freedom Movement Council.

Reverend James took issue with an editorial which appeared in the Gary Post Tribune asking that civil rights activities in Gary be given an opportunity to succeed in a climate of calm and reason. Reverend James stated that the Gary Post Tribune editorial "made good reading, but it is just a little late."

The Gary Freedom Movement Council calls for public demonstration seeking enactment of a Fair Housing Ordinance by the Gary City Council.

The article reflects that the following persons are leaders of the Gary Freedom Movement Council:

Mrs. David Chube
Dr. B. F. Grant
Reverend Julius James, chairman
Attorney Hilbert Bradley
Dr. A. T. Cardwell
Reverend Floyd Dumas
Roosevelt Haywood
Steve Morris
Attorney Arthur Daranatsy
Attorney F. Lawrence Anderson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: Gary Freedom Movement Council

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, described [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party in September, 1958. b6 b7C

The Gary Post Tribune in its issue dated November 25, 1964, reflects that Mayor A. Martin Katz of the City of Gary attended the mass meeting where the Gary Freedom Movement Council was founded. Katz addressed the mass meeting stating that the conduct of the Negro community in Gary, in the past, has not been just good. It has been magnificent. Courage, reason and non-violence have been the standards of that conduct. The mayor stated he was confident that whatever course of action the people would choose now would be guided by the same standards and will be appropriate to the circumstances.

Mayor Katz said "I know and you know that the struggle for freedom will cease only when freedom has been achieved. And by that I mean, freedom for you, freedom for me, and freedom for all our fellow men. I am happy to say that this is not a struggle of one race against another. There are many fine people in this community of Gary, of both races, who recognize what is just and what is right."

Katz continued, "We had wonderful community-wide support for the Omnibus Civil Rights Ordinance. There are many who backed this ordinance because they understood the principles of justice that were involved, and, there were others who backed the ordinance because they understood that the inevitable outcome would be the triumph of freedom and equality. In striving toward freedom and equality, tensions will develop as they always have and as they always will. It was to help us deal with these tensions in a constructive way and I had hoped to create a Gary Human Relations Commission. My experience shows that we are much more likely to deal with these problems in a constructive and promising way, if we, first of all, recognize that there are problems and secondly, if we are able to sit down and talk about how these problems can be met and the interests of the community safeguarded."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 27, 1964, that the following individuals were observed at the mass meeting held at Baber Community Center in Gary, Indiana, the night of November 24, 1964 where the Gary Freedom Movement Council was founded:

[redacted] b6 b7C

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 26, 1956, that [redacted] attended and participated in a Community Division Leader's meeting of the Illinois-Indiana Communist Party District which was held in Chicago, Illinois [redacted]

A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 20, 1953, that [redacted] had been [redacted] for the Communist Party, [redacted]

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] during the [redacted] of the Communist Party Unit at the [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/2/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/1/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 511 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 12/11/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

Frequent correspondence from receiving offices in matters pertaining to CIRM, Martin Luther King, Jr., and similar related matters contain references to the relationship between King and Harry Wachtel of New York City. The characterization of Wachtel, as originated by the New York Office, usually opens with a statement to the effect that he is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights. It is believed that in order to show a firmer association between Wachtel and King, it would be well to also include in the opening portion of the characterization on Wachtel that the Gandhi Society for Human Rights is a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which Conference is headed by King.

Receiving offices should include the suggested revision in characterizations of Wachtel in the future.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:gem
(8)

gem

REC. 58
100-442529-512

19 DEC 11 1964

MAILED 8
DEC 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 DEC 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-24-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 12/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-432067)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
(100-36644)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - NEGRO QUESTION,
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
IS - C

CINAL b6 b7C [redacted]

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF NEGRO
AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies, for New York 4 copies, and for WFO 2 copies each of a LHM, which is self-explanatory.

Confidential sources utilized in enclosed LHM are: [redacted] b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

7 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
4 - New York (Encls. 4) (RM)
2 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
2 - 100-139834 (COMINFIL - NALC)
2 - WFO (Encls. 2) (RM)
5 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

REC- 56

100-442529-513

b7D

EX-103

14 DEC 7 1964

EHW/mes
(18)

C C- Wick

60 DEC 16 1964

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 12-9-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: 1-cc & 1-cc LHM

INTELSAT SATELLITE

RESEARCH

Ed & R.B.

UNREC COPY ATT COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

CG 100-41324
CG 100-36644

CG T-1 is [redacted] b7D

CG T-2 is [redacted]

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since data received from the sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM [redacted] b7D b7E

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
DECEMBER 4, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA -
NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

b7D

On [redacted] Chicago T-1 and Chicago T-2 advised that at a meeting of a leading committee of the Illinois CP recently held in Chicago, Illinois, that Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the Illinois CP, reported that in connection with the State of the Race Conference called by A. Philip Randolph, National Chairman of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) for January, 1965, in Washington, D. C., the National CP has a task of trying to bring approximately 200 "progressives" to this Conference.

Chicago T-1 and Chicago T-2 further advised that in connection with the NALC, Lightfoot reported that the National CP feels that the NALC should be built at all costs.

The sources utilized above have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-Chicago-513

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re report of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64, at Little Rock, and New York airtel to Bureau dated 12/4/64. b6 b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies each of amended pages 2 and 2A, which are to be inserted in referenced report in place of page 2; enclosed to New York is one copy each of amended pages 2 and 2A. Little Rock copies have been corrected.

The Bureau and New York are also requested to add under the Administrative section of referenced report the following statement:

The pretext interview of SAMUEL ROBERT SIEGEL set forth in this report was conducted by SA [redacted] under the guise of a patient seeking to make an appointment. b6 b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564)
EFM/eek
(6)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
5 DEC 9 1964

INV. SEC.
CONSIDERATION
NO ACTION

14 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-24-2015

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)
(100-432067)

12/7/64

SAC, CLEVELAND (100-24379)(C)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 10/21/64.

(U) Referenced Chicago airtel set forth information concerning the forthcoming "Summit Conference" of civil rights groups to be held at Howard University, Washington, D.C., on December 11 - 13, 1964, and requested that receiving offices alert confidential informants concerning this meeting and possible attempts by the Communist Party to infiltrate the conference with Communist Party (CP) controlled delegates. b7D

Cleveland confidential informants [redacted] were contacted in November, 1964, concerning this matter and were alerted to the possibility of Communist infiltration of the above-mentioned conference. None of the sources contacted were able to furnish any positive information indicating that CP members in the Cleveland area plan to attend the conference at Howard University.

It should be noted that the Cleveland Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council is almost entirely controlled by [redacted] b6 b7C
In the past, [redacted] has exhibited a militantly anti-Communist attitude and has taken strenuous steps to eliminate Communist influence from the Cleveland Chapter. According to information available to the Cleveland Office, the local NALC group is not infiltrated and the CP of Ohio appears to exert no influence upon this Chapter.

4-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago (100-36604)(RM)(Info)
2-Washington (RM)
2-Cleveland (1 - 100-27056)

CAH/elk
(9)

100-442527

NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 9 19

DEC 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Cleveland will continue to remain alert to the possibility of future CP activity in this area and upon receipt of any positive information in this connection, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

Re NY telephone call to Bureau on 12/2/64, reporting following information:

On 12/2/64, NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN, advised RUSTIN in conversation with HARRY WACHTEL that date, during which time they discussed matters concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING. WACHTEL related that HUMPHREY (Vice-President elect, HUBERT HUMPHREY) was coming (alluding to an affair being planned in NY to honor KING when he returns from Europe). RUSTIN inquired if CLEVE (CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union) had been informed, prompting WACHTEL to reply affirmatively adding that "they" (KING and group) would return from Europe on 12/16/64.

WACHTEL and RUSTIN also discussed a press conference of his (KING) which is to be on Friday (12/4/64). RUSTIN said he was asked by KING to think

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3
ON 6-6-79 JK/lm
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

3 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - New York

JMK:cjs
(7)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC 61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2 DEC 4 1964

XEROX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 15 1964

68 DEC 17 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

REC'D DE LOACH
F B I
DEC 4 12 28 PM '64

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
DEC 4 11 50 AM '64

9 DIRECTOR
DEC 5 11 41 AM '64

REC'D - MON
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE
DEC 7 9 57 AM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-789		HSC	
ACC.	DATE	ACC.	DATE
DEL. 1	DATE 9/18/75	DEL.	DATE

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

over what he should say, and asked WACHTEL to consider ideas along that line.

Continuing, WACHTEL said he had "covered the money business" (alluding to money for use of those accompanying KING to Europe) with [redacted] b6 b7C
WACHTEL said he spoke to [redacted] "tonight" (12/2) and that he is coming to NY (~~Monday~~ Tues., 12/3) and will be at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel.

Referring to the HUMPHREY announcement (to attend the KING affair) WACHTEL remarked that he interpreted the announcement as "a follow-through on the HOOVER thing". BAYARD replied, "Obviously." WACHTEL said the air was cleared, and "I think there should be some publicity about it: CLEVE (CLEVELAND ROBINSON) is going to put it on the posters." RUSTIN said CLEVE was operating in a very devious way, and "I'm terrified." In reply to a question of WACHTEL as to what this meant, RUSTIN said he (CLEVE) had refused to hire any people, and was trying to do it all by himself with people from Local 65, some of whom are not too efficient. RUSTIN said he would talk to KING tomorrow (12/3) and get him to apply some pressure to CLEVE. HARRY WACHTEL said he was to invite CLEVE To the press conference, prompting RUSTIN to remark that CLEVE was very arrogant, that "you have to bludgeon him." WACHTEL asked RUSTIN to cut him in about CLEVE. RUSTIN replied,"We've got to tell CLEVE that we are frightened about this and we want him to hire some people. WACHTEL asked, "Do we have anyone to hire," prompting this [redacted] from RUSTIN, "I have two or three people and I sent them to him, and he says that there is no [redacted] and he doesn't want to be caught with a pig in a [redacted]." That's not the way to put on a meeting." WACHTEL said, "Not one that is sort of mushrooming up in big wheels and so forth. I'll add my licks and as far as the press conference, I just think that MARTIN has to not spell out too much of this HOOVER business. That's my main feeling."

In attempting to elaborate on the above, NY airtel and letter of 11/10/64, reported that RUSTIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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contacted ROBINSON on 11/7/64, and discussed an affair to be held when KING returns from Europe. RUSTIN said WACHTEL had gotten [redacted] to help out with affair. ROBINSON said he did not remember [redacted] except from the "Old Progressive days." RUSTIN said [redacted] could do some big work but "they" do not want him out in front.

In continuing their conference, RUSTIN told WACHTEL that "we" had a fantastic meeting at Randolph's (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Pres. of the NALC) yesterday (12/2) of the big leaders or their representatives. RUSTIN said "ROY, (WILKINS, NAACP) who had gotten his story three days ago, went to the White House and to the FBI in the name of the leadership conference which includes all the Negroes and all the whites and made it quite clear that whether or not they had anything, he didn't give a damn what if they used it (alluding to KING's immoral relations)". WACHTEL answered, "This was an attack on the movement." RUSTIN said, "Not only that, but that the movement would have to begin to fight the JOHNSON administration because it was JOHNSON's responsibility." WACHTEL asked if he (WILKINS) went right to the top. RUSTIN replied, "Yes sir." Prompting WACHTEL to ask if that was before MARTIN's visit (with the Director). RUSTIN said that ROY (WILKINS) found out three day ago about "The supposed effort" causing WACHTEL to say "And he didn't just do what FARMER (JAMES FARMER, CORE) did, just pass it along, but did something." RUSTIN said, "he (WILKINS) went himself. I have great respect for ROY as a result of that." WACHTEL replied, "In other words, while we were talking, he was acting." RUSTIN said he was already acting. WACHTEL replied, "And therefore, this call of MARTIN's was like wrapping the ribbon." RUSTIN said yes, adding, "And furthermore if anything happens (obviously referring to a leak about KING's illicit affair) we have got a line from here to California that will fall on them (THE FBI) like a satallite." (obviously referring to a letter writing campaign to the President urging the Director's dismissal.) WACHTEL replied, "That's terrific--now what about that gal on Long ISland."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RUSTIN said she was contained. WACHTEL said, "Well, I think that probably J. EDGAR (HOOVER) will pull back his horns. My respect for ROY has gone up immeasurably." RUSTIN said his (WILKINS) point was that when a society has produced a MARTIN LUTHER KING, to permit anything to malign him, is to undermine morality in this nation. WACHTEL answered that it was a great statement and "I only wish that there was nothing there that did undermine the morality."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: December 3, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rachner

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NSEPTIF
ON 4-25-01 #930775

SA Howard Kinnally of the New York Office called at 2:15 a.m. 12-3-64 and advised Night Supervisor B. C. Rachner of the following pertinent portions of a conversation at 11:57 p.m., 12-2-64 between Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel as reported by NY 4212-S*. Rustin is the former Young Communist League member and Wachtel the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Both are close advisors to Martin Luther King. (U)

Wachtel: "Humphreys is coming. I take the announcement about Humphrey as what I call a follow through on this Hoover thing. The air was cleared and I think there should be some publicity about it. Cleve (Cleveland Robinson) is going to put it on posters." (New York Office observes above probably refers to Vice President elect Hubert Humphrey and speculates that possibly Humphrey will accompany King to Oslo, or be in New York to welcome him back from Oslo.) (U)

In commenting on a press conference planned by King, Rustin said he, Rustin, "has got to figure out something for the press conference for King." Wachtel replied, "I think Martin has to not spell out too much of this Hoover business."

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
28 DEC 14 1964

Rustin continued, "We had a fantastic meeting at Randolph's (A. Phillip Randolph) this morning of the big leaders or their representatives. Roy, (Wilkins) who had gotton this story 3 days ago (presumably refers to allegations of King's supporters that FBI is pressuring King), went to both the White House and the FBI in the name of the Leadership Conference which includes all the Negroes and all the Whites and made it quite clear that whether or not they had anything he didn't give a damn."

BCR:jcf
(11)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTINUED - OVER

60 DEC 18 1964

Classified by 2
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification 12/1/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 3/15/78

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-106670

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rustin went on to praise Wilkins for having gone to the top about this "supposed effort" when he learned of it 3 days ago rather than having just passed it along as James Farmer had done when Farmer learned of it. In reply to Wachtel's question whether Wilkins had acted before Martin's visit with the Director, Rustin answered "yes." ~~C~~ U (U)

Wachtel then observed, "In other words, while we were talking he (Wilkins) was already acting and therefore this call of Martin's (visit with Director) was like 'rapping ribbon'." Rustin answered, "Right, and futhermore, if anything happens we have got a line from here to California that will fall on them like a satellite." ~~C~~ (U)

Wachtel and Rustin went on to agree that what Roy Wilkins had done was a "terrific thing" and that "J. Edgar Hoover will now pull back his horns." Rustin added that Wilkins had made a 3rd point, namely that "when a society has produced a Martin Luther King, to permit anything to malign him is to undermine the morality in this nation." Wachtel said this was a great statement and wished "there was nothing there that did undermine the morality." ~~C~~ (U)

Rustin also commented that the "gal on Long Island had been contained" and that he had had lunch with [redacted] He concluded by stating, "We've got to help people be careful man."

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b7C

New York Office is submitting a teletype incorporating complete information furnished by NY 4212-S*.

ACTION:

For information.

EK WCS BE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

12/7/64

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/SK
ON 10/25/88
81-0802 Garrou/King

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-130585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
SM-C

Re NY teletype dated 12/3/64, captioned "CIRM" concerning a conversation of BAYARD RUSTIN and [redacted] b6 b7C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information used in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2139-S* and NY 4212-S*. The source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was BA 975-S*.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order to protect the source, this classification is utilized.

(U) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

4-Bureau (100-106670) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (KING, JR.) (42)
JMK:rmv
(10)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 11 1964

~~[redacted]~~ (U) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES (U) ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12/16/64 DATE

ENCLOSURE

69 DEC 14 19

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1001

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-22-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-106670

New York, New York
December 7, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 MGG 1/Lo
ON 2-20-86 pt
#253760

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

NY

On December 3, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) was in contact with one [redacted] on that date. The contact, the source said, was in regard to the visit of Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) in London, England, while en route to Norway to receive the Nobel Prize. Rustin took the opportunity to advise [redacted] that King was scheduled to arrive in London at 9:30 a.m., December 5, 1964. S U

b6
b7C

[redacted] in commenting on a statement that King was to make when he arrived in London, told Rustin to ask King to include in his statement words to the effect that he was "linking the peace issue and the race issue with our South African work and his American work." Rustin said in reply, that he was putting in his statement the three great problems: "the struggle for peace, the struggle for human dignity for the Negro, and the war on poverty." Rustin said King would link "our Southbs and your South Africa" at that point of his statement. S U

In concluding their contact, Rustin told [redacted] that 41 people would accompany King on his trip. S U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/6/74 100-442529

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 4180
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/1/77

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-106670

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." &u

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19,20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. FBI

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

4-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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REC-13

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/3/84 BY #80,513

10:38 PM URGENT 11-28-64 WRB
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED
FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

CIRM; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

RE NEW HAVEN TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28 INSTANT AND ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27 LAST.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES, NOVEMBER 28 INSTANT EDITION OF "STAMFORD ADVOCATE" DAILY NEWSPAPER, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, PAGES ONE AND ELEVEN, CARRIED ARTICLE CAPTIONED " SPEAKERS NAMED IN TRIBUTE HELD TO MARTIN KING." THIS ARTICLE STATES IN PART THAT DR. KING IS VISITING STAMFORD EN ROUTE TO ACCEPT 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. KING EXPECTED TO TALK ABOUT "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW AND OTHER HUMAN PROBLEMS." ANTICIPATED AUDIENCE 1500 TO 2000.

KING WILL BE INTRODUCED BY REV. WYATT TEE WALKER OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK. REV. ANDREW YOUNG OF ATLANTA, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO DR. KING WILL GIVE A "REPORT FROM THE SOUTH." OTHER SPEAKERS WILL BE REV. RICHARD A. BATTLES, PASTOR, MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT AND CONNECTICUT REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SCLC* BATTLES WAS CONNECTICUT CHAIRMAN FOR AUGUST 1963 CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

*SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

b6
b7C

100-106670-515

18 DEC 14 1964

XEROX DEC 15 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Records 100-106670

808RB

20 DEC 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

ARTICLE STATES "DR. KING WILL BE MET AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND ESCORTED TO STAMFORD BY WALTER WHEELER, THIRD, PITNEY-BOWES EXECUTIVE, AND CHESTER ADDISON, CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER OF STAMFORD. MEETING IS SPONSORED BY LOCAL RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, UNDER CO-CHAIRMANSHIP OF REV. CHARLES J. SARGENT, JR., AND REV. RAFE TAYLOR.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, [redacted] IS [redacted] b6 b7C AND [redacted] NEITHER [redacted] ARE KNOWN BY ESTABLISHED SOURCES TO HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN AS [redacted]

REFERENCED ATLANTA TELETYPE MAKES REFERENCE TO [redacted] AND [redacted] PICKING UP KING AT KENNEDY AIRPORT. FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND ATLANTA, CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO POSSIBILITY [redacted] IS JACKIE ROBINSON, FORMER DODGER BASEBALL PLAYER, AND [redacted] IS POSSIBLY ALFRED BAKER LEWIS. IN THIS REGARD, IT IS NOTED JACKIE ROBINSON CURRENTLY RESIDES STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND IS KNOWN TO BE ACTIVE AND IS THE FOREFRONT OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES. SEE NW HAVEN AIRTEL TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 16, 1963, ENTITLED COMINFIL, NAACP*, BUFILE 61-3176.

CONCERNING ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, IT IS NOTED HE CURRENTLY RESIDES 162 SHORE ROAD, OLD GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, WHICH ADJOINS STAMFORD AND COULD BE REFERRED TO AS STAMFORD. LEWIS ALSO IS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS. BUREAU SEE NW HAVEN AIRTEL TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 17, 1963, ENTITLED COMINFIL, NAACP, BUFILE 61-3176.

* COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3-(Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

FILES OF NEW HAVEN OFFICE CONTAIN CASE FILE REGARDING ALBERT BAKER LEWIS WHICH REFLECTS LEWIS HAS, AS RECENTLY AS 1964, BEEN CRITICAL OF FBI, AS WELL AS DIRECTOR HOOVER. BUREAU SEE FILE ENTITLED ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, CRITICISM OF FBI, RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS.

NEW HAVEN CONDUCTING NO INVESTIGATION BUT WILL KEEP BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES ADVISED OF ANY INFORMATION. ATLANTA ADVISED AIRMAIL.

RECEIVED: 11:04 PM RDR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/7/64

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel, 10/27/64.

b6
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Referenced airtel set forth lead to discreetly determine nature of "freedom meetings" involving [redacted] and CARL BRADEN.

U.S.A.

For information of Atlanta, sources of the Cincinnati Division have furnished no information indicating any meetings occurred in this area which might be described as "freedom meetings".

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who has knowledge of some phases of Communist Party activity in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area, advised SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD on 11/13/64, that he had received no information indicating CARL BRADEN or [redacted] were in Cincinnati on 11/7/64, or that any meeting described as a "freedom meeting" took place in Cincinnati on that date.

Cincinnati will be alert in the future for any information concerning "freedom meetings", and if any information received, Atlanta will be advised.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:mjf
(5)

REC- 62 100-442529-516

EX-117

17 DEC 15 1964

INT SEC

58 DEC 17 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/3/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 517 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/11/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBureau letter to New York, 11/20/64.

A review of the file on HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL revealed that according to records of the Veterans Administration, he was inducted into the United States Army on 10/13/42, and served on active duty from 7/27/43 to 11/9/45. He was honorably discharged at Fort Dix, New Jersey, as a Master Sergeant. WACHTEL served in the Army Signal Corps and reportedly had Army Serial Number 12152996.

WACHTEL was born on 3/26/17, in Brooklyn, New York, to MINNIE and SAM WACHTEL. He was married to [redacted] on [redacted] in Brooklyn, New York. [redacted]

It is to be noted that on [redacted] furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance unknown, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. The same source furnished information [redacted] which revealed that the name and address of [redacted] were on a list of names of [redacted] the [redacted] of the Kings County CP.

It is also to be noted that when HARRY WACHTEL's name was found at the Kings County CP Headquarters, he was reportedly on active duty with the United States Army. The possibility exists that WACHTEL was a member of the CP prior to his entry into the United States Army or that his name was merely on a mailing list of persons to whom CP propaganda could be mailed since [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-437828) (HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL)
2 - St. Louis (100-) (HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL) (RM)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-47 100-442529-518

JCS:gmd
(7)

18 DEC 14 1964

EX-101

INT. SEC.

64 DEC 21 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-437828

St. Louis is requested to review WACHTEL's Army Service Record and if possible obtain a photograph of WACHTEL since this will be extremely pertinent to the investigation.

New York will continue efforts to locate individuals who were familiar with the activities of [redacted] in the early 1940's. b6 b7C

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - File
1 - Mr. Phillips

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 12-15-64

To: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

b6
b7C

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA [redacted] ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 12-9-64 at Jacksonville

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described ☒ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

File 100-442529

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
18 DEC 16 1964

Remarks:

1. Characterizations of individuals not indented as required.
Appendix characterization not up to date.
Session "No information developed" to be used only for main headings designated by Roman numerals. See item #9. pg 5. Bulet 8-28-64.

DEC 16 1964
FBI

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 519 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 520 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New Haven dated 12/8/64; New York airtel and LHM dated 12/8/64, captioned, "Mississippi Summer Project; Racial Matters", with copy to New Haven.

NYO has no additional information concerning [redacted] (LNU) from [redacted] who contacted MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., [redacted] and who was requested by KING to be one of the contributors to a five minute acceptance speech which KING would give on the occasion of the presentation of the Nobel Peace Prize; however, New York directs the attention of the Bureau and New Haven to the referenced New York LHM dated 12/8/64, for an individual who might be identical with [redacted] (LNU). On 12/3/64, BAYARD RUSTIN was in contact with [redacted] (ph) of Connecticut. [redacted] during this contact, apprised RUSTIN of changes in the Mississippi branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. MASS N.J.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Haven (100-18290) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-52
REC-47
4 DEC 12 1964

JCS:gmd
(8)

EX 110

b6
b7C

C. C. Wick

58 DEC 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] further advised that he had been talking to colleges (apparently recruiting for the Council of Federated Organizations) and was at Harvard on 12/2/64, and was to speak at Yale on 12/3/64. b6 b7C

In view of the foregoing information, the possibility exists that [redacted] (ph) is identical with [redacted] (LNU). Indices of the NYO contain no information concerning [redacted]

New Haven should check indices on [redacted] (ph) in an attempt to identify him with [redacted] (LNU).

1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Jackson (100-47) 12/15/64

REC- 47

Director, FBI (100-442529) — 522

CIRM

Reurlet 11/2/64 which advised that a report in captioned matter due at the Bureau 11/ 1/64 would be submitted by 12/10/64, USCB. The Bureau permitted your Office the additional time because, as you indicated, numerous "specials" were being handled by your Office.

Reuairtel 12/9/64 which noted the extensive file reviews necessary in preparing the necessary report. It was stated that because of the volume of material to be handled in this matter, the report cannot be completed earlier than 1/10/65 "after which date this report will be submitted to the Bureau."

The Bureau recognizes the extensive work required in preparing the report in question. It will be necessary, however, that the report be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than 1/10/65. As you are aware another quarterly report in this matter will be due at the Bureau 2/1/65. It is therefore suggested that you may desire to include in the initial report, now due 1/10/65, information presently available and that you use the next quarterly report, due 2/1/65, for reporting the additional information developed.

SFP:jad
(4) jad

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ohr
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allahan
onrad
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ele. Room
olmes
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MAILED 19
DEC 14 1964
COMM-FBI

F 205

60 DEC 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI (100-442529)

From: SAC, Jackson (100-47)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReJackson airtel 11/2/64 with above caption.

For information of the Bureau, full time attention has been given by this office toward completing the extensive file reviews and compiling the data furnished by auxiliary offices in order that a comprehensive report might be submitted in this matter; however, because of the volume of material to be handled in this matter, the report cannot be completed earlier than 1/10/65, after which date this report will be submitted to the Bureau.

cc, 808RB.
C. C. Wick

3 - Bureau
2 - Jackson
EMC/ves
(5)

Jackson 12/11/64 GPP/jad

REC-47 100-442529-522

6 DEC 11 1964

15

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-8 (Rev. 10-5-64)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XXX RADIO XXX TELETYPE

12:42PM URGENT 12-1-64 LAC
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM NEW HAVEN 011600

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RACIAL MATTERS.

RE TELEPHONE CALL THIS DATE FROM ASAC BAKER TO INSPECTOR SIZOO.

ESTABLISHED SOURCES ADVISED THAT SUBJECT AT PRESS CONFERENCE STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER 30, 1964 STATED HE WOULD NO LONGER ENGAGE IN CONTROVERSY WITH FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER AND WOULD SEEK A MEETING WITH HOOVER TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES. KING STATED HE THOUGHT TIME HAD COME TO "ALL OF US TO GET ON WITH THE LARGER JOB OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT."

KING HONORED AT PUBLIC MEETING HELD EVENING NOVEMBER 30, 1964 STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT HIGH SCHOOL AT WHICH NEARLY 2500 PEOPLE PRESENT. KING, IN ADDRESS, CITED RECENT GAINS MADE BY NEGRO, SUCH AS INCREASED EARNING POWER, REGISTRATION OF OVER TWO MILLION NEGRO VOTERS IN SOUTH, ABATING OF LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH AND SURPRISING DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS LAW. KING POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, NEGROES STILL DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, STILL FOUR MILLION UNREGISTERED NEGROES IN SOUTH, STILL SALARY DIFFERENTIAL FOR THE WHITE AND NEGRO AND STILL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO IN HOUSING.

100-428978-525

REC-7

DEC 1

DEC 15 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

DEC 16 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

1-XEROX 808 R.B.

67 DEC 28 1964

If the information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

DEC 2 11 50 AM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-789		HSC	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 9/18/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

DEC 2 12 23 PM '64

REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

DEC 1 3 40 PM '64

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 1 2 59 PM '64

RECEIVED TOLSON
F B I

DEC 1 2 27 PM '64

DEC 1 2 08 PM '64

REC'D MOHR
FBI - JUSTICE

DEC 1 3 26 PM '64

REC'D HOUSEN
FBI

DEC 2 11 20 AM '64

DEC 23 1964

(Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 FROM NEW HAVEN 011600

b6
b7C

CITIZENS ANTICOMMUNIST COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT, AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO BUREAU, AFTER ADVISING STAMFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT OF INTENTION, DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS IN FRONT OF STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL CHARGING KING WITH ATTENDING COMMUNIST PARTY TRAINING SCHOOL. NO INCIDENTS AROSE FROM THIS DISTRIBUTION. KING MET AT KENNEDY AIRPORT, NEW YORK, BY [redacted] AND [redacted] AND CHESTER ADDISON, STAMFORD POLICE COMMISSIONER. ALSO MEETING KING AT AIRPORT WAS BAYARD RUSTIN, NEGRO CIVILL RIGHTS LEADER AND ONE [redacted] LAST NAME UNKNOWN DESCRIBED AS [redacted] FROM NEW YORK CITY.

KING, AFTER PUBLIC MEETING, STAYEDD OVERNIGHT AT RESIDENCE OF [redacted] STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ATLANTA ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 12:56PM MF

CC MR. SULLIVAN

DEC 5 10 50 PM

LBT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

17

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/16/64

FROM: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☐ Post and destroy
☑ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 11/1/64

Reason for the delinquency: Volume of RM work.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 12/24/64

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☐ No administrative action necessary.

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 12/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Cincinnati airtel to Bureau dated 11/25/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum, concerning captioned subject.

First confidential source utilized in letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who requested that his identity be protected. b6 b7C b7D

Second confidential source utilized is [redacted] who was contacted by SA [redacted]

O-17 to Cincinnati
Copy to Atlanta
Date 12-8-64
By SEP/jkh

Remarks: Characterization of the National States Rights Party has been requested in LHM.

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; Xeroxes
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 12-8-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP/jkh

REC-24

100-442529-526

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-400)
4 - Cincinnati (1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 157-210)
(1 - 105-1139)
(1 - [redacted]) b7D

21 DEC 7 1964

DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/24/88 BY PHTGAT
81-0802 Garrow/King

LET: jkh
(9)

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 DEC 8 1964

1-cc & 1-Xerox LHM & S.R.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

Request Quantico search of "NSRP" seen mentioned in LHM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 3, 1964

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On December 2, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel [redacted], Cincinnati Police Department, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a two-man plainclothes detail from the Cincinnati Police Department met Martin Luther King, Jr. at the Greater Cincinnati Airport on November 29, 1964, at approximately 7:00 A.M. He further advised that these two officers escorted Reverend King until his departure for Dayton, Ohio, by automobile, at 7:55 P.M. on November 29, 1964. b6 b7C

[redacted] Detective, Cincinnati Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was assigned to a two-man detail on Sunday, November 29, 1964. This detail was responsible for escorting Martin Luther King during his stay in Cincinnati. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he met King at the Greater Cincinnati Airport and escorted him to the Netherland Plaza Hotel on Fifth Street in Cincinnati, and later to the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. King preached at two church services, the 10:00 and 11:00 services and after the services, was escorted back to the Netherland Hotel. b6 b7C

King had advised [redacted] that he was purposely avoiding any press conferences because reporters would ask him embarrassing questions regarding his controversy with FBI Director John Edgar Hoover. King also stated that he has no controversy with the Director and does not want to become involved in any way. King further stated that anyone b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/31/88 BY 3042 AUTSAT 87-0502 Guam/King

XEROX DEC 16 1964

100-442529-526

ENCLOSURE

would be a fool to become involved in any type of controversy with Director Hoover.

[redacted] advised that King left the hotel at approximately 7:00 P.M. and the two-man detail escorted him to the Cincinnati Corporation Limit and discontinued their services at approximately 7:55 P.M. b6 b7C

The automobile in which King was traveling was driven by a minister [redacted] Reverend King was accompanied in the automobile by [redacted]

[redacted] stated that King did not leave Cincinnati until approximately 8:00 and was due for a speech in Dayton at 8:00 the same date.

The first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Doctor Martin Luther King and [redacted], registered for two rooms in the Netherland Plaza Hotel on November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that these two men are representing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Source advised that the reservation was made at 8:14 A.M. and the room was cleared at 7:00 P.M., November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that the charge for the room was paid by the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 1, 1964, that on November 29, 1964, eleven members of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), Dayton, Ohio, picketed in front of the University of Dayton Field House, where Martin Luther King spoke. There were no law enforcement officers at the Field House and the picketing took place from 7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

The characterization of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) appears in attached appendix.

The NSRP members carried signs protesting civil rights and integration. Some signs alleged that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty communist organizations and attended schools for communists.

According to the source, the picketing was peaceful and no incident was reported.

Source utilized in attached appendix has furnished reliable information in the past.

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many Klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue Number 60, dated July-August, 1964, reflects the mailing address of the NSRP is still Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On September 21, 1964, a source advised that EDWARD R. FIELDS, the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt", is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)
DAYTON, OHIO

On August 17, 1964, a source advised that a National States Rights Party (NSRP) branch was active in the Dayton, Ohio, area, with headquarters located at 224 Oak Street, Dayton, Ohio. Source stated this group has an active membership of approximately twenty-five persons.

Source stated this group is affiliated with the parent NSRP organization which has its national headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

(1) - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 12-8-64

To: SAC, Cincinnati (100-14539)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☐ Report of SA _____ ☒ Letterhead memo
dated 12-3-64 at Cincinnati, Ohio
☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☒ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated 12-3-64 from Cincinnati to _____
Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☒ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☒ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

Appendix characterization of the headquarters of the "National States Rights Party" should have been included in the LHM.

Bureau copies have been corrected.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)(157-400)(For information)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/3/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

REC-42

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 12/9/64.

b6
b7C

[redacted] according to NY 4092-S*, is associated as [redacted] of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and is employed by the [redacted]

[redacted] NY has no additional information concerning

Secret ~~Information from NY 4092-S* should be classified~~ in view of the sensitive position which the source has with respect to the racial situation in the NY area.

CC-808 RM

REC-42

100-442529-527

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(7)

4 DEC 15 1964

EX-101

INT. SEC.

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 21 1964

1 - W. L. Smith
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Oklahoma City (100-7212) 12/15/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReOClet 12/4/64, copies to recipients of instant letter.

Enclosed with relet was a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which contained information furnished your Office [redacted] b3

The LHM set out an apparent verbatim statement prepared by Keeler which was captioned "Foreign Meddling in US Indian Status/Soviet Offers to 'Free' US Indians/Suspected Intrigue with US Do-Gooders/Similarity of Swedish Journalist and Soviet Views." As indicated by the quoted title the statement contained information concerning a number of different matters although it was principally centered around an allegation that some subversive elements might be attempting to inject themselves in matters pertaining to the North American Indian.

Bufiles contain the following information. William Wayne Keeler, [redacted] was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation in 1952, your file 116-13234. There is no information in Bufiles concerning Keeler which would preclude an interview with him by Bureau Agents. Bureau indices are negative concerning the Erik Dreyen mentioned in paragraph eight, page three of referenced LHM. The actor, Marlon Brando, mentioned in referenced LHM has in the past had some association with procommunist causes.

REC-47 100-442529-523

EX-119

Mention is made in paragraph five, page two of referenced LHM to a possible demonstration of "US and Canadian Indians" at Olympic, Washington, 3/3/64. Bufiles contain no information concerning any such demonstration although it is noted that in May, 1964, Seattle conducted some inquiry concerning a possible communist involvement in an Indian matter. Seattle referred to its airtels 5/21 and 27/64; Portland airtel, copy to Seattle, 5/19/64; and

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - Seattle (100-27267)
1 - Chicago (100-41324)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66278)
1 - New York (100-153735)
SFR:gab (10)

MAILED 6
DEC 14 1964
COMM-FBI

53 DEC 21 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

Letter to Oklahoma City
RE: CIRM
100-442529

Bulet to Seattle 5/27/64 and Buairtel to Portland, copy to Seattle, 5/15/64.

Seattle is instructed to immediately review its files in light of referenced LHM and furnish to Oklahoma City all available information which would assist in an interview of Keeler.

Paragraph ten on pages three and four of referenced LHM refers to a Chicago, Illinois, anthropologist, Saul Tax (or Tax). Although no definite information is given as to this individual's involvement, he appears to be identical to one Sol Tax, a resident of Chicago and concerning whom references are contained in Chicago file 100-11872 "Comintern Apparatus, IS - R." Chicago should review its files concerning Tax and furnish available information to Oklahoma City so that such information might be used in an interview with Keeler.

After receiving results of the indicated file reviews from Seattle and Chicago, Oklahoma City should have Keeler thoroughly interviewed unless some reason for not doing so is evident, in which event full justification for not interviewing him should be submitted to the Bureau. Keeler should be fully apprised of the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibilities in the internal security field and requests should be made of him that in the event he is ever again contacted by Soviets or he obtains information he believes to be of value to the Bureau, he should contact a Bureau representative. Keeler should be thoroughly interviewed concerning the information contained in referenced LHM and insofar as is possible additional specifics obtained. The results of the interview with him should be incorporated in a LHM suitable for dissemination. Referenced LHM is not being disseminated by the Bureau. In preparing the LHM which will report the interview with Keeler, insure that only information pertaining to captioned matter is included. If he furnishes information relating to other matters, such information should be submitted by separate appropriately captioned communications.

Leads for Seattle and Chicago should be given prompt attention so that the interview of Keeler may be handled by the Oklahoma City Office without delay.

Letter to SAC, Oklahoma City
RE: CIRM
100-442529

NOTE:

Referenced Oklahoma City letter noted that the [redacted] information to our b3
Oklahoma City Office advised that Keeler had no objection to his identity being disclosed. The information from Keeler, who is an oil executive and Principal Chief in the Cherokee Indian Tribe, is that he has suspicions that communists, both domestically and in Russia, may have as a target for exploitation the North American Indian. He based some of his suspicions on contacts he had had with Soviets in connection with an Exchange Program; he met these Soviets both in the USSR and the US. It is believed that a thorough interview by Bureau Agents will serve to (1) elicit directly from him the information he has and will likely be more specific [redacted] and (2) will alert him to the Bureau's jurisdiction so that in the future he might deal directly with the Bureau [redacted] in a matter which is of Bureau prime interest.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-10

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 12-4-64

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Two copies are enclosed for Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Seattle, for information purposes.

The information contained in the LHM was furnished to SA DELMER R. EXON [redacted] b3 KEELER and considered that the Soviets may have sought to develop KEELER as an intelligence source using his American Indian ancestory as an entre. [redacted]

[redacted] KEELER had no objection to his identity being disclosed.

No additional investigation re instant matter being conducted by Oklahoma City.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc.9)(RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc.2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc.2)(RM)
2 - New York (Enc.2)(RM)
2 - Seattle (Enc.2)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
DRE:TK
(11)

REC-10 100-442529-524

21 DEC 15 1964

ST-108

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 DEC 21 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
December 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Confidential Informant OC T-1, another Government Agency that conducts intelligence or personnel investigations, on October 26, 1964, furnished the following information obtained from William W. Keeler, President of the Executive Committee, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Tribe.

["Foreign Meddling in US Indian Status/Soviet Offers to 'Free' US Indians/Suspected Intrigue with US Do-Gooders/Similarity of Swedish Journalist and Soviet Views"]

W. W. Keeler

"1. "When I was in the USSR in August 1960 with the US Petroleum Exchange group, I was told in confidence by one of the Soviet hosts that the USSR wanted to help the US Indians break their chains and obtain their freedom. I assumed he was a well meaning victim of the Soviet propaganda fiction, therefore I urged him not to worry about the US Indians. They had no shackles.

"2. "Later another Soviet official made something of the same pitch to me. This time I began to realize there was more to this help-the-Indian line than I had first suspected, and I acted less standoffish. I half expected further suggestions, but none came.

Do not dissem

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 24 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442327-524

"3. "When the Soviet oil delegation visited the US I escorted them around a US oil company's facilities in the Southwestern US and had moments when I was alone with one or another of the group. This time no one mentioned freeing the Indians.

"4. "In 1963 I boarded a Paris bound plane on which Marlon Brando the US motion picture actor was also traveling. This man is vocal in various causes for minority groups, including causes of the North American Indians. The actor was talking eagerly with a couple whom I did not recognize. However I thought I heard them say they were traveling on to Moscow, but I could have been mistaken. I could not get their names.

"5. "The Actor and I got off in Paris. In the meantime he had seen me in the plane and had engaged me in a discussion about his and others' plans to arouse indian representatives of some 40 or 50 US and Canadian Indians to demonstrate on 3 Mar 64 in Olympia, Washington, to arouse publicity and obtain rights for the Yakima and other tribes for fishing in the Columbia River. He mentioned how successful such actions had been in Negro demonstrations, and he gleefully prophesied that all, including him, would probably land in jail. The Indians and non-Indians he mentioned who were in this agitation with him were for the most part known to me to be trouble makers or misguided do-gooders.

"6. "We soon parted company in Paris, but later I talked with John Hicks of the London Moral Rearmament organization, 45 Berkeley Square. He asked me what I knew about the actor then told me that the actor had appeared at a London meeting which he addressed and was enthusiastically cheered by the communists in attendance. Hicks told me that in his opinion the actor was a misguided young man who was going to cause trouble. Subsequently the actor communicated with me in the US to help him arrange funds to finance the travel of the various Indians, do-gooders, and radicals to the Olympia, Washington, demonstration. I refused the requests.

"7. "In early May 1964 I sat by chance in a bar in New York City near a man who told me he represented a syndicate of Swedish newspapers. He said he had only recently returned from Dallas, where he had covered the Jack Ruby trial, and was anxious, it seemed, to explain to me how weak he considered the system of justice in the US.

"8. "He explained that he was staying in New York, but because of his accent I was not able to understand his name nor the name of the hotel, so he wrote it out on a note and gave it to me. The name appeared to be Erik Dreyen, Alaconquin Hotel. The conversation after that made it quite obvious to me that if he is not a communist he leans very much in that direction. I let him do practically all of the talking until he started telling me how the US Indians were so abused that they should rise up against the country. I told him the only other place I had ever heard people say that the US Indians were in chains was in the USSR, and I was curious to know if he had heard that from the Soviets. I asked several questions trying to find out where he had been to school, but then he wanted the note back that he had given me and also wanted to know if I was with the FBI. Eventually I left without further information.

"9. "I have given much thought to this matter of the interest of the Soviets, foreign left wing groups, and US left wing groups and individuals in 'freeing' the US Indians from their bonds. I appears to me that some foreign inspired agitation is clearly forthcoming in this direction to try to create a division in the US. I believe that the Soviets will try to rally all the innocent do-good elements to the cause by playing on their sentiments. I think however that the Soviets and other international communists will organize also some of what appear to be communist sympathizers or communists to enter the agitation in the guise of do-gooders.

"10. "For instance an anthropologist from Chicago, Saul Tax (or Tax), has been agitating already with certain Indian

tribes for some time to stir these Indians up to more radical actions. This anthropologist travels from time to time to the USSR. Because he shows such an interest in Indians I feel certain that the Soviets have not overlooked an opportunity, as in my case, to tell him that they want to help 'free' the US Indians. However it appears from his agitation with the Indians that he may have been taken in by the Soviet line. I think also that the motion picture actor has been taken in by communists pushing this line.

"11. "In any event even if these men are unwitting dupes there are too many indications of communist interest in meddling in US Indian affairs to ignore the danger that they may be able to create for the US.

"-end-"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 16
Page 3 ~ b7D; b7E;
Page 28 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ OTHER - Per SEALED COURT ORDER;
Page 114 ~ b7D;
Page 116 ~ b7D;
Page 117 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 118 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 119 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 120 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 121 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 122 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 123 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 153 ~ Duplicate;
Page 191 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 528 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

12/14/64

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151987)

SUBJECT: U.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF AMERICA
IS-C
(CC: San Francisco)

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning First Annual State-Wide Conference of DCA held NYC, 12/12-13/64.

The sources utilized in letterhead memorandum are as follows:

b7D

1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th

[redacted]

This memorandum has been classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the National defense interests of the country.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 18 1964

4-Bureau (100-441164) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-San Francisco (100-58664) (Info) (RM) (Encl. 1)
1-New York (100-155735) (CIRM) (42)
1-[redacted]
1-New York (100-151987) (42)

b7D

ENCLOSURE

JRM:mmv
(7)

64 DEC 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-1-34-1-0

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-441164

New York, New York
December 14, 1964

Re: W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs
of America
Internal Security - C

On December 14, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the First Annual State-Wide Conference of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was held in New York, New York, over the week end of December 12-13, 1964.

A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto as an appendix. All sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first day's session on December 12, 1964, was held in the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, and was attended by approximately 100 youth. The session was convened shortly after 11:00 a.m., by [redacted] who gave the welcoming speech. This was followed by [redacted] who read the report on the State-Wide Conference. After some discussion of this report, the conference broke for lunch at 1:45 p.m. Several leaders of

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-441425-29-
ENCLOSURE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs
of America
Internal Security - C

[redacted] New York. This source on September 29, 1964, identified a photograph of [redacted] as being identical with one of the individuals who took part in this celebration. b6 b7C

[redacted]

On September 4, 1964, a photograph of [redacted] was identified by a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, as being identical with an individual who attended meetings of the Bronx County Communist Party (CP) Council in [redacted] New York. [redacted]

Saturday's session reconvened after the luncheon break at 2:30 p.m., at which time it was addressed by [redacted] spoke on the Civil Rights movement in New York City. He stated that there has to be communication with people in Harlem who unfortunately do not have the advantages of being from families with good economic status. [redacted] added that the present social system hampers the movement advocated by the DCA. After [redacted] talk, the Conference

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

was divided into three workshops:

1. College Students; 2. High School Students; and 3. Working Youth or Neighborhood Youth.

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[redacted]

On January 14, 1963, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] stated on January 13, 1963, that he was at one time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance in New York, New York, [redacted]

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is set forth in the Appendix Section attached hereto. All sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

Following the work shop meetings, [redacted] of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, talked to the conference about his recent two months tour of Africa. Next, the conference was addressed by an unknown male who spoke about the campaign of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to prevent the seating of United States Congressmen from Mississippi. After a talk given by an unknown girl from San Francisco about various DCA Clubs in this country, the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

The second day's session on December 13, 1964, was held at 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York, and was attended by approximately 60 youth. The session commenced at 11:15 with a talk by Reverend William Howard Mellish on the life of W.E.B. Du Bois. [redacted]

Re: W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs
of America
Internal Security - C

followed with a report on proposed educational projects. After this report, the three work shops that had met on Saturday met together again. The reports of the work shops disclosed that the DCA in New York in the future were going to stress the following:

1. U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam

2. More jobs for youth

3. Academic freedom in schools, colleges and universities

Sunday's session was adjourned at 3:15 p.m. The source added that no officers or officials were elected at this conference.

Reverend William Howard Mellish

On November 16, 1964, a fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mellish was Chairman of the Annual Rally For Peace and Friendship sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) held Carnegie Hall, New York, New York, on November 12, 1964.

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois died in Chana, Africa, at the age of 96. He joined the Communist Party at the age of 93. His letter of application to the Communist Party, USA, and his acceptance were printed in "The Worker" an east Coast Communist newspaper, issue of November 26, 1961.

Re: W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs
of America
Internal Security - C

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b7C

[redacted]

On December 22, 1963, a sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended one or more sessions of an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee and invited guests of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York, New York, December 19 to 22, 1963.

1. APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

2.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

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A third source has advised that on [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

1. APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/14/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 12-18-64

REC- 31
Director, FBI (100-442529) — 529

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

New York airtel 11/10/64, copies to Atlanta, forwarded a letterhead memorandum which reported on arrangements being made to honor Martin Luther King, Jr., upon his return to New York City after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. An advisor to King, Harry Wachtel, told another advisor, Bayard Rustin, that he, Wachtel, had arranged with the approval of King for the man who ran the event for Eleanor Roosevelt to run an event for King. Wachtel also mentioned that King was quite pleased in getting Nisselson (phonetic) to handle the matter. Wachtel also said that Nisselson will be in charge but will be assisted by Saul Mills. Wachtel commented that it will be worthwhile to have a professional in charge.

As you are aware, Mills is a former member of the Communist Party, USA.

By letter 11/16/64 the Bureau instructed your office to review its files and contact established sources in an attempt to identify the Nisselson (phonetic) mentioned in the letterhead memorandum.

By letter 12/4/64, your office advised that Michael Monroe Nisselson, a Security Index subject of your office, is self-employed as a fund raiser with offices at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, and residence at 110 Elk Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. According to NY 694-S*, Nisselson was a public relations man for a Democratic Party fund raising dinner held in New York City 12/7/59. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Roosevelt. Nisselson has in the past been reported by NY 694-S* as having been a large contributor to the Communist Party, USA, and has acted in the role of advisor to the Party.

Your letter 12/4/64 closed with a statement to the effect that there is no information in your files indicating that Nisselson is known to King but that your office would remain alert to information indicating that Nisselson is in contact with King.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1 - 100-403737 (Michael Nisselson)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SFP:lat (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 17 1964

DEC 22 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-25-01 BY 60324 UCBAW/MJS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-403737

Letter to New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

It appears that from the information originally obtained, as reported in referenced letterhead memorandum, and the known information about Michael Nisselson, that he is the individual who was to be involved in the arrangements for a welcoming of King. The fact that an individual with such a subversive background as Michael Nisselson may now be doing a service on behalf of King is most significant. You are, therefore, instructed to conduct a searching, but discreet, investigation which will definitely establish Nisselson's services on behalf of King, if he does actually perform such services. Note particularly that there is a strong likelihood that Nisselson will not be in direct contact with King and is most likely to deal through King's advisors such as Wachtel, Rustin, [redacted] and others. b6 b7C

This matter should be given prompt and decisive investigative attention and the Bureau kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments. Positive results should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE:

This information is desired not only for its value from an investigative standpoint but also for its potential value for use in a counterintelligence operation through which we hope to disclose the communist influence on King and thereby to discredit King.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529 DATE: 12/4/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

b6
b7C

Re Bulet dated 11/16/64, and NY Airtel and LHM dated 11/10/64. Bulet instructed NYO review its files and established sources and attempt to identify NESSELSON (PH), who was mentioned in NY LHM.

A review of NYO files reflect that one MICHAEL MONROE NISSELSON is the subject of a Security Matter-C investigation, Bufile 100-403737; NY file 100-82890. NISSELSON is listed in the Security Index of the NYO; is a self-employed fund raiser at 501 Madison Ave, NYC, and is a resident of 110 Elk Avenue, New Rochelle, NY.

The files reflect that NISSELSON, according to information from NY 694-S on 12/9/59, was Public relations man for the Democratic Fund Raising Dinner held at the Hotel Pierre in NYC, on 12/7/59. The dinner was given in honor of Mrs ROOSEVELT.

In summary report of SA [redacted] at NY, 8/10/53, NY 694-S* reported that MICHAEL NISSELSON was a Professional fund raiser and a Communist, who in the past had been in contact with top level Communist Party members.

In report of SA [redacted] at NY, 6/25/56, NY 694-S* was reported as having said that NISSELSON contributed hundreds of dollars to the CP every month, as well as acted in the role of advisor to the CP.

There does not appear in the NYO files, any information indicating that MICHAEL MONROE NISSELSON is known to MARTIN LUTHER KING. The NYO will remain alert to information indicating that MICHAEL MONROE NISSELSON is in contact with KING.

100-442529-529

REC-31

5 DEC 14 1964

cc NYRO

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York
(1-82890)

JMK:mtk
(4)

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 12-14-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL C.P.USA. Negro question Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 DEC 30 1964

File Number 100-442529-530

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

F B I

Date: 11/24/64

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

10/24/88 5/26/82 3042 PWTIGAT SEYELWTKPA
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow / King (81-0802)

(U)

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to [redacted] b6 b7C

The source who furnished the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON was [NY 694-S*.] (X) S (U)

The source who characterized [redacted] was [redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

[NY 2359-S*] and NY 4212-S* characterized BAYARD RUSTIN. b7D

[redacted] was the source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

REC-170 100-442529-531

2 NOV 25 1964

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - [redacted] (42) b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(12)

1 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted] SER.; DATE FORW: 11-25-64; HOW FORW: [redacted]; BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) M Per _____

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 6926 6926 12-28-89
CNBC, 513 Appeal 87-0802

ALL SERIALS CONTAINED IN CAPTIONED CASE

100-153735-1078
100-153735-1079
100-153735-1080

CC - Wick

68 DEC 23 19

1 CC airtel + 1 xerox LHM 8 pgs.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 4099-S* and NY 694-S*. (U) NY 4099-S* has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. NY 694-S* furnished a large concentration of information used in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON. For these reasons, this classification is used.

The Agents who observed [redacted] entering the apartment house at [redacted] New York City, 11/23/64, were: [redacted] JAMES G. FITZGERALD, and [redacted]

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DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 24, 1964

SECRET (U)

Bureau 100-442529

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (U)
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 6972EEP/SL
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 12-28-89

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Classified by 3042 PHTTGAT (U)
Declassify on: OADR 10/24/88
(81-8802 Garrow/King)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on November 21, 1964, disclosing that Stanley Levison and [redacted] were in contact on that date. Levison took the opportunity to state that he had received a letter from A. J. Muste (a Socialist Pacifist) on the stationery of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in which he extolled the many contributions of Bayard Rustin to the civil rights movement and his commitment to non-violence. Muste, according to Levison, then solicited money on behalf of Rustin, to be used to pay his expenses so that he can accompany Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC), to Oslo, Norway, in December, 1964, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. b6 b7C

Levison raised the question as to why King had not agreed to pay Rustin's expenses, since he asked him to accompany him on the trip. He said Muste had attempted to cover such a question by stating that King had decided to contribute all the award money to the SCLC, therefore, no travel expenses will be paid out of the award except King's and his wife.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/26/87 BY SP4FELW/KFA #253,760

SECRET (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 ON 2-23-90 CTD

DATE 3-14-77 Attorney General request
2 W XEROX
DEC 18 1964

100-442529-531

ENCLOSURE

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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In continuing his questions about the letter, Levison asked [redacted] why King had not written the letter rather than Muste. According to the source, [redacted] offered no comment.

Levison said he had two thoughts in regard to the letter: "First, it is a terrible thing to be doing and secondly, he wondered if Martin (King) knows about this."

According to the source, Levison remarked that he could tell from the phraseology and the way the whole thing (the letter) was presented it was all Rustin's design, and said he thought it would be good for [redacted] to advise King about the letter. [redacted] said "they" should then write comments on the letter and send them down to King. Levison stated that on the other hand, he felt that he should send a modest check, because he thought that in the future "this will loom large on the question of who befriended him (Rustin) and who is trying to cut him down."

Levison said he felt that if Rustin had asked a few people to give him the money, he could have made a case. But to infer that King needed Rustin to accompany him to handle arrangements, but could not afford to pay his way, was ridiculous, Levison remarked. He said if King desired to raise the money, he could easily do it by sending out ten letters asking for $100 each. It is wrong, Levison said, for Muste to send out an appeal in Rustin's behalf, adding that he was of the impression that Rustin had been told by King that he could handle his own arrangements, therefore, he (Rustin) would have to raise his own money if he wanted to go.

According to the source, among other things discussed by Levison and [redacted] was what Levison described as the "off the record remarks that Hoover (J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director) made in 'The New York Times' of November 19, 1964". [redacted] said he felt that Hoover's response was "not merely confined to that narrow issue involved" and that the newspaper report confirmed it. Levison said that was just what he had thought.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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In concluding their contact, [redacted] agreed to meet with Levison at Levison's house on Monday (November 23, 1964), at 8:30 PM. According to the source, they said they could discuss many things on their minds.

On Monday, November 23, 1964, at 8:36 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] enter the apartment house of 585 West End Avenue, New York, New York. This is the house in which Stanley Levison resides.

With regard to the article in "The New York Times" of November 19, 1964, it reported that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover held a three hour news conference on 11/18/64, during which time he considered many topics.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. N.Y.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew [redacted] to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

1 - S. F. Phillips

12/16/64

Airtel

To: SACs, New York (100-153735)
Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 11/2/64 which discussed a possible forthcoming personal meeting between Martin Luther King, Jr., and Stanley David Levison. Recipient offices were instructed to be extremely alert to all available information concerning any such meeting so that, if held, the desired intelligence deriving therefrom might be obtained.

With the return of King to the U. S., which will probably take place today or tomorrow, efforts may be reinstituted between principals which will result in a personal meeting. This is to further alert recipient offices to the possibility and to emphasize the extreme desirability for any possible personal meeting between King and Levison to be covered through available sources. New York is specifically instructed to institute appropriate physical surveillances of Levison during such time that King is in the New York City area. Consider also possible coverage of [redacted] b6 b7C It will be recalled that originally there was a plan for the personal meeting to possibly take place in Atlanta. This liklihood must not be overlooked. All action taken must be discreet.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

100-442529-532

SFP:jad
(6)

REC-110

MAILED 19
Dec 16 1964
COMM-FBI

DEC 17 1964

DEC 18 5 23 PM '64

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 533 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

713

NOV 27 1964

F B I

Date: 11/17/64

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUTTGAT
ON 10/12/88 (81-0802 Garrow/King)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
5/21/87 Classified by sp4ELW/KFA #234960 #250414
Declassify on: OADR 4/28/84

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*.

[redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (U)
b7D

b6
b7C

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(12)

11/19/64 REC-47 100-442529-538

10 NOV 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-101

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

AGENCY: (xerox copies ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~ CSC, NLBB (12-15-64 JCC)
DATE FORW: 11-18-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP/ma

1-cc + 1-xerox LHM 80 R.B.

CC: Wick

DEC 18 1964

66 DEC 22 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] OFFICES ADVISED OF CONTENTS SENT 11-19-64 DATE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

The sources who furnished the characterization of HARRY WACHTEL were:

1. [redacted] OTHER SEALED COURT ORDER

2. NY 1190-S* JCW

Files of the NYO were reviewed for the names [redacted] (ph) and [redacted] but did not furnish identifiable information. b6 b7C

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In light of this, the classification is used.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
November 17, 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on November 16, 1964, revealing that [redacted] (phonetic) of the Teamsters Union in Washington, D.C., was in contact with Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) on that date. [redacted] according to the source, sought Rustin's support in behalf of [redacted] (phonetic) who is trying to secure a position with the "Equal Employment Opportunities Commission [redacted] said [redacted] is presently employed as [redacted] Furthermore, he said [redacted] is a career civil servant with good labor acceptance by the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), but said he needed more backing from the civil rights movement. In light of that need, [redacted] requested that Rustin ask Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) and A. Philip Randolph (President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO) to write letters to President Johnson recommending [redacted] for the position which he is seeking. Rustin said he would do what he could, cautioning, however, that it would be difficult to help him if neither King nor Randolph knew [redacted]

b6
b7C

4-5, A,

3042 PWT/GAT
DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KFA
ON 5/21/87 #253760

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b6
b7C

10/24/88 Garrow/King 81-0802

#25 414

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 4080
ON 12-23-11 05

XEROX
DEC 18 1964

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

100-442529-534
ENCLOSURE

(U) ~~SECRET~~

APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES
DATE 3-14-77 Declassified
SECRET (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET (U)

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b7C

On November 16, 1964, the source advised that Rustin and [redacted] were in conference on that date. Their contact, the source said, was to permit Rustin to relate to King through [redacted] the results of his trip to London, England, on November 12, 1964, to make preparations for King's visit in December, 1964. Rustin said Prime Minister Wilson will be in New York City on the same day that King will be in New York (on December 3, 1964, permitting a meeting between them). Rustin said he (the Prime Minister) had desired that King go to London earlier but knew that he could not make it in view of his (King's) earlier commitments.

Rustin, in enumerating the commitments of King in London, listed the following:

On Sunday, December 6, 1964, will preach in St. Paul's Cathedral; on Monday, December 7, will attend a mass meeting in one of the large halls in London to raise money to be divided between King's work in the South and the work being done in South Africa; will also meet with the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday, December 7, and with the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, and at 4:30 p.m., on the same date, he will meet with Cabinet members and with members of the House of Lords.

Rustin told [redacted] he thought there would be tremendous enthusiasm about King's visit, and said preparations over there were in very capable hands. He said he had completed a first draft on things he thought King should include (in his remarks) therefore, wanted to send it to King right away. [redacted] told him he could send it (the draft) by air - mail, Special Delivery, to [redacted] Miami, who in turn, could deliver it to King.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

According to the source, [redacted] said he had talked with Harry (Wachtel) on Saturday, November 14, 1964, and they had considered the possibility of getting the President (President Johnson) to commit himself so that "we" can have the reception in honor of King. Rustin said he would try to contact Wachtel regarding the matter.

Rustin said with regard to the banquet in King's honor to be given on December 4, 1964, by United Nations Secretary U. Thant, that it would be restricted to 18 people.

The source advised on November 16, 1964, that Rustin and Harry Wachtel were in touch on that date, during which time Rustin furnished a tentative schedule of King's trip to London, England. According to the source, the schedule was the same as furnished by Rustin to [redacted] except for an additional commitment, namely, a reception at the United States Mission to the United Nations, December 4, 1964, given by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.

On November 16, 1964, according to the same source, Rustin, Martin Luther King and [redacted] were in contact. Rustin took the opportunity to inform them that United Nations Ambassador Stevenson desired to give a reception for King on the night of December 4, 1964. He said the tentative time for the affair is between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. King said this would be suitable to him.

King said that after having learned of his schedule of events in London, that he preferred to curtail some of his activities so that he will not be worn out when he arrives in Oslo, Norway. Rustin advised him to adhere to his commitment with the Archbishop of Canterbury since he met with the Pope a short time ago.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y.

[redacted] OTHER Per SEALED COURT ORDER

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court St., Brooklyn, New York. (X) (U)

Regarding [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed [redacted] were on a list of names of [redacted] of the [redacted] County Communist Party. (X) (U)

b6
b7C

SECRET (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 535 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) PERSONAL ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM) INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/10/64 captioned as above and enclosed for the Atlanta and Jackson Offices are 4 copies each of above-described letterhead memorandum.

ALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL

4 - Bureau
(1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
(1 - 100-438794, SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-NAACP)

4 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-5718, SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-NAACP)

4 - Jackson
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-SCLC)
(1 - 100-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-NAACP)

ENCLOSURE

6 - Memphis
(1 - 100-4070 CIRM)
(1 - 100-SCLC)
(1 - 100-662, NAACP).

3W

XEROX

DEC 21 1964

WHL

(18)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/2/80 BY SP2 JMB

REC-18 100-442529-536

10 DEC 12 1964

INT. SEC.

b7D
b7E

DATE FORW: 12-17-64
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

64 DEC 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sources one and two listed in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

were contacted by SA [redacted] on 12/9/64.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

In view of the delicate nature of the sources and the nature of the information furnished, UACB no dissemination is being made by the Memphis Division.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" GROUP 1 (U) because the unauthorized disclosure of the sources could seriously jeopardize future Bureau investigations important in nature and could also jeopardize the security of this Bureau's interest in MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
December 10, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 9, 1964, sources one and two, both of whom are well conversant with racial activities in the mid-South area and with the various leading organizations in this country connected with the racial desegregation movement and who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

A vocal, highly organized minority group within the national organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is attempting to wrest control of the national organization from its current conservative leadership being given by its Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the majority of its National Board of Directors. The Sources pointed out that a dissident group throughout the country representing a vocal NAACP majority, primarily made up of young people, feel that this organization is not sufficiently militant and aggressive in attempting to obtain complete desegregation in all walks of life and that this group, referred to by the conservatives as the "Young Turks," will try to gain control of the Board of Directors at the next annual election of officers. Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Negro druggist, who holds the dual title of Mississippi State NAACP President, as well as an Executive Board position in Martin Luther King, Jr.'s SCLC, has apparently aligned himself with this "Young Turks" group.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8Bg/rtd
ON 4/6/88 #269,148

2 W XEROX
DEC 21 1964

100-442242-536

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

[redacted] is opposing the efforts of Henry and is siding with Roy Wilkins and the conservative leadership. [redacted] and his followers have opposed further NAACP participation in the Mississippi Summer Project, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), fearing that young irresponsible elements of Negroes and whites, possibly influenced by subversives, are rapidly gaining control of this group, and he has feared the influence in this young group of King's SCLC and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), whose National Chairman is John Lewis.

Aaron Henry, on the other hand, is apparently backing the Martin Luther King, Jr., and SNCC group.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
December 10, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 9, 1964, sources one and two, both of whom are well conversant with racial activities in the mid-South area and with the various leading organizations in this country connected with the racial desegregation movement and who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has the reputation among many of this country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and further is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his sexual morals. These sources elaborated that several years ago, exact date not recalled, King was in Memphis, Tennessee, to attend some sort of Negro Baptist Convention which lasted for several days. Some of the visiting Baptist ministers with King's knowledge contacted one or more unidentified tenants of the Foote Homes Apartment Project, operated by the Memphis Housing Authority as public housing for low-income Negro families, and arranged to have one or more of these families leave their respective apartments and rent same to the Negro Ministers for $25.00 a day. The ministers allegedly told the tenants that they desired to use the apartments for "meditation."

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[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 5F3 DB/AT
ON 1/7/80

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Sources one and two have heard from sources believed by them to be wholly reliable that during this particular period of time King during one of the evenings became so drunk that he forgot the apartment number where he was to go to engage in one of these sex and drinking parties. He thereupon in a loud and boisterous manner began indiscriminately knocking on the doors of various apartments in Foote Homes inquiring of the occupants if they knew where the "party" was being held. Some of his unknown associates had to physically restrain King fearing that some citizen might recognize him and that publicity concerning his un-Christianlike acts could seriously jeopardize the image of the Negro Baptist ministers, as well as that of the desegregation movement.

Sources one and two added that several years ago it was a fairly well-known fact in the national Negro leadership community that [redacted]

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In this connection, it is noted that the September 28, 1961, issue of the "Daily Defender," a Chicago, Illinois, Negro newspaper, edited by JOHN H. Sengstacke, page five, column four, carried a news story relative to the annual convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference scheduled to momentarily open in Nashville, Tennessee, with a scintillating benefit concert billed as "Tribute to the Freedom Riders," starring Harry Belafonte and the Belafonte Folk Singers, said show to be augmented by performers Miriam Makeba and the Chad Mitchell Trio. The story continued that awards would be given to Freedom Riders who decided to continue freedom rides after their bus was stopped by a mob at Anniston, Alabama, and that Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Harry Belafonte were scheduled to make the awards.

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Sources one and two continued that a vocal, highly organized minority group within the national organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is attempting to wrest control of the national organization from its current conservative leadership being given by its Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the majority of its National Board of Directors. The Sources pointed out that a dissident group throughout the country representing a vocal NAACP majority, primarily made up of young people, feel that this organization is not sufficiently militant and aggressive in attempting to obtain complete desegregation in all walks of life and that this group, referred to by the conservatives as the "Young Turks," will try to gain control of the Board of Directors at the next annual election of officers. Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Negro druggist, who holds the dual title of Mississippi State NAACP President, as well as an Executive Board position in Martin Luther King, Jr.'s SCLC, has apparently aligned himself with this "Young Turks" group. b6 b7C

[redacted] is opposing the efforts of Henry and is siding with Roy Wilkins and the conservative leadership [redacted] and his followers have opposed further NAACP participation in the Mississippi Summer Project, sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), fearing that young irresponsible elements of Negroes and whites, possibly influenced by subversives, are rapidly gaining control of this group, and he has feared the influence in this young group of King's SCLC and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), whose National Chairman is John Lewis.

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Aaron Henry, on the other hand, is apparently backing the Martin Luther King, Jr., and SNCC group.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 12/18/64

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Stark

CIRM

b6
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ReBuairtel 9/11/64 which referred to information reported by WFOtel 9/4/64 to the effect that [redacted] (phonetic) is alleged to have done a good job of organizing in connection with the riots which occurred in the New York City area this past summer. It was stated that the importance of developing all available information relative to possible subversive influence in the New York City riots could not be overemphasized and that it was imperative that every possible effort be made to identify the [redacted] in question. You were instructed to give this matter close investigative attention and that if possible identifications were developed, they were to be immediately run out including the obtaining of photographs for display to the informant who furnished the original information.

Subsequent investigation by your office and WFO developed that one [redacted] might be the individual in question. Your airtel 10/20/64 closed with a statement that efforts were continuing to locate [redacted] and to determine the extent of his activities relative to the New York City riots. It was stated that all further communications concerning [redacted] would be handled under his individual caption.

Bulet 10/23/64 made reference to the closing statements in your airtel 10/20/64 and stated "it is imperative that all facts developed pertaining to the alleged involvement of [redacted] in the New York City riots be reported to the Bureau under the 'CIRM' caption. Insure that this is done."

Bulet (0-1) 11/16/64 requested advice as to status of investigation regarding [redacted] and when a letter would be submitted. Your reply was to the effect that it would be submitted by 12/4/64.

All referenced correspondence mentioned above was in the CIRM caption.

1 - New York (100-154073)

MAILED 8
DEC 17 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-47 100-442529-58

10 DEC 18 1964

67 DEC [redacted]

lat:mped
SFP (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-443003-

b6
b7C

The Bureau is now in receipt of your letter 12/3/64 captioned, [redacted] which, for the most part, reviewed the results of prior investigation as well as a review of [redacted] A lead was set out for the Boston Office to contact [redacted] in an attempt to determine that subject's present residence and employment. A lead was also set out for your office to forward Boston photographs taken 9/3/64 at Washington, D.C., which photographs were apparently forwarded your office by WFOairtel 9/18/64.

The Bureau has closely reviewed the correspondence relating to the matter of [redacted] alleged involvement and it appears that this matter is not being given the prompt and penetrative investigative attention it merits and as directed in the original instructions from the Bureau in its airtel of 9/11/64. For example, it appears that the photographs which your office is to send to Boston for exhibition to a named source should have previously been submitted. Also, it appears that the investigation to date by your office has not been of sufficient intensity as evident by the fact that your office was aware in early September of the possibility of the subject [redacted] being the individual in question and to date there is no indication to the Bureau that such a logical source as a military record has been checked concerning that individual although there is an indication that he probably [redacted]

The foregoing is being brought to your attention in order to further emphasize the Bureau's desire to have resolved the alleged involvement of [redacted] in the New York City riots. This matter must be given prompt attention.

The following observations are being made for the future guidance of your office relative to the administrative handling of correspondence relating to captioned matter. There is quoted above a pertinent portion of the Bureau's instructions of 10/23/64 to the effect that information developed pertaining to the alleged involvement of [redacted] should be reported to the Bureau in the CIRM caption. The Bureau recognizes that your letter of 12/3/64 in [redacted] caption designated a copy [redacted] The Bureau, however, does not consider

this compliance in the meaning indicated in the Bureau instructions of 10/23/64. It is imperative that communications directed to the Bureau concerning this matter contain "CIRM" in the caption. There is no objection to having a dual caption; however, in such instance one of the captions must be pertaining to CIRM. This prompts efficient paper management at the Seat of Government. Personnel handling this matter should be guided by these observations.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

December 18, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - T. P. Rosack

Dr. Leland J. Haworth
Director
National Science Foundation
1951 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

delivered to Dr Haworth personally 12/21/64 jmf

Dear Dr. Haworth:

C.I.R.M

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised that the National Science Foundation contemplated utilizing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to locate qualified applicants to enter the University of Mississippi and other southern schools where the National Science Foundation has a program in progress.

There is enclosed for your information a summary entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis" which sets forth information regarding the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and its President, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Declassified 6/18/75 PEN 60-442529-538

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter may be downgraded to ~~Secret~~.

Sincerely yours,

REC-66 21 DEC 22 1964

By letter dated 6/24/75 National Science Foundation Director H. Guyford Stever advised of declassification. PEN

Enclosure

TPR:jad
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DEC 18 1964

FBI

DATE: DEC 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~Top Secret~~ (U)

Dr. Leland J. Haworth

NOTE:

See cover memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/17/64, captioned "Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Internal Security - Communist," prepared by TPR:jad.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) because the enclosure is so classified. It may be downgraded to the classification of ~~"Secret"~~ upon removal of the enclosure since the information contained therein was obtained from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area, the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously hamper the defense interest of the Nation.

5

~~(U)~~

12-18-64

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

1 - C IRM

Honorable Carl T. Rowan
Director
United States Information Agency
Room 432
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowan:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

REC-47 100-442529-539

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret.~~" Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

21 DEC 22 1964

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 GDD/TAP/CM
ON 2/5/98 #33314

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

F B I
~~TOP SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DEC 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796 HSC

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 9/11/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ ✓ _____ TO DEPT.

Honorable Carl T. Rowan

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement-A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

C IRM

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

12/22/64 delivered

Dear Mr. Rusk:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

REC- 111 100-442529-540

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CA
ON 2/5/92 323314

21 DEC 22 1964

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 18 PM '64

DEC 21 8 44 PM '64

REC-D BELMONT
FBI-JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/11/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 12/21/64, re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676) DATE: 12/19/64
(100-442529)

FROM SAC, JACKSON (157-100)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
Bufile 157-1676

CIRM
BUfile 100-442529

b6
b7C

Re Jackson letter 11/16/64, and Seattle Airtel to the Bureau 11/19/64.

Inasmuch as re Seattle Airtel reflects that [redacted] and [redacted] have returned to the State of Washington from a trip to the South, no further inquiry concerning these individuals is being made by the Jackson Office.

Seattle requested to advise Jackson whether [redacted] has returned to the State of Washington along with [redacted]

DC 808

2-Bureau (RM)
5-Seattle (1-[redacted])
(1-100-23896) (1-157-348) (1-100-26674) (CIRM) (RM)
6-Jackson (1-[redacted])
(1-[redacted])
(1-100-297)

WFD/ as
(13)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
174 DEC 29 1964

DEC 24 1964

5 6 JAN 4 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1833

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

W. C. Sullivan

12/16/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - S. F. Phillips

F. J. Baumgardner

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

b6
b7C
b7D

On [redacted] confidentially furnished information set out below. [redacted] and have furnished reliable information in the past. [redacted]

Immoral Conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sources advised that King has the reputation among many of the country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his sexual behavior. They gave as an example an incident which occurred several years ago in Memphis when King attended a Negro Baptist Convention. With King's knowledge, some of the ministers arranged to rent from some families apartments at a housing project. The permanent tenants were told that the apartments were needed for "meditation." [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Sources also claimed that several years ago it was fairly well known among Negro leaders that [redacted]

Factionalism within the NAACP

Sources advised that a vocal, highly organized minority group within the national organization of the NAACP is attempting to wrest control of the national organization from its current

100-106670

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SFP:jad (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 31 1964

68 DEC 23 1964

conservative leadership headed by its Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins. The minority, dissident group is primarily made up of young people who feel that the organization is not sufficiently militant. The conservatives refer to the dissidents as the "Young Turks." It is anticipated that the dissidents will attempt to gain control of the Board of Directors at the next annual election of officers. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is the State President of the NAACP and is also on the Executive Board of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCIC). He has apparently aligned himself with the dissidents.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is siding with Wilkins and the conservatives. [redacted] and his followers have opposed further NAACP participation in the Mississippi Summer Project as they fear that some young irresponsible elements, possibly influenced by subversives, may gain control. [redacted] is also opposed to the influence of the SCIC and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

ACTION:

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We are initiating a discreet check to identify [redacted] and to determine possible facts relating to [redacted] The information concerning the factionalism in the NAACP is being disseminated to the Department and the military intelligence agencies.

The above is for your information.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/16/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

CIRM

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNamara:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/cs
ON 2/5/95 323314

REC-16 100-442529-

21 DEC 22 1964

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

12-16-64 cs

DECLASSIFIED-DIRECTION
TELETYPE UNIT

67 DEC 28 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

[illegible] NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116385-796

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/11/75

HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Honorable Robert S. McNamara

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64 captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12-15-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

c/rm

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM. Enclosed for Jackson are three (3) copies of an LHM.

The first source is [redacted], contacted [redacted] by SA [redacted]

The second source is [redacted] contacted [redacted] by SA [redacted]

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b7D

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by the above informants could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (AM) (RM)
3 - Jackson (Encls. 3) (AM) (RM)
6 - San Francisco (157-380)
1 - 100-53902 (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - 157-272 (RACIAL MATTERS, SAN JOSE)
1 - [redacted]
1 -

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
98 DEC 23 1964
DEC 22 1964

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MES:aab
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 12-15-64
HOW FORW: AM
BY:

1 ENCLOSURE

58 DEC 28 1964

1-cc ext-cc LHM 80.8 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 15, 1964

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

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On December 15, 1964, a source advised that [redacted] During [redacted] has not been active in [redacted] area in any [redacted] activities and, in fact, has not been observed by the source. Inquiries regarding [redacted] whereabouts [redacted] The source felt [redacted] was probably [redacted]

On [redacted] appeared in [redacted] and claims to [redacted] advised [redacted] was helping in the Negro cause in Mississippi [redacted].

According to the source [redacted] so that one thousand Negroes can be sent from Mississippi to Washington, D.C. to appear in Congress on January 4, 1965. These Negroes will attempt to "underseat" the elected representatives from Mississippi. [redacted]

C O N F I D E N T I A L
GROUP 1
Excluded from [redacted]
downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442579-

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A second source of this office advised on December 13, 1964, that [redacted] is a current active member of [redacted] of the Communist Party. b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 15, 1964

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum at San Francisco, California, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-205 (Rev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: 12/24/64

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (File 100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 11-1-64

Reason for the delinquency: volume of racial matters file

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 1-10-65

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/9/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT:

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR
EM - C
BUFILE 100-420415
NK 100-39961

OCIRM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BUFILE 100-442529
NK 100-43052

Re Newark airtel and lotterhead memo 10/13/64.

Enclosed are nine copies of a lotterhead memo setting out results of efforts to substantiate information set out in referenced lotterhead memo. One copy of the lotterhead memo has been disseminated to Secret Service locally.

Alcoholic Tax Unit has been advised by letter of subject's possible narcotics activities.

Source mentioned in NKI is [redacted] concealed per his request.

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100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

1-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
2-Newark
PJB:jes
(6)

69 DEC 30 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

December 9, 1964

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated October 13, 1964, captioned as above.

On October 14, 1964, [redacted] stated that subject, a longtime resident of Franklin Township, had been one of the leaders of a local group called "People's Organization", which was set up to protest the racial imbalance in two of the Franklin Township grammar schools. He stated that the major activity on the part of this organization was the picketing of the above two schools in the fall of 1962 and winter of 1963. [redacted] stated that this organization had disbanded.

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The September 4, 1963, issue of the "Daily Home News", a New Brunswick, New Jersey, daily newspaper, carried an article entitled "People's Organization Eyes Boycott of Some Products". This article states that this organization was considering boycotting goods and services of employees thought to be practicing racial discrimination in hiring. The article states that it had come to the attention of this group that Flako Products, a division of Quaker Oats, New Brunswick, employs no Negroes. The article pointed out that Theodore Taylor was the Executive Director of the People's Organization.

On October 22, 1964, [redacted] General Baking Company, National Road, Edison, New Jersey, doing business as Bond Bread, advised that in about August, 1963, he read an article in a local newspaper which stated that Theodore Taylor of Franklin Township, New Jersey, a representative of the "People's Organization" had requested local Negroes to boycott Bond Bread in Edison because they had no Negro employees in the plant.

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100-44 2529-

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he contacted Taylor and arranged a meeting, pointing out to Taylor that he thought he had been unfair in issuing the newspaper article without first consulting with Bond Bread as they did, in fact, have two longtime Negro garage employees.

[redacted] advised that he and Taylor met in August, 1963, during which time Taylor desired to know that if he sent qualified Negroes to [redacted] would he hire them as driver-salesmen. [redacted] stated that he agreed to this and that Taylor returned on several occasions with several Negroes, three of which were hired by the company as salesmen.

[redacted] stated that during all of his contacts with Taylor he conducted himself as a gentleman and carried on his discussions in a sincere, intelligent and level-headed manner. He added that he recently donated some of his bakery products to a church group in Franklin Township following a request on the part of Taylor.

[redacted] stated that the company's physical plant had suffered no damage or fires at any time previous or subsequent to August, 1963.

[redacted] advised that the only other large baking firm in the greater New Brunswick area was Continental Baking Company, Woodbridge, New Jersey.

On November 20, 1964 [redacted], Flako Products, a division of the Quaker Oats Company, Joyce Kilmer Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that in September, 1963, he was contacted by Theodore Taylor, of Franklin Township, New Jersey, regarding the hiring of Negroes. [redacted] pointed out that all of his contacts with Taylor were carried out on a quiet, friendly, intelligent level.

[redacted] stated that his physical plant had suffered no damage of any nature previous or subsequent to his contacts with Taylor.

THEODORE THOMAS TAYLOR

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On November 10, 1964, Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] interviewed [redacted] Continental Baking Company, 534 Ellison Street, Paterson, New Jersey, [redacted] advised that he was [redacted] for the Woodbridge Agency of the Continental Baking Company. He recalls that during the later part of 1963, probably November or December, 1963, he had a discussion with Ted Taylor and [redacted] at the Woodbridge Plant of the Continental Baking Company. [redacted] stated that they, the Continental Baking Company, sought out Ted Taylor in order to obtain his assistance in getting qualified Negro help in their company in the Woodbridge area. [redacted] stated that he had recalled that Taylor represented the Peoples Organization, in or around New Brunswick, New Jersey.

[redacted] stated the reason they sought out Ted Taylor was that he, Taylor, in March, 1962, had made an application for employment with the Continental Baking Company, at the Paterson, New Jersey, plant. At that time, Taylor had indicated he represented the Peoples Organization and was interested in a sales position himself. Taylor was not hired at that time. When the need for Negro help in the Woodbridge area became evident, however, they felt that Taylor might be in a position to furnish same. They, therefore, contacted him.

[redacted] stated that during the discussion with Taylor that Taylor made no threats or in any way try to intimidate him or the company in general concerning the hiring of Negro personnel.

[redacted] stated that the Continental Baking Company, never suffered any damage to their property or had any building of their's burned.

[redacted] further stated that Taylor did not send any Negroes to their company for hire, which necessitated them to contact the Local National Association For the Advancement of Colored People Chapters in the Woodbridge area for assistance in obtaining qualified Negro personnel.

On October 14, 1964, Chief Pfieffer, Franklin Township Police Department, advised that the two most widely read local newspapers are the "Franklin News Record", a weekly

printed newspaper, printed in Hillsborough, New Jersey, and the "Daily Home News", North Brunswick, New Jersey, which is the largest local newspaper.

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b7C

On October 21, 1964, and November 20, 1964, [redacted] Classified Section, "Daily Home News", North Brunswick, New Jersey, advised that no advertisement requesting persons to join a gun club or one requesting the services of a worker who had previous experience in explosives and detonators had been placed in his newspaper during the last 3½ years. He pointed out that a physical check was made of these ads, dating back to January, 1961, and that he had no record of the subject as placing any type of an ad in this paper.

On November 3, 1964, Edward Wash, Owner, Nash Newspapers, Hillsborough, New Jersey, advised that he published "The Manville News" and "The Franklin News Record", both weekly publications, the latter being sold exclusively in Franklin Township, New Jersey.

He stated that he had no record of an advertisement requesting persons to join a gun club or requesting the services of a worker with previous Army experience in explosives and detonators as ever having placed in his papers. He pointed out that he does not normally retain the names of individuals placing any ad in these papers.

The following logical police departments were contacted to determine if they had had any fires in bakery firms within their territory during the past two years:

On October 14, 1964, Chief Russell Pfieffer
On October 16, 1964, Lieutenant [redacted]
New Brunswick, New Jersey, Police Department

On October 20, 1964, Detective [redacted]
Edison, New Jersey, Police Department

On October 22, 1964, Chief Carmen Canastra
North Brunswick, New Jersey, Police Department

All of the above advised that their records and the records of their respective fire departments indicate that they have had no fires involving bakery firms.

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, has advised that he considers the subject to be a prime dealer in narcotics in Franklin Township and that subject was known to have a "sizeable amount of heroin" in his possession.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

b6
b7C

[redacted] to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

I thought the President would be interested in the following information concerning the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr., which has been furnished by confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past.

According to information received December 9, 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., has the reputation among many of the country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his moral behavior. As an example, these sources cited an incident which occurred several years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, when King attended a Negro Baptist Convention. With King's knowledge, some of the ministers arranged to rent, from some families, apartments at a housing project. The permanent tenants were told that the apartments were needed for "meditation." [redacted] Our sources heard [redacted] believed to be reliable. [redacted]

b6
b7C

100-106670
1 - 100-442529 (CIRN) ~~SECRET~~ (U)
TPR:klb/rbm
(13)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 21 1964

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NSEPTAF
ON 4-25-01
#930775

68 DEC 23 1964

SECRET (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

This information is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and other officials of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," prepared by TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified "Secret" (U) it contains information from [redacted] which information is of a highly sensitive nature.

b6
b7C
b7D

SECRET (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

~~SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

December 21, 1964

The Acting Attorney General

Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

The following information concerning the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr., has been furnished by confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past.

According to information received December 9, 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., has the reputation among many of the country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his moral behavior. As an example, these sources cited an incident which occurred several years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, when King attended a Negro Baptist Convention. With King's knowledge, some of the ministers arranged to rent, from some families, apartments at a housing project. The permanent tenants were told that the apartments were needed for "meditation."

sources heard from believed to be reliable.

This information is also being furnished to the to the President.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
100-106670 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/24/88 BY 3042 PWT/GAT

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

(1) - 100-442529 (CIRN)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 22 1964

~~SECRET~~ (U) (U) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

TPR:klb
(17)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

170 DEC 22 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12-21-64, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," prepared by TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Secret"~~ as it contains information from [redacted] which information is of a highly sensitive nature. b6 b7C b7D

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-436224)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48095)

SUBJECT: [redacted] b6 b7C
SM - C

Attached for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM regarding visit by subject to Jackson, Mississippi, over [redacted] Attached LHM is furnished Jackson for its information. b6 b7C

Sources used in attached LHM are:

NK T-1 [redacted] (Protect by request) b6 b7C b7D

NK T-2 [redacted] PSI

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-) (NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT)
(1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
5 - Newark
(1 - 157-1608) (NCUP)
(1 - 157-1720) (MFDP)
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]) b7D

OAC:jah
(10)

C. C. ENCLOSURE

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 16 1964

4 DEC 17 1964

06 DEC 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436224

NK T-3 [redacted] b7D

NK T-4 [redacted]

Newark has no characterizations of NCUP or MFDP.

For the information of Jackson, subject has not been identified as a CP member, but information in Newark's file shows subject in close association [redacted] with [redacted] described by a Philadelphia source as a [redacted] Atlanta letter to the Bureau dated 11/20/64 entitled, [redacted] indicated [redacted] was in association with CARL [redacted] BRADEN in 1962, CP members at Louisville, Kentucky. b6 b7C

Attached LHM classified ~~confidential~~ because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by above sources could result in identification of these sources and compromise their future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

November 9, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SECURITY MATTER -C

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 7, 1964, that [redacted] had left Newark for Jackson, Mississippi, to observe the activities of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and [redacted]

NK T-2, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on December 7, 1964, that [redacted] left Newark, New Jersey, [redacted] for Jackson, Mississippi, to observe the activities of the MFDP, and [redacted] was scheduled to return to Newark on [redacted]

NK T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] born [redacted] can be characterized as [redacted] who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. This source believed [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States.

NK T-4 advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] NK T-4 stated [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -

100-442529

b6
b7C

[redacted]

NK T-4 described [redacted] as a responsible, aggressive [redacted] whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. NK T-4 said [redacted] work was crusading and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to [redacted] NK T-4 said [redacted] supported the Student Government Council's endorsement of "sit in" demonstrations in the South and he has worked on integration matters. NK T-4 said [redacted] activities were based on sincere personal conviction, and the source said he has never known [redacted] to be a member of, or sponsor of, any [redacted] known to the source as containing communists or communist sympathizers. NK T-4 has furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-1 advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll
Director
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Carroll:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

SSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP ca
2/5/92 323314
B

REC-16 100-442529-542

21 DEC 22 1964

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

DEC 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-296 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/11/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll

NOTE:

See memo Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64, re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/16/64

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-19352) -P-

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-10

b6
b7C

Re New York letter to Bureau 12/11/64.

A review on 12/15/64 by IC [redacted] of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL, Serial Number 12 152 996, indicated he was inducted into the U. S. Army on 10/13/42 at New York, New York, and served on active duty until 11/9/45 at which time he was honorably discharged as a Master Sergeant at Fort Dix, New Jersey, by reason of demobilization.

He had foreign service in the European Theater and was awarded the American Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Service Medal and the Good Conduct Medal. His character and efficiency ratings ranged from satisfactory to excellent and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

There is no record of any mental or nervous disorders shown in the U. S. Army service records for WACHTEL.

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the U. S. Army service records for WACHTEL:

Date and place of birth:	3/26/17, Brooklyn, New York
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	155 lbs.
Race:	White
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue

100-442529-343

REC-10

22 DEC 16 1964

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-437828-HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289-HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
(1 - 100-153735) (42)
1 - St. Louis
EMR/rcc
(7)

67 DEC 28 1964

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-437828-

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Blood Type:	"A"
Education:	7 years college
Military Occupation:	Radio Traffic Analyst
Civilian Occupation:	Lawyer
Addresses:	10 Ave. P., Brooklyn, New York, October, 1942; 8223 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, November, 1945.
Relatives:	Wife, [redacted] b6 b7C Father, SAM WACHTEL, and mother, MINNIE WACHTEL, both of 1678 Dahill Road, Brooklyn, New York, August, 1943.
Photograph:	None available

100-442529-544

CHANGED TO

157-6-54-279

DEC 31 1964

BC — Lmk

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 545 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 12-16-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crime

Removed By 65 DEC 29 1964

File Number 100-442529-546

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670) 12/21/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

b6
b7C

ReBulet dated 12/14/64, in which the NYO was instructed to make efforts to identify [redacted] and [redacted]

With regard to identity of [redacted] the Bureau's attention is directed to New York letter to Director, dated 9/4/64, and captioned "CIRM", in which [redacted] In addition, referenced letter noted that files of the NYO contain no subversive information on [redacted]

The NYO is reviewing appropriate files in an effort to identify [redacted] and to uncover possible paramours of KING [redacted]

3 - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (RM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:gmd
(5)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
174 DEC 23 1964

64 DEC 30

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/11/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 547 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 548 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Major General Edgar C. Doleman
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

Delivered 12-21-64 P.M. Courier

FBI - READING ROOM DEC 21 12 02 PM '64

b6
b7C

Dear General Doleman:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret.~~ (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CR
ON 2/5/92 593314

Sincerely yours,

REC-21 100-442529-549

DEC 23 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 7 DEC 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 21 12 02 PM '64 F.B.I.

DECLASSIFIED-DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC); 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796		HSC	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 9/11/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Major General Edgar C. Doleman

NOTE:

See memo Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64 captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" (U) since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Rear Admiral Rufus L. Taylor
Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral Taylor:

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, the memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CR
ON 2/5/92 32204

100-442529

REC- 11

DEC 23 1964

Enclosure
100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

~~TOP SECRET~~

6 DEC 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

CAVEAT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 2/4/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

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✓ TO DEPT.

Rear Admiral Rufus L. Taylor

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 12/21/64, re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified "~~Top Secret~~" (U) since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

b6
b7C

BP CIRM

Colonel [redacted]
Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Building Tempo E
Fourth and Adams Drive, Southwest
Washington, D.C.

To Col. [redacted]
12/22/64 DJ

Dear Colonel [redacted]

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, the memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CW
ON 2/5/92 323314

REC-11 100-442529-551

DEC 17 1964

DEC 23 1964

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

DEC 31 12 19 PM '64

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 19 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-796		HSC	
ACC.	DATE	ACC.	DATE
DEL. ✓	DATE 9/11/75	DEL.	DATE

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Colonel [redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE:

See memo Sullivan to Belmont Dated 12/21/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

CIRM

Dr. Leland J. Haworth
Director
National Science Foundation
1951 Constitution Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Haworth:

By letter dated December 18, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified ~~Top Secret.~~ (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CM
ON 2/5/92 333314

Sincerely yours,

REC- 11 100-442529-552

DEC 23 1964

Enclosure

100-442529

TPR:jed
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 DEC 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 21 12 03 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

DEC 21 15 50 PM '64
FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 20 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELEC COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

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SSC 62-116395-7967837 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/11/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

Dr. Leland J. Haworth

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 12/21/64, re "Communismand the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

FBI

Date: 12/15/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

[redacted] made available a letter dated [redacted] was postmarked [redacted] with no return address. Copies were made and are enclosed for the Bureau and New York. The original was returned to the Informants.

b7D

If disseminated, this information should be classified ~~confidential~~, since data reported from Informants could reasonably result in the identity of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])

b7D

THZ/ar
(7)

O-17 to Butte
Copy to
Date 12/22/64
By SFM:GG
Remarks Resubmit via LHM suitable for dissemination.

REC- 11 100-442529-553

4 DEC 17 1964

U.S. WICK

INTL SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 29 1964

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-553

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

F B I

Date: 12/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1175)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-20-86 BY SP 7ABC
4T

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The sources who characterized BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*.

The source who characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was [redacted] b7D

4-Bureau (157-1676) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-) (SNCC)
2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (157-) (SNCC) (RM)
(1-157-) (COFO)
1-[redacted] b6 b7C
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York (157-1175) (42)

JMK:rmv
(13)

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

67 DEC 24 1964

NOT RECORDED
180 DEC 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1527

b6
b7C

The files of the NYO were reviewed as to the identities of [redacted] STOKELY (CARMICHAEL), [redacted] and [redacted] however, the file review failed to furnish sufficient identifiable information to document these names.

LEAD

JACKSON DIVISION

Will attempt to identify the above from information in your files.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of the need to protect this highly placed source, this classification is used.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-28-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 157-1676

New York, New York
December 8, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 MSC/CPT
ON 2-10-86

Re: Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

b6
b7C

On December 3, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) was in contact with [redacted] on that date [redacted] apprised Rustin of changes in the Mississippi branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He said there was a new leadership composed of three: Stokeley (Carmichael), [redacted] (Last Name Unknown) and [redacted] (Last Name Unknown). Furthermore, [redacted] will be [redacted] according to [redacted]

[redacted] said that he had been talking to colleges (apparently recruiting for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and was at Harvard on December 2, 1964, and was to speak at Yale [redacted]

Rustin said he had recently talked with [redacted] of SNCC) at which time he received a hint of impending changes, but had had no knowledge that they were already effective.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

Re: Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

b6
b7C

Orenstein remarked that he heard [redacted] speak at [redacted] on the night of December 3, 1964, and he drew the conclusion [redacted] was certain of inevitable defeat.

With regard to his appearances at various college [redacted] said he had seven more to visit, and asked Rustin what line he should take. He said at one time it was hard to get "kids" to go to Mississippi and, when "we" did get them, "we sent them with proper education - now everyone wants to go to Mississippi and if they go without the proper education, they will only be helping the [redacted] crowd."

Rustin agreed with [redacted] commenting that he was in a very difficult position and suggested that he just go along doing the best he could until January, 1964, at which time a "few of us" can get together and decide something.

Rustin said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Board, would discuss the Mississippi situation on January 4, 1965. He said the official position "higher up" in the NAACP was to pull out (out of COFO) but, that [redacted] would fight it.

According to Rustin, on the last two days of January, 1965, all of the responsible Negro leadership will be called together by A. Philip Randolph (President of the Negro American Labor Council, NALC). When the agenda for this meeting was being prepared, the NAACP wanted to list on the agenda a full discussion of COFO.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

Rustin said with regard to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Martin Luther King has been persuaded by him (Rustin) to remain in COFO. Furthermore, King had agreed to place more responsible people and money into COFO.

[redacted] In concluding their contact, Rustin advised to try and "muddle" through the situation for now, and educate where he could, but cautioned him not to reveal the entire set up just now. b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

Re: Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FBI

Date: 12/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1720) (C)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

Re Newark letterhead memorandum, dated 12/1/64.

Attached for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding a gathering in Washington, D.C., on 11/28/64, to unseat the Mississippi delegates.

Sources referred to in the attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NK T-1 [redacted]
(Protect identity - by request)

NK T-2 [redacted]
(Protect identity - by request)

b6
b7C
b7D

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
7 - Newark
(1 - [redacted]
(1 -
(1 -
(1 - 157-1608) (NCUP)
(1 - 100-47873) (SDS) (Info)
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
OAC:ilm
(11)

b6
b7C

CARBON COPY

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
182 DEC 17 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 DEC 9 1964

62-109355-15

NK 157-1720

NK T-3 [redacted] b7D

NK T-4 [redacted]

At this time, Newark does not have a characterization of [redacted] b6 b7C

Attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by NK T-3 and NK T-4 could result in identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromising their future effectiveness.

Identification of NK T-1 [redacted] b7D

NK T-2 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
December 5, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1964, that [redacted] and [redacted] who are [redacted] Community Union Project (NCUP), Newark, New Jersey, left Newark, New Jersey, on [redacted] to Washington, D. C., to attend a gathering of civil rights groups from all over the United States for a one day meeting on November 28, 1964, to help the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) keep the Senators from Mississippi from being seated in Congress. The source said that [redacted] and [redacted] left Newark, New Jersey, on [redacted] driving a [redacted] to attend this gathering.

b6
b7C

The source said the gathering in Washington, D.C., took place in a union hall near the Art Theatre, and across from a library. The source, to the best of his memory, thought the union hall was in the vicinity of Ninth Street and Mount Vernon Avenue, near the end of, or just off, New York Avenue.

The source estimated that about seventy-five people were present, and they were endeavoring to help the MFDP get all United States Congressmen to stand up and challenge the Mississippi delegates to Congress.

NK T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 27, 1964, that [redacted] previously [redacted] felt he was competent to [redacted]

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

identified himself with [redacted] b6 b7C
position regarding [redacted] and stated that he is
from the backgroum and tradition of [redacted]
[redacted] stated he was respectful of the thinking of
Lenin during his generation and of Mao Tse Tung in
the present generation.

The July 7, 1964, edition of the "Newark Evening News", published at Newark, New Jersey, on page 29 stated that a team of thirteen young men and women from various college campuses was living and working in the Clinton Hill Section of Newark in an effort to develop a grass-roots drive against unemployment. The article named Carl Wittman of Paramus, New Jersey, a graduate of Swarthmore College, a leader of the group. According to the article, other problems besides unemployment were being attacked by this project in order to win the confidence of local residents and to interest them in community affairs.

NK T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] born [redacted] at [redacted] can be characterized as a [redacted] who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. This source believed [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States.

NK T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] NK T-4 stated [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]

NK T-4 described [redacted] as a responsible, aggressive [redacted] whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. NK T-4 said [redacted] work was crusading and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

b6
b7C

[redacted] NK T-4 said [redacted] supported the Student Government Council's endorsement of "sit in " demonstrations in the South and he has worked on [redacted] NK T-4 said [redacted] activities were based on sincere personal conviction, and the source said he has never known [redacted] to be a member of, or sponsor of, any [redacted] organization [redacted] known to the source as containing communists or communist sympathizers.

NK T-1 advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FBI

Date: 12/1/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

Via Registered Mail (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1720) p

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

b6
b7C

Re Newark teletype 11/27/64.

Attached for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding a group leaving Newark, N. J., for Washington, D. C., 11/28/64, to support captioned organization in effort to "keep Mississippi Senators from being seated Jan. 3".

Newark does not have characterizations of MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, Newark Community Union Project, Students for a Democratic Society, or [redacted]

Sources referred to in attached letterhead memorandum are:

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) RM
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2- [redacted]
b6
b7C
8 - Newark
(1-[redacted]
(1-
(1-
(1-157-1608) (NCUP)
(1-100-47873) (SDS)
(1-100-48052) (CIRM)
OAC:rac
(14)

CARBON COPY

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
150 DEC 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109555-21

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 DEC 22 1964

NK 157-1720

NK T-1: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(Protect - by request)

NK T-2: [redacted]

(Protect - by request)

NK T-3: [redacted]

NK T-4: [redacted] b7D

Attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because the unauthorized disclosure of data reported by NK T-3 and NK T-4 could result in identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. Identification of NK T-1 [redacted] NK T-2 [redacted]

Detroit is requested to furnish Newark with all pertinent information in their file on [redacted] plus information suitable for characterizing [redacted] in the future, plus results of [redacted] b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
December 1, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

b6
b7C

NK T-1 advised on November 27, 1964, that [redacted] and [redacted] will be among [redacted] members of the Newark Community Union Project (NCUP), who will leave Newark, New Jersey, [redacted] to travel to Washington, D. C., to join groups from all over the country representing the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) for a united effort "to keep Mississippi Senators from being seated January 3." NK T-1 did not know the details of the gathering in Washington, where it would take place, what its program would be, or how long it would last. Part of the NCUP group plans to travel in [redacted] and the rest will go by other means, according to NK T-1.

NK T-2 advised on February 27, 1964, that [redacted] previously, [redacted] felt he was competent to lead [redacted] identified himself with [redacted] and stated that he is from the background and tradition of [redacted] stated he was respectful of the thinking of Lenin during his generation and of Mao Tse Tung in the present generation.

The July 7, 1964, edition of the "Newark Evening News", published at Newark, New Jersey, on page 29 stated that a team of thirteen young men and women from various college campuses was living and working in the Clinton Hill section of Newark in an effort to develop a grass-roots drive against unemployment. The article named Carl Wittman of Paramus, New Jersey, a graduate of Swarthmore College, a leader of the group. According to the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)(U)
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

article, other problems besides unemployment were being attacked by this project in order to win the confidence of local residents and to interest them in community affairs. b6 b7C

NK T-3 advised on December 23, 1963, that [redacted] born [redacted] at [redacted] can be characterized as a [redacted] who possesses a passion for unpopular causes. This source believed [redacted] was completely loyal to the United States.

NK T-4 advised on August 6, 1960, that [redacted] NK T-4 stated [redacted] was a member of the [redacted]

NK T-4 described [redacted] as a responsible, aggressive [redacted] whom he regards as completely loyal to the United States. NK T-4 said [redacted] work was crusading and [redacted] possessed inexhaustive energy which takes him to [redacted] NK T-4 said [redacted] supported the Student Government Council's endorsement of "sit in" demonstrations in the South and he has worked on [redacted] NK T-4 said [redacted] activities were based on sincere personal conviction, and the source said he has never known [redacted] to be a member of, or sponsor of, [redacted] organization [redacted] known to the source as containing communists or communist sympathizers.

NK T-1 advised on September 3, 1964, that [redacted] had become [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
December 1, 1964

Title MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 12/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)
(100-53902)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO IRM

b6
b7C
b7D

Re San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 12/15/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of LHM and three (3) copies for Jackson.

Source utilized in LHM is [redacted] who was contacted by SA [redacted] 12/16/64.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM-RM)
3 - Jackson (157-100)(Enc. 3)(AM-RM)
7 - San Francisco (2 - 157-380)
(1 - 100-53902)(CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 157-272)(RM, San Jose)
(1 - [redacted] b7D

b6
b7C

MES/jrl (#9)
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 29 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~NOT RECORDED~~
174 DEC 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1608

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
December 17, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum dated December 15, 1964, captioned as above.

b6
b7C

A source advised on December 16, 1964, that at a regular meeting of the Communist Party (CP) [redacted] announced [redacted] was attempting to raise $50,000.00 to provide transportation for one thousand Negroes from Mississippi to Washington, D. C. to demonstrate at the opening session of Congress on January 4, 1965. The demonstration will be in protest of the actions of the elected representatives from Mississippi.

The source further advised that [redacted] had raised $2,000.00 in the [redacted] area. According to the source, many organizations had responded with pledges, and appeals are going to be made by [redacted] to churches in the San Francisco Bay area.

[redacted] known to the source to be [redacted] members of the CP in [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~[illegible]~~ 100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

On December 16, 1964, [redacted], San Jose, California, Police Department, and [redacted], Santa Clara County, California, Sheriff's Office, advised they could locate no record identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted], Credit Bureau of Santa Clara Valley, advised on December 16, 1964, that both [redacted] have favorable credit ratings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
December 17, 1964

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

12/16/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

b6
b7C

On 12/15/64, NY 4092-S* advised that [redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact on that date, during which time they discussed personal matters and MARTIN LUTHER KING. In regard to KING, LEVISON said he knew that [redacted] were upset over the manner that some of the people around KING had behaved (apparently alluding to some embarrassment). According to the source, LEVISON and [redacted] made an appointment to meet at LEVISON's office at 1:30 PM, 12/16/64, for the purpose of considering the reasons why these people had acted the way they did.

On 12/16/64, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a fisur at 1841 Broadway, New York City, the address of LEVISON's office; however, [redacted] was not observed to arrive at that address, but LEVISON departed the building at 2:08 PM and entered Howard Johnson's Restaurant at 61st Street and Broadway, where he was observed eating alone.

4 - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Info) (RM)
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:gmd
(10)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
150 DEC 22 1964

69 DEC 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

DATE: December 10, 1964

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Party, USA." Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York and one to WFO. Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] b7D could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

[redacted] b7D b7E

8 - Bureau (Enclosures 12)(REGISTERED MAIL) 100-442529-
~~100-422089 CINAL~~
100-3-86 ~~PAMPHLETS~~ AND PUBLICATIONS
100-442529 CIRM
97-401 PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC.
100-3-81 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NOT RECORDED
162 DEC 18 1964

2 - New York (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
100-80641

1 - WFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - [redacted] b7D
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

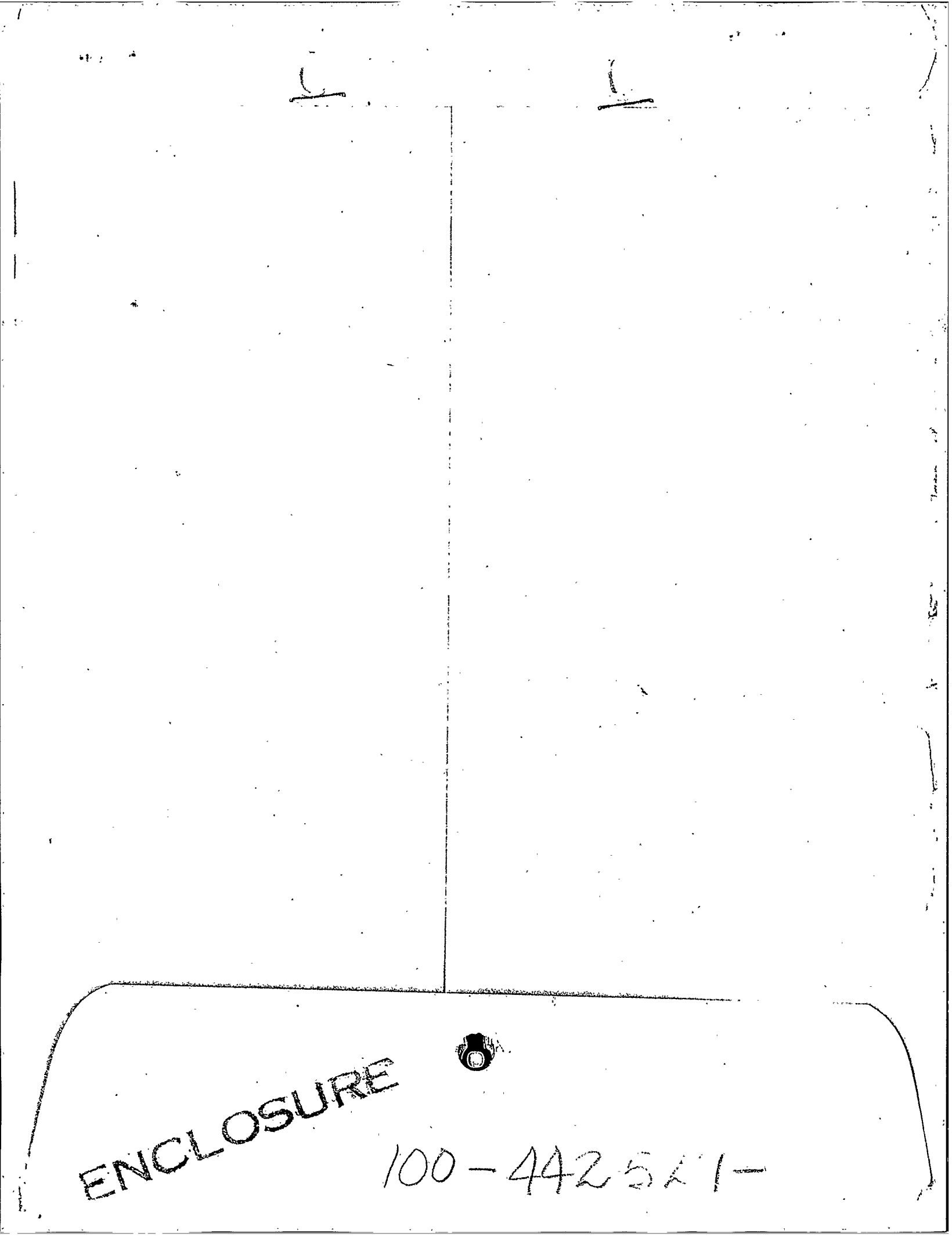
RCN:dfm
(14)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

8 DEC 23 1964

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

100-3-69-1027


ENCLOSURE
100-442541-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 10, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

On December 7, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the following letters emanating from Communist Party (CP) Headquarters in New York, New York, represent current Party policy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~GROUP 1~~ (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On Better Organization and Promotion

of Marxist and Communist Books and Pamphlets

TO ALL DISTRICTS

December 2, 1964

Dear Comrades:

During the summer a Literature Conference was held in which representatives of almost all Districts participated. We wish to give the main aspects and conclusions of the conference.

New Stage in the Sale of Marxist Works

First of all it was noted that Marxist works are selling on a scale never known before in our country. International Publishers, the foremost publisher of Marxist-Leninist books, is selling annually the largest number of its volumes in its 40-year history, not only through progressive bookshops, but also in general commercial stores and in shops on college campuses.

In addition, works by Marx, Engels and Lenin are put out by many bourgeois publishers in many titles and in relatively large quantities. In most cases the latter editions are issued with introductions by professional anti-communists or in forms that distort, revise or reject outright the teachings of the classical writers as inapplicable to modern times.

The big upturn in the sale of Marxist literature is an expression of the declining influence of bourgeois ideology on a world scale and the rising prestige of the revolutionary world outlook of Marxism-Leninism. It is also due to the production of attractive low-priced paper-back editions and to new and effective methods of reaching wider audiences.

However, it was pointed out that while the market for Marxist literature has expanded, the sales through progressive channels, while increasing, lags far behind the general market.

In the production and sale of general Communist literature -- pamphlets, leaflets and magazines, there has also been an improvement recently, especially during the election campaign when about 700,000 pamphlets and leaflets were issued. But this is only the barest beginnings of improvement.

The fact is that we are still on an extremely low level both with regard to the sale of Marxist classical literature and particularly with the sale and distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and magazines. This is the case, notwithstanding the new opportunities which have opened up to reach wider masses, as indicated by the appearance of Communist speakers at colleges, on radio and television and at forums and meetings. But as was pointed out the sale of literature at colleges, forums, meetings and demonstrations, during canvassing with The Worker hardly takes place with some notable exceptions. There is a burning need of many new movements for books and pamphlets particularly on the history and struggles of the Negro people of which our movement has produced the best works but little effort is made in Districts and localities to sell of distribute, to mail or personally reach the active people in these organizations with literature.

Moreover about 50 percent of the clubs do not have literature at their meetings, or get them haphazardly and irregularly and there is little concern for the knowledge and thinking of the individual members on the issues of the day. Many have gotten rid of their libraries in the time of McCarthyism and have not rebuilt them -- despite the fact that events call for an ever deeper knowledge of Marxism.

Progressive Bookshops

Ways and means of improving the sale and distribution of literature were reported on and suggested. These included, first of all on the role of progressive bookshops:

It was pointed out that the progressive bookshops have a key role in the promotion of basic Marxist and Left literature. The number of such shops have increased. Some have strengthened themselves through the formation of Bookshop Committees and by reducing overhead through the help of volunteers and in other ways.

Several of them, it was reported, have on a number of occasions gone out to colleges and sold a substantial amount of literature. Some have introduced discussion evenings and forums on books and poetry, thereby widening the circle of readers and contacts especially among youth.

Others have organized book fairs at homes and have developed a systematic mail order business. One bookshop, during Negro History Week reached Negro churches with literature. Another established contacts with Catholic groups with appropriate pamphlets. Also a bookstall was placed in a union headquarters and a book table with Negro literature at a Negro leadership council. Suggestions included the need for better contacts with the folk music field, with going out to small towns with books, etc.

In general it was stressed that aid must be given to strengthen the Progressive bookshops and to help with volunteers so that they become outgoing shops reaching people's centers, Negro, peace, labor, youth, churches, as well as colleges, forums, mass meetings, demonstrations. They should also better popularize the shops by letters, circulars and in other ways, particularly among youth and workers.

Strengthen Party Literature Work: Secondly it was pointed out that key to the improvement of literature is to struggle within the Party to raise the consciousness of the importance of spreading literature as a major means of strengthening the Party and to helping the growth and understanding of the mass movements. It is essential to combat the hangovers of McCarthyism in the minds of members and especially to build up an apparatus on all levels and especially in the clubs.

Extremely important is the building up of a literature fund in districts, counties, areas and clubs, in order to be able to buy literature quickly and to pay for it. Toward this end the following proposals were made:

1. That all levels of leadership discuss literature work, take stock of what has been done, including possible new experiences in election campaign - in getting literature to clubs, distributing it, etc. Also to take measures to improve the type of literature. Make it more exciting and to work out means for greatly increasing the sale of all types of literature and magazines by aiding the bookshops and through the club itself.

2. That all Districts have a Literature Director and possibly a Literature Committee, closely linked with the Org-Ed Committees.

3. That all clubs have literature agents whose task is to get literature-pamphlets, books, magazines- to the club and involve the club in literature sales to members, friends and to forums, meetings, demonstrations, through canvassing with The Worker, etc.

4. To raise a fund in the club for literature through discounts, raffles and by special evenings in behalf of the fund.

5. To encourage members and friends to rebuild individual Marxist libraries.

Org-Ed Commission
Literature & Publications Committee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

December 3, 1964

TO ALL DISTRICTS

Dear Comrades:

While the proposals of General Maxwell Taylor to extend the war into North Vietnam at the reckless risk of a world nuclear war did not get open Administration support or repudiation, he was returned to his post. Taylor and his immediate supporters should have been removed in accord with the demand made by Senator Wayne Morse. The danger of all-out war continues and must be defeated.

The popular movement to end the war in South Vietnam was intensified during the past two weeks and got some results. The mass actions in Washington, D.C., New York and other areas, and the many declarations and statements to the President are now being followed up by more actions in the cities and on the campus. These are becoming so effective that the HUAC and the ultra-Right sections of the press are trying to smear and suppress the peace demands of the people.

This means that much more attention must be given to sustained and growing activity.

We urge special attention immediately to the full use of the "Peace on Earth" expression of the people during this month. Undoubtedly, the various peace organizations will be calling on the religious leaders to devote one Sunday this month to a sermon on ending the war in South Vietnam and to halting the military intervention of the Congo as a practical application of the universal peace theme. The action of Rev. Martin Luther King and others in presenting the peace demand to the President and the speeches of Pope Paul with the emphasis on peace are important declarations which represent the desires of millions of Americans. Such declarations are a challenge to labor and other sections of the population to speak out for peace.

It is reported that trade unions in other parts of the world are dedicating the weekend of December 20 to the slogan of "End the War in South Vietnam." It is also reported that many church and religious organizations are using this same weekend for this peace theme. We want to know what is being planned, as well as what has been done, by labor, youth, and women as well as church and professional peace organizations in your area to make the greatest use of these days when the world is calling for "Peace on Earth."

During these days when Congressmen and Senators are at home - what delegations are visiting them with peace petitions and resolutions?

And during these days, when the youth are still on the campus, what plans are being made to send delegations to Washington for peace activity during the Christmas holidays? During recent years, the student peace organizations have utilized those days for such a purpose.

This deserves immediate attention. Every phase of this campaign must be followed up.

Fraternally yours,

National Organization Dept.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO ALL DISTRICTS

November 30, 1964

Dear Comrades:

The December 6th issue of THE WORKER and the December issue of POLITICAL AFFAIRS will both carry the recently adopted Resolution by the Party on the Lessons of the 1964 Elections. It is a comprehensive document, not only drawing the lessons of the historic 1964 elections, but giving the perspectives ahead and the immediate tasks in carrying forward the struggle to realize the election mandate.

We are presenting this major document as a draft in the sense that we wish to get the thinking of all our Party membership, learn the thinking of the workers in the shops, the active forces in the Negro people's movement, in the trade unions, in the youth movement, of the active in the peace organizations, etc.

We propose first that the Resolution be discussed in all clubs as well as leading bodies. That the clubs have as many discussions as necessary to do two things: Establish full clarity on the document and, secondly, the working out of a program of work for the club to implement the tasks that flow from it.

We propose that similar discussions be organized with our comrades active in each of the major fields of work--trade unions, civil rights, peace, youth, etc., with similar aims in mind establish clarity and plans for implementing the tasks in those specific fields.

We suggest further that through THE WORKER, POLITICAL AFFAIRS, or the reprinting of the Resolution which PA will make available that you reach as many active non-party forces as you can through personal contacts, mailings, etc. and solicit their thinking and suggestions. We would urge where possible that the Resolution be discussed at Forums, Symposiums where others of the Left and those active in the various movements take part jointly with us.

Both THE WORKER and POLITICAL AFFAIRS, we are informed, will welcome articles, letters or other forms of participation by their readers in discussing the Resolution. We urge that by your own participation and by organizing such participation by others, both Party and non-Party, you help make this a fruitful discussion that will result in greater clarity in our own ranks and in the Left as a whole.

We would suggest even before we begin the next campaign in press building that this discussion also make possible the extension of the readers of THE WORKER and POLITICAL AFFAIRS to new people.

Fraternally yours,

National Organization Department

On Sat., Nov. 28, more than 500 people picketted the White House to "End the War in South Vietnam," "to Negotiate," for "Rice not Bombs." This was sponsored by national organizations: ADA, SANE, W.S.P. and W.I.P.F., and the Washington Peace Center and others.

The DuBois clubs and other youth organizations brought 100 people to Washington and joined in the demonstration.

The Press was silent. But the need for action to end this dirty war and to stop any expansion into a nuclear war is urgent. Keep us informed on all developments in your area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on [redacted] b6 b7C attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 10, 1964

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Reference Letterhead memorandum at Washington, D. C. dated December 10, 1964

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388367) DATE: 12/18/64

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-10423) - RUC -

SUBJECT: [redacted] b6 b7C
SM - C
(OO: Louisville)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1GSK/CAL
ON 3-22-85

CIRM

Re Cincinnati airtels 11/6/64, and 11/12/64, and Cincinnati radiogram 11/10/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM reflecting information relating to an appearance of subject at the Unitarian Universalist Church, Columbus, Ohio, on 11/11/64. Three copies of the LHM are being enclosed for Louisville and three copies for information of New Orleans. Two copies are being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service, Columbus, Ohio.

The first confidential source mentioned is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
[redacted] furnished the information to SA [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM) b6 b7C
(2 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Louisville (Enc. 3) (RM)
(2 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
3 - New Orleans (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-759) (SCEF)
5 - Cincinnati
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-14539) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 -
(1 -

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
162 DEC 28 1964

0-7 to CI, cc LS, Mead, copy attached
0-14n to Army (copy attached)
0-14n to Navy, ~~0-14n to AF~~ 50-6 to ISS (same info as 0-14n)
LDB/mh 5/11/75

HTF:jas
(14)

ENCLOSURE

0-14n to Airforce

68 JAN 7 1965

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-388367-57

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Oklahoma City	TO LEGAT:
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Omaha	☐ Beirut
☐ Alexandria	☐ Jackson	☐ Philadelphia	☐ Bern
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bonn
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Brasilia
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Portland	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Richmond	☐ Caracas
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Sacramento	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ St. Louis	☐ London
☐ Butte	XX Louisville	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Madrid
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ San Antonio	☐ Manila
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Diego	☐ Mexico City
XX Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Francisco	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Juan	☐ Paris
☐ Columbia	☐ Mobile	☐ Savannah	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Newark	☐ Seattle	☐ Singapore
☐ Denver	☐ New Haven	☐ Springfield	☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Detroit	X New Orleans	☐ Tampa	☐ Tokyo
☐ El Paso	☐ New York City	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Honolulu	☐ Norfolk	☐ Quantico	

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Date 5/1/75

URE [redacted]
SM-CPUSA

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Re. CI letter and LHM, 12/18/64.

Declassify LHM.

Enc.
Bufile 100-388367
Urfile

File copy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

May 1, 1975

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

ATTENTION: Director of Counterintelligence

☐ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.

☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.

☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.

☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.

☐ 6. Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

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Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Re: [redacted]

Please declassify memorandum captioned [redacted] and dated 12/18/64 at our Cincinnati office. The memorandum was classified ~~Confidential~~ and sent to your office on 12/24/64.

File copy

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The second confidential source is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted]

The third confidential source is [redacted] an established reliable source [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on 11/2, 6, and 10/64.

The fourth confidential source is [redacted] source, who furnished the information to SA [redacted]

The fifth confidential source is an anonymous source.

The sixth confidential source is [redacted]

The seventh confidential source is [redacted]

The eighth confidential source is [redacted]

The ninth confidential source is [redacted] and the original information is located in [redacted]

The information obtained from [redacted] on 11/20/64, and on 8/31/64, was obtained by SA [redacted] The information received on 8/31/64, is [redacted] as is the report of the [redacted] by SA [redacted]

LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from sources which could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. Examples are [redacted] and [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 18, 1964

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RE: [redacted]

On November 2, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a brief announcement had appeared in a newsletter published by the Columbus Civil Rights Council, Columbus, Ohio, stating that Mrs. Anne Braden would appear at the Wesley Foundation, 118 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, on November 11, 1964, sponsored by the Students for Liberal Action (SLA). No time was noted in the announcement.

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[redacted]

The confidential source advised [redacted] that telephone numbers [redacted] could be contacted for information regarding [redacted]

The July 7, 1960, edition of "The Ohio State Lantern," a student newspaper of Ohio State University (OSU), had an article captioned, "SLA Program Awaits Action of Trustees on Housing Issue," which mentioned

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100-49289-

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

that SLA planned to continue efforts to end campus discrimination. The article said that, "In the area of international affairs, SLA advocates unilateral support of disarmament and discontinuation of nuclear testing, UN survey of world overpopulation problems, and the elimination of U.S. occupation in pertinent areas." It continued by saying that, "Nationally, the organization proposes further protection of civil rights, including a Federal anti-lynch bill, provisions for investigation of anti-boycott laws, immediate enforcement of school desegregation, enforced protection of Federal voting rights, Federal investigation of anti-minority organizations and the abolition of capital punishment." Also, the "SLA supports student educational and cultural exchange programs, and calls for their expansion." It also announced its support of Federal aid to education, and opposes a disclaimer affidavit as a condition of Federal assistance. The organization opposes Federal aid to segregated schools.

On November 23, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the subscriber to telephone number [redacted] was [redacted] and the subscriber to telephone number [redacted] was [redacted]

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A letter signed by Ann Mayer, President of SLA, appearing on page four of "The Ohio State Lantern," dated November 4, 1964, indicates earlier in the month SLA invited Edwin Shaw, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) vice-presidential candidate, to speak on the OSU campus. The article shows that because of a 1960 Board of Trustees rule, Shaw was not allowed to speak.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 2, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that on October 28, 1964, the SLA, OSU, Columbus, Ohio, a recognized campus organization, submitted a petition for authorization for [redacted] to speak [redacted] OSU, [redacted] under the auspices of SLA. The source said the petition was submitted by [redacted] carried the approval of [redacted]

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The third confidential source said authorization for the appearance of [redacted] on the OSU campus had not been extended as yet, and the OSU administrative officials were reluctant to authorize [redacted] appearance.

An article appeared on page one of "The Ohio State Lantern," on October 28, 1964, indicating that, "Dr. David G. McConnell, absentee adviser to the SLA, will not resign his position." The article identified McConnell as a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin who had written a letter to the OSU President requesting permission for Edward Shaw, SWP vice-presidential candidate, to speak on campus.

On November 6, 1964, the third confidential source advised that as a result of a consultation with OSU administrative officials, SLA had agreed to withdraw its request for authorization for [redacted] to speak on the campus of OSU on [redacted]

"The Columbus Sunday Dispatch", a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, on November 8, 1964, carried an article on page 19A entitled, "Communist-Tagged Speaker Slated to Speak in OSU Area Wednesday."

That article, at the outset, stated, "Anne Braden, accused in the U. S. Congress of being a Communist, will speak in the Ohio State University area Wednesday, a local civil rights group reported." The article then stated a notice of the speech

was carried in the October 26, 1964, "Freedom Torch", identified as the publication of the Columbus Civil Rights Council, 355 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The article declared, "Mrs. Braden and her husband, Carl, were described as Communists in a Senate speech by U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C." The article then noted the OSU area speech apparently would be to criticize the United States House Un-American Activities Committee.

The article quoted the "Freedom Torch" notice as stating, "Keep your eyes open for talk by Ann Braden, dedicated worker for human rights and author of 'HUAC, Bulwark of Segregation', near OSU campus on Nov. 11. Sponsored by SLA in Wesley Foundation on E. 16th."

On November 10, 1964, the "Columbus Evening Dispatch", a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, carried an article on page 1B entitled, "HUAC Critic To Speak Here."

That short article stated that, "Ann Braden, critic of the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee, and author of 'HUAC, Bulwark of Segregation', will speak Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Unitarian Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, under sponsorship of SLA".

On November 10, 1964, the third confidential source advised that a hand printed placard had been placed on the door of Pomerene Hall Refectory, on the campus of OSU, on the morning of that date, announcing that Anne Braden would speak on "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation", on Wednesday, November 11, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., at the Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, sponsored by SLA. The source did not know the identity of the person or persons who had prepared the placard or placed it on the door of Pomerene Hall. The source said the placard was removed promptly by a member of the OSU staff.

On November 11, 1964, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Anne Braden spoke from 8:20 p.m., to 10:10 p.m., on November 11, 1964, at the Unitarian Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Her topic was "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation". Approximately

125 persons attended the speech, many of whom appeared to be students.

The source said Anne Braden was introduced by Anne Mayer, who signified she was President of the SLA, and who indicated that campus organization was sponsoring the appearance of Mrs. Braden. Anne Mayer also introduced Toby Emmer as the Secretary of SLA, and stated that anyone present who was interested in joining SLA should see Toby Emmer following the speech by Mrs. Braden.

The source said Mrs. Braden commented on the progress of the civil rights movement in the South, and she felt that part of the struggle in the South relating to integration has been won. Mrs. Braden indicated a milestone in the integration movement had been the integration of public accomodations, but conditions really have not changed with respect to job and housing discrimination. Mrs. Braden suggested that the whites and Negroes must unite their efforts to correct social evils now existing.

The source said Mrs. Braden commented that the label of "communist" has been applied by segregationists to anyone joining the civil rights movement, and this has immobilized people and slowed the movement itself. She contended the label of "communist" immediately is applied to anyone who tries to join the civil rights movement, and the movement has been labeled as a "communist plot".

According to the source, Mrs. Braden indicated the feeling exists in this country that Communists are not human beings.

The source continued by stating Mrs. Braden signified that "McCarthyism" debilitated democracy, and people were afraid to attend any meeting of any type because their attendance or what they said might be used against them. According to Mrs. Braden, in 1954 the whole country was demoralized by Senator McCarthy, so much so that decent people did not organize.

The source said Mrs. Braden then attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) and the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee because she contended they label persons

and groups as Communists unjustly. Mrs. Braden, according to the source, contended that the various investigating committees "scratch each others backs" in quoting each other as the basis for citing individuals and organizations as subversive. She contended that "one man", Senator James Eastland, can cause citations of persons and organizations by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

The source went on to say that Mrs. Braden said her organization, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), is under investigation by the Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee, established as a result of a Louisiana anti-subversive law.

A characterization of SCEF is contained in the attached appendix.

According to the source, Mrs. Braden contended the outlawing of the Communist Party endangered the suppressing of all ideas, and she stated that in the United States Communists are depicted as "witches" and Communism is a "scare word". Mrs. Braden said such a label was bad because people identify whatever they dislike with Communism.

Mrs. Braden, according to the source, signified she believed the Communist Party should not be outlawed in the United States because the ideas of the Communist Party were not illegal.

Mrs. Braden, during the speech, contended that the HUAC restricted ideas and was a step toward tyranny by governmental control over thoughts. She stated the files of the HUAC were repleat with citations of persons which were untrue, and, therefore, the HUAC must be discredited. She then contended that the existence of the HUAC was unconstitutional.

The source said Mrs. Braden stated the Bill of Rights in the United States must be re-established.

According to the source, a question and answer period followed the speech by Mrs. Braden, and Professor David Kettler, of the Political Science Department, OSU, acted as the moderator.

During that period, Mrs. Braden was asked by an unidentified member of the audience whether or not she was a member of the Communist Party; she refused to answer that question and stated she would not answer it as long as committees such as HUAC were in existence. However, the source said Mrs. Braden did not fix any conditions under which she would answer such a question.

The source said the following literature was readily available to all persons in attendance at the meeting:

(1) Pamphlet entitled, "The Albany Case", published by the National Committee for the Albany Defendants, Albany, Georgia;

(2) Leaflet entitled, "What Can I Do Now to Break Through the Color Wall?", issued by the SCEF;

(3) Envelope for contribution to SCEF;

(4) Leaflet entitled, "The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., Its Planned Activities and Financial Requirements, 1964";

(5) Reprint of an article from "The Southern Patriot", published by SCEF, dated June, 1964, entitled, "An Upsurge in Carolina";

(6) Pamphlet entitled, "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation", by Anne Braden.

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On November 20, 1964, Officer [redacted] Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the following individuals were among those in attendance at the speech by Mrs. Anne Braden at the Unitarian Universalist Church on November 11, 1964:

[redacted]

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in October, 1944, that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Political Association (CPA) in [redacted]

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A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1945, that [redacted] was a member of the CPA in [redacted] This same source advised in October, 1946, that [redacted] had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) since [redacted] He attended meetings of the CP and CPA from [redacted] and contributed [redacted] money to the CP and the CPA from [redacted]

A seventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in September, 1950, that [redacted] was a member of the [redacted] CP in [redacted]

An eighth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on various dates in 1950 and 1951 that [redacted] attended CP meetings in the [redacted] area during the period of [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On May 19, 1964, a ninth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a letter dated May 14, 1964, on the stationery of the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, 3049 Polley Road, Columbus 21, Ohio. That letter enclosed a pamphlet entitled, "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation", by Anne Braden, and stated, in part, the pamphlet was being distributed in the belief Anne Braden's work deserved

debate and discussion throughout the nation. The letter also requested a contribution for the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. The letter identified Donna Childers as Chairman of the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

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[redacted]

On September 12, 1960, [redacted] of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C., made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information reflecting on September 9, 1960, a brief for [redacted] was filed in the case, Communist Party of the United States, Petitioner, versus Subversive Activities Control Board, Respondent. In Appendix A to the brief, there were set forth names and addresses of those [redacted] One of those so listed was [redacted]

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory" for OSU identifies David Kettler as Assistant Professor, Political Science Department, and lists his residence address as 1342 Epsworth Avenue, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

[redacted]

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory", OSU, identifies Meno Lovenstein as a Professor, Economics Department, OSU, residing 703 East Dominion Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio.

[redacted]

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory", OSU, contains a listing for

Franklin R. Buchanan, identifying him as an Assistant Professor, University School, residing at 229 West Dunedin Road, Columbus, Ohio.

[redacted] b6 b7C

The October 9, 1964, edition of "The Ohio State Lantern", on page one, carried an article entitled, "Socialist Literature Sold by Group on OSU Campus". That article stated that, "Two avowed believers of Marxist philosophy and a member of the U. S. Socialist Party were on the Ohio State campus yesterday, selling Socialist literature and attending student meetings". The article identified one of the three as Mike Houser, "an Arts College student". The article stated the three claimed they were at the university "to gather support for the U. S. Socialist presidential campaign, spread the ideas of socialism and publicize a Socialist conference to be held in Detroit, Michigan, later this month".

The article stated they sat in on activities of the Soap Box Forum on the OSU campus and the meeting of SLA.

The article also stated that at the SLA meeting they continued to sell their literature and spoke briefly. After the meeting, Houser told the "Lantern" he had been a member of SLA, but had resigned voluntarily the previous night because SLA had dropped plans to sponsor an off-campus meeting featuring Edward Shaw, vice-presidential candidate of the SWP, and he said the meeting was cancelled on "extremely short notice".

The article also stated Houser resided at 308 West Eighth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, and Houser said the group spoke at SLA to get support for the Midwest Student Conference on Independent Political Action to be held at Wayne State University October 24 and

25, 1964. The article then added that among the speakers at the latter meeting "will be Mr. Shaw, Clifton De Berry, SWP candidate, and James Shabazz, a member of the Black Muslims".

b6
b7C

On August 31, 1964, Officer Columbus Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the records showed was a member of the and a member of the In addition, Officer said the was utilized on for a Congress of Racial Equality meeting and was in attendance at a Congress of Racial Equality press conference on October 24, 1963.

Officer also stated the records available to him indicated that was a member of the Student Peace Union at OSU. In addition, was a member of the SLA and was

During the course of another investigation, on August 27, 1964 advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Pamphlets entitled, "Communist Activities in the Cleveland, Ohio, Area, Part 1 and Part 2", relating to hearings conducted by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on June 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1962, printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities, stated public hearings relating to Communist activities within the Cleveland, Ohio, area were held by that Committee in Washington, D. C., on those dates. [redacted] b6 b7C

On [redacted] testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities, but [redacted] refused to answer questions relating to CP membership on the ground of the first and fifth amendments to the United States Constitution. [redacted] identified [redacted]

The March, 1964, edition of the Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory contained a listing for [redacted]

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF)

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement, but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

On May 27, 1963, the second source advised that in the past he has considered [redacted] of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed Communist principles. b6 b7C

The second source also advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/17/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/15/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 12/21/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY file 100-135735)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS - C
(OO: NY)
(Bufile 100-434819)
(NY file 100-144189)

ReBuairtel to Jackson, Los Angeles, and New York, 11/10/64, captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;RM".

On 12/6/64, NY 3246-S* made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, NYC. Included were the following letters:

1. An undated letter from [redacted] of the COFO Freedom Schools, Biloxi, Mississippi, addressed "Dear Sirs", requesting information on past issues of the magazine "Freedomways" and for a donation of extra issues to be used by the students at the Freedom Schools. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-434819) (FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.)
(1 - 157-1676) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
4 - Jackson (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (COFO)
(1 - 157-100) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
1 - Los Angeles (157-909) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (157-1175) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT) (42)
1 - [redacted]
1 - New York (100-135735) (42)
1 - New York (100-144189) (42)

b6
b7C

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
#281,012

REC-9 100-442529-556

30

JFO:cjs
(13) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

6 DEC ~~24~~ 1964

66 JAN 4 1965

DATE FORW: 12-29-64
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: T P R/Key

1-CC 1-CC 4HM 80 R.B.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-1676-2 AND 100-434819-2

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. A letter dated 11/10/64, to [redacted] at [redacted] Mississippi, from [redacted] telling [redacted] that they are in the process of planning a special edition of the magazine devoted to Mississippi. [redacted] also told [redacted] that they would respond as best they could to any request in the way of furnishing reading material for the COFO Schools. (C) (U)

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b7C

There are enclosed for the Bureau 10 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum setting forth the information contained in these letters. (C) (U)

The photographs of these letters are being forwarded as enclosures to the Jackson Office and no copies are being retained by NY. In addition, one copy of this LHM is being sent to the Los Angeles Office for their information. (C) (U)

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b7C

The source used in the characterization of [redacted] is NY 4535-S*. (C) (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" (U) because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 21, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Bufiles
100-442529
100-434819

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Inc.
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A confidential source recently furnished information reflecting that [redacted] of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) Freedom Schools, 711 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi, sent an undated communication to Freedomways Associates, Inc., on the letterhead of "The Voice of the Movement," 711 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi, sub-titled "The Freedom Voice of the Fifth Congressional District (COFO)". This communication, which is addressed only "Dear Sirs", states that it is their desire in Mississippi to continue the Freedom Schools which were begun during the summer of 1964. It adds that the students there would find "Freedomways" very useful and, in addition, [redacted] asks for information on past interesting issues of "Freedomways" and said they would appreciate any extra issues which could be donated. (U)

b6
b7C

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., publisher of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

11/9/88 Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
#28,012

The source also furnished information reflecting that on November 10, 1964, [redacted] of "Freedomways" contacted [redacted] COFO, [redacted] and noted that they had just received a communication from [redacted] stated that they at "Freedomways" are in the process of planning a special edition of the magazine devoted to "Mississippi: A Reprisal State" about which he would tell [redacted] more later. [redacted] added that if there was (U)

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b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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333DEC 24 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-556

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

anything they at the "Freedomways" office could do in the way of furnishing reading material for the COFO Schools they should be advised and would respond to the extent of their time and facilities. (C) (U)

A confidential source on August 14, 1964, made available information reflecting [redacted] the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS). (C) (U)

b6
b7C

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the attached appendix pages.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute For Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjectswhich would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the MC CARRAN and SMITH Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 15, 1964, that, as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west at 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 21, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Inc.
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to New York Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FBI

Date: 12/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-74) CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33745)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
YOUTH MATTERS
IS - C

C, D, R, M

b6
b7C

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 12/2/64.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau 7 copies and for each Office indicated 2 copies of a LHM setting forth information concerning the national youth meeting of the CP, USA, held in Chicago on 12/19 and 20/64.

This information was furnished by [redacted] b7D

1-818 RB with encl ENCLOSURE c.c. to Keating 65 RB with encl.

4 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
2 - Boston (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Cincinnati (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Cleveland (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Detroit (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - New Haven (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Portland (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - Seattle (Encl. 2) (RM)
2 - St. Louis (Encl. 2) (RM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted] b7D
(1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

To go via cinal

Records CC-100-447879

16 DEC 24 1964

PHK/rms
(31)

1 ENCLOSURE

12/28/64

INT. SEC. RESEARCH SATELLITE

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b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
98 JAN 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 100-33745

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the security of this highly placed informant, the disclosure of which would seriously jeopardize the national security.

For the information of all Offices, complete dissemination of the proceedings at this conference will be made in the near future by separate communication for the cases of all individuals involved.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 22, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
YOUTH MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on December 21, 1964, that a meeting organized by the National Youth Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held on December 19 and 20, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois. Present were approximately 25 delegates from New York, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois. Among the individuals present representing the adult CP were the following:

Gil Green from the National CP leadership;
Dorothy Healey from Southern California;
Lou Diskin from Chicago.

The first session on December 19, 1964, was opened with a report by [redacted] who spoke about the recent presidential elections and mentioned that Goldwater was defeated by broad coalition of labor, Negro and youth. He stated there were tremendous united front committees developed on every major campus in the country. [redacted] continued these united fronts represent a potential for continuous activity among the students. He stated that certain new ideas should be debated in the CP ranks because these ideas represent

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442579-

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certain areas of thinking among CP members. He continued that all agreed that the level of Negro-white unity must be raised higher. He stated the CP rejected all theories that led to violence, but the CP is for the unity of Negro and white based on concrete struggles for equality of the Negro people. [redacted] stated that there has developed certain ideological problems in their ranks which he would characterize as follows:

1. The "one big action theory"
2. The "one big organization theory."

[redacted] stated some felt that the struggle for the economic needs of the Negro people was the only path to mobilizing and radicalizing the Negro masses. He stated the CP does not accept this theory but feels that there must also be struggles around other aspects of Jim Crow oppression. [redacted] stated the one organization theory seems to think that if the CP can come up with one big organization, they will be able to mobilize all of the youth into one center and from there win the struggle. The one big action theory says that if they can come up with one big action, this will mobilize all the youth. He cited as an example the old time socialist proposal when they came up with the idea of a general strike. He continued that the CP's approach must be one of a united front around the issues facing the masses and developing struggles on all levels. He continued they must also have the approach of building and extending the base of the left.

[redacted] stated the only concrete proposal was that they establish a campaign for recruiting into the CP large numbers of young people in the near future.

The second report as given by [redacted] from [redacted] stated the civil rights movement was still the dominant one in the United States today. She also called

for Negro-white unity and stated the CP had made contributions in this struggle. She stated the CP warned of the danger of the ultra-right and emphasized the struggle for the alliance of the Negro people with labor and although other sections of the American left were split on how to approach the elections, the CP had a consistent position. [redacted] stated that the CP Youth Commission had proposed the following program in the struggle to end discrimination in America:

1. On campuses to end all forms of discrimination in housing, fraternities, hiring policies, text books, etc.

2. Among the working class youth, there must be a struggle for jobs and an end to job discrimination.

3. In the South, there must be a struggle for federal intervention to guarantee the rights of the Negro people and also to support the right to vote movement.

[redacted] stated that the CP does have certain weaknesses and must answer the question as to why they have not won large numbers of Negro youth into the CP. She stated they must build Negro-white unity into the CP so as to set an example for the rest of the civil rights movement. level

Various individuals then discussed the reports and gave reports concerning activities in their respective areas.

Gil Green, the national CP leader, criticized the discussion as being extremely poor and stated he felt the entire meeting had sufferred from a lack of concreteness and a lack of concentrated approaches to the various problems facing the youth.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
YOUTH MATTERS

The session on December 20, 1964, was opened with a report by Carl Bloice from the west coast who spoke about the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs (DCA) and the CP's responsibilities and relationship to that organization. Bloice stated there had been phenomenal growth in the DCA in all areas where there has been a concentrated approach. He stated the DCA currently has about 600 members with 30 clubs nationally. He stated the DCA with its short history has made contributions to various struggles of the young people. Bloice stated statistics would show that there are many areas that have shown a positive direction.

Various individuals gave reports about the DCA in their areas and spoke of activities that had taken place in these areas.

At the end of the conference, Gil Green spoke a few words of encouragement and emphasized the importance of building the youth movement. He emphasized the responsibility of the CP to make assessments and the need to develop programs and policies.

There is attached hereto a characterization of the DCA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President, and
CARL ELLENGER BLOICE, Publications Chairman.

A third source has advised that on [redacted] b6 b7C attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source has advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 22, 1964

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY, USA YOUTH MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE H. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE H. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/22/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-3-116

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/21/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-3-114

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/21/64

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rosack

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] has advised ASAC John F. Callaghan of our Detroit Office that as a result of the publicity afforded the recent "controversy" between the Director and Martin Luther King, Jr., [redacted] had indicated to [redacted] that they have proof that King was "more than a notorious liar."

[redacted] became acquainted with [redacted] during his years as [redacted]. They indicated to [redacted] that King was leading far from the model life one would expect from a minister. [redacted] indicated that when King stayed at [redacted] there were several prostitutes visiting him some of whom spent the night with him and other Negroes in his party. According to [redacted] were most hesitant to disclose this information publicly but [redacted] was of the opinion that they were most upset with King's conduct and his demanding manner while at [redacted]

[redacted] had discussed this matter with the Vice Squad of the DPD but the DPD was most reluctant to take any action because of the individuals involved.

[redacted] indicated he was passing the above on for information and said there was a possibility that [redacted] may make such information available to Bureau representatives if they were assured that such information would be retained strictly confidential.

[redacted] was contacted at the suggestion of [redacted] who stated he was acquainted with the Director.

REC-21 100-442529-558

It is felt that no action should be taken at this time to interview [redacted] involved since this could not be done discreetly.

ACTION:

For information.

11 DEC 30 1964

EX-[illegible]
SENT DIRECTOR
12-22-64

100-442529
TPR:fhd (5)

JAN 5 1965

ENT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

CC-100-106670

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 557 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/22/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

FBI

Date 12/23/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: RALLIES IN SUPPORT OF MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE, NY AREA, 12/20,21/64
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Confidential sources utilized in this LHM are identified as follows:

5-Bureau (Encls 10) (RM)
1-1-100-442529 (CIRM)
(1-157-) (Report of Possible Racial Rally, Washington, D.C., 1/4/65)
2-Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
3-Washington Field (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-157-) (Report of Possible Racial Rally, Washington, D.C., 1/4/65)
13-New York
(1-157-) (NY Committee for support of MFDP) (42)
[redacted] b7D
(1-100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
(1-105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)
(1-100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
(1-157-1224) (NAACP) (42)
(1-100-147963) (SNCC) (43)
(1-157-1335) (Report of Possible Racial Rally, Washington, D.C., 1/4/65) (42)

VJA:ama
(23)

Agency C-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, IS

Date Forw. DEC 28 1964

How Forw. Air

By

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
182 JAN 4 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

70 JAN 6 1965

DEC 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107355-36

Source Number 1
Source Number 2

Source Number 3
Source Number 4
Source Number 5

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Detective [redacted] furnished information to SA JOHN R. HAWKEN. b6 b7C

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above listed sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

By separate communication to the Bureau, Jackson and WFO, entitled "New York Committee for the Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, Racial Matters", information concerning the nature and activity of this NY committee is being furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-29-2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

New York, New York
December 23, 1964

NY 157-892

Rallies in Support of the Misssissippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, New York Area, December 20,21, 1964 Racial Matters

Confidential Source Number 1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on December 18, 1964 to the effect that a meeting was held on December 8, 1964 at the offices of Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City for the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP); also that a rally of the Ad Hoc Committee was scheduled to be held on December 20, 1964 in Harlem, New York City. This was to be a "kick-off rally" and blacks as well as whites were welcome. Speakers would include Malcolm X and Jesse Gray.

Characterizations of Malcolm X and Jesse Gray are set forth at the end of this communication.

The above source advised on December 21, 1964 that the above rally of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of the MFDP was held on December 20, 1964 commencing at 3:50 p.m. at Williams Institutional AME Church, 2225 7th Avenue, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-

ENCLOSURE
-34-

The first speaker at the rally was Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of the MFDP. Mrs. Hamer stated that the "Challenge" would begin on January 4, 1965 at Washington, D.C., with some sort of demonstration, possibly a march. The "Challenge" will continue until July 4, 1965.

The next speaker, Malcolm X, spoke on the Congo and the Kenya rebellion in Africa and pointed out that the African freedom fighters, better known as the Mau Mau, were needed to straighten things out in Mississippi and Harlem. Malcolm X acknowledged that freedom is won by ballots and votes, but stated that freedom fighters were needed where justice did not prevail.

The next speaker, Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, said that the MFDP needs an appeal to the masses; more black people should join in MFDP.

Isaiah Robinson, Chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee, urged support of the MFDP, but suggested that the real fight is to go out and meet with Congressmen and get them to support this "Challenge".

Confidential Source Number 2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 20, 1964, that between 400 and 500 people attended the above rally at the Williams Institutional AME Church; that the rally was sponsored by the New York Committee for the Support of the MFDP Challenge.

The first speaker, Mrs. Hamer of the MFDP related her experiences in Mississippi and stated that she was physically beaten in 1962 sometime after she registered to vote.

Malcolm X spoke for about 15 minutes and stated that freedom for the Negro people cannot be won through policy of non-violence; that there are only two ways to win freedom for the Negro; namely, by ballots or by bullets. He stated that the language understood in Mississippi is the language of violence.

The "New York Times", December 21, 1964, page 18, in an article entitled "Malcolm Favors a Mau Mau in U.S.", narrated that Malcolm X, "the black nationalist leader", declared at a rally on December 20, 1964, that "we need a Mau Mau" to win freedom and equality for the Negroes in the United States.

A mimeographed hand-out circulated at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York on December 21, 1964, announced that a "rally for justice in Mississippi", would be held on Dec. 21, 1964, at noon at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York. The circular stated that speakers from Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) would speak at the rally. The rally was sponsored by the Brooklyn College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

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Detective [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on December 21, 1964, that the above rally, sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter NAACP, was held on December 21, 1964 from noon until 1:15 p.m. About 100 students were present and Marion Barry, Secretary, SNCC, made the statement, according to Detective [redacted] that three women, representing the MFDP on January 4, 1965 at Washington, D.C., are going to stand up when Congress reconvenes and ask to be seated. Barry further allegedly stated that United States Congressman William Fitts Ryan, Democrat, New York City, is going to attempt to get a roll call as to whether they should be seated.

Confidential Source Number 3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Malcolm X is Founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated. The Muslim Mosque, Incorporated is characterized in the Appendix.

Confidential Source Number 4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source Number 5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

Confidential sources utilized in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1. APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/23/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Tele. Room
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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-15
URGENT 12-28-64
TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA
FROM LOS ANGELES 290015

CIRM.

[redacted] HYATT HOUSE WEST, AVIATION DRIVE AND CENTURY BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, ADVISED THAT TODAY [redacted] RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM BERNARD LEE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, RESERVING ROOM FOR 11:30 AM DECEMBER 29 NEXT. LEE IS AIDE TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF KING OR IDENTITY OF ANY OTHERS TO ACCOMPANY LEE. [redacted] STATED THIS RESERVATION MADE IN IDENTICAL MANNER AS THOSE IN PAST WHEN KING STAYED AT HYATT HOUSE. NO ADDITIONAL ATTENTION BEING THIS MATTER, UACB.

b6
b7C

RECEIVED: 9:08 PM IJH

1 cc 160 RD.

100-442529-560

REC-129

RELAYED TO ATLANTA

66 JAN 4 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 559 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/21/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

12/29/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re investigative report from your Office due at the Bureau 11/1/64.

b6
b7C

Because of [redacted] of the Agent to whom this matter was assigned, your Office was permitted a delay in the submission of the report. Bureau 0-1 Form, 12/3/64, requested advice as to when the report would be submitted and your reply was that it would be submitted by 12/17/64. You subsequently advised by FD-205, dated 12/16/64, that the report would reach the Bureau by 12/24/64. Reason for delay was indicated as "volume of Racial Matters work." Your FD-205, dated 12/24/64, advised of another delay for the same reason and gave the date of submission of the report as 1/10/65.

Although the Bureau is accepting the additional delay in this instance, this is to advise that it is absolutely imperative that the report be submitted to reach the Bureau by 1/10/65. Any failure to meet this deadline will necessitate the submission of individual explanations from personnel responsible along with your recommendations relative to administrative action.

SFP:jad
(5)

REC-16 100-442529-561

MAILED 30
DEC 29 1964
COMM-FBI

EX 110 5 DEC 30 1964

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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

68 JAN 4 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-26-2015

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 21, 1964

b6
b7C

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis" as well as a memorandum captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr.: His Personal Conduct" which is an adjunct of the study. Copies of these documents have been furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosures have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the documents have been classified "Top Secret." (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosures, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

100-442529-56

DECLASSIFIED BY 98sr rdd/tap/ca
ON 2/5/98 & 323314

REC-4 EX 112

Sincerely yours,

1 DEC 28 1964

Enclosures (2)

100-442529
TPR:lat;jed
(12)

JAN 5 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

DEC 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Holmes
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

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DEC 21 6 01 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796;3/4 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC.	DATE	ACC.	DATE
DEL. 1	DATE 9/10/75	DEL. 1	DATE 9/10/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont, 12/21/64, re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosures are so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

Mississippi
Freedom
Democratic
Party

Challenge Trip

1353 U Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

1,000 Negroes from Mississippi want to march on Washington, D.C. for the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965. They want to speak for freedom with their bodies. Their spokesmen in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), along with many Northern allies, will say to the House of Representatives on the opening day of Congress that the "regular" Mississippi Congressmen should not be seated. The first step in this challenge was taken on December 4. The "regulars" were served notice that their seats in the House would be contested. Such a challenge is provided for in Title 2, Sections 201-26 of the U.S.Code. This legal challenge must be supported by the voices of the many Negro citizens of Mississippi who want to go to Washington.

In dozens of counties and hundreds of communities, on farms and in cities, Negro citizens of Mississippi are talking about going to Washington. They are prevented by a Mississippi State injunction from raising the money for their trip. $50,000 is needed by January 1 to pay the costs. Only your help can make the trip possible.

Make this march on Washington a success. Congressmen from across the country must know that Negro citizens from Mississippi are now demanding what is justly theirs--a voice in American political life. Negroes in the State have been denied the right to this voice by the ballot box. Now they are prepared to be heard by voting with their feet--in Washington. They seek to exercise their Constitutional right of peaceable assembly. They need your help now. Send your contribution so that it will arrive in Washington before January 1. Make checks payable to "MFDP--Challenge Trip"; 1353 U Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

12/22/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1670)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-300)
(100-53902)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
FM

(OCEM)

airtel
Re San Francisco/and LHM dated 12/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) Xerox copies of a leaflet passed out by an unknown male individual on Saturday, 12/19/64, in the 400 block of Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. The leaflet confirms information previously furnished by San Francisco informant that an attempt is being made to raise $50,000.00 to send Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party representatives to Washington by 1/4/65, to oppose the regular Mississippi Congressmen.

Two copies are enclosed for Washington Field as the leaflet sets forth that contributions should be made payable to "MFDP--Challenge Trip," 1353 U Street, NW, Washington, D. C. The leaflet is self-explanatory.

Three (3) copies of the leaflet are enclosed for the Jackson Office.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM-RM)
3 - Jackson (157-100)(Enc. 3)(AM-RM)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(AM-FM)
2 - San Francisco (1 - 157-300)
(1 - 100-53902)

JD/lr (10)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
78 DEC 29 1964

79 JAN 5- 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-106670

New York, New York
December 23, 1964

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 9 11-13-89 6972EEP/sk
CAN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 12-29-89

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 21, 1964, that Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), was in contact with [redacted] told King that he had a recent discussion with [redacted], regarding King's getting involved with the "challenge of the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Movement". [redacted] said he had studied it and thought it was a good legal and creative position.

With regard to the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Movement, "The New York Times", December 21, 1964, described the movement as a challenge to the seating of Mississippi's all white representatives in Congress.

b6
b7C

The source, in continuing, said, [redacted] and King discussed a way for King and the SCLC to become involved, prompting [redacted] to remark [redacted] and King should give thought to getting together, perhaps in Washington, D.C., before January 4, 1965, to discuss the matter. King acknowledged

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 3042 PUTGAT
Declassify on: OADR 10/12/88

Garrow | King (81-0802) | LEVISON 83-1719 | 100-442529-

b6
b7C

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

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his interest in becoming involved, adding, however, that he had had problems with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), in the past. [redacted] said they should see if King could get involved, but not through them (SNCC and COFO). He suggested his (King's) involvement on an independent basis, prompting King to reply that they should think it through and find out the best thing to do.

[redacted] and King discussed whether they (SCLC) should have their own program in Mississippi. King remarked that they have good grass roots there. King asked of [redacted] what [redacted] wanted him to do, causing [redacted] to answer "they want you to get involved, but it is feared that you will steal the show." [redacted] said he would determine what King could do of value.

With regard to a possible meeting before the 4th of January, 1965, King said he would inquire of [redacted] as to whether it was feasible. He said he would be in Atlanta most of the time during Christmas. [redacted] said in view of that, "they" could go to Atlanta. According to the source, King was agreeable.

During their contact, King and [redacted] also considered questions pertaining to the tax laws applicable to his award for receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. In that regard, King said he was of the impression that he could give $6,000 to the SCLC tax free, but did not know about the $17,000 for the Unity Council (United Council of Harlem Organizations). [redacted] said in that regard, that he had a long discussion with "our friend" after "your" (King's) father saw him in New York, and [redacted] discussed it with him. [redacted] said he would check with his tax authority and let King know the answer.

[redacted]

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during [redacted] to be a member of [redacted] the Labor Youth League. b6 b7C

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and [redacted] refer to "our friend" and "our man," they are referring to Stanley Levison.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. He was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. 7(D) (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG F26M44K41
ON 09-25-2015

F B I

Date: 12/23/64 (U)

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

(U) CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 & 11-13-89 6972EP/SK
CN89-513 Appeal 81-0802 12-29-89

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information was NY 4099-S*, a source close to [redacted] b6 b7C

The sources used in the characterizations in the letterhead memorandum were:

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	[redacted]
NY 694-S* (U)	STANLEY LEVISON

b6 b7C b7D

4 - Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Jackson (157-) (SNCC) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (COFO)
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:gmd
(13)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
174 JAN 4 1965

Classified by 3042 PWTGAT
Declassify on: OADR 12/28/88
81-0802 (Garrow) King

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ (U)

70 JAN6 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1137

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-136585

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 4099-S* and NY 694-S*, (S) the first source having furnished information concerning the racial issue in New York, and the CP infiltration thereof; and the second source having furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. In view of this, a ~~"Secret"~~ classification is used to protect these valuable sources.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 563 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to Nationad Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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DECLASSIFIED BY: NSICG
ON 09-26-2015

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~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Ph
1 - Mr. Ro

[redacted]

[redacted]

DEC 17 12 02 PM '64

By letter dated November 30, 1964, you were furnished a copy of a study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." There is enclosed a memorandum containing additional information relating to the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr. Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources utilized in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature the memorandum has been classified "Top Secret." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/93 BY 9803 RDD/TAP/CM 323314

REC-11 Sincerely yours,

100-442529-554

6 DEC 23 1964

Enclosure

100-442529
TPR:jed (12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 9-28-78 JTP/RS

6 DEC 29 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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F. B. I.

DEC 21 12 18 PM '64

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-796 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 9/16/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DA DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

1 - Mr. Bosch

BTSUG

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

b7E

NOTE:

See memo W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 12/21/64, re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm.

This letter is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ since the enclosure is so classified in order to fully protect the extremely sensitive sources involved.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-18-2018 BY [redacted]

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS"

DATE: 12/21/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum dated 11/27/64, which was approved, a paper captioned as above depicting the communist influence in the Negro movement, with emphasis on Martin Luther King, Jr., was disseminated to the heads of the intelligence community. We have received additional information concerning King's immoral conduct at Memphis, Tennessee, and at Oslo, Norway.

It is contemplated that dissemination of this additional information will be made, if approved, to the following individuals:

The Honorable Dean Rusk, The Secretary of State

[redacted] b7E

The Honorable Carl T. Rowan, Director of United States Information Agency
The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, The Secretary of Defense
Major General Edgar C. Doleman, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
Rear Admiral Rufus L. Taylor, Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
Colonel [redacted] Director of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, Department of the Air Force b6 b7C
Lieutenant General Joseph F. Carroll, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
Dr. Leland J. Haworth, Director, National Science Foundation

100-442529
Enc. 12-21-64
TPR:rbm
(11)

REC-21 100-442529-555

DEC 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

70 DEC 31 1964

SENT DIRECTOR 12-21-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/5/92 BY 9803 RDD/TAP(26) 323314

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
RE: "COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS"
100-442529

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached transmittal letters directed to those listed above be approved and sent, enclosing a copy of a memorandum entitled "Martin Luther King, Jr.: His Personal Conduct."

2. Also attached is a letter to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President Elect, to be delivered by a representative of Mr. DeLoach's office, furnishing a copy of captioned paper and the additional information regarding the Memphis and Oslo incidents.

3. In addition, attached are letters to [redacted] b6 b7C at the White House and the Acting Attorney General (copies to Deputy Attorney General and AAG's Civil Rights and Internal Security Divisions) advising of the Memphis incident. Both the White House and Acting Attorney General have already been furnished the captioned paper and information concerning the Oslo incident.

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bland

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/TAP/cm
ON 2/5/92 323314

December 21, 1964

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rosack

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:
HIS PERSONAL CONDUCT

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., has the reputation among many of the country's Negro leaders of being a heavy consumer of alcoholic beverages and is known to certain Negro leaders to be extremely loose in his moral behavior. As an example, these sources cited an incident which occurred several years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, when King attended a Negro Baptist Convention. With King's knowledge, some of the ministers arranged to rent, from some families, apartments at a housing project. The permanent tenants were advised that the apartments were needed for "meditation."

[redacted] (U)

b6
b7C

Bayard Rustin, in discussing King's recent trip to Oslo, Norway, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, advised two acquaintances on December 16, 1964, that he was called by the [redacted] Rustin claimed that he talked [redacted] (U)

100-442529

TPR:rbm
(21)

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
9-28-78 JTP/ss

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-55-5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.:
His Personal Conduct

b6
b7C

Martin Luther King, Jr. Rustin also stated that [redacted] (U)

Bayard Rustin, one of King's key advisors, is a former member of the Young Communist League, which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," TPR:rbm. (U)

This memorandum is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) since it is an adjunct of the summary entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," which is classified ~~"Top Secret"~~ (U) due to the extremely sensitive sources involved. Sources furnishing information in this memorandum are also considered extremely sensitive sources. (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 123 ~ Duplicate;
Page 124 ~ Duplicate;
Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
Page 131 ~ Duplicate;
Page 132 ~ Duplicate;
Page 133 ~ Duplicate;
Page 134 ~ Duplicate;
Page 137 ~ Duplicate;
Page 138 ~ Duplicate;
Page 155 ~ Duplicate;
Page 156 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 182 ~ Duplicate;

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 12/29/64

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Oklahoma City 12/15/64.

Page two of reBulet refers to paragraph ten, pages three and four of OC letter to Bureau dated 12/4/64 and mentions the name of one SAUL TEX (or TAX). ReBulet to OC requested the Chicago Division to review its files concerning SOL TAX and to furnish any information concerning him to the Oklahoma City Office so that whatever information was available could be utilized by that office in the proposed interview of WILLIAM W. KEELER, President of the Executive Committee, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and principal chief of the Cherokee indian tribe.

In connection with this request, it is to be noted that the files of the Chicago Division were reviewed concerning SOL TAX, and these files contain no identifiable subversive derogatory information concerning this individual with the possible exceptions which will be set out hereinafter.

As Bulet indicates, it is apparent that the individual referred to is in fact SOL TAX who is an Associate Professor, Division of Social Science, University of Chicago, and a Professor of Anthropology at this University.

SOL TAX' connection with the allegations of WILLIAM W. KEELER obviously are connected with TAX' interests in Indian affairs which are rather extensive according to the information available to this office in its files and in this connection the Bureau and Oklahoma City's attention is directed to their files on the matter of "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS (NCAI), IS-C" (Bureau 100-38898, OC 100-6010).

100-442529-564

1-9-65

14 DEC 31 1964

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (100-7212) (RM)
1 - Chicago
DET:mec
(5)

56 JAN 11 1965

Oklahoma City's attention is further directed to its letter to the Director dated 3/3/61 entitled "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NCAI; IS-C" wherein extensive information is set forth based upon an interview conducted of one EARL BOYD PIERCE, an attorney, 314 Metropolitan Building, Muskogee, Oklahoma, which was conducted on February 21, 1961, by the Oklahoma City Office, which contains information concerning the NCAI, WILLIAM KEELER and among others Dr. SOL TAX who is identified by Mr. PIERCE as a Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago, and who also served as the coordinator and observer at a steering committee of the American Indian Charter Convention which was held in Chicago, Illinois, in February, 1961.

The Bureau and Oklahoma City's attention is also directed to Chicago letter dated 4/26/61 entitled "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NCAI; IS-C" wherein it is noted that SOL TAX, Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago, according to an article that appeared in the University of Chicago student newspaper, was to be a University of Chicago representative to the American Indian Chicago Conference reporting on American Indian tribes which was to be held at the University of Chicago June 13 through 20, 1961.

The Chicago indices also reflected a WFO letter to Director dated 11/6/59 entitled "DR. MILAN HORVATH; IS-CZ" (Bureau [redacted] wherein it was indicated that HORVATH, a neurophysiologist from the Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia, was in the U.S. from Czechoslovakia and was scheduled to travel throughout the U.S. to contact various educational and medical institutions. An itinerary furnished by way of this letter to the Chicago Office indicated that one of Dr. HORVATH's stops in Chicago on November 24-28, 1959, was the University of Chicago where he would be in care of Professor SOL TAXE. It is to be noted that a subsequent communication in this matter indicated that Dr. HORVATH had changed his itinerary and did not visit Chicago as previously indicated. There is no further indication in the files of Chicago as to the significance of this visit by HORVATH with Dr. TAXE.

b3
b7E

Additionally, the files of the Chicago Office reflected a letter to the Director from WFO dated 7/17/61 entitled "VISIT OF SOVIET STUDENTS TO NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, 1961-1962, IS-R." This letter reflected that two Soviet students who had been accepted under the East-West Exchange Agreement for study during the 1961-62 academic year at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, would be coming to Chicago, Illinois, for this purpose. These students were identified as VALENTIN ANDREEVICH NAZAREVSKI and VASILI VASIEVIECH YEGOROV. The letter further indicated that YEGOROV among other professors would probably consult Professor SOL TAX of the University of Chicago. A subsequent communication in this matter indicated that the two Soviet students had cancelled their plans to attend Northwestern University. Consequently, no contact with TAX apparently occurred.

In addition, the Chicago files reflect the results of an interview of MARIAN E. GRIDLEY by SA [redacted] of the Chicago Division on July 6, 1964. The full context of all Miss GRIDLEY's statements were set forth in Chicago letter to Director dated 7/14/64 entitled "MARIAN E. GRIDLEY, INFORMATION CONCERNING" (No Bureau file). This letter identifies Miss GRIDLEY as editor and publisher of Amerindian, American Indian Review. During this interview Miss GRIDLEY made certain allegations concerning possible communist affiliations of individuals active in Indian affairs. During the course of her interview, she mentioned individuals by name whom she believed to have influence in Indian affairs and who were considered by her to have left or communist leanings. Among the individuals she identified in this regard was Dr. SOL TAX, a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago. She said that Dr. TAX has a reputation of being "far left" and even "pro-Red." Miss GRIDLEY also stated that recently Dr. TAX had run a conference on Indian problems at the University of Chicago. She alleged that because of Dr. TAX' reputation, many persons in the field did not attend.

b6
b7C

The above represents generally the specific subversive derogatory information contained in Chicago files concerning Dr. SOL TAX and his connection with Indian affairs.

It is believed that the above, along with the material set forth in OC letter dated 3/3/61 to Director will be of material assistance in the proposed interview of Chief KEELER by the Oklahoma City Division.

For the further information of Oklahoma City, it should be noted that there is no present information available from confidential informants of the Chicago Division which indicates that the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois has any interest in the NCAI or in any other organization which is active in agitating among the American Indians on a racial basis.

It may be of interest, however, to the Bureau and Oklahoma City that MARIAN GRIDLEY in her interview in July, 1964, with SA [redacted] not only referred to Dr. SOL TAX as one who was possibly "pro-Red" and "far left" but Miss GRIDLEY also referred to an organization which she identified as the American Indian Youth Council, aka. National Indian Youth Council, in this context. Miss GRIDLEY stated that the American Indian Youth Council was a controversial group recently formed and financed by MARLON BRANDO and the heiress DORIS DUKE. She stated that the American Indian Youth Council had recently demonstrated in Washington against the government's treatment of Indians and was the group which she had referred to in a previous letter of hers as being more militant than the NAACP. This is mentioned for the attention of the Bureau and Oklahoma City inasmuch as reBulet referred to the fact that OC letter of 12/4/64 mentioned MARLON BRANDO's agitation activities in Indian affairs.

b6
b7C

1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/4/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

BD
ST

CIRM

ReNYtel to Bureau and Albany, 12/30/64, "Federation for Independant Political Action, RM."

Retel reported on a conference of the Federation for Independant Political Action (FIPA) held 12/19/64. It is noted that one of the conference organizers was Jesse Gray whose subversive background is well known to the New York Office.

In addition, to the investigation of the FIPA as a Racial Matter, investigation should be conducted to identify the individuals prominent in the FIPA and check them out for possible subversive background. Investigation should include a determination as to what, if any, communist influence there is in the FIPA. Results of all investigations relating to subversive connections should be reported under the CIRM caption.

2 - Albany (100-6670)

1 - 157-6-34

SFP:jad
(8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

157-6-34-1

REC-39 100-442529-565

EX-108

JAN 4 1965

MAILED 10
DEC 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 11 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-31-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-20-2018 BY:
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 12/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1344) (P)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, February, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:NY)

ReNY airtel to the Bureau dated 12/11/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies of a LHM in above case. The LHM is classified as "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of [redacted] and [redacted] Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information as to the Proposed Boycott of NYC Schools was previously furnished to BSS, NYCPD, on 12/11/64. Information currently of interest to BSS concerning the Boycott was furnished on 12/30/64, to Detective FRED JENOURE, BSS, by SA VINCENT TREASCHERL.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
183 JAN 8 1965

ENCLOSURE

4- Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY ~~DIVERSION~~) (42)
1- New York

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

VJA:ada
(8)

Date Forw. JAN 4 1965

How Forw. R-S

By J C T - Mail

Room 828 RB

30 JAN 2 1965

SUBV

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
December 31, 1964

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise indicated.

In reference to the above scheduled Boycott, a confidential source furnished the following additional information on December 15, 1964:

On Thursday, December 10, 1964, about 125 people gathered at the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, for a meeting called by Reverend Milton Galamison representing the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools in order to make plans for the shut-down of Schools scheduled for February 3, 1965. Members of the Brooklyn and New York Chapters of The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were present as well as various members of the DuBois Clubs.

The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RECORDED
100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

Brooklyn CORE stated that they had five schools which they were ready to shut-down at a moment's notice. It was also stated that all of the special "600" schools (described as schools for disturbed youngsters) were ready to shut-down on short notice. A representative of Brooklyn CORE presented Reverend Galamison a check for $100.00 from Brooklyn CORE. Galamison stated that each organization committed to this project was expected to contribute a like amount and another $100.00 in January, 1965.

Isaiah Robinson of Harlem Parents Committee, stated that plans were going forward to send some of the children absenting themselves from school, into various department stores. Galamison stated that the overflow of children not going into stores or to the United Nations or Museums or on other planned missions must have a place to go.

Milton Galamison mentioned "Intervention Day" sponsored by EQUAL, (a civil rights organization), slated for January 15, 1965, wherein 50 prominent people including perhaps Roy Wilkins would stand at a given site in Harlem near 125th Street and request Mayor Wagner to address them there and try to find a solution for heading off the shut-down of the schools. If no solution was found, the shut-down would proceed and Galamison said that immediately and gradually schools would be shut-down at planned sites in the City until by February 3rd all the schools now segregated or known as "600" schools would be closed and not opened until specific demands for an integration timetable and other specifications were met.

Milton Galamison further states that the DuBois Clubs were going to raise funds for "Operation Shut-Down" It was also mentioned that Jerry Covici was in charge of Public School 57, Brooklyn, New York, as coordinator and picket captain. Galamison stated no schools would be shut-down until after "Intervention Day" on January 15, 1965.

Confidential Source Number 2 advised on November 16, 1961, that Jerry Covici was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Communist Party (CP), Brooklyn, New York, held on November 13, 1961, at Covici's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

An article in the "New York Times", December 30, 1964, entitled, "Rights Groups Hit At School Plan", quoted Galamison as stating that the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, which he heads, is planning to close down one school on January 19 and a second on January 22 as a prelude to the beginning of mass shutdowns on February 3, the anniversary of the organization's first city-wide school boycott.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

12/29/64

CODE

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - J. F. Martin

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS SAN FRANCISCO (157-380) (100-53902)
JACKSON (157-100) (100-47)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (157-1676) (100-442529)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL MATTERS; CIRM

RE SF AIRTEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, LAST.

BEC

SAN FRANCISCO AND JACKSON ADVISE BUREAU BY RETURN RAD OF ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED CONCERNING COLLECTION OF FUNDS TO SEND ONE THOUSAND NEGROES TO WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR DEMONSTRATION JANUARY FOURTH, NEXT. SPECIFICALLY COMMENT REGARDING SPONSORS OF CAMPAIGN TO COLLECT FUNDS INCLUDING COMMUNIST PARTY PARTICIPATION. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW WITH LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

TPR:JAD
(D)

NOTE:

Radiogram being utilized in view of time element involved. In the event next radio contact missed message should be sent by urgent and coded teletype.

See cover memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/28/64, captioned "Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Matters," prepared by JFM:lmm:jad.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 31 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF
WIRE TRANSMITTED

70 JAN 6 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FBI SAN FRAN

1208PM PST URGENT 12-30-64 MS

TO DIRECTOR, JACKSON AND WASH FIELD

FROM SAN FRANCISCO 2P

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL MATTERS (CIRI)

REBURAD, DECEMBER TWO NINE AND SAN FRANCISCO AND LOME DATE.

BY AIRTEL DECEMBER TWO FOUR ENTITLED "MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, RACIAL MATTER," LOS ANGELES FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU COPIES OF A LETTER RECEIVED BY TWO DIFFERENT LOS ANGELES SOURCES ON THE LETTERHEAD OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY - CHALLENGE, ONE THREE FIVE THREE U STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C., SIGNED BY ONE NINE INDIVIDUALS.

SAN FRANCISCO FILES CONTAIN SUBVERSIVE DEROGATORY INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING SIGNERS OF THE LETTER:

EMMA GELDERS STERNE, BUFILE [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY INDEX SUBJECT, CURRENT MEMBER OF [redacted]

JESSICA MITFORD, AKA JESSICA LUCY TREUHAFT, BUFILE [redacted]

[redacted] SECURITY INDEX SUBJECT, SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, AUTHOR OF BOOK "THE AMERICAN WAY OF DEATH" AND ACTIVE SUPPORTER OF LOCAL FRONT GROUPS.

END, AGE ONE 0

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-16-76-1691

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
174 JAN 4 1965

79 JAN 6 1965

PAGE TWO

WILLIAM HESTER, BUFILE [redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO SECURITY INDEX SUBJECT. REGIONAL DIRECTOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION, ACTIVE IN CP FROM ONE NINE FOUR TWO TO ONE NINE FIVE TWO. b6 b7C b3 b7E

MARSHAL WINDMILLER, BUFILE [redacted]

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE AND INDEPENDENT MARXIST WHO HAS NEVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP.

FRANK BRANN, BUFILE [redacted]

WHO ADMITTED BEING MEMBER OF NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD FROM ONE NINE FIVE ONE TO ONE NINE FIVE SIX.

BARBARA ULMER, BUFILE [redacted] WHO IN ONE NINE FIVE THREE REPORTEDLY HAD CLANDESTINE MEETINGS WITH KNOWN DANISH COMMUNISTS.

LHMFOLLOWS.

END

WA PP XXX RPP

FBI WASH DC*

JN REM

FBI JKN MISS

CLRX

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 12/31/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)
Room No. 808 R.B.

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX ReBulet 11/18/64 re possibility of CP members coming to D. C. 1/65 at time of a national conference of Negro leaders.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 1/8/65

Reporting employee _____ Letter submitted 1/6/65 received

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

100-153735

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JAN 5 1965 (Date)
FBI - NEW YORK
SEATON

b6
b7C

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BOSTON (Your file 100-35427) DATE: 12/31/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)
Room No. ~~308 R.B.~~

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 11/18/64 re possibility of CP members coming to D. C. 1/6-5 at time of a national conference of Negro leaders.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted BSlet. 1/6/65.

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED FILED JAN 2 1965 FBI — BOSTON (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW HAVEN / NEW YORK / ATLANTA (Your file 100-18290 / 100-153735 / 100-6670) DATE: 12/30/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No: 303 KSB.

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 12/8/64 re AL (LNU).

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 1/6/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____ SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____ DEC 31 1964 FBI — NEW YORK by ____ (Date) ____

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

1 - F.J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Cincinnati (100-14539) 12/23/64

REC-6

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 566

1 - J. F. Martin

CIRM

Reurairtel 12/16/64.

Letterhead memorandum (LHM) enclosed with referenced airtel fails to conform to Bureau instructions pertaining to the preparation of correspondence to be disseminated outside of the Bureau. The following items are being brought to your attention for future guidance and to alert supervisory personel to the need for close review of this type of material prior to submission to the Bureau.

LHM must be a complete document and no reference should be necessary to previous memorandum submitted.

Organizations mentioned such as the National States Rights Party must be characterized even though previously characterized in prior memorandum.

Reference should not be made to office indices as a source of data included in the LHM. Information included should be properly documented as to source and should be pertinent.

It is not felt that activity in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is, in itself, significant.

Since this LHM is intended to show the subversive activities of George W. Lucas, his prior arrests for various motor vehicle violations and his credit record are extraneous and should not be included.

Cincinnati should promptly resubmit a revised LHM which is suitable for dissemination.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JFM:jad
(6)

MAILED 4
DEC 22 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

67 JAN 7 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, Cincinnati
RE: CIRM
100-442529

NOTE:

Martin Luther King, Jr., participated in a "Freedom Forum" at the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, on 11/29/64, which was sponsored by Reverend George Lucas of the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton. According to press reports $7,000 was raised for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference during this rally.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Cincinnati, 11/16/64, and Cincinnati airtels to Bureau, 11/25/64 and 12/3/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of Letterhead Memorandum, and three copies to Atlanta, suitable for dissemination.

The identities of the confidential sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

First confidential source is [redacted] b7D

Second confidential source is [redacted]

9 ENCLOSURE

The attached LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from a sensitive source, whose disclosure would be detrimental to the internal security of the United States.

REC-6 7-80 6-23 100-442529-566

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
3 - Atlanta (2 - 100-6670) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 157-400)
5 - Cincinnati (1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 157-210)
(1 - 157-[redacted]) (GEORGE W. LUCAS)
LET:jkh (1 - [redacted]) b3 b7E
(11) (1 - [redacted]) b7D

1/4/65

18 DEC 17 1964

INT. SEC.

CC - MICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 16, 1964

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Cincinnati letter dated December 3, 1964.

On November 20, 1964, first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Reverend George W. Lucas is affiliated with the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio, and is also affiliated with the Dayton, Ohio, Urban League. Source stated that Martin Luther King was scheduled to speak on November 22, 1964 at the University of Dayton Field House, Dayton, Ohio, for a fund-raising rally. Source stated that King's appearance on November 22, 1964, was cancelled, but was re-scheduled for November 29, 1964.

Source advised that the Dayton Chapter of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), had planned to picket King's appearance on November 22, 1964. However, November 29, 1964, is one of the dates for the NSRP Convention in Mobile, Alabama, and Dayton NSRP members plan to go to Alabama for the convention. Source did not know whether there will be any NSRP members left in Dayton, Ohio, to picket King's appearance on November 29, 1964.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Dayton, Incorporated, Dayton, Ohio, show George W. Lucas as a Negro, male, born April 1, 1910, and residing 2255 Soldiers Home and West Carrollton Roads, Dayton, Ohio. Records of this agency show he has been Pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton,

100-442529-564

ENCLOSURE

Ohio, since 1945. His wife, Erma Lucas, born April 10, 1915, has been employed by the Dayton, Ohio, Board of Education, since 1959. The records show Lucas was elected President of the Dayton, Ohio, Urban League in May, 1958. He has a satisfactory credit record.

Records of the Dayton, Ohio, Police Department, show one George W. Lucas, Negro, male, age 52 in July, 1962, who resided at 2255 West Carrollton Road, Dayton, Ohio, had been arrested nine times between the dates August 3, 1949 and July 3, 1962. Eight of the charges deal with moving traffic violations. Arrest on August 3, 1949 shows charge Driving While Intoxicated; disposition withdrawn.

Records of Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, Dayton, Ohio, contain no record identifiable with Reverend George W. Lucas.

Indices of the Cincinnati Office show a number of references indicating Reverend George W. Lucas has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other racial matters.

On June 21, 1950, second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information to the Chicago Office, furnished an incomplete list of delegates to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace at Chicago, Illinois, on May 29 - 30, 1950, which was reportedly sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The list contains the name of one George W. Lucas as a delegate from the State of Ohio.

A characterization of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace is contained in the attached appendix.

On December 4, 1964, the Journal Herald, a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried the following news item, "Freedom Forum Raises $7000. Nearly $7000. was raised for the Southern Christian Conference at the Freedom Forum, featuring Martin Luther King, according to Reverend George R. Lucas, coordinator of the program".

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/30/64

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (-RUC-)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Oklahoma City letter to Director 12/4/64, and Bureau letter to Oklahoma City, cc Seattle, 12/15/64.

On March 16, 1964, [redacted] advised that LONNIE HEALY (daughter-in-law of BURT NELSON, Chairman, NWDCP) is greatly involved with Indian problems. Source advised Seattle CP members had expressed interest in recent demonstrations by Indians and that the "People's World" (PW) wanted information for a story.

On May 18, 1964, [redacted] advised that a member of the Seattle CP had stated the Nisqually Indians, referring specifically to one JANET McCLOUD, were planning to demonstrate in front of the Indian Affairs Office at Portland on May 11, 1964. It was indicated support was being requested for the demonstration.

On May 12, 1964, [redacted] advised that Portland and Seattle CP members had discussed support for JANET McCLOUD and her small group in connection with a picket line in Portland, Oregon, Monday, May 11, 1964.

On May 22, 1964, [redacted] advised that the planned demonstration had not occurred. It was stated that "FRED", possibly referring to FRED GABOURY, member of the Olympia CP, had been in contact with JANET McCloud. MARGARET GIVENS, at that time a member of the Seattle CP, was identified by

cc-408 RB

2 - Bureau
2 - Oklahoma City (100-7212) (Enc. 7)
1 - Seattle
FGC/cbf
(5)

100-442529-567

REC 4

25 JAN 4 1965

67 JAN 7 1965

source as another individual who had expressed interest in Indian problems.

On December 21, 1964, [redacted] advised there was no current information to indicate pertinent activity in this regard. b7D

Enclosed to Oklahoma City:

1. Clippings from PW
   3/21/64
   4/4/64 (2 separate items)
   4/11/64

2. Portland iartel to Director 5/19/64;
   Seattle airtels to Director 5/21 & 27/64,
   all captioned "CPUSA, Negro Question,
   Communist Influence in Racial Matters.
   IS - C".

Extreme caution should be exercised to protect identity of [redacted] a valuable source of the [redacted] in connection with any interview conducted relative to the above information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/24/64

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReWFOlet 11/16/64; re National Urban League meeting in Washington, D.C., 9/11/64.

No information has been received concerning any communist influence in this meeting.

[redacted] Washington, D.C., b7D (confidential source) advised SA LAURENCE E. DANBOM that he has no definite information about the State of the Race Conference. However, he has heard a rumor that such a conference was to be held in Washington, D.C., in January. This information, however, is not definite and he is trying to develop more information about it.

WFO will follow this matter and keep the Bureau and New York advised.

35

REC- 56 1086 McNamara 442529 568

1-4-65
NO DEC 28 1964

2 - Bureau
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-170-6)

CEG:jbr
(6)

EX-102

INT. SEC.

JAN 7 - 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-10/

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/23/64

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Rerep of SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY, 10/30/64, at Savannah, and Bureau letter to Savannah, 12/7/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of report of SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY, 12/23/64, at Savannah, which report has been revised in accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau letter.

Enclosed for the Cincinnati and New York Offices are one copy each of the above report.

CC 1804RB ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Savannah

WPF/kcm
(6)

Sent to SV 1/6/65

REC- 57 100-442529-571

1-6-65

14 DEC 28 1964

6 JAN 18 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 570 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 569 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - I. D. Haack
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/6/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

As you are aware, the name of Jack Greenberg, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is frequently mentioned in communications dealing with captioned matter as well as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. It has been indicated that Greenberg is from New York City.

Furnish the Bureau a brief summary of information available from your files concerning Greenberg with emphasis on any subversive information and background data, the latter to facilitate a further check of Bureau indices.

SFP:jad
(5)

REC- 38 100-442529-572

6 JAN 6 1965

MAILED 19
JAN 5 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 7 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 1/4/65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~868~~ R.B.

☒ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 11/13/64

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 1/12/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

Request of efforts to ident ROBERT GILMORE.

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo

☐ 5. Submit ☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by 1/20 100-153735

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
(Date) JAN 5 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/4/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New Haven dated 12/8/64 re AL (LNU).

Atlanta files and sources disclose no further information that would aid in identifying the AL (LNU) mentioned in Atlanta teletype to the Bureau and New York dated 11/27/64.

REC- 38 100-442529-573

21 JAN 5 1965

(2) Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta
RRN:elt
(3)

INT. SEC.

60 JAN 7 1965

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Savannah (100-5131)

1/6/65

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Bulet 12/7/64 called to your attention a number of errors in the Savannah report of SA William P. Friday dated 10/30/64 and also furnished information for the constructive guidance of appropriate personnel. Your Office was instructed to have the report revised and resubmitted.

The resubmitted report, that of SA Friday, dated 12/23/64, reveals a number of additional matters needing clarification before dissemination is made.

Paragraphs four and five of page B make reference to information on pages 16 and 15, respectively. It appears that the references to these two page numbers are errors and that the page numbers were merely repeated from the original report. Check this matter and advise of corrections to be made.

Last paragraph of page two contains characterizing information concerning Stanley Levison. The paragraph should have been indented as required. Do so in the future.

Indented paragraph, page 11, penultimate line, "in" should read "is." Correct your copies.

Two sentences in the Synopsis are not factually reported in the Details. The sentence which commences "Frank W. Spencer, listed as member ..." makes reference to a letter written by Spencer to Carl Braden. Such letter is not reported in the Details although it is noted that it had been reported in the original report. The last sentence of the Synopsis states that during a convention Braden contacted the offices of Spencer and the Chatham County Crusade for Voters. On page 11 of the Details, it is reported that [redacted] a Maurice McCrackin and that

b7D

MAILED 7
JAN - 5 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(5)

REC- 38 100-442529-514

1 JAN 6 1965

JAN 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] Significantly, it is reported that the [redacted] On this basis, therefore, there is no support in the Details for the last sentence of the Synopsis. b7D

By return communication, furnish the Bureau and other offices receiving the report of 12/23/64, copies of a revised page one and advice as to necessary corrections on page B.

It was arresting to the Bureau to note that errors were made in the resubmitted report. The Bureau cannot urge too strongly the necessity for extreme care to be exercised in the preparation of reports. Form errors should be scored against the appropriate personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of the report and SA Friday should be personally advised by you that a continuation of errors in reports by him in captioned matter may prompt a request for explanations from him.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-20-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 12/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM and for New York two copies of same LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified confidential because data reported from these two sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
HAV/cec
(8)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 12/31/64
HOW FORW: LCS
BY: SFP:cj

REC. 7 100-442529-575
16 DEC 30 1964

ENCL. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JAN 8 1965
XCCAT + 1 Xerox LHM 8/28/03 -

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
December 26, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on December 15, 1964, made available the following letter received from New York, New York:

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

"To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

"Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

"The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

"1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.

"2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D. C.

"3. Negro History Week Activity.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-575

"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observation of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observation has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate programs.

"The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the

struggles of the Negro people, past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.

"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade Ben Davis.

"We, therefore, propose the Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the Districts on the Eastern seabord, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts - where Ben went to school -, Maryland - where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize Ben Davis Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades Winston, Jackson, Patterson, Lightfoot, Hall and others will be available for such gatherings.

"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the local situation. But in all instances the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of Ben Davis, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of Ben Davis is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especially must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get a copy of this pamphlet.

"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for The Worker which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week.".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

From: SAC, OMAHA (100-6862) (RUC)

Re: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

Re Atlanta teletype dated 12/29/64.

Chief of Police JOSEPH T. CARROLL (NA), Lincoln Police Department, Lincoln, Nebraska, advised SA HARMON J. OGREN on 12/30/64 that MARTIN LUTHER KING had arrived in Lincoln at 4:38 p.m. 12/30/64, held a press conference, had his evening meal, and spoke before the Quadrenial Conference of the Methodist Student Movement at the Pershing Auditorium, Lincoln, Nebraska. He departed Lincoln 8:57 p.m. on 12/30/64 to arrive Atlanta 12/31/64. No action taken this Division.

CC/SOSRD

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
4 - Atlanta (2 - 100-5586) (REGISTERED)
(2 - 100-6670A)
1 - Omaha

HJO:db
(8)

Ltr to Omaha, cc dtd 1/5/65

EX-100

REC-17

100-442529-576

20 JAN 2 1965

SEC.

C C. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-14-79 BY 9803 TDD/MS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JAN 11 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-20-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FD-3 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	NEW YORK	1/8/65	9/24 - 12/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA ROBERT R. NICHOLS	cb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 captioned CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS - C.

-P-

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Portions of attached report exceised. original ~~ENCLOSURES~~ SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.

Submit quarterly report to reach Bureau by 2/1/65.

ENCL BEHIND FILE
COPIES ONLY
ENCL BEHIND FILE
Sent to National Archives

APPROVED JKP SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

100-442529-578

REC 6

17 JAN 11 1965

EX 110

REC 14

69 FEB 11 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO			
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW:	2-2-65		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	P/C		
BY	INITIALS:	S.F.P.		

NOTATIONS

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AT 100-6670

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AT T-2 is [redacted]	
AT T-3 is [redacted]	AT #100-6488-542, P. 11 Characterization of DEBBIE HELEN AMIS, BENJAMIN DAVIS, LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK
AT T-5 is [redacted] (requested)	AT 100-6255-76, P. 1-2
AT T-6 is [redacted] (requested)	AT 100-6488-434 100-6488-1 100-6488-99 100-5643-47, P. 11 100-5643-47 100-6341-20 100-5718-827, P. 5 100-5718-201
AT T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AT T-8 is [redacted] (requested)	
AT T-9 is [redacted]	NY 100-147963 AT 100-6488-265 P. 5

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-10 is [redacted], [redacted] [redacted] (requested)	NY 100-145842-132 -105
AT T-11 is [redacted] [redacted] (requested)	NY 100-22129
AT T-12 is NY 1300-S*	
AT T-13 is [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (requested)	AT 100-6341-33
AT T-14 is [redacted] AT T-15 is	[redacted]
AT T-16 is [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] (requested)	NO #100-16890
AT T-17 is [redacted]	LA #100-59609 AT #100-5776-76
AT T-18 is [redacted]	ME #157-109 SF #61-369 AT #100-6542-1
AT T-19 is NY 3246-S*	
AT T-20 is [redacted]	AT #100-6488-451
AT T-21 is NY 3748-S*	
AT T-22 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterizations of DEBBIE HELEN AMIS, JARVIS TYNER.

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-23 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AT T-25 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AT T-26 is NY 4171-S*	
AT T-27 is [redacted]	AT #100-5586-941
AT T-28 is [redacted]	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN

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AT T-31 is NY 4092-S*	
AT T-34 is [redacted] (requested)	AT #100-5718-857
AT T-35 is [redacted]	AT 100-6541-47
AT T-36 is NY 694-S*	Characterizations of GUS HALL, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL Characterization of ELLA BAKER.
AT T-38 is [redacted]	Characterization of RANDOLPH BLACKWELL.
AT T-39 is [redacted]	Characterization of RANDOLPH BLACKWELL.

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-40 is [redacted] (requested)	Characterization of CARL and ANNE BRADEN
AT T-41 is [redacted]	Characterization of ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY
AT T-42 is [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN ELLIOTT CHURCHVILLE
AT T-43 is [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN ELLIOTT CHURCHVILLE
AT T-44 is [redacted]	Characterization of MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON (YOUNG)
AT T-45 is [redacted]	Characterization of MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON (YOUNG)
AT T-46 is [redacted]	Characterization of MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON (YOUNG)
AT T-47 is [redacted]	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN
AT T-48 is [redacted]	Characterization of CLARENCE JONES
AT T-49 is NY 1286-S*	Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ
AT T-50 is NY 3225-S*	Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ
AT T-51 is NY 1537-S*	Characterization of VICTOR RABINOWITZ

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-52 is [redacted]	Characterization of LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK b6 b7C b7D
AT T-53 is [redacted]	Characterization of LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK
AT T-54 is NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-55 is NY 4212-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-56 is [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY STEINMETZ
AT T-57 is NY 4535-S*	Characterization of HARRY STEINMETZ
AT T-58 is [redacted]	Characterization of C. T. VIVIAN
AT T-59 is [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY H. WACHTEL
AT T-60 is NY 1190-S*	Characterization of HARRY H. WACHTEL
AT T-61 is [redacted]	Characterization of FRANK WILKINSON
AT T-62 is [redacted]	Characterization of DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
AT T-63 is [redacted]	Characterization of HOWARD ZINN
AT T-64 is [redacted]	Characterization of HOWARD ZINN
AT T-65 is [redacted]	Characterization of HOWARD ZINN
AT T-66 is CG 5824-S*	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN
AT T-67 is [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

Special Agents who observed JACOB ROSEN enter SNCC Headquarters at 6 Raymond Street on 7/5/63 were ROBERT R. NICHOLS and ALDEN F. MILLER.

The Special Agent who observed DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER at SNCC Headquarters, Atlanta, on 10/15/62 and 5/20/63 was ROBERT R. NICHOLS.

Information furnished by JAMES R. WOOD on 5/10/63 is originally located on FD-302 in Atlanta file 100-5718.

NY 694-S* advised in early 1964 that JAMES FOREMAN, Head of SNCC, told GEORGE MEYERS, a Baltimore Communist Party functionary, that the policy of SNCC is to permit Communists to join this organization, but not to allow any "Communist big shots" to come into the organization and control it. As far as the SNCC is concerned, the "lesser Communists" may come into the organization and work their way into responsible positions if they so wish.

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This information has not been included in the body of the report in view of the sensitive source and in view of the conditions under which the information was obtained by the source. Due to this, no statement at all pertaining to the policy of SNCC as it pertains to working with Communists is being set forth in the report as requested in Bureau instructions.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~S E C R E T~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT R. NICHOLS Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: January 8, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Since late 1962, Communist Party officials have offered encouragement for Communists to go South to aid youth groups in civil rights, particularly the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Atlanta, Ga. Two CP officials known to be in contact with SNCC Headquarters. One attempted, reportedly unsuccessfully, to recruit SNCC personnel to attend a "youth conference" in the North in 1964. Several CP and former CP members participated in racial demonstrations in Atlanta 1963-64. One of these individuals claimed she was under CP direction in her activities with SNCC. No information available that others operating per CP instructions. CP members and former members reportedly working with SNCC. SNCC working with Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) and National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). SNCC and officers of SNCC on the mailing lists of Communist publications. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Ga., has employed a CP National Committee member, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, as late as summer of 1963 and has used O'DELL's services as late as 2/64. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of SCLC, described by one confidential source in 1962 as being a confirmed Marxist. Sources advise that STANLEY LEVISON

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exerted much influence over KING as late as Spring of 1964. Another source reports LEVISON to be a Communist. Two former members of CP currently hold positions on the staff of SCLC - CORDY T. VIVIAN, Director of Affiliates, and RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Coordinator. SCLC influenced by other individuals with Communist backgrounds. A Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) field worker for the South, who holds membership in a Communist organization, made headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., 1963-64.

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DETAILS:

Where characterizations are available of individuals mentioned hereinafter they are set out in alphabetical order in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

In November, 1962, DAN RUBIN, Communist Party Youth Leader in New York, stated that the Communist Party would attempt to establish groups of young people in the North who would help to give aid to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with headquarters at 8½ Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 12/4/62)

On May 25, 1963, a meeting of the District Board of the Communist Party of Southern California was held at the residence of Communist Party District Chairman DOROTHY HEALEY, Los Angeles, California. HEALEY chaired the meeting and made the main report, which was a report on the report given by BEN DAVIS, at that time National Secretary to the Communist Party, USA, who is now deceased. The DAVIS report was given at the National Committee meeting of the Communist Party, USA held just prior to HEALEY's return from New York. HEALEY indicated that about 70 percent of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of developments in the South. According to HEALEY, DAVIS turned his attention to the role of the Communist Party, pointing out the tremendous work that had been done by the "Student Non-Violent League" and indicated they should understand the importance of getting Communist Party people into work of this kind in the South. HEALEY said

she felt that some of the young people in the Communist Party in the Los Angeles area must go South during the Summer of 1963 and work with the "Student Non-Violent League", which is often called "SNICK".

(AT T-2, 5/29/63)

On June 20, 1963, a meeting of the District Board of the Communist Party of Southern California was held at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR, [redacted] b6 b7C in Los Angeles. DOROTHY HEALEY, District Chairman of the Communist Party, chaired the meeting. CARL BLOICE of the Youth Commission of the Northern California District of the Communist Party, who had been writing for the "People's World" and just returned to California from a trip in the South, was present and made the main report, which dealt with a political estimate of the developments in the South. BLOICE stated he visited Atlanta, Georgia, and spent a great deal of time with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). BLOICE displayed a map he obtained at the SNCC Headquarters in Atlanta which shows the counties with a heavy concentration of Negroes. BLOICE stated that the SNCC ideology came to its leadership largely through the works of CARL BRADEN. BLOICE indicated that among SNCC's leadership most of the Marxist classics are very familiar and their leadership is concerned deeply with the need for solving all of the economic, as well as political, problems of the South.

(AT T-2, 6/21/63)

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On September 26, 1963, a meeting of the District Board of the Communist Party of Southern California was

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held at the home of CHARLENE MITCHELL ALEXANDER, [redacted] Los Angeles, California. DOROTHY HEALEY acted as chairman of the meeting. During a discussion at this meeting it became apparent the Youth Committee was considering encouraging certain individuals to go south to work for SNCC. The attitude of the Communist Party officially with regard to the question was that while it was not encouraging such migration, expecially on the part of white youth who could do very little, it was also not opposed to the migration, particularly from individuals who could help SNCC in public relations work where they felt a need for assistance. DOROTHY HEALEY noted that SNCC had called for such help, but that it should not be given in the spirit of adventurism but in terms of individuals who wanted to take specific assignments.

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(AT T-2, 9/30/63)

JARVIS TYNER, a young Negro Communist Party member from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, believed to be operating under the direction of MORTIMER DANIEL RUBEN, Communist Party USA Organizer, was visiting the Eastern Seaboard of the United States in an effort to organize youth groups. It was reported that TYNER contemplated a visit to Atlanta, Georgia, prior to his return to New York City on or about February 22, 1964.

(AT T-3, 2/10/64)

JARVIS TYNER of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, visited in Atlanta, Georgia, for approximately two or three days six weeks ago. TYNER was traveling from Philadelphia down the East Coast recruiting for a "youth conference" which TYNER explained was to be held in the spring or summer of 1964 in either Chicago, Illinois, or Detroit, Michigan. TYNER attempted to recruit JULIAN BOND and others at the SNCC Headquarters Office to attend this "youth conference". TYNER was unsuccessful in his attempts to interest these individuals in attending this

conference. The impression was gained that the conference related to civil rights and peace issues. TYNER was suspected of being a Communist Party representative acting in some organizing capacity. SNCC was unaware of any success that TYNER may have had in the Atlanta area in his effort to interest youth or students in this "youth conference".

(Mr. JULIAN BOND, Communications Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 8½ Raymond St., Atlanta, Ga., 4/23/64)

B. Other Communist Groups

No information has been developed to indicate any recent strategy by Communist groups other than the Communist Party to influence racial matters in the Atlanta Division.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Sit-In Demonstrations and Picketing
Atlanta, Georgia, 1963 to 1964.

1. DEBBIE HELEN AMIS

On June 17, 1963, a group of young Negro and white youths attempted to enter and conduct a sit-in demonstration at Leb's Restaurant, 66 Luckie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. The group struggled with restaurant employees and nearby spectators. Thirteen demonstrators were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. The arrested individuals refused to cooperate with police officials and had to be carried bodily throughout the arrest and booking procedures. One of the persons in this group was identified as DEBBIE AMIS, Negro female, age [redacted]

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(Lieutenant E. W. PERRY,
Atlanta Police Department,
7/17/63)

On July 19, 1963, DEBBIE H. AMIS and eleven other individuals were arrested by the Atlanta Police Department for obstructing the entranceway of Leb's Restaurant, at Forsyth and Luckie Streets, N.W., and were charged with the Georgia Trespass Law. It was necessary to carry the arrested persons to the police wagon, out of the police wagon and into the jail. AMIS was described as Negro, female, age [redacted]

(Captain R. E. LITTLE,
Atlanta Police Department,
7/19/63)

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DEBBIE HELEN AMIS was arrested on September 6, 1963, by the Atlanta Police Department, along with approximately seventeen other individuals in connection with trespass charges during sit-in demonstrations at Leb's Restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia, at the corner of Forsyth and Luckie Streets. Cases on AMIS and the other individuals were still pending and many of these persons represented the SNCC.

(Captain R. E. LITTLE,
Atlanta Police Department,
9/6/63)

AMIS' arrest records at the Atlanta Police Department as of April, 1964, reflect she was arrested June 17, 1963, for disorderly conduct - disturbance (refusing to leave the premises). She was arrested again on July 19, 1963, on the same charge. There has been no disposition made of these cases and it is to be noted that the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Georgia has taken her case, along with numerous others, under consideration as to whether Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia, was denying them their Constitutional rights. AMIS is currently out under federal bond.

(Captain R. E. LITTLE,
Atlanta Police Department,
4/2/64)

DEBBIE AMIS of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of the SNCC, were closely associated in recent civil rights activities in Atlanta, Georgia. These activities generally have consisted of organizing demonstrations for sit-ins at restaurants as well as street marches to City Hall and the Atlanta Board of Education. AMIS and LEWIS have been observed frequently conferring during the conduct of these demonstrations and

are considered to be the main leaders of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, as of January, 1964.

(Captain R. E. LITTLE,
Atlanta Police Department,
1/23/64)

During news coverage for the Associated Press on demonstration activities and picketing demonstrations in Atlanta, Georgia, sponsored by SNCC, it has been observed that DEBBIE AMIS was an active participant in these demonstrations. From observations it was found that AMIS was generally the motivating force and leader of these activities. Whenever AMIS was in the midst of these activities she was constantly giving directions and guidance to the persons participating in the picket lines. It was found that by contacting AMIS the future plans and actions of the group could be ascertained, whereas other picket participants could furnish no information along these lines. Although no official title or position of AMIS is known, it is believed from observations that she was the leader of the demonstrations on the scene of the activity.

(HEDLEY BURRELL, Apt. #9,
833 Ponce de Leon Place,
Atlanta, Ga., Reporter for
the Associated Press,
2/13/64)

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2. ISOBEL CERNEY

ISOBEL CERNEY was arrested by the Atlanta Police Department on January 27, 1964, at which time she was charged with disorderly conduct - disturbance. Subject posted a $33 bond and was released. This arrest occurred during racial demonstrations and sit-in attempts taking place in the downtown Atlanta area in the vicinity of Leb's Restaurant.

(Captain R. E. LITTLE,
Atlanta Police Department,
1/28/64)

Following these racial incidents and arrests, an article appeared in the February 2, 1964, issue of The Atlanta Journal and Constitution newspaper written by BILL SHIPP. In this article SHIPP quoted from House Committee on Un-American Activities records wherein Mrs. ANITA BELL SCHNEIDER had testified before House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1955, to the effect that CERNEY was at that time a member of the Communist Party. The article also indicated when subject was questioned as to whether she was a Communist by the press, she replied "I believe sincerely in freedom of conscience."

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3. HARRY CHARLES STEINMETZ

At approximately 10:45 a.m. on October 27, 1963, between 20 and 25 pickets were observed at the First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia. They picketed from 10:45 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. Two of the pickets were identified as ISOBEL CERNEY and HARRY STEINMETZ, white professors at Negro colleges in Atlanta.

(Lt. M. G. REDDING,
Atlanta Police Department,
10/29/63)

HARRY C. STEINMETZ on October 27, 1963, was observed picketing the First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, in efforts to integrate that church. The picketing had been taking place almost every Sunday morning during morning services because of the church policy of segregation and as a result of the church refusing admittance of persons causing the disturbance. These pickets were protesting the jailing of Reverend ASHTON B. JONES, a white minister, whose arrest grew out of these demonstrations. The normal number in this picket line was approximately 15 to 20 people.

(Captain R. E. LITTLE
Atlanta Police Department,
12/12/63)

An article appeared in the January 23, 1964, issue of The Atlanta Constitution, a daily Atlanta newspaper,

which was written by BILL SHIPP, reported that a Soviet peace delegation had arrived in New York City for a two week speaking tour of eight American cities including Atlanta, Georgia, at the invitation of the Committee for Non-Violent Action.

Another article appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of The Atlanta Constitution written by BILL SHIPP, reported that a Soviet peace committee had recently visited in Atlanta, Georgia, and their host while in Atlanta was Dr. HARRY C. STEINMETZ, Professor of Psychology at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. The article reported that during their visit to the Atlanta area, the group was taken by various scenes where recent racial demonstrations had occurred in the hopes the Soviet group might witness another racial demonstration.

On January 25, 1964, a visiting group of Soviet peace delegates arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, and stayed until January 29, 1964. During a meeting of these delegates with members of the Atlanta business community and press, Dr. HARRY STEINMETZ, who accompanied the Soviet group, did not provide the Soviet group an opportunity to speak their propaganda on peace but rather monopolized the conversation himself by speaking on Atlanta, Georgia's problems, mainly racial matters and how they were to be solved.

(AT T-5, 2/1/64)

STEINMETZ was not arrested for his activites on the picket lines.

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4. DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER, Also known as
Mrs. John Robert Zellner

A news item in The Atlanta Journal and Constitution newspaper dated June 24, 1963, titled "Danville Police Enter Church, Arrest Three Integration Chiefs" set forth that police forced their way into the office of a Negro church and arrested three integration leaders accused of inciting racial riots. One of the three men who was being held under $5,000 bond was JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER of Atlanta, Georgia. This news item also set out that several others had been indicted by the Grand Jury in Danville. One of these was described as a white person, DOROTHY MILLER of Atlanta, who was an executive of SNCC.

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5. HOWARD ZINN

A news article in The Atlanta Journal and Constitution newspaper dated May 20, 1963, stated that four anti-segregation demonstrators picketed Leb's Restaurant at the corner of Forsyth and Luckie Streets that date. The article related that a fifth person, Professor HOWARD ZINN of Spelman College, Atlanta, passed out leaflets asking the recipients to call the restaurant owner and tell him "you will not patronize his restaurant until it becomes civilized".

There were no indications that ZINN had been arrested for these actions.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

1. Character, Background and Officers of Organization

As of March 17, 1964, the SNCC Headquarters Office is located at 8½ Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia, having been at that address since late Summer of 1963. Their office was located at 6 Raymond Street, N.W., from the Fall of 1962 until the late Summer of 1963.

(AT T-6, 3/17/64)

The October 6, 1960, issue of The Atlanta Constitution newspaper carried an article captioned "Negro Parley in Atlanta May Chart New Protests". The article states that a meeting sponsored by SNCC would be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 14 - 16, 1960, and formal activities of the session would center around the topic "non-violence and the achievement of desegregation". The article further reported that SNCC was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina, in April, 1960, by college students who had been participating in various sit-down demonstrations.

The SNCC conference held in Atlanta October 14 - 16, 1960, was chaired by MARION S. BARRY of Nashville, Tennessee, who was Chairman of SNCC. This conference adopted the establishment of a permanent SNCC to derive its authority and direction from the general conference and would be therefore controlled by the conference. The committee was to consist of one delegate from each of 17 Southeastern states and have six delegates at large elected by the conference.

(AT T-7, 10/19/60)

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According to the constitution of SNCC as revised in April, 1962, any Southern protest group having at least ten members may affiliate with SNCC with approval of the Executive Committee. The Coordinating Committee consists of one representative elected by each local group and shall meet three times a year. The Executive Committee consists of eight students elected by the Coordinating Committee from among this number; two adults; the chairman and the executive secretary elected by the Coordinating Committee; and three members at large elected by the Spring conference.

(AT T-6, 1/7/63)

On December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was made available regarding SNCC which described it as not being a membership organization but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements.

The following persons were members of the Executive Committee of SNCC in July, 1963:

JOHN LEWIS, Chairman

COURTLAND COX, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

MARION BARRY, University of Tennessee

LONNIE MALONE, High School Student, Rome, Georgia

AVON ROLLINS, staff member of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia

WORTH LONG, Little Rock, Arkansas

GLORIA RICHARDSON, Cambridge, Maryland

ROBERT WHITFIELD, Arkansas A & M, Pine Bluff, Arkansas

HOWARD ZINN, Adult member, Atlanta, Georgia

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ELLA J. BAKER, Adult Member, Atlanta, Georgia

(AT T-6, 7/5/63)

On December 4, 1963, a pamphlet was distributed by SNCC listing the following officers:

Chairman, JOHN LEWIS

Executive Secretary, JAMES FORMAN

Staff Coordinator, WORTH LONG

Communications Director, JULIAN BOND

Project Directors, ROBERT MOSES - Mississippi
CHARLES SHERROD - Southwest Georgia
BERNARD LAFAYETTE -Central Alabama
WILLIAM HANSEN - Arkansas
REGINALD ROBINSON, Eastern Shore

(AT T-8, 12/13/63)

The June 1, 1963, issue of the Atlanta Inquirer, a weekly Negro Atlanta newspaper, carried an article titled "Spelman Professor Dismissed." The article reported that the President of Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, had arbitrarily relieved Dr. HOWARD ZINN, Professor of History, of all duties effective June 30, 1963. The article described ZINN as a recently elected member of the Executive Board of SNCC, which organization had protested ZINN's dismissal.

HOWARD ZINN wrote a report on the Albany, Georgia, racial situation in 1962 for the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia. This report was titled "Albany, a Study in National Responsibility". It was released by Southern Regional Council in November, 1962, and indicates that ZINN was present during the Albany racial demonstrations in a reporter capacity.

(AT T-6, 12/4/62)

Southern Regional Council is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

A news article in The Atlanta Journal and Constitution newspaper dated April 14, 1965, titled "Civil Rights use Study Strategy Here" by FRED POWLEDGE, related some of the events taking place at the annual conference of SNCC which was held in Atlanta from April 12 to 14, 1963. The article stated that about 300 young people attended the three day conference. The article described the highlights of the April 13th session as a speech given by HOWARD ZINN. According to the article, ZINN told the group that the answer to problems of discrimination and conservatism and politics cannot be directly solved through the ballot. ZINN claimed the answer was to create centers of power outside the formal structure of government and to use these centers of power to exert pressure on the government. ZINN described SNCC as this kind of center of power. He criticized President KENNEDY's stand on civil rights saying KENNEDY had done just enough to keep his image from collapsing in the eyes of twenty million Negroes.

The Winter, 1964, issue of Freedomways magazine, page 143, reflects an article written by HOWARD ZINN titled "The Limits of Non-Violence".

A Characterization of Freedomways is included in the Appendix of this report.

2. Financial Support

A check dated April 8, 1963, payable to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, in the amount of $550, was drawn against the account of VICTOR and MARCIA RABINOWITZ at the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, #1 East 42nd Street, New York, New York.

(AT T-9, 5/1/63)

A check dated August 12, 1963, in the amount of $12,000.00, payable to SNCC, was drawn against the account of RABINOWITZ and BOWDIN at the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, #1 East 42nd Street, New York. VICTOR RABINOWITZ and LEONARD BOWDIN are authorized to sign checks against this account.

(AT T-9, 9/3/63)

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

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(AT T-10, 12/30/63)

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(AT T-11, 1/12/61)

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(AT T-10, 6/29/64)

The above information is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The person to be subpoenaed is [redacted]

[redacted]

(AT T-12, 10/22/63)

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3. Various Influences on SNCC

FRANK WILKINSON, Leader for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) attended the June 29, 1963, session of the Civil Liberties Conference held at the Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia, from June 28 to 30, 1963. This conference was organized by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) and was attended by members of SCEF and SNCC, most of whom were students of college age. WILKINSON spoke on civil rights in general and the subject of abolishment of House Committee on Un-American Activities. Some of the individuals present at the June 29, 1963, session were JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary of SNCC; JULIAN BOND, Administrative Assistant of SNCC; ELLA BAKER of SNCC and the YWCA, Atlanta, and DOROTHY MILLER, who is with SNCC and SCEF.

(MARGARET LONG, Research Writer for the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. 7/2/63)

A Characterization of SCEF and NCAHUAC is included in the Appendix of this report.

DOROTHY R. MILLER as of September, 1962, had been recently discharged from her position with the Southern Regional Council due to a reduction in force. She took a position on the staff of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-6, 9/24/62)

On October 15, 1962, an Agent of the FBI observed DOROTHY MILLER working in the Headquarters Office of SNCC, at that time located at #6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta.

She was observed to be acting in the place of Executive Secretary JAMES FORMAN in his absence from the city.

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper dated October 26, 1962, carried an article titled "Picket Admits Ties to BRADEN". This article reflected that DOROTHY MILLER told newsmen that she was being paid $75 a week by the SCEF to handle "staff work" for a proposed Civil Liberties Conference expected to be held in Atlanta in the Spring of 1963. The article indicated that MILLER at that time had an office with SNCC and worked on civil rights drives with them. She told newsmen she had traveled to Albany, Georgia, during recent racial demonstrations. As of April 17, 1963, DOROTHY MILLER has not been on the SCEF payroll since the proposed Civil Liberties Conference did not go through. She continues to have an office at the headquarters of SNCC in Atlanta and is believed to be on their payroll.

(AT T-13, 4/17/63)

On May 20, 1963, a Special Agent of the FBI observed MILLER doing some typing in the office of JULIAN BOND, Administrative Assistant to the Executive Secretary of SNCC.

DOROTHY MILLER in July, 1963, was serving as a Field Secretary for SNCC at Cambridge, Maryland, and was working out of the office of the Cambridge Non-Violent Action Committee at 308 Muir Street, Cambridge.

(JULIAN BOND, Administrative Assistant, SNCC, 7/17/63)

NCAHUAC issued a press release dated April 30, 1963, which concerned the annual meeting of that organization held April 27 to 28, 1963, in Chicago, Illinois.

AT 100-6670
RRN:dt

This press release set out that the two day conference heard reports from a number of organizational leaders. Of those listed Miss DOROTHY MILLER of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, was included.

DOROTHY MILLER was present at the April 28, 1963, session of the annual meeting of the NCAHUAC and was the Chairman for the day's session. Most of the morning session involved a discussion regarding the policy and tactics to be used as to whether they should support the idea of having HUAC transferred to the House Judiciary Committee or whether they should demand complete abolition of the committee.

(AT T-14, 5/7/63)

DOROTHY MILLER gave a speech at the annual conference of NCAHUAC held in Chicago April 27 - 28, 1963. She stated that the damage done to the civil rights movement by HUAC is exemplified in the work of the little un-American committes in Alabama and Florida. She stated it was difficult for people in the South to work against HUAC because of their preoccupation with civil rights and their lack of insight into the true relationship that civil rights have to civil liberties. MILLER also stated there was a serious problem of "redbaiting". MILLER said it would be helpful if leaflets were prepared by NCAHUAC which could be used by the civil rights movement, particularly the SNCC people in the South. She further urged the speakers for abolition of HUAC be sent to the South and that every effort be made in the North to support the SNCC voter registration drive. MILLER further advised in her talk that SCEF was holding an informal workshop in Greenwood, Mississippi, on the subject "What Does it Mean When we call you a Communist?" The purpose of the workshop in Greenwood, according to MILLER, was to explore ways to counter red-baiting tactics.

(AT T-15, 7/17/63)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

An article which appeared in The Harvard Crimson, a Harvard University student newspaper dated May 22, 1964, contained an article entitled "COFO, Miss. Draw Battle Lines". According to the article the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) in the State of Mississippi had began to formulate their final plans concerning this year's Mississippi Summer Project. According to the article the deadline for applying for the COFO project was May 15, 1964, but Mrs. DOROTHY ZELLNER (nee MILLER, also known as DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER, DOROTHY ROCHELLE MILLER and Mrs. JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER), New England representative of SNCC, pointed out that all applications had not been processed. The article indicated that 70 New England area volunteers were accepted and Mrs. ZELLNER said she expected New England, New York and California to provide the bulk of the volunteers.

A copy of the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of the SCEF held at St. Paul's Methodist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on April 13, 1962, contained a report by JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI which stated in part that the final installment had been paid on the $5,000 grant to SNCC for the employment of a field worker to work among white southern students. DOMBROWSKI's report stated that SNCC had employed BOB ZELLNER and the $5,000 was for the purpose of covering ZELLNER's salary and expenses, with the actual division of funds between salary and expenses being left up to SNCC.

(AT T-16, 10/15/62)

During a speaking tour, FRANK WILKINSON, Head of NCAHUAC, listed on his itinerary for June 27-30, 1963, in Atlanta, Georgia, the following:

"C/O ELLA J. BAKER or WYCAHOFF
[redacted] or
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, Atlanta."

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b7C

(AT T-17, 7/5/63)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

A copy of the field report dated July 23, 1963, made by CARL BRADEN, a Field Secretary of SCEF, regarding a trip through Mississippi July 13-19, 1962, stated that he and BOB MOSES (SNCC Project Officer in Mississippi) traveled about 925 miles up and down and across the State of Mississippi in a period of six days conducting workshops on civil liberties, non-violence and the First Amendment.

(AT T-16, 10/15/62)

ROBERT MOSES as of September, 1963, was subscribing to the People's World, this being a new subscription of one year's duration due to expire on September 14, 1964. MOSES' address at that time was listed as c/o SNCC, 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi. SNCC, 901 Nelson Street, Greenville, Mississippi, was also on the subscription list to the People's World as of September, 1963, this being a new subscription of one year's duration.

(AT T-18, 9/13/63)

As of November, 1963, ROBERT MOSES was known as the Mississippi Director of SNCC, with offices located at 708 Avenue N, Greenwood, Mississippi.

(Mr. GEORGE GREEN, [redacted] Greenwood, Miss, a field secretary of SNCC, 11/4/63)

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b7C

SNCC, 8½ Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia, had a one year subscription to the People's World due to expire June 8, 1964.

(AT T-18, 9/13/63)

CHARLES SHERROD, c/o SNCC, 504 South Madison, Albany, Georgia, as of September, 1963, had a yearly subscription to the People's World due to expire September 14, 1964.

(AT T-18, 9/13/63)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

On October 21, 1963, JOHN H. CLARKE, Associate Editor of Freedomways contacted DANIEL LYON at the SNCC Office in Atlanta, Georgia, and requested LYON to furnish him some photographs of people involved in the Southern freedom movement for the forthcoming Winter issue of Freedomways.

CLARKE mentioned JULIAN BOND had told him about LYON's portfolio of photographs.

(AT T-19, 10/27/63)

In November, 1963, a bulk order consisting of 100 copies of the Fall, 1963, issue of Freedomways was furnished to JAMES FORMAN of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-19, 2/9/64)

In December, 1963, J. H. O'DELL (also known as HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and JACK O'DELL) contacted BETTY GARMON of SNCC, Bay Area, Berkley, California, regarding a conversation he had with her at a SNCC conference in Washington, D.C. This dealt with GARMON receiving a bundle of Freedomways regularly at a reduced rate. O'DELL, who writes for Freedomways, told GARMON he would send a bundle of Freedomways magazines at a 30 percent discount upon receipt of GARMON's confirmation that her group would circulate this magazine in the Bay area.

(AT T-19, 1/12/64)

As of March 9, 1964, SNCC, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, was receiving the weekend and mid-week editions of The Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper.

(AT T-20, 2/24/64)

During a hearing conducted at the Subversive Activities Control Board during December, 1963, New York City, concerning the Advance Youth Organization, the counsel for the defendant produced JAMES MONSONIS as a witness.

MONSONIS testified that he was at that time on the staff of SNCC in New York City and had previously been employed by SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. On cross examination, MONSONIS stated that officials of SNCC were aware of the fact that he was testifying in behalf of Advance Youth Organization.

The above hearing was being conducted on the basis of a petition filed by the U. S. Attorney General with the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the Advance Youth Organization to register as required by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 in that the organization was a CP front.

In December, 1963, JIM MONSONIS with SNCC in New York, requested JACK MARSH of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in New York to send the Young Socialist to the SNCC Office in New York on a regular basis.

(AT T-21, 1/3/64)

Characterizations of the Young Socialist Alliance and the Young Socialist appear in the Appendix of this report.

On December 4, 1963, a bill of rights rally sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, was held at Races Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California. FRANK WILKINSON, Executive Director of NCAHUAC, spoke urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. JOHN LEWIS of SNCC, Atlanta, Georgia, spoke and stated if being called a Communist meant freedom and equal rights for Negroes he would be glad to be called a Communist.

(AT T-8, 12/13/63)

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A Characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appears in the Appendix of this report.

DEBBIE HELEN AMIS stated in February, 1964, that her working with SNCC in Atlanta was a CP assignment and that AARON LIBSON, District Youth Secretary of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Deleware, also stated AMIS was in Atlanta on a CP assignment. AMIS had participated in several activities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and it was believed AMIS was assigned to CORE or to SNCC by the Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU); however, the decision to travel to Georgia to work with SNCC was believed to have been AMIS' but was agreed to by SYU and the CP youth. It is believed AMIS' association with CORE led her to go South and the question as to whether AMIS was receiving direction from the CP at the present time is not known.

(AT T-22, 2/14/64)

Characterizations of the Socialist Youth Union appears in the Appendix of this report.

Records of the U. S. Marshal's Office, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, disclosed in December, 1964, that DEBBIE HELEN AMIS, when fingerprinted by that office on March 15, 1964, gave her address as [redacted], Atlanta, Georgia, and occupation as teacher and employed with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. She was fingerprinted in connection with her case, along with others, being transferred from Fulton County Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia, to the federal court. These cases were in connection with sit-in demonstrations conducted in Atlanta and the defendants requested their cases be taken before federal court because their Constitutional rights were not being observed by the State court. b6 b7C

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

DEBBIE AMIS, who formerly worked for SNCC, is no longer employed with that organization. She was observed visiting SNCC Headquarters during the Summer of 1964 but was not known to be working presently in the civil rights movement at all. AMIS stated in late August, 1964, that she was working at Grady Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia.

(Miss ERIN O'BRIEN SIMS, [redacted] b6 b7C
Atlanta, Georgia
9/4/64)

The May 21, 1964, issue of the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper issued daily in Atlanta, Georgia, contained the following article in part:

"Albany Justice Assailed

"At Hapeville, Georgia, 'Upsidedown justice' in Albany, Georgia, was assailed by the board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund at its semi-annual conference in Hapeville, Georgia, over the weekend.

During this meeting SCEF renewed for the fourth year a grant for SNCC to finance work on white college campuses in the South. The Board added to its membership Miss Carol Hoover, Atlanta Administrative Assistant to Reverend Wyatt T. Walker of the SCLC; Mrs. Isobel Cerney, Professor at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, and Dr. Harry Steinmetz, Professor at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia."

The May 21, 1964, issue of The Atlanta Constitution newspaper contained the following article in part. The article was titled "New Yorker with Red Ties Publishing Paper in Atlanta." The article reported that a 25 year old New York man who once dipped the U. S. flag in tribute to Communist officials in a Moscow parade, had moved into an

Atlanta Negro neighborhood and was putting out a newspaper which advocates the overthrow of capitalism and suggests Negroes take up firearms against white people. This individual was identified in the article as JACOB ROSEN whose Atlanta address is [redacted] Georgia. It stated he established a newspaper, Freedom, at that address during April. The article related ROSEN has been associated with leaders of SNCC in Atlanta. This article also stated ROSEN had moved the paper to Atlanta from Monroe, North Carolina, where he led racial demonstrations and organized a successful school boycott, according to Monroe Police.

The article also reported ROSEN has traveled extensively in Russia, China and Cuba. Using the name JOHN HARNETT, he was a reporter for The Augusta Chronicle in Augusta, Georgia, in 1963 during racial turmoil there. The article also stated that on February 3, 1960, ALBERT GAILLARD, a former member of the Communist Party, identified ROSEN as a Communist Party member during a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. b6 b7C

The article stated that in the issue of Freedom dated April 18, 1964, it carried, among other bylines, JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of SNCC and STAUGHTON LYND of Spelman College Department of History.

On July 5, 1963, Agents of the FBI observed JACOB ROSEN at SNCC Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia.

As of July, 1963, JOHN ELLIOTT CHURCHVILLE was in Albany, Georgia, and continued to be affiliated with SNCC.

(Mrs. CARIETTA A. WILEY
[redacted]
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
7/22/63)

As of September, 1964, CHURCHVILLE was no longer a volunteer worker for SNCC; however, he had previously been occupied in that capacity in the Americus, Georgia, area. CHURCHVILLE was no longer working for SNCC because he wanted to stay in Atlanta, Georgia, and SNCC had no position for him in that area. It was reported that CHURCHVILLE had since then joined the Temple of Islam in Atlanta.

(JULIAN BOND, Communications Director of SNCC, 8½ Raymond St., N.W. Atlanta, Ga., 9/10/64)

CHURCHVILLE, who was identified as JOHN 7X, was named Secretary of Muhammad's Mosque 15, Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1964.

(AT T-23, 2/19/64)

A Characterization of the Nation of Islam and Muhammad's Mosque 15 appear in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

B. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

1. Background and Officers

The 1964 Yearbook which is being sold by Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, in July, 1964, titled "The SCLC Story" set forth the officers of the organization as follows:

Officers

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President,
Atlanta, Georgia

C. K. STEELE, First Vice-President,
Tallahassee, Florida

J. E. LOWERY, Second Vice-President,
Nashville, Tennessee

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS, Third Vice-President,
Atlanta, Georgia

CURTIS HARRIS, Fourth Vice-President,
Hopewell, Virginia

F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, Secretary,
Cincinnati, Ohio

ERNA DUNGEE, Assistant Secretary,
Montgomery, Alabama

RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Treasurer,
Atlanta, Georgia

MAJOR JONES, Chaplain,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

L. D. REDDICK, Historian,
Baltimore, Maryland

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

Executive Staff

WYATT T. WALKER, Executive Director

ANDREW J. YOUNG, Program Director

DOROTHY F. COTTON, Director of Citizenship School

CORDY T. VIVIAN, Director of Affiliates

SEPTIMA P. CLARK, Supervisor of Teacher Training

EDWARD T. CLAYTON, Public Relations Director

HARRY G. BOYTE, Special Assistant to the President

Directors of Branch Offices

WALTER E. FAUNTROY, Washington, D. C.

ADELE KANTER, New York, New York

THOMAS C. KILGORE, Los Angeles, California

Legal Counselors

I. M. AUGUSTINE, New Orleans, Louisiana

CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, Chicago, Illinois

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

A news item in the Pittsburgh Courier newspaper dated August 17, 1957, page two, titled "New Rights Group Launches in Dixie" reported that SCLC was officially launched at Montgomery, Alabama, at a mass meeting attended by over 2,000 persons. The article stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was named as President. It was reported that registration lists compiled at this meeting showed persons from twelve states and the District of Columbia came in answer to the call of SCLC which had actually been formed the year before in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Purpose of the conference, according to this news item, was to organize a south-wide voter registration campaign among Negroes. A national office was to be set up in Atlanta, Georgia, to coordinate the programs of the conference. The article stated that funds for the new organization would come from church contributions, trade unions and foundations.

An undated folder captioned "This is SCLC" published by SCLC obtained on July 20, 1962, set forth that SCLC is not a "membership organization per se". It reported that affiliate groups and organizations constitute the actual membership. Individuals belong to the affiliates which can be groups such as churches, civic organizations and fraternal groups. The minimum affiliate fee is $25 per year which entitles the group to one voting delegate in all meetings.

On June 14, 1962, records of the Secretary of State, State Capitol Building, Atlanta, Georgia, were reviewed and disclosed the following:

SCLC was incorporated on June 5, 1958, by order of Judge LUTHER ALVERSON, Superior Court, Atlanta Judicial District. It was indicated that the organization was incorporated as non-profit. These records showed a certified statement for annual registration dated August 31, 1961. This statement described the nature of SCLC business as civic, religious, economic and cultural.

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

The 1964 Yearbook mentioned above on pages 12 to 14, set forth the history of SCLC by L. D. REDDICK. This history included the following information in part:

> "The initial meeting of what later came to be known as SCLC took place in Atlanta, January 10-11, 1957. The call for the conference had been jointly issued by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, and the Rev. T. J. Jemison of Baton Rouge, La. Some 60 persons from 29 communities in 10 different states responded. Bus desegregation was the paramount issue and straightaway the get-together named itself the Southern Leadership Conference on Transportation and Nonviolent Integration. Bayard Rustin, who all along was most sensitive to the situation, prepared 'working papers' for the group, spelling out themes on a broad front. He, like others, realized that bus jim crow in time would fade and there were other and deeper needs for collective thinking and action....."

The Headquarters Office of SCLC in November, 1964, continues to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continues as President of the organization.

(AT T-24, 11/64)

SCLC currently has 60 employees, according to FRANCIS COVINGTON, who is the Accountant.

KING has proposed, according to rumors from staff members, that SCLC go national in scope and open branch offices all over the United States.

(AT T-25, 10/17/64)

2. Influence of Hunter Pitts O'Dell

An undated folder titled "Crusade for the Ballot" published by SCLC, which was made available to the public in July, 1962, sets forth a list of officers. J. H. O'DELL (also known as HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and JACK O'DELL) is listed as a Consultant on the Voter Registration Field Staff.

An SCLC Newsletter dated February, 1962, has an article on page three captioned "Citizenship Training at Dorchester, Georgia". This article describes JACK O'DELL as a Voter Registration expert of the SCLC New York Office. This article further indicates that JACK O'DELL had worked at the Dorchester Community Center, McIntosh County, Georgia, from January 15-20, 1962, structuring a plan for Albany. This article stated O'DELL spoke at this training session which was attended by 35 persons from four states. He spoke on the importance of organization for voter registration, emphasizing that enthusiasm was not enough to get the job done and that plans down to the last detail must be well thought out and carefully executed. The article described O'DELL's work as a most useful contribution, both in his speech and in his informal discussions with individual participants.

The Long Island Star Journal newspaper carried an article in the November 2, 1962, edition captioned "Communist Resigns from Reverend KING's Group". This article was datelined Washington, D. C., and stated that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., said that JACK H. O'DELL, who was identified as a Communist in a story in the Star Journal on October 26, 1962, had resigned as an official of SCLC. KING denied knowledge of any previous Communist activities of O'DELL and said that O'DELL rejected the implication of the charges made against him but in order to avoid embarrassment to SCLC he tendered his resignation. KING also stated that "we have accepted it pending further inquiry and qualification." KING said that SCLC has a policy that no person of Communist affiliation can serve on the staff, executive board or its membership at large.

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

A Citizenship Workbook of SCLC, which was made available in March, 1963, set forth officers in the organization. J. H. O'DELL was listed as Staff Consultant of the Voter Education Project.

(ROBERT B. SIKES, Sheriff,
Liberty County, Ga.
3/11/63)

Records of the Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, showed that O'DELL checked in on February 7, 1963. At this time O'DELL requested his bill be charged to SCLC but because of the publicity that O'DELL had been fired from SCLC he was requested to get confirmation for having the bill charged to SCLC. EDWINA SMITH, who identified herself as a Secretary at SCLC, confirmed that the bill would be paid by SCLC.

(Mrs. A. R. ANDERSON,
Assistant Manager,
Waluhaje Hotel,
1/7/63)

A news item in The Atlanta Journal dated July 26, 1963, captioned "KING SAYS O'DELL LEFT SCLC JUNE 26" sets out the following information in part:

> "Integration leader Martin Luther King said Thursday that Jack H. O'Dell, who was linked by congressional committees to a Communist party organization, worked twice for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
>
> "But King said O'Dell, a 39-year-old Negro, of New York, had left the SCLC for the second time on June 26 and is no longer associated with the movement.
>
> "King called a news conference to deny a report in The Atlanta Constitution that O'Dell was currently employed by the SCLC in any capacity.

"King acknowledged that O'Dell 'may have had some connections in the past' with communism but 'we were convinced that he had renounced them and had become committed to the Christian philosophy of non-violence in dealing with America's social injustices.'

"King said O'Dell left the SCLC on June 26 by 'mutual agreement' because of concern that his affiliation with the integration movement would be used against it by 'segregationists and race baiters.'

"The Constitution described O'Dell as director of the SCLC New York Office. A staff employee who answered the telephone Thursday in New York told United Press International O'Dell was still with the office as 'administrator' of the New York operation.

"However, later in the day the same office said he was not connected with the agency and it had no knowledge of his whereabouts."....

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper in its July 26, 1963, edition carried an article captioned "REV. KING DENIES O'DELL LINK BUT HIS OFFICE IN N.Y. DIFFERS" which sets out the following information in part:

"Dr. Martin Luther King denied Thursday that a man previously identified as a Communist Party organizer is presently employed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"But the Negro leader said, in answer to a question by United Press International's Al Kuettner, that he could not explain why a UPI investigation Thursday morning found that the man, Jack H. O'Dell, was identified by SCLC's New York Office as an 'administrator' with the organization.

"UPI said a staff employee who answered the telephone at the SCLC New York Office Thursday morning said O'Dell was still with the office as 'administrator' of the New York operation. Later in the day the same office told the UPI he was not connected with the agency and had no knowledge of his whereabouts."
.....

"The delegation said that King and the SCLC agreed to remove O'Dell from the SCLC staff on June 26, but indicated that it may have been that O'Dell had responded that it would take until around July 15 for him to clear his effects from the office."....

EDWINA SMITH (Secretary to the Program Director of SCLC) told O'DELL in December, 1963, that the situation in SCLC Headquarters office was "pitiful" and had become worse. She did not explain her reasons for this statement; however, she stated that KING had told her that SCLC had not been able to find anyone to take O'DELL's place. KING stated the people who bothered him when O'DELL was on the staff still bother him when things go bad. EDWINA told O'DELL that KING stated he might as well still have O'DELL on the staff.

(AT T-26, 12/27/63)

On February 3, 1963, O'DELL was contacted by SLATER KING (Leader of the Albany, Georgia, Civil Rights Movement) who told O'DELL that he had talked with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. who agreed to get "their letter" off. SLATER asked O'DELL to draft something "for us" and to call it down to Albany. SLATER KING indicated that KING was leaving Atlanta on February 5, 1964, and that he, SLATER KING, would like to get the letter to him by February 4, 1964. SLATER KING told O'DELL that he had said to KING that O'DELL had given a wonderful suggestion and KING had agreed.

Later on February 3, 1964, O'DELL dictated a letter to an unknown individual who is connected with the Albany, Georgia, Movement. This was a circular-type letter addressed "Dear Friend" and dealt with the problem of certain individuals connected with the Albany Movement who were facing long prison terms and who were at that time being prosecuted for having participated in some civil rights demonstrations. These demonstrations led to some of the leaders of the Albany Movement being charged in Federal Court with Obstruction of Justice. This letter urged the recipients to send communications to the United States Attorney General asking that the indictments be dropped. The letter was then submitted to go out over the signature of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and on the letterhead stationery of Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

(AT T-26, 2/64)

On February 7, 1964, SLATER KING was in contact with O'DELL and told him that KING had read the letter and approved it generally. He wanted, however, to make some additions feeling there should be more information concerning the Federal indictments. SLATER said that KING may allow the letter to go out on "their mailing list" (not further identified). O'DELL commented that the letter from KING would really get some action and that "their mailing list" includes 10,000 names.

(AT T-26, 2/64)

A copy of a letter on the letterhead stationery of Southern Christian Leadership Conference which bears the purported signature of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., shows that except for minor changes it is identical to the above mentioned letter which was dictated by O'DELL.

(AT T-27, 4/2/64)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

3. Other Communist Influences

A copy of the program of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held in Richmond Virginia, September 24 - 27, 1963, was made available by Major FRANK S. DULING of the Richmond Police Department. This program lists the officers and staff of Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Two of the officers listed in this program are Dr. L. D. REDDICK, Baltimore, Maryland, listed as Historian and C. T. VIVIAN, listed as Director of Affiliates.

The afternoon session was to be devoted to panel discussion and work shops on the topic of "Power of Non-Violence". JAMES M. LAWSON, Special Projects Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was to be the Moderator and the leaders were to be C. T. VIVIAN, Director of Affiliates, and JAMES BEVEL, Field Secretary, both of Atlanta, Georgia, and BAYARD RUSTIN, Deputy Director of the March on Washington from New York City.

The Atlanta Inquirer newspaper dated September 19, 1964, carried an article captioned "SCLC Convention In Savannah to Air Destiny of Movement". This article stated in part that one of the most significant panel-workshops would take place in the early afternoon of September 30, 1964, when some of the most noted leaders and brilliant minds behind the civil rights movement come together as a group to refine the program of the convention's theme. The article stated among participants would be SCLC's Special Project Coordinator JAMES LAWSON of Memphis, Tennessee; Field Secretary at Large JAMES BEVEL of Atlanta; BAYARD RUSTIN, who directed the historic March on Washington; and RALPH HELSTEIN noted labor leader.

The article further reported that the convention would deal with "New Directions in Non-Violence" as related to

(1) Poverty and unemployment
(2) Direct action
(3) Use of basic non-violence precepts
(4) Building alliances.

JAMES R. WOOD, Radio Announcer, Editorialist, WAOK, Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, stated as follows on May 10, 1963:

He organized the Petersburg Improvement Association, Petersburg, Virginia, in the 1950s. This association was successful in obtaining more rights for Negroes and it was accomplished without violence or turmoil. During this period, WOOD realized he needed a spiritual leader to help the movement. For this position he selected WYATT T. WALKER, a minister in Petersburg who was active in civil rights matters but with no organization.

In 1960 when the association had accomplished many of its purposes and was functioning smoothly, WOOD and WALKER were asked by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to come to Atlanta, Georgia, to set up his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) movement. KING was in the process of moving the headquarters to Atlanta from Montgomery, Alabama.

WOOD was made the Public Relations Director and WALKER was made Executive Director of SCLC. KING is President and WALKER is still in his position, but WOOD resigned about a year ago to take his position with WAOK.

WOOD believes SCLC to lack organization and business finesse. He attributes this partly to a lack of policy and partly to the fact that all the officers are preachers who are not skilled in certain areas.

WOOD never feared Communist infiltration of the organization at a working level because of the lack of a chain of command. Approval of all activities had to be cleared with KING. If he approved an idea, it was adopted, otherwise no action would be taken on it.

The thing that concerned WOOD was the possibility of a person with the wrong background or ulterior motives gaining the confidence of KING, whom WOOD believes to be extremely naive in certain areas. One such example of concern of WOOD was an individual in New York City by the name of STANLEY LEVISON. LEVISON was very close to KING and had KING's confidence. He was able to get KING alone and give advice to KING. This advice was readily accepted.

WOOD's concern about LEVISON stemmed from his closeness to KING plus LEVISON's close association with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, publicly known to be a member of the Communist Party. LEVISON and O'DELL were also both closely associated with a third party who was a well known Communist in New York City but WOOD could not recall the name of this third party. He believes this individual has gone to England.

He was on the committee to raise funds for SCLC in New York City, which at the time was also known as the New York Friends of SCLC. It is now an integral part of SCLC but its activites are still confined mostly to the raising of funds. O'DELL was on this committee as well as the unknown third party mentioned above. O'DELL also was and still is head of the New York Office of SCLC. LEVISON has been acting mostly as a business manager. He also has donated large amounts of money to KING at times when KING's finances happened to be very low.

WOOD became so concerned about LEVISON at one time that he proposed to KING and the Board of Directors of SCLC that LEVISON's background be checked, possibly by hiring Burns Detective Agency. WOOD received what he described as

"a typical preacher reaction" from this proposal. They were all horrified at the proposal and would not consider it. KING was against this and against the screening of anyone helping his organization. KING reasoned that if screening became a policy, they would be more open to criticism if an unsavory background was found out to be in SCLC in spite of screening.

WOOD attributed the continued presence of O'DELL in KING's organization after the public disclosure of O'DELL's Communist background and connection with SCLC, to be the result of lack of policy and organization. This resulted in the lack of follow through to get rid of O'DELL after KING publicly announced he was accepting O'DELL's resignation.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 9, 1964, observed STANLEY LEVISON take a taxi cab from Terminal Station in Atlanta, Georgia, to the Headquarters Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

OTHER Removed Per Court Order

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

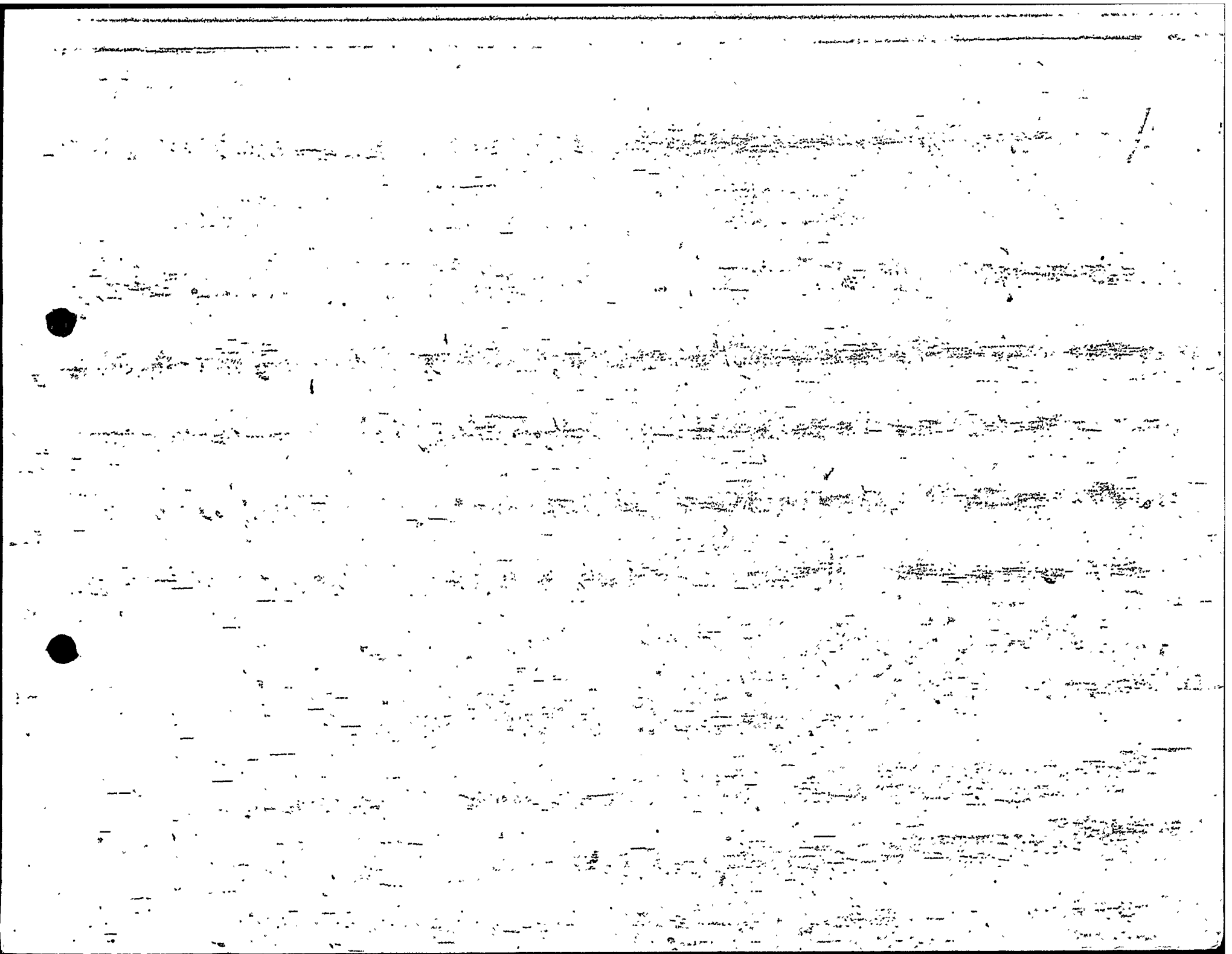
OTHER Removed per Court Order

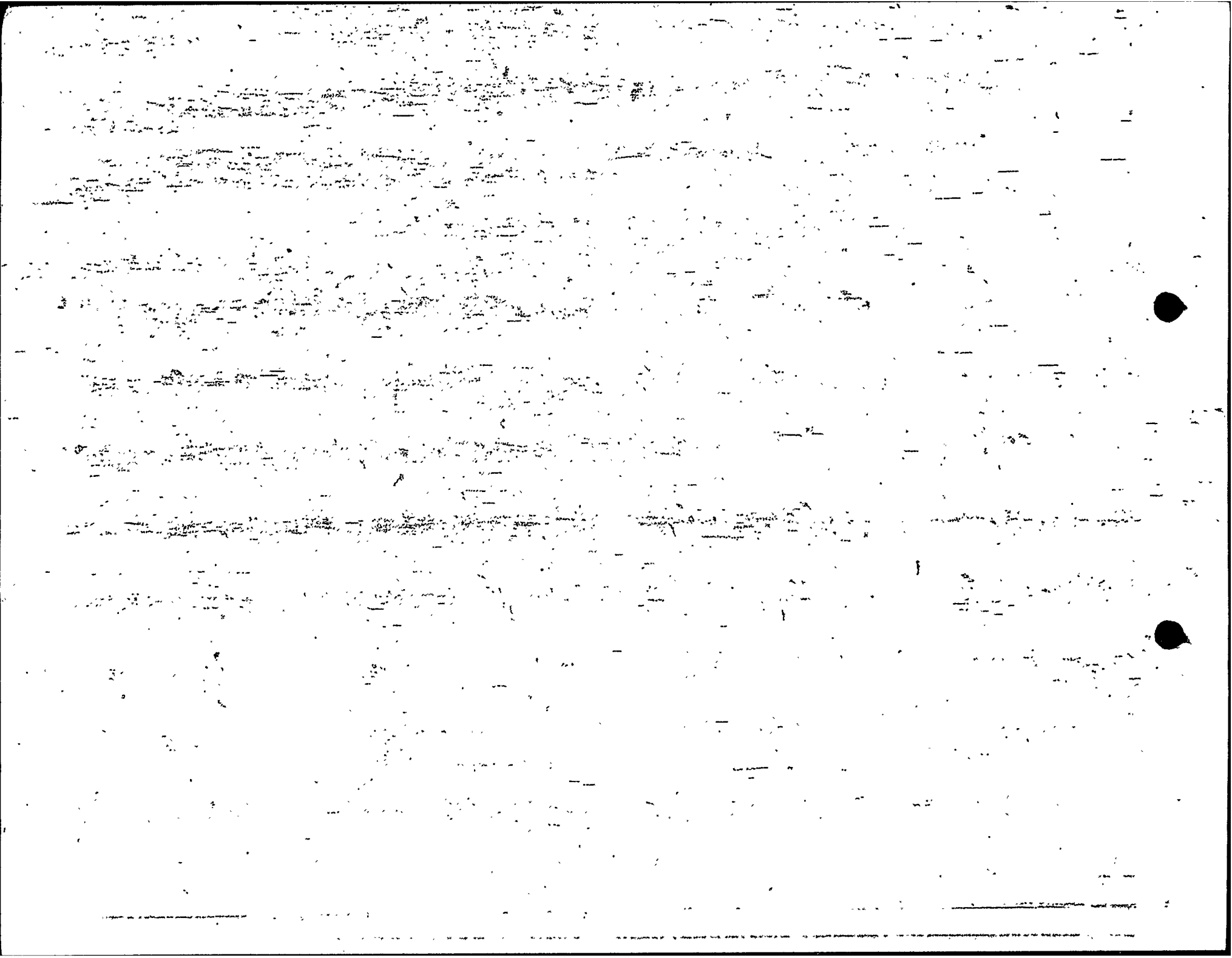
(AT T-31, 3/11/64)

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, who until recently was employed by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, took a position with SCLC. BLACKWELL is described as a male Negro, born in Greensboro, North Carolina, married to ELIZABETH KAY KNOX. He received a law degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C. He was formerly employed as an Associate Professor of government and economics at Winston Salem Teachers College, North Carolina, and the Alabama A and M College, Normal, Alabama. He was formerly Field Director for the Voter Education Project before going with SCLC.

(AT T-6, 8/6/64)

The July - August, 1964, newsletter of SCLC sets forth that RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL is their new Program Coordinator.





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CARL BRADEN had a room reserved for him at the Manger Hotel, Savannah, Georgia, from September 29 to October 2, 1964. It was indicated that BRADEN planned to attend the SCLC convention.

(AT T-34, 9/28/64)

On October 1 and 2, 1964, Agents of the FBI observed CARL BRADEN at the Manger Hotel which was being used as headquarters for the Eighth Annual Convention of SCLC.

SCLC leadership, including MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and WYATT TEE WALKER, are very favorable toward Southern Conference Education Fund and CARL BRADEN. The Southern Regional Council (SRC) does not want to work with SCEF and does not want to even be in attendance at civil rights conferences with them. There was a general feeling among many civil rights organizations regarding the possibility of Communist infiltration in the leadership of SCEF. Another reason for the reluctance to work with SCEF was that BRADEN's methods of operation in the civil rights field does their cause more harm than good. When any mention is made to SCLC leadership by SRC regarding their feelings in this matter, KING will not listen or change his mind about working with SCEF. WALKER reportedly becomes abusive in his criticism of SRC for this attitude.

KING has recently given talks in New York City at meetings sponsored by SCEF, and because of his presence, caused a great deal of money to be donated to that

organization. KING was a hero in the North and because of this is a most potent force in the civil rights field. However, KING is not so highly regarded by even some of his own people in the South and some Negro leaders in the civil rights field despise KING.

Other civil rights organizations are quite concerned about SCLC, not only because of their apparent closeness to SCEF, but also because they continue to keep HUNTER PITTS O'DELL as their fund raiser in New York City, especially after the recent publicity regarding O'DELL's Communist affiliations.

(AT T-6, 2/25/63)

Freedomways, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City, in May 1964, sent 25 copies of their magazine Freedomways, Spring, 1964, issue to SCLC headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia. These 25 copies were part of a subscription list which was sent out on one occasion.

(AT T-19, 10/64)

(The only statements available concerning SCLC policy regarding Communists holding offices is that set forth above in a newspaper article where KING was commenting on the employment of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL.)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON, as of January, 1964, had been in the SCLC Headquarters Office in Atlanta, Georgia, a few weeks previously and had indicated that she represented the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) throughout the South. HAMILTON at that time made her home base in Atlanta because of its central location.

(Miss WILLIE MACKEY
Secretary at SCLC,
1/23/64)

As of April, 1964, HAMILTON was not in Atlanta, Georgia, and no longer maintained a residence in that city.

HAMILTON was last known to be working with CORE in the South but her whereabouts were not known.

(Miss WILLIE MACKEY
Secretary at SCLC, 4/8/64)

As of June, 1964, HAMILTON had worked for CORE in New Orleans, Louisiana, for a short period of time. Several weeks prior to June 4, 1964, she had an operation and left to recover at her family home, 3085 Jackson Street, Denver, Colorado.

(RICHARD A. HALEY,
Southern Director of CORE,
New Orleans, La., 6/4/64)

As of October, 1964, it was reported that MARY HAMILTON YOUNG, a former CORE field worker in the south under the name of MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON, had returned to

the Denver, Colorado, area and would apparently make her home there. HAMILTON married a Dr. (First Name Unknown) YOUNG who is a dentist in New Orleans. He is to close his dental practice in New Orleans and move to Denver. MARY HAMILTON YOUNG is currently employed at the Job Opportunity Center, Glenarm YMCA, Denver, Colorado.

(RAYMOND ELVERT STUART,
Chairman of CORE, Denver, Colo.,
10/7/64)

At a "Freedom Now" rally in Mississippi held under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum in Denver, Colorado, on September 28, 1964, HOWARD WALLACE, a member of the Executive Board of the Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) opened the meeting by introducing Rally Chairman MARY HAMILTON YOUNG, a former CORE Field Secretary.

(AT T-35, 10/5/64)

A Characterization of Militant Labor Forum is included in the Appendix of this report.

SWP is an organization which has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS

DEBBIE HELEN AMIS

DEBBIE HELEN AMIS was a member of the Communist Party (CP), Eastern Pennsylvania District, as of January 7, 1964. Between February and July, 1963, AMIS was in attendance at several functions held by the CP in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(AT T-22, 1/7/64)

GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman, Baltimore, Maryland, went to New York City on March 16, 1964, to hire AMIS a new lawyer. MEYERS indicated that AMIS was in jail in Atlanta, Georgia, on a $7,000 bond. This was in reference to AMIS' participation in sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta and subsequent arrest for this activity.

(AT T-3, 3/17/64)

AMIS contacted GEORGE MEYERS on August 16, 1964, to thank him for furnishing the pamphlet by GUS HALL captioned "The Eleventh Hour." AMIS asked MEYERS to also send her the Communist Party publication, "Political Affairs."

(AT T-3, 8/27/64)

GUS HALL is the General Secretary of the CP, USA.

(AT T-36, 10/14/64)

A characterization of "Political Affairs" is included in the Appendix of this report.

late

STANLEY DAVID IEVISON was in contact with ELLA J. BAKER during the latter part of 1958.

(AT T-12, 1958)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL was a previous member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia (specific dates not given).

(AT T-38, 2/26/53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-39, 8/50)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA ABEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN,

AT 100-6670
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identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

"The Courier-Journal," Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"The Louisville Times," Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court, on that date, had affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

"The Courier-Journal" on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

"The Courier-Journal," on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, in August, 1963, continued to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and were still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

(AT T-40, 8/30/63)

A characterization of SCEF is included in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
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ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

A meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. $36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY.

(AT T-41, 8/25/61)

In 1961, a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag" and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers.

(AT T-41, 9/18/61)

As of August, 1962, ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY were out of the Communist Party although the $25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

(AT T-41, 8/28/62)

JOHN ELLIOTT CHURCHVILLE

JOHN ELLIOTT CHURCHVILLE was a member of the Nation of Islam and an active participant in Muhammad's Mosque #15, Atlanta, Georgia, from approximately August, 1963, through March, 1964. At the time he moved from Atlanta, CHURCHVILLE was serving as Secretary-Treasurer of Muhammad's Mosque #15.

(AT T-42, 8/63-3/64)

Characterizations of Nation of Islam and Muhammad's Mosque #15 appear in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
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On November 2, 1962, CHURCHVILLE attended a meeting of the Lower Manhattan Youth Club of the Communist Party held at 317 East Fourth Street, New York, New York. Only members of the Communist Party were allowed to attend this meeting.

(AT T-43, 11/7/62)

MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON (YOUNG)

In July, 1960, MARY LUCILLE HAMILTON was a member of the Los Angeles News and Letters Committee and was responsible for art work for that group.

(AT T-44, 7/10/60)

Included in the Appendix of this report is a characterization of the Los Angeles News and Letters Committee.

When interviewed by FBI Agents on November 14, 1960, at Los Angeles, California, HAMILTON stated she did not wish to cooperate with her government and she had nothing to say to the FBI.

HAMILTON made a pledge of $150 at the News and Letters Committee plenum held September 2-4, 1961, in Detroit, Michigan.

(AT T-45, AT T-46, 9/7/61)

In September, 1961, HAMILTON was reported to be the third member of the New York Local of the News and Letters Committee. Prior to October 8, 1961, HAMILTON was elected Secretary of the New York Local.

(AT T-45, AT T-46, 10/4/61)

A characterization of the New York Local of the News and Letters Committee is included in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
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RALPH HELSTEIN

During 1946, RALPH HELSTEIN (President of the United Packing House Workers of America) was asked if he were a Communist. HELSTEIN replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement.

(AT T-47, 1946)

RALPH HELSTEIN resides at 5806 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, and is the International President of the United Packing House Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, with offices at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

(AT T-28, 6/16/64)

HELSTEIN was registered in the Communist Party about 1948 and he (HELSTEIN) joined under pressure and remained in the Party organizationally only a few months.

(AT T-66, 11/53)

RALPH HELSTEIN, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

(AT T-67, 6/20/56)

A Characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is included in the Appendix of this report.

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

CLARENCE JONES was identified by photograph as being a person known during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

(AT T-48, 2/26/57)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., has been described as a confirmed Marxist.

(AT T-36, 2/12/62)

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-36, 4/64)

AT 100-6670
RRN:elt

STAUGHTON LYND

STAUGHTON LYND was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on August 13, 1953. During this interview, LYND advised that although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, he had joined the American Youth for Democracy in the Fall of 1946 on the campus at Harvard University. He stated that the American Youth for Democracy was known as the Harvard Youth for Democracy on the campus and that he had disaffiliated himself with the American Youth for Democracy in June of 1947.

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STAUGHTON LYND further advised during this interview that while at Harvard University he had also been a member of John Reed Club for approximately two years during 1947 and 1948. He stated that for approximately one year during this period he had served as the secretary of the John Reed Club.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 50 contains the following information concerning the above mentioned John Reed Club:

"1. Cited as organization 'whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute'".

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

(AT T-36, 1962)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH on December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

(AT T-26, 1963)

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

On various dates between March 14, 1962, and September 18, 1962, VICTOR RABINOWITZ was in contact with ISADORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN on six occasions. On three of these occasions, RABINOWITZ and NEEDLEMAN discussed the case of JO ANNE GRANT, which RABINOWITZ was handling in an effort to remove an injunction against her brought by the State of Alabama.

(AT T-49, AT T-50,
3/62 - 9/62)

During 1957 and 1958, NEEDLEMAN was identified as a practicing attorney in New York City. He was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity, and he continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has represented current and former members of the Communist Party before Congressional Committees as well as in the courts, and has served as a custodian of Communist Party funds. NEEDLEMAN has described himself as in strict

adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrine and has actively participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist studies and research.

(AT T-49, AT T-51, 1957-1958)

NEEDLEMAN is reported to have acted as a Soviet espionage agent.

(AT T-36, 3/58)

The March - April, 1962, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer," self-described as the publication of the National Lawyers Guild, set forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board of National Lawyers Guild elected at the 25th Anniversary Convention held in Detroit from February 22 to 25, 1962. Included among the [redacted]

OTHER Removed Per Court Order

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is included in the Appendix of this report.

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1943, Dr. REDDICK, then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 West 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party. REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to socialism and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

(AT T-52, 9/17/43)

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

In 1943, EUGENE GORDON, a staff member of the "Daily Worker", and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK at that time was a member of the Communist Party. REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

(AT T-53, 3/23/51)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-3, 1/21/64)

"The New York Times," Monday, August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reported that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on Saturday night, August 22, 1964.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5 and 11, 1954, LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member of, or a sympathizer with, the Communist Party.

LAWRENCE D. REDDICK attended an affair sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR) held at Baltimore, Maryland, on January 17, 1964, at which the main speaker was BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

(AT T-3, 1/20/64)

A characterization of the MCDR is included in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

On January 18, 1964, Dr. LAWRENCE REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the Communist Party in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia and REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the Communist Party.

(AT T-3, 1/21/64)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post" issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

OTHER Removed per Court Order

(AT T-54, 9/25/63)

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-55, 2/19-20/64)

HARRY STEINMETZ

HARRY STEINMETZ was a member of the Communist Party, San Diego, California, during the period 1933 to 1945. STEINMETZ was from San Diego and attended a Communist Section Meeting comprised of various locals of the American Federation of Teachers Union in Palo Alto, California.

(AT T-56, 12/22/52)

The American Federation of Teachers was designated by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 115, of the 1943 Report, to be a Communist-front organization for the Teachers of America.

The June 20, 1954, edition of "The San Diego Evening Tribune" reflected that the Third District Court of Appeals on that date had unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the discharge of STEINMETZ from San Diego State College. He was fired for refusing to say if he was or had been a Communist.

Names and addresses of officers, sponsors and associates of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) as of August, 1964, included the name, Professor HARRY C. STEINMETZ, 3518½ Union Street, San Diego, California, and 855 Fair Street, Atlanta, Georgia, who was designated as a sponsor.

(AT T-57, 8/14/64)

A characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies appears in the Appendix of this report.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

JARVIS TYNER

JARVIS TYNER, as of March, 1964, was a member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

(AT T-22, 3/25/64)

CORDY T. VIVIAN

As of November, 1947, C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois.

(AT T-58, 11/47)

As of June, 1948, C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

(AT T-58, 6/24/48)

HARRY H. WACHTEL

HARRY H. WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. The Gandhi Society for Human Rights is a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which conference is headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WACHTEL resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Port, Long Island, New York.

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

(AT T-59, 12/49)

In 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-60, 3/5/44)

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that in March, 1944, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

(AT T-61, 3/5/44)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is included in the Appendix of this report.

FRANK WILKINSON

A meeting of the Executive Board, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) was held in Los Angeles, California, on March 9, 1961. BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of SCDCP was present and during the course of the discussion concerning FRANK WILKINSON, DOBBS stated that around 1952 WILKINSON was a member of a secret Communist Party Club in Los Angeles comprised of City, County, State and Federal employees.

(AT T-61, 4/5/61)

DOROTHY MILLER ZELLNER

As of December, 1961, DOROTHY MILLER was known to be a member of the Forbes Communist Party Club in New York City.

(AT T-62, 12/5/61)

As of June, 1962, it was announced at a Forbes Club meeting of the Lower East Side Communist Party Section in New York City that DOROTHY MILLER was working in the South but no details concerning this work were revealed.

(AT T-62, 6/6/62)

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb

As of June 29, 1963, DOROTHY MILLER was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section of the Communist Party, USA, in New York City.

(AT T-62, 7/1/63)

HOWARD ZINN

HOWARD ZINN had been a member of the Williamsburg Section of the Communist Party in Brooklyn for some time as of 1949. HOWARD ZINN was known to have been a member of the CP as late as 1953. He attended numerous section meets between 1949 and 1953. Section meetings held approximately once every two weeks. Some of the meetings were held at HOWARD ZINN's home.

(AT T-63, 6/12/57)

In 1948 ZINN had indicated that he was a member of the Communist Party and attended Party meetings five nights a week in Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-64, 5/3/48)

ZINN was a Fraternal Delegate from the Sixth Assembly District, Kings County, Communist Party, to the New York State Convention of the Communist Party.

(AT T-65, 7/15/48)

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
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LOS ANGELES NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEE
(LOS ANGELES LOCAL, FOREST FACTION,
JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP)

On August 1, 1958, a source advised that as a result of the split within the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged--the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. The Johnson Faction is composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as JAMES JOHNSON, and the Forest Faction is composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as FREDDIE FOREST and RAYA DUNAYEVSKAYA. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as JOHNSON, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as FOREST.

On September 10, 1957, two other confidential sources advised that, as of September, 1957, the Forest Faction of the JFG was known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of which RAE DWYER was referred to as National Leader. "News and Letters" is an official publication of the NLC.

On June 26, 1961, a source advised the Los Angeles News and Letters Committee (LANLC), also known as the Los Angeles Party of the News and Letters Committees, is a local of and affiliated with the News and Letters Committees whose headquarters are located in Detroit, Michigan. The source further advised that the aims and purposes of the LANLC, which is currently active, are identical to those of the NLC.

JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

AT 100-6670

1

MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

A confidential source on August 15, 16 and 28, 1961, advised that following a meeting of the Communist Party National Committee at New York City, August 12, 1961, GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Maryland - D. C., instructed CP members at Baltimore that a committee should be set up to mobilize opposition to the June 5, 1961, decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning the Smith and McCarran Acts. MEYERS instructed that this committee which should be set up at a meeting August 26, 1961, should be composed of non-Party as well as CP members and that the Chairman should be "non-Party but close to the Communist Party." On August 26, 1961, the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights was set up at Baltimore with the stated purpose of making the public aware of the Supreme Court decisions which in effect would outlaw the CP and what these decisions meant. On May 29, 1963, this same source advised that the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights continues to remain an active organization in Baltimore.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
1

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

A confidential source advised on May 14, 1957, that the Militant Labor Forum was a name used by Socialist Workers Party to describe open forums it sponsors on topics of current interest.

74

AT-100-6670

1

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE #15, formerly known as
MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM NUMBER 15,
Atlanta, Georgia

A source advised on January 9, 1956, that approximately six months previously a group of individuals in Atlanta, Georgia, organized as an affiliate of the Nation of Islam, formerly known as the Muslim Cult of Islam, under the leadership of Elijah Muhammad.

Mr. William J. Shaw, Owner and Manager of the Odd Fellows Building, 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, advised on February 3, 1956, that James A. X. Shabazz, 547 Wabash Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, had signed a one year lease, commencing January 1, 1956, for a hall on the sixth floor of the Odd Fellows Building. Shaw said Shabazz represented the "Temple of Islam" and that an advance rental payment was accompanied by a letter from Muhammad who called his religion "Islam" and stated his Temple Number Two was located at 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A second source advised during January, 1961, that Muhammad's Temple of Islam Number 15 had changed its name to Muhammad's Mosque Number 15.

On August 21, 1964, this source advised Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 is currently active and holds meetings at 361 Edgewood Avenue, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Muhammad's Mosque Number 15 is an affiliate of the Nation of Islam and its teachings are based upon the principles expounded by Elijah Muhammad, the national leader of the Nation of Islam.

75

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
1

NEW YORK LOCAL, NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEE

A confidential source advised on May 25, 1961, that the Popest Faction of the Johnson Forest Group (JFG) is publicly known as the News and Letters Committee.

This confidential source advised on March 28, 1962, that the New York Local of the News and Letters Committee was organized during the Fall of 1961, and was affiliated with the News and Letters Committee, whose national headquarters is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan. The New York Local carries out instructions and policies issued by the national headquarters of the News and Letters Committee.

The confidential source advised on May 1, 1962, that during April, 1962, the New York Local of the News and Letters Committee was redesignated an organizing committee because of lack of membership.

The JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

80

AT- 100-6670

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

In "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, issue of March 5, 1961, the editor of "Political Affairs" identified the latter publication as an organ of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, published monthly.

AT-100-6670

1

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

M. A. WRIGHT, President, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, forwarded to the Atlanta Office of the FBI by letter dated October 28, 1955, a mimeographed copy of a speech made by EUGENE COOK, Attorney General of Georgia, before the Peace Officers Association of Georgia, in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 19, 1955, referring to the Southern Regional Council, and its affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, among other organizations, as having "long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing, and subversive organizations and activities." Enclosed with the letter from M. A. WRIGHT dated October 28, 1955, were thirteen pages of mimeographed material identified on the first page as follows:

"THE ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL and THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION A Brief Statement on the History and Aims of The Southern Regional Council October, 1955"

The above statement reflects that the Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have a history of thirty-five years activity in interracial relations. It also states that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in 1944, merged with the newly formed Southern Regional Council, and was chartered in the State of Georgia on January 5, 1944, having as its purpose to represent the forward looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. The statement also reflects that although the organization is biracial in membership and staff, it is not exclusively a racial relations organization, and it believes in the improvement of economic and civic, political and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

On March 12, 1956, Dr. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, advised that after having read an article in "The New York Times," which stated in effect that the Communist Party of the United States was interested in identifying itself with the Civil Rights issue as it pertained to the South; that he had called all Regional Directors' attention to this fact, and had alerted them to the possibility that persons with Communist Party affiliations may be attempting to influence their groups. Dr. MITCHELL stated that in the past the Southern Regional Council has had members on its Executive Board who have been connected with subversive front groups, but, to his knowledge, none of the Executive Board members are actively connected at this time (March 12, 1956) with any cited organizations.

AT- 100-6670

2

Dr. LESLIE DUNBAR, the new Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, in a news article appearing in "The Atlanta Journal" issue of April 12, 1961, identified the objectives of the Council upon his assuming his current position as the same as those objectives set forth in 1944 when the group was formed, namely: "To obtain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

Since the early 1950's the Council has narrowed its aim to deal primarily with the segregation-integration matter. The Southern Regional Council operates throughout the South with similar state and local organizations receiving its guidance. It has no membership as such, but some 80 persons, educators, businessmen, and clergymen are on its Board of Directors. A large part of the Council's work consists of gathering information and publishing reports on what it finds. Because of its biracial nature, the Council has come in for its share of criticism. Among its critics through the years have been the American Legion, which implied it was a Red front, and Senator HERMAN TALMADGE, who called it an organization "dedicated to racial agitation."

Dr. DUNBAR in assuming position as Executive Director stated, "We and the state councils have provided, and will continue to provide, a rallying point for the Southerners who are what I would describe as realistics--who are realistic about the social, economic, and political demands of our times and who are also realists in that they regard themselves as neither superior nor inferior to any other people."

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
1

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION OF PHILADELPHIA (SYU),
aka Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP),
Sunday Study Group, Winter Discussion Series
1957-58

A source on October 4, 1957, advised that MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, a Communist Party member and Communist Party youth leader, on October 3, 1957, stated there is a Youth Club in Philadelphia composed of children of progressive parents, which has no real organization, but meets as a study group. On October 30, 1957, this source furnished a mimeographed outline of scheduled meetings of this group received from DANIEL RUBIN, which bore title, "Winter Discussion Series 1957-58." This source on January 7, 1958, and February 3, 1958, advised that the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), assumed responsibility and formed a committee consisting of the Youth Club's Executive Committee, plus club member AARON LIBSON to prepare proposals for the formalization of the above group, then referred to as the "Sunday Study Group." This source on March 7, 1958, advised that on February 14, 1958, the educational director of the Youth Club stated the Youth Club's proposals to the Sunday Study Group had been presented to that group by AARON LIBSON and generally accepted.

Another source on March 19, 1958, advised the above group at their March 2, 1958, meeting, adopted a constitution. At their March 16, 1958, meeting, the group elected officers, including AARON LIBSON as President and adopted the name Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU), which was proposed by DANIEL RUBIN. This source on May 28, 1958, furnished a copy of the SYU constitution which stated the SYU was an independent and unaffiliated socialist educational organization. This constitution also stated, "While we welcome the fact that at least 950,000,000 people are building socialism or have already established it in the U.S.S.R., People's China, etc., we do not feel compelled to endorse or criticize every action these nations have taken or are taking... The avoidance of a hydrogen holocaust between the capitalist and socialist world is also of crucial importance to us."

A third source on April 25, 1958, advised that DOROTHY RUBIN, wife of DANIEL RUBIN and a member of the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, representing the Youth Club, reported to a meeting of this Section Committee on April 23, 1958, and gave a report on CP youth which included a report on the SYU. She stated the purpose of SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On December 5, 1960, a fourth source advised that the SYU had recently changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP).

On January 6, 1961, the fourth source advised that the SYU had changed its name to YEP, then decided against YEP and reverted to SYU pending a new name. On May 11, 1961, this source stated the SYU continues to function in Philadelphia and has a choral group called the Young Peoples Folk Chorus of Philadelphia, which is composed of SYU members and is led by SYLVIA WEINBERG, an SYU member. This group uses the name Young Peoples Folk Chorus of Philadelphia in order to appear before other than left-wing organizations.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, aka
Young Socialist Forum

A confidential source advised on April 8, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was formed at a meeting held October 1, 1957, at New York City by individuals who were members of the elements formerly comprising the Young Socialist Forum in New York City. The Young Socialist Forum consisted of youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The Statement of Principle, set forth in the YSA Constitution, stated that the YSA: 1. Favored the abolition of our present capitalistic system; 2. Advocated the replacement of this system by a socialist system; 3. Firmly resolved to direct its activities toward bringing about this transition.

The stated purpose of the YSA, as set forth in the Constitution, was to bring together all the young socialists in a broad, militant, independent, democratic organization.

Source advised that the membership of the YSA, after a series of minority resignations during 1958, became comprised almost exclusively of SWP members who followed the SWP line in YSA policies.

Source advised that although publicly declared as an independent socialist youth organization, the YSA in reality is theyouth arm of the New York Local, SWP.

Source advised that the YSA holds meetings at the residences of individual members and maintains the mailing address of P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
1

YOUNG SOCIALIST

The "Young Socialist" (YS) is a monthly publication which maintains the mailing address of P. O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York. The initial issue of this publication dated October, 1947, appeared on September 15, 1957.

The initial issue contained an announcement stating that the YS is "written by and for young socialists..." and that the YS would provide a sounding board for radical youth of different tendencies, who would profit by the free exchange of ideas.

A confidential source advised on May 5, 1958, that the YS was the brainchild of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP); however, inasmuch as the YS purports to be representative of the independent, broad and militant policy utilized by the SWP to reach radical youth, the SWP would quickly disclaim its conception of the YS.

The January, 1959, issue of the YS disclosed that during December 27-28, 1958, a National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters was held at Detroit, Michigan. The article disclosed that the conference, called by YS Editorial Board, consisted of YS supporters from all parts of the United States and resulted in the formation of a National Committee of Young Socialist Supporters. The article further stated that a basis was laid for a "nation-wide revolutionary socialist youth movement" which would be independent, broad and militant.

According to the above article, the YS, published in New York City, is now under the control of the organization effected at the above conference.

A confidential source advised on December 30, 1958, that although the above conference supporters publicly claimed independence, the conference was controlled and dominated by members of the SWP.

~~SECRET~~

AT 100-6670
RRN:cb
2

A third confidential source advised on April 8, 1959, that, with the exception of two individuals, all members of the seven individuals comprising the Editorial Board of the YS are members of the New York Local, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

90*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. AD 323

Atlanta, Georgia
January 8, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT R. NICHOLS, dated January 8, 1965, at Atlanta, Georgia, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 577 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-20-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 12/11/64; O-1 form, 12/30/64.

Referenced airtel reported that NYO had no additional information concerning an AL (LNU) from Stamford, Connecticut, who contacted MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on 11/26/64. It was pointed out for the benefit of New Haven that BAYARD RUSTIN was in contact with AL ORENSTEIN (ph) of Connecticut on 12/3/64, and it was suggested that possibly AL ORENSTEIN (ph) might be identical with AL (LNU).

NYO has no additional pertinent information.

1cc 808RB

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven (100-18290) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(7)

REC-64 100-442529-579

1 JAN 7 1965

EX-103

ASST. SEC'Y

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JAN 13

FBI

Date: 1/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD SS, I.S

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) Date Forw. JAN 5 1965

How Forw. R-S

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1380) (P) By C.J. C T-Med

SUBJECT: FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION Room 828 RB
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNY tele to the Bureau and Albany dated 12/30/64.

Enclosed for Bureau, JACKSON and Albany are copies of LHM in above case.

Sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

4 Bureau (Encls. 10?) (RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Albany (Encls. 2) (RM)
2- Jackson (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
1- New York (105- 8999) (MALCOLM X.) (43)
1- New York (157-1372) (NY COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT MFDP) (42)
1- New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1- New York (100-128388) (M. GALAMISON) (42)
1- New York (100-143564) (JAMES HAUGHTON) (45)
1- New York [redacted] (WILLIAM STRICKLAND) (45)
1- New York [redacted] (JOHN CLARKE) (42)
1- New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1- New York [redacted] (ISAIAH ROBINSON) (45)
1- New York (157-1344) (SCHOOL BOYCOTT, February, 1965) (42)
1- New York (157-1255) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING) (42)
1- New York (157-1380) 100-442529-

b6
b7C
b3
b7E

WJA:ada
(16) ENCLOSURE
56 JAN 14 1965

NOT RECORDED
93 JAN 11 1965

Approved: _____ T _____ F _____

Special Agent in Charge

Confidential Source #1 is [redacted]

Confidential Source #2 is [redacted]

Confidential Source #3 is [redacted]

Confidential Source #4 is NY 4535-S*

Confidential Source #5 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of confidential sources numbered 1,2,4 and 5 above. The unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

Characterizations of individuals mentioned in the attached LHM were set forth where pertinent characterizations for such individuals were available in NYO files. No headquarters for subject organization has as yet been announced.

NYO will attempt to obtain this information through coverage by Racial informants.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 4, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer
to File No. 157- 1380

Re: Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix attached have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

The "National Guardian", a weekly publication, New York City, dated December 26, 1964, page four, in an article, entitled, "Political Action Federation Outlines Steps At Conference", announced that preliminary steps were taken December 19 to establish a Negro power bloc in New York at the Federation for Independent Political Action's first conference on "The Black Revolution - A Struggle for Political Power."

The following is quoted from the "National Guardian" article:

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from Automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442579-

"In a day-long discussion, leaders of New York's community-based Negro organizations approved a series of immediate moves to alleviate conditions in the ghettos and named an interim committee to formulate long-range goals and plans. The call to the conference stated its aim thus:

" 'Black independent political action means active organized involvement of the man-in-the-street, the victims of ruthless slumlords, the unemployed and youth to change rotten conditions in the ghetto. Through struggle, political power can be built by the people for liberation from white-dominated political control and economic exploitation. With independent political power, the black revolution can boldly move forward in advancing the interests of the masses.' "

The conference was described as "all-black" even the press was asked to send Negro reporters and television crews, but none came, according to the article.

The article related that interim committee members named were: Isaiah Robinson, chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee and vice chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Support the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge; Jesse Gray; Reverend Milton Galamison, school boycott leader and chairman of the Brooklyn Parents Workshop for Equality; Jim Haughton, director of the Harlem Unemployment Center; William Strickland, Northern Student Movement; Clarence Jones, attorney; John Henrik Clarke, an editor of "Freedomways, and Malcom X.

Among specific actions supported is the scheduled February 3 shut-down of 31 junior high schools and 15 of the so-called "600" schools (for difficult pupils). The aims of the shut-down are (1) upgrading of 200 Negro and Puerto Rican teachers to supervisory and administrative positions; (2) establishment of a curriculum and screening of evaluation process for "600" schools; (3) the hiring of Negro custodians; (4) halting of school construction on present sites.

The federation also decided to support the drive for passage by the State Legislature of the "emergency repair bill" empowering the city to collect rents and make building repairs five days after a complaint is filed. A delegation to Albany at the opening of the Legislature January 4 will demand passage of the bill.

Two themes were stressed by the speakers (1) Unity among all grassroots groups to form a political action movement; (2) house-by-house organization to fight for the needs and desires of the people.

In his keynote address, Jesse Gray stated that "a revolutionary movement is in the making." He said: "The lack of unified, organized black political power is one reason we are not yet a revolutionary movement. Another is that we require revolutionaries. Real revolutionaries are out in the streets organizing people around their day-to-day problems."

The article further related that Victoria Gray, one of the three Freedom Democratic Party congresswomen from Mississippi, related the history of the attempt by the Mississippi Negroes to gain a voice in politics first through the regular Democratic Party - which almost totally bars Negro participation - and then through the formation of the FDP. Mrs. Gray asked conference delegates to support the party's challenge to the seating of the five "regular" Mississippi representatives in Congress next session.

The article noted that identification with Modern Africa and the American Negro's Cultural Heritage in Africa was apparent in the emblem of the Federation for Political Action (FIPA) - a stylized African lion.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix.

A confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but that position was terminated during November, 1958.

The second source advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party (CP), Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

The third confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, [redacted] on February 26, 1957, identified the photograph of Clarence Jones as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The fourth confidential source, on August 14, 1964, made available information reflecting that John Henrik Clarke of "Freedomways" is an associate of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

Characterizations of "Freedomways" and of "Aims" are set forth in the Appendix.

The fifth confidential source advised on August 16, 1964, that Malcolm X. is founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

The Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, is characterized in the Appendix.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

REC-64

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Mobile airtel to Director, 11/4/64.

The Polk's 1964 Baltimore City Directory failed to list an EDWARD BEDFORD at [redacted] That Directory listed the following persons at that address: b6 b7C

STANFIELD BEDFORD - Student
WALTER H. BEDFORD (wife GENEVA) - Assistant Foreman, Aetna Packing Company

On 11/12/64, Miss MILDRED FULD, Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., advised IC [redacted] that she was unable to locate any credit record identifiable with EDWARD BEDFORD. She advised on 11/17/64 there was no credit record on STANFIELD BEDFORD, but that inquiries had been received concerning him in November, 1962 from S &N Katz and in October, 1964 from Merchant's Factoring Company.

Miss FULD advised on 11/17/64 that there was a satisfactory credit report dated 1/25/60 on WALTER H. BEDFORD and wife, GENEVA, [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland. This report reflected they resided at that address since December, 1959, and were from Michigan. The report reflected that he was Assistant Manager of the Aetna Packing Company, 600 Bruce Street, Baltimore, Maryland and that his dependents were a wife and two children.

REC-64 100-442529-580

Baltimore indices reflect no pertinent identifiable information concerning EDWARD, STANFIELD, WALTER H., or GENEVA BEDFORD.

EX-103

CC-808RB

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
2 - Mobile (100-10-F) (RM)
1 - Baltimore

JAN 8 1965

FJW:sd

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

IC [redacted] was advised that there was no record identifiable with EDWARD BEDFORD by the following: b6 b7C

DARLENE BLUME, Central Records Bureau, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department on 11/17/64;

Cadet LEE PETERS, Central Records, Baltimore County Police Bureau, Towson, Maryland, on 11/23/64;

Mrs. JANICE GATES, Investigation Division, Maryland State Police Headquarters, Pikesville, Maryland on 11/24/64.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReBulet to New Haven, copies to Atlanta and New York, 12/8/64 which noted that Martin Luther King, Jr., was receiving some aid from one Al (LNU) and that Al claimed he had written an article for King which had gone all over the world. Leads were set out for recipient offices to attempt to identify Al and it was instructed, in addition, that efforts be made to determine further specifics concerning any article Al had written for King.

New York airtel, copies to Atlanta and New Haven, 12/11/64 noted that it had no additional information concerning Al. It noted, however, the possibility of Al being identical with one Al Orenstein (phonetic) of Connecticut and suggested New Haven check that matter out.

Bureau 0-1 Form 12/30/64 requested advice as to status of investigation, making reference to reBulet 12/8/64. New York airtel 1/6/65, copies to Atlanta and New Haven, referenced New York airtel of 12/11/64 and the Bureau 0-1 Form and stated that New York has no additional pertinent information.

New York is now instructed to specifically advise of what efforts it has made, and the results thereof, in checking out the allegation that Al (LNU) had written an article for King which had received widespread circulation. New York should continue to pursue this matter through logical investigative channels.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New Haven (100-18290)

SFP:gem
(6)

REC- 11

100-442529-581

MAILED 4
JAN 7 - 1965
COMM-FBI

D JAN 8 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 13 1965

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 1/7/65

To:
XX Director

FILE # BU 100-442529

Att.: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

☐ SAC ____ Title CIRM
☐ ASAC ____
☐ Supv. ____
☐ Agent ____
☐ SE ____
☐ IC ____
☐ CC ____
☐ Steno ____
☐ Clerk ____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials ____
to ____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re Bu routing slip 1/5/65 attached. JN has no record receipt of Bu routing slip 10/9/64. If this routing slip sent all offices it is possible JN was excluded as JN Office not included on all offices list at that time. Bu requested to forward JN a copy or pertinent info therefrom as

SAC ROY K. MOORE

XXXX See reverse side

Office JACKSON

JAN 11 1965

initial CIRM report in process of assembly and Bu instructions re dissemination needed prior to mailing.

RECD
DDM INTELL DIV.
JAN 11 3 37 PM '65

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-23-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☒ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	**TO LEGAT:**
☐ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Denver	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Detroit	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	

Date January 5, 1965

RE:

CIRM

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

ReBu R/S 10/9/64, concerning local dissemination of initial quarterly report. Reports due 2/1/65 and thereafter should receive local dissemination pursuant to Manual of Instructions, Section 87C, page 12c.

Enc.

Bufile 100-442529

Urfile

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-23-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☒ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	**TO LEGAT:**
☐ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Denver	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Detroit	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	

Date 1/11/65

RE:

CIRM

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

ReBu R/S 1/5/65 and your R/S 1/7/65.

Pursuant to your request, attached is a copy of Bureau R/S 10/9/64. Note that instructions of 10/9/64 applicable only to initial CIRM report due 11/1/64 which your office is now preparing.

Enc. 1

Bufile 100-442529

Urfile 100-47

W

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

5 JAN 12 1965

69 JAN 13 1965

F B I

Date: 1/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL SECRET (Priority)

Classified by 5P4EJW/KFA

Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EX 109 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re New York airtel and LHM, dated 11/10/64; Bureau letter to New York, dated 12/18/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above, two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSIFICATION DATE 2-13-78

Sources used in this LHM are as follows:

1. Pretext telephone call made by SA JOHN C. SEATON to the office of MICHAEL M. NISSELSON under the guise of a person interested in civil rights groups in general and MARTIN LUTHER KING's group in particular.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-14-90 2603 DRC/MJ CN 80,573

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-403737) (MICHAEL MONROE NISSELSON)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (SAUL MILLS)
1 - New York (100-82890) (MICHAEL M. NISSELSON)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(14)

7 ENCLOSURE

REC-55 100-4-[illegible]-50

21 JAN 5 1965

EX-100

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Classified by _____
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CPD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 1/13/65
HOW FORW:
BY:

JAN 18 1965

1CC AT + 1 PKG LHM 80873.

EXEC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN [illegible]

12-5-77

(It is to be noted that the pretext telephone call is being reported in this fashion in this particular instance in order to more appropriately report this information, which, if obtained from other sources, could have created a delicate situation.)

2. NY 4212-S*

Sources used in the characterizations are as follows:

MICHAEL NISSELSON - NY 694-S* (U)

SAUL MILLS - 1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

BAYARD RUSTIN - 1. NY 2359-S* (U)
2. NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS - [redacted]

HARRY WACHTEL - 1. [redacted]

2. NY 1190-S* (U)

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 4, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
King
Internal Security - C

5/26/87 Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760
10/31/88 30yb Part/Bills Harrow/King

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

On December 31, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Michael M. Nisselson is a professional fund raiser with an office at 16 East 41st Street, New York City, and is also associated with the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N.Y. According to the source, Michael Nisselson participated in fund raising activities in connection with the receptions in New York City, on December 17, 1964, for Martin Luther King, Jr., (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC) on the occasion of King's return from Oslo, Norway, where he was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Nisselson also participated in making arrangements for the "Community Salute" to Martin Luther King, Jr., which took place on December 17, 1964, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. (U)

With respect to the foregoing information, it is to be noted that on November 7, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Harry Wachtel contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. Wachtel mentioned that he arranged with (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS PHASED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/4/90 2803 RJS/SAH/hls 91-0802 CV 82-513

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
led/es 12/5/77

SECRET
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED CONCERNING CLASSIFICATION(S) OF SERIES DATE 2-13-78

SECRET
ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

100-442529-582

the approval of Martin Luther King, Jr., for the man who ran the affair for Eleanor Roosevelt to run this affair. (The affair at which Martin Luther King, Jr., was to be honored upon his return from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize). Wachtel also mentioned that King was quite pleased in getting Nisselson to handle this matter. Continuing, Wachtel remarked that this man (Nisselson) would be in charge, but would be assisted by Saul Mills. (U)

On April 3, 1953, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Michael Nisselson was a professional fund raiser and a Communist, who in the past has been in contact only with top level CP members. (S) (U) (S)

On May 22, 1956, the same confidential source, advised that on May 21, 1956, he had been told some stories dealing with Mike Nisselson of New Rochelle, New York. The source advised he had been told that Nisselson, in addition to his role as advisor to the CP, contributes hundreds of dollars a month to the CP. (S) (U) (S)

The same source on December 9, 1959, advised that he regarded Nisselson as an important Communist. (S) (U) (S)

On May 31, 1960, the same source furnished information that Michael Nisselson was to be contacted for a donation to the CPUSA. (S) (U) (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in May, 1950, that Saul Mills was one of those persons whom he knew to be a concealed Communist. (U)

On June 29, 1950, the confidential source advised that during the 1940s up until 1945, he knew Saul Mills personally as a member of the CP. (U)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

On May 28, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that she knew Saul Mills as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. The source stated that Mills had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on the level with William Z. Foster (who was Chairman of the CPUSA during this period). The source further advised that she attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP, at which Saul Mills was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. In respect to Saul Mills' knowledge of the CP nature of these meetings, the source stated that there is no question but that Mills was cognizant at the time they were official meetings of the CP. The source stated that she observed Saul Mills in 1944, at a meeting called by the National Committee of the CP, and observed him at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP, held following the 1944 convention, at which time Mills delivered a speech. (U)

On May 25, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in the late 1930's and early 1940's, Saul Mills was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to Mills. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters CONFIDENTIAL

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. (U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. (U)

the approval of Martin Luther King, Jr., for the man who ran the affair for Eleanor Roosevelt to run this affair (the affair at which Martin Luther King, Jr., was to be honored upon his return from receiving the Nobel Peace Prize). Wachtel also mentioned that King was quite pleased in getting Nisselson to handle this matter. Continuing, Wachtel remarked that this man (Nisselson) would be in charge but would be assisted by Saul Mills. (U)

On May 22, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Michael Nisselson was an advisor to the Communist Party (CP), and, in addition to this role, contributed hundreds of dollars a month to the CP. (U)

On May 31, 1960, the same source furnished information that Michael Nisselson was to be contacted for a donation to the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). (U)

On December 9, 1959, the same source advised that he regarded Nisselson as an important Communist. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in May, 1950, that Saul Mills was one of those persons whom he knew to be a concealed Communist. (U)

On June 29, 1950, the confidential source advised that during the 1940's up until 1945, he knew Saul Mills personally as a member of the CP. (U)

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)

1/11/65

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - S. F. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 1/4/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) that reported Michael Nisselson as having had a part in the arrangements for festivities in New York City honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. Nisselson is a professional fund raiser.

The characterization of Nisselson appearing in the first complete paragraph, page two of the LHM states that on 5/22/56, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Michael Nisselson was an advisor to the Communist Party and, in addition to this role, contributed hundreds of dollars a month to the Party. The source for this information was NY 694-S*.

Your letter, 12/4/64, reported information obtained from a review of your file concerning Nisselson (100-82890) and contains generally the same information from NY 694-S*. It also contained information from the same informant to the effect that Nisselson was a professional fund raiser and a communist who, in the past, had been in contact with top level Party members.

In respect to the 5/22/56 information, your attention is directed to the New York report of SA Thomas J. Croke, Jr., 6/26/56, concerning Nisselson which reveals that the information referred to above, as contained on page two of the LHM, is information which informant had obtained from another individual.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

EX-100
MAILED 6
JAN 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-583

JAN 11 1965

SFP:jad
(8)

1 - 100-403737 (Michael Nisselson)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

It does not appear to be information which informant knows first hand. It is, therefore, believed that the information should be more factually reported than as is reported in the LHM. To give added weight to the characterization of Nisselson, consideration should be given to including information concerning Nisselson's contact with top level Party members as reported in the New York report of SA [redacted] dated 8/10/53.

b6
b7C

Promptly submit a revised page two for the LHM. Expedite as dissemination being held in abeyance.

(Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

Date: 1/6/65

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA John C. Seaton ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 10/30/64 at New York
☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____
Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
- ☐ 1. I.O. No.
- ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
- ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received
- ☐ b. Not described
- ☐ c. Not submitted
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed Division record check not listed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

100-442529 NOT RECORDED
2 JAN 7 1965

Remarks:

See over.

J. Phillips

File
100-442529

56 JAN 11 1965

(1) Page D2--T-symbol between 130 and 132 illegible; appears to read "313"; probably should be "131." Advise of correction necessary.

(2) Page T2--T-249 used to characterize Alva Buxenbaum. Characterization of Alva on page 626 has no source for her position as Chairman of the PYOC. Advise as to whether "NY T-249" should be added after paragraph 2, page 626; and if so, when information was received.

(3) Page 1B--line 3 should read "315-446" rather than "315-448." Correct your copies. Also add to bottom of page 1B "Index.....844-878."

(4) Page 49--first word, line 3 appears incorrect. Advise of any necessary correction.

(5) Page 531--T-symbol deleted for source of first indented paragraph. Possibly should be "T-12." Advise.

(6) Page 270 lists a Marion Metelits. This person not listed in appropriate place in Index (864). Add to page 864.

(7) Page 340 lists two individuals with last name Karotzer. Page 860 of Index spells last name as Korotzer. Advise as to corrections.

(8) The following typographical errors require correction:

1. P 40, paragraph 3, line 5, delete first word "and."
2. P 89, paragraph 5, line 8, close quotes after "bigots," last word in paragraph.
3. P 76, first paragraph, line 5, "proposal" misspelled.
4. P 133, last paragraph, third from last line "barriers" misspelled.
5. P 166, paragraph 4, line 2, second word, should read "against."
6. P 167, paragraph 3, line 6, organization should be "PLM" rather than "PLP."
7. P 171, last line, delete "an."
8. P 223, last paragraph, line 7 "conduct" misspelled.
9. P 226 first paragraph, line 4, "explore" misspelled.
10. P 229, paragraph 2, line 5, "sought" misspelled.
11. P 286, paragraph 5, line 1, "thought" misspelled.
12. P 351, paragraph 1, "demonstration" misspelled.
13. P 326, indented items should read "NYCPD" rather than "NYDPD."
14. P 354, paragraph 2, line 3, "Kihss" misspelled.

EXPEDITE REPLY AS TO CORRECTIONS NECESSARY AS DISSEMINATION BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

CIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet 11/18/64.

Immediately following receipt of referenced Bulet, informants were notified to be alert to identify all Party people in Michigan who intended to attend a national conference of Negro leaders in January, 1965, at Washington, D.C.

Informants were last contacted on 1/6/65, and as of this date, had no information regarding this matter, which is being closely followed by Detroit. The Bureau will be promptly advised should pertinent information be developed.

cc-808RB.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Detroit
CEM:sal
(5)

EX-100

REC-122 100-442529-584

18 JAN 8 1965

INT. SEC.

E. G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JAN 15 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

B I

Date: 1/12/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-25706) (C)

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
BUfile 157-1676

CIRM
BUfile 100-442529

ReJackson letters to Director, 11/16/64 and 12/19/64, requesting info regarding return of MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ, MARGE RADER, and MARY JANE SUTHERLAND to the Seattle area.

A review of SEfiles reflect that this information was furnished to the Bureau and Jackson by SElet to Director 12/14/64 in a form suitable for dissemination.

No further investigation being conducted in this regard.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
47 JAN 15 1965

3 - Bureau (REG)(AM)
2 - Jackson (REG)(AM)
(1 - 157-100)
(1 - [redacted] (RUBICZ)
2 - Seattle
(1 - 157-348)MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
(1 - [redacted] (MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ)
WHW:irg
(7)

b6
b7C

14 JAN 14 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JAN 13 1965

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 157-1676-16

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/6/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to New York, 11/18/64; O-1 Form, 12/31/64.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA JOHN F. LANGTRY on 1/5/65, that no new date has been set, at this time, for the State of the Race Conference which had previously been scheduled for January, 1965, in Washington, D.C. The informant stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the NALC, is scheduled to call a National Board meeting of the NALC in the near future to discuss and possibly set a date for this conference.

b7D

The following New York informants have been alerted regarding the State of the Race Conference in order that additional information concerning the conference can be obtained and CP members attending this conference can be identified:

[redacted]

cc-808RB.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(4)

REC-122
EX-100

100-442529-585

18 JAN 8 1965

INT. SEC.

JAN 15 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - J. F. Martin

1/12/65

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41325)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Previous communications submitted by your Office under the caption "Picketing of Second District, Chicago Police Department, by SNCC, Chicago, Illinois, January 6, 1965; Racial Matters," indicate that this situation may continue to be a source of racial agitation. It is imperative that your Office alert informants and sources who are in a position to furnish information concerning possible efforts of the Communist Party or other subversive organizations to influence or control the racial groups involved. In addition, you should attempt to identify all individuals in a leadership capacity or in a position of influence in order that you may determine whether these individuals have any subversive affiliations.

All positive information developed through your investigation should be included in the next CIRM report submitted by your Office. Any significant developments pertaining to subversive influence should be submitted promptly under the CIRM caption.

For information of Atlanta, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Freedom Center, Chicago, Illinois, sponsored a rally held on 1/7/65 to protest the fatal shooting of Richard Gardner, a Negro youth, by a Chicago police officer on 1/4/65. Approximately 125 individuals attended the rally which was described as being antipolice in nature. An inquest into this matter has been scheduled for 1/23/65. Atlanta should be alert for any information regarding this matter developed through informants and sources connected with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Furnish any information pertaining to subversive influence or control of this situation to the Bureau and Chicago under the CIRM caption.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

JFM:jad
(5)

REC-55 100-442529-586

MAILED 25
JAN 12 1965
COMM-FBI

18 JAN 13 1965

68 JAN 18 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Rev. 12-13-56

FBI

Date: 1/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-47)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-4)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SOUTHERN REGION
IS - C
OO: NY

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NY

[redacted] (Protect Identity), advised on 1/5/65, that MARGERT (probably MARGARET) BURNHAM, from New York, and a young Negro man by the name of LEE, who claimed to be from Mississippi, contacted a member of the CP in the State of Louisiana, on 1/1/65. BURNHAM said that HOSEA HUDSON and LARRY BROWN, the person named "JIM" who came down from New York, last summer, had asked her to make a contact with a representative of the CP in Louisiana. BURNHAM said that they are concerned about

6-Bureau
(2-100-3-47)(CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)(RM)
(2-100-442529)(CIRM)(RM)
(2-MARGERT BURNHAM)(RM)
4-Jackson
(2-CP, USA)(RM)
(1-CIRM)(RM)
(1-MARGERT BURNHAM)(RM)
4-New York
(2-100-131666)(Sub J)(CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)(RM)
(1-CIRM)(RM)
(1-MARGERT BURNHAM)(RM)
3-New Orleans
(2-100-4)(CP, USA)
(1-100-17122)(CIRM)
ECW:mh
(17)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 JAN 13 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-47-13147

b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JAN 15 1965

SARGEANT CAULFIELD, because they cannot hear from him. BURNHAM inquired as to whether CAULFIELD had a car and inquired into the possibility of obtaining the assistance of a CP member in getting a car for CAULFIELD to use.

MARGERT BURNHAM said that HOSEA HUDSON wanted the CP group in Louisiana not to feel neglected. BURNHAM requested the CP members in Louisiana to contact CAULFIELD and to advise HOSEA HUDSON by mail, the results of this contact.

MARGERT BURNHAM claimed that she was the daughter of LEO (probably LOUIS) BURNHAM and DOROTHY BURNHAM. She claimed to be engaged in voter registration work with the individual called LEE, near Natchez, Mississippi.

BURNHAM said she was supposed to contact CAULFIELD at Baton Rouge, La., but did not have time to make this contact. BURNHAM did not furnish any information as to what the CP sent CAULFIELD or any plans that were made by "JIM."

The informant advised that MARGERT BURNHAM is [redacted] b6 b7C. The informant stated that the individual called LEE is about [redacted], who claimed he lives in Mississippi, [redacted]

The Jackson Division is requested to check the indices of that office to determine whether MARGERT or MARGARET BURNHAM is engaged in any voter registration activities in the vicinity of Natchez, Miss.

In the event the files do not contain any information, will through established sources, endeavor to determine whether any individual by that name is engaged in voter registration activities in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi.

The New York Division is requested to furnish Jackson and New Orleans with any information contained in the files of that office concerning MARGERT or MARGARET BURNHAM.

4-2 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

7:03 PM CST URGENT 1-8-65 DHM
TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON FIELD
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON--ENCODED
FROM CHICAGO 082309

CIRM.

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL JANUARY 6 LAST.

[redacted] ADVISED THIS DATE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 10 NEXT IS NOT STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE OF NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL. INFORMANT [redacted] LAST AND LEARNED CONFERENCE TO BE HELD JANUARY 10 NEXT WASHINGTON, IS A NATIONAL BOARD MEETING OF NALC, AND STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE ON AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION. TIM BLACK, CHICAGO NALC PRESIDENT, WILL ATTEND AS CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.

ORIGINAL INFORMATION RE STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE BEING HELD JANUARY 10 NEXT, WASHINGTON, RECEIVED FROM [redacted] WHO [redacted] RALPH TURNER, CP OF ILLINOIS MEMBER ANDL MEMBER CHICAGO CHAPTER NALC. TURNER APPARENTLY IN ERROR. LHM FOLLOWS CLARIFYING SITUATION FOR POSSIBLE DISSEMINATION.

REC-55 [illegible]-587

RECEIVED : 8:14 PM BKM

2 JAN 12 1965

cc 808RB.

2 CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

64 JAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/6/65

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 11/18/64.

Confidential Informants, who are aware of CP activities in Philadelphia, as well as sources in the civil rights field, have not furnished any information concerning the meeting of top Negro leaders in Washington, D.C., during 1/65.

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated this matter has not been discussed at any board meetings. Just recently, HENRY WINSTON [redacted] but no mention was made of this particular meeting.

Sources have been alerted and the Bureau and interested offices will be advised of any pertinent developments.

CC 804 RB

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-23443)(info)(RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)(info)(RM)
1 - Chicago (100-41324)(info)(RM)
1 - Detroit (100-32457)9nfo)(RM)
1 - Washington Field (100-43710)(info)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW:JGR
(10)

REC-31 100-442529-588

EX-100

1 JAN 12 1965

INT. SEC.

64 JAN 18 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/6/65

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rebulet 11/18/64.

All logical sources of the Boston Office have been contacted in an effort to identify the Party members from the Boston area who might attend the proposed national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled to be held in January, 1965 at Washington, D. C. To date, however, none of these sources have been able to supply any pertinent data including [redacted] b7D [redacted] in the CPUSA, [redacted] District.

[redacted] is [redacted] EDWARD TEIXEIRA of Boston who is considered to be a member of the CP National Negro Commission. As recently as 1/3/65, however, TEIXEIRA has not indicated he is going to the conference or made any mention of it. It should be noted that TEIXEIRA during Dec., 1964 was one of four CP members brought before the SACB at Boston and he recently lost his job.

[redacted] who has some contact with Mrs. VERNICE GABRIEL, a Negro CP member from Boston, has been unable to obtain information showing that she might be planning to go to Washington, D. C.

REC-31 100-442529-589

Efforts are continuing to obtain further particulars concerning this matter and upon receipt of any pertinent developments the Bureau will be notified forthwith.

EX-108

21 JAN 7 1965

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston
KPW:maj
(3)

Copy to WFO
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 1/8/65
by JEP:cd

ICC let 80818

INTSEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

68 JAN 18 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 67
Page 186 ~ Duplicate;
Page 187 ~ Duplicate;
Page 188 ~ Duplicate;
Page 189 ~ Duplicate;
Page 190 ~ Duplicate;
Page 191 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 236 ~ Duplicate;
Page 242 ~ Duplicate;
Page 243 ~ Duplicate;
Page 244 ~ Duplicate;
Page 245 ~ Duplicate;
Page 246 ~ Duplicate;
Page 247 ~ Duplicate;
Page 254 ~ Duplicate;
Page 265 ~ Duplicate;
Page 283 ~ OTHER - Per Court Order;
Page 284 ~ Duplicate;
Page 285 ~ Duplicate;
Page 286 ~ Duplicate;
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DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F58M12K53

51431

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Jackson	New York	1/8/65	8/17 - 12/31/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE	bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64

LEADS

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISS.

Will follow and report activity within the State of Mississippi relating to subject matter.

Information copies being furnished offices so designated in copy count since the likelihood exists that numerous individuals named in details of report have traveled within these divisions and may do so again in connection with civil rights matters.

6 4 MAR 12 1965

COPIES DESTROYED (COVER PAGE)

A

Deleted Copy Sent Deborah Pond
by Letter Dated 3-15-76
Per FOIPA Request MEK

APPROVED: FEB 6 1965 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-590

REC-9

17 JAN 14 1965

REC-34

COPIES MADE:
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- Little Rock (Info) (RM)
- Memphis (Info) (RM)
- Mobile (Info) (RM)
- New Orleans (Info) (RM)
- Jackson (100-57)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency
Request Recd.
Date Fwd.
How Fwd.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~
DATE FORW: 2-2-65
HOW FORW:
BY: J. F. Butler

EXC-108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-1 is [redacted]	157-100 - 20
JN T-2 is [redacted]	157-49 - 14
JN T-3 is [redacted]	
JN T-4 is [redacted]	
JN T-5 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-6 is Mr. J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, Washington, D.C.	
JN T-7 is NY 3245-S*	
JN T-8 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-9 is anonymous source of the Pittsburgh Division which in 1954 had access to 3" X 5" cards maintained by the Pittsburgh Division of the Committee to End Sedition Laws	
JN T-10 is [redacted]	
JN T-11 is [redacted]	

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(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-12 is [redacted]	
JN T-13 is [redacted]	
JN T-14 is [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)	
JN T-15 is Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.	
JN T-16 is Intelligence Corps, 6th Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California	
JN T-17 is [redacted]	
JN T-18 is [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)	
JN T-19 is [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)	
JN T-20 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-21 is [redacted]	
JN T-22 is [redacted]	
JN T-23 is a source whose identity is known to the Bureau. (The second source utilized in the characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.)	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7E

JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-24 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-25 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-26 is [redacted] Used to characterize JAMES GARRETT (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-27 is [redacted] a former self-admitted member of the YCL and the Los Angeles County Communist Party (by request) (U)	
JN T-28 is [redacted] Used to characterize EUGENE GOGOL (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-29 is [redacted] Used to characterize EUGENE GOGOL (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-30 is Selective Service System, New York, New York	
JN T-31 is [redacted]	LA 100-62044 - 523
JN T-32 is [redacted] (by request)	[redacted] 100-65752 - 1 (U)
JN T-33 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)

(U)

D

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JN 100-57

(U)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-34 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted]
JN T-35 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted]
JN T-36 is NY 3158-S* (U)	NY 100-133451 - 367
JN T-37 is [redacted]	[redacted] (SCOPE)
JN T-38 is [redacted]	
JN T-39 is anonymous source of Milwaukee Office	
JN T-40 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-41 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-42 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize SANDRA NANCY HARD	
JN T-43 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize SANDRA NANCY HARD	
JN T-44 is [redacted] (by request)	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7E

JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-45 is NY 4212-S*	
JN T-46 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize DELL STEPHEN HOLBROOK	[redacted] (U)
JN T-47 is [redacted] Used to characterize DELL STEPHEN HOLBROOK	[redacted]
JN T-48 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize DELL STEPHEN HOLBROOK	SU 100-8937 - 1751, page 3
JN T-49 is anonymous source of Milwaukee Office	
JN T-50 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-51 is [redacted] (by request) Used to characterize GEORGE KAUFMAN	
JN T-52 is [redacted]	
JN T-53 is NY 2375-S* (U)	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-54 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-55 is [redacted]	
JN T-56 is [redacted]	
JN T-57 is [redacted] (by request)	
WF T-58 is [redacted]	
JN T-59 is report of SA [redacted] dated 9/30/63, entitled [redacted] Background Information"	
JN T-60 is [redacted]	
JN T-61 is [redacted]	
JN T-62 is NY 2002-S* [redacted] (U)	

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

Identity of Source		File Where Located
JN T-63 is [redacted]	(U) Used to characterize DANNY RUBIN	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
JN T-64 is [redacted]		
JN T-65 is CG 6032-S*	(U)	
JN T-66 is [redacted] (deemed advisable)		
JN T-67 is CG 5824-S*	(U) Used to characterize ROBERT THOMPSON	
JN T-68 is [redacted]	(U) Used to characterize JULIA NEWMAN	
JN T-69 is [redacted]		[redacted]
JN T-70 is [redacted]	(U)	MI 100-14104 - 36
JN T-71 is [redacted]		
JN T-72 is [redacted]	(U) Used to characterize CLAIR ELLEN O'CONNOR; SHEILA ELIZABETH O'CONNOR and JUSTINE O'CONNOR	

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

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Identity of Source		File Where Located
JN T-73 is [redacted]	(U)	
JN T-74 is SF 2082-S*	(U)	
JN T-75 is [redacted]	(U)	
JN T-76 is [redacted]	(U)	
JN T-77 is NY 1199-S*	(U) Used to characterize MARCIA RABINOWITZ	&(U)
JN T-78 is [redacted]	Used to characterize MARCIA RABINOWITZ	
JN T-79 is [redacted] (by request)	Used to characterize Dr. ANNA RAND	
JN T-80 is [redacted] (by request)		
JN T-81 is [redacted]	(U)	
JN T-82 is [redacted]	(U)	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

b7D

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-83 is CV 927-S* (C) (U)	
JN T-84 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-85 is NY 2010-S* (C) (U)	
JN T-86 is NY 2760-S* (C) (U)	
JN T-87 is NY 3155-S* (C) (U)	
JN T-88 is [redacted] (C) (U)	S (U)
JN T-89 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-90 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-91 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-92 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-93 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-94 is [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize MARY SUTHERLAND
JN T-95 is [redacted] (C) (U)	

J

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-96 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize MARJORIE LOU RADER
JN T-97 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ
JN T-98 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-99 is NY 694-S* (U)	
JN T-100 is [redacted] (source of WFO)	
JN T-101 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize AL SIMON
JN T-102 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize JOHN HOWARD TILLOTSON
JN T-103 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize JOHN HOWARD TILLOTSON
JN T-104 is [redacted] (U)	(U) [redacted]
JN T-105 is [redacted] (U)	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-106 is FISUR by SA ARTHUR F. BAIER on 5/7/62	MI 100-13197 - 507
JN T-107 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-108 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-109 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-110 is NY 3748-S*	
JN T-111 is NY 3401-S* (U)	
JN T-112 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-113 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-114 is NY 3246-S* (U)	
JN T-115 is [redacted]	
JN T-116 is SF 1723-S* (U)	

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-117 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-118 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-119 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-120 is [redacted]	
JN T-121 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize BENJAMIN GERALD JACOBSON and NORMAN HAALAND
JN T-122 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize BENJAMIN GERALD JACOBSON and NORMAN HAALAND
JN T-123 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-124 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize WILLIAM MARX MANDEL
JN T-125 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-126 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize ROSCOE PROCTOR

(U)

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Identity of Source | File Where Located

JN T-127 is an anonymous source of the Milwaukee Office

JN T-128 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-129 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA ARTHUR F. BAIER (by request)

JN T-130 is [redacted]

JN T-131 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize DOROTHY ZELLNER

JN T-132 is [redacted] (by request)

JN T-133 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-134 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-135 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-136 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-137 is [redacted] (U)

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-138 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-139 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-140 is [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-141 is [redacted]	
JN T-142 is a source of [redacted] whose identity he does not desire to disclose.	
JN T-143 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-144 is [redacted]	
JN T-145 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-146 is [redacted]	
JN T-147 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-148 is [redacted]	
JN T-149 is [redacted] DE 846-S* (U)	
JN T-150 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize WILLIAM ALLAN
JN T-151 is [redacted] (U)	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-152 is Anonymous Source	b6 b7C b7D
JN T-153 is [redacted]	
JN T-154 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-155 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize LYLE MERCER	
JN T-156 is [redacted] Used to characterize LYLE MERCER	
JN T-157 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize LYLE MERCER	
JN T-158 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-159 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-160 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-161 is [redacted]	
JN T-162 [redacted] (by request).	
JN T-163 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-164 is [redacted] (by request).	
JN T-165 is BS 715-S*	
JN T-166 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-167 is [redacted] a neighborhood source (by request).	

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-168 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize NORMAN HOWARD and Dr. ROBERT M. PECK
JN T-169 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize NORMAN HOWARD and Dr. ROBERT M. PECK
JN T-170 is [SF 71-X*] (U)	Used to Characterize NORMAN HOWARD and Dr. ROBERT M. PECK
JN T-171 is [redacted]	Used to characterize NORMAN HOWARD and Dr. ROBERT M. PECK
JN T-172 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-173 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize SAUL GROSSMAN
JN T-174 is [redacted]	
JN T-175 is CG 5625-S*	
JN T-176 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-177 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, Inc.
JN T-178 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize FRANK SIMPLICIO PESTANA
JN T-179 is Former [redacted] (U)	

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Identity of Source	(U)	File Where Located
JN T-180 is [redacted]	Used to characterize WALTER SOROKA	
JN T-181 is Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois (By request).	Used to characterize the MCHR, JACK GEIGER and The Hyde Park Chapter of The Civil Rights Congress	100-18155-41 100-19003-933
JN T-182 is [redacted] (By request). Information furnished should not be disclosed publicly without prior issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.		
JN T-183 is CS [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Dr. DESMOND CALLAN	
JN T-184 is Former [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize IRIS FREED	
JN T-185 is G-2 Headquarters, First Army, Governor's Island, New York, New York, who obtained information from [redacted] self-admitted former Communist Party and LYL member.		
JN T-186 is [redacted]	Used to characterize ALEGRO JAHUE GODLEY	
JN T-187 is [redacted]	Used to characterize "Young Progressives of America"	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-188 is Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.	
JN T-189 is Special Agent [redacted] Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force (By request). (U)	
JN T-190 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize ~~Dr. BYRON P. HOWELLS~~ Not used	
JN T-191 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize JACK JERSAWITZ	
JN T-192 is [redacted] (U) Used to characterize Dr. GEORGE KAUFMAN	
JN T-193 is [redacted] Used to characterize Dr. SAMUEL SIEGEL	
JN T-194 is [redacted] (By request).	
JN T-195 is [redacted] Used to characterize HENRY KAHN (By request).	
JN T-196 is [redacted] Used to characterize KENRY KAHN (By request).	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-197 is [redacted] (By request).	JN 100-16-12
JN T-198 is [redacted]	
JN T-199 is NY 1533-S* (U)	
JN T-200 is [redacted] (By request).	
JN T-201 is [redacted] Panel Source of LA Office.	
JN T-202 is CS LA 3200-S* (U)	Used to characterize Dr. ROBERT PECK
JN T-203 is LA CD 7-S* (U)	Used to characterize Dr. ROBERT PECK
JN T-204 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Dr. MAX PHILLIP PEPPER
JN T-205 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Dr. HARRY ASKER PINSKY
JN T-206 is PH 82-S*	Used to characterize Dr. HARRY ASKER PINSKY
JN T-207 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Dr. HARRY ASKER PINSKY

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Identity of Source		File Where Located
JN T-208 is [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN	
JN T-209 is [redacted]	Used to characterize Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN	
JN T-210 is Anonymous, Detroit	Used to characterize Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN	
JN T-211 is [redacted] Panel Source, New York	Used to characterize Dr. EUGENE SHAFARMAN	
JN T-212 is [redacted] (C) (U)		
JN T-213 is [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize NORMA BECKER, nee PLISKIN	
JN T-214 is [redacted] (C)	Used to characterize NORMA BECKER, nee PLISKIN	
JN T-215 is [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize NORMA BECKER, nee PLISKIN	
JN T-216 is [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize FRANCES FENICHEL	
JN T-217 is [redacted]	Used to characterize FRANCES FENICHEL	
JN T-218 is [redacted], a former PSI of San Francisco Office (C) (U)	Used to characterize WILLIAM THEODORE DOYLE	
JN T-219 is [SE 775-S*] (C) (U)	Used to characterize LUKE FUSCO.	

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Identity of Source

File Where Located

JN T-220 is [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
(By request)

AT 100-5444-124-7-17.

JN T-221 is AT 1379-S*

JN T-222 is [NY 2353-S*] (C) (U) Used to characterize DAVE DELLINGER

JN T-223 is [NY 2362-S*] (C) (U) Used to characterize BENJAMIN DAVIS

JN T-224 is [redacted] [redacted]

The following informants were used to characterize "Advance Youth Organization"

[NY 2359-S* [redacted]] (C) (U)

(U) Informants used to characterize FPCC

[redacted] (U)

Informants used to characterize "New York Council to Abolish House Un-American Activities Committee"

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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Informant used to characterize "Discussion Unlimited"

[redacted] (U)

Informant used to characterize "National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee"

[redacted] and the "Guide to Subversive Organizations."

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ADMINISTRATIVE

The New York Office is listed as office of origin as that office is office of origin in the case Communist Party, USA.

The Bureau was advised that the delay in submission of this report resulted from the large volume of material forwarded to the Jackson Office by other divisions which required extensive review and correlation.

Information regarding certain individuals is not included in this report as complete data, suitable for inclusion in this report, has not yet been received from other offices. This data will be set forth in subsequent reports.

The pretext used to contact the secretary of FRANK A. ANGLIN, JR., Chicago, Illinois, was conducted by SA JAMES A. MAY, utilizing a telephone pretext of being a reporter for a local newspaper.

The suitable pretext referred to in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project participation of one EUGENE CRANE, attorney, with offices at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, and residence at 1208 Mulford, Evanston, Illinois, was conducted by SA AUGUST J. BAUMGARDNER on 9-29-64, who represented himself as a reporter for a local newspaper at Chicago, Illinois.

The pretext used regarding DAVID M. NOVICK in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, was a representation by SA GEORGE V. HUEBSCH of a fictitious person named "JACK STARR" of Elmira, New York, who spent part of the 1964 summer in Greenville with DAVID.

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[redacted]

SAS [redacted] and JAMES F. O'CONNELL conducted the surveillance on 6-12-64 at [redacted] regarding RICHARD HOFFMAN.

This report is being classified ~~"Secret"~~ inasmuch as it contains information obtained from highly sensitive sources, the disclosure of which could imperil the national security and would reflect an interest by this Bureau in a diplomatic establishment. (U)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE Office: JACKSON
Date: 1/8/65

Field Office File No.: JN 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF plan DATE 5-19-82 mrb

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: No information has developed of Communist strategy and tactics regarding Mississippi Summer Project (MSP), a program produced by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) during the Summer, 1964, to urge Negro voter registration in Mississippi. COFO emerged as a state- wide organization during the Fall, 1963, from numerous disparate racial-type groups, including the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the NAACP. COFO encouraged and sponsored massive volunteer participation within Mississippi of persons, approximately 700, "dedicated to the elimination of racial oppression," including group participation of such organizations as the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) and the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). Communist participation in MSP is revealed through identification of individuals known to have past or present subversive affiliations. Identities of some of these participants in MSP including descriptive summaries are set forth herein. U

#276866 3-11-88 SPAG/JCK
Classified by SP6 Bja/TMR 2/22/85
Declassify on: OADR #244,538
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1/22/82
CLASS. & EXEMPT: SP7 MAC/GCC
REASON-FCIM II. 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/8/85 #206,928

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy
   A. Communist Party, USA
      1. No information developed
      2. No information developed
      3. No information developed
   B. Other Communist Groups
      1. No information developed

II. Communist Tactics
   No information developed

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations
   See Miscellaneous section

IV. Miscellaneous
   Mississippi Summer Project - 1964

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[JN T-1] made available on June 4, 1964, a copy of a typewritten communication captioned "Prospectus for the Mississippi Freedom Summer," a part of which is quoted as follows:

> "A program is planned for this summer which will involve the massive participation of Americans dedicated to the elimination of racial oppression. Scores of college students, law students, medical students, teachers, professors, ministers, technicians, folk artists and lawyers from all over the country have already volunteered to work in Mississippi this summer -- and hundreds of others are being recruited.
>
> "This summer's work in Mississippi is sponsored by COFO, the Council of Federated Organizations, which includes the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the NAACP, as well as Mississippi community groups. Within the state COFO has made extensive preparations since mid-January to develop structured programs which will put to creative use the talents and energies of the hundreds of expected summer volunteers."

The "New Orleans States Item," a daily newspaper of general circulation published at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the edition of June 19, 1964, carried an article captioned "First Student Rights Due in Mississippi" which revealed that the first group of approximately 700 volunteers was scheduled to arrive in Mississippi from a special training session held at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. According to this article the purpose of the project was to assist Negroes in voter registration as well as self-help endeavors.

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JN T-2 advised on December 7, 1964, that the Mississippi Summer Project had its inception as a production of COFO, after the formation of that organization from numerous disparate racial-type groups which had operated in Mississippi before the Fall of 1963. He also stated that WILEY BRANTON, organizer, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, traveled to Mississippi during this period to facilitate liaison among racial groups and explained, BRANTON was chiefly responsible for the eventual formation of COFO. According to this source, during 1963, the NAACP in Mississippi offered "token support" to COFO regarding voter registration matters, since apparently both organizations were devoted to the same ends.

A. COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS (COFO)

[redacted] Jackson, Mississippi, furnished on March 26, 1964, a pamphlet entitled "Mississippi Summer Project" which set forth the following information descriptive of the inception of COFO:

> "In August, 1961, SNCC went into Mississippi under the leadership of Project Director ROBERT MOSES. Overcoming violence and hardship, SNCC workers have been able to expand their activity into all five of Mississippi's congressional districts. By Fall, 1963, SNCC had joined with CORE, SCLC, the NAACP and many voting and civic groups in forming a statewide organization, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), and through COFO conducted a Freedom Vote campaign in which 80,000 disenfranchised Negroes cast ballots for AARON HENRY for Governor."

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Under a title heading "Research Project" this pamphlet outlined one of the goals of this organization as follows:

> "The program of voter registration and political organization will attempt to change the fundamental structure of political and economic activity in Mississippi."

There are enumerated below identities of individuals who are or were associated with the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of COFO, including descriptive summaries concerning each.

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JOEL BERNARD

An article appearing in the Wisconsin State Journal," a daily newspaper at Madison, Wisconsion, dated July 11, 1964, reflected that JOEL BERNARD, who had been in the State of Mississippi since June 21, 1964, had been arrested along with two other persons at Columbus, Mississippi, on a charge of Trespassing and Public Profanity. An article appearing in the July 7, 1964, edition of "The Kingston Daily Freeman," a Kingston, New York, newspaper, described BERNARD as a history major at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

JN T-3 advised on May 17, 1964, that JOEL CHARLES BERNARD, a white male, was born on [redacted] at New York, New York, to ALLEN and JACQUELINE BERNARD, residing [redacted]. Informant also advised that ALLEN BERNARD was married on August 31, 1943, to JACQUELINE DE STEYIS and on April 8, 1957, was divorced from her.

JN T-4 advised on May 20, 1957, that membership of JACQUELINE BERNARD in the Communist Party, USA, was then in the process of being transferred from the Chelsea Section of theCommunist Party to the Village Section of the Party in New York City as of May 5, 1957.

JN T-5 advised on February 25, 1952, that during December, 1949, ALLEN BERNARD, [redacted] New York, renewed his subscription to "The Worker" for one year. (U)

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LAURA JOAN BOWMAN

Information received from the Oxford, Mississippi, Police Department that BOWMAN was stopped by this Police Department and she admitted being a voter registration worker.

JN T-6, another Governmental Agency, furnished a petition sent to the White House which was received on July 12, 1962. The petition was circulated by the Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL), Room 401, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, California, and read as follows:

> "We, the undersigned, believing that enforcement of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) will endanger American democracy, urge that the power of your office be used to insure its non-enforcement and repeal."

A LAURA JEAN BOWMAN, [redacted] was one of the signers of the above petition.

A characterization of the CCL is contained in the appendix.

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JOHN QUINN ~~BRISBEN~~

BRISBEN was arrested by officers of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol on September 1, 1964, and charged with having improper driver's license, no inspection sticker, and for improper license on his vehicle. BRISBEN was released on bond on September 2, 1964.

JN T-7 advised in May, 1961, that the name J. QUINN BRISBEN, [redacted] was included among names and addresses then maintained at the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) office, Room 329, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. In September, 1961, this informant also advised that the above name was also maintained in records of the FPCC at the above address as of that time. MEMBER

JN T-8 advised on September 7, 1961, that the name J. QUINN BRISBEN, [redacted] was included in a list of "members or subscribers" in the Chicago area which was furnished August 28, 1961, to the Chicago Chapter of the FPCC by the Acting Executive Secretary, FPCC, 799 Broadway, New York, New York. (U)

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix.

JACQUES MICHAEL ~~CALMA~~, aka Jacque ~~Calma~~ CALIF. MISS

On October 30, 1964, EMANUEL J. BRISKER of St. Louis advised the St. Louis Office of the FBI that he, CALMA, and two other individuals were en route to Canton, Mississippi.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Palo Alto, California, as of September 1, 1964, reflect that CALMA was a student at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, in 1960 and that his father, MR. & MRS. FRANK CALMA was an Economic Analyst for American Bituminals and Asphalt Company, San Francisco, California. His mother, PHOEBE CALMA, at one time was a teacher in the San Jose, California, school district.

[redacted] [redacted]

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JN T-9 advised in July, 1956, that one FRANK CALMA, [redacted] apparently was on the mailing list of the Pittsburg Division of the Committee to End Sedition Laws, an organization established by a Communist Party member in 1954 to abolish all state sedition laws. (U)

RUSSELL COOK, Canton, Mississippi, Police Department advised that CALMA had registered with the Canton Police Department on June 29, 1964, as a student and research assistant working as a Federal Projects Informant. He gave COOK the names of FRANK and PHOEBE CALMA 3715 Lindere Drive, as persons to contact in an emergency.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

(U) JN T-10 advised on June 15, 1964, that among individuals who had filed applications for attendance at the orientation conference then taking place at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and had been accepted was one STOKELY CARMICHAEL, residing 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York.

(U) JN T-11 advised on September 24, 1963, that among those individuals at this high school who in his opinion had been "devoted to left wing activities" was one STOKELY CARMICHAEL, 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York, a graduate of the class of 1960. According to this source CARMICHAEL, a Negro, was a close friend to EUGENE DENNIS, JR., son of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, now deceased.

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(U) JN T-12 advised on September 24, 1963, that he was aware one STOKELY CARMICHAEL, a graduate of the class of 1960, and participant in freedom rides and other progressive movements by CARMICHAEL's own admission, was a close friend to the son of now deceased but former General

Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, namely, EUGENE DENNIS, JR. According to this source, CARMICHAEL, a Negro, resided while in New York at 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York.

JOHN CARDNER CAUGHLAN, aka John Couglan

JOHN L. HAMILTON, [redacted], [redacted] advised in a letter to the FBI dated July 14, 1964, that he had noted in a local paper in Washington that one JOHN COUGLAN, a lawyer, who he claimed was an old resident of Bellevue noted for his leftist views, was going to Mississippi to "lend a hand to the Adjitators."

JN T-13 advised on July 2, 1964, that JOHN CAUGHLAN, a Seattle attorney prominently associated with communist causes, had gone to Mississippi.

CHARLES CLARK HARPER, a member of the Communist Party at Seattle, Washington, from 1943 until he appeared as a Government witness in the Smith Act trial at Seattle in 1953, has advised that on March 19, 1949, a meeting of the 12th District Communist Party was held in Seattle. Discussed at the meeting were difficulties with the "legal Staff" in the nature of "factionalism." HENRY P. HUFF, District Chairman of the Communist Party, advised at meeting that he had had a long meeting with CAUGHLAN who "admitted his anti-Party activity and said that he had permitted himself to get completely off the track."

In a second meeting of the County Board, CAUGHLAN had a complete change of heart and said that he had not realized that his activities could get him expelled from the Party, since the Communist Party was his whole life, according to HARPER.

In 1948, the following people testified that they knew CAUGHLAN to be a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1940 before a hearing conducted by the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee.

MRS. ISABELLE HARRIS COSTIGAN, Tranquility, California, former admitted member of the Communist Party.

MRS. KATHRYN FOGG, Seattle, Washington, admitted former member of the Communist Party.

WARD F. WARREN, Seattle, Washington, former member of the Communist Party.

SARAH MARY ELDRIDGE, Seattle, Washington, former admitted member of the Communist Party.

NORMAN BRIAN CHASTAIN

CALIF

The October 29, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily newspaper, page two, in an article entitled "S.F. Pacifist Arrested in Dixie" revealed that NORMAN CHASTAIN, pacifist and civil rights worker in San Francisco, was arrested at Columbus, Mississippi, October 28, 1964, on traffic charges. According to the article, a spokesman of the Freedom Democratic Party said that CHASTAIN was being harassed because of his "get out-the-vote activities" among Negroes. The article revealed that CHASTAIN was released on $32 bond after being booked for driving a car with improper license plates and without a Mississippi license.

JN T-14 advised during the period from June 14, 1963, to March 23, 1964, CHASTAIN, then a guest speaker at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, attended two other meetings of this club, as well as a west coast conference sponsored by the Bay area W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. (U)

Characterizations of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco and the Bay area W.E.B. DuBois Clubs are contained in the appendix.

U
[JN T-15, another Federal Agency which conducts applicant and personnel-type investigations,] set forth information that on March 27, 1957, CHASTAIN stated he had been reading communist and socialist literature extensively since he was 15 years of age. CHASTAIN also stated that he firmly believes socialism is the best form of Government although "he concurred with communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

FRANK THOMAS ~~CIECIORKA~~, JR. CALIF

Sheriff ALBERT BLAIR, Tate County Sheriff's Office, Senatobia, Mississippi, advised on October 27, 1964, that he had two COFO workers by the names of FRANK CIECIORKA and ~~BARBARA~~ BLOOMFIELD in his office the previous week. BLAIR stated that these two individuals told him that they were intending to set up a Freedom School in Tate County, Mississippi, and that both of them currently reside at COFO Headquarters, Rust Avenue, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

U
[JN T-16, another Government agency which conducts personnel investigations, made available on January 6, 1963,] results of an interview with a former schoolmate of CIECIORKA's at San Jose State College, San Jose, California. CIECIORKA informed this schoolmate that although there was no branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in San Jose, he became a member of the committee by sending membership dues to the committee in San Francisco. The schoolmate went on to say that sometime during April, 1961, CIECIORKA indicated to him a willingness to go to Cuba to fight for FIDEL CASTRO and his cause as well as a willingness to support such uprisings by armed efforts in South America.

A characterization of the FPCC, Bay Area Chapter, is contained in the appendix.

JN T-17 reported on February 1, 1962, that CIECIORKA had a yearly, weekend subscription to the "People's World" which would expire on November 25, 1962.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco.

JN T-18 reported on April 25, 1963, that on April 21, 1963, CIECIORKA attended a fund-raising benefit for the "People's World" at 460 East Washington Street, San Jose, California. (U)

Informant reported on January 22, 1964, that during January, 1964, CIECIORKA was contacted by two members of the Santa Clara County Communist Party for the purpose of determining whether he should join the Communist Party. Decision was made that CIECIORKA would be more useful to the communist cause if he did not join the Communist Party. (U)

JN T-19 reported on April 17, 1964, that CIECIORKA had mailed letters of invitation to individuals in the San Jose area to attend the first meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club to be held in San Jose, California, April 20, 1964. (U)

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MICHAEL CLURMAN

MICHAEL S. CLURMAN
MIKE CLURMAN

The name of MICHAEL CLURMAN, [redacted], appears on a COFO list dated July 3, 1964.

During February, 1962, LORA DECKER, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, advised that her files showed that one MICHAEL SAMUEL CLURMAN, listing his permanent residence as [redacted], entered the UW as a student in September, 1961. She said CLURMAN claimed he was born [redacted]

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

[redacted] at Brooklyn, New York, the son of MR & MRS. MORTON PAUL CLURMAN, a management consultant, and FRANCES CLURMAN, a laboratory technician. CLURMAN graduated from the Croton-Harmon High School in June, 1961.

The 1961-62 UW student directory listed one MICHAEL S. CLURMAN, a first year Bachelor of Arts student, living in Adams Hall, a university dormitory, and gave CLURMAN's home address as [redacted].

During the period October, 1961, through February, 1962, JN T-20 advised that MIKE CLURMAN a UW student living at Adams Hall, attended five meetings of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC), Madison, and was on the mailing list of that organization in October, 1961, and January, 1962.

A characterization of the WSC appears in the appendix of this report.

During February, 1954, MORTON CLURMAN advised FBI Agents in New York City that he belonged to the Young Communist League (YCL) for 8 months while he attended the City College of New York in 1937. He said he joined the YCL for ideological reasons but left it when he realized that each action taken was dictated not by the will of individual members but by the Communist Party which itself received orders from the Communist Party in Russia. MORTON CLURMAN added that when he left the YCL he prepared a leaflet denouncing that group and the Communist Party and distributed about 3,000 copies of it.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 15, 1962, JN T-20 advised that although MIKE CLURMAN continued to be active in WSC meetings, he also gave every evidence of being a "social democrat" i.e., a socialist who believed in democracy and the American system of lawful change when it is desired by the majority.

JN 100-57 ~~SECRET~~ b6 b7C

THERESA X DEL POZZO WISC N.Y.

THERESA E. DEL POZZO MISS

ALICIA KAPLOW, Chairman of SNCC at the University of Wisconsin, advised on November 18, 1964, that DEL POZZO, after speaking at a meeting sponsored by the student equality fellowship at the University of Wisconsin on November 12, 1964, returned to Jackson, Mississippi, where she intends to remain for at least a year. Her mailing address is [redacted] 1017 Lynch Street is the address of COFO at Jackson, Mississippi.

[JN T-21 stated on June 20, 1960,] that on June 11, 1960, DEL POZZO attended a party sponsored by Advance, held in New York City, on June 17, 1960, a Peace Symposium sponsored by Advance, and on June 18, 1960, a dance in New York City sponsored by Advance.

A characterization of Advance is contained in the appendix.

[JN T-20 reported] that an organizational meeting of the Wisconsin Socialist Club held on the night of September 17, 1961, was attended by DEL POZZO. The same informant advised that she attended meetings of the Club throughout the remaining months of 1961 and the beginning of 1962 and the informant advised that she appeared to be a member.

The National Convention of the National Student Association was held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, from August 20-30, 1961. It was observed that there were several tables containing literature from various groups some of which literature was block stamped on the back "This material was not prepared by the U.S. National Student Association; nor do the views presented necessarily represent the views of the National Student Congress."

~~SECRET~~

JN 100-57

Included in this group was a mimeographed letter on the stationery of the Midwest Student Civil Liberties Co-Ordinating Committee, 1212 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, containing a message addressed to "Dear Friend" calling attention to the fact that FRANK WILKINSON and CARL BRADEN were presently in jail for refusing to answer the questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. The letter pointed out that the two refused to answer questions regarding their political beliefs and associations on the grounds that the questions violated the First Amendment. In closing, a petition urging clemency for them was referred to, which was on the same desk. THERESA DEL POZZO was one of the signers of the petition.

A characterization of the Midwest Student Civil Liberties Co-Ordinating Committee appears in the appendix.

(C)(U) [JN T-22 advised on May 8, 1961, that] a meeting of the Midwest Student Civil Liberties Conference was held on the campus of the University of Chicago on May 5-6, 1961. In attendance was a white female, first name THERESA, who is a student at UW and whose home in New York City.

According to JN T-8 on December 4, 1961, a meeting of the Midwest Region Conference of the U.S. Festival Committee was held on December 2, 1964, at which time it was announced that the University of Wisconsin had established a temporary Festival Committee, and was in the process of being offically registered. DEL POZZO was in attendance at that meeting. ~~(C)~~ (U)

A characterization of the U.S. Festival Committee appears in the appendix.

Concerning CARL BRADEN, MRS. ALBERTA AHEARN, [redacted], a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1964, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, until shortly before the time of her testimony.

Concerning FRANK WILKINSON, JN T-23 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

STANLEY FAULKNER

JN T-24 advised on July 22, 1964, that on July 21, 1964, at a meeting of the Executive Board of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held in New York City, STANLEY FAULKNER commented that he was going to Jackson, Mississippi, to offer his services to the civil rights workers there. He stated that he would leave New York City on July 25, 1964, for Mexico, where he will stay for four days, following which he would travel to Jackson, Mississippi. (U)

Informant stated that FAULKNER, who is a lawyer, did not reveal his destination in Mexico nor his mode of travel. Informant further stated that FAULKNER's comments were "off the cuff" comments, and there was nothing to indicate from FAULKNER nor any of the others in attendance at this meeting that FAULKNER would, in any way, be a representative or officially connected with the NYCAHUAC in this venture. (U)

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC is contained in the appendix of this report.

The "New York Guild Lawyer," official publication of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) issue of December, 1958, page 11, sets forth the officers and National Executive Board of the NLG. STANLEY FAULKNER is listed as a member of the Executive Board from New York.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the appendix of this report.

ELMER FRANCIS GALT

JN T-25 advised on October 8, 1964, that ELMER FRANCIS GALT, who had been around Minneapolis a couple of weeks ago, has gone to Meridian, Mississippi, to work on the Mississippi Summer Project. (U)

Informant on January 30, 1964, advised that at a Youth for Progressive Action (YPA) meeting on January 29, 1964, GALT was elected treasurer of that organization. On June 26, 1964, informant advised that GALT has been an active member of the YPA. On May 1, 1964, informant advised that on April 30, 1964, FRANCIS GALT had stated he was from Estherville, Iowa; that he had three brothers; and that he and his brothers had spent time in a Federal prison for failure to register for Selective Service. (U)

A characterization of the YPA is contained in the appendix of this report.

On June 29, 1964, MR. EUGENE BRUGH, Indian Police Office, Mandaree, North Dakota, advised that FRANCIS and LESTER GALT, brothers, are the sons of a minister at Mandaree, North Dakota.

LESTER PAUL GALT

On August 1, 1964, SHERWIN KAPLAN, COFO representative, telephonically contacted the Jackson Office to advise that a

group of COFO summer volunteers were going to visit various Mississippi cities to present a performance of "In White America." LESTER GALT, care of Reverend GALT, Exire, Iowa, was among those named as participating in this performance.

JN T-25 on March 18, 1964, advised that as of February 20, 1964, LESTER GALT was considered by him a member of the Youth for Progressive Action (YPA) in Minneapolis, Minnesota. LESTER GALT, according to informant, is believed to be the brother of one FRANCIS GALT.

JAMES PAUL GARRETT

MISS

At a public meeting of Discussion Unlimited, Incorporated, held in the school auditorium of the Fairfax High School, 7850 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, on October 16, 1964, subject said that for the most part he worked on "Freedom Registrations," but "We also established voters and political educational classes." "Our project started up with five workers, and ended up with only four, because our project director was put in jail. I ended up as Director of voters' registrations, but that was no problem, because I only had myself to direct. The other workers were busy teaching 'Freedom Schools'." He concluded his talk by stating, "The best thing for me to do is go back to Mississippi, so I am!"

A characterization of Discussion Unlimited, Incorporated, appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-26 on June 18, 1964, advised that subject attended a fund-raising affair given by the West Adams Communist Party Club, at 3048 South Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, on May 30, 1964. During this affair, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party, was collecting funds to help defray the expenses of a trip to Mississippi for GARRETT. (U)

EUGENE GOGOL

u/c [JN T-27 on August 5, 1964, furnished information indicating] that EUGENE GOGAL was one of a number of individuals from the Los Angeles, California, area who was then participating in the Mississippi Summer Project in the State of Mississippi.

u/c [JN T-28 and JN T-29 on October 2, 1964, advised] that EUGENE GOGOL was then a member of the Los Angeles Local-News and Letters Committees, an alternate member of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) National Editorial Board and NLC National Youth Chairman.

A characterization of the Los Angeles Local-News and Letters Committees appears in the appendix of this report.

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BARRY ANDREW ~~GOLDSTEIN~~ [redacted] N.Y.

BARRY A. GOLDSTEIN

On July 20, 1964, Detective PAUL HALE, Gulfport Police Department, Gulfport, Mississippi, advised that subject was one of three individuals arrested by Sheriff EDWARD MC DONNELL, Harrison County Sheriff's Office, after they refused to stop their demonstration in front of the driveway to the office of the Chancery Clerk, Harrison County Courthouse. These individuals were a portion of a group of COFO workers who were demonstrating and only three individuals were arrested.

u/c [JN T-30, another Government agency which maintains personnel records, in September, 1952, advised that] ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, who was born September 18, 1907, at New York, New York, and in 1942 resided at 10 Monroe Street, is married to RUBY GOLDSTEIN, nee RISTRACK, and has a son, BARRY A. GOLDSTEIN, who was born [redacted]

N.Y.

In a Statement of Personal History, DD Form 398, executed by ISADORE GOLDSTEIN on May 23, 1951, he indicated he then resided at 16 Monroe Street and had been at that address since October, 1941. He also listed previous residences as 172 East 7th Street, New York City, from September, 1937, to October, 1941; 102 East 4th Street, New York City, from March, 1937, to September, 1937; East 7th Street, New York City, from October, 1936, to March, 1937; and 40 Monroe Street, New York City, from February, 1936, to October, 1941.

On February 17, 1951, ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, when interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI, advised that he became acquainted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in approximately 1946, while residing at Knickerbocker Village, New York City. He stated that he had discussed with MR. ROSENBERG the possibility of becoming a partner in the G and R Engineering Company, which company was to begin operations when MR. ROSENBERG's brother-in-law, DAVID G. GREENGLASS returned to New York, New York, following his discharge from the U.S. Army. MR. GOLDSTEIN related that he was eventually taken into this company as a partner in September, 1946, and as such maintained the records of the company.

MR. GOLDSTEIN stated that he continued as a business partner of JULIUS ROSENBERG, DAVID and BERNARD GREENBLASS until the latter partof 1947, when he was notified via mail that the other partners had agreed to pay his share in the company and that his services were terminated. He added that his services were required until such time as the other partners were able to employ a full time accountant.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were convicted in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death April 5, 1951.

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

The records of the Board of Elections, Manhattan, New York, reviewed in Spetember, 1952, reflected that ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, 172 East 7th Street, New York, New York, registered with the American Labor Party (ALP) in 1938 and 1939; that ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, 10 Monroe Street, registered with the ALP in 1943, and that ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, 16 Monroe Street, registered with the ALP from 1946 to 1950.

A characterization of the ALP appears in the appendix of this report.

In 1952 JN T-15, another Government Agency which conducts personnel type investigations, made available information that ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, 172 East 7th Street, New York, New York, signed Communist Party Nominating Petitions (CPNP) on August 8, 1939 and January 15, 1940.

On October 31, 1952, DAVID GREENGLASS, brother-in-law of JULIUS ROSENBERG, mentioned above, and a self-confessed Russian espionage agent, who received a sentence of 15 years for conspiracy to commit espionage, furnished the following signed statement to SA W. JAMES WOOD concerning ISADORE GOLDSTEIN.

"Lewisburg, Penna.
October 31, 1952

"I, DAVID GREENGLASS, made the following statement to W.JAMES WOOD, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have no objection to the use of this statement before a Loyalty Hearing Board and have no objection to the disclosure of my identity.

"I first became acquainted with ISADORE GOLDSTEIN, who was then living in the Knickerbocker Apartments in New York City, in April, 1946, shortley after my discharge from the U.S. Army. I was introduced to him by my brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. In that same month JULIUS ROSENBERG, my brother BERNARD GREENGLASS, GOLDSTEIN, and I formed a partnership known as the G & R Engineering Company, a machine shop. He originally contributed $1,000 to the partnership and eventually his, GOLDSTEIN's, contribution to the partnership was approximately $2,000.

"GOLDSTEIN only worked at the company on week-ends and on occasional nights. I visited him in his home on two or three occasions, but our relationship was mostly business. GOLDSTEIN lived in an apartment building in Knickerbocker Village located diagonally across from the one in which JULIUS ROSENBERG lived, and some distance away. At the same time he was in partnership in the G & R Engineering Company he was employed by the Army as an auditor.

"I do not know whether GOLDSTEIN was a member of the Communist Party. I did hear him make statements which I thought indicated that he was in sympathy with Russia and communism. I cannot recall any specific statements made by him in this regard, but do recall that he stated he believed in socialism, that he believed Russia to be a socialist country and that it was a good country. I remember asking him on one occasion why he worked for the government and he said that he believed that working for the government was a socialist type of existence.

"In the early part of 1946, GOLDSTEIN recruited me and my brother BERNARD GREENGLASS into joining the International Workers Order. Our reason for joining this organization was to take advantage of the low-cost insurance with the IWO offered.

"I do not know whether GOLDSTEIN was engaged with JULIUS ROSENBERG in espionage I do not know how long ROSENBERG had known GOLDSTEIN, but do know that my sister ETHEL ROSENBERG, and her husband, JULIUS ROSENBERG, lived with some relative of GOLDSTEIN's during the early part of their marriage

"In the summer of 1947 we decided to form the Pitt Machine Products Company and wanted to take in aother partner. Accordingly, we bought out GOLDSTEIN's interest and I did not see him after that.

"I have read this statement and is true to the best of my present recollection.

/S/ DAVID GREENGLASS

Witnessed: W. JAMES WOOD, Special Agent, FBI, Lewisburg, Pa."

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The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

EARL HARRISON GOULD

EARL H GOULD

In an article appearing in the June 26, 1964, issue of the "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, it was reported that EARL HARRISON GOULD, [redacted], had been accepted as a participant in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-8 advised February 5, 1962, that one EARL GOULD attended on February 2, 1962, a meeting of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. (U)

A characterization of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights appears in the appendix.

Sergeant MC GRATH, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, on May 4, 1964, advised that one EARL GOULD had participated in a demonstration sponsored by the Industrial Workers of the World, on May 1, 1964, at 23 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

The Industrial Workers of the World has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JOANNE GRANT

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[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on August 8, 1964, he placed a telephone call to the COFO at Meridian, Mississippi, asking for JOANNE GRANT, newspaper writer. According to [redacted] he was told that at that time she was visiting a church in Meridian, Mississippi, watching a play entitled "White America." He was told that she could be reached at this church located at 610 38th Avenue in Meridian, telephone 482-2986.

On the following day, [redacted] called the Jackson, Mississippi, office of COFO and again asked for JOANNE GRANT. On that occasion he was told that she was visiting Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Mississippi

JN T-31 advised on April 10, 1964, that during a meeting of the Youth Action Union (YAU) held on March 7, 1964, at the Elysian Park Lodge, Elysian Park, Los Angeles, California, MR. FRANK WILKINSON of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) addressed the meeting stating that he was happy to report he had talked with

JOANNE GRANT in New York where she was employed by the National Guardian as a writer on civil rights matters. According to WILKINSON, GRANT indicated to him that she would be in Los Angeles for a week during the first week in May, 1964, and that she was eager to speak before student bodies on college campuses in the Southern California area.

C.P. MEMBER

WILKINSON indicated he considered GRANT to be one of the key leaders in the civil rights movement in New York, adding that she had been jailed in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. He considers her to be the most effective speaker they could get to come to the Los Angeles community concerning the civil rights issues. He stated that she was a young attractive person who really knows what she is talking about and was the type of person "we" have long wanted to obtain to speak on college campuses

The YAU and the CCPAF are characterized in the appendix of this report.

The May 7, 1964, edition of the "Valley Times," a daily newspaper published in North Hollywood, California, and circulated in the San Fernando Valley areas, contained an article by staff writer PHIL JORDAN captioned "Woman Tells Plans for Rights in Dixie." According to this article, JOANNE GRANT outlined plans for summer civil rights activities in the South before a group of more than 100 individuals attending a meeting of the Valley Chapter, Women for Legislative Action (WLA). According to the article, GRANT said that "more than 1,000 students are preparing to go to Mississippi this summer to help in the registration of Negro voters and to act as remedial teachers. Mississippi police will be ready. They're even getting tanks." Despite this, she added, students would take only nonviolent action, although she admitted she feared there would be bloodshed.

After her talk, MISS GRANT answered questions submitted in writing, but either wasn't given or declined to answer one asking if she were the "JOANNE GRANT" who in 1960 did "not care" to deny to the House Committee on Un-American Activities that she was a member of the Communist Party.

A characterization of the Women for Legislative Action and the National Guardian appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-32 advised on May 11, 1964, that an open meeting was held in Room 3517 of the Student Union Building on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles on Friday, May 8, 1964, which was attended by approximately 30 persons. This meeting was addressed by WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, who identified himself as a Communist candidate for election to the position of Los Angeles County Supervisor.

During this meeting it was announced that on the following Sunday, May 10, 1964, a meeting would be held at the home of FRANK WILKINSON, 1075 South Redondo, Los Angeles California, at 3 p.m. which would feature a talk on civil rights by JOANNE GRANT of the National Guardian. This same informant advised that on May 10, 1964, a note was hanging from the door at the home of FRANK WILKINSON which indicated that the Youth Action meeting scheduled for that date had been cancelled.

JN T-33 on December 17, 1958, advised that JOANNE GRANT was identified on December 10, 1958, as a member in good standing of the Communist Party.

JN T-34 on March 30, 1959, advised that a meeting sponsored by the New York State Communist Party for Communist Party youth members and non-Communist Party progressive youth was held on March 28, 1959, and that JOANNE GRANT was among those present. (U)

On October 28, 1959, HERBERT ROMERSTEIN, [redacted] a self-admitted former Communist Party member from February, 1947, to May, 1959, advised that JOANNE GRANT was Executive Secretary of the United States Festival Committee, sponsors of the Seventh World Youth Festival, as of June 13, 1959.

A characterization of the Seventh World Youth Festival is contained in the appendix of this report.

Under the caption of World Youth Festivals (1949 and 1959) JOANNE GRANT appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Washington, D.C., on February 5, 1960, and refused to answer questions concerning the United States Festival Committee or whether she was a Communist Party member, pleading protection under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

JN T-35 advised on March 30, 1960 that JOANNE GRANT was in Cuba for the purpose of attending a conference or convention of a Cuban youth movement which was then being held in that country. (U)

The "New York Times," a New York City daily newspaper issue of July 22, 1960, noted that JOANNE GRANT was elected Secretary of the New York chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

JN T-36 on January 29, 1961, made available information reflecting that JOANNE GRANT was a charter member of Advance (U)

JN T-37 advised that GRANT attended numerous meetings of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee during 1961, 1962 and 1963, in New York, New York.

JN T-24 on February 27, 1964, advised that GRANT is a member of the Executive Board, NYCAHUAC, 150 West 34th Street, New York, New York, and is Chairman of the Regional Affairs Committee.

IRIS GREENBERG

WILLIAM HANSEN, Field Representative, SNCC, 714 North Cedar, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised on October 16, 1964, IRIS GREENBERG was still working in Mississippi in connection with her volunteer association during the Summer of 1964 with the COFO.

JN T-38 advised late in 1958 that IRIS GREENBERG attended four classes in the development of Marxist philosophy during October and November, 1958. This informant stated on April 9, 1959, that IRIS GREENBERG attended a conference to found a Marxist-Leninist youth organization in New York City. Informant also stated one of the sponsors of this conference was HERBERT APTHEKER, who reportedly attended the conference at the request of the Communist Party.

AUSTRIA

HERBERT APTHEKER testified on July 14, 1954, in U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, that he held membership in the Communist Party during the period 1939 to 1954.

LAURA DECKER, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised on March 12, 1959 that IRIS GREENBERG, a student at this University at that time, had been employed for two years at Camp Kinderland, New York.

Pages two and ten of "The Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955," House Report Number 1648, dated January 17, 1956, originally

released January 11, 1956, reflected as follows: "The Communist Management of six camps in New York State was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these was Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Incorporated, DAVID GREEN and SOL VAIL, Manager and President, respectively of Camp Lakeland, Incorporated, according to this report, "have been active members of the Communist Party."

On October 1, 1959, "The Daily Cardinal," a University of Wisconsin student newspaper, carried an article in which IRIS GREENBERG identified herself as: "a U.S. delegate at the Vienna Youth Festival," a festival held in Austria during the summer of 1959.

"The Milwaukee Journal," in the edition dated August 5, 1959, carried an article datelined Vienna, Austria, which characterized the recently concluded international youth festival held in Austria during the Summer of 1959 as being communist sponsored. b6 b7C

JN T-39 advised on January 13, 1960, that IRIS GREENBERG was recorded as a member of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as of September, 1959. (C) U

DAVID GRIFFITHS

An article appearing in the July 1, 1964, issue of the Post Intelligencer, a Seattle, Washington, daily newspaper, indicates that DAVID GRIFFITHS, [redacted] was in Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

Records of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, show GORDON GRIFFITH to be the Acting Executive History Department, and that he has a son, DAVID.

GORDON GRIFFITH

JN T-40 advised on October 27, 1963, that GORDON GRIFFITHS, Professor of History of the University of Washington, was one of the sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The name GORDON GRIFFITH, History Department, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, was among those appearing in the April 16, 1964, issue of the Seattle Times, a daily newspaper, as being against the McCarran Act.

A characterization of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee appears in the appendix of this report.

DAVID CLIFFORD HALL

HUGH POLLARD, desk sergeant, Greenwood Police Department, Greenwood, Mississippi, advised that subject was among the demonstrators arrested by the Greenwood Police Department on July 16, 1964.

The November 22, 1960, edition of the "New Haven Register," a New Haven, Connecticut, daily newspaper, on page 12, contains an article captioned "Clergymen in Area Join In Seeking Sobell Freedom." This article revealed that 17 clergymen from the New Haven, Connecticut, area were among 1,200 ministers and rabbis whose names were listed on a petition presented to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, seeking a new trial or clemency for MORTON SOBELL, then serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage. The name of Reverned DAVID C. HALL, of Oxford, Connecticut, was among those listed as a signer to the petition.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG on March 29, 1951, in the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviets. On April 5, 1951,

MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to a term of 30 years. All his appeals for reversal and new trials in the Court of Appeals, Second Circuit and applications to the Supreme Court for Writs of Certiorari have been denied. SOBELL is currently incarcerated in a U.S. Federal Penitentiary.

SANDRA NANCY HARD

JN T-41 advised on July 27, 1964, that SANDRA HARD had completed her training at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, as a "Civil Rights worker" and had arrived in Mississippi on June 28, 1964. As of June 30, 1964, HARD s address was in care of LARRY RUBINS, Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

JN T-42 reported in 1958 that HARD's mother and former stepfather, MARTHA HARD and DONALD WHEELDIN, were members of the Communist Party as late as 1958, at which time they resigned from the Communist Party. Informant commented that DONALD WHEELDIN was formerly a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

Another informant, JN T-43 reported in 1963 that SANDRA HARD attended parties to raise funds for the People's World," in January and February, 1959, and January, 1962. (U)

MRS. GLADYS HERSCHEL

The September 9, 1964, edition of the "Chicago Defender," a Chicago, Illinois, area Negro newspaper, reported that MRS. GLADYS HERSCHEL, a white housewife, had recently returned from Mississippi. MRS. HERSCHELL was identified as a former resident of [redacted] who presently resides in [redacted] She reportedly went to Mississippi to assist in civil rights activities at the request of MRS. CLAIR COLINS HARVEY, wife of the Dean of Southern University, who is an acquaintance.

On October 14, 1964, JUNE ROUSE, Garden State Credit Bureau, advised that her records show that ANDREW and GLADYS HERSCHEL reside at [redacted]

[redacted]

JN T-44 reported on January 8, 1959, that in a conversation with MR. HERSCHEL he had made statements, in substance, that there is nothing wrong with the leaders or the people of the Soviet Union.

On November 15, 1962, MRS. BUCKLEY A. MAYNARD, [redacted] advised that as of that date MR. HERSCHEL was unemployed. She further stated that she first met MRS. HERSCHEL three years previously when the latter was engaged in a protest march in front of the Ridgewood Library, which had on display a model of a submarine. MRS. MAYNARD also reported that MRS. HERSCHEL told her that she would like to see about ten million Russian troops land on our shores as this is our only salvation. She also allegedly stated that she hated our democratic form of government and that she does not believe in taxes nor the material things of this world. On another contact with MRS. HERSCHEL, she attempted to engage MRS. MAYNARD's help for the purpose of selling a book in the neighborhood of Glen Rock, New Jersey. A percentage of the royalties obtained from this book were to be used to exonerate ALGER HISS, a convicted perjurer.

MRS. MAYNARD added that in December, 1962, she met MRS. HERSCHEL in a supermarket at which time MRS. HERSCHEL stated that she was flying to Europe in January, 1963, on a Mission for the Women's Strike for Peace (WSP), of which she is an active member. At this time, the subject of Cuba came up and MRS. HERSCHEL stated that the Cubans hate the American people because they were enslaved under BATISTA and now they were free under CASTRO. A near riot in the supermarket was barely averted.

RICHARD HOFFMAN

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On July 3, 1964, one RICHARD HOFFMAN, [redacted], who stated he was born on [redacted], and who identified himself as a school teacher at [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office of the FBI and stated he expected to go to Mississippi as part of a group of folk singers. He furnished no additional information.

JN T-45 on June 9, 1964, advised that BAYARD RUSTIN had conversed with RICHARD HOFFMAN on that date. HOFFMAN stated he was part of the COFO which was going to Mississippi in July, 1964, and desired to meet with RUSTIN on June 12, 1964.

On June 12, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed an unknown male enter 340 West 28th Street, New York City, where HOFFMAN had made arrangements to meet RUSTIN. This unknown individual was observed operating a 1952 Plymouth with a 1964 New York License 7C 3415.

Records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicle, New York City, reflect that New York license 7C 3415 is listed to RICHARD HOFFMAN, born [redacted] who is employed at [redacted].

A review of the 1964 Cross Reference Telephone Directory for the Borough of the Bronx, New York, indicates [redacted] is located at [redacted]

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column one, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March." The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of 8 non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

DELL STEPHEN HOLBROOK, aka Steven Holbrook

The "Desert News and Telegram," a daily newspaper in Salt Lake City, Utah, in its issue of July 29, 1964, included an article regarding HOLBROOK who was headquartered in Jackson, Mississippi, with COFO and who participated in freedom schools.

JN T-46 and JN T-47 on October 21, 1963, and October 30, 1963, respectively, furnished the following information: (C) U

STEPHEN HOLBROOK on October 15, 1963, appeared as a speaker, representing the Salt Lake City NAACP, before the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) along with another representative from that organization. HOLBROOK and the other speaker talked about their experiences in connection with the March on Washington, D.C., August, 1963, and the implications of this demonstration (U) (U)

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A characterization of the PAFUC is contained in the appendix of this report.

JN T-48 advised in May, 1964, that at that time D. STEPHEN HOLBROOK, [redacted] was on the mailing list of the Utah Council for Constitutional Liberties (UCCL), Salt Lake City. (C) U (C) (U)

A characterization of the UCCL appears in the appendix of this report. LEWIS HYDE

WALTER LEWIS HYDE, JR. LEW HYDE MISS

The "Minnesota Daily," a University of Minnesota student publication, Minneapolis, Minnesota, dated October 2, 1964, announced that at a meeting of the Students for Integration (SFI) the night before, there had been a discussion of the "Laurel Project," which was described as a plan to include the raising of money for a freedom school. The article stated that LEW HYDE, also known as WALTER LEWIS HYDE, a sophomore, and BETSY O'CONNOR, also known as SHEILA ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, worked in Laurel, Mississippi, last summer. The article quoted HYDE as stating "Federal intervention in Mississippi last summer was hardly adequate and is even worse today. People were literally dragged off the steps of the Federal buildings and beaten while the FBI took notes." SHEILA H O'CONNOR

JN T-25 advised on September 22, 1964, that BETSY O'CONNOR and LEW HYDE had returned to Minnesota.

The "Minnesota Daily" dated October 9, 1964 quoted LEWIS HYDE as saying that tolerating actual violence may not be too bad, but working under constant threat of violence is something entirely different. The article stated that LEWIS HYDE and CLAIRE O'CONNOR, a graduate student in nursing at the University of Minnesota, spoke at an SFI meeting on October 8, 1964, about their experiences during the Mississippi Summer Project.

HYDE was reported as stating that his project was known as the "Laurel Project" and mainly concerned itself with the Freedom School.

Informant on May 1, 1964, said LEW HYDE on April 30, 1964, attended a meeting of the Youth for Progressive Action (YPA). The first order of business was a discussion of how to raise $500 for BETSY O'CONNOR who was going to Mississippi during the summer to help the integration movement. (U)

Informant on February 20, 1964, described LEW HYDE as a member of the YPA. He is the "boy friend" of BETSY O'CONNOR.

Information concerning BETSY and CLAIRE O'CONNOR is set forth subsequently in this report.

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PETER KAISER

An article appearing in the morning edition of the "Salt Lake Tribune," Salt Lake City, Utah, September 20, 1964, indicates that KAISER worked with COFO in Greenwood, Mississippi, during the Summer of 1964.

MR. ALBERT B. FRITZ, [redacted] who is the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, on June 30, 1964, advised that DR. IRWIN H. KAISER, [redacted] is PETER KAISER's father. UTAH

DR. IRWIN H. KAISER, [redacted] on April 30, 1957, voluntarily appeared at the St. Paul Office of the FBI and furnished information pertaining to his and his wife's activities, which included the following: C.P. MEMBER 1939

KAISER, at the time, was Associate Professor of Obstetrics, University Hospital, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He joined the YCL in New York City in 1935 and dropped out in 1937. He believes he rejoined the YCL in April, 1938. In the Fall of 1938 he applied for membership in the Communist Party at CP headquarters, Baltimore, Maryland, and was accepted for membership although some restrictions were placed on this membership. The restrictions were removed in 1939.

MRS IRWIN H. KAISER married BARBARA J. LIEBERMAN in 1941 and she joined the CP. He has had no contacts with the CP since July, 1943. He has come to realize the fallacies of communism. UTAH

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RONALD KAUFMAN

The October 23, 1964 edition of "The Stanford Daily," a student newspaper published at Palo Alto, California, reported that RONALD KAUFMAN currently at Columbus, Mississippi, was connected with the Mississippi Summer Project. According to a current copy of a yearbook for Stanford University, KAUFMAN formerly resided at [redacted]

Information made available by the Milwaukee Police Department on August 11, 1942, reflected that GEORGE KAUFMAN, residing [redacted] and his wife, SONIA, were considered to be "alleged communists." Information was furnished identifying GEORGE KAUFMAN as the father of two children, MONA and RONALD KAUFMAN. RONALD was born on [redacted] The GEORGE KAUFMANS presently reside at [redacted] according to the 1963 Milwaukee City Directory.

On June 20, 1945, JN T-49 advised that GEORGE KAUFMAN, a businessman in the junk industry, was registered on January 15, 1945, as a member of the South Side Club of the Communist Political Association (CPA).

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During November, 1946, JN T-50 advised that the name of one GEORGE KAUFMAN, [redacted], appeared on a list of names headed "7th Ward Worker Readers," a list maintained by the CP of Wisconsin. (U)

During April, 1948, JN T-51 reported that he had known GEORGE and SONIA KAUFMAN for more than 10 years. Informant stated that GEORGE KAUFMAN constantly spoke of how much better conditions were in Russia than in the United States and of the better Russian schools and housing. Informant further advised that KAUFMAN praised EARL BROWDER, lauded both HITLER and STALIN while the Hitler - Stalin pact was in effect, then subsequently spoke highly only of STALIN when the pact was broken. On another occasion KAUFMAN told informant that while he was not a CP member, he sympathized with the communists.

LISA KEAHEY, aka MRS. EVERETT L. WATKINS, LISA OLETA WATKINS, MONNIE OLETA WATKINS

The Post-Intelligencer, a Seattle, Washington, daily newspaper, contained an article on July 1, 1964, indicating that a number of individuals were participating in educational activities and voters registration work in the Mississippi Summer Project. LISA KEAHEY, Shelton, Washington, was among those listed in this article.

JN T-52 has advised on numerous occasions since September 22, 1963, that LISA KEAHEY has attended numerous functions of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) during 1963 and 1964 in Seattle, Washington, and that she lives with TOM and LESLIE WARNER, Seattle, Washington; TOM WARNER being known to this informant as a member of the Workers World Party. (C) U

A characterization of the Workers World Party is contained in the appendix of this report.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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MIRIAM KERSTER

[redacted]

During the summer of 1964, MIRIAM KERSTER, a Canadian citizen, advised that she was on the regular staff of COFO, assigned to Meridian, Mississippi. She described herself as a [redacted] white female. She said that she was to return to her home at [redacted] on October 12, 1964.

JOHN DONOVAN, [redacted] apartment building located [redacted] advised that HAROLD L. and MIRIAM KERSTER reside in [redacted] They formerly resided at [redacted]

JN T-53 advised on July 8, 1960, that DAVID WENDELL MILLER contemplated having dinner with HAROLD and MIRIAM KERSTER, [redacted]. During an interview with MILLER, he stated that he belonged to a CP group at Michigan State University in 1947 and 1948.

HAROLD KERSTER was interviewed on January 29, 1954, at Winslow, Washington, D.C., aboard the SS Trans-Atlantic, on which ship he was [redacted]. He claimed he had never been a member of the CP, but between mid-1946 and mid-1948, he was associated with several organizations that were labeled "fronts" or "Communist dominated." Because of certain positions these organizations took, KERSTER became convinced that they were aligned with Soviet and Communist Policy and he, therefore, terminated all his connections with them.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY and MARILYN GAIL KASHIWAGI

JN T-54 advised during October, 1964, that PHIL SANDERS LAPSANSKY and MARILYN KASHIWAGI, former students of the University of Washington reportedly departed some days ago en route to Mississippi to work in connection with civil rights matters.

JN T-55 advised during approximately October, 1964, that LAPSANSKY and MISS KASHIWAGI, possibly including two other individuals, would travel to Mississippi within a short time.

JN T-56 advised on May 18, 1961, PHILLIP LAPSANSKY had previously attended a meeting of the SWP at Seattle, Washington, on May 16, 1961. This informant also advised on October 18, 1961, that LAPSANSKY was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance as of October 6, 1961.

JN T-57 furnished information on December 13, 1961, reflecting that an application had been submitted by the Student Council of FPCC to the University of Washington dated May 19, 1961, requesting campus recognition of this council as an official student organization at this university. According to this informant, the name of PHIL LAPSANSKY was included among 14 others on this application.

JN T-52 advised on September 22, 1961, that PHILLIP LAPSANSKY had been nominated as one of four individuals to hold the position of Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee, Student Council, FPCC.

JN T-58 advised on May 9, 1963, that an application from PHILLIP LAPSANSKY for membership in the SWP, New York Local, had been accepted during Arpil, 1963, at which time LAPSANSKY was residing at New York, New York.

JN T-52 advised on July 9, 1964, that PHILLIP LAPSANSKY was the Chairman of the SWP weekly branch meeting at Seattle, Washington, on July 7, 1964, and that LAPSANSKY previously has attended numerous SWP meetings.

JN T-59 furnished information on September 30, 1963, reflecting LAPSANSKY had been trained as an agitator

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and organizer by the SWP and would soon be assigned to the Berkeley, California, area for agitation and organizational purposes on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, California. According to this informant, LAPSANSKY has referred to himself as a "Marxist-Leninist-Bolshevik-Trotskyite-Socialist-Proletarian-Revolutionary" and other similar terms. (C) 4

DOROTHY PURCEL, Secretary to the Dean of Students, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, advised on October 5, 1964, that MARILYN KASHIWAGI, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and enrolled in the University of Washington during the Fall term, 1964, but withdrew from this University on September 18, 1964.

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance has been included in the appendix.

STEVEN I. LEVINE
MADELINE G. LEVINE, nee Geltman, aka Mrs. Steven I. Levine

JN T-10 on June 24, 1964, furnished a list of names of people who were scheduled to attend the second orientation session at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, which commenced June 21, 1964. Included thereon were STEVEN I. LEVINE and MRS. MADELINE G. LEVINE, both of [redacted]

MISS NATALIE HERMAN, Registrar's Office, Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts, furnished the following information concerning MADELINE G. LEVINE and STEVEN I. LEVINE.

MADELINE LEVINE was [redacted]. She has been in attendance at the Harvard Graduate School during

the academic years 1962-1963 and 1963-1964. Her field of concentration is Regional Studies - Soviet Union, and she received an A.M. degree in June, 1964. She also listed her names as being MRS. STEVEN I. LEVINE and her maiden name as GELTMAN.

STEVEN LEVINE was [redacted] in New York, New York, and is a Ph.D. candidate in Government and Political Science, and has been at the Harvard Graduate School for the past two academic years. He received an A.B. degree from Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1962. OHIO

JN T-60 advised on October 10, 1960, that STEVEN I. LEVINE, then a student at Brandeis University, was an active member at that time of the YSA of Boston. (C)U

JN T-61 advised on December 6, 1961, that as of December 5, 1961, STEVEN I. LEVINE was a member of the YSA of Boston.

Informant advised on November 23, 1962, that STEVEN I. LEVINE had not been in contact with the YSA of Boston for approximately one year. (C)U

A characterization of the YSA of Boston is contained in the appendix.

"The Justice," a weekly newspaper published by the Brandeis University students, in its issue of May 9, 1961, carried an article entitled, "Non-Intervention - Cuba Negotiable" by MADELINE GELTMAN.

The above article, in part, read as follows:

"Fidel Castro has the support of an armed Cuban people in a revolutionary situation which has overturned the old political order and the old economic order as well. Any attempts at intervention in Cuba by the United States

Government must be taken as what they are - necessarily anti-revolutionary attempts at restoration which can only result in a bloody destruction of the revolution and a decimation of the Cuban population.....

"The pious declarations of our government can easily be shown up as the hypocritical pieties that they are. (Here I would like to point out that there are people who include Cuba in a list of countries they would intervene in for the sake of democracy. Though I disagree with them about the impossibility of democracy in Castro's Cuba, I do respect their sincerity.).....

"What policies can we offer as an alternative to this government decision? The United States must negotiate. It must recognize that while Castro is certainly not entirely blameless in the differences which have arisen between us, neither is he the only side to blame. The United States must get to know the new Cuba, by allowing American contacts, via tourists, with that nation....." b6 b7C

JOHN FRANCIS MC AULIFF

The Sheriff's Office, Bolivan County, Cleveland, Mississippi, during August, 1964, furnished information that one JOHN MC AULIFF, white male, [redacted] of Indianapolis, Indiana, is associated with the Mississippi Summer Project in the COFO office at Shaw, Mississippi.

The "Minneapolis Sunday Tribune" in its issue of June 14, 1964, named JOHN FRANCIS MC AULIFF, Noblesville, Indiana, as a member of the Minnesota delegation participating in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-8 on September 25, 1962, advised that JOHN MC AULIFF, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, was one of the students in the Midwest area who in August, 1962, was considered to be sympathetic to the Midwest Student Civil Liberties Co-Ordinating Committee.

JN T-62 on December 28, 1962, advised that JOHN MC AULIFF, JR., had been in contact with the Communist Party, USA, at New York City, and had requested that a complimentary subscription to the "Communist Viewpoint" be sent to the "Challenge," Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. (U)

A characterization of the "Communist Viewpoint" appears in the appendix.

The February 20, 1963, issue of "The Carletonian," a student publication at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, published an open letter from JOHN MC AULIFF to J. EDGAR HOOVER stating that he, MC AULIFF, had learned from a close friend, a MORNAL PAUL HARMON, Indianapolis, Indiana, that the FBI had made inquiries concerning him. In this letter MC AULIFF pointed out that the only contact he had had with the CP in New York was to send a check to DANNY RUBIN for his appearance on the "Challenge" program, an organization of the Carleton student government, for bringing speakers on the campus to talk on controversial subjects.

MC AULIFF went on to point out that he felt that an individual's political belief was not the concern of the government and that he felt that it was his duty as a citizen of a free country not to take anything for granted but to arrive at an opinion through independent investigation.

MC AULIFF pointed out that the FBI has a very grave responsibility of keeping track of potentially treasonous persons without serving as a brake on free and

fearless expression of all ideas and that based on his experience, the FBI was seriously failing that responsibility.

In this letter MC AULIFF also pointed out that he had been in contact with the Embassy of the USSR to get a speaker for the "Challenge" and that the appearance of a representative of the USSR Embassy on the "Challenge" would bear close scrutiny by the FBI since he had it on reliable authority that the USSR and its representative are agents of a foreign power. b6 b7C

JN T-63 advised in March, 1960, that DANNY RUBIN was then functioning as the full time Youth Organizer, Communist Party, USA.

NORMAN PAUL HARMON, [redacted] on February 14, 1963, advised that JOHN MC AULIFF and himself during the Christmas vacation of 1962 had made a trip to Jackson, Mississippi, and Atlanta, Georgia for the purpose of talking to several leaders of integration in these two cities.

The January 23, 1963, issue of "The Carletonian" carried an article by JOHN MC AULIFF entitled "Don't Depend on Labels." In this article, JOHN MC AULIFF discussed the question of civil liberties in relation to the National Defense Educational Act and pointed out that although it would be customary for the self-righteous civil libertarian (like himself) to affirm piously at this point that "I am not a communist and in fact am heartily opposed to all such tyrannical systems," that he was not going to say that he was not a communist.

MC AULIFF stated that he was concerned with the treatment of the American communist today. He pointed out that by labeling an idea as communistic greatly simplified its defeat because of the general FBI-Hollywood induced picture of a communist as a person engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

MC AULIFF pointed out that the government has had great difficulty in demonstrating that communists are people who are guilty of either trying to overthrow or making specific plans to overthrow the government of the United States and that if no one can prove that a CP member is guilty of any crime, why should he be punished by being discriminated against in his application for a National Defense Educational Act loan. MC AULIFF in this conclusion pointed out that if he is a student in need of a loan he should be treated as a student in need of a loan and not as a communist student in need of a loan.

The January 30, 1963, issue of "The Carletonian" reported that JOHN MC AULIFF was elected to the Student Senate Body of Carleton College.

The February 27, 1963, issue of "The Carletonian" reported that JOHN MC AULIFF was the new editor of "About." When interviewed in this connection, MC AULIFF stated that under his editorship the big difference in the campus publication would be articles by the faculty concerning among other things the nature of liberal education. MC AULIFF stated that the publication "About" 'traditionally represents the most dissident voices in the student body, a tradition he would not change. He would expand it though to include dissident voices of the faculty.'

WILLIAM M. MC CORD

The "Stanford Summer Weekly," published at Stanford University on June 22, 1964, reported that subject, Associate Professor of Sociology at Stanford, was one of the individuals going to Mississippi to participate in the civil rights activities in that state.

CALIF

JN T-64 advised on March 10, 1961, that a flyer reflected MC CORD was Chairman of a FPCC sponsored lecture

to be held in the Berkeley, California, Little Theater on March 10, 1961. Informant advised subsequently that MC CORD actually did not act as chairman of this affair because he stated he would be traveling in Europe at that particular time with his family.

REVEREND WARREN HENRY MC KENNA

By means of a no name pretext to MRS. ELIZABETH BANKS MC KENNA, [redacted] on December 1, 1964, it was established that her husband, Reverend WARREN HENRY MC KENNA, is permanently in Mississippi and affiliated with the National Council of Churches. His office is in Greenville, Mississippi, telephone number 355-1213 and his secretary is MISS BAMES. She said her husband will be home over the Christmas holiday.

On September 9, 1960, a brief, Amici Curiae, was filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in the case, Communist Party, USA, Petitioner, versus Subversive Activities Control Board, Respondent. Under Appendix A is set out the names and addresses by city and state of these Amici Curiae. Reverend WARREN HENRY MC KENNA's name appears on this list.

The "Brockton Daily Enterprise," a Brockton, Massachusetts, daily newspaper, on January 10, 1961, carried an article captioned "Communism is Discussed at Holbrook." This article stated the Reverend MC KENNA attended the Sixth World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957 and on January 10, 1961, admitted this to the newspapers.

According to the article, the meeting or discussion sponsored by the WILLIAM B. DALTON Post No. 137 American Legion, heard MC KENNA, charged, as set forth in "The Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion's national Americanism Committee, as being an affiliate of the following:

Boston Samuel Adams School (BSAS)

Committee of One Thousand (COT)

American Continental Congress for World Peace (ACCWP)

Second World Peace Congress (SWPC)

Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (MMWP)

International Workers Order (IWO)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

Jefferson School of Social Sciences (JSSS)

The above article stated MC KENNA freely admitted to the newspaper his affiliation with most of the organizations named above with two exceptions. He denied being a member of the Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace and denied having any membership in many of the groups, stating that he "may have supported them directly or indirectly or their ideals." He denied being a communist and stressed the difference between communism and dissent. He said, "I am not a communist but it doesn't mean I can't join or support someone or something that is trying to make this a better country."

The BSAS, SWPC, CRC, MMWP, IWO, ACPFB and the JSSS have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The New York "Herald Tribune" on August 18, 1957, carried an article captioned "Defiant U.S. Youths

Go to Red China." This article reflected that the Reverend MC KENNA was one of forty-one young Americans who went to China despite warnings from Washington, D.C., and in contravention of his passport. MC KENNA was in Moscow at the time attending the Sixth World Festival. The article stated that MC KENNA was a leader in organizing the trip to China.

MRS. P.W. MOORE, JR., aka Mrs. Phillip W. Moore, Jr. b6 b7C

During August, 1964, the U.S. Department of Justice, advised that MRS. P.W. MOORE, JR., was proceeding to Jackson, Mississippi, to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project and would be in the Jackson area during the period August 11-13, 1964.

JN T-65 advised on April 19, 1961, that DANIEL QUEEN was scheduled to speak at the residence of MRS. PHILLIP MOORE, JR., [redacted], on April 21, 1961. (U)

JN T-35 advised on September 5, 1962, that DANIEL QUEEN is in charge of the Communist Party youth work in Illinois and was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 17th National Convention in 1959.

MORRISON, THURMAN ALDRICH III, aka Truman Morrison, Tim Morrison [redacted] MISS

CLAUDE LAMAR WEAVER II, Project Director for SNCC, Batesville, Mississippi, advised during July, 1964, that MORRISON was a COFO summer volunteer at Batesville, Mississippi, during July, 1964.

Detective HAROLD BURLEY, Michigan State Police Post, Redford, Michigan, on June 22, 1964, advised that TIM MORRISON, [redacted]

a student at the Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin, will travel to Mississippi to engage in civil rights activities there. According to Burley, MORRISON is described as a white male, [redacted] and is the son of Reverend TRUMAN A. MORRISON of East Lansing, Michigan.

JN T-66 on May 4, 1961, made available a copy of the "Edgewood News," a newsletter published by the Edgewood Peoples Church, East Lansing.

Contained in the above newsletter was an article written by Reverend TRUMAN MORRISON, Pastor of Edgewood Peoples Church, regarding the film, "Operation Abolition," and the HCUA. The above article in part is Reverend MORRISON's comments on the movie called "Operation Abolition," which film portrays the riot activities of students in San Francisco, California, during May, 1961, at hearings of the HCUA. The article, written in part by MORRISON, is very critical of this film as well as the activities of the HCUA hearings conducted throughout the country.

Detective Lieutenant STEVE NAERT, East Lansing Police Department, advised on May 23, 1962, that on this date PETER A. WERBE, [redacted] a student at Michigan State University (MSU), East Lansing, made arrangements for ROBERT GEORGE THOMPSON to speak in East Lansing. According to NAERT, THOMPSON is scheduled to meet WERBE at the office of Reverend TRUMAN A. MORRISON, Pastor of the Edgewood Peoples Church, East Lansing, on June 23, 1962, for dinner and to make arrangements for THOMPSON's speech.

JN T-67 advised on April 5, 1964, that ROBERT THOMPSON, as of this date, was New York District CP Organizer, CPUSA, and a member of the CP Secretariat.

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KATHERINE NEWMAN

JN T-27 on August 5, 1964, furnished a list of students in the Los Angeles area who were participating in the Mississippi Summer Project in the State of Mississippi. This list contained the names of the parents of the above individuals. The name, KATHERINE NEWMAN, parents, JULIA NEWMAN, [redacted] appeared on this list.

(U) JN T-68 advised that sometime prior to November, 1949, JULIA NEWMAN applied for re-admission to the CP in Los Angeles County, California, and on seeking this re-admission, stated she had been a member of the CP for 12 years while residing in New York. At the time JULIA NEWMAN applied for admission to the Los Angeles County CP, her husband, LEONARD NEWMAN, was chairman of a CP group in the Los Angeles County CP. In August, 1953, NEWMAN was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, at which time she advised she was not then a CP member and had no information of value for the FBI. She stated she entered Metropolitan State Hospital, Norwalk, California, September, 1954, and had, in the past, attempted suicide and has had "psychotic depressions."

DAVID MICHAEL NOVICK DAVID NOVICK DAVE NOVICK

In an article published by the "Milwaukee Journal," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one BRUCE AMUNDSON of Milwaukee, a civil rights worker, was reported as naming other Milwaukee area students who were accepted for training and who would go to Mississippi on the Mississippi Summer Project. One of the students named was DAVID M. NOVICK.

JN T-69 advised on January 11, 1963, that NOVICK participated in the picketing of the Milwaukee Federal Building on December 4, 1962, in a demonstration organized by the Citizens for Peace and Disarmanent (CPD).

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A characterization of the CPD appears in the appendix of this report.

DAVID NOVICK was interviewed by FBI Agents in Milwaukee on February 7, 1964. He spoke of himself as a 1963 member of the CPD, adding that three other members of that group whom he classified as communists, were his good friends.

JN T-70 advised on February 24, 1964, and March 9, 1964, that DAVE NOVICK, [redacted] was currently a subscriber to "The Worker." (U)

On October 29, 1964, a woman at the residence of BERNARD R. NOVICK, [redacted] advised that her residence was that of DAVID NOVICK. She added, however, that DAVID was at present in Greenville, Mississippi, and she explained that DAVID, after spending much of the summer at Greenville, had come home to Wisconsin only briefly and then had gone back to Mississippi. She also said that she did not know how long he planned to stay in Mississippi; he was vague about his intentions.

CLAIRE ELLEN O'CONNOR C. P. MEMBER 1958

On July 7, 1964, JN T-71 advised that O'CONNOR had gone to Mississippi to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project. [redacted]

JN T-72 advised in 1958 that O'CONNOR was admitted into the Minnesota Dakotas District of the CP in February, 1957, and was a CP member in 1958. (U)

The "St. Paul Pioneer Press," a St. Paul, Minnesota, daily newspaper, dated June 13, 1961, related that CLAIRE O'CONNOR, [redacted] a freshman at the University of Minnesota, had been convicted on June 12, 1961, on a charge of breach of the peace in Jackson, Mississippi.

SHELIA ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, aka Sheilagh O'Connor, Betsy O'Connor

The "Minnesota Daily," a University of Minnesota student publication, Minneapolis, Minnesota, dated October 2, 1964, announced that at a meeting of the Students for Integration (SFI) the night before, there had been a discussion of the "Laurel Project," which was described as a plan to include the raising of money for a freedom school. The article stated that LEW HYDE, also known as Walter Lewis Hyde, a sophomore, and Betsy O'Connor, also known as Sheila Elizabeth O'Connor, worked in Laurel, Mississippi, last summer. b6 b7C

JN T-25 on September 22, 1964, advised that BETSY O'CONNOR and LEW HYDE had returned to Minnesota.

On July 11, 1960, MRS. RUTH HOLLAND, Director, School of Practical Nursing, Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, stated their records concerning ELLEN CLAIRE O'CONNOR listed SHEILA O'CONNOR, [redacted] as her sister, and her mother as JUSTINE O'CONNOR, of the same address.

JN T-72 advised in 1958 that CLAIRE O'CONNOR was then currently a member of the St. Paul section of the CP; that JUSTINE O'CONNOR had been a CP member as of July, 1955; and that in September, 1955, the CP had dropped JUSTINE O'CONNOR from the CP because she had not taken the necessary responsibility. (U)

JN T-25 advised on April 16, 1964, that BETSY O'CONNOR had said on April 10, 1964, that during the 1930's her parents had been members of the CP. (U)

Informant on May 1, 1964, said LEW HYDE, on April 30, 1964, attended a meeting of the Youth for Progressive Action (YPA). The first order of business was (U)

a discussion of how to raise $500 for BETSY O'CONNOR, who was going to Mississippi during the summer to help the integration movement. (U)

Informant on February 20, 1964, described LEW HYDE as a member of the Youth for Progressive Action. He is the "boy friend" of BETSY O'CONNOR.

IRENE PAULL CALIF b6 b7C

JN T-73 on July 15, 1964, advised that PAULL had gone to Mississippi from her home in San Francisco in the first part of July to assist in the civil rights movement. She is presently residing at [redacted]. She has rented her home at [redacted] and informant did not know how long she intended to stay in Mississippi. (U)

JN T-74 advised on June 7, 1955, that PAULL had submitted a verification questionnaire to the CP State Security Review Commission in which she stated that she joined the CP in Minnesota about 1935 and continued her membership when she moved to San Francisco in 1954. (U)

JN T-75 advised during September, 1957, that PAULL was a member of the Richmond - Sunset Section of the San Francisco County CP from 1954 to 1957. Informant advised that sometime in the Fall of 1956 she quarreled with CP leaders at a section meeting which was held in her home and early in 1957 she took a leave of absence from the Party. (U)

JN T-67 on April 30, 1961, advised that PAULL was recently recruited back into the CP by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman, CPUSA, and MICKEY LIMA, a member of the CP National Committee. (U)

JN T-75 on April 5, 1962, advised that PAULL was introduced as a new member of the Sunset Club, San Francisco County CP at a meeting the club held on March 21, 1962 at San Francisco, California. (U)

Informant advised on February 3, 1964, that the Chairman of the San Francisco County CP remarked at a meeting of CP members in January, 1964, that he believes PAULL is out of the CP and is involved with some left-wing former members of the Party. (U)

PAULL appeared before the HCUA at Los Angeles on July 2, 1963, and invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to affirm or deny membership in theCP or travel to Cuba in 1960 or 1961.

PETER JACOB RABINOWITZ

The "Chicago Maroon," a student newspaper publication at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, carried an article in the October 2, 1964, edition to the effect that PETER RABINOWITZ, a fourth-year student at this university, had "spent the summer in Mississippi working for the COFO's Mississippi Summer Project."

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JN T-10 on June 29, 1964, furnished a list of names of persons scheduled to attend the Second Orientation Session at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, which commenced June 21, 1964. According to this informant the name PETER RABINOWITZ with address, [redacted] was included in this listing. This informant advised RABINOWITZ was the son of VICTOR and MARCIA RABINOWITZ, [redacted]

JN T-8 advised during July, 1961, that PETER RABINOWITZ, residing [redacted] attended the First Annual Conference of the FPCC held at New York, New York, July 1,2, 1961. (U)

TN T-63 advised on July 17, 1963, GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, stated that VICTOR RABINOWITZ, an attorney, was handling the estate of TANYA TENIN of Frenchtown, (U)

New Jersey, an old CP member, whose estate would go to the CP. According to this informant, HALL was severely critical of RABINOWITZ, who reportedly tries to stay in the good graces of the CP while at the same time being active with "the Trotskyites" and the FPCC. (U)

"The New York Times," a New York City daily newspaper, in the April 13, 1964, edition carried an advertisement of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in which the name of "VICTOR RABINOWITZ" was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of ECLC.

JN T-76 furnished information on May 10, 1963, that VICTOR RABINOWITZ, an attorney, was at that time representing the FPCC at New York, New York.

The May, 1963, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer," a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) reflected that at the NLG chapter meeting held on May 1, 1963, at New York City, VICTOR RABINOWITZ was elected as one of the Vice Presidents of this New York City chapter of the NLG.

The Martindale-Hubbell Lawyers Directory reflected that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was a member of the law firm of Rabinowitz and Boudin located at 30 East 42nd Street, New York City. This same directory reflected that BOUDIN was LEONARD BOUDIN.

MAURICE MALKIN, an admitted former member of the CP, advised on May 21, 1953, that LEONARD BOUDIN was a member of the CP and also a member of the NLG.

JN T-77 advised on December 18, 1944, that MARCIA RABINOWTIZ was then a member of the CP, Coney Island Club.

JN T-78 advised on October 16, 1957, that MARCIA RABINOWITZ had contributed $25 to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

A characterization of the ECLC appears in the appendix of this report.

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DEBORAH RAND

On August 28, 1964, MARY ANN MC KAY, COFO, Moss Point, Mississippi, advised SA JAMES J. FILES that "Debbie" RAND had returned to her home at [redacted]

JN T-3 advised on April 16, 1964, that DEBORAH RAND, who was born on [redacted] is the daughter of Doctor ANNA TULMAN RAND and HARRY ISRAEL RAND, ATTORNEY both of whom reside at [redacted]

JN T-79 on May 23, 1962, advised that Doctor ANNA RAND was Chairman of the Radiation Committee of the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, in May, 1962.

A characterization of the Physicians Forum appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-80 on March 12, 1964, advised that HARRY ISRAEL RAND was then employed as an attorney at 1501 Broadway, New York, New York.

JN T-3 on April 16, 1964, advised that HARRY ISRAEL RAND is an attorney with Weisman, Celler, Allan, Spetti, and Shenberg at [redacted] and had previously resided in Washington, D.C.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, in 1963, reflected that HARRY I. RAND, an attorney employed by the U.S. Department of Interior, was accused before the Dies Committee of having literature of the American Peace Mobilization (APM) on his desk in the Department of Interior, Washington, D.C., during

1941. These records further indicated that HARRY ISRAEL RAND of New York contributed $100 to the ECLC in 1962 and was then listed as a member of the ECLC Executive Committee.

The APM has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Page 4, Column 5, of the "Daily Worker," dated October 11, 1955, contains an article relating that "Harry Israel Rand, Immigration Lawyer," would speak before a National Conference sponsored by the NLG on October 15, 1955, in New York, New York.

The "New York Times" of April 13, 1964, page 23, contains a seven column advertisement on the ECLC regarding a meeting to be held that evening in New York, New York. HARRY ISRAEL RAND of New York was listed as a member of the Executive Committee of the ECLC.

ALEXIS LOUISE RAY b6 b7C

The "Chicago Tribune," a daily newspaper published at Chicago, Illinois, carried in its edition of June 26, 1964, an article enumerating the identities of residents of Illinois who were to be participants in the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of COFO. Among other names listed was the name "ALEXIS RAY" and the address [redacted]

MRS. DARLENE WHITE, Clerk, Office of Admissions and Records, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, advised on June 24, 1964, that ALEXIS LOUISE RAY was [redacted], and that her mother was ROBERTA J. RAY, [redacted]

JN T-81 advised on October 25, 1960, that the name ALEXIS RAY, [redacted] was included on a list maintained by DANNY QUEEN, Chairman, Youth Commission, CP of Illinois as one to be invited to a function sponsored by "New Horizons" and scheduled to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on November 5, 1960. (U)

A characterization of "New Horizons" has been included in the appendix.

LARRY WOLF RUBIN b6 b7C

ELDRIDGE DA LEE, Investigator, Police Department, Tupelo, Mississippi, furnished to the FBI, Tupelo, Mississippi, names of individuals together with a description of the car these individuals are operating and stated he believes these individuals to be COFO workers working out of Holly Springs, Mississippi. One of the individuals listed was LARRY RUBIN, white male, [redacted], driving a 1960 Studebaker, Mississippi license [redacted] and a 1957 Chevrolet, Mississippi license [redacted]

CUBA

On July 30, 1964, Miss MIRIAM DICKINSON, Registrar, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised college records disclosed that LARRY WOLF RUBIN, [redacted], residence address [redacted] has been enrolled at the college since September 26, 1960, and was presently pursuing courses as a Social Science Major. His parents were listed as AARON RUBIN and LEONA FRIEDE RUBIN, [redacted] He graduated in June, 1960, from [redacted].

The following on-campus organizations were listed by RUBIN:

NAACP

Socialist Discussion Club (interested, not a member)

Yellow Springs Youth Club

Attended meetings of FPCC

A characterization of the Socialist Discussion Club appears in the appendix section of this report.

JN T-82 advised on December 19, 1960, that he had learned approximately 325 people would go to Cuba from the United States under FPCC auspices. A group from Antioch College would be going and that group would be included in the 325 figure. Informant stated that there would be a Christmas banquet and a New Year's banquet in Cuba. FIDEL CASTRO or some other high official was expected to address the banquet on New Year's Eve. About half of the time the tour would be spent in Havana, and the remainder of the tour would be spent touring the provinces. (C) ~~(C)~~ (U)

"The Record," the official student newspaper of Antioch College, contained a letter to the editor under the name of MICHAEL LEVANDOWSKY, Antioch College, in the January 20, 1961, issue. The article spoke in disfavor of the CASTRO Government and pointed out that there is no freedom in Cuba, China, and Russia, and that it is standard policy for communism to utilize the bourgeois liberties to destroy them.

The January 27, 1961, issue of "The Record" contained letters to the editor from Antioch students who had gone to Cuba on the recent tour and were in answer to MICHAEL LEVANDOWSKY's views. The letters indicated that LEVANDOWSKY did not know what he was talking about as he did not go to Cuba. One of these letters was signed by LARRY RUBIN, who indicated he was one of the individuals who had made a personal visit to Cuba on the recent tour there by Antioch students.

(C) JN T-7 on May 21 and 22, 1961, advised that the name LARRY RUBIN, Antioch Union, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was observed at FPCC Headquarters, New York City.

The October 13, 1961, edition of "The Record" contained an article which stated that the Antioch College FPCC had elected LARRY RUBIN (second year) as co-chairman of that group.

JN T-83 advised on April 12, 1962, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was in contact with an unknown individual who advised that GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, would be unable to make the planned speech at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where HALL was to debate with someone from the John Birch Society. KRCHMAREK was instructed to contact MR. RUBIN at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and advise him that HALL would be unable to be in Yellow Springs for the debate. Informant further advised that KRCHMAREK contacted MR. RUBIN at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on April 2, 1962, and advised RUBIN of the inability of GUS HALL to keep this speaking engagement at the college. KRCHMARET advised he would contact RUBIN in the future as to when HALL would be available for a speaking engagement. ~~(C)~~ (U)

JN T-84 advised on January 10, 1962, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was known as the Chairman of the Ohio Communist Party District residing in Cleveland, Ohio, who has not mentioned his position with the CP since the June, 1961, decision of the U.S. Supreme Court ordering the CP to register. ~~(C)~~ (U)

JN T-85 advised on May 13, 1962, that on that date ARNOLD JOHNSON, a CP functionary, attempted to contact LARRY RUBIN at Antioch College; however, RUBIN was not available at his dormitory and JOHNSON indicated he would contact him later. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[JN T-86 on December 13, 1959, advised that] ~~(C)~~ U ARNOLD JOHNSON was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 17th national convention on December 10-13, 1959.

~~(C)~~ [JN T-87 on May 20, 1962 advised] LARRY RUBIN, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was currently a subscriber to the publication, "New Horizons for Youth." ~~(C)~~ (U)

A characterization of the above organization appears in the appendix.

JN T-86, a self-admitted former member of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), advised on March 27, 1951, he first met AARON RUBIN as a member of the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944. Later, RUBIN became Educational Director of the Parkside Club, CPEPD, in the latter part of 1945. RUBIN's wife, LEONA, was membership director of the Unity Club, CPA, EPD, in 1944 and held that position until about December, 1945, at which time she was assigned to the Parkside Club, CPEPD. During the Summer of 1946, AARON and LEONA RUBIN were expelled from the CP for allowing a person to use their phone to place bets. According to informant, the leaders of the CP were afraid that the police might raid the RUBIN residence because of the gambling activity and that, thereafter, the party might become involved. (U)

MR. & MRS MORTON SCHIFF

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Records of Sperry Gyroscope Company, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, as provided by EUGENE F. KELLY, Security Section, Sperry Gyroscope, reflect that SCHIFF voluntarily resigned from his position as Engineer with Sperry on Setpember 11, 1964. The reason SCHIFF gave for resigning was that "I will teach physics at a Negro college in Jackson, Mississippi, as I have a strong desire to participate more fully in the civil rights movement."

MR. GEORGE SMITH, [redacted] advised SA EDWARD J. MULHOLLAND on October 28, 1964, that SCHIFF and his wife, MARILYN, reside in [redacted] same address, but that he has not seen MORTON SCHIFF since approximately mid-September. SMITH further advised that SCHIFF had been in Mississippi as a radio specialist in July, 1964, returning about August 1, 1964; that SCHIFF liked the work there and wanted to return, and that SCHIFF's wife is currently active with one of the major political parties in New York.

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JN T-88 advised that approximately six months prior to that date, he was informed that MORTON SCHIFF was a communist. Informant was unable to further qualify this information. (C) ~~(C)~~ (U)

N.Y. MISS CUBA MOROCCO

HOWARD LOEB ~~SCHULMAN~~ HOWARD SCHULMAN

On October 27, 1964, MR. WILLIAM ~~SCHULMAN~~, N.Y. Manhattan Shade and Glass Company, 1297 Third Avenue, New York City, who is the father of HOWARD LOEB SCHULMAN, advised that his son, HOWARD, some time after October 16, 1964, had departed New York City, for Mississippi, where it was his intention to take part in the voter registration campaign of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. MR. SCHULMAN could offer no more specific information concerning the whereabouts of his son, HOWARD.

On November 4, 1964, MR. SCHULMAN, advised that N.Y. his other son, STEVEN ~~SCHULAMN~~, had received information some time over the weekend of October 31 and November 1, 1964, that HOWARD SCHULMAN had been arrested in Columbus, Mississippi, for distributing literature and using abusive language against a local law enforcement official. HOWARD was then in jail in Columbus, Mississippi, and bail of $400 was needed to release him.

(C) JN T-7 on May 21, 1961, advised that the name HOWARD SCHULMAN was maintained on a mailing list at the FPCC headquarters, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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JN T-89 advised on August 8, 1961, that HOWARD SCHULMAN, U.S. Passport [redacted] departed Mexico for Havana, Cuba, on July 25, 1961. ~~(C)~~ (U)

On September 22, 1961, WILLIAM SCHULMAN, father of HOWARD, advised his son was then in Cuba and suffering from a mental disorder.

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JN T-90 on December 11, 1961, advised that HOWARD SCHULMAN was a speaker at a forum sponsored by the FPCC which was held on December 4, 1961. (C) (U)

JN T-91 on February 9, 1962, advised that HOWARD SCHULMAN, as Secretary of League of Militant Poets, sent a telegram to the U.S. Secretary of State, DEAN RUSK, who was attending a Foreign Minister's Conference of the Organization of American States. This telegram read: "American artist, writers protest your attempt to outlaw Cuba. Each country has an inalienable right to choose his own way of life. Speak peace instead of aggression."

JN T-92 advised that HOWARD SCHULMAN attended meetings of the Student Council of New York School for Marxist Studies on 8 occasions between January 27, 1962, and April 28, 1962. (C) (U)

HOWARD SCHULMAN was arrested on December 6, 1963, at Tangiers, Morocco, after claiming involvement in the Lee Harvey Oswald assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The Moroccan Surete and the United States Department of State discounted such involvement and SCHULMAN was deported to the United States, arriving in New York City on December 30, 1963.

On January 6, 1964, HOWARD SCHULMAN suffered a complete breakdown and was committed to St. Luke's Hospital Psychiatric Ward, New York City, being characterized by his father as deranged, incoherent and dangerous. His psychiatrist diagnosed HOWARD SCHULMAN as schizophrenic with paranoid symptoms; both the doctor and SCHULMAN's father consider him capable of any criminal act.

A characterization of the New York School for Marxist Studies is attached to this report.

SANFORD SIEGEL

[JN T-10 on June 23, 1964,] made available a partial list of persons in attendance at the Second Session of the COFO orientation conference held at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, beginning June 22, 1964. Included among these names was the listing "SANDY SIEGEL."

[JN T-27 on August 21, 1964,] furnished a listing of volunteers working in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. Included among these names was the name of SANFORD SIEGEL with parents listed as MR. and MRS. HENRY SIEGEL, [redacted]

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[JN T-27 advised on September 5, 1964,] that an organization known as the Parents Mississippi Emergency Committee (PMEC) was formed during June, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of raising bail money for children presently or formerly in the State of Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project and whose parents reside in California. According to this informant, resolutions had been urged particularly by a few persons including ADELE SIEGEL, the wife of HENRY SIEGEL, residing [redacted] to the effect that parents of children in Mississippi in the above connection should go to Washington, D.C., in order to demand Federal protection for these children and to demand assignment of Federal Marshals to all counties in the State of Mississippi.

JN T-93 advised on November 8, 1953, that ADELE SIEGEL was considered to be a CP prospect by members of the Los Angeles County CP, Western Division, since she had a good knowledge of Marxist philosophy and was strongly pro-Russian. (U)

SALLY SHIDLER

On June 23, 1964, MR. BURTON JOHNSON, Legal Assistant to Washington State Governor ALBERT D. ROSELLINI,

Olympia, Washington, advised that a telegram dated June 22, 1964, had been received at his office to the effect that several persons named including SALLY SHIDLER, Cashmere, Washington, were about to travel to Mississippi to work in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-94 advised on February 28, 1964, SALLY SHIDLER formerly had expressed an interest in traveling to Cuba for an unspecified purpose. According to this informant SALLY SHIDLER, formerly of Salem, Oregon, and later of Cashmere, Washington, was [redacted] with an individual who was a member of the CP, not identified by this informant. (U)

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The "Seattle Post Intelligencer," a daily newspaper published at Seattle, Washington, carried an article in the July 9, 1964, edition reflecting SALLY SHIDLER, the daughter of Reverend and Mrs. JOHN R. SHIDLER, residing Cashmere, Washington, was working as a volunteer at Canton, Mississippi, in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

MARY JANE SUTHERLAND
MARJORIE LOU RADER
MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ

JN T-95 advised on September 10, 1964, that she had received information indicating that MARY JANE SUTHERLAND, MARJORIE LOU RADER and MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ had spent the night of August 30, 1964, at Moody's Motel and Cottage, U.S. Highway 90, Gulfport, Mississippi. Informant advised that SUTHERLAND had indicated this party of three had arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, on August 29, 1964, and were assigned to the Gulfport, Mississippi, area. MARY SUTHERLAND further advised that they may move from Moody's Motel within the near future. Informant was unable to furnish any additional data concerning the current location of these three individuals. (U)

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JN 100-57

MARY JANE ~~SUTHERLAND~~ WASH

JN T-94 on March 11, 1964, advised that MISS
~~MARY~~ SUTHERLAND was, at that time, District Youth Director of the Northwest District CP. (U)

JN T-96 ~~advised~~ on August 21, 1964, MISS
that MARJORIE ~~LOU~~ RADER, Tacoma, Washington, is a leading member of the Tacoma CP.

JN T-97 advised on August 14, 1964, that MICHAEL IVAR RUBICZ of Seattle, Washington, was a member of the On-Campus Club of the CP. MISS (U)

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BRIAN STEINBERG

[JN T-98] who is generally acquainted with the STEINBERG family, who resides at [redacted] advised on August 10 and 14, 1964, that in a recent conversation held with STEINBERG, a student at the University of Wisconsin, who has been visiting with his parents at the above address, STEINBERG made known the fact that he planned to go to Clarksdale, Mississippi, in the near future and remain there until the Democratic National Convention opens in Atlantic City, New Jersey, at which time he "will attend that convention." Informant advised that STEINBERG did not reveal what his activities would be at Clarksdale or Atlantic City, nor did he reveal whether he would be affiliated with any particular organization.

FINLAND POLAND GERMANY RUSSIA

Informant stated that STEINBERG, sometime after the convention, plans to return to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, to take some oral examinations in connection with the earning of his M.A. degree. He then will enroll in the Graduate School of New York University, New York City, to work toward his Ph.D. in the field of "Italian - Marxism."

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JN T-99 advised in May, 1963, that a functionary of the CPUSA had recommended BRIAN STEINBERG as one of a group of fine youths, who lean toward a left, progressive or socialist outlook. Informant added that STEINBERG was going to attend the Eighth World Youth Festival to be held at Helsinki, Finland, beginning July 28, 1962. (U)

JN T-100 advised on November 16, 1962, and March 7, 1963, that BRIAN STEINBERG attended the Eighth World Youth Fesitval during July and August, 1962. He also was among a select group who traveled behind the Iron Curtain to visit Poland, East Germany, and Russia. This informant advised that STEINBERG was a member of a group of American delegates who daily received orders secretly on the trip from one AL SIMON, a photographer from New York City, who, like STEINBERG, appeared to have a strong Marxist background.

JN T-101 advised on a continuing basis during 1962 that AL SIMON was employed at the CPUSA headquarters, 26 West 23rd Street, New York City, in a general clerical capacity.

MR. JOHN OSGOOD, a classmate of STEINBERG at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, advised on September 11, 1963, that the latter was engaged to HARRIET JACKSON, the daughter of JAMES JACKSON. STEINBERG had informed OSGOOD that JACKSON was the editor of "The Worker." OSGOOD stated that HARRIET JACKSON, a negress, had met STEINBERG during the Eighth World Youth Festival.

NEGRO N.Y.

b6 b7C b7D

SAUL STOLZBERG MISS MR & MRS SAUL BERTRAM STOLZBERG

NY, N.Y.

On August 11, 1964, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

He ascertained that SUE STOLZBERG, [redacted] was planning a trip to the State of

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Mississippi in order to participate in the voters registration campaign in that state. According to [redacted], STOLZBERG was a personal friend of MICHAEL SCHWERNER and he was going to Mississippi "to take up the fight in memory of his friend."

[redacted] advised that STOLZBERG is employed as a social worker at the Long Beach Jewish Community Center and he is married to SUE STOLZBERG.

On August 20, 1964, the records of the Long Beach Credit Bureau were reviewed which indicated that a file on STOLZBERG, [redacted] was opened September, 1963, and indicated a former address for him at [redacted] His employment was identical with that reported by [redacted] above.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, made available by [redacted] on August 31, 1964, reflected in a credit report dated May 14, 1957, SAUL STOLZBERG, [redacted], formerly resided at [redacted] and was then employed as a social group worker in [redacted]

On June 2, 1961, SAUL BERTRAM STOLZBERG, who was [redacted], furnished information in connection with his employment by the U.S. Post Office, New York City, and indicated he then resided at [redacted] and had previously resided at [redacted] His parents were ISIDORE STOLZBERG, father, and RAY GARTENHAUS, mother.

MR + MRS STOLZBERG

On August 4, 1961, the records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, reflected the following information:

The name RAY STOLZBERG, [redacted] appears on page 1654 of a 1941 Communist Party

~~SECRET~~

JN 100-57

Nominating Petition (CPNP) on behalf of ISIDORE BEGUN, and on page 8966 of a 1941 CPNP on behalf of ISRAEL AMTER, then CP candidates for Councilman, Bronx, New York, and for Mayor of the City of New York, respectively.

In 1947, U.S. Senators IRVING M. IVES and ROBERT F. WAGNER, from the State of New York, furnished a petition received by them from the Vanguard Youth Club, CP, 1 East 167th Street, Bronx, New York. The petition reads as follows:

"Senator IRVING M. IVES
ROBERT F. WAGNER
Washington, D.C.

"President TRUMAN's statement calling for millions of American Dollars to arm the Fascist, Greek and Turkish Governments shocked the American people. ROOSEVELT's plan for peace is being wrecked! We protest the increasingly aggressive policy that is being followed by our Government. We urge that all international disturbances be acted upon by the United Nations." b6 b7C

Appearing as signers to the above petition were R. STOLZBERG and I. STOLZBERG, [redacted]

[redacted]

JOHN HOWARD TILLOTSON MINN HOMOSEXUAL

JN T-25 on September 8, 1964, advised that TILLOTSON was going to Mississippi later in September, 1964, to work in the civil rights movement. MEMBER C.P.

The "Minneapolis Tribune" dated November 3, 1964, reported that JOHN TILLOTSON along with another individual left for Mississippi on Monday, November 2, 1964, to work under the sponsorship of COFO and to report to COFO for training.

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JN T-102 advised in January, 1964, that JOHN HOWARD TILLOTSON, the grandson of ROSE TILLOTSON RENAUD, Secretary of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the CP, was a member of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the CPUSA. This informant advised that although TILLOTSON had participated in functions of the CP prior to January, 1964, he was at that time regarded as a newly-recruited member of the CP. (U)

JN T-103 on October 13, 1964, advised that, according to BETTY SMITH, JOHN TILLOTSON had been dropped from the CP because of [redacted] and that the CP would try to prevent him from going to Mississippi. (U)

Informant further advised that JOHN HOWARD TILLOTSON had been a CP member and that BETTY SMITH is in charge of youth matters for the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the CP.

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PATRICK THOMAS

JN T-27 advised on August 21, 1964, that PATRICK THOMAS, [redacted] son of MR. LAWRENCE THOMAS, was listed as one of the individuals from California working in the Mississippi Summer Project during the Summer of 1964.

The records of the Palo Alto, California, Credit Bureau as of September 1, 1964, reflected that PATRICK THOMAS is the son of LAWRENCE GREGG THOMAS and EVELYN THOMAS.

JN T-104 advised on August 9, 1950, that one DR. LAWRENCE G. THOMAS was listed as one of the sponsors of the Peninsula Council of the American-Soviet Friendship, an affiliate of the American Russian Institute (ARI) of San Francisco, on a letterhead dated November 18, 1945. (U)

The ARI of San Francisco has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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MARY FRANCES WALTER

JN T-105 advised on August 20, 1964, that WALTER will be departing Denver, Colorado, on or about August 23, 1964, for a month's vacation. Informant advised that the first three weeks of this vacation will be spent by WALTER as the unpaid secretary for COFO in Jackson, Mississippi, which organization is reportedly coordinating civil rights in Mississippi. (U)

Informant from October 16, 1962, through July 1, 1963, advised that WALTER has been the secretary of the Denver Chapter, FPCC and in 1963, participated in picket lines regarding civil rights matters. During 1962 and 1963, WALTER attended a number of meetings sponsored by the militant forum. WALTER in the past has contributed to the national office of the FPCC and in March, 1963, participated in picketing former Major General EDWIN A. WALKER when he appeared in Denver. (U)

A characterization of the FPCC, Denver Chapter, appears in the appendix of this report.

DR. PETER WEISS

In the "Milwaukee Journal," a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daily paper, of June 25, 1964, BRUCE AMUNDSON, a civil rights worker, was reported as listing Wisconsin volunteers for the Mississippi Project. One of those named was DR. PETER WEISS. b6 b7C

[JN T-106 advised on May 7, 1962,] that a car with a California license assigned to PETER WEISS, [redacted] accompanied another car in Madison, Wisconsin which bore GUS HALL. According to the informant, HALL had just addressed a meeting of the Wisconsin Socialist Club in Madison and he was then taken to the private residence by the club members. The informant said the WEISS car was parked outside that residence for the full period of time the meeting was held at the private home.

JN 100-57

JN T-67 reported during June, 1963, that GUS HALL was then General Secretary of the CPUSA.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON, aka Chris Wilson

In a letter dated June 29, 1964, MISS TERRIA SHAW, COFO, Hattiesburg, Mississippi furnished the names of individuals who were to be working for COFO in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, during the summer of 1964. Included on the list is the name of CHRIS WILSON. This letter is on the letterhead of SNCC.

ELIZABETH WILSON, aka BETTY ANDERSON, MRS. RICHARD WILSON, mother of CHRISTOPHER, is a former self-admitted member of the YCL and the Los Angeles County CP. MRS. WILSON appeared before the HCUA on September 21, 1951, as a friendly witness wherein she admitted CP membership during the period 1938-1947.

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CHRISTOPHER WILSON's father is RICHARD WILSON, a well-known motion picture director. The WILSONs reside at [redacted]

MICHAEL NORTON YARROW

On July 21, 1964, Sergeant NORMAN H. MOORE, Director, Fire and Police Research Association, 3354 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised he had received information to the effect that MICHAEL N. YARROW, male, Caucasian, [redacted] was one of a group of individuals apprehended in Drew, Mississippi, for alleged violations during a civil rights demonstration.

JN T-107 on September 15, 1960, furnished 8 pages of names which were obtained at the headquarters of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City, on September 12, 1960. According to the informant, these pages represent part of a list which was being prepared on September 12, 1960, by GLADYS MURRAY,

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b7C

a volunteer worker at the Sobell Headquarters. Informant stated that MURRAY characterized this list as "a list of key people in various districts." (U)

Included on this list was the name: "MR. MIKE YARROW, Amer. Friends Serv. Comm., [redacted]" (U)

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell appears in the appendix of this report.

RENEE FRANCES ZEFF

In the June 26, 1964, issue of the "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, RENEE ZEFF, [redacted], was listed among the Illinois residents accepted to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-108 advised in 1947 that MISS RENEE ZEFF, [redacted] 1947, had made inquiry of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., regarding USSR policy on the problem of Palestine in connection with a thesis she was writing. (U)

JN T-33 advised on April 2, 1957, that the initial meeting of the Midwest Festival Committee was held March 8, 1957, at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. This was an organizational meeting of the Midwest Festival Committee whose purpose was to promote American participation and to present the American point of view in the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow, Russia, during July and August, 1957. Among those listed as present was RENEE ZEFF. (U)

On October 11, 1957, RENEE FRANCES ZEFF advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she did not attend the Sixth World Youth Festival.

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JN 100-57

JN T-109 on February 16, 1961, advised that RENEE ZEFF, [redacted] was on the mailing list of the National Guardian." (U) ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~

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B. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

JN T-10 on June 22, 1964, furnished a pamphlet entitled, "Mississippi: Handbook for Political Programs" bearing the sub-caption: "COFO, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi." After an introduction in this pamphlet and following a historical background, the heading "SNCC Enters State" appeared with the following partially quoted passage: "It was clear that the Freedom Movement would make no positive headway in Mississippi until the racial composition of the electorate was radically changed. Voter registration, therefore, was chosen as the prime focus of movement activities in the State."

There are set forth below names of persons who are/or were connected with Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of SNCC, including a brief resume relating to each.

On November 18, 1964, Miss ELAINE SINGER, Volunteer Worker, COFO, Vicksburg, Mississippi, advised that occasionally it was difficult to distinguish a worker of COFO from one of SNCC. She stated that no distinction was actually necessary between these groups, as several racial groups contributed to the formation of COFO, although some workers continued to identify themselves with the older organization, SNCC.

MICHAEL T. AIKEN AIKEN, MIKE [redacted] b6 b7C

JN T-10 in June, 1964, furnished a list of individuals who were identified as persons who made application for and were accepted for attending the Orientation Conference held at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. The list included the name of MICHAEL AIKEN, of Madison, Wisconsin.

JN T-110 on March 4, 1964, advised that MICHAEL AIKEN made a contribution at Madison, Wisconsin, to the National Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students.

A characterization of the National Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students is contained in the appendix of this report.

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JN T-111 on March 28, 1964, reported that DAVID NEEDLEMAN, a University of Wisconsin student from New York City, had brought with him to New York City a list of books which MIKE AIKEN, [redacted] professor of Sociology, wanted to acquire in order to start a Marxist Library at the University of Wisconsin. This informant further stated that AIKEN, although brought up in the South, was said to be the representative of the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. (U)

HORACE JULIAN BOND

HORACE JULIAN BOND stated on May 26, 1964, he is employed as Communications Director at the headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 8½ Raymond Street, Atlanta, Georgia. He also stated that his father, Dr. HORACE MANN BOND, is employed as Dean at the Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. HORACE JULIAN BOND also stated on May 26, 1964, he expected to be working on the Mississippi Summer Project in Greenwood, Mississippi, from about the middle of June, 1964, until about September 1, 1964, and expected to spend time in Mississippi as well as Atlanta during that period.

The Spring, 1963, issue of the magazine "Freedomways," contained an article entitled "Nonviolence: An Interpretation," by HORACE JULIAN BOND.

A characterization of Freedomways is contained in the appendix of this report.

IVANHOE GAYLORD DONALDSON

[JN T-112 advised on June 30, 1964, that] IVANHOE DONALDSON, a Negro, [redacted] and formerly student, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, was at that time located in the State of Mississippi engaged in Civil Rights activities. According to this informant DONALDSON had been arrested during January, 1963, at Clarksdale, Mississippi, for Unlawful Possession of Drugs.

[JN T-113 advised on July 2, 1964,] that some time prior to January, 1962, DONALDSON had been referred to the Mental Hygiene Clinic at the University and was denied further readmittance to the University until this Clinic authorized his readmittance. This informant stated the University administration had experienced

difficulty with DONALDSON in the past because of worthless checks passed by this student, and grades were held up for this student until restitution could be made for checks cashed.

JN T-114 advised on January 12, 1964, that earlier on December 30, 1963, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor, "Freedomways," 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, was in contact with IVANHOE DONALDSON, named in charge of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia, at which time CLARKE thanked DONALDSON for calling CLARKE's home to inquire about the type of material needed for the next issue of "Freedomways" which would be devoted to the Southern Freedom Movement. According to this informant, CLARKE also informed DONALDSON that an article written by DONALDSON had been received which would be passed on to other members of the magazine staff. (U)

LARRY LOCKSHIN

In the July 10, 1964, issue of the "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College campus newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "SF friends of SNCC say 'all in our hands.'" In reporting on the activities of the San Francisco State Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the article said that the Friends were more active, and identified LARRY LOCKSHIN as a student at San Francisco State College who was working in the Greenville, Mississippi, voter-registration drive. CALIF

According to the records at San Francisco State College which were reviewed on July 15, 1964, LARRY LOCKSHIN is the son of LEO ARNOVICH LOCKSHIN and MARY LOCKSHIN. MR + MRS

JN T-115 advised on November 15, 1946, that in 1944, LEO LOCKSHIN donated five hundred dollars ($500.00) to the Communist Party, and in 1945, donated two hundred and fifty ($250.00) to the Communist Party. (U) CALIF

JN T-116 has reported that Mr. and Mrs. LEO LOCKSHIN were members of the American Russian Institute of San Francisco as of January, 1947. According to informant, Mr. and Mrs. LEO LOCKSHIN contributed twenty dollars ($20.00) to the institute in May, 1946, and fifteen ($15.00) to the institute in August, 1946. (U)

JN 100-57 ~~SECRET~~

JN T-117 reported on May 13, 1947, that as of May, 1947, LEO LOCKSHIN had a subscription to the "Daily People's World."

> The "Daily People's World," now known as the "People's World," is a west coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco, California.

JN T-118, in February, 1952, identified LEO LOCKSHIN as an individual who talked a great deal, and tried to impress others with his importance. Informant related that at times, LEO claimed to have been a member of the Communist Party, and on one occasion was soliciting for the "Daily People's World."

LEO LOCKSHIN was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, San Francisco, on June 27, 1952. LEO denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party or having attended any Communist Party meetings. He commented that if he contributed to the Communist Party he did so indirectly and unwittingly. LEO further commented that he had contributed to the American Russian Institute of San Francisco, but claimed he could not recall whether he ever attained membership status in the institute. LEO went on to say that his association with the institute was very limited and this association had taken place at the close of World War II when Russia was a popular ally of the United States.

Continuing, LEO considered himself to be a thoroughly loyal American who would lay down his life for the United States in the event of open warfare with Russia.

MR & MRS ~~MANDEL~~ ROBERT and LISA ~~MANDEL~~ LESLIE NEE GRUBER ~~MANDEL~~ b6 b7C

N.Y. OHIO ORE

JN T-119 advised on September 28, 1964, that both ROBERT and LISA MANDEL departed Clarksdale, Mississippi, during the last week of August, 1964, en route to their residence in California, after having worked in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

MR & MRS WILLIAM MARK ~~MANDEL~~

On June 3, 1964, Mrs. WILLIAM ~~MANDEL~~, [redacted] identified herself as the mother of ROBERT MANDEL, formerly a student at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and presently married to one LESLIE GRUBER, previously residing at [redacted] Mrs. MANDEL stated that following her son's marriage to Miss GRUBER on June 6, 1964, both of these persons would attend a training school at Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

79. ~~SECRET~~

JN T-120 advised on June 4, 1964, that while MANDEL was never known to have been recruited into the Communist Party in Oregon, he was nevertheless closely associated with a number of individuals known by this informant to be youth members of the Communist Party at Portland, Oregon. According to this informant, during January, 1963, MANDEL was a roommate of JOE WEISMAN and during early March, 1964, MANDEL was also a roommate of ALLEN SILVERSTONE This informant stated that as of January, 1963, WEISMAN engaged in Communist Party activity at Reed College and this was also true of SILVERSTONE effective March, 1964.

CHARLES E. TRIMBLE, Intelligence Officer, Portland Police Bureau, Portland, Oregon, advised on April 7, 1964, that ROBERT MANDEL led a picketing demonstration at the United States Court House, Portland, Oregon, on April 7, 1964, at which time the Subversive Activities Control Board convened at that Court House to hear testimony bearing upon whether or not BENJAMIN GERALD JACOBSON and NORMAN HAALAND should be ordered to register as members of the Communist Party under provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

JN T-121 advised approximately April, 1964, that BENJAMIN GERALD JACOBSON and NORMAN HAALAND were known to be long time members of the Communist Party and have taken a prominent place in Communist Party leadership.

JN T-122 advised during April, 1964, that JACOBSON and NORMAN were known to be prominent leaders in the Communist Party and were recognized as long-time members of the Communist Party.

JN T-120 advised on June 4, 1964, that ROBERT MANDEL had been a participant in a student peace vigil held on October 26, 1962, at the Portland Pioneer Post Office Building, Portland, Oregon, under the sponsorship of the Portland Students for Peace (PSP). According to this informant, this vigil was in protest of the blockade of Cuba imposed at that time by President KENNEDY. This informant stated the participants in this vigil carried placards carrying such slogans as: "Peace, not Annihilation, and "No War Over Cuba."

A characterization of the Portland Students for Peace (PSP) has been included in the appendix.

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JN T -14 advised on March 23, 1964, that a west-coast conference sponsored by the Bay Area W.E.B. DuBois Clubs was held at San Francisco, California, during March 21-22, 1964, at which conference ROBERT MANDEL was observed by this informant to be among those present, in association with known members of the Communist Party. (U)

JN T-123 advised on July 19, 1963, that MANDEL spoke to a gathering of the W.E.B. DuBois Club held on June 30, 1963, at Berkeley, California. (U)

JN T-123 advised on July 19, 1963, that MANDEL, among others present, suggested at a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club held on July 14, 1963, at Berkeley, California, that the Du Bois Club gather support from the "liberal" and "radical" groups on campus to stage a rally in support of President KENNEDY's position interpreted by those present as "toward peaceful negotiations with the Soviet Union." According to this informant, another member of this club pointed out on this occasion that the Du Bois Club should never rally in support of President KENNEDY, lest it should be interpreted that this club was in support of his other programs. (U)

JN T-120 advised on April 18, 1963, that a meeting was held of the Political Affairs Club (PAC) at Portland, Oregon, on April 14, 1963, and ROBERT MANDEL, among others, heard HYMAN LUMER speak. According to this informant, LUMER spoke on this occasion upon a number of topics including his recent imprisonment under a provision of the Taft-Hartley Law barring communists from holding executive positions in trade unions. According to this informant, LUMER charged on this occasion that "a stool pigeon" had put him in prison and while this was unjust, such could be expected in this country.

JN T-67 advised on March 7, 1963, that HYMAN LUMER had resumed his former position as national education director for the Communist Party, United States of America. (U)

A characterization of the Political Affairs Club (PAC) has been included in the appendix.

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JN T-124 advised sometime during the year 1957, that WILLIAM MARK MANDEL, the father of ROBERT MANDEL, was a news commentator on Radio Station KPFA-FM at Berkeley, California, resigned his membership of many years in the Communist Party.

MICHAEL IRWIN SAYER, aka Mike Sayer

During the early part of July, 1964, numerous calls were received by the Memphis Office of the FBI from subject at Greenwood, Mississippi, making complaints in Civil Rights and related cases. Subject identified himself as being on the Communications Staff, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Headquarters.

On June 17, 1963, Lieutenant W. K. PERRY of the Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, advised on that date a group of Negro and white youths attempted to enter and conduct a sit-in demonstration at Leb's Restaurant in Atlanta. Some of the group struggled with employees of the restaurant as well as nearby spectators and refused to cooperate with police when arrested, thus, resulting in them being carried throughout the arrest procedure and booking proceedings. MICHAEL SAYER, a white male, residing at [redacted], was among the 13 demonstrators arrested. b6 b7C

On June 19, 1963, Mrs. M. H. RAWSON, Smith Realty Company, 51 Elliott Street, Southwest, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that the rent for the apartment of JACOB ROSEN, [redacted] was paid on or about June 10, 1963, by one MIKE SAYER.

JN T-38 advised on September 22, 1959, that JACOB ROSEN was named Director of Student Activities on the new Communist Party Youth Commission.

JN T-99 advised on April 11, 1962, that JACOB ROSEN had been expelled from the Communist Party, United States of America, for factionalism and anti-party activities. (U)

On September 10, 1963, SAYER was observed in the Headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at 8½ Raymond Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia, at which time he stated he was working for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

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CHARLES EDSON SCATTERGOOD, aka Charles A. Scattergood, "Charlie," "Scat."

CALIF WASH

The July 15, 1964, edition of the "Seattle Times" newspaper in an article entitled "Ex-Student Here Held In Mississippi" stated as follows.

"A former University of Washington student, CHARLES SCATTERGOOD, [redacted], was arrested for blocking the sidewalk in Drew, Mississippi, it was reported today.

"SCATTERGOOD is the son of a University of Washington graduate, LESLIE W. SCATTERGOOD, a fishery biologist." b6 b7C

JN T-125 advised that CHARLES SCATTERGOOD lived at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, [redacted], during the month of January, 1964, and again in June, 1964, just prior to leaving for Mississippi to participate in demonstrations being conducted by SNCC. (C) (U)

In April, 1964, JN T-126 reported that ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA.

On March 16, 1964, Inspector CECIL PHARRIS, Intelligence Unit, San Francisco, Police Department, San Francisco, California, advised that CHARLES EDSON SCATTERGOOD, was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department at the Sheraton Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 1, 1964, in connection with a demonstration led by the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination.

A characterization of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination is contained in the appendix.

HARRIET TANZMAN

On June 30, 1964, the "Green Bay Press Gazette," a newspaper at Green Bay, Wisconsin, carried an article reflecting that HARRIET TANZMAN, a student at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, would work in Mississippi during the Summer of 1964, in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

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KATHY PAULL, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised during February, 1963, that HARRIET S. TANZMAN, [redacted], residence [redacted] received a Bachelor of Art's Degree on June 4, 1962, at the University of Wisconsin.

MISS

JN T-127 advised on December 26, 1962, that HARRIET TANZMAN was one of a group of persons attempting to travel to Cuba at that time despite a State Department ban on travel by United States citizens to that country. (U)

JN T-128 advised on May 13, 1964, that HARRIET TANZMAN had supper on May 9, 1964, at Madison, Wisconsin, with Mr. and Mrs. GENE DENNIS and RICHARD GRATSKO, known Communist Party members. (U) (U)

JN T-129 advised July 1, 1964, that HARRIET TANZMAN resided at the home of JAMES MOORE, [redacted] while she attended classes at the University of Wisconsin, during the second semester, 1963-1964. JN T-8, during April, 1964, advised that JAMES MOORE had recently become a member of the Communist Party, USA. (U)

JN T-40 made available on September 28, 1964, an undated letter addressed to one BETTY ROTTGER signed HARRIET TANZMAN, part of which letter is herewith quoted: (U) (U)

(U)

"I would like to introduce myself to you as someone who may be working with the National Committee to Abolish the HUAC in the south, if this approved by the Southern Board and funds are found to finance campus travel...."

"I have worked in Mississippi this summer on voter registration and in a community center, and have helped out in the Atlanta Office of SNCC as a volunteer...."

ELI SHERMAN ZARETSKY

ELI ZARETSKY N.Y.

ELI SHERMAN ZARETSKY, a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker, Greenwood, Mississippi, during July, 1964, in connection with a Civil Rights investigation, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he was questioned while working on voter registration on July 27, 1964, at Greenwood,

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Mississippi. He advised that a clipboard was knocked from his hands and several voter registration forms destroyed. Police disclaimed incident but admit presence when asked for help.

JN T-130 on October 22, 1963, advised that the name and address, ELI ZARETSKY, [redacted] was included in a list of names and addresses which was maintained at the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Headquarters, 116 University Place, New York City. This list was headed "Brooklyn Contac."

DOROTHY RACHELLE ZELLNER, aka Dorthy Miller Zellner, Mrs. Dorothy Zellner, Dorothy Rachelle Miller, Mrs. John Robert Zellner

On August 24, 1964, JESSIE HARRISON, Field Secretary, SNCC, Greenwood, Mississippi, advised that DOROTHY ZELLNER had departed from Greenwood, Mississippi en route to their home in Boston, Massachusetts, via Canada.

JN T-131 advised on July 1, 1963, that as of June 29, 1963, DOROTHY ZELLNER was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, Communist Party, New York City. (U)

She married JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER on August 9, 1963, in Atlanta, Georgia. She formerly attended Queens College, Flushing, New York.

MASS

At the time of his marriage, JOHN ZELLNER was residing at [redacted].

He was active in racial demonstrations in Danville, Virginia, from June 10, 1963, to the middle of August, 1963. He was arrested in connection with these demonstrations on five different occasions.

C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Appearing below are the names of individuals who are or were connected with the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of CORE. Also included is a descriptive summary relating to each individual.

BEVERLY AXELROD

BEVERLY DIANE AXELROD, aka Mrs. Marshall Leon Axelrod, Beverly Diane Garrett, Beverly Diane Lourd, Mrs. Seymour Jones Lourd, Beverly Diane Silverstein, Mrs. Seymour James Silverstein

ATTORNEY

CALIF
MO.
MISS

The San Francisco Office advised July 13, 1964, that information was received on July 9, 1964, to the effect that BEVERLY AXELROD, San Francisco Attorney, along with WILLIAM "BILL" BRADLEY, Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), were in Jackson, Mississippi, observing integration efforts. It was reported they left directly from Kansas City, Missouri, where they were attending the National CORE Convention.

BEVERLY AXELROD was interviewed by FBI Agents on January 11, 1956. She denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party and also denied attending any Communist Party front group meetings or contributing to any of them. In December, 1952, information was received that the Communist Party in San Francisco was maintaining a record for a Mr. and Mrs. AXELROD. He was described as a young teacher and she as a lawyer from "New York to Modesto."

As an attorney, she has cultivated clients of the Negro race. She reportedly seeks the company of Negro males and reportedly smoked marijuana at least once. She acted as coordinating attorney for a group of approximately five hundred individuals arrested in San Francisco for violations of law in connection with Civil Rights demonstrations and reportedly served in this capacity without pay.

JN T-132, on April 9, 1964, advised that as of March 28, 1964, BEVERLY AXELROD, with offices at [redacted] was a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in good standing. b6 b7C

A characterization of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild is attached to this report.

MAUREEN MURPHY

On March 27, 1964, W. ALBERT JONES, Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Meridian, Mississippi, Branch of the NAACP, advised that MAUREEN MURPHY had been in the Meridian, Mississippi, area for several weeks working with other CORE workers on a Negro voter registration drive. JONES said that MURPHY left Meridian on March 26, 1964, enroute to San Francisco, California. He advised that she hoped to return to Mississippi during the Summer of 1964.

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On July 19, 1962, JN T-133 advised that MAUREEN MURPHY, [redacted], had a People's World subscription which would expire July 21, 1964. (U)

JN T-14 advised on January 16, 1964, that MURPHY attended the first general meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco held on January 13, 1963, at California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets, San Fransicso. (U)

The same informant advised on March 20, 1963, that MURPHY hosted a meeting of the clubs educational committee on March 5, 1963, at 246 Judah Street, Apartment 3. It was decided that an all Negro panel consisting of four representatives from various Negro groups would be invited to present their views on the subject of racial discrimination at one of the club's forthcoming general meetings. (U)

JN T-134 reported on April 26, 1963, that MURPHY attended a W.E.B. Du Bois Club meeting on April 21, 1963, at which time CARL BLOICE addressed the group and gave his view of the recent San Francisco city elections. DANNY RUBIN also gave a short speech to the club. (U)

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, also known as Danny Rubin is National Youth Director of the Communist Party, USA, according to JN T-99, as he reported on March 5, 1963. (U)

THOMAS WILSON RAMSAY TOM RAMSAY

THOMAS WILSON RAMSAY advised on November 21, 1964, that he is Director of Federal Programs, Madison County, Mississippi, a project of COFO, and also a paid representative of CORE. He stated that he was directing Madison County efforts to elect Negroes to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee.

RAMSAY advised on the same date that he had participated in demonstrations in San Francisco against the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that he had engaged in Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities.

JN T-135 advised on October 10, 1963, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, held on October 9, 1963, a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, who was also a member of the Bay Area

Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA), stated that TOM RAMSAY, San Francisco State College Student Body President, was a member of the BAYSA.

A characterization of the BAYSA is set forth in the appendix.

The April 29, 1963, issue of the "Golden Gater," a publication of the Associated Students of San Francisco State College, stated that TOM RAMSAY was recently elected President of San Francisco State College.

JN T-136 advised on November 4, 1963, that TOM RAMSAY, San Francisco State College Student Body President, attended a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club which was held at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, on November 3, 1963. RAMSAY attended this meeting in an attempt to establish communications between the San Francisco Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club and the BAYSA, and to coordinate picketing activities. (U)

A characterization of the San Francisco Branch of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club appears in the appendix.

D. LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE (LCDC)

U
C JN T-137 made available on May 12, 1964, a copy of a letter under letterhead of the National Lawyer's Guild dated April 15, 1964, from [redacted] of the National Lawyer's Guild (NLG) addressed to all members of the Guild and captioned:

"Mississippi and the Guild's Committee for Legal Assistance in the South.

There follows a description of the Mississippi Summer Project and a characterization of COFO, after which appears the following, set forth in part herein:

"The Problem of Lawyers

"A problem of major concern to the delegates at the COFO meeting was how to assure maximum legal protection and assistance for the workers in such a campaign in a state that has only three (3) attorneys (all Negroes) who will accept the defense of civil rights cases, and where court-assigned attorneys refuse to raise constitutional issues.

"The Guild's Concern as a Bar Association

"The Guild is not a civil rights organization. It is a national bar association of attorneys, professionally and personally committed for the past twenty-seven years to the defense of the civil rights and liberties for all people.

"The distinction is important because it explains why the Guild itself cannot become an integral part of a lay defense organization or association of such organizations. Our concern in the Mississippi Project is to attempt to redress the lack of available lawyers in Mississippi ready, willing, and able to handle civil rights cases.

"And we would hope that our example might bring an increasing awareness of their professional obligation to members of the Mississippi Bar which would permit us to reduce and eventually withdraw our commitment. Unfortunately, no indication of such a development has yet taken place.

"The Guild's Program for Mississippi

"The Proposal: It is proposed that the Guild and its members make available the maximum legal assistance possible to those participating in the Mississippi Project."

The "Mississippi Free Press," a weekly newspaper published at Jackson, Mississippi, in the May 30, 1964, issue reported under the caption "Volunteer Lawyers Corps" information reflecting that more than sixty attorneys had agreed to spend two weeks or more in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Florida, in an effort to protect the legal rights of anti-segregation demonstrators and Negroes seeking the right to vote. According to this article, an organization to be known under the name "Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee" was formed at New York City on May 20, 1964, in order to carry out the above stated purposes, with JACK GREENBERG acting as Director - Counsel.

Listed below are the names of professional individuals who were associated with Mississippi Summer Project for a brief interval. Descriptive summaries concerning each one set forth.

The "Kalamazoo Gazette," a daily newspaper of general circulation, Kalamazoo, Michigan, issue of July 6, 1964, on Page 1, carried an article "Attorneys report For Work In Jackson, Miss."

This article is by JACK HAWTHORNE, who is listed as Gazette Staff Writer. Article in part states that after a restless night in a strange city, five Kalamazoo attorneys; namely, WILLIAM CULVER, THOMAS CAREY, E. GEORGE PERDIX, RICHARD ENSLEN, and JUSTIN BROCATO, reported to work in a small office deep in the Negro section of Jackson, Mississippi.

The "Kalamazoo Gazette" dated June 3, 1964, Home Edition, Page 21, carried an article, "Four Local Attorneys to Assist in Mississippi Rights Cases," written by JACK HAWTHORNE, Gazette Staff Writer. The article states in part that four Kalamazoo attorneys will spend a week this summer in Mississippi donating their legal talents to the defense of persons arrested for civil rights demonstrations. The above listed individuals expect to spend the week of July 6 in the State of Mississippi under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

A characterization of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG appears in the appendix.

MEMBER NLG

On June 18, 1964, JOSEPH J. JERKINS, Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Kalamazoo County, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised that Attorney DEAN ROBB of Detroit, Michigan addressed the Kalamazoo County Bar Association in April or May of 1964 and told of his experience in defending persons arrested in the State of Virginia in connection with civil rights matters. In his address, ROBB described the need for attorneys in representing persons arrested in Mississippi in connection with civil rights activities.

According to Mr. JERKINS, Kalamazoo County Circuit Judge RAY W. FOX, after hearing ROBB's speech, was very enthusiastic and he encouraged ENSLEN and other attorneys in the Kalamazoo area to devote one week to help in defense of persons arrested in civil rights matters in the State of Mississippi. MICH

W/ [JN T-138 on April 6, 1964,] supplied a letter prepared on Detroit Chapter of the NLG letterhead stationery dated February 13, 1964, which letterhead lists DEAN ROBB as a member of the Executive Board of the Detroit Chapter NLG.

CLEAVON GOVAN, an admitted former member of the Communist Party on December 7, 1951, advised DEAN ROBB was associated with the Communist Party as of December, 1951.

JN 100-57

~~SECRET~~

The "Kalamazoo Gazette," dated July 11, 1964, Page 1, carried an article captioned "Local Attorneys Close Out Week in Mississippi" written by JACK HAWTHORNE, Gazette Staff Writer.

The article states in part that five Kalamazoo attorneys today were winging their way homeward after winding up a week of legal activities in defense of civil rights in an active, successful, manner. The article in essence states that the five attorneys, although only in Mississippi for a short period of time, were of great assistance to persons arrested for civil rights activities and that their very presence in Mississippi proved that someone really cares concerning the people involved in civil rights activities there.

The "Michigan Chronicle," a weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, for the Negro community, in its July 4, 1964 edition, Page 12-B, columns 3 through 5, contained an article captioned "Local Attorneys Volunteer To Aid in Mississippi." The article in part states as follows:

"Members of the Wolverine Bar Association have responded in large numbers with volunteers who have made commitments to render legal services in Mississippi this summer.

"'Nearly twenty members have signed commitments', said Bar President, MYZELL SOWELL. 'The entire membership is deeply concerned for the plight of Negroes in Mississippi,' he continued.

"Of the nearly 70 attorneys who have volunteered to participate in the National Lawyers Guild Committee for Legal Assistance to the South, (CLAS), the Wolverine Bar Association has provided the largest number of representatives...

"Other Wolverine Bar Association members slated to leave in the coming weeks are CLARENCE ~~LASTER~~, JESSIE ~~WILLIAMS~~, BERNARD ~~ADAMS~~, MYZELL ~~SOWELL~~, MILTON R. HENRY, OSCAR ~~BAKER~~, JR., STUART ~~DUNNING~~, LEONARD ~~TOWNSEND~~ and JOHN ~~CONYERS~~.

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MICH MISS

MYRON HASTINS WAHLS

"Others included SAM TURNER, MYRON WAHLS, NATHAN CONYERS, JOHN JACKSON, WARFIELD MOORE, HAROLD WHITE, S. ALLEN EARLY, WOODROW FLOYD, and O. LEE MOLETTE."

SAMUEL ALLEN EARLY JR

CLARENCE LASTER, JR., JESSIE WILLIAMS AND BERNARD ADAMS, JR.

No information developed indicating these individuals are members of any subversive organizations; however, they allegedly came to the State of Mississippi under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG.

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MYZELL SOWELL

Records of the Credit Data Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, on July 16, 1964, revealed he is an attorney with offices at 307 Tobin Building, Detroit, Michigan.

JN T-139 on September 6, 1961, made available a current mailing address for the Detroit Chapter of the NLG, which list contained the name MYZELL SOWELL, [redacted]

JN T-140 on February 27, 1962, made available a pamphlet captioned, "National Lawyers Guild Silver Anniversary Convention 1962," which he received while in attendance at the NLG Convention held at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, February 22 through 25, 1962. It is to be noted that in the above pamphlet MYZELL SOWELL is listed as one of the members of the Executive Board of the Detroit Chapter NLG.

MILTON ROBINSON ~~HENRY~~ MILTON HENRY

Records of the Credit Data Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, and a current issue of the Michigan State Bar Journal on July 16, 1964, revealed that MILTON R. HENRY resides at [redacted] and is an attorney with offices located at [redacted]

MISS

JN 100-57

On August 27, 1963, Sergeant Stanley Kowalski, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that MILTON R. HENRY, an attorney, is considered a controversial figure. He stated that MILTON R. HENRY is a former Air Force Lieutenant who was court martialed at Selfridge Air Force Base and dismissed from the service in 1944 charged with being absent without leave nine times in 13 days and with disrespect to superior officers. He was quoted as saying at the court martial, "All revolutions have been initiated by minorities. Remember the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution. In each case it was the minority who rules, and some day I too will be in a position to dictate." b7D

[redacted] advised on May 26, 1964, regarding a Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) at Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, on May 22, 1964, as follows:

Time	8:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Attendance	90 - 100; 15 percent - 20 percent were Negroes not previously seen at Debs Hall.
Speaker	Attorney MILTON R. HENRY; "Proportioned Underground Guerilla Warfare"

Points of Speaker's Talk - There are many Negroes who believe that in order to gain their freedom they must do it with love. They still believe everything must be done within the boundaries of law. But, this is a questionable procedure, for Negroes have been trying for over 150 years to gain their freedom and be heard both by violent and peaceful means and neither method has worked well.

At this point examples of Negro petitioning the legislature and of Negro violence incidents were given. All of them shown to be failures. Also a lengthy speech of over 100 years ago was read and the essence of it was the calling of Negroes to action because there was no other way to gain freedom from slavery than by force.

> The recent stall-in in New York did not come off but the stalled subway at 42nd Street shows the havoc which can be caused by a saboteur, which HENRY believes is the cause of the subway incident.
>
> Negroes do not have to bear arms in the form of guns for a match could do more damage if thrown in the correct place. This is proportional action. There is no intent to aimlessly kill people, white or any color, as would be done if guns were used. The amount of damage inflicted would be in proportion to the amount of reason given by white supremists for this action.
>
> The damage of warfare would be aimed at buildings and property and not at people. For example, if the court houses of Mississippi were targets of the guerilla attacks, there would be more understanding of these attacks because the court houses have been the stages for inhumane action against Negroes.
>
> If the job of attacking by guerillas were done by a secret order or done quickly and efficiently, the havoc could be accomplished and there would not be enough police around to be able to stop the action. There is a huge gas tank on Lyndon (?) which would certainly make a loud explosion. Even if police were to kill 15 Negroes attempting to blow it up that would not stop that one who is finally able to get through.

A summary of MILTON HENRY's speech would be that he is trying to show that a well disciplined underground of all black guerillas could cause pandemonium and in this way let everyone know that the Negro aims to gain his absolute, complete freedom. The sabotage of buildings, gas tanks, grain storage elevators, etc., would be for the purpose of waking everyone up to the fact that Negroes want to be heard. The group would be all black, well disciplined, and dedicated. It was repeated often that there is no desire to kill people for the sake of killing, but that the aim would be at property.

There is not recalled anytime when HENRY gave a direct call for this to be actually done but rather he attempted to attach a big "if" to his talk. Thus, he implied that such and such would happen "if"...

Also, it was not gathered from his speech that the aim was to ultimately destroy the government but rather to make freedom gains under the existing system.

A characterization of the FNSF is attached hereto.

A characterization of the Detroit Branch of the SWP is attached hereto [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[JN T-142 on February 27, 1964,] provided information which is in part as follows:

The speaker, MILTON HENRY, was introduced at approximately 8:10 p.m. His topic was "Proportioned Underground Warfare." HENRY said he was not speaking as a member of GOAL, leaving us with the implication he was speaking as a private citizen. HENRY said that all through history no group of people ever received their rights by asking the dominant power group for them. Instead, the oppressed obtained their rights by revolution and fighting for them. However, throughout the history of the Negro in the United States, the Negro, for some reason, has only asked for his rights, allowing for a few exceptions that were notably unsuccessful. HENRY then read a speech

that was written by an American Negro approximately 150 years ago. The speech told of how the Negro in the United States has not had equal rights, Negroes have been forced into prostitution, Negroes are not allowed to worship God fully and in the manner they wish to. The speech went on with a call for Negroes to armed revolt against their rulers as the only way to obtain freedom. At the conclusion of reading the speech, HENRY said that although the speech was written 150 years ago, it still fits Negroes today. HENRY explained that by "proportioned underground warfare," he means that for every injustice done to the Negro, then destruction, in proportion to the wrong done, must be performed by the Negro. For example, HENRY said that Patrolman SPICHER, who shot CYNTHIA SCOTT, must never be allowed to perform a policeman's duties on the street again. If SPICHER were assigned to street duty, then he would definitely have to be eliminated. HENRY seemed very determined in discussing the SPICHER - SCOTT case, and very excited. Although he did not use the work "kill," he left us with the definite impression that SPICHER would be killed if assigned to street duty again. HENRY did not say when or if underground warfare would begin, nor did he say by whom. He said that if 100 Negro freedom fighters participated, however, that the movement would be successful. HENRY further explained proportioned warfare. He said that in Alabama and Mississippi, where great injustices have been committed to the Negro, the state capitols in these states could be blown up by freedom fighters. This would be in proportion to the injustice done. HENRY did not mention who would determine the extent of the injustice committed. However, it was our impression that freedom fighters would decide the proportion of injustice and corresponding retaliation. HENRY stressed the point that through property damage no one would be killed, for he did not think that killing people was fair. However, if some people got killed during the course of destruction, HENRY said this would be unfortunate and undesirable, but would not change his opinion of continuing warfare. Also, some Negroes may not like the idea of underground warfare, refuse to support it, or even fight against it. In that case, HENRY said these Negroes must be "whipped into line" to end opposition. Further, examples of warfare would be

to cut all power lines leading into Detroit or blowing up a large gas storage tank located on Lyndon Street in Detroit. HENRY said that this type of warfare is bound to be successful because the United States does not have enough policemen to guard all installations, buildings and other targets. HENRY said that destruction could be accomplished with the use of stick matches or by electronic detonating devices. In describing possible destruction to Detroit, and in the South, HENRY laughed and smiled several times, leaving with us the impression that he thinks bombings and destruction would be fun. Apparently he felt he may have left this impression, for he pointed out that he wanted no warfare, but felt this was the Negroes only alternative to obtain civil rights. He also pointed out to the audience that he is not a pyromaniac, and does not obtain any special pleasure out of fire or explosions. HENRY said that once a sufficient amount of destruction was accomplished, the United States power structure would be willing to "give" the Negro equal rights. He said he did not like the idea of the government "giving" the Negro anything but this would only have to occur this one time. HENRY said he does not believe in fighting the police in the street in order to obtain equality, because this method has proved unsuccessful. However, underground warfare, HENRY feels, is bound to succeed and is simple.

[redacted] b7D

JN T-143 mimeographed leaflet captioned, "The Group on Advanced Leadership."

The Group on Advanced Leadership is described in above-mentioned mimeographed leaflet as: a Detroit direct-action group, first organized in 1962 and now with a membership list of 750, whose most active core is made up of rank-and-file workers, teachers, professionals, and a legal staff of a half-dozen young attorneys. We have waged several successful campaigns: 1) to compel the Detroit Board of Education to introduce a new history supplement correcting the lies told about the Negro in the basic history test; 2) for the employment of Negro managers and department heads and the placement of Negro-manufactured products in the A & P food stores. We have also organized several mass demonstrations against police brutality and furnished legal defense for many victims of Detroit police brutality and intimidation. We are now conducting a campaign for 40 percent Negro enrollment in Apprentice Training Programs and in construction work contracted by the City of Detroit and the Board of Education.

~~SECRET~~

"The Detroit News," a newspaper published daily in Detroit, Michigan, dated July 23, 1963, Four Star final edition, Page 16-C, contained an article which is in part as follows:

Eighty pickets from the Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL) demonstrated for nearly three hours yesterday afternoon on the Woodward side of the City-County Building in support of a request for a public investigation into the death of CYNTHIA SCOTT.

Miss SCOTT, 24, of 83 Edmund Place, was shot July 5, 1963, by Central Station Patrolman THEODORE SPICHER.

SPICHER said he shot Miss SCOTT, a convicted prostitute, in self-defense when she lashed at him with a knife while he was trying to arrest her.

It is public information that Patrolman SPICHER was cleared of all charges in this case.

JN T-144 on June 9, 1964, provided information which is in part as follows: (C) (U)

Attorney MILTON R. HENRY was the speaker at the SWP FNSF on May 22, 1964. Approximately 60 people were in the hall, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, at the beginning of his speech shortly after 8:00 p.m. but late arrivals gradually swelled this number closer to 100. Many of the SWP regulars were in attendance but at least one-third of those present were Negro, many strangers to the writer. (C)(U)

The speech, which was tape recorded, as well as the questions from the floor and his answers, urged violent resistance as the only possible solution for the Negro problem. (C)(U)

Mr. HENRY is an eloquent speaker and during the course of the evening he was constantly urged on by remarks such as "lay it on the line," "give it to them good," "that's right, tell them," from several persons in the audience. It was the most intense group of people the writer has ever witnessed at one of these affairs. (C)(U)

He began his address by reading "Garnet's Call to Rebellion in 1843," taken from the book, "A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States" by HERBERT APTHEKER. And this call of rebellion was the tone of his entire address. He constantly emphasized the damage that could be done with "one little book of matches"; that they were not unlawful to have in one's possession; and how such tactics, directed properly and carried out by 100 "revolutionaries" throughout the United States could do more to secure Negro freedom and equality than any laws that could or would be passed. He mentioned the fact that traffic was still unable to use 42nd Street in New York City because of the subway train that burned on the day the Fair opened; the fact that no city has a police force large enough to cope with such harassment; the large gasoline storage tanks in and around Detroit and the damage that could be caused by "one little book of matches". Although he denied that individual retaliation should be the purpose of such actions, he did admit that individuals would be killed or injured as a consequence. The only action toward the individual according to him, should be in cases where the courts have freed persons guilty of crimes committed against Negroes. He degraded the progress made by members of his own race that have become judges or received high political appointments, saying they had sold out their race for their own professional advancement. (C) JN

He mentioned that the "revolutionaries" and the fight to be waged would have to be exclusively Negro in view of betrayals by whites in the past. (C) JN

After he completed his speech, the Negroes in the audience clustered around him but it was noticeable that none of the SWP members joined him. (C) JN

JN T-86 advised on December 13, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee Communist Party, United States of America at its 17th National Convention, December 10 - 13, 1959.

"Political Affairs", self-described as a "theoretical organ of the Communist Party United States of America" in its issue of April, 1933, listed HERBERT APTHEKER as editor of this publication.

JN T-145 advised on February 8, 1964, in part as follows:

On May 22, 1964, there was a SWP sponsored forum held at EUGENE V. DEBS Hall, Detroit.

The meeting was attended by approximately 90 people; there were approximately 35 male Negroes and approximately 20 female Negroes. The principal speaker was MILTON R. HENRY who is a member of Group on Advanced Leadership.

The speaker spoke on how the Negro could undertake proportioned underground guerilla warfare in the United States in order to gain his freedom.

Speaker HENRY started off by reading a speech that was written 125 years ago by a Negro in which the main theme is the same as today and that is freedom for the Negro. HENRY said that 125 years after this speech that the Negro is no nearer freedom than he was then. HENRY said that if the Negro moved underground and cut all the communication lines in all the big cities, burned cotton warehouses in the South and sabotaged the railways and subways, this would cut into the capitalist's pocketbook and they would in a hurry give the Negro his freedom. HENRY said this method would beat all the picketing, the sit-ins, the marches and the speeches that have proved to be a waste of time. HENRY said there would be no blood shed but this would wake the people up and make the Negro free. HENRY also said the only way to get your freedom is to fight for it. He said the United States could not have gotten its freedom if it did not fight for it.

JN T-141 advised on June 11, 1964, that since HENRY's speech on May 22, 1964, he has heard no comment concerning it from SWP members or associates. Also he has no knowledge of any action taken by any Negro group as a result of HENRY's speech.

~~SECRET~~

JN T-146 on June 9, 1964, advised in effect the same as JN T-141.

JN T-147 advised on June 11, 1964, that to his knowledge the speech of HENRY has caused no comment in the Negro community; that he has heard no reaction to it and he knows of no violence as a result of it or of any expected planned activity.

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Sergeant STANLEY KOWALSKI, Criminal Information Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised on June 15, 1964, and Detective WALLACE SMYTHE, Michigan State Police, advised on June 16, 1964, that they have learned of no reaction to HENRY's speech; that they have no knowledge of any expected planned activity as a result of it.

JN T-139 on September 6, 1961, advised that MILTON HENRY, [redacted] appeared on the regular membership mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, NLG.

OSCAR BAKER, JR.

The "Detroit Free Press," January 2, 1949, issue noted that OSCAR BAKER, attorney, Bay City, Michigan, was appointed by Governor WILLIAMS to serve on the Advisory Committee of a committee set up by the State of Michigan to review civil rights problems.

JN T-148 on November 12, 1953, made available information which indicated that OSCAR BAKER, JR., [redacted] was on a mailing list maintained by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Headquarters at 920 Charlevoix Building, Detroit, Michigan.

A characterization of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is contained in the appendix.

STUART JOHN DUNNINGS, JR.

Records of Lansing Credit Bureau, Lansing, Michigan, on June 25, 1964, revealed that STUART JOHN DUNNINGS, JR., resides at [redacted] and is an attorney with offices at [redacted].

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JN T-138 made available a current mailing list for the Detroit Chapter of the NLG which list contained the name STUART JOHN DUNNINGS, JR., [redacted].

The "Flint Journal" newspaper published daily at Flint, Michigan, in its December 2, 1963, edition, Page 1, contained an article captioned, "Black Muslims Sue IMA for $27,097."

The article states in part as follows:

"The Black Muslims today started suit in Circuit Court for $27,097 against the Industrial Mutual Association as a result of the halting of their rally in the IMA auditorium, October 27."

"This suit was brought in behalf of the Nation of Islam (NOI), Muhammad Mosque of Flint. It was filed by STUART J. DUNNINGS, JR., a Lansing attorney."

A characterization of the NOI and the Flint NOI appears in the appendix.

LEONARD TOWNSEND

JN T-139 on August 30, 1963, made available a current mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, NLG, which included on this list the name LEONARD TOWNSEND.

JOHN CONYERS, JR.

JN T-138 on February 18, 1960, made available a current mailing list of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG which list included the name JOHN CONYERS, [redacted].

"New York Guild Lawyer" Volume 18, No. 7, September, 1960, issue, set forth officers and members of the National Executive Board of the NLG, who were elected at the NLG Convention held July, 1960. JOHN CONYERS is listed as Detroit Member of the Executive Board, NLG.

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JN T-138 on April 6, 1964 made available a Detroit Chapter NLG letter dated February 13, 1964, which letter reveals that JOHN CONYERS, JR., is one of the Vice Presidents of the Detroit Chapter NLG.

JN T-149 advised that JOHN CONYERS was in contact with WILLIAM ALLAN on this date, concerning his, CONYERS, recent trip to the State of Mississippi, and his activities regarding civil rights activities there. (U)

JN T-150 on January 6, 1964, advised that WILLIAM ALLAN is a member of the Co-ordinating Committee, Michigan District Communist Party, (MDCP).

SAMUEL A. TURNER

SAM TURNER

JN T-139 on September 6, 1961, made available a current mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, NLG, which, under the caption "Regular Membership" carries the name SAMUEL A. TURNER, [redacted]

JN T-140 on August 30, 1963, made available a mailing list of the Detroit Chapter NLG, which list contained the name SAMUEL TURNER, single, [redacted]

MYRON HASTINS WAHLS

No information developed indicating WAHLS is a member of or active in any subversive organization other than he allegedly came to Mississippi under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG.

NATHAN CONYERS

JN T-138 advised on February 21, 1963, that NATHAN CONYERS is Financial Secretary of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG.

MR + MRS JOHN W. ~~JACKSON~~, JR. b6 b7C

JN T-139 on August 30, 1963, made available a mailing list for the Detroit Chapter NLG; included in the list under the heading "Executive Board" was JOHN ~~JACKSON~~, wife BERNICE JACKSON, employed at the American Title Building, Detroit, Michigan, and listing his residence as [redacted]

WARFIELD MOORE

No information developed indicating MOORE is a member of or active in any subversive organization other than he allegedly came to Mississippi under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG.

HAROLD LEWIS ~~WHITE~~

No information developed indicating HAROLD ~~WHITE~~ is a member of or active in any subversive organization other than he allegedly came to Mississippi under the sponsorship of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG. MICH

SAMUEL ALLEN EARLY, JR.

JN T-139 on June 16, 1959, supplied a letter sent out by the Detroit Chapter of the NLG dated May 22, 1959, announcing that on May 27, 1959, at Jacoby's Restaurant, 624 Brush, Detroit, a panel discussion "Damage Actions Against Police and Others for False Arrest, Imprisonment and Injuries." The above letter announces that S. ALLEN EARLY, JR., would be one of the members of the panel.

WOODROW HAROLD ~~FLOYD~~ WOODROW FLOYD

JN T-139 on August 30, 1963, made available a current mailing list of the Detroit Chapter of the NLG which list contained the name WOODROW HAROLD FLOYD, listed as being single with a law office at 1308 Broadway, Detroit, Michigan, and residing at [redacted]

[redacted]

ORA LEE MOLETTE

[redacted]

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JN 100-57

~~SECRET~~

The 1964 Michigan State Bar Journal and records of the Merchants Credit Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, on July 16, 1964, reveal that ORA LEE MOLETTE, resides at [redacted] and is listed as an attorney from that residence. Credit records reveal that MOLETTE's wife's name is CONNIE and that he formerly resided at [redacted].

JN T-151 advised on December 21, 1962 that he had recently ascertained CONSTANCE MOLETTE, who has been attending some Nation of Islam (NOI) meetings at Muhammad's Mosque No. 1, 11529 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan, is the wife of O. LEE MOLETTE, who, according to this informant, is employed by the United States Government in Detroit.

A characterization of Muhammad's Mosque No. 1 is contained in the appendix.

On January 16, 1963, Mr. L. E. MC DONOUGH, Administrative Officer, Regional Office, Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division, United States Department of Labor, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that O. LEE MOLETTE is currently employed as a Wage and Hour Investigator at the Detroit Branch Office of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Division, United States Department of Labor, and has been so employed since January 29, 1962.

The "Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, on July 5, 1964, carried an article entitled "Boston Lawyers Volunteer." In this article it was mentioned that at least four Boston lawyers would join two hundred other volunteer attorneys from throughout the country in working for a minimum of two weeks in Mississippi and other segregated states to assist any of the civil rights workers who might get in trouble with the law in those areas.

The article went on to say that one of the Boston volunteers was Mrs. ANN COOPER, [redacted] who left for Jackson, Mississippi on the previous Wednesday for three or four weeks and that the others would follow later. The others were identified as Attorneys EDWARD J. BARSHAK, MAX ROSS and RICHARD BANKS.

MRS MAX ROSS LAURA M. ROSS

The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York, as reviewed on March 13, 1964, show a marriage registration certificate No. 22460, for LAURA M. NADDELL and MAX ROSS dated September 19, 1963. This certificate shows that MAX ROSS, a white male, was born April 2, 1902, in Vilna, Russia, the son of MICHAEL and MINNIE GRAFF ROSS, both of whom were born in Russia. ROSS's address was listed as being 1536 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, and his occupation was that of law clerk. This was the first marriage for MAX ROSS and the second for LAURA M. NADDELL, nee KAPALOWITZ.

The 1943 Polk's Boston City Directory shows MAX ROSS, an attorney, was a resident of 79 Phillips Street, Boston, at that time.

JN T-152 on July 9, 1943, furnished information showing that MAX ROSS of 79 Phillips Street, Boston, had at an unknown time been a member of the International Workers Order (IWO), Lodge No. 114.

JN T-153 on March 20, 1964, advised the meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) had been held on March 15, 1964, at the Town and Country Club in Dorchester, Massachusetts, at which the featured speaker was WILLIAM PATTERSON. According to informant among those present at this meeting were LAURA and MAX ROSS, who commented that they knew PATTERSON well.

A characterization of the BJPF appears in the appendix of this report.

In a flyer advertising the above meeting, WILLIAM PATTERSON was described as a "noted Negro attorney who has been in the forefront of the fight for Civil Rights for many years, a writer and lecturer...."

According to informant, PATTERSON, during his talk, said that in his desire to see that all people have an equal opportunity, he found that the Communist Party was the greatest leader in trying to make this possible and that he became a member of the Communist Party.

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JN T-154 advised on June 29, 1962, that LAURA NADDELL, as of May, 1962, was assigned on a full-time basis to devote herself to political activity in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn, New York for the Kings County Communist Party. (U)

Mrs. ANN COOPER, also known as Betty Ann Lynch [redacted]

The above-mentioned article from the "Boston Herald" mentioned that she had attended training sessions June 6 and 7, 1964, at Columbia University in New York City in preparation for her trip to Mississippi. It was further mentioned that she had spent two weeks in Danville, Virginia the previous summer in connection with Civil Rights matters. According to the article she was raised in Alaska and graduated from Barnard College in New York in 1955 and the Harvard Law School in 1958. She had worked for the Federal Government for two years.

On July 7, 1964, Miss MARION BALMAIN, Registrar's Office, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that her files indicate that Mrs. BETTY ANN LYNCH COOPER is an attorney with the law firm of HERRICK, SMITH, DONALD, FRALEY, and KETCHUM, 294 Washington Street, Boston. The above files also show that the former BETTY ANN LYNCH, who married JOSEPH COOPER on July 28, 1957, attended the University of Washington from September, 1950 to December, 1952. She then attended Barnard College from September, 1953 to June, 1955 at which time she received an A.B. Degree.

In July, 1953, the Seattle Federal Bureau of Investigation Office conducted an investigation concerning BETTY ANN LYNCH who is now known as Mrs. ANN COOPER, an attorney of Boston, Massachusetts. This investigation developed that BETTY ANN LYNCH, [redacted], attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, from September 27, 1950, to December, 1952, majoring in economics.

All persons interviewed during this investigation indicated she was an outstanding student of good moral character. Professor HUGH A. BONE, Political Science, indicated, among other things, that LYNCH "did not appear to be in sympathy with Communist Party principles" and Assistant Professor JAMES A. CRITCHFIELD, Economics Department, also indicated she was "opposed to communism," however, Mr. I. S. BLUMENFELD,

Mahager, University News Section, Public Information Office, and Mrs. PAUL M. KING, Supervisor of University News Section, both indicated that LYNCH expressed more than the usual interest in civil rights and they considered her "very liberal." Mr. BLUMENFELD added that LYNCH's "boyfriend was ANDREW FELTON BRIMMER, a Negro student at the University.

ANDY BRIMMER WASH

With respect to BRIMMER:

On April 22, 1948, the newspaper "The New World" carried an article indicating the setting up of the Young Progressives of Washington in a major conference preceding the founding convention of the Progressive Party of Washington. This article carried a photograph of the officers elected in the Young Progressives of Washington and named them as follows:

LYLE MERCER - President
BERT PELTO - Vict President
ANDY BRIMMER - Treasurer
LONNIE NELSON - Secretary.

With reference to BRIMMER's fellow officers in the Young Progressives of Washington, LYLE MERCER, President, [according to JN T-155, JN T-156 and JN T-157] was closely associated with known communists.]C U

BERT PELTO, Vice President, was mentioned in an article in the "Pullman Herald," Pullman, Washington, March 4, 1949, as being the student president of the Society of Propaganda Analysis, a campus organization at the Washington State College. The article reflected that the Washington State College refused permission to the Society to hold a meeting on the campus at which Dr. H. J. PHILLIPS, who was dismissed from the University of Washington on his own admission that he was a Communist Party member, was to be the principal speaker. According to the article PELTO had made application for permission to hold the meeting at which PHILLIPS was to speak.

The above informants also advised that LONNIE NELSON, Secretary, Young Progressives of Washington, whose true name is MADELON SUE NELSON, is known as a close associate of Communist Party members. They also said LONNIE NELSON's parents are BURT and HELEN NELSON, known members of the Communist Party.

The above informants, as well as JN T-158 and JN T-159 who had knowledge of Communist Party activities in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, advised they had never heard the name BETTY ANN LYNCH mentioned in Communist Party circles and that LYNCH was unknown to them.

Characterizations of the "New World" and the "Progressive Party" appear in the appendix.

FRANK A. ANGLIN, JR.

On September 21, 1964, ANGLIN's secretary was contacted under suitable pretext and she advised that ANGLIN was presently in Chicago, Illinois; however, he had gone to Mississippi during the summer of 1964. She was unable to furnish the exact dates but she believed it to be July 19 through 26, 1964.

JN T-160 advised in October, 1963, that ANGLIN was then treasurer of the Chicago Committee to Defend The Bill of Rights (CCDBR) and had been in a policy making position of that organization since 1960.

JN T-161 advised in September, 1963, and January, 1964, that as of September, 1963, ANGLIN was Legal Counsel for the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA) in Chicago, Illinois and in December, 1963, was a member of that organization.

A characterization of the AAHA is contained in the appendix.

EDWARD J. BARSHAK MASS MISS

The article in the "Boston Herald" mentioned that Attorney EDWARD J. BARSHAK was from Brookline and was the local recruiter for

the lawyer's volunteer program. It further mentioned that he is active in the New England region of the American Jewish Congress and is the "authority for the paucity of Civil Rights counsel available in Mississippi."

No information has been developed indicating that BARSHAK is a member of or affiliated with any subversive organization.

ROGER E. CRAIG

In the July 20, 1964, issue of the "Detroit News" a daily Detroit metropolitan newspaper of general circulation, an article appeared captioned: "Can't Sit By, Lawyer Says; Going to Mississippi," which article set forth one ROGER CRAIG, among several other attorneys would go to Mississippi to defend the civil rights of demonstrators. According to this article, the trip of these attorneys was sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

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Both the Michigan State Bar Journal and the Detroit City Directory, issued for 1964, reflect CRAIG resides [redacted] with professional offices located 2800 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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[JN T-138 advised on February 21, 1963,] ROGER E. CRAIG was named as one of the three vice presidents of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, according to a letter dated November 8, 1962, prepared upon stationery of the National Lawyers Guild announcing a meeting of the executive board of the Detroit Chapter of this organization.

EUGENE CRANE

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[JN T-162 advised on June 15, 1964,] that a copy of a newsletter published by the National Lawyers Guild dated June, 1964, reflected that GENE CRANE was one of four members of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (CCNLG) volunteering to serve as counsel in Mississippi from August 1 through August 8, 1964, in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project.

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On September 29, 1964, it was determined through the use of a suitable pretext that EUGENE "GENE" CRANE, an attorney with offices at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, served as a volunteer counsel in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi area during the second week in August, 1964; namely, August 9 through August 15, 1964. On this occasion it was also determined that CRANE resided at [redacted]

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild, Chicago Chapter, has been included in the appendix.

JN T-163 advised on September 21, 1964, that a meeting had been held the previous evening of the Jewish Cultural Clubs at 4818 North Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois, at which gathering a speaker was identified as "EUGENE CRAINE" who was a lawyer from the National Lawyers Guild and one who had participated in the Mississippi Summer Project. According to this informant, this speaker discussed his experiences in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. (U)

A characterization of the Jewish Cultural Clubs has been included in the appendix.

PATRICIA EAMES

A letter dated July 22, 1964, signed BURKE MARSHALL, Assistant Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, set forth the names of a list of lawyers, including the name PATRICIA EAMES, as those individuals who would arrive at Jackson, Mississippi within the following few weeks to work with representatives of the National Council of Churches in Mississippi. This person, named by Assistant Attorney General MARSHALL as Assistant General Counsel for the Textile Workers Union of America, New York City, New York and 1958 graduate of Yale Law School, was scheduled to depart on July 20, 1964, for Jackson, Mississippi.

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JN T-164 advised on May 14, 1964, Miss PATRICIA EAMES's application for admission to the New York State Bar, filed April 27, 1959, reflected the following:

Miss EAMES, [redacted] resided [redacted] during 1959 and attended undergraduate studies at Reed College. She indicated she had been a member of the "Young Progressives of America" for two and a half years and an officer in Young Progressives of America (YPA) for one and a half years. She indicated she had done volunteer work for the Workers Defense League during 1958 - 59, as well as for the American Civil Liberties Union dating from 1950. She also indicated she had held membership in the Workers Defense League in New York City as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons dating from 1958. She indicated further she had been a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League at Oberlin College for a one-year period.

A characterization of the "Young Progressives of America" is contained in the appendix.

The "Young Peoples Socialist League" is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the "Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation."

The following pertinent questions and answers appeared in the application of Miss EAMES, according to this informant:

QUESTION: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of or affiliated in any way with any organizations or groups listed as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States?"

ANSWER: "Yes" (the applicant underlined the word in the above question "affiliated")

QUESTION: "Have you paid dues to, contributed in any way, or signed any petition for any such organization or group?"

ANSWER: "Yes"

QUESTION: "If answer is yes...give...name and address of organization or group."

ANSWER: "1) Civil Rights Congress, Portland, Oregon."

"2) California Labor School, San Francisco, California."

The California Labor School, San Francisco, California, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

QUESTION: "When were you a member?"

ANSWER: "1) 1948
2) 1949"

QUESTION: "Period of your association or connection with it"

ANSWER: "1) one half hour
2) two weeks"

QUESTION: "How and why you became associated or connected with it"

ANSWER: "1) The CRC held a meeting in Portland on some Civil Rights issue which seemed to me a good cause.
2) I wanted to study trade unionism and Marxism"

QUESTION: "How and why you severed your connection with it if you did"

ANSWER: "1) A speaker at the meetings was explaining why the CRC defended the civil rights of communists. I asked whether it defends the rights of fascists and was told it did not, and that the two problems were quite different. Disagreeing I left the meeting."

"2) After attending four classes I realized a) that the school was oriented entirely to the party line, and b) that there was no possibility of reasonable argument or discussion with these people. I left."

QUESTION: "Do you believe in the principles underlying the form of government of the United States?"

ANSWER: "Yes"

QUESTION: "Can you...affirm that you are, without any mental reservations, loyal to the Government of the United States?"

ANSWER: "Yes"

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MARY ANN GLENDON, also known as M. A. Glendon

On September 18, 1964, Justice of the Peace C. B. GORDON, Batesville, Mississippi, advised that an attorney, MARY ANN GLENDON, a member of the MAYER, FRIEDLICH, SPISS, TIERNEY, BROWN and PLATT, [redacted], appeared in the Justice of the Peace Court on the morning of September 17, 1964, during the trial of CYNTHIA WASHINGTON, a COFO worker. He advised that Miss GLENDON requested permission to represent the defendants in this matter; however, since she was not licensed to practice in the State of Mississippi, he did not allow her to represent this individual. He said that she was present during the trial. CYNTHIA WASHINGTON was being tried on a Contempt of Court charge.

[JN T-165 on January 7, 1955,] made available information believed to relate to a subscription to the "Daily Worker" and for the "Worker". The information furnished was as follows:

MARY ANN GLENDON
[redacted]
[redacted]
May 12, 1954 S.

Informant on March 18, 1955, provided material which revealed MARY ANN GLENDON was a subscriber to either the "Worker" and/or the "Daily Worker" in 1955.

JN T-5 advised on February 27, 1954, that MARY ANN GLENDON was either a subscriber to the "Worker" and/or the "Daily Worker" in 1954. Informant, on October 2, 1953, advised that in 1953 MARY ANN GLENDON was either a subscriber to the "Worker" and/or the "Daily Worker." (U)

NORMAN CECIL HOWARD

JN T-166 on August 28, 1964, reported that NORMAN HOWARD spent two weeks during the summer of 1964 working on the drive to register Negroes in the South.

JN T-167 advised on September 24, 1964 that she had learned from HOWARD that he had been in Mississippi this summer to help on some of the legal problems in the registration of Negro voters. This informant advised that HOWARD is white, employed as an attorney, and resides at [redacted]. b6 b7C

JN T-168 reported on February 27, 1962, that as of 1946, HOWARD was a member of the Mike Quinn Club of the Communist Party of Los Angeles.

JN T-169 advised on February 16, 1953, that NORMAN HOWARD, then a member of the Communist Party for about six years, was being transferred from the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the San Francisco, California, Legal Group of the Communist Party. In the Los Angeles group he had been active in Section Leadership (U)

JN T-170 reported on May 14, 1953, that in 1953 HOWARD was being transferred from the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the Communist Party of Northern California. He had been complaining that open contact by Communist Party members was jeopardizing his security in his job as an attorney for Shell Oil Company. (U)

JN T-171 advised on August 9, 1959, that HOWARD, through the Communist Party, was seeking to learn if any persons had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities forthcoming hearings in San Francisco, whose name had not appeared in the newspapers. HOWARD was conferring with Santa Clara County Communist Party leaders regarding the upcoming hearings. (U)

LARRY KENNON

The "Chicago Defender", a Negro newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois contained an article in its weekly edition of July 25 through 31, 1964, which reflected that among the lawyers scheduled to do legal volunteer chores in the Magnolia State (Mississippi) in August was one LARRY KENNON. The August 29, 1960, edition of the same paper reflects that LARRY KENNON, Assistant United States Attorney, was among thirty bathers who staged a wade-in on August 28, 1960. KENNON stated that the group was made up of young adults from CORE, NAACP and the Chicago Youth Committee For Civil Rights.

On June 30, 1964, JN T-162 furnished a newsletter issued by the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild which showed that the NLG Committee For Legal Assistance In The South held a meeting in Detroit, Michigan, at Wayne State University, on June 5 and 6. The Newsletter stated that among those attending was LAWRENCE KENNON and also stated that it was hoped that LARRY would join the Guild.

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JN 100-57

ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD

In the September, 1964, edition of the "Chicago Defender", Chicago, Illinds, daily Negro newspaper, it was reported that Mrs. ANNA LANGFORD, an attorney from Chicago, had recently returned to Chicago after spending a week in Meridian, Mississippi, as a volunteer of the Committee for Legal Assistance to the South.

The current Chicago, Illinds, Bell Telephone Company Directory lists one ANNA R. LANGFORD, Lawyer, as a member of Robinson and Langford, Attorneys, [redacted] b6 b7C

JN T-162 furnished on June 30, 1964, a newsletter of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) concerning events of June, 1964, in which it was stated that ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD of the firm of Robinson and Langford, [redacted] was a member of the NLG.

JN T-109 advised on September 29, 1964, that ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD spoke at a meeting of the City Committee of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago, regarding her participation during the Summer of 1964 at Philadelphia and Meridian, Mississippi, in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project. (U)

> A characterization of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago is included in the Appendix.

JN T-163 advised on October 30, 1964, that ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD recently reported on her experiences in Mississippi during the Summer of 1964, before a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild at Chicago, Illinois. (U)

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JOHN G. LANKENAU JOHN LANKENAU

On August 3, 1964, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice advised that subject was one of several attorneys who would leave New York City enroute to Jackson, Mississippi, where he would assist with legal matters related to the Mississippi Summer Project. His address was listed as [redacted], and he is a former Assistant United States Attorney. b6 b7C

Dr. JOHN L. EDWARDS, [redacted] advised on March 15, 1955, that during Spring of 1949 he accepted an invitation to speak before the Parent Teachers Association of Germantown, New York, regarding the Compulsory Health Insurance Program. During his talk, he commented that the program was another step toward the Communist form of government. Dr. EDWARDS stated that during the question and answer period two or three young men were severely critical of his talk and exhibited a tense and heated attitude as opposed to the debate type of rebuttal. Dr. EDWARDS was later told that one of the young men was JOHN LANKENAU. EDWARDS stated that he could not recall the specific comments but it was his impression that the comment which disturbed the boys most was the fact that he referred to compulsory health insurance as a Communist trend. EDWARDS got the general impression that these boys were somewhat radical rather than Communist sympathizers.

ALEX KLOPOTOV, [redacted] advised on March 10, 1955, that he was present during the meeting where Dr. EDWARDS was a guest speaker and spoke on the subject of socialized medicine and compulsory health insurance. After Dr. EDWARDS had completed his talk, JOHN LANKENAU and his brother, WALTER, took the opposing point of view and defended socialized medicine and compulsory health insurance. In their defense of this point of view, JOHN and WALTER LANKENAU turned the topic of discussion to the Soviet Union and praised conditions there and benefits

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to be derived under the Soviet regime. At first the emphasis was on socialized medicine but as the discussion progressed, many phases of Soviet life under present Soviet regime were praised. After the above-described meeting, KLOPOTOV stated he had no contact with either JOHN or his brother, WALTER, but on the basis of their display of political sympathies, he would not recommend either for a position with the United States Government. To KLOPOTOV, the brothers displayed political sympathies which he did not believe to be truly American. As a result, he did not consider JOHN LANKENAU a loyal American.

Mr. MARSHALL DAVIS, Hudson, New York, advised on March 16, 1955, that his contact with JOHN LANKENAU has been limited since 1945, but he questioned the political sympathies of JOHN LANKENAU and he is of the opinion that in the past he has had communist leanings. DAVIS recalled on one or two occasions while LANKENAU was still in high school, overhearing him in discussion with other students at which time he stated that he favored the Russian form of government. Due to the period of years which have elapsed, he was unable to furnish any additional details.

Mrs. EMMA LASHER, Germantown, New York, advised on March 24, 1955, that she had met JOHN LANKENAU on one occasion, at a Parent Teachers Association meeting about five years previously. Mrs. LASHER recalls the topic of Communism was discussed and that both LANKENAU boys spoke in favor of Communism. She advised that she received the impression that the boys, JOHN and WALTER, were in sympathy with the Communist movement. Due to the period of time that elapsed, she could not furnish any additional information.

JERRY S. MC CROSKEY

The "Muskegon Chronicle" a daily newspaper published in Muskegon, Michigan, dated July 15, 1964, page 25 carried an article reflecting that subject, a Muskegon attorney in the law firm of Marcus, McCroskey, Libner, Reamon, Williams and Dilley, would spend a week in Mississippi defending persons arrested in civil rights cases.

The article states that MC CROSKEY will leave Muskegon Sunday, July 19, 1964, bound for Jackson, Mississippi. He is sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

JN T-172 during December, 1951, advised that SAUL GROSSMAN, while in Muskegon within the past few weeks talked with law partners BEN MARCUS and JERRY S. MC CROSKEY and arranged with both of them to handle the defense of MICH persons possibly subject to deportation. According to informant, GROSSMAN was acting on behalf of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) regarding the above arrangements. (C) & (C) (U)

JN T-173 on November 4, 1963, advised that on this date SAUL GROSSMAN was last known to him as a Communist Party (CP) member as of August 16, 1961, at which time GROSSMAN was not assigned to a CP Club in the Michigan District. (C) & (C) (U)

HENRY W. MC GEE, JR. [redacted] b6 b7C

The "Chicago Defender", a local Chicago newspaper, in its weekly issue of July 25-31, 1964, identified HENRY W. MC GEE, JR., as a Negro attorney from Chicago who spent several days during July, 1964, in Mississippi as a member of the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South giving assistance to civil rights workers in Mississippi. LL.

JN T-162 furnished on June 30, 1964, a newsletter from the National Lawyers Guild, Chicago Chapter, which states in part that HENRY MC GEE was one of those attending the NLG Committee for Legal Assistance in the South, held in Detroit, Michigan, on June 5-6, 1964.

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JN T-174 on December 23, 1947, advised that in December, 1946, the name HENRY W. MC GEE, JR., [redacted] appeared on a membership list of Lodge 751, International Workers Order (IWO) Chicago, Illinois. Also included on that membership list were HENRY W. MC GEE, SR., born in 1910, ATTYE BELLE MC GEE, born 1910 and SYLVIA E. MC GEE [redacted]

JN T-175 advised that on August 2, 1946, one HENRY MC GEE spoke at a mass demonstration meeting held in Chicago sponsored by the Chicago Citizens Committee Against Lynching.

JN T-160 has advised that the Chicago Citizens Committee Against Lynching was an outgrowth of a meeting of Communist Party functionaries, July 27, 1946, at Chicago, set up for the purpose of protesting lynchings in Georgia. (U)

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that one HENRY W. MC GEE was listed as a midwest sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee, as of April 14, 1947.

The Joint Anti-Facist Refugee Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-176 advised on January 28, 1948, that HENRY W. MC GEE was a member of the Board of Directors of the

National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois.

JN T-177 advised on June 3, 1946, that the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, Inc. was a Communist Party front group.

PETER MICHAEL MARCUSE

The June 24, 1964, edition of the "Waterbury American" a Waterbury, Connecticut, daily newspaper, on page 1 contained an article captioned "Mississippi Freedom". This article revealed that two ministers, a lawyer, and a college student would serve as volunteers in the Mississippi Freedom project and would remain in that state for a period of fifteen days where they would pay all expenses incurred by them. Attorney PETER MARCUSE, former alderman from Waterbury, Connecticut, was listed as the attorney who would come to the State of Mississippi.

On June 17, 1964, MELVIN L. WULF, Legal Director, American Civil Liberties Union, furnished the Memphis Office of the FBI a list of attorneys who would serve in the South during the Summer of 1964 for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, New York, New York. Included on this list was the name PETER MARCUSE, [redacted] who would serve at Jackson, Mississippi, July 3-18, 1964.

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During February, 1954, [redacted] advised that PETER MICHAEL MARCUSE was then a member of the Communist Party.

[redacted] joined the Communist Party in 1949, and after attending a few meetings, became inactive. He rejoined the CP of Connecticut in November, 1952, and remained active

until January 10, 1956. [redacted] has voluntarily furnished information to the FBI since February, 1952. b6 b7C b7D

FRANK SIMPLICIO PESTANA

On December 11, 1964, Mr. W. C. WILLIFORD, Mayor, Drew, Mississippi, advised that on July 15, 1964, the Drew Police Department arrested approximately twenty civil rights workers on various charges. On July 16, 1964, FRANK PESTANA appeared at the City Hall in Drew and posted the bond for all of the individuals arrested and at that time asked a delay in the trial which was scheduled for the 16th of July to be held on July 22, 1964. The delay was requested in order for them to secure competent local counsel.

ATTORNEY

According to Mr. WILLIFORD, FRANK PESTANA did not at any time represent the civil rights workers in court. He stated further that from his own investigations, he determined that FRANK PESTANA returned to Los Angeles and was there on July 28, 1964.

JN T-137 advised on May 12, 1964, that the NLG and its members through the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South, proposed to make available the maximum legal assistance possible to those participating in the Mississippi Project during the Summer which Project included voter registration freedom schools, operation of community centers and special projects. Those attorneys who agreed to come and stay in Mississippi for an extended period of a week or more were expected to render their legal services gratuitously and the NLG would pay for his transportation to and from his Mississippi location .

(U) JN T-178 on June 30, 1964, identified PESTANA as a current member of the Scientists and Engineers Club, Southern California District Communist Party. (U)

Informant advised that [redacted] a member of the NLG, planned to depart Los Angeles, California, on July 3, 1964, for a two-week tour of Mississippi. [redacted] indicated that he would pay his own expenses while traveling as a guest of the NLG. (U)

Informant advised that JEAN KIDWELL PESTANA, also an attorney, wife of FRANK SIMPLICIO PESTANA, is a current active member of the Scientists and Engineers Club, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District Communist Party. PESTANA and wife have been hostile witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and have served as legal counsel for other witnesses before this committee. Both have traveled to Cuba and have delivered numerous illustrated lectures depicting improved conditions under CASTRO. (U)

WALTER SOROKA

In the September 10, 1964, edition of the "Arlington Heights Herald", weekly newspaper published at Arlington Heights, Illinois, WALTER SOROKA was reported to have spent the week of August 9-15, 1964, in Mississippi as a visiting lawyer defending civil rights cases. He was reported to have donated his time to the "Mississippi Summer Project" and to have spent most of his one-week stay in Mississippi at Greenwood, where he worked out of the headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. According to this article, SOROKA left Mississippi on August 15, 1964, and returned to Chicago.

JN T-179 on June 15, 1964, furnished a June, 1964 newsletter published by the Chicago Chapter of the NLG which reflected that at a recent meeting of the Chicago Chapter of that organization, WALTER SOROKA, Secretary, was one of four officials of the NLG who volunteered to serve as counsel in Mississippi for at least a week during the Summer.

JN 100-57

Informant advised ~~that~~ on November 10, 1958, that during the years 1957-1958 SOROKA was treasurer and a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NLG and was a member of the National Executive Board of the NLG.

JN T-8 on June 7, 1962, advised that the name of SOROKA, as of June, 1962, was included on a "sustainer" list of the regular monthly contributors to the Chicago Committee on Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (C) (U)

JN T-180 advised on March 7, 1960, that on March 3, 1960, SOROKA attended a special meeting called by the Executive Board of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) for the purpose of setting up committees to handle arrangements for an affair sponsored by the MCPFB and he was selected to work on the Program Committee. (C) 4

A characterization of the MCPFB appears in the Appendix of this report.

JN T-174 advised on January 8, 1949, that SOROKA was elected financial secretary of Lodge 1813, International Workers Order (IWO) during August, 1946. R&I 4

ALLEN ZEMMOL, ATTORNEY MICH

The "Detroit News" a Detroit metropolitan daily newspaper of general circulation, issue of July 12, 1964, Eight Star Final, Page 12-A, contained an article captioned, "Can't Sit By, Lawyer Says; Going to Mississippi". The above captioned article reads in part as follows:

"Attorney Allen Zemmol 'must' go to Mississippi to try civil rights cases during the first week in August ...

"Zemmol is a 34-year old lawyer with a good practice, a home in Oak Park and a wife and three children. He endorses civil rights as a moral issue, but has never joined a freedom march nor carried a sign...

"'It shouldn't be necessary for Northern lawyers to go down there. We're going there strictly to act as lawyers, to represent people who have no lawyer and can't get one.'

"The trip is being sponsored by the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, but the lawyers said they will have to pay most or all of their own expenses..."

JN 100-57

E. MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[JN T-181] furnished information on July 30, 1964, to the effect that the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) is an ad hoc committee of the National Committee for Human Rights, Broadway Presbyterian Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York, and was organized at Chicago, Illinois, on July 10, 1964. According to this informant the MCHR was formed for the purpose of recruiting volunteers from the medical profession, that is, doctors, nurses, and other personnel, in order to assist in the Mississippi Summer Project in the State of Mississippi.

The names of technical or professionally trained persons appear below who were associated for a short period with the Mississippi Summer Project. Also set forth for each are descriptive summaries.

MARVIN BELSKY:

MRS. MARVIN HANSEN, Office of DR. TOM LEVIN, MCHR, [redacted] advised on July 29, 1964, certain individuals associated with this committee, including DR. MARVIN BELSKY, [redacted] would depart for Greenwood, Mississippi, July 30, 1964.

JN T-99 advised on April 12, 1961, DR. MARVIN BELSKY was a secret member of the CP.

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DR. WAGNER BRIDGER

On August 27, 1964, MISS RANDY ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, advised that DR. BRIDGER was one of the individuals connected with the MCHR who was to depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964.

[JN T-182] on April 6, 1961, made available information which indicated that [redacted]

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DESMOND CALLAN

MARSHAL ROSENTHAL, MCHR, [redacted], advised on August 6, 1964, numerous individuals including DR. DESMOND ~~*~~ CALLAN, [redacted] scheduled to depart August 7, 1964, would arrive in Mississippi in connection with activity of this committee as part of the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-183 advised on January 15, 1954, DESMOND CALLAN was recruited into the Communist Party at Columbia University, New York City, approximately 1946. (C) 4

In the issue of the "Daily Worker" dated December 23, 1946, it was reported that 310 delegates of youth and fraternity groups from New York State, having attended the state convention of the "American Youth for Democracy" elected "DEZ" ~~*~~ CALLAN as Vice President of this organization.

The "American Youth for Democracy" has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MR & MRS
DR. SELWYN ~~*~~ FREED IRIS * FREED

On July 29, 1964, MRS. HANSEN, MCHR, [redacted] advised that subject was one of a group of individuals who were departing to work in Mississippi with the above organization. DR. FREED, [redacted] will go to Clarksdale, Mississippi, on July 30, 1964.

JN T-183 on April 6, 1961 made available information that DR. SELWYN FREED in March, 1961, contributed $26 to the Physicians Forum, Incorporated. (C) 4

JN T-184 on various dates in 1954, advised that IRIS FREED, wife of DR. FREED mentioned above, attended five meetings of the Political Action Branch of the Tri-County Branch of the CP, four of which were held in her home during 1954. In 1962, she appeared before the HCUA and pleaded the Fifth Amendment when asked about her communist affiliations. (U)

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H. JACK GEIGER

MISS RANDY ROTHMAN, MCHR, during August, 1964, furnished a list of names of individuals from the above organization who were scheduled to depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the weekend of August 15,16, 1964. This list includes the name of DR. H. JACK GEIGER, [redacted].

JACK GEIGER ILL.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, Incorporated, 11 Beacon Street, were reviewed on August 18, 1964, and reflected a record of one Dr. H. JACK GEIGER, [redacted] reflecting he is married and that his wife's name is MARY B. GEIGER. Records indicated GEIGER was [redacted]. It was indicated that GEIGER had received a Masters degree from the University of Chicago in 1949.

JN T-181, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago, Illinois, area, furnished information on December 20, 1948, relating to a meeting of the Hyde Park Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, held at 1404 East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 19, 1948. According to this informant, JACK GEIGER, then a student at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, at this meeting condemned the act of forcing all instructors in Illinois to take a loyalty oath, stating that instead of a loyalty oath, instructors in Illinois should swear to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

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On July 9, 1951, LOLA B. GOFF, [redacted], made available seven pages of names and addresses of individuals which were in the possession of a member of the Chicago Branch of the Libertarian Socialist League. This list included the name JACK GEIGER, [redacted].

A characterization of the Libertarian Socialist League is included in the appendix.

"The Chicago Maroon," a University of Chicago publication for February 6, 1948, carried an article relating to a Students for Wallace rally which would be held at the University of Chicago, Reynolds Club Theater, on February 10, 1948. JACK GEIGER was listed as one of the student sponsors of this rally.

A characterization of the Students for Wallace is included in the appendix.

MARTIN GITTLEMAN

On July 29, 1964, MRS. HANSEN, Office of MCHR, furnished the following information concerning individuals affiliated with the above committee who are departing to work in Mississippi.

MARTIN GITTLEMAN, [redacted], will go to Jackson, Mississippi, on July 29, 1964.

JN T-185, another governmental agency which conducts security-type investigations, advised in June, 1954, that it had received information from a source whose reliability had not been determined, that MARTIN GITTLEMAN, who was a member of the class of 1953 at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, was a member of the Labor Youth League (LYL) at Brooklyn College prior to December, 1953.

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The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALEGRO JAHUE ~~X~~ GODLEY [redacted] b6 b7C

MISS ROTHMAN, MCHR, advised during August, 1964, that several individuals connected with MCHR were scheduled to depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 15, 16, 1964, and included in this group was DR. ALEGRO ~~X~~ GODLEY, [redacted] The 1964 Detroit City Directory lists DR. ALEGRO J. ~~X~~ GODLEY as residing [redacted] and as a medical doctor with offices located [redacted].

The June 20, 1964, issue of the "Michigan Chronicle," a weekly newspaper published at Detroit for the Negro community, carried a photograph of DR. ALEGRO J. GODLEY presenting a check in the amount of $250 to [redacted] of the NLG for the Guild's "Mississippi Project." OTHER Per Court Order

JN T-172 advised on September 19, 1954, he had seen ERNEST GOODMAN on a number of occasions and that GOODMAN appeared at meetings known to be associated with communist activities and meetings at which no one but a communist would have been admitted. Informant further stated he could not say whether or not GOODMAN was a member of the CP but added, he had no doubt GOODMAN was completely dedicated to the ideals of the CP and sympathetic with the Soviet Russian Government. (U)

JN T-186 advised on March 29, 1964, that GODLEY, [redacted] as an under-graduate student at the University of Michigan, was listed as a member of 'Wallace Progressives" during the spring semester, 1948. Informant stated this information appeared b6 b7C

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in a membership report of student organizations at the University of Michigan and added on June 13 and 16, 1964, the "Wallace Progressives" became a recognized organization at the University of Michigan on March 23, 1948, with the stated aims and purposes, to bring the pledge of the Progressive Party to the campus of the University of Michigan, so that students can understand the struggle for peace, prosperity, and democracy. According to this informant this organization, which changed its name during March, 1949, to the "Young Progressives of America," is described as the most troublesome political activity club on the campus of the University of Michigan and one conspicuously aligned with Pro-Communist activity.

JN T-187 advised on February 20, 1952, that the organization described as "Young Progressives of America" was completely controlled by the CP.

On October 20, 1960 a Special Agent of the FBI observed THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., described on April 5, 1964, as Organizational Secretary of the Michigan District CP and a member of the National Board of the CPUSA, entering and later departing the residence of DR. ALEGRO J. GODLEY.

JN T-67 advised on April 5, 1964, that THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., held the above-described affiliation with the CP and CPUSA.

Information appearing in "The Worker" for September 25, 1960, revealed GODLEY was in attendance among a group of Negro physicians who spent two weeks visiting medical institutions in Moscow and Leningrad in the Soviet Union. "The Worker" is recognized as an east coast communist newspaper.

JN T-188 made information available reflecting GODLEY was [redacted], b6 b7C

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JN 100-57

MRS ALEGRO JAHUE ~~JUANITA FITZPATRICK~~ GODLEY

residing [redacted] and married ~~JUANITA FITZPATRICK~~ GODLEY on January 3, 1950, who was [redacted].

HYMAN MURRAY GOLD

MISS ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, furnished a list of individuals from that organization who were scheduled to depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 21-22, 1964, which list included the name of ~~HYMAN~~ GOLD, 175 West 93rd Street, New York, New York.

UC [JN T-189 advised that] ~~HYMAN MURRAY~~ GOLD had been a representative of the Association of Interns and Medical Students during 1949, as a charter member of his chapter at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York.

Informant advised that his records reflected GOLD declined to answer all questions pertaining to membership in or association with the CP or the International Workers Order concerning activity on his part or that of any member of his family.

UC [JN T-174 had advised] HYMAN GOLD, born during 1924, was a member of the IWO in 1952 and had been a member of this organization since June, 1940.

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JN 100-57

MEMBER S.W.P.

MISS ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, advised on July 24, 1964, JACK JERSAWITZ, [redacted], MEMBER C.P. [redacted] DR. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, [redacted] and DR. GOERGE KAUFMAN, [redacted] as well as other individuals, would depart from New York City on July 25, 1964, scheduled to arrive at Clarksdale, Mississippi, in connection with activities of MCHR.

JACK JERSAWITZ:

JN T-191 advised on April 8, 1964, that JACK JERSAWITZ was a member of the SWP, New York Local, as of April, 1964.

GEORGE KAUFMAN

JN T-192 advised on July 24, 1964, that during June, 1962, members of the CPUSA attended a party at the residence of DR. GEORGE KAUFMAN, and according to informant, members of the CP would make an effort in the near future to bring KAUFMAN into the CP. (U)

SAMUEL R. SIEGEL

JN T-193 advised on January 12, 1955, that DR. SAMUEL SIEGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the CP at New York City, during the period from 1949 to 1951.

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JN 100-57

HENRY SLATER ~~KAHN~~ MASS CALIF

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MARSHAL ROSENTHAL, MCHR, New York, advised on August 6, 1964, a number of individuals including HENRY ~~KAHN~~, [redacted] were scheduled to depart for Mississippi under the sponsorship of the MCHR and as part of the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-194 advised on July 7, 1964, that HENRY SLATER KAHN, New York residence listed as [redacted] a student at Harvard College, was employed during the Summer of 1964 as a Medical Research Assistant at the Cornell University Medical School, New York City.

JN T-195 advised on February 16, 1964, that an Eastern Regional Conference composed of members of the CPUSA was scheduled to be held on March 8, 1964, at the Cambridge, Massachusetts, apartment of HENRY KAHN, for the purpose of forming a new youth group by the CPUSA.

JN T-196 advised on July 20, 1964 that the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was held in San Francisco, California on June 19-21, 1964, and this informant added HENRY KAHN was chairman of the convention on "Civil Rights in the North."

DR. DAVID BROWN ~~KIMMELMAN~~ DAVID KIMMELMAN MEMBER C.P.

On October 20, 1964, JN T-197 reported that DAVID ~~KIMMELMAN~~ was in Clarksdale, Mississippi, during the first or second week of July, 1964. PA.

On October 26, 1964, DR. TOM LEVIN, Coordinator, Medical Committee for Human Rights, 11 West 81st Street, New York City, advised that KIMMELMAN departed New York City on July 10, 1964, by air to Memphis, Tennessee; spent a few days in Clarksdale, Mississippi, and returned to New York City on July 15, 1964. N.Y. [redacted]

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DR. DAVID BROWN KIMMELMAN is a practicing physician with a specialty in ophtholmology who resides at [redacted] at which location he also maintains his practice.

On March 16, 1953, DR. DANIEL NORMAN SEIGLE, [redacted] a self-admitted member of the CP from 1939 to 1948, stated that after World War II he knew DAVE KIMMELMAN to be a member of the Al Suer Club, Professional Section, CP, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

On May 18, 1943, DR. DAVID KIMMELMAN was interviewed under oath and stated he had never been affiliated with the CP but did admit being a member of the American Peace Mobilization (APM) in 1940 and stated his total participation in the APM was limited to attendance at a mass rally held in New York City around December, 1940.

DR. HERBERT IRVING LERNER

[JN T-198 on August 14, 1964, advised that among representatives of the Medical Committee for Human Rights who planned to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project was DR. HERBERT LERNER.

During interview on May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, CARL HERBERT SMITH, self-admitted member of the CP, from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the Spring of 1952, he met HERBERT LERNER at a CP social affair at which he was introduced to SMITH as a CP member.

[JN T-35 advised that as of February, 1961, DR. HERBERT I. LERNER was a member of the CP of Illinois.

RUTH GEYER LERNER, MD

JN T-198 on August 14, 1964, advised that among representatives of the MCHR who planned to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project was DR. RUTH LERNER.

On May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, CARL HERBERT SMITH, self-admitted member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the Spring of 1952, he met RUTH LERNER at a CP social affair at which she was introduced to him as a CP member.

ALFRED MOLDOVAN, (DR.)

On August 27, 1964, MISS RANDY ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, advised that subject was among a group of individuals connected with MCHR who will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26 to August 31, 1964.

JN T-199 advised on August 15, 1955, STANLEY D. LEVISON contacted "Al" at telephone Number EN 9-4700. (U)

On September 21, 1955, JN T-80 advised that telephone number EN 9-4700 is listed to DR. ALFRED R. MOLDOVAN and also to the Lexington Medical Group, 1800 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. (U)

JN T-99 advised that as of July, 1963, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CPUSA. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism. (U)

JN 100-57

DR. LEO ORRIS

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On August 27, 1964, MISS RANDY ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, 11 West 81st Street, New York, New York, advised that DR. LEO ORRIS was one of the individuals connected with the MCHR who will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964.

[JN T-200 on March 27, 1964, advised] that the Physicians Forum, Incorporated, issued a check in the amount of $275 on February 21, 1964, to LEO ORRIS, M.D.

ROBERT MAXIMILIAN PECK, aka Robert Schneider

[JN T-201 on October 22, 1964, advised] that [DR. ROBERT PECK stated on October 16, 1964, that while in Mississippi he had worked out of the SNCC headquarters in Greenwood, Mississippi.

JN T-202 in May, 1947, advised that PECK, using the name ROBERT SCHNEIDER, joined the Los Angeles County CP in October, 1946. (U)

[JN T-168 on July 26, 1952, advised that] PECK was a member of the John Reed Club, Los Angeles County CP in 1947 and probably as late as 1949.

[JN T-203 on May 29, 1946, advised that] PECK was an American Youth for Democracy delegate for a hearing at Sacramento, California in 1947. (U)

[JN T-40 on December 3, 1964, advised that] PECK has been active in, and a member of, the Executive Board, Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, from 1958 to the present time.

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JN 100-57

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MR + MRS
DR. MAX PHILIP ~~X~~ PEPPER

ANITA ~~X~~ PEPPER N.Y. ILL.

On August 7, 1964, DR. THOMAS LEVIN, MCHR, telephonically contacted the New York Office of the FBI and advised that among other individuals scheduled to depart on August 8, 1964, from New York, New York, as part of the Mississippi Summer Project, was DR. MAX ~~X~~ PEPPER, [redacted].

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The 1963-64 Yale University Directory reflects that DR. MAX P. ~~X~~ PEPPER is employed as Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Public Health and Sociology, Department of Sociology, New Haven, Connecticut. [redacted]

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JN T-67 advised on March 21, 1956, that in March, 1956, MOLLIE LIEBER WEST, assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Illinois-Indiana District of the CP, had in her possession a registration form pertaining to individuals in the Loop Division of the CP, which registration form had been completed during the 1956 CP registration drive for this district. This registration form, which did not bear the name of an individual for security reasons, reflected that a male, [redacted] years of age, of the white race, whose national origin was reflected as Jewish, was a new member of the CP, was employed as an M.D., was a regular reader of the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker," attended meetings regularly, and had no club or division position, and had been registered in this district. (C) (U)

Informant advised on March 21, 1956, that the Loop Division of the Illinois-Indiana District of the CP is composed of professional men, such as medical doctors.

JN T-204 advised on January 21, 1957, that PEPPER is a white male, whose national origin is Jewish and who is a medical doctor.

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The Board of Health records, Bayonne, New Jersey, as checked in November, 1951, reflected that MAX (NMN) PEPPER was [redacted].

Informant on March 20, 1956, advised that during a Labor Youth League meeting held in March, 1956, in Chicago, Illinois, the announcement was made that the next LYL meeting would be held on April 6, 1956, at "the PEPPERS' residence," [redacted] Informant advised on April 10, 1956, this LYL meeting took place as scheduled at the PEPPER apartment, with MAX and ANITA PEPPER present. The main discussion of this meeting centered around the role of the Negro voter in the November, 1956, elections. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Informant advised on January 21, 1957, that he recalled the LYL meeting at the PEPPER residence in April, 1956. He stated he did not recall MAX PEPPER participating in the discussion. He stated that he recalled other LYL meetings held at various other locations in the Chicago area, at which ANITA PEPPER, wife of MAX, was in attendance, and that MAX was not present. It was the informant's personal opinion that MAX was not a member of the LYL. ~~(C)~~ (U)

In May, 1951, MR. FIDELIS WANGLER, Guidance Counsellor, [redacted] High School, advised that he recalled PEPPER while PEPPER was in attendance at [redacted] High School. He stated he recalled that PEPPER had been instrumental in recruiting other students into the American Youth Democracy (AYD), and that PEPPER had openly boasted of being a member of the CP.

On October 21, 1952, MAX PEPPER was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, at which time PEPPER stated that he had been a member of the AYD from approximately 1944 to 1946, while he was a student at [redacted] High School.

He stated he had been recruited into the AYD in [redacted] during 1944 or 1945 by an individual who he then considered to be a national leader from the Newark, New Jersey, section of the AYD. PEPPER further stated that he was president of the [redacted] High School AYD during 1946. b6 b7C

During the interview, PEPPER also stated that he had never been a member of the CP.

DR. HARRY ASHER PINSKY

MISS ROTHMAN, office of MCHR, advised on July 31, 1964, that DR. HARVEY PINSKY, [redacted], was scheduled to depart Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, airport at 9:25 a.m., August 1, 1964, via Delta Flight 921, for Atlanta, Georgia, to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project at Jackson, Mississippi.

On March 16, 1964, MRS. R.B. NULL, [redacted], advised that [redacted] is the residence of DR. HARRY ASHER PINSKY who maintains an office at [redacted].

JN T-205 advised in May, 1950, that he knew DR. HARRY ASHER PINSKY to be a member of the CP from 1938 to 1944. The same informant advised in May, 1951, that DR. PINSKY had recently refused to contribute to the CP Fund Drive although the informant knew him to be still active as a CP member at this time. (C) (U)

(C) JN T-206 advised in January, 1955, that a DR. PINSKY of [redacted] had, at this time, requested the Philadelphia Office of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) to remove his name from their mailing lists.

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JN T-207 advised in May, 1963, that an individual whom he knew to be a former CP member had told him that DR. PINSKY was "never too active but was always sympathetic to the CP." (U)

Special Agents of the FBI attempted to interview DR. PINSKY on November 28, 1955, at which time he stated that he had nothing to discuss with the FBI and did not desire to be interviewed under any circumstances.

DR. EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN

MISS ROTHMAN, MCHR, on August 27, 1964, advised that several individuals connected with the MCHR will depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 26, 1964, to August 31, 1964. Included in this list was DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN, 53-20 John R. Street, Detroit, Michigan.

JN T-208 advised on October 27, 1954, that DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN was a member of the John Reed CP Club, Michigan District 7, CPUSA, from 1928 to 1931. (U)

JN T-209 advised on October 11, 1950, that DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN was included on a list of students at the summer session of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia, in 1934.

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PRESTON E. SMITH, [redacted], who was a member of the CPUSA, Michigan District 7, in 1936, advised on June 16, 1953, that he recalls EUGENE SHAFARMAN as a CP member in the Detroit, Michigan, area during 1936.

EARL CLIFTON RENO, a self-admitted former CP member and who publicly testified in behalf of the U.S. Government in matters affecting national security, advised on June 26, 1954, that DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN was known to him to be a member of the Professional Group within Michigan District 7, CPUSA, during

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1937 and 1938. RENO advised DR. SHAFARMAN examined volunteers for the Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade (VALB) free of charge.

The VALB has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-210 on March 18, 1944, advised that DR. SHAFARMAN attended various classes of the Detroit Labor School, a school sponsored by Michigan District 7, CPUSA, and that DR. SHAFARMAN was enrolled in a Marxism-Leninism class, attending classes during November and December, 1954. (U)

BERENIECE BALDWIN, a self-admitted Communist Party member from 1943 to 1956 who testified before the HCUA and at the Detroit Smith Act Trail in 1953, advised on June 27, 1945, that DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN at this time was active as a member of the Professional Group of the Communist Political Association.

JN T-211 on November 15, 1963, advised that a letterhead stationery of the Physicains Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, listed the name EUGENE MAURICE SHAFARMAN, M.D., Detroit, Michigan, as a member of the Board of Directors of that organization.

JN T-212 on May 7, 1964, identified DR. EUGENE SHAFARMAN as present at an affair honoring and addressed by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN in Detroit on May 2, 1964. (U) (U)

JN T-99 on January 13, 1964, identified ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN as a CPUSA National Chairman.

JN 100-57 ~~SECRET~~

QUENTIN DAVID YOUNG

JUNE ROSEMARY FINER

The "Chicago Daily News" July 18, 1964, issue contained an article that indicated a group of Chicago physicians had formed an organization to assist the Mississippi civil rights project and at a press conference Friday requested public support of the MCHR (Mississippi Project). ...Two members of the group's Chicago branch, DR. QUENTIN YOUNG, of 1512 E. 55th Street, and DR. JUNE FINER, will leave this weekend to observe the medical facilities available there to civil rights workers....YOUNG emphasized that the committee members do not intend to practice medicine in Mississippi." The article concluded by quoting YOUNG, "We want to make contact with the hospitals and make certain that students down there receive attention if they're ill or otherwise need medical care."

JN T-35 advised on January 31, 1964, that as of January, 1964, QUENTIN YOUNG was a member of the CP of Illinois.

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JN T-76 advised on January 4, 1963, that JUNE FINER and DR. QUENTIN YOUNG attended an affair December 16, 1962, sponsored by the Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC).

The CSC and the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell characterizations are contained in the appendix.

MRS. J.S. CRAWFORD, [redacted] on June 19, 1963, advised that since 1962 DR. YOUNG has [redacted] with JUNE FINER who has been known to [redacted].

F. FREEDOM SCHOOLS

A news article appearing in the late city edition of "The New York Times" on July 5, 1964, reflected that a group of teachers and students left New York City on July 4, 1964, by bus for Memphis, Tennessee, to teach in Freedom Schools in Mississippi. The article stated that this group, which was sponsored by the United Federation of Teachers, will participate in a three day orientation period and then participate in six weeks of teaching in special summer schools for Negro students.

This article noted that the following individuals were departing in this group:

Mrs. HAROLD BECKER, a 34 year old Manhattan Junior High School teacher, who is one of the leaders of this group.

Mrs. LEON FORER, who teaches nursing at Adelphi (College) and whose husband is a public school teacher.

Miss MARILYN RAPLEY, a [redacted] year old Negro student at Buffalo State Teachers College.

A news article appearing in the Final edition of "The New York Daily News" on July 5, 1964, referring to the same departure featured a photograph of the following individuals who were departing by bus on July 4, 1964, for Memphis, Tennessee.

FRANCES FENICHEL, a teacher
MARILYN RAPLEY, a student
MARIAN FORER, a nurse
Mrs. NORMA BECKER, a teacher
Mrs. HAROLD BECKER, also known as Mrs. Norma Becker nee Norma Pliskin.

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On October 28, 1964, Mrs. M. MORGAN, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI that as of October 1, 1964, Mrs. BECKER had moved to 30 East 9th Street, New York, New York, with her two children, having separated from her husband, HAROLD BECKER.

N.Y.

Mrs. MORGAN stated that Mrs. BECKER was an organizer, by her own admission, in obtaining teachers to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project, and that BECKER departed from New York by bus on July 4, 1964, with others, for Memphis, Tennessee, and subsequent work in Mississippi. Mrs. MORGAN stated that BECKER returned to New York from Mississippi at the end of July, 1964, to meet her children returning from summer camp and then took them on a vacation to California. Mrs. MORGAN advised that she had no other information concerning BECKER's trip to Mississippi.

JN T-213, on August 3, 1954, advised that he had known NORMA BECKER by her maiden name, Norma Pliskin, and recalled that she had worked with the Bronx County American Youth for Democracy (AYD) and he knew her to be a member of the AYD in 1947 and 1948.

JN T-214, on May 4, 1952, made available information which reflected that one NORMA PLISKIN, 2135 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York, had signed a petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General protesting the indictment and arrest of the leaders of the Communist Party of the United States (CP, USA). (U)

JN T-215 advised on May 3, 1954, that NORMA BECKER, 485 Central Park West, New York, New York, was a member of the Seventh Assembly District, Labor Youth League Club, (LYL) as of April 28, 1954. (U)

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MARILYN RAPLEY NEGRO

Miss VIRGINIA PRATT, Dean of Students, State University College at Buffalo, advised on July 14, 1964, that MARILYN RAPLEY completed her sophomore year at this institution in June, 1964. She is registered as a student who is taking a teaching course and her file reflects that she was born on [redacted]. Her home address is [redacted] and her parents are OTTO and MAE RAPLEY of the same address.

MISS MR & MRS RAPLEY

No information has been developed indicating that RAPLEY is a member of any subversive organization.

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JN 100-57

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FRANCES FENICHEL

JN T-216 advised on March 24, 1955, that one FRAN (last name unknown) telephone number [redacted], was a Labor Youth League member as of 1954. Informant added that FRAN FENICHEL (last name unknown) was a white female teacher approximately [redacted] at that time.

JN T-217, on March 28, 1955, advised that telephone number [redacted] was listed to FRANCES FENICHEL, [redacted].

MISS

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as reviewed by IC VINCENT J. PULEO on July 9, 1964, revealed a report dated September, 1952, which reflected FENICHEL's address at that time as [redacted] and that she was employed by the New York City Board of Education.

Mrs. LEON FORER, aka Mrs. Marian Forer

MISS

JN T-7, on May 21 and May 22, 1961, advised that the name of one MARIAN FORER, [redacted] was in the possession of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, in May, 1961.

BETTY CARSTENS

At a meeting of the Discussion Unlimited, Incorporated (DU) held on October 16, 1964, at Fairfax High School in Los Angeles, California, BETTY CARSTENS stated that her summer as a Mississippi student volunteer started with an orientation course in Ohio. She stated she and about fourteen other individuals headed for Holmes County, Mississippi, and five of them went to Mount Olive, Mississippi. She went on to say that they held "Freedom Schools" and taught various subjects to the kids.

An article entitled "Panel to Discuss Youth Problems Next Friday" appeared on page 3 "People's World" February 22, 1964. According to this article a discussion by a panel of prominent youth and adult leaders was to be held at the next forum sponsored by Discussion Unlimited on February 28, 1964, at Los Angeles High School, 4600 West Olympic Boulevard. Dr. ARTHUR L. CARSTENS of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations will moderate this discussion.

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ARTHUR CARSTENS

CALIF

Records of the University of California at Riverside, California, as reviewed on July 7, 1964, reveal subject's father to be ARTHUR CARSTENS. b6 b7C

CALIF MISS MEMBER C.P.

WILLIAM THEODORE DOYLE, aka Bill Doyle

On December 11, 1964, GREGORY C. HEWLETT, [redacted] MISS advised that he lived with BILL DOYLE at the home of JERRY WOULLARD, [redacted] from July 5, 1964, until July 20, 1964. He stated that he believed DOYLE lives in Berkeley, California, and that he is a teacher or professor. While in Mississippi, DOYLE taught Negro history in the Freedom School.

JN T-125 advised in 1958 that the subject was closely allied with the Communist Party and is a Communist sympathizer. A Communist Party member advised the source in 1958 that DOYLE was a member of the Communist Party but at that time was out of the Communist Party; however, he maintained friendly relations with the Communist Party. (U)

JN T-218 advised in 1961 that DOYLE attended a meeting of "liberals" to protest a lecture series sponsored by the Berkeley Evening School, entitled "Facts About Communism." MICKEY LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District Communist Party, was among the 30 people present. (U)

ELIZABETH FUSCO MRS LUKE FUSCO

On October 12, 1964, JN T-2 advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had received information from a source which he considered to be entirely reliable concerning a meeting of the Mississippi Student Union on October 11, 1964, at the Pratt Memorial Methodist Church, 1059 Pascagoula Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Informant stated that one of the leaders of COFO, ELIZABETH FUSCO, was directing the meeting and attempting to point out to the students in attendance how to override and negate the authority of their teachers in the public schools. According to informant, FUSCO had sighted the following examples:

You should pick a teacher and delve into her background to discover any lapse in her behavior and use this mistake to discredit her in the eyes of her other students. Informant also advised that FUSCO had told the students that in the event their parents complained of their activities that they should say "we are doing now what you should have done years ago."

Informant stated that FUSCO was a school teacher and had been working in a Freedom School in Indianola, Mississippi. Informant stated that he had observed ELIZABETH FUSCO in the offices of the State Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, on the morning of October 12, 1964. He described her as young, fine featured, blonde hair worn in braids, and wearing house slippers. He stated that according to his source, FUSCO usually wore house slippers or went barefooted.

JN T-219 advised on June 30, 1964, that ELIZABETH FUSCO's husband, LUKE FUSCO, is in close association with KAE NORTON, Chairman, Youth Commission, Northwest District, Communist Party. (U)

STAUGHTON CRAIG LYND

During June, 1964, JESSE MORRIS, Volunteer Worker, COFO, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that STAUGHTON LYND was in charge of the Freedom Schools Project of the Mississippi Summer Project for 1964.

JN T-220 made available information on February 18, 1964, regarding comments made by STAUGHTON LYND on that date before a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" newspaper. According to this informant, during this meeting held at Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York City, New York, LYND remarked that

he believed news coverage of the assassination of President KENNEDY was an example of managed news, citing as examples the fact that the autopsy report was delayed in being published, the fact that bullets were fired by one man in such a short time, and the fact that one of the bullets entered the body of the President from the front. This informant stated LYND suggested there was a governmental conspiracy and concluded: "We lied about the U-2 incident, the Bay of Pigs, and in my judgment, we are lying about the assassination."

JN T-221 advised on January 5, 1964, that DAVE DELLINGER spent that night at the STAUGHTON LYND residence at Atlanta, Georgia. JN T-222 advised on December 7, 1962, that as of that date DAVE DELLINGER was in contact with BEN DAVIS. JN T-223 advised on May 7, 1962, that during May, 1962, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS stated he was then the National Secretary of the Communist Party. (U)

JN T-224 reported on November 4, 1964, a meeting of the Student Committee for De Berry and Shaw of the Young Socialist Alliance on October 30, 1964, at the Woodstock Hotel, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. The meeting consisted of a panel discussion on "The Ghetto and Political Action." Members of the panel were JAMES SHABAZZ from the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, STAUGHTON LYND, Director of the Mississippi Freedom Schools, and two others. The meeting was attended by 275 people. Those present were urged to vote Socialist in the next election.

APPENDIX

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W.E.B. DU BOIS YOUTH CLUB - BERKELEY CHAPTER;
BERKELEY DU BOIS CLUB; EAST BAY DU BOIS CLUB

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN. The club has distributed a statement of purpose which reads in part as follows:

"The W.E.B. DuBois Club believes that only through the establishment of a socialist economic system can the basic problems of our nations be solved. We are an independent youth organization with no commitment to any political party. Out organization is pledged to a study of scientific socialism in order to develop a road to progress which will fulfill the finest traditions and aspirations of our American society, and which will best meet the needs of our American situation. The two primary functions of the Dubois Club are to provide a forum in which to study the principles of socialism and to educate others through action within this framework."

This same source advised in October, 1963, that MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley Communist Party On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in April, 1964, reflected that the DuBois Club is recognized as an "off campus" organization, having registered as such with the Dean of Students Office, for the Spring, 1964, semester. As an "off campus" organization, the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the University.

A second source advised in April, 1964, that the following are the principal officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter:

Chairman - PAUL RICHARDS
(JACK WEISS will substitute in RICHARDS' absence)

~~SECRET~~

Secretary - LEE GOLDBLATT

Treasurer - SUE MILLUNCHICK

The first source advised during December, 1963, that PAUL RICHARDS and SUE MILLUNCHICK attended a Communist Party contact class held in November, 1963, in Berkeley, California.

A third source advised in April, 1964, that JACK WEISS is a current member of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A fourth source advised in March, 1964, that LEE GOLDBLATT was a new subscriber and held a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The second source advised further on April 13, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, is currently active as a membership organization, however, it has no official headquarters. The club uses 1811A Woolsey Street, Berkeley, California, as its regular meeting place.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba Committee (BAFPCC) ~~SECRET~~

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U. S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

> The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC is currently active in the San Francisco area and includes members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U. S. intervention in Cuba."

A source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent elections of the BAFPCC, the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

THEODORE I. FRIEDMAN, who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA. ( )

AARON COHEN, a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist youth organization.

AARON COHEN advised on January 4, 1963, that MARVIN MARKMAN was a member of the National Youth Commission CP, USA.

A second source reported on February 14, 1964, that MIKE ZAGARELL was elected President of Advance Youth Organization.

AARON COHEN advised on October 9, 1962, that on October 7, 1962, a CP Youth Club held a caucus called by the New York District Youth Coordinating Committee of the CP at New York City. MIKE ZAGARELL attended the caucus.

The source reported on April 21, 1964, that the Advance office was located at 169 Allen Street, New York City.

MIDWEST STUDENT CIVIL LIBERTIES COORDINATING COMMITTEE (MSCLCC)

On May 9, 1961, a source advised that a conference was held on May 5 and 6, 1961, at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of discussing the creation of an organization known as the MSCLCC. This source advised that at this Conference, a temporary organization, to be known as the MSCLCC, was created, and that the purpose of this group would be to include in its program all civil liberties problems, with particular emphasis on the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was also stated that the MSCLCC would be opposed to any suppression of ideas, whether it be governmental, economic or social. Further, the MSCLCC was to take an aggressive position and fight for the preservation of liberties granted by the First Amendment, and all tactics furthering this end are good. This source also stated that at the Conference it was decided that the MSCLCC would continue on a temporary basis until the fall of 1961, at which time a new and permanent organization would be formed.

On February 5, 1962, the above source advised that Richard Criley, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, was the Adult Advisor in setting up and organizing the initial Founding Conference of the MSCLCC. This source advised that throughout the period, May, 1961, through February, 1962, the MSCLCC was merely a name utilized by Richard Criley in an effort to provide guidance, direction and control to the Student Civil Liberties Movement.

On February 5, 1962, the above source advised that since the original Founding Conference, at which the MSCLCC was created as a temporary organization, there has been no sustained program of activities by the MSCLCC. This same source advised that during the fall of 1961, no additional Conference was held as originally planned to create a permanent MSCLCC, and as of February, 1962, there is no organization, formal or informal, in existence utilizing the name MSCLCC.

A second source on June 16, 1961, advised that during 1961, Richard Criley was a member of the State Committee, Communist Party of Illinois.

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC.
(Eighth World Youth Festival)

The magazine "World Youth," third issue, 1961, a bi-monthly English language publication of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), contained an article entitled "8th Festival in Helsinki." The article set out that the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee (IPC) took place in Helsinki, Finland, February 20-22, 1961, to prepare for the Eighth World Youth Festival which was to be held in Helsinki in 1962.

The article set out that the IPC elected a permanent commission composed of representatives of a number of countries including Canada or the United States as well as representatives from the WFDY and the International Union of Students (IUS).

The IUS with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and the WFDY with headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, are cited as communist organizations in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., pages 91 and 177.

A source advised that in April, 1961, DANNY RUBIN, National Youth Director, Communist Party, USA, advised that Communist Party districts should concentrate on getting broad groups to sponsor the United States Festival Committee (USFC).

A second source on February 27, 1962, made available a pamphlet issued by the USFC describing the program for the Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC was organized by students and youth leaders at a founding conference at Chicago, Illinois, October 15, 1961, and the USFC was organized to publicize and encourage participation in the Helsinki Festival. The pamphlet set out that the USFC had been recognized by the IPC, the sponsoring body of the Festival, as the United States Committee to administer U. S. participation in the Festival. The pamphlet set out the address of the USFC as Room 807, 460 Park Avenue, South, New York 16, New York.

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INC. (CONT'D)

The second source made available information on May 23, 1962, that the USFC reported that the dates of the Eighth World Youth Festival had been changed from July 27 - August 5, 1962, to July 28 - August 6, 1962.

The Manhattan, New York Address Telephone Directory dated June 5, 1962, lists the USFC at 460 Park Avenue, South, New York, New York, telephone MU 6-0182.

APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~

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NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and coordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

YOUTH FOR PROGRESSIVE ACTION

A source (1) advised as follows in January, 1964: A meeting was held at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on January 12, 1964, to establish a socialist-type activity group. ROBERT BAUM, JOHN TILLOTSON, GRETA FLODQUIST and TOM WAITE were present, and they and another were named as a committee to present a constitution of the new group at a subsequent meeting. BAUM said that on December 26, 1963, he had gone to Chicago and had thereafter attended a meeting held to form a national group for socialist-type activity. BAUM, TILLOTSON, FLODQUIST and WAITE were present at a subsequent meeting of this group in Minneapolis on January 29, 1964. A constitution, previously ratified, was presented in which the new group was named Youth for Progressive Action (YPA) and its aims and purposes were said to be the peaceful end of the cold war, the end of racial and religious discrimination, the alleviation of world problems and full employment. WAITE was then elected chairman, TILLOTSON having declined; BAUM was elected Vice-Chairman.

> On February 4, 1964, a source (2) advised that RALPH TAYLOR, Chairman of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDDCP), had then recently said that the above-named TILLOTSON, FLODQUIST, BAUM and WAITE were all new members of the MDDCP.

A source (3) advised on February 2, 1964, that at a meeting of a governing body of the MDDCP on January 26, 1964, TILLOTSON reported on the formation of the YPA, saying it would look to the Party for advice and that its members were the future of the Communist movement. Source (3) on May 4, 1964, said that BETTY SMITH, Youth Director, MDDCP, had been a moving force in the formation of the YPA. The YPA is substantially under the influence and domination of the MDDCP particularly in the persons of BETTY SMITH and ROSE RENAUD, Secretary, MDDCP, the grandmother of JOHN TILLOTSON.

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AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78)

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, PETER HAWLEY, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization built around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting.

The first source in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 28, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

A third source advised on May 10, 1963, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary; however, its Board of Directors has been expanded to include additional members of the clergy, educators and labor representatives, not known to be CP members.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

YOUTH ACTION UNION
formerly known as Los Angeles
Youth For Peace and Socialism

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "socialist youth organization" was held in the Los Angeles area. LEONARD POTASH was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth For Peace and Socialism (LAYPS) and elected officers.

Source further advised that POTASH, ROSENSTEIN and ALEXANDER as of 1963, were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, and that several CP members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to the members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS would be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX would be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "CP oriented" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CP, USA.

The first source above further advised on May 12, 1964, that in June, 1963, the LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union for two reasons; the first being that it was felt the LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, and the second because it was felt the work "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The chairman of the Youth Action Union is MARVIN TREIGER, who is also the chairman of the Youth Committee, SCDCP.

A P P E N D I X

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, p. 193, describes the "National Guardian" as follows:

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, page 78, describes the American Labor Party as follows:

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn Sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control."

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WORLD YOUTH FESTIVALS (1949 AND 1959)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning World Youth Festivals (1949 and 1959):

"World Youth Festivals (1949 and 1959)

"1. The American Youth for a Free World 'cooperated with' the World Federation of Democratic Youth 'to promote' the World Youth Festival held August 14-28, 1949 in Budapest, Hungary.

A Seventh World Youth Festival, held in Vienna, July 26 - August 4, 1959, was 'Communist-arranged.' Testimony received by the Committee stated the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students set up an International Preparatory Committee to run the Vienna Youth Festival. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 77 and 78; and Annual Report for 1960, House Report 2237, January 2, 1961, pp. 44 and 45.)"

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah.

A source on May 17, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1963, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

UTAH COUNCIL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, Sandy, Utah, in May, 1955, stated he was associated with the Communist Party of Utah as a member and leader from 1948 to April, 1955. In April, 1955, HEUSER reported the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) was organized at the specific instructions of the Rocky Mountain Regional Leaders of the Communist Party for the purpose of fighting Smith Act prosecutions. HEUSER stated that WAYNE HOLLEY, Utah State Chairman of the Communist Party, organized the UCCL in April, 1955. HEUSER also reported that the majority of officers and members of the UCCL are known to him as being members of the Communist Party, State of Utah.

A source, who is affiliated with the UCCL, on May 17, 1963, reported that the UCCL continues to support programs of the Communist Party and other organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, and many members of the UCCL are known members of the Communist Party of Utah.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY, SEATTLE BRANCH

On July 18, 1961, confidential sources advised that the Seattle, Washington, Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP) was formed in August, 1959. According to these sources, the Seattle Branch, WWP, is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National WWP, which has headquarters in New York City. These sources advised that they believed the Seattle Branch, WWP, was active at that time following the aims and purposes of the National WWP.

Another source advised on March 13, 1963, that the WWP had no office headquarters in Seattle and that there appeared to be no current organized activity of the WWP in the Seattle area.

APPENDIX

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YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1963, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1963, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative of all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the Young Socialist Alliance are located at 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF BOSTON

A source advised on October 30, 1959, that at a closed Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting held on October 29, 1959, at the SWP headquarters in New York, New York, it was stated that a youth organization named the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston had just been officially formed.

The publication "Young Socialist" of May, 1960, reported during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled YSA was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Boston was reported as one of the cities represented at this founding conference.

A second source advised on May 29, 1963, that the YSA of Boston continued to be active and that meetings of the YSA of Boston were regularly held at the headquarters of the SWP at Boston, Massachusetts. This second source further advised that the YSA of Boston is the Boston affiliate of the national YSA and follows the aims and purposes of that group.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A P P E N D I X

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MARXIST YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, ASSOCIATES
(Publisher of "Communist Viewpoint")

On May 14, 1962, a confidential source advised that a four day enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), United States of America (USA) and invited guests, was held at CPUSA Headquarters, New York City, May 10 through 13, 1962. During the fourth day's session, May 13, 1962, Daniel Rubin gave a report on youth matters in which he said the energy and funds of the whole Party should be used in a youth program. As part of this program, Rubin called for, among other things, the establishment of a monthly newspaper for youth.

On June 19, 1962, another confidential source advised that Daniel Rubin is the National Youth Director, CPUSA, and a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

Volume 1, Number 1 issue of "Communist Viewpoint" for October-November, 1962, in an editorial captioned, "From the Editor" noted in part the following:

"Youth have been fed a steady diet of distorted anti-Communist interpretations of Communism. Now, you can read regularly the opinions and analysis by Communists of the major social issues. Whether you are a student or a worker, whether you are seeking a degree or hunting for a job, this publication is for you."

The masthead of "Communist Viewpoint" on page two of the October-November, 1962, issue, listed Daniel Rubin as Editor and indicated it was published by Marxist Youth Publications, Associates, Room 305, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, telephone number Murray Hill 5-5755.

The Manhattan Telephone Directory for 1962-63, disclosed that Murray Hill 5-5755 is listed to the CPUSA National Office, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

CITIZENS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

During February, 1963, a source advised that in November, 1962, a group known as the Citizens for Peace and Disarmament was organized in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by JOHN GILMAN, the purpose of which group is to strive for peace and disarmament through the utilization of any method necessary to accomplish this goal, and is to be composed of high school and college students and young working people. JOHN GILMAN acts as directing and controlling force behind the organization and JAMES BUXTON is the spokesman for the group. During May, 1964, this source advised that the organization continues to operate as stated.

During May, 1964, this source advised that JOHN GILMAN and JAMES BUXTON were both members of the State Board of the Communist Party of Wisconsin.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST DISCUSSION CLUB (SDC)

Miss MIRIAM DICKINSON, Registrar, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, advised on November 15, 1955, that the Socialist Discussion Club (SDC) was organized at Antioch College about May or June, 1955.

On January 16, 1957, Miss DICKINSON advised that the college records reflect that the SDC filed a report on September 14, 1956, showing its purpose is "to study and disseminate socialist ideas."

On November 5, 1959, Miss DICKINSON advised that the SDC had filed with the Community Government of Antioch College a statement of purpose. She stated that the statement described the SDC as a weekly discussion group in resource material on the socialist movement. SDC claims membership on the Antioch campus consisted of active participation in these discussion meetings and/or a willingness to assist the club in arranging programs, speakers, etc. The SDC plans weekly discussions for the coming school quarter, including outside speakers who are invited to make appearances before the club. SDC claims to have no affiliation with any outside group.

Two sources advised on June 5, 1958, and June 9, 1958, respectively, that the SDC is a local active campus organization at Antioch College formed by students for the purpose of discussing socialism. Each stated that in the past, the SDC has had speakers of various political hue, including persons who were or had been associated with the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Independent Socialist League, but that the organization has also had speakers representing more mild forms of socialism and also speakers who were supporters of capitalism and free enterprise. Each source stated further that to his knowledge, the SDC is not affiliated with or under the control of any other organization.

On May 22, 1962, Miss DICKINSON advised that the SDC continues to be an active group on the Antioch campus.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP, USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960, issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) (Youth) Classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

During April and May, 1964, a second source furnished information that the NYSMS was then in operation at 853 Broadway, New York, New York.

A third source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held December 10-13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The May, 1963, issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA, reflects that HERBERT APTHEKER has been replaced as editor of that publication after holding this position for several years.

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the appendix.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958, by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CP, USA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee on Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are CP members. ~~(X)(X)~~ U

A third source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CP, USA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA, Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York, which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), and this group stands closest to the CP leadership. ~~(X)(X)~~ U

A fourth source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

The winter (January 30, 1964 - March 6, 1964) Term 1964 Bulletin of the NYSMS stated that SCOPE "believes that knowledge can be achieved and intellectual conformity and apathy avoided only through continual study and discussion. All students are encouraged to particpate actively, as the goal of SCOPE is to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

On May 13, 1964, a fifth source advised that SCOPE continues to share the office space in Room 1922, 853 Broadway, New York City, with the NYSMS.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the appendix.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, JR., Chairman
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, JR., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC and according to HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, JR., who was chairman of this organization, it is no longer in existence.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO AID THE BLOOMINGTON STUDENTS

The May 19, 1963, issue of "The Indianapolis Star," an Indianapolis daily newspaper, contained an article relating that the Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students (CABS) has been formed as an outgrowth of the Youth Socialist Alliance (YSA). The article related that the CABS was a fund raising unit dedicated to obtaining funds for the defense of three YSA members indicted under Indiana's 1951 Anti-Subversive Law.

A source advised on September 23, 1964, that a YSA document entitled, "Tasks and Perspectives for the NY Local" (YSA) disclosed during September, 1963, that a National Committee to Aid the Bloomington Students had been set up in New York City. This document stated that the National CABS in New York City would coordinate and direct the CABS activities throughout the country.

On February 11, 1964, a second source advised that the primary purpose of the CABS, organized and controlled by the YSA, was to raise funds for the legal defense of YSA members indicted at Bloomington, Indiana. Source stated that the secondary purpose of this Committee was to propagandize the Bloomington defense and utilize this case as an introduction to the aims and objectives of the program of the YSA with the aim of campus recruitment.

The second source further advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) exercises indirect control of the CABS through control over the YSA leadership which operates the CABS. According to this source, CABS work by SWP members, who are not YSA members, is considered as Party work and as a means of building the SWP.

On January 3, 1964, a third source advised that the National CABS maintains headquarters in the National Headquarters of the YSA, 125 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Source added that the National CABS maintains Post Office Box 213, Cooper Station, New York 3, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

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FREEDOM WAYS

The Spring, 1963, issue of the magazine "Freedomways," contained an article entitled "Nonviolence: An Interpretation," by Horace Julian Bond.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, were filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. (S)(U)

PORTLAND STUDENTS FOR PEACE
Portland, Oregon

According to an article in the "Quest," a Reed College campus newspaper, Portland, Oregon, edition of April 30, 1962, Portland Students for Peace (PSP) was formed at a public meeting held on April 26, 1962, at the Portland Central Library. Eighteen persons representing peace groups at Portland colleges and unaffiliated individuals formed and constituted the PSP. The PSP planned to coordinate city-wide activities, give a firmer base for high school chapters and afford a broader base for student peace movements in the city.

On September 29, 1962, a source made available a PSP leaflet containing the heading "Constitution for Portland Students for Peace," which stated that PSP membership is open to everyone who is in agreement with its statement of purpose. The leaflet set out the "Statement of Purpose:"

"Portland Students for Peace is an organization of young people who believe that war can no longer be successfully used to settle international disputes and that neither human freedom nor the human race itself can endure in a world committed to militarism.

"Without committing any member to a precise statement of policy, Portland Students for Peace draws together young people for a study of alternatives to war and engages in action and education to end the present arms race. Portland Students for Peace believes that to be effective the peace movement must develop its own policies and programs and must point them towards a society which will insure peace and freedom and where no individual or group will be exploited by any other."

A second source on November 27, 1962, advised that on November 23, 1962, DONALD HAMERQUIST told Communist Party (CP) members that the state board of the Oregon CP, of which HAMERQUIST was a member, desired CP members to take a bigger hand in and take control of peace movements.

A third source on January 5, 1963, said that at a CP meeting on January 4, 1963, DONALD HAMERQUIST, a member of the state board of the CP of Oregon, stated that certain CP members have been concentrating on the peace movements and have been very successful in their work in PSP.

On January 22, 1963, a fourth source advised that on January 21, 1963, at a CP meeting DONALD HAMERQUIST informed members that the CP Youth Club is extremely active in local groups such as PSP and that PSP has borrowed $300 from the CP.

On September 30, 1963, the first source advised that PSP is now completely dominated by persons whose leader is DON HAMERQUIST and who have indicated they are connected with the CP in Portland. PSP meetings are held regularly at or near Portland State College, Portland, Oregon, and over forty persons have attended the meetings.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (PYOC)
known in Portland Oregon, as
POLITICAL AFFAIRS CLUB (PAC)

A source advised on May 20, 1963, that the Political Affairs Club (PAC) was formed during November, 1962, in Portland Oregon, as a discussion group for youths of college and high school age and young working people to hold discussions along "leftist lines;" PAC sought to provide discussion of a radical sort about radical problems and issues. DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST was the leader and controlled the policy of PAC, and ALLEN SILVERSTONE, JOHN TALBOT, both Reed College students, and JASON SMITH, a Portland State College student, all of whom claimed membership in the Portland Communist Party (CP) Youth Club, had taken an active part in PAC meetings. At a PAC meeting on May 19, 1963, those in attendance, mostly students, voted to officially affiliate with the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. PAC usually scheduled meetings at various off-campus homes every other week and was open to all interested parties.

A second source advised on December 12, 1963, that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST was at that time Oregon CP state organizational secretary, member of the Oregon CP state board, and a member of the Portland CP Youth Club.

The first source on December 12, 1963, advised that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST and members of the Portland CP Youth Club, who had taken an active controlling part in the activities of PAC during the first half of 1963, did not attempt to reactivate PAC during the school term starting September, 1963, because they were devoting the majority of their efforts on peace and civil rights issues in other organizations.

The first source advised on January 21, 1964, that PAC, as of January, 1964, was considered to be defunct.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

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MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (MCPFB)

A source on November 30, 1949, advised that at a meeting to plan for a National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), he had learned that the Michigan delegation had recently formed a Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born with a full-time secretary.

A second source on December 5, 1956, advised that the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) is the Michigan affiliate of the ACPFB.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source on May 26, 1964, advised that the MCPFB continues to be in existence but that the activities during the past year have been very limited and that the organization is dormant at the present time.

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A P P E N D I X

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NATION OF ISLAM, formerly
referred to as the Muslim
Cult of Islam, Also known
as Muhammad's Temples of Islam
FRUIT OF ISLAM
MUSLIM GIRLS TRAINING

Nation of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation os Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, MUHHAMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Act and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the

United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his program.

Fruit of Islam

On July 10, 1963, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members within NOI teachings and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

Muslim Girls Training

On May 19, 1960, a source advised that the Muslim Girls Training (MGT) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) and is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the Fruit of Islam (FOI), which is composed of male members of the NOI, in that the MGT has officers similar to military organizations to whom other female members are accountable. MGT members receive instructions in homemaking, hygiene, calisthenics, and other subjects such as Muslim history and the English language. There also exists a Junior MGT, which is composed of female members of the NOI who are between the ages of 15 and 19 and who are afforded military-type drill.

Since 1957, various officers and "sisters" of the MGT have, at meetings of the MGT, used the term MGT so that it also means General Civilization Class. General Civilization Class refers to classes conducted within the MGT.

The above refers to activities of the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.

On July 10, 1963, another source advised that the MGT is a group within the NOI which is composed of all female members of the NOI. The MGT is similar in structure to the FOI, which is composed of male members of the NOI. In theory, the MGT exists in all Temples of the NOI, and is patterned after the MGT at Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, Chicago. General Civilization Class refers to the collective group of classes held within the MGT.

A P P E N D I X

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MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLE OF ISLAM
FLINT, MICHIGAN

In January, 1957, a source advised that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nation-wide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

A second source advised on May 25, 1964, that Muhammad's Temple of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Mosque, was established in Flint, Michigan, in 1956, and from late 1957 have been conducting meetings at 2815 Industrial Avenue, Flint. Source advised as of May 17, 1962, Muhammad's Temple of Islam has been conducting their meetings at 1601 Clifford Street, Flint.

This source advised that Muhammad's Temple of Islam, 1601 Clifford Street, Flint, Michigan, is affiliated with the national organization of the Nation of Islam under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and adheres to the beliefs and policies of the national organization.

A P P E N D I X

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MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE # 1

On May 11, 1959, a source advised that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all Negro organization, originally organized in 1930, in Detroit, Michigan.

A second source advised on May 25, 1964, that Muhammad's Mosque #1, also known as Muhammad's Temple of Islam #1, has been in existence in Detroit, Michigan, since the formation of the NOI and since September, 1960, have been conducting meetings at 11529 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan.

This source advised that Muhammad's Mosque #1 is affiliated with the national organization of the NOI under the leadership of ELIJAH MUHAMMAD and adheres to the beliefs and policies of the national organization.

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"NEW WORLD"

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following on page 195 concerning "New World:"

> "1. Characterized as an 'official organ' of the Communist Party and a 'Communist Party publication.'
> (Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 114-55, Report and Order with respect to the Washington Pension Union, April 14, 1959, pp. 24 and 39.)"

A P P E N D I X

~~SECRET~~

PROGRESSIVE PARTY (PP)

The National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CP, in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs" issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the PP, and correctly supported the PP through the 1952 elections. It then states:

"However, the mistake our Party made was to confuse this task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the Progressive Party represented something more than the simple emergency of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great mass people's Party."

As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concludes that the "Progressive Party, the CP and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad, mass-front coalition.

Concerning "Political Affairs," mentioned above, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, a convicted CP functionary, testifying in the case "US vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL," on October 20, 1952, stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication's beginning in 1945.

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91, cited the Progressive Party as follows:

> "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party.***The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."

Mrs. BARBARA HARTLE, Evans, Washington, former 12th District CP functionary and convicted Smith Act defendant at Seattle, Washington, testified at Seattle on June 19, 1954, before the HCUA as follows:

PROGRESSIVE PARTY (PP) (CONT'D)

"Many CP members were for the founding of the Progressive Party in this State and worked in it after its founding. They numbered in the hundreds. The policy of the Progressive Party in this State was controlled by the CP."

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION,
Formerly known as Afro-American
Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1964, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in May, 1964, indicated that AAHA has tremendous potential; that there has been no "red-baiting" in its program or its membership; that the CP should organize a concentrated drive to make AAHA a mass organization and try to build a core so that it could expand its facilities. He proposed a goal of $10,000 combined with a membership drive to begin in the Fall of 1964. FLORY concurred with LIGHTFOOT and believed that with the support of the CP, AAHA could play an outstanding role.

A second source advised on May 11, 1964, that in 1962, the south side area of the CP of Illinois worked with FLORY to organize AAHA chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aims of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruiting of new CP members. The program was shortlived and became defunct in 1963. However, the CP has currently been using AAHA headquarters for CP meetings. Many south side CP members are members of AAHA and are active in AAHA affairs. South side CP groups have been working closely with AAHA, expecially on Negro matters.

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A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 14, 1964, that it was his understanding that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was formed around 1936 in New York City and that the Chicago Chapter of the NLG (CCNLG), which is affiliated with the national group in New York, was formed shortly thereafter, possibly in 1937, by a group of liberal progressive lawyers in protest against activities of the American Bar Association which they claimed was a non-liberal, non-progressive organization. The CCNLG has no established headquarters but occasionally uses the return address of its officials on literature.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows on page 121 concerning the NLG:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.91.)"

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A P P E N D I X

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS OF CHICAGO

A source advised on December 7, 1961, that the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago (JCCC) which initially rented space at 177 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, during 1956, moved to 3300-3314 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, on December 1, 1961.

A second source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC is not responsible to any other organization of a similar character. It pays no dues or receives directives from a national office. The JCCC does request speakers and suggestions for programs from their counterparts in other midwestern cities and especially New York City. A loose-knit coordinating committee in the midwest operates with delegates from the larger midwestern cities.

This source advised on May 12, 1964, that the JCCC has nine affiliated Clubs. The membership of the club includes many former members of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order-International Workers Order (JPFO) (IWO).

This source on October 25, 1961, made available a copy of the Perspectives and Proposals presented at the annual JCCC conference held October 22, 1961. The aims and purposes set out in the Perspectives and Proposals are as follows:

As a progressive Jewish organization, it is our task to be alert and to react to all matters concerning the welfare of our people and our country. The question of peace, civil rights and growing anti-Semitism, the rising pro-Nazi tendencies and organizations...are of paramount importance to our organization. In presenting our program, we urge active support and cooperation with peace movements against the threat of a third nuclear war; an all-out campaign to help expose and eradicate organized anti-Semitic groups; to study bills pertaining to the health, security and welfare of our senior citizens; to intensify our cultural activities and to support Jewish children's schools as a means of perpetuating this heritage. On May 12, 1964, this source advised that the aims and purposes of the JCCC continue to be the same.

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS OF CHICAGO

This source advised that as of May 12, 1964, LEO BERMAN was President of the JCCC and SAM CHEIFETZ was Executive Secretary.

A third source advised in March, 1962, that LEO BERMAN was one of three Communist Party (CP) members who are attorneys in the City of Chicago.

The same source advised on March 26, 1964, that SAM CHEIFETZ was then a member of the Illinois CP.

The JPFO and IWO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A P P E N D I X

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YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA (YPA)

Herbert Romerstein, self-admitted former Communist Party (CP) member, in testimony before a subcommittee of the Committee of the Judiciary, United States Senate, on April 12, 1951, and June 12, 1951, stated that the YPA was set up on the basis of the needs of the CP. YPA members were active within the organization as Communists, and the organization was developed along CP lines. Romerstein also related that YPA leadership was composed of CP members. He further testified that the founding convention of the YPA was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1948.

On July 16, 1956, a source advised that YPA was part of or affiliated with the Progressive Party and went out of existence at the time the Progressive Party gave away its furniture and closed its office in the Spring of 1955. This source stated that the YPA is no longer in existence. It is possible that a group of individuals may be continuing to operate under the name YPA in isolated areas, but as an organization, it is defunct.

On July 18, 1956, another source advised that the Labor Youth League (LYL) is considering reorganizing along the lines of the YPA. It will not be a new YPA, but will be a reorganized LYL. According to this source, the YPA was dissolved two or three years ago and no longer functions in any respect. The LYL has taken over the functions of the YPA among teenagers.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS

JAMES GLATIS, a former member of the CP, USA, advised on September 1, 1955, that during 1948, 1949, and 1950, the Young Progressives of Massachusetts was dominated and controlled by the CP and its operating policies were directed toward furthering the established CP line.

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A P P E N D I X

YOUNG PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 11, 1947, page four, column five, described the Young Progressive Citizens of America (UPCA) as a newly formed organization.

Balmes Hidalgo, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, advised on March 15, 1948, that at that time the CP was instructing its youth groups to join the YPCA and then attempt to take over leadership of that organization.

Martha Mac Lane Kowall, a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on November 19, 1948, that she had learned that the YPCA was among those groups which the Communist Party directed and led for the purpose of organizing the broader masses of the people. She further advised that she had learned that the YPCA merged with the Young Progressives of America at the founding convention of the latter group in July, 1948, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A P P E N D I X

~~SECRET~~

LIBERTARIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The April 1, 1951, issue of "Socialist Views," self-described as the official discussion bulletin of the Libertarian Socialist League, Box 770, General Post Office, New York 1, New York, reflects that the organization was founded at Genoa City, Wisconsin, in June, 1949. On pages 12-14 in this issue of "Socialist Views''there is contained a statement of the program of the LSL.

In summary, the LSL is against capitalism as in the United States and "bureaucratic collectivism" as in the Soviet Union and wants to establish a "democratic Socialist society" in their places. The LSL is against armaments and militarism and supports struggles to impede or delay the war drive and directs their main blows against the economic system which makes war. The LSL is for a "Socialist Revolution." The LSL believes that the "state machinery" cannot achieve socialism and the LSL has the task to eliminate and destroy it. The LSL stands for "Revolutionary Democratic Socialism" and does not believe that it can be achieved by parliamentary methods. To achieve socialism, the LSL believes that a disciplined and democratic Revolutionary Socialist group must be organized to bring forth a Socialist program and then stress the need of class action to achieve it.

STUDENTS FOR WALLACE

1. "The key Communist youth front, American Youth for Democracy, had become so conspicuously Stalinist from incessant exposure that the Communist Party, early in 1949, decided on a change in strategy. This shift had been prepared for by Communist activity in the political field in creating in 1948 Students for Wallace, which with help from American Youth for Democracy and other Communist fronts, was merged into The Youth Progressives as the youth wing of the Communist-controlled (Independent) progressive Party." Testimony showed that Students for Wallace at the University of California at Los Angeles was "dominated by the Communist Party lock, stock and barrel."

CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE, Also
known as Chicago Committee to
Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

On May 8, 1963, Mr. CHARLES RAU, Realty Agent of Seay and Thomas, Inc., 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, who manages the building located at 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, advised that the address of the above captioned organization is Room 309-1, 208 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised on April 19, 1962, that the Chicago Sobell Committee (CSC), which is also known as the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and was formerly known as Chicago Rosenberg-Sobell Committee and Chicago Committee volunteers who do SOBELL fund raising and programming in the Chicago area. The Chicago Committee, since its inception in 1962, has been an affiliate of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, which is also known as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and was formerly known as the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with headquarters in New York.

A second source advised on May 8, 1963, that DAVID L. SOLTKER appeared to be the guiding force behind this Committee and is assisted by GERTRUDE SOLTKER, his wife.

b7D

A third source advised on May 15, 1963, that the CSC

[redacted]

The above information cannot be made public except in the usual proceedings following issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, as reviewed in August, 1943, reflected that the names of DAVID and GERTRUDE SOLTKER appear as signers of the Communist Party (CP) Election Petition submitted to the State of Illinois in 1940.

A fourth source in 1943 advised that GERTRUDE SOLTKER as of 1943 was a member of the CP.

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
January 8, 1965

~~SECRET~~

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

REFERENCE: Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE, dated and captioned as above at Jackson, Mississippi.

All sources (except ~~any~~ listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

JN T-44 is of unknown reliability.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to:

Report of: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE Office: JACKSON
Date: 1/8/65

Field Office File #: JN 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information has developed of Communist strategy and tactics regarding Mississippi Summer Project (MSP), a program produced by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) during the summer, 1964, to urge Negro voter registration in Mississippi. COFO emerged as a state-wide organization during the fall, 1963, from numerous disparate racial-type groups, including the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the NAACP. COFO encouraged and sponsored massive volunteer participation within Mississippi of persons, approximately 700, "dedicated to the elimination of racial oppression," including group participation of such organizations as the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) and the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). Communist influence in MSP is revealed through the communist and subversive references located identifiabl for volunteer participants. Identities of some of these participants in MSP including descriptive summaries are set forth herein.

- P -

SECRET

SP1AG/CLK
2-19-88
#2768605

Classified by SP6BJS/tmc 2/2/85
Declassify on: OADR
#244,538

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document

residing [redacted], and married JUANITA FITZPATRICK GODLEY on January 3, 1950, who was [redacted]. b6 b7C

HYMAN MURRAY GOLD

MISS ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, furnished a list of individuals from that organization who were scheduled to depart for Jackson, Mississippi, during the period August 21-22, 1964, which list included the name of HYMAN GOLD, 175 West 93rd Street, New York, New York.

JN T-189 advised that HYMAN MURRAY GOLD had been a representative of the Association of Interns and Medical Students during 1949, as a charter member of his chapter at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, New York.

Informant advised that his records reflected GOLD declined to answer all questions pertaining to membership in or association with the CP or the International Workers Order concerning activity on his part or that of any member of his family.

JN T-174 had advised HYMAN GOLD, born during 1924, was a member of the IWO in 1952 and had been a member of this organization since June, 1940.

DR. BYRON P. HOWELLS, aka Dr. Byron P. Howell

JN T-190 advised on September 5, 1964, that Dr. HOWELLS has left Las Vegas for Jackson, Mississippi, and expects to arrive in Jackson on September 5, 1964. (U)

Informant has advised that subject is [redacted] and is closely aligned and in sympathy with CP movement in the United States. (U)

On September 16, 1964, informant advised that DR. HOWELLS returned to Las Vegas during the night of September 15, 1964, and that his office would be open for business on September 17, 1964. (U)

b6
b7C

MISS ROTHMAN, Office of MCHR, advised on July 24, 1964, JACK JERSAWITZ, [redacted]; DR. SAMUEL R. SIEGEL, [redacted]; and DR. GEORGE KAUFMAN, [redacted] as well as other individuals, would depart from New York City on July 25, 1964, scheduled to arrive at Clarksdale, Mississippi, in connection with activities of MCHR.

JACK JERSAWITZ:

[JN T-191 advised on April 8, 1964, that] JACK JERSAWITZ was a member of the SWP, New York Local, as of April, 1964.

GEORGE KAUFMAN

JN T-192 advised on July 24, 1964, that during June, 1962, members of the CPUSA attended a party at the residence of DR. GEORGE KAUFMAN, and according to informant, members of the CP would make an effort in the near future to bring KAUFMAN into the CP. (U)

SAMUEL R. SIEGEL

[JN T-193 advised on January 12, 1955, that] DR. SAMUEL SIEGEL was a member of the Professional Unit of the CP at New York City, during the period from 1949 to 1951.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
January 8, 1965

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

REFERENCE: Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE, dated and captioned as above at Jackson, Mississippi.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[JN T-44] is of unknown reliability.

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TO SAC, JACKSON
RE: CIRM

PAGE	ITEM
C	Unable to locate T-12 in Details. T-11 used in last paragraph, page eight, changed to T-12.
L	T-106 is described as fisur by SA Arthur F. Baier on 5/7/62. Fisurs should be set out in Details and Agents identified in Cover Pages unless unusual circumstances exist.
V and W	Informants utilized to characterize organizations are known to the Bureau and need not be set forth in Cover Pages.
1	Character change to read Internal Security - Communist. Synopsis, line 16, statement "Communist influence in MSP is revealed through the communist and subversive references located identifiable for volunteer participants" should be rephrased as "Communist participation in MSP is revealed through identification of individuals known to have past or present subversive affiliations." Bureau copies changed.
2	Not necessary to set out "No information developed" under various headings of paragraph I. Single statement under the heading Communist Strategy would be sufficient.
6	Paragraph four In future, include the date arrest took place or activity occurred.
8	Paragraph two, line five. Is the word Informant correct in this instance? b7D
129	Last paragraph concerns information furnished by T-182 who is identified in the Cover Pages as [redacted] In the future, statement that subpoena duces tecum is necessary should appear in Details rather than Cover Page.

~~SECRET~~

CONT'D

PAGE	ITEM
135 and 136	Delete information concerning Dr. Byron P. Howells. Letterhead memorandum previously submitted concerning Howells was not disseminated since statement of informant included no basis for these allegations. Bureau copies corrected.
Appendix	In the future assemble characterizations of organizations in alphabetical order.

In the future refer to Bulet dated 8/28/64 captioned "Communist Party, USA, Negro Question; Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C" in regard to documenting individuals in this type of report. Page five, item number ten instructs that characterization of individuals should be as succinct and pointed as possible.

Jackson furnish corrected pages 1, 135, 136 to offices receiving copies of this report.

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF E

~~SECRET~~

Date 1/26/65

To: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE ☐ Letterhead memo dated 1/8/65 at JACKSON

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)
Reporting office
Date of communication
stigative period
le
Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
mitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
1. I.O. No.
2. Wanted Flyer No.
3. Check Circular No.

mplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

ete or inadequate
ot in detail or vice versa
show
ner notified
ployed key facility
s access classified data at key facility
alue not set out
stat ment
mitted
Failure to dele e

rect ☐ b. Omitted
oved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

legible
furnished
. Auxiliary office
. U. S. Attorney
.
orrect no. of copies
Bureau
for y

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received
- ☐ b. Not described
- ☐ c. Not submitted
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out
- ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
- ☐ d. Not identified
- ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect
- ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract
☐ 21. Form FD-122
☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____
☐ 23. Typographical error
☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination
☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)
☐ 28. Miscellaneous
☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.
☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

SEE ATTA

FILE

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
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Page 21 ~ Duplicate;
Page 78 ~ Duplicate;
Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 130 ~ Duplicate;
Page 131 ~ Duplicate;
Page 132 ~ Duplicate;
Page 163 ~ Duplicate;
Page 164 ~ Duplicate;
Page 165 ~ Duplicate;
Page 177 ~ Duplicate;
Page 178 ~ Duplicate;
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X For this Page X
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 1/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

12/26/79 BY 5180 ECB/amb
CLASS. & EXT. BY 12.4.2
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/6/65

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM CINAL

ReBulet 11/18/64 and Bureau 0-1 12/31/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), and appropriate copies for other offices listed, containing information on the Communist Party of Illinois plans regarding the Negro American Labor Council State of the Race Conference scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., 1/10/65. (U)

Information contained in the LHM was furnished by [redacted] (U)

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from these two informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could tend to identify these informants and impair their future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
1-100- (NALC)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100-139834 (NALC)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (NALC)
6 - Chicago
1-100-36644 (COMINFIL, CHICAGO CHAPTER, NALC) (U)
[redacted] (TIM BLACK)
[redacted]
1-100-32207 (CINAL)

REC 8 100-442529-551

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

8 JAN 7 1965

DET:mec
(15)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~NAC~~
DATE FORW: 1-7-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.F.P./kg

Xerox copy 1

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INT. SEC.

1-cc & 1-xerox ENCL RESEARCH-SATELLITE 508 R.S.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 6, 1965

12/26/99
CLASS. & EXT. BY 518 RCD/sml
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/6/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On January 6, 1965, a source advised that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) State of the Race Conference is now scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., on January 10, 1965. Source advised that notice of this date was received by way of a NALC National Office letter which was mailed to the office of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, Chicago, Illinois, and was received by that office on or about Saturday, January 2, 1965. (U)

Source further advised that as of January 6, 1965, no Communist Party (CP) of Illinois members who are also members of the Chicago Chapter NALC are scheduled to attend this conference. (U)

Source further advised that at a CP of Illinois State Board meeting held in Chicago on January 5, 1965, the State of the Race Conference was not discussed; however, Jack Kling, CP of Illinois Board member who attended this meeting, did note in a conversation that the only person who the CP of Illinois knew would possibly attend the conference was Tim Black, President of the Chicago Chapter NALC. According to the source, Tim Black is not a member of the CP of Illinois and is not subject to the influence of the CP of Illinois. (U)

On January 5, 1965, another source advised that Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, CP of Illinois, originally designated Nate Sharpe, a CP of Illinois member and a member of the Chicago Chapter NALC, as the person to attend the State of the Race Conference in Washington, D.C. Source advised, however, that at the time Lightfoot appointed Sharpe, the question of the CP of Illinois' financing Sharpe's trip to the conference was raised, and at that time Lightfoot advised that the question of

JAN 12 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

financing Sharpe's trip would be taken under consideration by the CP and an answer would be forthcoming. Source advised that it was subsequently learned that Lightfoot had departed Chicago, Illinois, for a trip abroad without settling this question of finances, and Sharpe eventually advised the Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that he would not go unless the CP paid for his expenses. It was learned that the Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission advised Sharpe that no monies were available for this purpose, and as a consequence Sharpe stated he would not attend the conference. (U)

This source further advised that because of the poor financial condition of the Chicago Chapter NALC, it was very unlikely that the chapter would finance Sharpe's or any other Chicago NALC member's trip to this State of the Race Conference. Source advised that if any member of the Chicago Chapter NALC attended the conference, he would have to do so at his own personal expense. (U)

The first source also advised on January 6, 1965, that an Executive Board meeting of the Chicago Chapter NALC is scheduled to be held the evening of January 6, 1964, where possibly a representative and/or representatives would be designated to attend the conference. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 6, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

Reference: Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/11/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York letter to Bureau, 12/11/64.

The Defected Communist file (NY 100-80639) was reviewed in an effort to locate defected Communists who were associated with the Bath Beach Section of the Kings County CP; however, no defected Communists were located for this section for the pertinent period.

The Kings County CP file (NY 100-26603-SUB C43) has been reviewed and the names of CP members and officers who might possibly have been in a position to know HARRY WACHTEL and his wife have been obtained.

New York is in the process of reviewing the various files of the individuals who might know the WACHTELs and requests for permission to interview these people will be made.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-437828) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(5)

REC-16 100-442529-592

EX 110

18 JAN 1965

ASST. SEC.

68 JAN 18 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DDM INTELL DIV JAN 12 2 26 PM '65

REC'D
DDM INTELL DIV
JAN 13 10 44 AM '65

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1/13/65

SAC, Cincinnati (100-14539)

1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurlet 1/7/65 which resubmitted a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which had previously been submitted by your airtel 12/16/64.

The following observations are being made for the future guidance of the personnel responsible for handling this matter as there appears to have been a misunderstanding on their part as to the Bureau's desires relative to this matter.

It will be recalled that your Office originally submitted an LHM by airtel 12/3/64. A supplementary LHM was submitted by your airtel 12/16/64 which, because of certain inadequacies, necessitated directions to your Office by Bulet 12/23/64 to resubmit the 12/16/64 LHM with certain indicated revisions. Your letter 1/7/65 advised that the LHM of 1/7/65 was submitted to take the place of both the 12/3 and 16/64 LHMs. The Bureau did not intend for the information in the 12/3/64 LHM to be repeated except for any summarized minor portions and then only sufficient to give clarity to the 12/16/64 LHM. It is noted, however, that all of page two and all save the last paragraph of page three of the 1/7/65 LHM is a repeat of information in the 12/3/64 LHM. Such lengthy repetition was, of course, unnecessary as the 12/3/64 LHM had already been disseminated.

Bring the foregoing to the attention of the Agents responsible for the preparation and approval of your correspondence dated 1/7/65.

REC- 16 5935

SFP:jad
(5)

MAILED 8
JAN 12 1965
COMM-FBI

EX 110

2 JAN 13 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - J. F. Martin

1/11/65

Airtel

To: SACs, WFO (100-43710)
Baltimore (100-23443)
Jackson (100-47)
New York (100-153735)
San Francisco (100-53902)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

The involvement of Communist Party (CP) members and sympathizers in recent activities of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) has been the subject of correspondence captioned Mississippi Summer Project, MFDP, etc. In the future all information pertaining to CP influence in connection with the activities of the MFDP should be submitted under the CIRM caption. Of course, data pertaining to specific demonstrations involving this organization should be handled in accordance with instructions pertaining to racial matters investigations.

You are instructed to develop fully all evidence of CP influence or efforts to influence the activities of the MFDP; raise funds to assist this organization; and exploit this racial situation in CP publications. Each office should include all information developed in the next report submitted in the CIRM case. All significant developments should be submitted by letterhead memorandum for prompt dissemination.

MAILED 7
JAN 1 1965
COMM-FBI

JFM:jad
(12)

REC- 16 100-442529-594

EX-100 14 JAN 13 1965

NOTE:

Offices receiving this airtel have previously furnished evidence of CP participation in the efforts of the MFDP to forestall the seating of congressmen newly elected in Mississippi on the basis that Negroes were improperly prevented from voting.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-26-2017 BY: K69F33P88

5010-107

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/7/65

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 10/14/88
(84-0862 Gagnow/King)
12-14-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/gs
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-7-85

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RM

ReBulet dated 12/23/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM concerning captioned subject, suitable for dissemination. Information copies furnished to Atlanta.

For the information of Atlanta, attached LHM have been submitted to the Bureau and Atlanta to take the place of Cincinnati LHM ~~re captioned title~~ previously submitted by Cincinnati dated 12/3/64, and 12/16/64.

The identities of the confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are as follows:

First confidential source is [redacted]

Second confidential source is [redacted]

Third confidential source is [redacted] who requested that his identity be protected.

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b7E

1 - ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-400)
5 - Cincinnati
(1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 157-210)
(1 - 157-280)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 [redacted]
(9)

REC 137 100-442529-595

13 JAN 11 1965

JAN 14 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: IED, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 1/13/65
HOW FORW:
BY: SFP:c.g.

INT. SEC.

JAN 13 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b7D

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CI 100-14539

The attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" in that it contains information furnished by ~~confidential~~ sources, whose disclosure would compromise informants and, therefore, be detrimental to the national defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
January 7, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On November 20, 1964, first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Reverend George W. Lucas is affiliated with the Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio, and is also affiliated with the Dayton, Ohio, Urban League. Source stated that Martin Luther King was scheduled to speak on November 22, 1964, at the University of Dayton Field House, Dayton, Ohio, for a fund-raising rally. Source stated that King's appearance on November 22, 1964, was cancelled, but was rescheduled for November 29, 1964. The Bethel Baptist Church is sponsoring the appearance of King at Dayton.

On June 21, 1950, second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information to the Chicago Office of the FBI, furnished an incomplete list of delegates to the Mid-Century Conference for Peace at Chicago, Illinois, on May 29 and 30, 1950, which was reportedly sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The list contains the name of one George W. Lucas as a delegate from the State of Ohio.

A characterization of the Mid-Century Conference for Peace is contained in the attached appendix.

The first confidential source advised that the Dayton Chapter of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) had planned to picket King's appearance on November 22, 1964. However, November 29, 1964, is one of the dates for the NSRP Convention in Mobile, Alabama, and Dayton NSRP members planned to attend the convention in Alabama. Source did not know if any NSRP members would remain in Dayton, Ohio, to picket King's appearance on November 29, 1964.

A characterization of the NSRP is contained in the attached appendix.

JAN 14 1965

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-595

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 3042 AUTSAT (Kunz/Kij) ON 12-2-77 LED/es 10/14/82 (Rosa)

On December 1, 1964, first confidential source advised that eleven members of the NSRP, Dayton, Ohio, picketed in front of the University of Dayton Field House where Martin Luther King spoke on November 29, 1964. There were no law enforcement officers at the Field House and the picketing took place from 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. The NSRP members carried signs protesting civil rights and integration. Some signs alleged that Martin Luther King belongs to 60 Communist organizations and attended schools for Communists. According to the source, the picketing was peaceful and no incidents occurred.

On December 2, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Sandman, Cincinnati Police Department, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that a two-man plainclothes detail from the Cincinnati Police Department met Martin Luther King, Jr., at the Greater Cincinnati Airport on November 29, 1964, at approximately 7:00 a.m. He further advised that these two officers escorted Reverend King until his departure for Dayton, Ohio, by automobile, at 7:55 p.m., on November 29, 1964.

William Hunter, Detective, Cincinnati Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was assigned to a two-man detail on Sunday, November 29, 1964. This detail was responsible for escorting Martin Luther King during his stay in Cincinnati.

Hunter advised that he met King at the Greater Cincinnati Airport and escorted him to the Netherland Plaza Hotel on Fifth Street in Cincinnati, and later to the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. King preached at two church services, the 10:00 and 11:00 services, and after the services, was escorted back to the Netherland Hotel.

King had advised Hunter that he was purposely avoiding any press conferences because reporters would ask him embarrassing questions regarding his controversy with FBI Director John Edgar Hoover. King also stated that he has no controversy with the Director and does not want to become involved in any way. King further stated that anyone would be a fool to become involved in

any type of controversy with Director Hoover.

Hunter advised that King left the hotel at approximately 7:00 p.m., and the two-man detail escorted him to the Cincinnati Corporation Limit and discontinued their services at approximately 7:55 p.m.

The automobile in which King was traveling was driven by a minister, Reverend L. Venchael Booth. Reverend King was accompanied in the automobile by Reverend Andrew Young.

Hunter stated that King did not leave Cincinnati until approximately 8:00 p.m., and was due for a speech in Dayton at 8:00 p.m., the same date.

On December 2, 1964, third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Doctor Martin Luther King and Reverend Andrew Young, 334 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, registered for two rooms in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that these two men were representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Source advised that the reservation was made at 8:14 a.m., and the room was cleared at 7:00 p.m., November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that the charge for the room was paid by the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

On December 4, 1964, the "Journal Herald", a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio, area, carried the following news item: "Freedom Forum Raises $7000. Nearly $7000 was raised for the Southern Christian Conference at the Freedom Forum, featuring Martin Luther King, according to Reverend George R. Lucas, coordinator of the program".

A P P E N D I X

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the Mid-Century Conference for Peace:

"Mid-Century Conference for Peace

"1. Cited as a meeting held in Chicago, May 29 and 30, 1950, by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and as having been 'aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 59.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front 'active in the recent peace offensive after World War II.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)

The following concerns the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact:

"1. Cited as a Communist front organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and which was located, according to a letter-

head of September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2, Illinois. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist 'Peace' Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 54-56.)

"2. As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization * * * Specializing in this field * * * have been such organizations as * * * the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact * * *."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 96.)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 596 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2017 BY: K69F33P88

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CONFIDENTIAL

12/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180 LCB/mlf
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1/11/85

FBI

Date: 1/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM (P) CIRM CINAL

ReChicago airtel to Director 1/6/65 with LHM re NALC State of the Race Conference. (U)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM, and appropriate copies for other offices listed, which contain information indicating that the NALC State of the Race Conference is not scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., on 1/10/65 as indicated by reairtel and LHM. (U)

[redacted] on 1/8/65 advised he attended the Chicago Chapter NALC Executive Board meeting on 1/6/65 and determined that the conference scheduled for Washington 1/10/65 is a meeting of the NALC National Board with the State of the Race Conference on the agenda for discussion. (U)

Original information set forth in reairtel and LHM re the State of the Race Conference being scheduled for 1/10/65 was received by [redacted] from RALPH TURNER, CP of Illinois member and member of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. From what [redacted] b7D

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 1/13/65
HOW FORW: hcs
BY: SFP:C.J.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1-100- (NALC)
2 - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100-139834 (NALC)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (NALC)
6 (U) - Chicago
1-100-36644 (COMINFIL, CHICAGO CHAPTER, NALC)
1- [redacted] (TIM BLACK)
1- [redacted]
1- [redacted]
1-100-32207 (CINAL)

DET:mec
(15)

REC 4 100-442529-597

18 JAN 12 1965

E. G. Wick
CC-Keating

60 JAN 19 1965

RESTRICTED

cc airtel 1 xerox LHM 808 mc.

b7D

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b3
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RECD
DOM INTELL DIV

JAN 12 3 32 PM '65

JAN 14 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324

has learned at Chicago Chapter NALC Board meeting, TURNER's information obviously was in error. Enclosed LHM sets forth correct information as to nature of conference now scheduled for Washington, D.C., on 1/10/65. As indicated, source for this information is [redacted] (U) b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from a ~~confidential~~ informant of continuing value; the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and impair his future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2017 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 11, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to communication dated January 6, 1965, captioned as above at Chicago.

On January 8, 1965, a source advised that the conference scheduled for Washington, D.C., on January 10, 1965, is not the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) State of the Race Conference as previously indicated, but is instead a meeting of the National Board of the NALC, and the question of the State of the Race Conference is on the agenda for this Board meeting. (U)

Tim Black, President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, will attend this NALC Board meeting as Chicago representative. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

12/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180 RCB/mbf
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 20
DATE OF REVIEW 1/11/85

100-442527-597

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 11, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

Reference: Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI; It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/12/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1372)

SUBJECT: CIRM

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR
SUPPORT OF MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
CHALLENGE
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a meeting held at CP Headquarters, NYC, on 1/8/65. The meeting concerned the demonstration by the MFDP challenge in Washington, D.C.

The source utilized was NY 2359-S*.

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the National defense interests of the country.

JAN 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-157-6-34) (MFDP)
2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Washington Field (Encl 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York (157-1372)
HCO:rmv
(11)

REC- 16 100-442529-598

21 JAN 18 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORWD: 1-14-65
HOW FORWD:
BY:

2 cc girls

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 2 xerox cc's LHM 806 R.B. M Per _____

64 JAN 26 1965

WHEN COPY HAS BEEN MADE

RECD
SEC'Y MITCHELL DIV.
JAN 03 11 20 AM '65

JAN 15 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2017 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529
157-6-34

New York, New York
January 12, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

New York Committee For
Support of Mississippi Freedom
Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 8, 1965, that a meeting of leading Communist Party (CP) functionaries was held in CP Headquarters, New York City, on the above date. Among those in attendance were:

James Jackson, Editor of "The Worker"
Jack Stachel
Louis Weinstock
Theodore Bassett, reporter for "The Worker"
Fred Gilman, reporter for "The Worker"
Miriam Friedlander

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

JAN 15 1965

100-442529-598
ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

New York Committee For
Support of Mississippi Freedom
Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

James Jackson opened the discussion by reporting on his observation of the opening day of Congress. He described the demonstration of the "Mississippi Pilgrims" as most impressive. He said it was a lineup of very dedicated people, consisting of 600 and a caravan of 150 cars.

Jackson said this challenge is clearly a constitutional and legal embarrassment to the Johnson Administration. He expressed the opinion that 1965 should be a year of peoples lobbies and demonstrations in Washington.

Theodore Bassett said that he was at a meeting recently of church groups and they are making plans for the campaign to seat the rightful Mississippi delegation. He said "we" should recognize this thing for what it is, a mass action, mass protest and get masses to go to Washington to support the true Mississippi delegation to Congress.

Miriam Friedlander said they should examine the reasons why certain Congressmen voted against the seating of the Mississippi delegation.

1 - J. F. Bland
1 - J. D. Donohue

SAC, New York (100-153735)

1/15/65

1 - W. G. Shaw
1 - T. P. Rosack
1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBulet 11/13/64 which advised of a forthcoming national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., during January, 1965. The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), had plans to have certain of its members from various parts of the U. S. attend such a conference. Recipient offices were instructed to make every possible effort to identify all Party people who intended to attend the conference and determine the roles they plan to play. Consideration was to be given to the designation of certain informants who might be able to attend as Party members so that the necessary coverage might be effected concerning Party attempts at influencing the conference.

NYairtel 1/11/65, copies only to WFO, "Cominfil, Negro-American Labor Council, IS - C," forwarded a letterhead memorandum which reported on 1/10/65 meeting of the National Board, Negro-American Labor Council (NALC). It was decided that that organization's "State of the Race" conference originally scheduled for Washington, D. C., will now be held in New York City at the Riverside Church, 1/30-31/65. According to the Bureau's source, the CPUSA will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference.

Notwithstanding the reported efforts on the part of the NALC to keep Party people away from its conference, we must be alert to any Party efforts to have its people at the conference and in any way attempt to influence it. The Bureau is therefore reiterating its instructions contained in the 11/18/64 letter. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

REC-112 [illegible]-599

2 - Baltimore (100-23443)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)
2 - WFO (100-43710)

MAILED 6
JAN 14 1965
COMM-FBI

SFP:jad
(20)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

68 JAN 21 1965

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-7) 1/14/65

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-1502)
C.I.R.M.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA
AND DELAWARE - PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
IS - C; ISA-50

SA OTIS L. BURTON, to whom this and related cases are assigned ,is hospitalized with a coronary condition. It was necessary to reassign his cases and those of other agents in order to insure that all are handled. As a result, some reports will not reach the Bureau on the dates desired. However efforts will be made for these reports to be submitted as close to the due date as possible.

The cases in question are as follows:

CPEPD-PHILADELPHIA DIVISION	Bufile 100-3-7 PH file 100-1502
CPUSA-BRIEF TO ESTABLISH ILLEGAL STATUS	Bufile 100-3-74 PH file 100-30934
CIRM	Bufile 100-442529 PH file 100-47672
YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND, INC.	Bufile 100-116733 PH file 100-33318

(5)-Bureau (RM)
2 - 100-3-7
1 - 100-3-74
(1) - 100-442529
1 - 100-116733
4-Philadelphia
1 - 100-1502
1 - 100-30934 (CPUSA-BRIEF)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-33318 (YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND, INC.)

100-442529-
JAN 18 1965

CJW:MML
(9)

60 JAN 25 1965

CIRM FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/11/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-139834)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS-C

Enclosed please find seven copies of a LHM concerning the "State of the Race Conference" to be held by captioned organization.

The information attributed to the confidential source was obtained by SA JOHN F. LANGTRY.

The confidential source is [redacted] b7D

The NYO will continue to follow this matter and will immediately advise the Bureau of any further developments.

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - NY 100-153738 (CIRM) (42)
1 - NY 100-139834 (41)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 19 1965

JET:msb
(9)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC STATE
DEPT: ISD, CID, SAC
DATE FORW: 1/13/65
HOW FORW:
BY:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JAN 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-432067-68

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 11, 1965

100-432067

Negro-American Labor Council

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 11, 1965, advised that at a National Board Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) meeting, which was held in Washington, D. C., on January 10, 1965, it was decided that the "State of the Race" Conference which was originally scheduled to be held at Howard University in Washington, D. C., in December, 1964, will now be held at the Riverside Church in New York City on January 30-31, 1965. It will be restricted to Negro leaders who will meet to discuss problems and solutions in the field of civil rights, employment and economics which involve the Negro. The NALC will have five delegates, each of any other civil rights organizations who attend will have three delegates, while any church and fraternal organizations who attend will have one delegate each.

The source advised that the Communist Party, United States of America will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) DATE: 1/14/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS - C

(CIRM)

Re Atlanta report, dated 12/1/64, captioned as above, which set forth current leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and requested that a letterhead memorandum be submitted, where not previously submitted, on all persons in a leadership capacity reflecting pertinent information of a subversive or derogatory nature.

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination containing information concerning MARION B. LOGAN, currently a member of the Board of Directors of the SCLC. One copy of this letter and the letterhead memorandum are being forwarded to the Atlanta Office, the headquarters of the SCLC, and one copy to the Philadelphia Office, the previous residence of MARION B. LOGAN.

3 - BUREAU (100-438794)(Encls. 6)(RM)
(1) - 100-442529)
1 - ATLANTA (100-5718)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - PHILADELPHIA (Encls. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 100-152916 (HARTOU-ACT)(42)
1 - NY [redacted] (MARION B. LOGAN)
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM)(42)
1 - NY 157-775 (SCLC-RACIAL MATTERS)(41)
1 - NY 100-149194 (41)

b6
b7C

PHS:rvs
(10)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
184 JAN 18 1965

67 JAN 25 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-26

For the information of the Bureau, inquiries conducted in the vicinity of 121 West 88th Street, under the pretext of looking for one M. LOGAN, a white female in her [redacted] (a suitable photograph answering this description was exhibited), [redacted] resulted in [redacted] all New York City, advising that MARION LOGAN, wife of Dr. LOGAN, was a light-skinned Negress in her late 30's, who was highly respected in both the white and Negro communities, that she and her husband were very active in civic affairs in the New York City area (chiefly those connected with medicine) and that their home was visited frequently by prominent white and Negro sports figures, persons active in the theatre and entertainment fields, artists and national as well as local politicians. All the above repeatedly stressed the excellent reputation of Dr. LOGAN and his wife. b6 b7C

The 1963 American Medical Directory lists Dr. ARTHUR COURTNEY LOGAN, 1865 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, born 1909, a resident of New York State and a graduate of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1934, as being a current member of the American College of Surgeons.

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, New York City Department of Health, Municipal Building, New York City, reflect that 1934 Marriage License number 1170 shows that ARTHUR C. LOGAN, 130 West 130th Street, New York City, age 24, Negro, occupation medical student, born in Tuskeegee, Alabama, and WENONAH BOND, 175 West 137th Street, New York City, age 27, Negro, no occupation, were married on 1/5/34, in New York City.

NY file [redacted] reflect that one Miss IONE SMITH, a children's nurse at the residence of one JOSEPH GENNIS, a Veteran Administration's doctor in b6 b7C

New York City, made available a list of names secured from the telephone directory of Dr. GENNIS which names she (SMITH) believed to be the names of members of the CP. Included on this list was the name Dr. ARTHUR C. LOGAN, residence 2171 Madison Avenue, New York City, with offices at 994 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. Upon recontact, Miss SMITH advised that the names she had previously furnished were the names next to which a check mark had been placed in the physician's section of the NY Telephone Co. Classified Directory. Miss SMITH advised during this recontact that she did not know the significance of the check mark.

The Philadelphia Office is requested to review its indices for information relative to MARION S. TAYLOR, Mrs. MARION B. JACKSON and Mrs. MARION LOGAN for information of a subversive or derogatory nature and will submit any pertinent information in a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau, Atlanta and the NYO. The Philadelphia Office is cautioned to make no contacts which would reveal the Bureau's interest in the SCLC or MARTIN LUTHER KING. SECURITY IS PARAMOUNT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 14, 1965

NY 100-149194

Re: Marion B. Logan
Member, Executive Board
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Information Concerning

The "Atlanta Inquirer", a weekly Negro newspaper of Atlanta, Georgia, in its issue of November 7, 1964, carried an article captioned "Southern Christian Leadership Conference Adds 6 New Members" in which it reports that Mrs. Marion B. Logan of New York City was added to the Executive Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference during the recent annual convention in Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Logan is described in the article as the wife of a prominent physician, Dr. Arthur Logan, and as an individual who had, for a long time, been very active in the civil rights movement.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as made available by Pauline DeFiore to Investigative Clerk Patrick R. Cooney on December 17, 1964, reflect that Dr. Arthur Courtney Logan, wife Marion, resides at 121 West 88th Street, New York City (prior residence - 2171 Madison Avenue, New York City) and that he is a physician and surgeon who graduated in June, 1934, from Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Logan is the Assistant Medical Director of the upper Manhattan Medical Group Plan. Credit rating favorable.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

Re: Marion B. Logan
Member, Executive Board
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The records of the Marriage License Bureau, New York City Department of Health, Municipal Building, New York City, reflect that 1958 Marriage License number 5515 shows that Arthur C. Logan, Negro, 2171 Madison Avenue, New York City, born September 8, 1909, at Tuskeegee, Alabama, occupation physician, father - Warren Logan, born USA, mother - Adelia Hunt, born USA, former wife - Guinevere Durham (divorced February 8, 1958, in Mexico) and Marion S. Taylor, Negro, 330 West 84th Street, New York City, born December 8, 1909, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, occupation secretary, father - William H. Taylor, born USA, mother - Clara Saddler, born USA, former husband Romuel Jackson (divorced May 6, 1949 in Pennsylvania), were married on March 28, 1958, in New York City.

On Page 22, the July 8, 1964 issue of the "New York Times," is a news article which reports that Dr. Arthur C. Logan, who is described as a Harlem Surgeon, had been appointed as chairman of the Board of Directors of Haryou-Act, the agency created to administer the Federal, State and Municipal Government Anti-Poverty Program in the Harlem area of New York City.

The records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and the records of the Bureau of Special Services, both of the New York City Police Department, failed to reflect any information of a subversive or criminal nature identifiable with either Dr. Arthur C. Logan or Marion B. Logan.

A review of indices of the New York Office fails to reflect any information of a subversive or derogatory nature identifiable with either Dr. Arthur C. Logan or Marion B. Logan.

1 - J. C. Trainor
1 - W. G. Shaw

SAC, New York (100-153735)

1/18/65

1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 1/12/65 "CIRM; New York Committee For Support of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, Racial Matters," Enclosed was a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which reported on a meeting of leading Communist Party, USA, functionaries in New York City during which there was discussed the matter of protesting the seating of congressmen from Mississippi. No mention is made in the LHM as to any organization titled "New York Committee For Support of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge."

Advise as to facts concerning the above-titled New York committee and recommendations as to whether it merits any investigation. It is particularly desired to know what, if any, communist involvement there is with such a committee.

SFP:jad
(6)

REC-64 EX-100 100-442529-600

JAN 18 1965

MAILED 6
JAN 15 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/14/65

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated August 28, 1964, in the case captioned, "CP, USA, NEGRO QUESTION, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS - C," Bureau file 100-3-116, and El Paso letter to the Director dated 10/20/64.

On 1/6/65, [redacted] both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that no information had come to their attention regarding Communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso area.

b7D

No information regarding this matter has come to the attention of the El Paso Office. Therefore, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

2 - Bureau (REG. MAIL)
1 - New York (REG.MAIL)
1 - El Paso

DJR/pwm
(4)

REC-64 100-442529-601

EX-100

10 JAN 15 1965

INT. SEC.

69 JAN 21 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1/14/65

Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Franck
1 - Mr. Pettit

MORTON STAVIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

The attached Associated Press release appeared in the "Washington Post and Times Herald" 1/12/65. It set out that a group of 21 lawyers planned efforts in Mississippi to seek the ouster of that state's five members of the United States House of Representatives. The group, headed by subject, calls the project "Deposition Caravan" in that they seek depositions from citizens of Mississippi in an effort to prove that Mississippi has violated the conditions under which it was re-admitted to representation in Congress in 1870.

Stavis was born Moses Isaac Stavisky 5/26/15 in New York, New York. He changed his name legally to Morton Stavis in 1939. Stavis resides at 203 Kotes Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, and maintains a law office at 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

He was reported by confidential informants as a member of the Communist Party (CP) in 1945 and 1946 in New York and New Jersey. In 1950 he was reportedly a member of the Union County New Jersey CP, and in 1952 he was considered within Party circles as a lawyer who was a real leader and a good speaker and was considered a member of the Lawyers Club of the New Jersey CP. Information regarding CP membership may be released without compromising informants but the identity of the informants cannot be revealed. The following information is from public sources:

Stavis has served as counsel for communist members in court and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings. He has been active in the affairs of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) from 1955 through 1964 during which time he has been a member of the National Council. OTHER Per COURT ORDER The ECLC and the NLG have been cited as communist fronts by the HCUA.

100-442589

Enclosure
100-13661

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 21 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

File
100-442589

67 JAN 22 1965
(9)

Stavis and his wife both invoked the Fifth Amendment before the HCUA on 2/28/56 concerning all questions regarding past or present CP membership.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to Mr. DeLoach for possible use in his contacts with sources on racial matters. It would be helpful if his sources know the identity of the remaining 20 lawyers reportedly involved in "Deposition Caravan."

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 602 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - R. R. Franck
1 - J. F. Martin
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/18/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel, copies to New York, 1/14/65. Enclosed was a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which reported that an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Atlanta, Georgia, had requested that a 500-word speech of Bayard Rustin's on "World Peace" be sent to the SCLC.

Recipient offices should attempt to discreetly obtain a copy of the speech and submit a brief summary of it in an LHM. The first office obtaining the speech should immediately notify the Bureau and other office so as to possibly avoid a duplicate of effort.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:jad
(8)

EX-100
REC-6

100-442529-603

8 JAN 18 1965

MAILED 8
JAN
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-34

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/7/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 11/13/64, and O-1 Form, 1/4/65.

"The New York Times" of 4/22/62, page two, contained the following information:

"... Leaders of Turn Toward Peace, a grouping of twenty-nine peace and pacifist organizations, yesterday staged demonstrations that drew thousands of adherents opposed to nuclear testing. Easter Walk protests were held at United Nations headquarters here and elsewhere in the nation ..."

"Turn Toward Peace - the largest single force in the peace-pacifist movement-has Norman Thomas, former head of the American Socialist Party, as its head, and Robert W. Gilmore, one-time New York peace secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, as its executive secretary ..."

ROBERT W. GILMORE who was mentioned above is the subject of Bufile [redacted]

b3
b7E

For the information of the Bureau, BAYARD RUSTIN on a number of occasions has been in contact with the Turn Toward Peace office, and it would seem very likely that RUSTIN would be acquainted with ROBERT W. GILMORE, the executive secretary of Turn Toward Peace.

It is to be noted that BAYARD RUSTIN told MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., that he wanted to bring ROBERT GILMORE with him to the meeting in NYC in 11/64, and KING consented to this.

CC-804RB

100-442529-1669

EX-114 REC-34

18 JAN 19 1965

(3) - Bureau (RM)
(1- [redacted]
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York

b3
b7E

JCS:egb
(5)

INT. SEC.

60 JAN 25 1965

RECVD
DOM INTELL DIV.
JAN 12 2 15 PM '65

RECVD
DOM INTELL DIV.
JAN 03 5 17 PM '65

It would seem that ROBERT GILMORE whom BAYARD RUSTIN mentioned is identical with ROBERT W. GILMORE, the subject of Bufile [redacted] and NYfile [redacted] however, due to the lack of identifying data it is not possible to positively establish this identity. b3 b7E

NYO will continue to be alert for information regarding GILMORE in order that this identity might be established and to determine the role which GILMORE is playing in the Civil Rights Movement.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 605 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/12/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re NY airtel to Bureau and letterhead memorandum, 1/4/65; Buairtel to NY, 1/11/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a revised page two for referenced letterhead memorandum; and two are enclosed for Atlanta.

ENCLOSURE

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1-100-403737) (MICHAEL MONROE NISSELSON)
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (SAUL MILLS)
1-New York (100-82890) (MICHAEL M. NISSELSON) (46)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv
(14)

NOT RECORDED
21 JAN 13 1965

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-14-79 BY 9803RDDFG8 NSS 7760

INTERCEPT

CONSULTATION
NO ACTION

36 JAN 26 1965

JAN 18 1994

JAN 1 1965

JUN 13 11 17 AM '65

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/14/65

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

Rerep of SA WILLIAM P. FRIDAY, 12/23/64, at Savannah, and Bulet to Savannah, 1/6/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine and for Cincinnati and New York one copy each of revised FD 204 of referenced report.

It is requested that Paragraphs 4 and 5 on Cover Page B of referenced report be corrected to read as follows:

Paragraph 4 should reflect Page 10 in place of Page 16, and Paragraph 5 should reflect Page 9 instead of Page 15.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Savannah

WPF/kcm
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Enc. detached and inserted in serep 12/23/64. file re 100-442529-570

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
10 JAN 15 1965

INTD SEC.

CONSOLIDATION
Indexed and filed

JAN 26 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INCONS JAN 1 9 1965

Autocon 1/26/65

RECVD
DOM INTELL DIV.
JAN 15 3 02 PM '65

JAN 18 1965

JAN 19 1965

1 - S. F. Phillips

1/15/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReWFOairtel, copies to New York and Atlanta, 1/14/65, which reported that an unidentified male had visited with two Washington, D. C., attorneys 1/11/65. The attorneys have for some time been very close to the communist movement. The unidentified individual is apparently active in the civil rights movement and, because of his contact with the Washington attorneys, his identity should be determined.

As Atlanta and New York are aware, several individuals associated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were in Washington on 1/11/65. They included Martin Luther King, Jr., Andrew Young, Robert Abernathy and Randolph Blackwell.

Efforts should be made to identify the individual in question. For possible additional assistance, note that according to WFO the visit of the unidentified male to the Washington attorneys was from 3:45 p.m. to 4:08 p.m.

It is suggested that if the unidentified individual's identity is not readily determined, Atlanta should set out leads to other southern offices in view of the southern background of the individual as reported in reairtel.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

1 - WFO (100-43710)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

REC-6

MAILED 6
JAN 15 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-606

EX-102

6 JAN 18 1965

64 JAN 22 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SACs, Atlanta
New York

RE: CIRM
100-442529

NOTE:

Reairtel stated that when the unidentified individual left the offices of Joseph Forer and David Rein, he stated that he was on the way to the airport. Supervisor S. F. Phillips determined from SA [redacted] of WFO the exact time when the individual visited the Forer-Rein office. b6 b7C

1 - S. F. Phillips

1/18/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
Baltimore (100-23443)
Tampa (100-805) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel to Bureau and Baltimore 1/15/65 which reported that one George Meyers (phonetic), 1002 Beaumont Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was in contact with Cordy T. Vivian, an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), at Atlanta, Georgia, 1/14/65. Baltimore was requested to advise whether this George Meyers is identical with the Communist Party, USA, official by the same name after which Atlanta would submit a letterhead memorandum (LHM).

Enclosed for Tampa is a copy of reairtel.

For the information of Atlanta, the Party official, George Meyers, resides at 1002 Beaumont Avenue, Baltimore.

Baltimore should expedite a check with sources that are familiar with Meyers's activities in an attempt to determine the nature of his contact with Vivian.

For the information of Atlanta, Meyers has been traveling in the South on behalf of the Party and recently did some Party organizational work in the Miami, Florida, area. [redacted] (formerly [redacted] is aware of such activities. Tampa should immediately determine from [redacted] what information he may have relative to Meyers's visit to Atlanta and specifically the purpose of Meyers's contact with Vivian. b7D

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(8)

MAILED 3
JAN 18 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-(60)1

JAN 19 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 21 1965

Airtel to SACs, Atlanta, Baltimore and Tampa
RE: CIRM
100-442529

Atlanta, by return communication, submit an LHM incorporating pertinent information contained in reairtel. After reply is received from Baltimore and Tampa, submit a supplementary LHM if positive information available.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

Via _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK CINAL

SUBJECT: NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS
SM - C

[redacted]

ANTHONY CASCONE
IS - C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosed are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS, SM - C; ANTHONY CASCONE, IS - C" reflecting activities of these two subjects in setting up a new organization "The New Jersey Conference for Rights of Migrant Workers". Except for these subjects, the persons involved appear to be social workers, persons active in the labor movement, and others legitimately interested in migrant workers. For this reason, it is not recommended that investigation of the new organization be conducted nor that the case file on Cominfil of NAACP be reopened by Newark.

8 - Bureau (Encs. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 61-3176) (NAACP)
(1 - 100-3-106) (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
9 - Newark
(1 - 4284LL) (CINAL)
(1 [redacted]
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-33423) (NAACP)
(1 - 100-4284QQ) (COMINFIL MASS ORGANIZATIONS)
(1 - 100- dead) (COMINFIL THE NJ CONFERENCE FOR RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS)
(1 [redacted]

100-442529-
RECORDED
163 JAN 25 1965

b3
b7D
b7E

EWC:ks
(17)

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JAN 28 1965

Newark will continue to follow the activities of KOURAMBIS and CASCONE through established sources.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential to protect the sources used, who are of present and future value, and compromise of whom could be detrimental to the national security.

Sources used are:

NK T-1 [redacted]

NK T-2 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(Concealed by request)

NK T-3 [redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2017 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 14, 1965

NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS
SECURITY MATTER - C

ANTHONY CASCONE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Confidential sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-1 reported on December 15, 1964, that at a meeting of the State Board of the Communist Party of New Jersey (NJCP) held December 5, 1964, Tony Cascone announced that a new forum had been organized to take up the cause of migratory workers and their families. Cascone said that one meeting had been held with satisfactory results and the next meeting would be held on 1/6/65 at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Cascone noted that Nick Kourambis is now chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and that the new forum concerning migratory workers had been cosponsored by Kourambis and himself.

NK T-1 advised on March 24, 1964, that Tony Cascone was a member of the State Board of the NJCP.

NK T-1 reported on August 4, 1964, that Nick Kourambis attended a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on August 2, 1964.

The "Newark Evening News", published daily at Newark, New Jersey, issue dated December 31, 1964, contained a letter to the editor from Nick Kourambis, Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in which

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS;
ANTHONY CASCONE

Kourambis stated that on January 8, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a statewide campaign would be initiated to raise the social, political and economic level of migrant workers in New Jersey.

NK T-2 advised on January 11, 1965, that an estimated 17 persons, including Nick Kourambis and Tony Cascone, attended a meeting at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on January 8, 1965, to initiate a campaign to raise the social, political, and economic level of migrant workers in New Jersey. Considerable discussion concerned the conditions of workers at Port Norris, New Jersey, where the main industry is fishing.

NK T-2 advised further that the group decided to send a telegram to Governor Hughes of New Jersey urging him to reject a bill requiring a one year residency before persons could be eligible for relief. The group also decided to form a new organization to be known as "The New Jersey Conference for the Rights of Migrant Workers". The next meeting of the group was set for 10 a.m., February 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, the building of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, according to NK T-2.

NK T-3 advised on January 11, 1965, that he estimated that 22 persons attended the above meeting on January 8, 1965. NK T-3 stated that Kourambis presided over the meeting and appeared to control the meeting. The name of the new organization, as obtained by NK T-3, is the "New Jersey Conference to Improve the Rights of Migrant Workers".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 608 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 1/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710)

CIRM

The following information was furnished by WF 1491-S*, a highly sensitive and delicate source that furnishes confidential and delicate information to a restricted degree on the activities of JOSEPH FORER, Attorney-at-law, Washington, D.C., who has represented the interests of the Communist Party, United States of America, in the courts in Washington, D.C. Under normal circumstances, information furnished by this source, if used in a communication going outside the Bureau must be classified "~~Secret~~" in order to protect the source. This information should not be disseminated outside the Bureau except where obtained from an independent source.

JOSEPH FORER is one of the attorneys who has represented the CP, USA, in the courts in Washington, D.C.

In September, 1959, NY 694-S* advised that a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, had referred to JOSEPH FORER as "one of the most important communists in Washington, D.C."

cc: DCERB

3 - Bureau
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-32761) (J. FORER)

CEG:jas
(9)

C. C. Wick

REC-9 100-442529-1

6 JAN 19 1965

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 26 1965

On 8/23/55, HERBERT FUCHS, an admitted former member of the CP, USA, from 1934 to 1946, who was active in secret government CP groups in a leadership capacity in Washington, D.C., and Denver, Colorado, from 1936 to 1946, advised that REIN was a member of a secret government CP group at the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) during the period October, 1937 to mid-summer of 1942. FUCHS was unable to give the exact dates of this membership, but stated it comprised almost the entire period that REIN was employed by that agency. The personnel files of the NLRB indicate that REIN was employed by that agency at Washington, D.C., from 3/16/38 to 7/20/42.

On 1/11/65, an unidentified male (UM) visited JOSEPH FORER. (The man was from Atlanta and has had some publicity in the newspapers since FORER had read it.) He was greeted warmly by FORER. The man was a college professor for nine years, is married, and has one child. He said he is not a member of the bar in Georgia or North Carolina. He apparently is teaching in North Carolina and Alabama. DAVID REIN, FORER's partner, mentioned that he met HERNDON (not further identified), an associate of the UM in San Francisco once. The UM goes to New York sometimes. FORER gave him "her" address and phone number as 372 Central Park, West, RI (sounded like Riverside) 9-7086. FORER said "she worked part-time during the day." REIN commented on a wonderful show on Mississippi. The UM told them about their citizenship training program. Most of the people in the Freedom Democratic Party were discovered "through our training program" according to the UM. He talked about training schools and students, and said there were 14 in a class in Atlanta. He said their program is a success. He mentioned their staff and said some on the staff are white. He said HARRY BOYT is (PH) one of them. He said they got a rebellion going on the University of Alabama campus now on academic freedom. He mentioned a program to bring negroes and whites together for the first time in neighborhoods.

The source said that it sounded like the UM's office was the office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta.

The source was unable to ascertain how the appointment was arranged with FORER or what, if any, previous connection there was between the UM and FORER. The visit seemed to be social. FORER gave no advice or guidance to him. The man was on his way to the airport when he stopped in FORER's office.

LEADS

ATLANTA.

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will attempt to identify the UM who visited FORER and to determine if there is any indication that the meeting with FORER is pertinent to the CIRM investigation.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will identify resident of 372 Central Park, West, and advise Atlanta of any information about this individual pertinent to the CIRM investigation.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/15/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/21/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

As recipient offices are aware, the Bureau is very much desirous of obtaining as much factual information as possible concerning the relationship between Martin Luther King, Jr., and Stanley David Levison. These individuals have occasionally had personal meetings and discreet coverage has obtained desirable intelligence. Attention is invited to the most recent Bureau communication relating to this specific matter, Buairtel 12/16/64.

Buairtel 1/14/65, copies to Atlanta, forwarded a letterhead memorandum of same date which reported a contact between Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison on 1/13/65. Jones instructed Levison to set aside the date of the 29th (presumably 1/29/65) on his calendar because a meeting of King's advisors would be held in New York City on that date. Recipient offices should be extremely alert to all information obtainable from sources available relative to the forthcoming meeting of King and his advisors. New York should commence making plans for most discreet coverage of principals involved so that in the event Levison does meet with King, the desired intelligence will be forthcoming. Of course, no action should be taken which could cause embarrassment to the Bureau or in any way alert unauthorized individuals of the Bureau interest.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:jad
(6)

REC-9 100-442529-610

EX-100 3 JAN 21 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 7
JAN 19 1965
COMM-FBI

64 JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 1/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via ~~AIRTEL~~ _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RM

On 1/13/65, the "Cincinnati Post and Times Star", a newspaper of general circulation in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area published an article regarding MARTIN LUTHER KING. This article stated that KING will deliver the commencement address at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, on 6/19/65.

The article stated that Dr. KING of Atlanta is married to the former CARETTA SCOTT, who attended Antioch in the 1940's prior to her transfer to the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston.

The article states that Mrs. KING has returned to Antioch in Yellow Springs since her marriage but this will be the first visit for her husband.

Cincinnati will follow developments and submit LHM after the appearance of KING at Antioch College.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-400)
3 - Cincinnati
(2 - 100-14539)
(1 - 157-210)
LET:mjf
(8)

100-442529-61

JAN 16 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-14-79 BY 9803 SP/RS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

RECD
DDM INTELL DIV.

JAN 16 4 03 PM '65

JAN 19 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2017 BY: K69F33P88

CONFIDENTIAL

- Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

The Acting Attorney General

January 21, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - J. F. Martin

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 CTA/Bmj
ON 6/12/86 #260,152

We have learned that a number of lawyers from the San Francisco, California, area plan to travel to Mississippi to assist the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in its efforts to unseat the members of Congress elected from that state.

The initial group of five lawyers which departed San Francisco on January 19, 1965, included Alvin H. Goldstein, a former Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Benjamin Dreyfus, a member of the Communist Party, USA, in San Francisco until 1949 and the National President of the National Lawyers Guild from 1962 to 1964; and Edward Stern, a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a communist front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives.

The "San Francisco Examiner" contained an article on January 19, 1965, which indicates that Congressman Phillip Burton has written a letter to you requesting that United States Marshals and FBI Agents protect this group of lawyers while they are in Mississippi.

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 21 4 26 PM '65
FBI

100-442529

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

REC-44

100-442529-12

JAN 22 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - 157-Mississippi
Freedom Democratic
Party

JFM:jad
(15)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

JAN 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-69

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

JAN 21 4 57 PM '65

JAN 21 11 33 AM '65
REC'D MAILROOM
FBI REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 21 5 42 PM '65

JAN 21 1 41 PM '65

REC-D BELMONT
F B I - JUSTICE

59 NOV 12 9 12 AM '65

The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

The above information was contained in SFtel dated 1/19/65, captioned "Mississippi Summer Project," et al."

This letter is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information furnished by a confidential informant, the unauthorized disclosure of which might adversely affect the internal security of the country.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2017 BY: K69F33P88

F B I

Date: 1/15/65

Transmit the following in [redacted]

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

Submitted herewith are ten copies of a LHM setting out information that the NYC chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) is urging lawyers to go to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during latter part of January and month of February, 1965, to participate in taking of depositions in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting Congressional seats in Congress.

The source is an [redacted] NYO confidential mail box. A copy of this communication is being sent to Detroit inasmuch as Detroit is office of origin for the NLG.

Classified by SP8BTJ/Bwg
Declassify on: OADR
#260,152 6/12/86

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
(1-157-)(MFDP)
(1-100-7321)(NLG)
2 - Jackson (100-)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Detroit (100-2760)(NLG)(Enc. 1)(INFO)(RM)
1 - NY 100-10769 (NLG)(41)
1 - NY 157-1247 (MFDP)(42)
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM)(42)

REC-66 100-442529-613

HPL:msb
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 1/18/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

11 JAN 16 1965

Approved: [redacted] Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

56 JAN 26 1965

cc WFO & LHM 808 NYS.
cc NY & LHM DPE RB

UNREC COPY ATTACHED

62-109555

RECD
DCM INTEL. DIV.

JAN 16 5 47 PM '65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 21 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-442529

New York, New York
January 15, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Racial Matters

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

On January 14, 1965, a source, which has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished [redacted]

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

The letter addressed to "Dear Colleague" set out that in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting the seating of those persons elected to Congress from Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Party has made a request for lawyers to come to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during the latter part of January and the month of February, 1965. The lawyers would participate in the taking of depositions from "Freedom Fighters" and county officials. All NLG members who can are urged to participate in this operation.

The letter indicated that lawyers who volunteer should be in position to defray their own travel expenses. NLG members were urged to advise the New York office of the NLG regarding their availability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/86 BY SP8 Gj/bwg
#260,152

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-7-63

1 - B. G. L. Pettit
1 - J. F. Martin

SAC, New York (100-153735) 1/21/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

The 1/12/65 issue of "The Washington Post and Times Herald" contained an article concerning a group of 21 lawyers who plan to assist the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in unseating the present congressmen elected from Mississippi. The project, which is referred to as: "Deposition Caravan," will involve the taking of depositions from Negro citizens who have been excluded from voting.

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

The article identified

New York and Jackson should attempt to identify the other members of this group of 21 lawyers through reliable sources in order to ascertain the extent of communist involvement. This inquiry should be conducted in a discreet manner and no action should be taken which might indicate an active investigation is being conducted.

2 - Jackson (100-47)

JFM:pjn:jad
(7)

REC-32 REC-39

100-442529-64

21 JAN 21 1965

MAILED 19
JAN 19 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/65

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

(00: New York)

Re Bureau letter to Albany and all offices 8/28/64, and Memphis letter to Bureau, Knoxville, and New York 10/27/64.

During the past three-month period no positive information has been developed regarding captioned matter in the territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division. In view of the above this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

A copy of this letter is being submitted to the Knoxville Division for information since that division covers a portion of the state of Tennessee.

This office has alerted all security sources and logical racial sources.

(3) - Bureau (RM) 1-cc 8 08 R.R
1 - Knoxville (Info)(RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Memphis

WHL:cjs
(6)

REC 5 100-442529-615

25 JAN 22 1965

EX-10

INT. SEC.

59 JAN 28 1965

FBI

Date: 1/14/65

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

CJ 80,513 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ
Appeal 92-0802 Via AIRTEL (83-1719)
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 10-29-89
DATE: 10-11-89 & 11-13-89 6972EEP/JR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/DMJ
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-14-85

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

NY 4092-S* was the source of the information in the letterhead memorandum.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

[redacted]

NY 694-S*

CLARENCE JONES

STANLEY LEVISON

b6
b7C

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encl.2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-Savannah (100-) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Mobile (100-) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(14)

REC-6 EX-100

100-442529-616

1 JAN 15 1965

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 1/18/65
HOW FORW:
BY: SEP: GD

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefin
LED 1/5 18/2/77

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 21 1 25 PM '65

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 15 4 05 PM '65

JAN 22 1965

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 694-S* (S) The first source has furnished information of a sensitive nature with respect to the race question in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the second furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. It is deemed necessary that a ~~secret~~ classification be used. (S) (U)

With regard to the scheduled "Research Committee" meeting, the NYO will institute a physical surveillance on STANLEY LEVISON to assure coverage of him during that period. (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
January 14, 1965

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ (83-1719)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 6972EEP/JL 12-29-89
CN80,513 Appeal 81-0802

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on [redacted] OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 2962 PUTBAT
Declassify on: OADR 10/14/85
81-DRO Gen/Kng/LEVISON 83-1719

12-14-99
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/SCS
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW X-14-85

XEROX
JAN 22 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803 RDD, 1998
ON 12/19/95
242,786

~~SECRET~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/ES 12/2/97

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/2/78 DG

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-616

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. U

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. U

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI 100-442529 DATE: 1/19/65

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU 100-6356 (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

34

cc-808RB

2 Bureau
1 New York INFO
1 Honolulu
LSB/ogh
4

REC-6 100-442529-617

JAN 22 1965

INT. SEC.

69 JAN 27 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/65

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet to Bureau, 10/21/64.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

CC-801RB

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-6

100-442529-618

6 JAN 21 1965

6 JAN 21 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2017 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

DATE: 1/15/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1247)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: CIRM; NY COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT
OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE aka
Ad Hoc Committee in Support
of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge
RM

#319344
3/30/90
CLASSIFIED BY: Sp1/AG/gtl
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Re NY airtel to Bureau, 12/23/64 in case entitled "RALLIES IN SUPPORT OF MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE, NY AREA, 12/20-21/64."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-Washington Field (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION)
1-New York (157-1255) (CCOH) (42)
1-New York (100-152081) (CCOH) (41)
1-New York (157-) (THELMA JOHNSON) (42)
1-New York ( ) (SUSAN KINOY) (45)
1-New York ( ) (JOHN A. SCOTT) (42)
1-New York ( ) (JOSH LAWRENCE) (45)
1-New York ( ) (ISAIAH ROBINSON (45)
1-New York ( ) (STANLEY ARONOWITZ) (45)
1-New York (100-136886) (ELLA J. BAKER) (45)
1-New York (157-) (ROBERT Z. LEWIS) (42)
1-New York (157-) (ROBERT WASHINGTON) (42)
1-New York ( ) TINA LAWRENCE) (42)
1-New York ( ) (EDNA SLOTKIN) (45)
1-New York ( ) (RUDY JONES) (45)
1-New York ( ) (JAMES HAUGHTON) (45)
1-New York ( ) (WILLIAM STRICKLAND) (45)
1-New York (157-1352) (HARLEM PARENTS COMMITTEE) (42)
1-New York ( ) (MAXINE GREEN) (47)
1-New York ( ) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1-New York (157-1227) (SNCC) (42)
1-New York
1-New York

b6
b7C

100-442529 REC-66 619

VJA:dcr
(31)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JAN 19 1965
How Forw. R-5
By JCT - med
/ Room 828 RB

16 JAN 18 1965

16 ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INT SEC.

58 FEB 9 1965

UNREC COPY FILED IN

NY 100-153735
157-1247

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case.

Sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Confidential Source #1 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #2 [redacted]
(potential racial informant)
Confidential Source #3 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #4 NY 1831-S* (U)
Confidential Source #5 NY 1300-S* (U)
Confidential Source #6 NY 694-S* (U)
Confidential Source #7 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #8 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #9 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #10 NY 719-S* (U)
Confidential Source #11 [redacted] (U)
Confidential Source #12 [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above listed informants. The unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might jeopardize their future effectiveness and such impairment might have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2017 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NYfile 100-153735
Bufile 100-442529

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge
Also Known As
Ad Hoc Committee In Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

Reference is made to memorandum dated December 14, 1964 at Chicago, Illinois entitled "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), Racial Matters."

All ~~confidential~~ sources referred to in this communication and in the Appendix attached have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise indicated. Characterizations of individuals mentioned in this communication are set forth, where pertinent, at the end thereof.

On December 18, 1964 confidential source number one furnished the following information:

CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6422 UNP/bc
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

#319344
CLASSIFIED BY: Spl Ag Ltf DADR
DECLASSIFY ON: 3/30/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading~~
and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 4/25/78 JLS

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-619

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge

Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP were held on December 2-5-8, 1964 which meetings discussed support for the seating of delegates from the MFDP in the United States House of Representatives and the challenging of the regular Mississippi delegates. The December 2, 1964 meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP was held in the office of the Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, N.Y. and was chaired by Mrs. Thelma Johnson of the Harlem Parents Committee (HPC). Stanley Aronowitz, [redacted] gave an explanation of the entire challenge procedure. He explained that the opening of the challenge would occur on the opening day of congress, January 4, 1965 and that this was only the first of many actions that would last until July, 1965. One of the immediate objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to get local congressmen to support the "challenge." (U)

b6
b7C

Attending this meeting were ~~William~~ Strickland of the Northern Student Movement (NSM), 514 West 126th Street, New York City; Isaiah Robinson, HPC; Josh Lawrence, C.P. member 408 West 128th Street, New York City, affiliated with the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which Jesse Gray is Director. Also present were Tony Scott, affiliated with the Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action; Ella J. Baker, 10 West 135th Street, Ella Baker New York City, affiliated with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and Susan Kinoy. Lawrence Guyot of the MFDP gave a short talk at this meeting. It was agreed to form a temporary steering committee composed of the following individuals: (U)

N.Y.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Reverend Lorentho Wooten
Church of the Intercession
559 West 155th Street
New York City N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge

William Strickland
Thelma Johnson
Jesse Gray
Ella Baker
Stanley Aronowitz
Tina Lawrence of SNCC (C)(U) Student Non Violent Coordinating N.Y. Committee

At the meeting of the Steering Committee held December 5, 1964 at the office of NSM, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, present in addition to the Steering Committee were the following:

Douglas Harris
100 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Isaiah Robinson

Maxine Green
41-15 Vernon Boulevard
Long Island City
New York

Susan Kinoy (C)(U)

It was stressed at this meeting that the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP is not a "closed corporation" but is open to any individual and group that wishes to affiliate providing they are in favor of supporting the MFDP Challenge. (C)(U)

On December 8, 1964 a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP Challenge was held at the office of HPC, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, and was chaired by Mrs. Thelma Johnson. At this meeting Rudolph Jones of Community Council on Housing (CCOH) briefly reviewed the business discussed at the previous meetings and election of officers was held with the following results: (C)(U)

Rud Jones member

Chairman — William Strickland
Vice Chairman — Isaiah Robinson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Ad Hoc Committee Chairman
(U) Support of Mississippi Democratic Challenge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Ad Hoc Committee

Recording Secretary — ~~Susan Kinoy~~ Mrs. Arthur Kinoy
Administrative Secretary — ~~Edna Slotkin~~
Treasurer — Thelma Johnson (U)

The organizations which have authorized the use of their names as of December 8, 1964 as being in support of the MFDP Challenge are as follows:

Harlem Parents Committee
Northern Student Movement
SNCC
St. Nicholas Park Community Center
Downtown Council on Housing
Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action
West Side Civil Rights
Community Council on Housing
Episcopal Society for Race Relations
Upper Manhattan Committee on Civil Rights
Harlem Unemployment Center

Tina Lawrence volunteered to act as organizer for the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of MFDP Challenge. The NSM office is to be the temporary headquarters of the Ad Hoc Committee at 541 West 126th Street, New York City. Selection of Committee Chairmen was made with the following results: (U)

Manhattan Committee — ~~John A. (Tony) Scott~~ 3555 Oxford Avenue Bronx, New York and Josh Lawrence (Co-chairmen)

Public Relations Committee — Rudy Jones and Stanley Aronowitz (Co-chairmen)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

An article in the New York "Amsterdam News", December 19, 1964, page 53, entitled " Harlem Rally To Help Mississippi Freedom Party", reported that the above rally would be held at the William's Institutional Church, New York City, and identified William Strickland as Chairman of the New York Ad Hoc Committee For Support of the MFDP Challenge."

Confidential source number three on January 4, 1965 furnished a mimeographed sheet entitled "Organization Objectives For The Freedom Democratic Party Challenge", which set forth the objectives as follows:

1. To disseminate to as wide an audience as possible the real issues and conditions that are at issue in the challenge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: January 20, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: ~~SAC, BALTIMORE~~ (100-23443)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated January 15, 1965, and Bureau airtel to Atlanta dated January 18, 1965.

[redacted] on January 20, 1965, orally advised SA ROBERT C. NORTON that he has talked very briefly with GEORGE MEYERS, organizer for the Communist Party (CP) Southern Region, since the latter's return from his trip South. MEYERS advised [redacted] only that he had just returned from the trip to Florida and Georgia. b7D

[redacted] stated that he has never heard MEYERS mention the names CORDY T. VIVIAN or HARRY C. STEINMETZ. b7D

[redacted] will attempt in future contacts with MEYERS to obtain more information with respect to MEYERS' contacts in Atlanta, Georgia, January 14, 1965.

Any information will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau and Atlanta.

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 100-12076; GEORGE MEYERS)

RCN:dfm
(8)

REC-6 100-442529-620

EX-100

1 JAN 21 1965

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

- S. F. Phillips

1/19/65

Airtel

To: SACs, New Haven (100-18290)
Los Angeles (100-66078)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNHlet, 1/15/65, copies to recipients instant communication.

The specific matter involved in the phase of captioned investigation discussed in relet is that pertaining to the identification of one Al (LNU) who is an apparent close associate of Martin Luther King, Jr. This Al had been in contact in November, 1964, with King relative to furnishing King some speech material. Al had also indicated at that time that he had just written an article for King and that it had gone all over the world. Bureau investigation has been directed to identify the Al involved and to obtain specifics concerning any article he had written for King.

The New Haven investigation to date, as outlined in relet, points to one Allard K. Lowenstein as possibly identical to Al (LNU). Investigation disclosed that Lowenstein has apparently moved from Connecticut to California and lead was set out in relet for the Los Angeles Office, at Hollywood or Los Angeles, to discreetly attempt to verify the presence of Lowenstein. If presence verified, a lead is also set out to ascertain the circumstances surrounding his affiliation with the film industry, it being noted that Lowenstein is reported to have recently completed the writing of a novel and that a motion picture company had offered to produce the novel.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New York (100-153735)

REC-6 EX-100

100-442529-621

14 JAN 22 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(8)

MAILED 19
COMM-FBI

JAN 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

It does not appear to the Bureau, on the basis of the facts known, that there is sufficient justification for the investigation requested of the Los Angeles Office. Los Angeles is instructed to disregard the leads set forth in relet. New Haven, if it believes these leads are fully justified, should furnish such justification to the Bureau after which the Bureau will further consider this matter.

New Haven also note that relet sets out a lead for the New York Office to ascertain whether Lowenstein is identical to Al (LNU) "who was to write an article regarding Martin Luther King." The Bureau is unaware of any prior information to the effect that Al (LNU) was to write an article regarding King. The reports known to the Bureau were that Al was to be a contributor to a speech being prepared by King and that Al had written an article for King which had reportedly "gone all over the world." In the event the New Haven Office has any information to the effect that Al was to write an article regarding King, such information should be furnished the Bureau.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-02-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago and Atlanta 1/12/65.

Chicago through investigation has identified individuals in a leadership capacity of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee sponsored rally, held 1/7/65, as well as some of the participants in this rally and a check of the Chicago indices failed to reflect any subversive affiliation concerning them.

In addition, CP and other subversive organization informants alerted and these informants unable to supply any information indicating any organizations of a subversive nature exercised any influence or control relative to this rally.

In view of the lack of any significant development pertaining to subversive influence, facts of demonstration will not be included in the next CIRM report.

Chicago alert to the fact that an inquest into the shooting scheduled for 1/23/65. If any additional demonstrations or incidents developed, Chicago will be alert to any possible subversive influence and the Bureau will be kept advised.

REC-6 100-442529-622

3 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (100-66700) (Info)
1 - Chicago
DET:dlk
(5)

EX-100

JAN 22 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. Wick

INT. SEC.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge

Fund Raising Committee — No chairman designated; Committee members included James Haughton of Harlem Unemployment Center, 139 West 125th Street, New York City; Maxine Green; Robert Z. Lewis, 99 Hillside Avenue, New York City; Robert T. Washington, 70 Lenox Avenue, New York City (E)(W)

Confidential source number two on December 23, 1964 furnished a printed flier which was circulated at a rally held on Sunday, December 20 at the William's Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, New York City. The circular indicates that this rally was sponsored by the New York Committee for Support of the MFDP Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, New York City.

An article in the New York "Amsterdam News", December 19, 1964, page 53, entitled " Harlem Rally To Help Mississippi Freedom Party", reported that the above rally would be held at the William's Institutional Church, New York City, and identified William Strickland as Chairman of the New York Ad Hoc Committee For Support of the MFDP Challenge."

Confidential source number three on January 4, 1965 furnished a mimeographed sheet entitled "Organization Objectives For The Freedom Democratic Party Challenge", which set forth the objectives as follows:

1. To disseminate to as wide an audience as possible the real issues and conditions that are at issue in the challenge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. To create the kind of home-town interest which will influence congressmen to support the challenge at the various points where this kind of support will be necessary in Congress.

3. To build closer relationships between MFDP and northern community groups particularly the Negro community, trade unions, liberal and civic organizations.

The circular stated that a committee should be formed in the local community to support the "Challenge." The first tasks of the committee will be:

1. To contact the congressmen from their area and inform them of the challenge and their interest.

2. To organize a delegation to visit the Congressman at home urging that he support the challenge before Congress reconvened on January 4th.

3. To develop a campaign of letter writing, petitions expressing support of the challenge to the Congressman and to the House Committee on elections, of the Administration committee and organizing public meetings and rallies designed to demonstrate community support for the project.

The second stage of the "Challenge" (after January 4, 1965) entails the following program:

A. Statements from prominent local leaders in churches and unions, for example, should be procured as part of the campaign within the community. Most of these people will not

participate in direct forms of pressure but may be persuaded to support the challenge in the press, letters to their constituents, or in public meetings.

B. A major fund-raising activity should be planned in support of the challenge.

C. Arrange speaking engagements for members of the MFDP to important local organizations. A speaker will be available for mass meetings, union and civil rights affairs provided that transportation and expenses are available from the sponsors.

D. Contacting the local press and acting as a liaison for placing press statements in local papers concerning the development of the challenge.

The circular requested the local committee to maintain contact with the MFDP, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, or 1353 Fourth Street Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Ella J. Baker

Confidential source number four furnished information that Ella Baker was in contact with Stanley Levison in late 1956 and early 1957. (U)

Confidential source number five advised that Stanley Levison was in contact with Ella Baker in the later part of 1958. (U)

Confidential source number six advised in April, 1964 that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he critized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders (U)

as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the Communist Party, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (C)

Jesse Gray

Confidential source number seven advised on November 20, 1958 that Jesse Gray had been the former organizer with the Harlem Region of the Communist Party but this position was terminated during November, 1958. N.Y.

Confidential source number eight advised on January 24, 1964 that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray is no longer a Communist Party member but is friendly to the Communist Party.

Rudolph Jones

Confidential source number nine advised on April 15, 1958 that at a meeting of the Communist Party Waterfront Section, held on April 11, 1958, at 167 East Second Street, New York City, it was stated that Rudy Jones was a member of the Waterfront Section Communist Party who was behind in his dues payments.

Susan Kinoy

Confidential source number ten advised in December, 1953 that Florence Wallerstein had been making an attempt to reach Susan Kinoy, wife of Arthur Kinoy and had been informed that the Kinoys had moved to Connecticut. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Challenge

Confidential source number eleven advised May 11, 1961 that Florence Wallerstein as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the Communist Party. member

[redacted] OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted] Arthur Kinoy of New York as one of several Vice Presidents of the NLG.

The NLG is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

Josh Lawrence

Confidential source number twelve advised on November 13, 1961 that as of that date Josh Lawrence was known to this source to be a member of the Communist Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-109

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Per Prior Release 190-450645
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED CP#210,293
DATE 7-22-82 BY SP5RJG/PHC

Re Bureau letter to New York, 1/8/65; New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/6/65.

New York file 100-136585, the file on MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., has been reviewed in an effort to determine if in the past KING has been in contact with anyone named AL who is a writer, but this review did not reveal any pertinent information.

The file concerning ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN (Bufile [redacted], which was mentioned in referenced letter dated 1/6/65, was reviewed. The case is entitled, "ALLARD KENNETH LOWENSTEIN; IS-SPAIN; RA-SPAIN". The following information was obtained:

The 3/20/60 issue of "The New York Times" contained an article entitled, "Campuses in North Back Southern Negro Students". In the article, it was stated that ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN, a lawyer of 25 West 81st Street, had recently returned from a fact finding tour of the South. He arrived from Alabama on 3/11/60, at Yale University, where he explained the issues and urged the students to return to their college communities and organize demonstrations and protests.

REC-109 100-442529-623

On 4/2/63, Lieutenant RICHARD M. CARLSON, United States Army, Recruiting Station, 201 West Cabarrus Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, advised SA [redacted] that ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN was an attorney, teacher, and writer. He also advised that LOWENSTEIN is an outspoken opponent of racial segregation.

b3 b7E b6 b7C

FILED IN 100-442529-623 32

UNRECORDED COPY

25 JAN 1965

CC-808RP

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven (100-18290) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(6)

XEROX JAN 26 1965

58 JAN 28 1965

Regrade to S-103168

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

It is to be noted that LOWENSTEIN wrote a book entitled "Brutal Mandate", which was described as a prolonged editorial against the South African apartheid program.

The Department advised in July, 1963, that the information furnished failed to reflect sufficient evidence to warrant soliciting LOWENSTEIN to register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; therefore, the case was closed.

According to an article which appeared in the 4/21/64 issue of the "Raleigh Times", a daily newspaper published at Raleigh, North Carolina, AL LOWENSTEIN, Professor of Social Studies at North Carolina State, was the dinner guest of Senator and Mrs. J. WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT of Arkansas, this past weekend in Washington, D.C. President and Mrs. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Secretary of Defense ROBERT S. MC NAMARA, and ADLAI STEVENSON were also guests of the FULLBRIGHTS.

According to an article which appeared in the 8/26/64 issue of the "News and Observer", a daily newspaper published at Raleigh, North Carolina, LOWENSTEIN, a professor at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, resigned from the faculty at State College effective 7/1/64. The article revealed that Dr. GEORGE GULLETTE, Chairman of the Social Studies Department, who announced the resignation, declined to discuss the reasons LOWENSTEIN gave for his resignation but stated he believed LOWENSTEIN wanted to work in the presidential campaign and write another book later in the fall.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN has been an outspoken critic of segregation and has been a professional writer who has written on the subject apartheid. It is also to be noted that LOWENSTEIN spoke at Yale University, New Haven,

Connecticut, on 12/8/64, on the subject the Freedom Democratic Party in Mississippi. [redacted]

Serial [redacted] pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives. [SEE BELOW]

It would seem, from the information set out above, that undoubtedly ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN is identical with AL (LNU), mentioned in reBulet.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 624 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1-21-65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON(100-57)

CIRM

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau and Jackson, 1-19-65 entitled "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT; LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, RM; MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, RM; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS."

On 1-20-65, SAs [redacted] and [redacted] while conducting investigation in Leake County, Mississippi, encountered two white attorneys who were in the process of obtaining depositions from Negroes. The two men, upon learning identity of Agents, approached Agents and identified themselves as:

HARRY J. LOHSTROH, Attorney, Pleasant Hill, California

M. J. WADLEIGH, Attorney, San Francisco, California.

b6
b7C

3-Bureau
1-San Francisco(157-380)
3-Jackson(1 - 100-57)
(1 - 157-100)
(1 - 157-452)

100-442529-625

CMK:hke
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED
DOM INTELL DIV.
JAN 25 11 01 AM '65

JAN 25 3 41 PM '65
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
JAN 25 2 48 PM '65
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 26 1965

Both men indicated they had volunteered their services to Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for a number of days in order to secure depositions from persons in 4th Congressional District of Mississippi for purpose of challenging Mississippi delegation. They claimed that they were two of several attorneys from San Francisco area working in the State. They claimed to be working out of an office located in the Evers Hotel(Negro) in Philadelphia, Mississippi, where they expected to be living while in Mississippi.

LOHSTROH requested that Agents furnish them with any information relative to flagrant violations in voter registration in order that they could secure depositions from such victims. LOHSTROH was advised investigations of the FBI are confidential and conducted at the request of the Department of Justice for their benefit. LOHSTROH and WADLEIGH stated they and their group were presently in the process of attempting to secure information through the Department of Justice. They said they hoped to secure such information and even complete FBI reports pertaining to voter registration matters.

They stated they were holding a mass meeting at 7:00 p.m., 1-20-65, at site of burned MT. Zion Methodist Church near Philadelphia, Mississippi, which is site where three murdered Civil Rights workers visited prior to their death. LOHSTROH requested FBI protection at this meeting and further requested protection for himself throughout his stay in Mississippi. They were advised that the FBI could not afford protection to them.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/21/65

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) - P

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

Reference report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/64, at Richmond, Va.

b6
b7C

This is to advise that there has been no information received under captioned matter during this last quarter period of 1964. Richmond will continue to be alert for any pertinent activity on the part of the Communist Party in the racial field.

A copy of this communication is being furnished Baltimore inasmuch as that office is the headquarters of the Southern Regional District which includes the State of Virginia.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) 1-cc 80 & R.B.
1 - Baltimore (Info.) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Richmond

100-442529-35
626

RET:ddm
(6)

REC-113

JAN 25 1965

JAN 28 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - J. F. Martin

1/22/65

Airtel

To: SACs, Chicago (100-41324)
Detroit (100-32457)
Jackson (100-47)
Los Angeles (100-66078)
New York (100-153735)
San Francisco (100-53902)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
BUDED: 2/5/65

ReCGlet 1/12/65 captioned "National Lawyers Guild, IS - C;" SFairtel 1/19/65 captioned "Mississippi Summer Project, et al, RM;" Bulet to New York, copy to Jackson, 1/21/65 captioned "CIRM."

Referenced communications pertain to current efforts of lawyers from various parts of the U. S. to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Mississippi. The Bureau desires that all offices identify the various lawyers participating in this project through established sources in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

Chicago Office should furnish information obtained from former [redacted] concerning this matter in letterhead memorandum captioned "CIRM." b7D

Detroit as office of origin in the National Lawyers Guild case should insure that informants and sources in a position to identify individuals participating are contacted for this purpose.

Jackson Office should conduct similar investigation through established sources in racial organizations, law

MAILED 7 JAN 22 1965 COMM-FBI

100-442529-127

JFM:jad
(14)

REC-113

JAN 25 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

enforcement agencies, etc, to identify the individuals involved in this project.

Each office which identifies participants in this project should set out leads for appropriate offices to review their files for the purpose of determining whether these individuals have any subversive affiliations. You should instruct offices handling these file reviews to submit a letterhead memorandum in all cases involving individuals with subversive backgrounds.

All inquiry in this matter must be limited to established reliable sources and informants and no action may be taken to indicate that the Bureau is investigating the legitimate activities of this group.

Submit results by airtel no later than 2/5/65.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/20/65

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter, dated 10/6/64.

No information has been developed or received through sources contacted, file review, or other investigation which indicates any communist influence in racial matters either by the Communist Party, USA, or other organizations or individuals in the Las Vegas Division.

In the event any positive information becomes available or is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions set forth in Bureau letter to Albany and all Offices, dated 8/28/64.

2 - Bureau (RM) - 1-cc XEROX 8 0 8 R.B
1 - Las Vegas
DMH/jjh
(3)

1 - cc sent to New York.

35

O-17 to Las Vegas
Copy to New York
Date 1-25-65
By S.E.P/ltd
Remarks failed to designate a copy of letter re: 100-442529-6-8

REC-113 11 JAN 25 1965

60 JAN 28 1965

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 1/19/65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) ☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

Room No. 808 R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 12/18/64 re JOE DOMBROWSKI involvement. all logical sources checked with negative results. Current SM-C investigation being conducted on Dombrowski.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 2/2/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
(Date) ____
FBI - NEW YORK

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

100-442529-629 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

FEB 3-1965

Cond.

dbd

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/22/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/15/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	JAN 25 1965	10/23/64 - 1/20/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY | TYPED BY: sll

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 10/29/64 at Miami.
Bureau Routing Slip dated 1/5/65.

- P* -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

= ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies as requested in referenced Bureau Routing Slip.

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED 928 SEP 8 1972 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-441252-9-630

REC- 34

9 JAN 26 1965

EX-112

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - ONI, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C.(RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:
REQUEST RECD.: DEPT: ISD, CRD,
DATE FWD.: DATE FORW: 1/28/65
HOW FWD.: HOW FORW:
BY: BY: SERIAL 5

FEB 3 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

MM 100-15058

This report has been classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ as MM T-1 through MM T-3 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense.

- INFORMANTS -

Identity		Location	
MM T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
MM T-2 is			
MM T-3 is		[redacted]	

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-02-2018 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
Copy to: 1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of:	RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	Office:	Miami, Florida
Date:	JAN 25 1965		
Field Office File #:	100-15058	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C		

Synopsis:

Miami CP members reportedly did excellent work in soliciting registration among Negro voters in order to mobilize sentiment against Senator BARRY GOLDWATER. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) has plans to solicit Negro members by posting notices on bulletin boards in laundromats in Coconut Grove, Fla. PLM also planning newspaper which would contain articles on conditions of Negro in Fla. Coordinating Committee of the Jewish Cultural Center, Miami Beach, Fla., sent $300 to Mississippi student organization which was attempting to register Negro voters there.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A.) Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Information in this category is included under Part II in this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Head of

B.) Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

The PLM is characterized in the appendix of this report.

On November 12, 1964, MM T-1 advised that JOHN FREEMAN is reportedly planning to place notices about the PLM on the bulletin boards in the laundromats in Coconut Grove, Florida. These notices would request that anyone interested in the PLM should write to the PLM in care of its post office box in Coconut Grove. According to FREEMAN, this type of recruiting might be successful with Negroes in Coconut Grove as these Negroes have a higher standard of living than other Negroes in the Miami area.

On October 30, 1964, MM T-1 advised that JOHN FREEMAN is considered the head of the PLM in Miami and also is a member of the State Organizational Committee in Miami. H.B.

On November 22, 1964, MM T-1 advised that one of the goals of the PLM in Florida is to organize a newspaper which would contain articles on conditions in Florida and in the South among Negroes, Cubans, workers and exploited groups.

On October 30, 1964, MM T-1 advised that the PLM chapter in Miami was formed in April or May, 1964, is an affiliate of the National PLM located at New York, New York, and receives guidance and instructions from the National organization.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A.) November Elections

On October 12, 1964, MM T-2 advised that according to ISAAC DANTZIG, the Miami Communist Party members did excellent work in soliciting the registration of voters. This was in accord with previous plans of the Miami Communist Party to help influence the November Presidential and Congressional elections by increasing voting registration among Negroes and other voters and in this way mobilize sentiment against Senator BARRY GOLDWATER.

On December 17, 1964, MM T-2 advised that ISAAC DANTZIG, former Organizer of the Miami Communist Party, was recently chosen as financial secretary and treasurer of the Miami Communist Party.

B.) Mississippi Student Organization

On November 4, 1964, MM T-3 advised that the Coordinating Committee of the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), 429 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, recently sent $300.00 to the student organization which is in Mississippi attempting to register Negro voters.

The JCC is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

There was no information developed in this category.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

JAN 25 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 1/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Atlanta, 1/18/65.

With respect to item number 3 of referenced letter, the information in question can only be attributed to NY 694-S*; this information has not been received from any other source. In view of the fact that the information concerning SNCC was obtained by NY 694-S* from a conversation with ARNOLD JOHNSON, it is felt that this information might tend to identify this valuable informant. It is, therefore, being suggested that the information from NY 694-S* concerning SNCC be retained in the Administrative Pages.

cc - Det RB

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(6)

REC-33

EX-100

10 JAN 26 1965

INT. SEC.

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/65

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re report of SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON, Louisville, 10/30/64.

No information pertinent to this matter has been developed during the period 11/1/64 to date.

2 - Bureau
1 - Louisville

GWH/mm

(3)

REC-125 100-442529-632

JAN 25 1965

INT. SEC.

CODE

EXEC

O-17 to Louisville
Copy to New York (end of
Date 1/27/65 Louisville
By S.F.P/fes 1/25/65
Remarks ~~Copy of~~ att.) rel
relet not designated
for NYO, origin,
as required. Copy
of relet 1-25-65
enclosed for NYO.

56 FEB 1 1965
58 FEB 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- W. G. Shaw
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 1/28/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 1/12/65, "SOLO, IS - C," your [redacted] which forwarded a statement furnished by CG 5824-S* 12/31/64. b3 b7D b7E

It is requested that inquiry be made of CG 5824-S* concerning the following two points. Is it the Party's plan to budget approximately two thirds of the originally planned $250,000 for the work relating to the Negro freedom movement and the South? Also, does the informant know what division of the sum of money involved will be made relative to (1) Negro freedom movement and (2) work in the South? How much of the work in the South will be pertaining to Negroes?

The above data is desired so that the Bureau may better evaluate the emphasis being placed by the CPUSA on racial matters generally.

1 - 100-428091 (SOLO)

SFP:jad
(6)

REC-1 100-442529-635

3 JAN 28 1965

NOTE:

Above refers to the recent request by the CPUSA of the Soviets for approximately a million and one half dollars and the commitment made by the Soviets to give the CPUSA one million dollars for 1965 operations.

MAILED 8
JAN 27 1965
COMM-FBI

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Callahan
Conrad
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Ge
Sen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

96 FEB 5 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, Oklahoma City (Your file 100-7212 DATE: 1-25-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. 8[redacted]B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ~~ReBulet 12/15/64, Chicago let 12/29/64 and Seattle let 12/30/64.~~

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 2/5/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
by JAN 27 1965

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

100-7212

GPO 867-820

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 634 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/22/65

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY RUC

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City report of SA GEORGE A. ARNETT, dated 10/27/64.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced report. Therefore no report is being submitted in this matter.

REC-47 100-442529-635

16 JAN 26 1965

1-cc LET BOARDS

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City

GAA:jah
(5)

58 FEB 2 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - F.J.Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - W. G. Shaw
1 - S. F. Phillips

1/26/65

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 1/20/65 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date reporting on a meeting that George Meyers, a functionary of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), had had on 1/14/65 with Cordy T. Vivian of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The LHM should be revised in accordance with the following observations.

Meyers is characterized by information revealing that a source had stated on 4/5/64 that Meyers, "Chairman of the Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina Communist Party District, was named as a member of the National Board of the CPUSA...." It is believed significant, because of Meyers meeting with Vivian in Atlanta, Georgia, to show Meyers's position of responsibility for the Party as including the State of Georgia. In this connection your attention is directed to the fact that Meyers is head of the Southern Region of the Party which includes Georgia. Specific data in this regard is available in the following reports, copies of which your Office has. New York report of SA Joseph V. Waters 10/20/64 "CPUSA, IS-C" identifies Meyers on page six as the District Organizer for the Party's Southern Region. New York report of SA James F. O'Connell 10/20/64 "CPUSA, Southern Region, IS - C" reports on page two the fact that Meyers is head of the Party's Southern Region.

MAILED 4
JAN 26 1965
COMM-FBI

ReLHM reports on events leading up to Meyers's meeting with Vivian and the Meyers who met Vivian is identified only by an address, 1002 Beaumont Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It will be recalled that when your Office originally obtained this

100-442529-636

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:jad
(6)

6 JAN 27 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 8 - 1965

information, a lead was set out to determine whether this George Meyers was identical with the Party functionary of the same name. Buairtel 1/18/65 advised that the Party functionary, George Meyers, resides at 1002 Beaumont Avenue, Baltimore. Inasmuch as the question of identity has obviously been resolved, it is believed that the LHM should be worded in a manner which would not raise any question as to whether George Meyers who contacted Vivian is the same individual who is a Party functionary.

Expedite resubmission of the LHM as dissemination is being held in abeyance.

1 - T. P. Rosack

1/21/65

1 - S. F. Phillips

Airtel

To: SACs, New Orleans (Enclosures - 2)
New York (157-927) (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (100-442684)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - RAM

cc IRM

By letter dated 1/15/65, the Department forwarded for Bureau's information a letter received by the Department signed "Dave." Enclosed for recipients is one Xerox copy each of the letter in question. Also enclosed is one Xerox copy each of the envelope in which the letter was received.

The letter is addressed to either "MINE" or, possibly, "MIKE." In the lower left hand corner of the envelope appears a name which could possible read "MIKE KELLEHNER."

The contents of the letter relate to matters which have recently come to the Bureau's attention, and with which the New York Office is familiar, concerning the Revolutionary Action Movement. It also appears from the contents that the writer is acquainted with the person for whom he was intending the letter. The letter was postmarked 1/13/65 at Bellmore, New York, which is located in Nassau County.

It is noted that SA Maurice A. Kelliher was assigned to the New York Office from September, 1952, to August, 1962, when he was transferred to the Seat of Government. Since 1/11/65 SA Kelliher has been assigned to the New Orleans Office. While assigned to the New York Office, SA Kelliher was engaged in criminal-type investigations and also handled confidential informants and similar other such sources. There is a likelihood that the individual who prepared the letter in question is a former contact of SA Kelliher and intended the letter for him.

1 - 100-442529

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
102 JAN 26 1965

SFP:jad
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

FEB 2 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SACs, New Orleans
New York
RE: REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT
100-442684

New Orleans is instructed to immediately have the enclosures thoroughly reviewed by SA Kelliher who should then advise the Bureau and New York Office of the identity of the writer, if recognized by SA Kelliher. Thereafter, the New York Office, in the event the writer is identified, should promptly interview the writer for all factual information he may have relative to the matters discussed in the communication.

In the event SA Kelliher is not able to shed any light as to the identity of the letter writer, the New York Office should review the letter for the purpose of determining, if possible, its author and thereafter have him interviewed.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments in this matter.

NOTE:

The letter which was forwarded to the Bureau by the Department contains information concerning a large group of Negroes allegedly having an arms cache. This information is similar to a similar allegation we have been running out in connection with our investigation of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 1/25/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 137

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 1/18/65.

NYO is in possession of no subversive information concerning JOSEPH OVERTON, CLEVELAND ROBINSON, and A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. It is to be noted that in the referenced airtel, the individual referred to as CLEVELAND ROBERTSON is undoubtedly identical with CLEVELAND ROBINSON, the Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO.

(re NALC State Office Conference)

REC-8 100-442529-637

REC- 137 100-442529-637

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (NALC)
2 - Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
(1 - 100-36644) (Chicago Chapter, NALC)
1 - New York (100-139834) (NALC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(9)

10 JAN 26 1965

INV. SEC.

cc - Mr. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-637

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OMAHA	NEW YORK	1/26/65	1/15/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
JOHN V. BARNES	asm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN V. BARNES at Omaha dated 10/28/64.

-RUC-

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
OM T-1: [redacted]	Instant report

OM T-2: CG 5824-S*

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly-placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

b6
b7C
b7D

COPIES DESTROYED
APPROVED SEP 8 1972

A*
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
Cover Page

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
9-Bureau (100-442529)(Registered)
1-OSI, Offutt AFB, Nebraska (Registered)
1-INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (Registered)
1-ONI, Omaha, Nebraska (Registered)
1-New York (Registered)
2-Omaha (100-6837)

100-442529-1-638
REC-17
29
JAN 26 1965

O-7 to Omaha 2/3/65
Re: rept of J. V. Barnes 1/26/65
Means of transmittal to outside agencies (RMS) shld be included on page 1.

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

	NOTATIONS
AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2-3-65
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: R/E
BY	BY: [illegible]

INC SEC

FEB [illegible]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

1-cc report 808 R.B.

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DATE 01-02-2018 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-Office of Special Investigations, Offutt AFB, Nebraska (RM)
1-INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
1-Office of Naval Intelligence, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)

Report of: SA JOHN V. BARNES Office: Omaha, Nebraska
Date: 1/26/65

Field Office File #: 100-6837 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, a former member of the CP, Des Moines, Iowa, is chairman of the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. This chapter consists of less than 12 persons and has been inactive during past three months. GRIFFIN is only officer of this group.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On January 15, 1965, OM T-1 advised that the Des Moines Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) maintains headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. OM T-1 advised that the local chairman of the chapter is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN who resides at 1608 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

OM T-1 said the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of CORE would number less than twelve persons and that GRIFFIN is the

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GROUP 1
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only Chapter officer.

OM T-1 said that CORE has been inactive during the past three months and he knows of no activities in which the group has participated. OM T-1 said that there has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines Chapter of CORE, and he knows of no other persons with subversive backgrounds who are known members of CORE or exert any influence in the group other than EDNA MAY GRIFFIN.

OM T-2 advised in February, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, had stated to the informant that she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

1601 44½ St., Des Moines, Iowa

This same source advised in August, 1957, that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN had recently paid $10.00 for Communist Party dues for her and her husband, Dr. STANLEY M. GRIFFIN. OM T-2 stated he had learned that EDNA MAY GRIFFIN intended that she and her husband remain in good standing in the Communist Party and would contribute $10.00 for dues per month and for Communist Party literature which she was receiving periodically.

OM T-1 advised that he is well acquainted with EDNA MAY GRIFFIN and her husband who is a Des Moines, Iowa, Osteopathic Physician, and he does not believe EDNA MAY GRIFFIN orher husband have been active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
January 26, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent JOHN V. BARNES at Omaha dated January 26, 1965.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/26/65

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office disclosing any positive information relative to Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in detail in Bulet to Albany 8/28/64.

In view of the above this letter is being submitted in lieu of quarterly report due February 1, 1965.

Knoxville Office will continue to be alert for any information of a positive nature concerning captioned matter and will incorporate any further information in the next quarterly report.

EC 51 100-442529-639

EX-101

4 JAN 28 1965

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville
TAS/epm
(4)

58 FEB 2 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	1/27/65	1/18 - 22/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY JM b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] 10/29/64 at Denver. b6 b7C

- P* -

LEADS

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO: Will report on this matter prior to ~~May~~ June, 1965.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location	
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]	Used for characterization of HARRY NIER and MARY WALTER

b3 b7D b7E

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-640 REC-18 34

16 JAN 29 1965

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2- New York (RM)
5- Denver (100-8997)
(1- 100-1800) (1- 100-9005)
(1- 100-2650)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;	
Date Fwd.	DEPT:	ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~	
How Fwd.	DATE FORW.:	2-3-65	
By	HOW FORW.:	R/S	
	BY:	[redacted]	

07 FEB 01 1965

Notations

INT SEC

1-cc report 808 R.B.

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 8 9 38 AM '65

RECEIVED
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
JAN 29 3 38 PM '65

Phelps
Cm
2/5/65

DN 100-8997

T-2: [redacted] [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

This report is classified "Confidential" because data furnished by DN T-1 and T-2 could result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value, compromising the effectiveness thereof, which could adversely affect the national defense.

B*
COVER PAGE

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DATE 01-03-2018 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1- G-2, Chicago (RM)
1- ONI, Chicago (RM)
1- OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM)
1- INTC, Denver (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: DENVER b6 b7C
Date: 1/27/65

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Denver Communist Party (CP) group sponsored CP National Spokesman HENRY WINSTON in Denver, Colo., in October, 1964. WINSTON, at meeting 10/15/64, in speaking on the riots in Harlem, attributed the riots to substandard living conditions and attitude of Police. Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members assisting Denver Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) by contributions and by attendance at meetings. Denver Branch, SWP, instrumental in organizing group known as Action Committee for Equality (ACE) to further the aims of the SWP and to function as a Civil Rights organization, and to participate in picketing and other demonstrations to further the cause of Negro rights.

- P* -

Details:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Plans, strategy, Party line, including expressions by national leaders.

ROBERT TRUJILLO, Chairman, Denver Communist Party (CP) group, made arrangements with National CP Headquarters to have HENRY WINSTON visit Denver in October, 1964, while WINSTON was on a tour across the United States.

WINSTON arrived in Denver on October 13, 1964, and attended closed and open meetings sponsored by the CP. On October 13, 1964, at a closed meeting of the CP attended by only members of the CP, there was discussion on how the members could contact and how they should proceed in contacting individuals to attend an open meeting sponsored by the CP group for the purpose of hearing HENRY WINSTON. At both of the closed and open meetings of the CP at which time HENRY WINSTON was the principal speaker, he was introduced by ROBERT TRUJILLO as a spokesman for the CP as well as a leader for the CP.

During the evening of October 15, 1964, which meeting was open to the public, and which was held at the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, 3460 West 38th Avenue, Denver, Colorado, HENRY WINSTON stated that the struggle for peace is first on the CP program and that the CP advocates the common struggle with people all over the world for the abolishment of exploitation of man by man. WINSTON spoke on the riots in Harlem and attributed them to the substandard living conditions in Harlem and the attitude of the Police. When WINSTON was discussing the election campaign, he stated that the term "white backlash" was to cause conflict between whites and blacks, thus keeping the two races fighting each other, which would result in both races being unable to fight for common goals. WINSTON said that the CP wants to unite the white and the black races for the betterment of both and that this will come about only through unity of the working class, both black and white.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS -
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP is part of the Appendix hereto.

Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

Action Committee for Equality

A characterization of the Action Committee for Equality (ACE) is a part of the Appendix hereto.

As of August 22, 1964, there were several members of the Negro race who are not members of the Denver Branch, SWP participating in the activities of a civil rights group known as ACE.

DN T-1 (8/31/64)

At the meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP held on November 1, 1964, there was a discussion regarding the civil rights group known as ACE. There was general discussion and it was the concensus that this area of Party work has fallen short of its goal.

This was attributed to people being too busy with the election campaign and also to failure on the part of the "Comrades" assigned to this area to perform their jobs. It was decided that now that elections are almost over, some effort should be made to rejuvenate ACE.

DN T-1 (11/27/64)

DN 100-8997

Friends of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

At the October 11, 1964, meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held in Denver, BARBARA TAPLIN, a member of the Branch, announced that the Branch had taken up $70.58 at the Militant Forum, which featured a panel of speakers on the Mississippi Summer Project. BARBARA said that the Branch donated $39.00 of this amount to SNCC.

DN T-2 (10/15/64)

A characterization of the Militant Forum is a part of the Appendix hereto.

ALLEN TAPLIN, Organizer of the Denver Branch, SWP, read a letter at the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held on October 25, 1964, which the Branch had received from the Denver Branch of Friends of SNCC, thanking the Branch for the part it played in presenting the Freedom Now Rally on Mississippi on September 28, 1964.

DN T-2 (11/2/64)

ALLEN TAPLIN reported at the Denver Branch, SWP meeting held November 29, 1964, that he attended a meeting at the home of MARY WALTER and present were a group of individuals who called themselves Friends of SNCC. He stated that among those present were MARY WALTER and HARRY NIER. He stated that this small group planned the picketing of the Denver FBI Office to protest J. EDGAR HOOVER's remarks about MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The planned picketing was to take place November 30, 1965. ALLEN stated there was not much support for the idea from other organizations so the whole thing fell through. COLO

DN T-2 (12/1/64)

HARRY NIER and MARY WALTER were the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

DN T-1 (12/1/64)

DN 100-8997

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC is a part of the Appendix hereto.

ALLEN TAPLIN reported at a Denver Branch, SWP meeting held December 13, 1964, that there would be a meeting held at the Shorter AME Church on December 20, 1964. He stated that this meeting will include a group of people making an effort to form some Friends of SNCC in Denver. He stated that the speaker will be JOHN PERDEW and some other young people connected with SNCC in the South. A proposal was made at this SWP meeting that members of the SWP Branch make some effort to meet with these young SNCC people and get them in contact with some of the young contacts of the Branch.

DN T-1 (12/18/64)

A Freedom Rally to protest "frame-up justice in Georgia" was held at the Shorter Community AME Church, Denver, Colorado, sponsored by the Denver Friends of SNCC on December 20, 1964.

Eight members of the Denver Branch, SWP were present.

COLD Gas

JOHN PERDEW of Denver was one of the speakers and he spoke on his experiences in the Civil Rights Movement, and his being in jail. PERDEW stated that the new Civil Rights Law is not the answer to the problems of discrimination and poverty and the Civil Rights Movement would continue.

DN T-1 (12/30/64)

On January 1, 1965, JOHN PERDEW was a guest of honor at a party held at the residence of HOWARD WALLACE in Denver, Colorado. HOWARD WALLACE is a member of the Denver Branch, SWP. PERDEW stated he would return to Americus, Georgia, to work on a freedom newspaper. PERDEW stated he did not believe the new Civil Rights Bill helped the situation in the South very much.

DN T-2 (1/8/65)

Socialist Workers Party

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Information regarding this matter reported under Section I.

1 DN-100-8997 APPENDIX

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY

A source advised that at a meeting of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), held in Denver, Colorado, on November 3, 1963, it was announced that a meeting of a Negro discussion group was held on October 30, 1963, in Denver, which was attended by ten persons, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This group was started by the Denver Branch, SWP, as a means of establishing the SWP in the Negro community in Denver with Howard Wallace, Norman Hodgett and Nelle Garcia, all members of the Denver Branch, SWP, designated by the SWP to control and direct its activities.

The purpose of the group, other than to further the aims and purposes of the SWP, is to function as a permanent civil rights organization, to participate in picketing and other demonstrations to further the cause of Negro rights.

Until August 9, 1964, the group had no officers or official name but on this date temporary officers were elected which included Nelle Garcia as Secretary-Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held August 23, 1964, in Denver, it was announced that the name of this organization would be the Action Committee for Equality.

The organization is not incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado or any other state, and no official headquarters are maintained.

Since the inception of this group, no official membership list was compiled and meetings are open to anyone wishing to attend.

As of November 1, 1964, the group has held no further meetings, engaged in no demonstrations of any type, or elected permanent officers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, DENVER DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C dated January 27, 1965, at Denver

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/6-19/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] MHE

TYPED BY b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/28/64 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

MOCK

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of ~~Confidential~~ Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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EX-101

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1 - New York (Info) (REG.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

INT SEC

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;		
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2-12-65		
By	HOW FORW: RAS		
	BY: [illegible]		

67 FEB 8 1965

Notations

1 - SC report 806 R.B.

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1	[redacted]
SU T-2	[redacted]
SU T-3 [redacted] (Deceased)	
SU T-4	[redacted]
SU T-5	[redacted]
SU T-6	

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 01-03-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
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1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 1/29/65

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

UDA HANSON, a reported Communist Party (CP) member, has been in contact with STEPHEN HOLBROOK, who assisted in Negro voter registration in Mississippi during the Summer of 1964. A meeting was held at home of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, a reported member of Utah State Board of CP, to hear a speech by DALE GRONEMEIER, an officer of National Committee To Abolish The House Un-American Activities Committee, who had worked during Summer of 1964 in Mississippi in the voter registration drive. ROBERT ARCHULETA, reported Secretary-Treasurer of CP of Utah, attended a Police-Community Relations Liaison Committee meeting. ETHEL HALE, a reported CP member, attended a National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, improperly. NAACP, Salt Lake City, seeks to discourage participation by Communists in its demonstrations. Some reported CP members are present members of Salt Lake City Branch of NAACP but do not hold office in NAACP.

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification DATE 2/23/78 JJ/lass

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GROUP 1
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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information was developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People

The Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) has periodically sponsored demonstrations and other activities designed to further the rights of Negroes. JOHNIE M. DRIVER, an Engineer at Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, was elected President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP on December 7, 1964. There have been no demonstrations since he took office, and none are presently planned. DRIVER, other officers and members of this branch are aware of the fact that Communist Party (CP) members and sympathizers could use demonstrations and other activities for their own purposes. DRIVER hopes to be able to discourage such activities on the part of Communists and sympathizers but has been in the Salt Lake City area only a little over a year and has no knowledge with respect to the tactics of the CP or its members in the Salt Lake City area, nor does he have any present information pertaining to the identities of CP members or sympathizers. He intends to seek the guidance of ALBERT B. FRITZ, the immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, in such matters. FRITZ continues to be a member of the Board of the NAACP in Salt Lake City.

(JOHNIE M. DRIVER, [redacted]

1/7/65)

b6
b7C

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has from time to time sponsored demonstrations and other activities designed to further the rights of Negroes. Officers and members of this branch are aware of the fact that CP members

and sympathizers could use such demonstrations and other activities for their own purposes. Every effort has been made to discourage the participation of CP members and sympathizers in all activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. This has been relatively successful in the past because of the knowledge that ALBERT B. FRITZ, Past President of the organization, had pertaining to Communism and its members. The new President, JOHNIE M. DRIVER, does not have such knowledge but is expected to receive guidance from FRITZ. There have been no demonstrations by the NAACP in the Salt Lake City area during the past three months and none are planned for the immediate future.

(SU T-1, 1/18/65)

Miscellaneous

UDA HANSON of Spanish Fork, Utah, on September 10, 1964, dined at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, with STEPHEN HOLBROOK as her guest. HOLBROOK had spent the 1964 Summer in Mississippi assisting in the registration of Negro voters. HANSON desired that HOLBROOK address some group in Provo, Utah, at an undisclosed date.

(SU T-2, 9/29/64)

UDA HANSON was a member of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

(SU T-3)

The Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) held a meeting at the residence of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, Granger, Utah, October 7, 1964. The purpose of this meeting was to listen to a report by DALE GRONEMEIER, who had spent the 1964 Summer in Mississippi helping in the Negro voter registration drive. GRONEMEIER spoke as an officer of the National Committee To Abolish The House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

(SU T-4, 10/14/64
SU T-5, 10/22/64)

A characterization of the UCCL is included in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is included in the appendix hereto.

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI was a member of the State Board of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

(SU T-3)

DALE GRONEMEIER in December, 1964, was the full-time Administrative Assistant, NCAHUAC, Los Angeles, California.

(SU T-6)

ROBERT ARCHULETA was one of those attending a meeting of the Police-Community Relations Liaison Committee in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 21, 1964. The principal purpose of the meeting was to consider problems involving Negroes, but other racial and minority groups were also considered.

(SU T-2, 11/5/64)

ROBERT ARCHULETA was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

(SU T-3)

The Nominating Committee of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held a meeting at Salt Lake City on October 12, 1964. One of those attending the meeting brought ETHEL HALE to the meeting. The committee was reminded by the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP that only members of the Nominating Committee were permitted to be present at its meetings.

(SU T-2, 11/5/64)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has approximately 300 paid-up members. Its President is JOHNIE M. DRIVER.

Among the members at the present time are BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH A. CURTIS, ROBERT ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI. ETHEL C. HALE and MARCUS PARR have been members in the past but are not at the present time.

JOSEPH A. CURTIS attends meetings infrequently and ROBERT ARCHULETA has attended one or two meetings within the past two years. The others have not been in attendance at meetings of the NAACP within the past two years.

None of the above have any influence in the policies of the organization, and none are officers, nor have they ever been officers.

The NAACP on a national basis is opposed to Communism and known Communists are not supposed to be accepted as members. It is difficult, however, to challenge a person on this basis, since CP membership is almost impossible to prove. For this reason, membership is seldom challenged on the basis of Communism, but care is taken wherever possible to keep persons suspected of being Communists from getting in policy-making positions. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, considers that it has been successful in this respect.

The organization has also been able to avoid the distribution or use of what it considers to be Communist propaganda.

The Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) and the UCCL are considered by NAACP officers in Salt Lake City to be Communist front organizations. Mr. FRITZ, the immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, has in the past periodically received invitations to speak before these groups. He has made it a policy not to accept speaking invitations from the UCCL since it is located in Salt Lake County, but about once a year accepts an invitation to speak before the PAFUC, since he considers that

presenting the NAACP program to that organization might be of some value to the persons who attend. It is not known what policy the new President, JOHNIE M. DRIVER, will adopt in such matters, but it is expected he will seek the guidance of Mr. FRITZ. Mr. FRITZ made it a point to be careful so that he would not be placed in a position of advocating Communist viewpoints.

(SU T-1, 1/18/65)

A characterization of the PAFUC is included in the appendix hereto.

ETHEL HALE, BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH A. CURTIS and MARCUS PARR were all members of the CP of Utah in July, 1963, and members of the Utah State Board of the CP.

(SU T-3)

MEMBER - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE UTAH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/15/65

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York letter to Bureau, 10/28/64.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and New York are copies of an LHM dated June 30, 1964, concerning the background and activities of RUDOLPH JOSEPH LOMBARD. Information also indicates that RUDOLPH LOMBARD is graduate student of Syracuse University.

An article appearing in the Kansas City, Missouri, "Times," a daily newspaper, under date of 7/6/64, quoted JAMES FARMER of CORE at the conclusion of CORE's National Convention in Kansas City as stating, among other things, that RUDOLPH LOMBARD, residence New Orleans, Louisiana, and Syracuse, New York, had been elected Vice-Chairman of CORE.

An article appeared in the "Post Standard" newspaper of Syracuse, New York, on 6/29/64, concerning a march by members of the Syracuse Congress of Racial Equality which called for prayers for the three civil rights workers missing in Mississippi. This article also reported that one of the speakers during this prayer march was RUDY LOMBARD, National Vice-Chairman of CORE and a graduate student of Syracuse University.

On 8/28/50, Mr. JAMES DENN, Commissioner of Elections, Albany County, Albany, New York, furnished photostatic copies of Communist Party nominating petitions for Albany County for the 1941 elections. One of these petitions contained the name GEORGE WILEY, [redacted]; however, no further information was available to identify him with the GEORGE WILEY of Syracuse, New York, mentioned in referenced New York letter of 10/28/64.

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ENCLOSURE REC- 131 100-442529

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - Albany
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An article appeared in the Syracuse "Daily Orange" newspaper on April 11, 1961, which, among other things, reported that GEORGE WILEY, assistant professor in the Chemistry Department, Syracuse University, who was at one time on the California faculty, was in agreement with a group of students who had viewed the film "Operation Abolition" and felt the student demonstrators in the film were acting independently as opposed to the group in favor of the film.

Another article in the Syracuse University newspaper the "Daily Orange" dated 4/22/63, reported that Dr. GEORGE WILEY, assistant professor of Chemistry, Syracuse University, had distributed CORE leaflets during the picketing of the Woolworth Store in Syracuse, New York, by Negro high school students.

An article in the Syracuse "Herald Journal" newspaper issued 9/14/63, indicated that members of the Syracuse Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) are expected to resume picketing and direct intervention to halt the city's urban renewal project. GEORGE WILEY, Chairman of the Syracuse Branch of CORE, was reported as attending the meeting concerning this matter.

One GEORGE ALVIN WILEY of [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] and professor, was reported as arrested by the Syracuse, New York, Police Department during the period 9/13/63, through 9/20/63, in connection with a civil disobedience demonstration held in Syracuse.

[redacted] reported that at the anniversary dinner b7D held by the Syracuse Peace Council on 1/30/64, GEORGE WILEY received the Peace Award of the Year for his direction of the civil disobedience held in Syracuse during August and September, 1963.

An article in the "New York Times" daily newspaper dated 7/29/64, at Syracuse, New York, quoted Dr. GEORGE WILEY, a Negro

professor of Chemistry at Syracuse, as advising the Sheriff of Onondaga County, PATRICK CORBETT, during a meeting of Negro leaders in a Baptist Church that if the authorities in Syracuse did not show the proper concern for the solution to the Negro problem, CORE and the N.A.A.C.P. might lose the leadership and situations could occur such as in Harlem and Rochester, New York.

Information in Albany files as of August 17, 1964, indicates that Dr. GEORGE WILEY, Professor of Chemistry, Syracuse University, is the leader of CORE in Syracuse.

Albany, New York
June 30, 1964

**MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF
MISSISSIPPI**

The Syracuse, New York daily newspaper "The Post-Standard" of June 29, 1964, on page 6, contained an article entitled "Pray in Clinton Square, CORE Marches for 3". This article reported that about 150 members of Syracuse Congress of Racial Equality marched without incident to Clinton Square yesterday with placards calling for prayers for three civil rights workers who are lost and feared dead in Mississippi. The prayer march that began at CORE Headquarters, 609 East Adams Street, led to the shaded steps of the U.S. Post Office Building where the marchers, mostly white, prayed and sang and talked of freedom. According to the article one of the speakers was bearded Syracuse University graduate student, Rudy Lombard, National Vice Chairman of CORE. Lombard, who reportedly was leaving for Mississippi on June 29, 1964, to "coordinate civil rights groups" made an urgent plea to end racial hatred in the South. Lombard stated "There will be more atrocities this summer in Mississippi...this march is part of many marches to federal buildings across the nation. We are calling for federal support of all (civil rights) volunteers and reaffirming our commitment to nonviolence."

The article stated that Lombard will work with the Council of Federated Organizations for registration of Negro voters and the establishment of community centers and private freedom schools in Mississippi.

On June 29, 1964, Miss Linda Savage, Identification Division, Syracuse Police Department, Syracuse, New York, stated that Rudolph Joseph Lombard, born [redacted] was arrested [redacted] for [redacted] He was released on [redacted] by District Attorney Melvin M. Slotnick. His occupation was listed as student and his residence was disclosed as [redacted]

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100-442529-042

NICS OSUBA

A review of DRF-66640 concerning above arrest disclosed that Lombard was among seven pickets arrested on December 1, 1962, at 105 Comstock Avenue, Syracuse, New York. The vacant apartment building at this address was being picketed by CORE in protest of the owner's alleged refusal to rent an apartment to an African student. The pickets were placed under arrest when they refused to leave the building. The report disclosed that all persons arrested in connection with this picketing signed a certificate of release on December 3, 1962, when they were discharged from the custody of the Syracuse Police Department.

On June 29, 1964, Miss Gloria Martin, Syracuse Credit Bureau, Syracuse, New York, stated her files contained no record identifiable with Rudolph Joseph Lombard.

According to police records Lombard is described as follows:

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Height:	6'4"
Weight:	210
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Scars and marks:	None
Education:	Six years college

A review of the 1963-64 Syracuse University Directory lists one Rudolph J. Lombard as a graduate student residing at [redacted] His permanent residence is listed as [redacted]

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/19 - 1/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
W. JAMES WOOD	tll

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.
Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD at Dallas, 10/29/64.

-p*-

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential since data reported from the confidential informant could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

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DATE FWD.	DATE FORW.:	2-2-65		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW.:	R/S		
BY	BY:	S. F. Phelps		

NOTATIONS

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DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
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Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: Dallas, Texas
Date: 12/29/65

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
TEMP

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party (CP) member, is member of and active in National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Dallas, but exercises no influence in those organizations. CP members in Dallas area have been specifically advised not to participate in racial demonstrations or similar activities unless forced to do so. No other former or current CP members known to be active in integration groups in Dallas area.

- P* -

DETAILS

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

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III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DL T-1 (January 13, 1965

JOE LANDIN, a member of the Communist Party (CP), was formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the NAACP branch in Dallas. He is no longer a member of that Committee but is still a member of the NAACP and is active therein. He does not and has not in the past, exercised any influence in affairs of this branch.

LANDIN is not known to members of the NAACP to be a CP member and NAACP members have no knowledge that he has any contact with the CP.

There are no other known CP or former CP members who are members of or active in the NAACP in Dallas.

The NAACP branch in Dallas has a membership of about 900. This organization in Dallas has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP or former CP members.

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (January 13, 1965)

CORE in Dallas claims to have a membership of about 100. Only about 20 persons are active in CORE and not more than half of these are regularly active.

JOE LANDIN is a member of and active in CORE in Dallas. He holds no office and exercises no influence in the group. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of CORE in Dallas. This group has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP members.

DL 100-11053

DL T-1 (January 13, 1965)

There are no other organizations active in integration matters in the Dallas area which are known to have current or former CP members among their membership.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
100-11053

Dallas, Texas
January 29, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD at Dallas dated January 29, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	NEW YORK	1/28/65	1/4 - 1/22/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY MGC b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

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REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/64 at Chicago.

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DATE OF REVIEW 1/28-85

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CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified secret inasmuch as it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-15 and CG T-16 the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value, endanger their life, and impair their future effectiveness.

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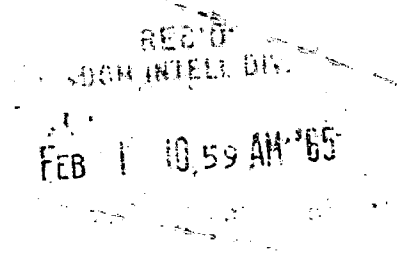

CG 100-41324

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Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations are not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed. 4

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-2	
CG 5824-S*	
CG T-3 [redacted]	A [redacted]
	Characterization of EUGENE TOURNOUR
	" ROSIE SIMPSON
	" ROZALYN DEAN
	" TED PEARSON
	" SID JOHNSON
CG T-4 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
	" ROZALYN DEAN
CG T-6 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-7 [redacted]	A [redacted]

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Source	Location
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CG T-9 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-10 [redacted]	Characterization of JUDY KOLOKOFF
CG T-11 [redacted]	Characterization of BERNICE BILD
CG T-12 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-13 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-14 [redacted]	100-41324-
CG T-15 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-16 [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-17 [redacted]	Characterization of PHIL TREVILLION
CG T-18 Former [redacted]	A [redacted]
CG T-19 [redacted]	Characterization of DENNIS SCHREIBER

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Characterization of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHICAGO

Date: 1/20/65

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Field Office File #: CG 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CHICAGO DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party, USA (CP) and CP of Illinois held various meetings during period to evaluate results of November, 1964, national elections. CP's analysis of elections emphasized role of CP and CP concludes conditions now exist for achieving breakthrough for civil rights movement and expansion of CP's program for a Negro-labor alliance. CP leadership calling for support of Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) "State of the Race" Conference scheduled for New York City, January, 1965, where representatives of major civil rights organizations expected to attend. NALC program for conference calls for exclusion of communists; however, CP supporting conference notwithstanding. CPUSA youth meeting held Chicago December, 1964, claims CP rejects all theories that lead to violence in civil rights struggle including program of Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and Progressive Labor Movement. CP purportedly rejects "one big action theory"" and "the one big organization theory" in civil rights struggle and instead calls for a united front approach around issues on all levels and with all organizations. CPUSA youth program recommended wherein there will be increased civil rights activity on college campuses; a program to assist working class youth in its struggles for jobs and against job discrimination; the building of unemployment workers students groups and the influencing of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs to create a

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consistent policy on the job and job discrimination issues. CP youth program also to call for federal intervention to guarantee rights of Negro people; render support to right to vote movement in the South, with particular emphasis on support to the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. CP of Illinois program in civil rights movement still being coordinated by CP of Illinois Negro Commission and CP of Illinois caucuses in such organizations as African-American Heritage Association (AAHA), ACT, Congress of Racial Equality, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NALC, Parents Councils on Integrated Schools, and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. RAM continues active and Chicago area RAM has adopted unit of ACT, Chicago area, as cover for current RAM members and as possible recruiting grounds for new RAM members. RAM experiencing financial difficulties and Chicago chapter of RAM has developed factional split over issue of open versus covert activities. RAM members Chicago receiving instruction in Marxist philosophy from ISHMAEL FLORY, CP of Illinois member and head of AAHA. During period Chicago Chapter Socialist Workers Party relatively inactive in the civil rights struggle. CP of Illinois members' presence at sit-in demonstration, Chicago Board of Education, January, 1965, noted. Communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations noted where pertinent. Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG), in January, 1965, held a "briefing session" for lawyers interested in going to Mississippi to participate in taking depositions from Negroes deprived of their voting rights. NLG proposed task force of 100 lawyers will attempt to obtain evidence sufficient to unseat Mississippi delegation in U.S. House of Representatives. Task force of lawyers to attempt this action in Mississippi between 1/25-2/12/65.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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The following organization, mentioned in this report, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The following organizations, mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)

Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF)

National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago and national

Progressive Labor (PL)

Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

W.E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)

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CG 100-41324

DETAILS: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like, Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On November 7, 1964, the CPUSA National Negro Commission held a meeting at the Chelsea Hotel, New York, New York. (U)

Among those attending the aforementioned meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the Chairman of the CPUSA National Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT was also the first speaker at this meeting, and having called the meeting to order noted that the meeting itself had been called hurriedly following the results of the national elections, and that he had no formal report to give but intended to "throw out" a few proposals to see what reactions he might obtain from the group and hoped to prepare a basis for a report to be made at a later meeting. (U)

LIGHTFOOT then took note of the death of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, former CP National Secretary, and the fact that DAVIS formerly was the one with whom LIGHTFOOT worked very closely in the work of the CP National Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT stated that with the death of DAVIS a steering committee was needed to lay out a program of action. LIGHTFOOT then proposed that the steering committee consist of five persons and he suggested that CP members JAMES JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and himself be on this committee. (U)

Following LIGHTFOOT's proposal, some objection was raised to the fact that no white person was on the committee and subsequently GEORGE MEYERS was proposed and accepted. (U)

LIGHTFOOT next suggested that the CP National Negro Commission change its name to the Civil Rights Commission of the CP. No conclusion was reached after some discussion, and it was decided to leave this question of a name change to the steering committee who would in turn discuss the change of name with the CPUSA National Board. (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

There next followed a report on the recent national elections, which among other things emphasized the fact that more Negroes had voted in the recent national elections than ever before in the history of the country. (U)

Following a lunch recess, the commission reconvened and at the outset CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT advised that A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, head of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), had proposed a national conference of top Negro leaders and that after several postponements this conference was to take place in Washington, D.C., during January, 1965. (U)

LIGHTFOOT then proposed that CP members should attend this conference. LIGHTFOOT directed that 40 persons attend from the State of Maryland and the Southern United States; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was directed to furnish 10 persons; Detroit, Michigan, five persons; Chicago, Illinois 10 persons; and Boston, Massachusetts, five persons. (U)

(CG T-1, 11/9/64) (U)

In regard to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, mentioned above, it is to be noted that CG T-2 on November 22, 1964, advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, in addition to being Chairman of the CPUSA National Negro Commission, is also Chairman of the CP of Illinois. (U)

During the period November 18-21, 1964, a meeting of the CPUSA National Board was held at the Hotel Martinique in New York City, New York. Among those attending this meeting were the following: (U)

GUS HALL	HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	JACK KLING
JAMES JACKSON	GIL GREEN

At the first session of this CP National Board meeting held November 18, 1964, the announced agenda for this three day meeting indicated, among other things, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT would report on the status of the racial conflict. (U)

At this first day's session on November 18, 1964, a report and discussion were had on the role of the CP in the recent national elections. During the discussion that followed (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

this report, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and noted that the 1964 national elections reflected that the people in the United States not only voted against something but also for some things. He stated that the conditions now exist for achieving a breakthrough for civil rights during the next four to six years. LIGHTFOOT stated that to accomplish this, certain subjective factors need to be brought into play. He said that for some time the Negro civil rights movement alone stood out as a protest; today, this is not only one issue by itself but covers an entire spectrum of people and demands ranging from the broad issue of peace on into other areas. LIGHTFOOT stated that the Negro people are now no longer alone as the results of the elections have shown. LIGHTFOOT stated that the goals of the two million Negro voters in the South, when realized, will result in a realignment and the retirement of the Dixiecrats.

At the session of the National Board meeting held November 21, 1964, the first report delivered was that by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the status of the racial struggle. In essence, LIGHTFOOT reported as follows:

The main problems confronting the Negro today in his struggle for racial equality are: first, how to expand the Negro-labor alliance; and secondly, how to place working class leaders at the helm of the Negro freedom movement.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH is calling a conference on "State of the Race" as a result of a resolution of the NALC. This will be a summit meeting of Negro leaders dealing with the subject of how to move from the present level of struggle to higher forms and how to raise the issues and what methods and tactics are to be used. This State of the Race conference will include all Negro leaders, including Muslims, but not the communists. Originally, the date set for this summit meeting was October, but, in order to carry out the struggle against GOLDWATER, there was a postponement of this conference until sometime in January, 1965. We want our Party primed to participate in this conference at its maximum capability; districts should begin to work on this at once.

One of the chief characteristics of the Negro freedom movement now, after the election, is that it has no dependence on LYNDON B. JOHNSON. There are no illusions, even if JOHNSON's intentions are questioned. The January conference

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will be the first general pattern of things to come and the beginning of the renewal of the struggle for Negro freedom although other Negro organizations [illegible] are holding some meetings now. The character of the conference will help to unfold the initiative of the workers even if it is an all-class conference. This conference can place the central problem of the Negro liberation movement.

In the South there is still the de facto Jim Crowism today even though there is a civil rights law. The economic issues still remain and the Negro there has made little progress in this regard. The class outlook will determine some of these issues.

The Negro freedom movement in the North has, in some instances, gotten embroiled in school segregation and other issues like bussing, etc., but its general direction was not unsatisfying. On the issue of jobs and discrimination, little has been accomplished although there are some exceptions. For example, in Chicago 200 additional jobs for Negroes have been secured at Motorola as well as jobs with the railroads. In San Francisco there has been some similar success. In New York there is a serious struggle now for jobs in the breweries. Although recently 300 job complaints were placed before the President, there has been no mass struggle on this issue.

The Negro summit conference (State of the Race) will organize a real struggle for economic demands. We should not underestimate achievements in this connection even if they are not always visible. However, the job fight will not happen of itself and the conferences can even result in very little or nothing if there is no organization on lower levels and in each city. The question is then how to translate conferences' decisions into reality. The NALC is not just A.PHILLIP RANDOLPH, it must include all the people. Anti-communist exclusion clauses, like those of the NALC, will mean little if there is a struggle. There must be local followups to dramatize the job question. They must depend upon us not as Monday morning quarterbacks but as initiators.

(CG T-2, 11/22,23,24/64)

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A CP, USA national youth meeting which was organized by the CP National Youth Commission was held in Chicago, Illinois on December 19 and 20, 1964. In attendance were 23 delegates including 4 individuals representing the adult members of the CP, USA. The adult representatives were as follows:

GIL GREEN, representing the CP,USA national leadership

DOROTHY HEALEY from the CP, Southern California District

EARL DURHAM and LOU DISKIN, both from the CP of Illinois

Present as a member of the CP, USA Youth from the CP of Illinois was TED PEARSON.

On Saturday, December 19, 1964, this meeting began with a report from MIKE ZAGARELL, a CPUSA youth representative from New York City, and ZAGARELL's report dwelt mainly with the results of the November, 1964 national elections and the meanings of these results for the CP, USA youth program.

During his remarks ZAGARELL made mention of the fact that the various united fronts which had developed during the election campaign on every major campus throughout the country had represented a potential for continuous activity among students for progress. It was ZAGARELL's opinion also that the united front effort had weakened racism which caused the white backlash to fail as a major feature in the election campaign.

ZAGARELL also reported that from the standpoint of the CP program the level of Negro-white unity must be raised even higher. ZAGARELL stated that the CP rejects all theories that lead to violence in go-it-alone theories; rejects the ideology of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM); rejects the jump about guerrilla warfare as expounded by ROBERT WILLIAMS, and also rejects the proposed line of the Progressive Labor Group.

ZAGARELL indicated that the CP was for the unity of Negro and white based on a concrete struggle for the equality of the Negro people. ZAGARELL reported that the CP line says that

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the CP cannot win without the unity of Negro and white and the CP emphasizes that the self-interest of white America is directly connected to the Negro struggle for equality.

ZAGARELL noted that within the over-all struggle of the Negro people certain ideological problems had developed within the ranks of the Negro people and their organizations. ZAGARELL stated that for lack of political characterization he would describe these ideological problems as (1) the "one big action theory" and (2) the "one big organization theory".

ZAGARELL continued and noted that some people feel that the struggle for the economic needs of the Negro people is the only path for mobilizing and radicalizing the Negro masses. ZAGARELL stated that the CP did not accept this theory and that although the issue of economics is correct, there must also be struggles around other aspects of Jim Crow oppression.

ZAGARELL stated that the one organization theory seems to think that if the CP can come up with one big organization, the CP will be able to mobilize all of the youth into one big center and from there, win the struggle. ZAGARELL stated that the one big action theory says that if the CP can come up with the one big action that they will mobilize all the youth such as the old time socialists proposed when they came up with the idea of the general strike. ZAGARELL stated that the old time socialists felt at that time that if they could just get all of the workers to agree on a general strike, it would break the back of capitalism and establish socialism.

ZAGARELL noted that both of these theories negate the uneven development of both organizational and political understanding among the American youth. ZAGARELL's position was that the CP's approach must be one of a united front around the issues facing the masses and developing struggles on all levels and with all organizations.

At this same session ALVA BUXENBAUM, also a CP youth representative from New York City, delivered a short report on the civil rights struggle.

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BUXENBAUM in her report stated that the civil rights movement is still the dominant movement in the United States today. She stated that the unity that was presented in the defeat of GOLDWATER represents an advance in the building of Negro-white unity. BUXENBAUM claimed that the CP made contributions to this struggle. She noted that the CP had warned of the danger of the ultra-right and that the Party had also emphasized the struggle for the alliance of the Negro people with labor and although other sections of the "American left" were split on how to approach the election, the CP had developed a consistent position.

BUXENBAUM then noted that the CP is still not reflecting in its membership the tremendous struggles of the Negro masses. She stated that the issues that are facing the Negro people fall into the category of both objective and subjective issues. She identified the objective issue as relating to such matters as jobs and job discrimination. She stated that this issue is a basic question that will decide the economic future of the Negro people. BUXENBAUM stated that the additional issues such as police brutality, discrimination in education, public places, etc., although important, are subjective issues.

BUXENBAUM noted however that the CP must have an approach to mobilize around all of these questions. BUXENBAUM then proposed the following program as the program of the CP, USA Youth Commission in the struggle to end discrimination in America.

BUXENBAUM stated that the CP, USA Youth Commission proposed relative to college campuses that attempts be made to end all forms of discrimination on college campuses such as housing, discrimination in fraternities and sororities, discrimination in regard to faculty hiring policies, textbooks and some form of scholarship for Negro and working class students. BUXENBAUM stated that the CP should also organize a program to assist the working class youth in its struggles for jobs and against job discrimination specifically. Efforts should be undertaken for building unemployment workers groups among the young workers and to try and influence the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs

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to bring out a consistent policy on the job and job discrimination questions. The program should also work in the high schools for quality education and the improvement of the racial composition and further a struggle should be developed for democracy in textbooks.

Relative to the south, BUXENBAUM recommended that the CP Youth Commission's program propose the development of a struggle for federal intervention to guarantee the rights of the Negro people; render support to the right to vote movement in the south with particular emphasis on support to the SNCC.

BUXENBAUM continued and stated that the status of the CP in the civil rights movement is still inadequate. She noted that the struggle for civil rights has been the main area of work by the CP but that the CP was still lagging in many respects. BUXENBAUM noted that one point for emphasis would be the involvement of white youth in the Negro struggle for equality. BUXENBAUM also stated that the CP must overcome the inconsistencies of its work where its members float from one organization to another. She also noted that the CP must answer the question as to why the CP has not won large numbers of Negro youth to the CP. She noted that one possible reason was because of a lack of the CP in the Negro community and because of this the Negro people did not know the program and the struggles of the CP and the Negro youth therefore have no way of finding out about the CP's program. BUXENBAUM also noted that the CP had spread its Negro cadre too thin and that in the future the CP must allow the CP's Negro cadre to concentrate on building in the Negro community. BUXENBAUM noted that the CP should build the unity of the Negro-white within the CP so as to set an example for the rest of the civil rights movement. BUXENBAUM stated that the CP must change its attitude towards certain of the less active Negro civil rights organizations such as the NAACP Youth Council and that the CP must determine where its Negro members work so that they may develop a balanced approach to building a base among Negro youth as well as participate in inter-racial policy organization.

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BUXENBAUM's report concluded with the proposal that the CP step up its program for the recruitment of Negro youth and schedule a conference of youth to deal with the problems of the Negro youth movement so that by summer the CP could try and make arrangements for its cadre who are students to work for the national office of the CP in some organizing capacity or so that some comrades could be encouraged to go south in connection with the Mississippi project. (U)

(CG T-3, 12/21/64) (U)

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

A Federal warrant was issued August 28, 1961, at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of kidnapping.

RAM follows the writings of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS exiled in Cuba, who is publisher of the monthly newsletter "The Crusader" at Havana, Cuba.

(CG T-20, 9/21/64) (U)

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2. Plans, Etc, Made at CP of Illinois Lower Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

At a meeting of CP of Illinois members active in the NALC held in Chicago, Illinois, on November 25, 1964, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, stated that the CP is faced with several problems in trying to continue activities following the November national elections. DURHAM stated that there appeared to be an estimate that the JOHNSON victory in the November elections was positive; however, the civil rights movement is, at the present time, floundering as to what steps should be taken now. DURHAM reported that in no organization in Chicago, Illinois, is there even a definitive program established and generally there are no leads being given by any of the national civil rights organizations. (U)

DURHAM reported at this meeting that the outlook of the CP is [illegible] the maintenance of the coalition that came into existence to defeat GOLDWATER. DURHAM stated that labor was the weakest link in the JOHNSON victory. However, significant members of labor played a role in the JOHNSON victory. DURHAM stated that the Negro voters were almost unanimously against GOLDWATER. He noted that these two forces, labor and the Negro, could now be brought together for further advances. (U)

DURHAM continued and indicated that it was his opinion that it was important for the CP to re-establish its concentration on the working class. He stated that there must be no other activity that detracts from the CP members who were working to build a working class orientation, particularly for Negro communists. DURHAM stated that the Negro communists must find ways of becoming active leaders in the Negro community. It was DURHAM's opinion that the civil rights organizations that exist now in the civil rights movement still have no proper base in the Negro community. DURHAM continued and noted that the NALC which has been the CP's primary concentration for winning Negro workers to the struggle for freedom is, for all practical purposes, non-effective. DURHAM said it is not certain whether the organization (NALC) can play a

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progressive role at its present level of activity. However, DURHAM stated it would be premature to write the NALC off as a factor at this point. He did note, however, that it was important for the CP to change certain perspectives relative to the NALC. (U)

DURHAM continued and said that he did not believe it possible to build a mass organization in the NALC, but it was possible for the organization to act as a force in welding a coalition in the trade union movement for civil rights. (U)

(CG T-3, 11/30/64) (U)

b. CP of Illinois State Board

On October 13, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were GIL GREEN, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, EARL DURHAM, LOU DISKIN, JAMES WEST, JACK KLING and HERB WRIGHT. (U)

The first report on the agenda was a report by GIL GREEN who reported on his attendance at the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention which he attended along with LOU DISKIN. (U)

During this report GIL GREEN mentioned that the AFL-CIO state convention had passed several resolutions dealing with civil rights, but that there was only a minimum amount of discussion on the significance of the civil rights movement at the convention. It was GREEN's opinion that because of this type of thing, there seemed to be a playing down of the civil rights struggle and there seems to be word out in labor that labor must avoid the backlash and therefore not make a big issue of the civil rights question. (U)

In connection with his report on the AFL-CIO convention, GIL GREEN referred to an incident wherein he and LOU DISKIN were chased from the hall where the convention was held when they were identified as communists. GREEN's statement included the fact that because of the commotion created when he and DISKIN were identified as communists, he left along with DISKIN on the first day of the convention and therefore did not stay for the remaining three days it was held. (U)

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Also during this State Board meeting, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, who was in attendance, spoke and stated that there were several problems in the civil rights movement that had been called to his attention. DURHAM then referred to certain splits which had developed between national leadership in the civil rights movement and field workers in Mississippi and other places. DURHAM characterized this situation as dangerous and stated that the CP should be aware of it as the CP develops its program. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/14/64)
(CG T-4, 10/14/64) (U)

On November 10, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those present for this meeting were EARL DURHAM, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, DAVID ENGLESTEIN, MILT COHEN and NATALIE MYERS. (U)

The main item on the agenda for this meeting was an evaluation of the results of the November, 1964, national elections. During a discussion of this topic, DAVID ENGLESTEIN commented and indicated that there must be a sober estimate of what the elections meant to the American people. He noted that in his opinion it meant that there was a mandate for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and the processing of the struggle against discrimination. He noted that in his opinion there was one question flowing through the "left" and that is that any new movement among the left will, of necessity, have its best success among the new young radical Negro militants. ENGLESTEIN noted that this very question is being debated in the left movement. ENGLESTEIN stated that these questions should be discussed in more detail by the CP. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, next spoke and indicated that the previous week end a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission had taken place in New York City and that during this meeting it was the estimate that the role of the Negro vote was, in local elections, the decisive issue that defeated GOLDWATER candidates. LIGHTFOOT stated that the so-called backlash scared a few Democrats who were running for office but those who were not scared ended up victorious. (U)

LIGHTFOOT continued and noted that the question before the CP, in Chicago particularly, is how the CP can develop an initiative in the struggle for civil rights. LIGHTFOOT stated the CP must also raise the question of a Negro in President JOHNSON's Cabinet but the most important question is how to put the heat on Mayor DALEY. (U)

EARL DURHAM next spoke and indicated that he was in agreement with the estimate presented so far and said that among certain of the civil rights leaders in Chicago there was a gratitude for GOLDWATER's defeat but that these leaders feel very strongly that the defeat of GOLDWATER has entrenched the Democratic Party machine in the City of Chicago more than ever. DURHAM stated therefore the task before the civil rights movement has become more difficult. DURHAM indicated that a blind spot had developed as to the struggle for civil rights and the role in this struggle of the Democratic Party. He noted that it was sometimes difficult to discuss an issue without first clearing the air on how the Democratic Party machine in Chicago should be approached. DURHAM called for an immediate discussion within the CP to try and help solve these problems. (U)

[(CG T-3, 11/12/64)] (U)

On November 24, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The main item on this meeting's agenda was a reading and a discussion on a draft statement from the CPUSA National Board on the evaluation of the November, 1964, national elections. (U)

During the course of this meeting LOU DISKIN, who was in attendance, read from this National Board draft resolution, and item six of this draft statement said that the Negro freedom struggle is still the most significant and militant struggle in America today and because of its economic base the alliance between Negro and labor is a natural consequence. The resolution stated at item six that when this alliance "jells" then progress will proceed by leaps and bounds. (U)

Item eight of this resolution as read by DISKIN indicated that a new phase had opened up since the national elections and that the tasks of the CP are clear. This item then proceeded to designate these tasks and subparagraph D, under item eight, stated that federal protection in the South for the Negro people and guaranteeing their civil rights was one of the tasks of the

CP for the future, and further the CP was to press the JOHNSON Administration to withhold federal funds from those areas that failed to comply with federal laws. (U)

(CG T-3, 11/25/64) (U)

On December 1, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

It was indicated at the outset of this meeting that the Board would consider, among other things, a report from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on some changes in the draft resolution of the National CP. (U)

LIGHTFOOT then spoke and indicated that in the main the draft resolution was accepted with only minor editorial changes by the National Committee of the CP. LIGHTFOOT, after briefly indicating the changes, stated that it was hoped that the CP of Illinois could organize a full round of discussion on this resolution and that an effort should be made to have non-Party people not only read the resolution but offer critical comments. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that flowing from the resolution will be a five point program which will be the CP's program for 1965. LIGHTFOOT indicated that the five point program would include, among other things, a paragraph two which would call for the end of Jim Crowism and flowing from this several specific issues which would deal with discrimination in the United States. (U)

Also following a general discussion at this meeting on the issues presented, LIGHTFOOT referred to the issue of civil rights and stated that Negro representation in various legislative bodies was not advanced at all in Illinois during the November, 1964, national elections, and that there should be discussions of why Illinois Negroes did not gain. LIGHTFOOT noted that a special CP meeting would take place on Friday, December 4, 1964, which would involve, among others, [redacted], EARL DURHAM, GUS SAVAGE, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and BOB WINBUSH, to discuss certain implications of this problem. LIGHTFOOT noted that GUS SAVAGE had written two editorials in a bulletin trying to explore why Chicago Negroes are losing politically. (U)

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LIGHTFOOT next referred to the fact that A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, of the National Office, NALC, had called a conference to be held in Washington, D.C., in January, 1965. LIGHTFOOT stated the CP has a task of trying to bring to this conference approximately 200 "progressives" in order to try and guarantee some type of followup. (U)

LIGHTFOOT also noted that the CP still feels that the NALC should be built, and that the CP should try and stimulate the struggle for jobs for Negroes. (U)

[(CG T-3, 12/2/64)] (U)

On December 8, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting JACK KLING, CP of Illinois State Board member, reported on a recent meeting he had had with RICHARD CRILEY wherein he had invited CRILEY to meet with the CP of Illinois State Board in order to discuss ways that CRILEY and his organization, the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), could assist in the over-all civil rights struggle. (U) MEMBER

According to KLING, CRILEY indicated that he had no serious ideological differences with the CP; that his main reason for not being willing to meet with the CP of Illinois State Board was the security of himself and his organization. According to KLING, CRILEY indicated he is taking great pains to guarantee that no government informer can link him to the current organized CP. According to KLING, CRILEY stated he trusted the individual members of the CP of Illinois State Board but past experiences show that the State Board is not infallible in matters of security, therefore he felt that he would not like to expose himself to the entire Board. (U)

KLING reported, however, that CRILEY indicated his willingness and desire to meet with individual CP leaders from time to time to discuss both the civil liberties movement and also some valuable experiences CRILEY is obtaining from his community activities. According to KLING, CRILEY understood that he, KLING, may differ with CRILEY on his estimates, but that the Party would receive his feelings on the matter and hope that the CP could work out a more consistent regular relationship based on CRILEY's feelings. (U)

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KLING then reported on CRILEY's plans relative to the abolishment of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). During this discussion KLING reported that it was CRILEY's opinion that if the progressive forces are able to level a labor bloc against the HUAC it would advance the civil rights struggle tremendously. (U)

Following his report, KLING indicated that he believed the CP should think through how it could assist CRILEY in financing his anti-HUAC drive. (U)

During the discussion that followed, one of the suggestions advanced as to how CRILEY's organization and activities could best be helped was that the CP should be specific as to what it could contribute to this campaign and it was further suggested that perhaps the Negro leaders in the Chicago area who had signed a petition recommending the abolishment of HUAC could be influenced in the direction of getting more Negro sponsors and perhaps placing an ad in the "Chicago Defender." (U)

[(CG T-3, 12/9/64)] (U)

A characterization of the CCDBR is appended hereto.

Concerning RICHARD CRILEY, it is to be noted that as of March, 1963, CRILEY was a member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club.

[(CG T-5, 3/6/63)] (U)

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c. CP of Illinois Negro Commission

On September 16, 1964, a meeting of members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

At the outset of this meeting EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, indicated that he, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois; and JAMES WEST, Organization Secretary, CP of Illinois, had met several weeks previous to take a new look at the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and at that time decided that the CP was not getting enough interest out of the people belonging to this Commission. DURHAM stated that it had been decided that a different approach should be taken and that a Party club should be formed consisting of members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission to include, among others, LESTER DAVIS, GUS SAVAGE, BRENETTA HOWELL and ROSIE SIMPSON. (U)

LESTER DAVIS, who was in attendance at this meeting, stated that he did not agree with this type of setup, and he pointed out that ROSIE SIMPSON had moved from Chicago or was in the process of moving to Kankakee, Illinois. Further, he noted that relative to GUS SAVAGE, SAVAGE was quite cynical and lacking in discipline. Relative to BRENETTA HOWELL, DAVIS said that HOWELL was always difficult and did not attend meetings regularly. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and EARL DURHAM both criticized DAVIS' approach as negative. DAVIS' response was that in his opinion the CP of Illinois Negro Commission should consist of the "hard core" people who were directly involved in the civil rights movement. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT after some discussion announced that a future meeting should be held which would include people like GUS SAVAGE and BRENETTA HOWELL where the whole problem could be discussed. LIGHTFOOT also directed that LESTER DAVIS continue his activities within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored (NAACP) since LIGHTFOOT felt that DAVIS was in a position to be of valuable service to the Party in connection with the NAACP activities not only in Chicago but in the State of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-6, 9/17/64)] (U)

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In late October, 1964, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, reported that he had met with AL RABY, prominent Chicago civil rights leader. It is understood that DURHAM met with RABY and that RABY understood that DURHAM had been active in the civil rights movement for a number of years mainly from the "left position." RABY also understood during this contact that the reason DURHAM was not publicly identified with a civil rights organization is because of his CP background. It is understood that the reason DURHAM met with RABY was because RABY held a prominent position in the civil rights movement and was one of the most accepted civil rights leaders in the Chicago area. (U)

During this contact by DURHAM it was understood that DURHAM desired to discuss the base of the entire civil rights movement in Chicago with RABY which DURHAM considered extremely weak. It was further understood that DURHAM met with RABY in order to discuss the civil rights movement in Chicago and to exchange opinions and discuss how both RABY's position in the Negro community and civil rights movement in general in Chicago could be strengthened. (U)

It is also understood that during his discussion with RABY, DURHAM suggested the names of certain individuals who are active in the civil rights movement in Chicago who should be recruited by RABY to assist him in his civil rights work. DURHAM is also understood to have recommended that some type of a regular method of communication be adopted whereby the individuals he suggested or others of similar position in Negro life would take time out for an evening, afternoon or week end to discuss certain philosophical and long-range approaches to the Negro movement with particular emphasis on how the Negro community could be mobilized to fight for its own liberation. (U)

It is understood that during this discussion and exchange of opinions, RABY expressed the view that he was in favor of DURHAM's proposals, particularly the recommendation that Negro community leaders meet occasionally and have a philosophical discussion for a long-range approach. (U)

Among those suggested to RABY as a leader in the Negro community with whom RABY could work was GUS SAVAGE. It is understood that RABY was critical of GUS SAVAGE on the basis that RABY did not trust SAVAGE. It was RABY's opinion that

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SAVAGE was in any movement only if it fits SAVAGE. However, RABY noted that he felt he could handle SAVAGE if SAVAGE were boxed in sufficiently by others. (U)

Also during this discussion RABY stated that he felt he was the "cleanest" civil rights leader in the business, that is, he had no background of relationships with any of the left nor does he have any antagonistic blocks existing against him either in the established Negro organizations or in any of the predominantly white liberal organizations. It is understood that RABY insisted on keeping his reputation this way. (U)

It is understood that this contact between EARL DURHAM and RABY closed with DURHAM's indicating to RABY that he understood RABY's position relative to left activity and that as far as DURHAM was concerned, whenever RABY felt that DURHAM was getting too close that it interfered with RABY's "cleanliness" RABY had only to say so and DURHAM would understand. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/21/64)

It was learned that in early December, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, EARL DURHAM and GUS SAVAGE met to discuss the possible forms the CP of Illinois political action could take in order to improve Negro political representation in the various legislative bodies. (U)

It was learned that prior to this meeting GUS SAVAGE had prepared several articles on the lack of Negro representation in the political life in the State of Illinois and nationally, and that one of the decisions made during this meeting was to have GUS SAVAGE give a speech before some unnamed body wherein SAVAGE would outline certain recommendations for beating Mayor DALEY's Democratic Party political machine which, as a matter of practice, limited the admission of Negroes into the political machine. This speech was then to be picked up by certain individuals and publicized as a blueprint for creating greater Negro representation in Chicago and the State of Illinois' political life. (U)

It is also understood that as a result of this discussion, it was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's decision that the CP of Illinois should finance the aforementioned plans to the extent of using the office of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) and its printing facilities and further that the CP of Illinois should underwrite all of the costs relative to this printing to the amount of $600 or $700. (U)

[(CG T-3, 12/7/64)] (U)

A characterization of the AAHA is appended hereto.

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d. Other CP of Illinois Leadership Meetings

On November 5, 1964, a meeting of actives of the CP of Illinois was held at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The main topic for discussion at this meeting was an evaluation of the November, 1964, national elections. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT delivered the main report at this meeting, and during his remarks noted that among the issues that played a major role in the Presidential campaign was the question of the civil rights struggle and the supposed white backlash. LIGHTFOOT emphasized that during the campaign the so-called backlash did not materialize and he attributed the reason for this to the fact that the masses of white Americans saw the GOLDWATER menace as a threat to peace and more dangerous than the struggles of the Negro people for equality. LIGHTFOOT during his remarks also emphasized that the campaign had been successful in defeating GOLDWATER because there had developed a class coalition which supported President JOHNSON's position. LIGHTFOOT stated that this class coalition included all sections of the population, and in which the Negro people played a prominent part. (U)

[(CG T-3, 11/6/64)] (U)

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e. CP of Illinois Clubs

On October 7, 1964, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, held a meeting of various CP of Illinois club delegates at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting DURHAM delivered a talk on the CP of Illinois' policy relative to the infiltration of civil rights organizations and on political matters. (U)

DURHAM in his remarks stated that the CP of Illinois members must infiltrate all organizations relating to civil rights and political matters and find out how they function, and when an opportunity would present itself, to present Party policy and ideas into these organizations' programs. DURHAM instructed that the CP of Illinois could not use members who are afraid of going to jail. He noted that there were too many CP members in the United States for all of them to be put into jail, and that what few who have gone to jail or will go to jail in the near future will become heroes. He also noted that it was an honor for a CP member to go to jail and that jailing CP members in America hurt the American foreign policy all over the world. (U)

DURHAM noted further that the delegates to this meeting were picked as good Party members who are not afraid of losing their jobs and that if anyone at the meeting was afraid to take a step forward for the Party he should get out of the Party. DURHAM instructed that CP clubs should invite non-Party members to their meetings and discuss Marxism openly. DURHAM also noted that CP members were to work with such organizations as AAHA. (U)

At this point VERSTA MILLER, who was in attendance, interrupted DURHAM and stated that he thought it was a waste of time and senseless to try to work to the top and steer the thinking of organizations like CORE, NAACP and MARTIN LUTHER KING's group because these groups or organizations are bourgeois red haters and FBI stool pigeons. (U)

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DURHAM's answer was that the CP of Illinois did not need to be selective in this area because there were many civil rights organizations and political organizations which have offices and stations set up all over Chicago asking for new members and that the CP had everything set up for them to begin their work. DURHAM cautioned that CP members are to be careful not to get involved with the Black Muslims because the Muslims were militant against all white people and Negroes who associated with white people. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, who was in attendance, noted that recently a new organization of young people had appeared on the scene made up of Negroes who were believed to be in some way affiliated with the Black Muslim movement. FLORY stated that this new group called itself RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement), and that this particular group of young Negroes was trying to start a revolution in America. FLORY noted that he had cautioned young people in his organization to stay away from RAM. (U)

In response to FLORY's statements, DURHAM noted that the RAM group was behindtimes with their concept of revolution in America because the CP started the revolution in America back in the 1930s, but prosperity slowed it down, but now it is going faster in America. DURHAM again cautioned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had cautioned all CP members to stay away from all Black Muslims because the CP has to prove to the world that they are not causing riots against white people. (U)

[(CG T-9, 10/15/64)] (U)

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On October 20, 1964, the Executive Board of the Ray Hansborough CP of Illinois Club held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting a lengthy discussion took place which was directed toward the question of the manner in which individual club members could best work during the course of the election campaign to insure the defeat of the GOLDWATER forces. Also discussed was what course of action CP of Illinois members could take following the November, 1964, national elections and where the individual CP member could best make a continuing and more permanent contribution to CP work insofar as mass organizations were concerned. (U)

It was the concensus of opinion at this meeting that CP forces and policies must be re-examined and that every individual CP member should be solicited to determine where they thought their best contribution could be made. It was pointed out that at the present time the CP of Illinois was giving no consideration to sending additional forces into the NAACP or AAHA. It was stated that it could be anticipated that other civil rights organizations would be targets for work by Party members and that CP members should be alert for such organizations and that individual CP members should activate themselves in other groups in order to accomplish this work. (U)

It was pointed out that the CP of Illinois policy was that each CP of Illinois member should be active in some mass organization since this is the only way, at present, in which Party members as individuals could make their influence felt inasmuch as at the present time the CP does little or no such work under its own identity. It was further recommended and adopted that at future club educationals of the Ray Hansborough Club, the program of these educationals should be geared to train the club members to do work in mass organizations. (U)

[(CG T-7, 10/22/64)] (U)

On November 29, 1964, a meeting of the Ray Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending were the following: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, GUS SAVAGE, ANNIE ALEXANDER, CARRIE BEVERLY, [illegible] (U)

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NATE SHARPE, MILTON GILMORE and ED CAREY. During the course of this meeting CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke on the topic "Where does the Party go from here?" (U)

During his remarks LIGHTFOOT reported on what he described to be a high level CP meeting he had attended in New York which was held to discuss the future outlook of the CP. LIGHTFOOT stated that it was decided at this meeting that the most important thing for the CP to do now is to get in motion on several issues, especially in mass organizations. LIGHTFOOT noted that this would include the various civil rights organizations as well as the NALC. Relative to the NALC, LIGHTFOOT stated the CP feels the NALC must be maintained at all costs. He stated the CP must build this organization to be a top civil rights organization, and he pointed out that NATE SHARPE is the leading CP person in the NALC in the Chicago area and that if it were necessary other CP people will be assigned to become active in this organization. (U)

LIGHTFOOT further stated that the CP wants the NALC to grow in order that it can create a program for obtaining jobs for Negroes in industry and to fight those industries which have practiced discrimination against Negroes and further to fight against discrimination in trade unions themselves. LIGHTFOOT closed his remarks by indicating that he was instructing NATE SHARPE to make a survey of all the unions in Chicago to determine which unions were discriminating against the Negroes and then to formulate plans to combat this discrimination. (U)

[(CG T-8, 11/30/64)]

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f. CP Caucus Active in African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

As of November, 1964, ISHMAEL FLORY is the undisputed head of the AAHA. FLORY makes the policy and decisions for the organization. FLORY has been designated as the delegate to the South Side-Hyde Park Division Committee of the CP of Illinois from the South Side CP Club. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY is a current CP member and calls himself the best Marxist-Leninist the CP has. FLORY also is a close friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, and attempts to influence LIGHTFOOT and is mutually influenced by LIGHTFOOT. (U)

AAHA is therefore theoretically dominated by the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-3, 11/30/64)] (U)

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g. CP of Illinois Collective in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In late October, 1964, it was learned that EUGENE TOURNOUR had contacted EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and discussed with DURHAM problems relative to CORE. It was understood that TOURNOUR reported to DURHAM that at a recent national Administrative Committee meeting of CORE held in New York City, it was decided by this Administrative Committee to exclude TOURNOUR and other field workers from this type of meeting. (U)

During this conversation it is understood that EARL DURHAM instructed TOURNOUR to attempt to pull together a collective on an area basis of CORE leaders who agree with him as to the objectives and outlook for CORE. DURHAM cautioned that such a collective should be established as a permament group, not a faction, not a palace guard, but a group that would exchange information and try to collectively estimate trends and developments in the civil rights struggle. (U)

It is understood that TOURNOUR was in agreement with DURHAM's estimate, and TOURNOUR also agreed to make himself available for a series of discussions with DURHAM on estimates as to what steps should be taken in the civil rights movement after the November, 1964, national elections. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/19/64) (U)

Concerning EUGENE JOSEPH TOURNOUR, it is to be noted that as of June, 1964, the Chairman of the CP of Illinois considered TOURNOUR as a CP member. (U)

(CG T-3, 6/22/64) (U)

During the middle of November, 1964, it was learned that EUGENE TOURNOUR had been in touch with EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and during a discussion with DURHAM reported that the CORE task force was floundering due to a lack of program and perspectives. It was learned that (U)

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TOURNOUR had characterized the CORE task force as an organization that was turning into a service organization because the staff of the task force was spending too much of their time conducting classes and working with children. (U)

It was understood that TOURNOUR also reported to DURHAM that the regional setup of CORE under TOURNOUR's leadership was still functioning and was progressing well. TOURNOUR also told DURHAM that on November 14 and 15, 1964, there was a regional meeting which discussed the establishment of a seminar. The purpose of the seminar is to try and establish an ideological direction for CORE. It is understood that TOURNOUR requested that DURHAM suggest some top people in the civil rights field who could lead discussions at this seminar. (U)

During this meeting between TOURNOUR and DURHAM it was decided that TOURNOUR should make arrangements for himself and at least two members of his staff to meet with DURHAM at some future date where there could be a full discussion of perspectives for CORE. (U)

[(CG T-3, 11/16/64)] (U)

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In early January, 1965, it was learned that GENE TOURNOUR had recently reported on the internal problems of CORE to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission Chairman, EARL DURHAM. (U)

It was learned that TOURNOUR had advised DURHAM that he, TOURNOUR, had recently attended a regional meeting of CORE which was held in Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting, TOURNOUR was confronted by a document being circulated by a few members of the National Steering Committee of CORE that raised criticisms of the manner in which the National Office of CORE was functioning. (U)

The criticisms included the fact that there have been no national leadership meetings since October, 1964; that CORE was in debt to the sum of $200,000; that CORE had not participated fully in the Mississippi Freedom project; and that JAMES FARMER, the leader of CORE, had taken off for a six week tour of Africa without leaving any organization to carry on any leading responsibility. (U)

It was also learned that TOURNOUR reported to the Negro Commission that an internal problem which has developed within CORE is that a certain group on the National Steering Committee of CORE desire to junk the Chicago Project (CORE Task Force). TOURNOUR reported that if this were accomplished it would mean that he, TOURNOUR, would also be removed. TOURNOUR stated that the group that is attempting this has circulated a letter to the National Action Committee of CORE asking the approval of the National Action Committee for a national meeting be held on or about January 16 or 17, 1965. TOURNOUR reported that as far as he knew, the National Action Committee had approved the proposed meeting and that the meeting would be held in New York City. (U)

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TOURNOUR advised that one of the main protagonists for cleaning up the National Office of CORE is one MARVIN RICH. According to TOURNOUR, MARVIN RICH is also seemingly the fund raiser for the National CORE. It was learned that TOURNOUR indicated that if he chooses to fight for his position in CORE it would mean that either he or RICH would probably have to go. (U)

It is understood that DURHAM explored with TOURNOUR the ramifications of such a confrontation between TOURNOUR and RICH and the possibility of TOURNOUR surviving such a confrontation. In response TOURNOUR indicated that he believed he could manage to survive the January 16-17, 1965 meeting. (U)

It is understood that DURHAM instructed TOURNOUR to survive the proposed onslaught and that as soon as possible after the January 16-17 meeting, DURHAM would sit down with TOURNOUR and work out a plan to consolidate the position of the Chicago group headed by TOURNOUR insofar as the program of this group is concerned and that they would also attempt through this discussion to consolidate the position of the Midwest Regional setup and further they would program a series of discussions with individuals in the region so that by the time JAMES FARMER returned, a solid front based on support of the Chicago program could be presented to the full National Action Committee of CORE. It was the opinion of DURHAM that through this method the struggle could take place on a different level. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/15/65) (U)

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h. CP of Illinois Caucus Active Within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

BRENETTA HOWELL, who is the Assistant Secretary of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and is therefore entitled to one vote at meetings of the Executive Committee. However, she exerts practically no influence on the NAACP and its members. (U)

LESTER DAVIS, who is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP Executive Committee, is entitled to one vote at meetings of the Committee. Also, he is the Third Vice President of the State of Illinois NAACP. He exerts very little influence on the NAACP and its members. (U)

EARL DURHAM, who is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, rarely attends meetings of the group and exerts little influence on the NAACP and its members. (U)

BRENETTA HOWELL, LESTER DAVIS and EARL DURHAM are all current members of the Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

The CP of Illinois' success in infiltrating and influencing the Chicago Branch NAACP is weak and ineffective. Several CP of Illinois officials have held discussions with CP of Illinois members affiliated with the NAACP regarding the possibility of pushing various issues in the NAACP, such as school integration and open occupancy. These are issues which the NAACP has been advocating over the years. (U)

(CG T-6, 10/15/64) (U)

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i. CP of Illinois Caucus Active in the Negro American Labor Council(NALC)

On October 7, 1964, CP of Illinois members active in the NALC held a meeting with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting DURHAM advised that the group had been called together because he had learned that the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was to meet on the following Thursday evening. DURHAM stated that he had also learned that the election of officers for the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was to be discussed at this Executive Board meeting and he felt that it was necessary that the CP members active in the NALC undertake efforts to delay this election of officers because of the poor financial condition in the Chicago Chapter and also because no one yet has been decided upon as a possible replacement for TIM BLACK, President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. (U)

EARL DURHAM also instructed those in attendance to get together and figure out who possibly could be the next president of the chapter and encourage the person decided upon to accept the office. DURHAM instructed that there was always the possibility that HERB WRIGHT or NATE SHARPE, CP of Illinois members who are also active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC, might be called upon to fill the position of president of the chapter; however, he thought this might be inadvisable since both WRIGHT and SHARPE are known to be CP members and their election could cause a splinter within the chapter. (U)

DURHAM during his remarks emphasized that the CP of Illinois was out to remove TIM BLACK from the position of president and place him on a shelf. DURHAM cautioned that this did not mean that BLACK should be out of the organization but should be kept in the NALC. However, it was the CP's opinion that BLACK was only interested in being a politician and the Chicago Chapter of the NALC did not need a politician in the position of president of the chapter. (U)

[(CG T-8, 10/13/64)] (U)

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It was learned that in late October, 1964, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, met with HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT for the purpose of bringing WINSTON up to date on the activities in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC relative to the NALC State of the Race Conference which had been called by A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. (U)

It was learned that DURHAM noted that the beginnings for this conference came out of a national NALC convention which had been held in Cleveland, Ohio, where a personal resolution proposed by RANDOLPH indicated the necessity for such a summit meeting of Negro leaders. DURHAM reportedly advised WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT that the conference was originally to be held in late 1964 and was for the purpose of discussing the state of the struggle for civil rights. DURHAM advised that the resolution asked for the established civil rights organizations to send representatives to this conference and the resolution also called for Negro leaders from the Muslims and ACT to be in attendance. Also the last sentence in the resolution was that everyone was welcome to participate, except the communists. (U)

It was also learned that DURHAM briefed WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT on the fact that within the NALC a splinter group had developed which had a counterpart in Chicago, and that this splinter group had issued a document calling for a new organization because the NALC was not meeting its potential in the civil rights struggle. DURHAM reportedly advised WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT that this document was circulated and was discussed by the CP of Illinois collective in the Chicago Chapter, NALC. DURHAM noted that the splinter group in Chicago had considered a proposal whereby representatives of this group would attend the State of the Race Conference and would call for a caucus meeting at this conference in order to determine the possibilities of initiating some new organization other than the NALC. (U)

It was learned that as a result of DURHAM's briefing, HENRY WINSTON stated that it was his opinion the CP's position must be to fight for the survival of the NALC and to fight for local groupings to develop grass-roots movements. WINSTON stated that if this is done, it will influence the national leadership of the NALC into a more positive direction in the civil rights struggle including A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH himself. WINSTON noted that if this is not done, the NALC has no future. (U)

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In regard to the possible formation of a new grouping, WINSTON indicated that he did not agree with this perspective and that any formation of a new organization of the working class at this juncture would tend to detract from the CP's program which called for the creation of a strong Negro-labor alliance. (U)

(CG T-3, 10/23/64) (U)

In late October, 1964, CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, met with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, at LIGHTFOOT's residence, 9600 South Genoa, Chicago. Also in attendance at this meeting was HENRY WINSTON who was with LIGHTFOOT as a guest in LIGHTFOOT's home. (U)

During the discussion at this meeting, the proposed NALC summit conference scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., at Howard University was discussed. It was also brought out during these discussions that the summit conference participants are to be made up of various civil rights groups in the country including some of the following: NALC, NAACP, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), CORE, Chicago Urban League (CUL). (U)

It was brought out during these discussions that the conference theme will be called "State of the Race" and it is the purpose of the conference to discuss the 1965 outlook for the civil rights movement in the United States. It was also learned during this meeting that certain of the CPUSA leadership desired that as many delegates as possible from the civil rights groups attend this conference as well as members of the CP even though RANDOLPH stated that he wants no communists present. (U)

It was further indicated in connection with this conference that in late October, 1964, a meeting of CP leaders would be convened in New York City where plans would be discussed as to the role the CP should play at this conference. (U)

(CG T-4, 10/21/64) (U)

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In early November, 1964, a representative of the CP of Illinois caucus active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, met with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and the discussion at this meeting centered around the various problems which confronted the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. During this meeting DURHAM indicated that it was the CP's position that the Chicago Chapter of the NALC should be maintained if at all possible. It was pointed out that A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH was scheduled to meet with the Chicago Chapter of the NALC on or about November 15, 1964, and the CP of Illinois leaders felt that as a result of RANDOLPH's visit the Chicago Chapter, NALC, might be able to pick up membership and gain some momentum. (U)

It was learned that DURHAM indicated during this meeting that if the Chicago Chapter of the NALC did not show any gains after the RANDOLPH visit, it was possible that the Chicago Chapter, NALC, might have to be dissolved and some other form of organization chosen to push the NALC program. (U)

[(CG T-8, 11/5/64)] (U)

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On November 12, 1964, it was learned that on that date, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, had issued certain instructions for CP members also active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, relative to the visit to Chicago of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, head of the National NALC. RANDOLPH was to appear and speak before the Chicago Chapter, NALC, on or about November 13, 1964, and DURHAM stated that he wanted the CP members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, to impress upon RANDOLPH the need for some national action on the part of the NALC in the civil rights field. (U)

DURHAM informed CP of Illinois members active in the NALC that it was the CP of Illinois position that the National NALC and local chapters should begin to take steps to solve the problems of hiring Negroes in various industries where they were not now employed. DURHAM instructed that CP members should not be reluctant to pursue this line because there were laws on the books against such discrimination and because a victory had been won in the national elections of November, 1964. (U)

The CP members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, were told by DURHAM that the CP of Illinois would like to see the Chicago Chapter and the National Office of the NALC arrive at a decision as to what particular industry the NALC should tackle relative to this fight to hire Negroes. (U)

Specifically relative to the visit of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, DURHAM instructed that the issues he raised should be brought before RANDOLPH at the time of his visit to Chicago as the CP of Illinois is anxious to get things moving in the Negro jobs area. (U)

[(CG T-8, 11/16/64).] (U)

On November 19, 1964, a meeting between EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and members of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, who are also members of the CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

This meeting was called for the purpose of formulating CP of Illinois plans to postpone the nomination

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of officers for the Board of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. (U)

DURHAM announced at the outset of this meeting that this postponement of election of officers to the Board of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was necessary because of the tremendous financial debt the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had incurred. Also, DURHAM stated that with the proposed visit of A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH with the Chicago Chapter, NALC, he believed there was an excellent possibility to present a program to RANDOLPH for building the Chicago Chapter, NALC. DURHAM noted, however, that before any building of the Chapter could be undertaken, the question of the debt first must be cleared up. (U)

DURHAM also stated that in the near future, CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, should begin to review the present membership of the NALC, Chicago Chapter, and pick out those individuals who would be good Board members and weed out the "dead heads" who are currently members of the board. DURHAM also stated that the CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter of the NALC should discuss at this time a plan of work for the Chicago Chapter, NALC. DURHAM stated that the CP of Illinois members active in the NALC should try to get TIM BLACK, head of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, off his "high horse" and get BLACK to see the necessity of undertaking a program to obtain jobs for Negroes in industry and of removing present discriminatory practices in various unions. DURHAM stated at the present time, TIM BLACK was spending too much time on neighborhood projects and was neglecting the primary purpose of the NALC, which is to obtain jobs for Negroes in industry. In this connection, DURHAM mentioned that at the present time there are no Negroes employed at the Sun Electric Company, which has plants both in Chicago and in nearby suburbs. DURHAM stated that this corporation employed approximately 4,000 to 5,000 employees, and that this is one company the Chicago Chapter, NALC, should concentrate their efforts toward. (U)

DURHAM noted that as part of this program of jobs for Negroes, the CP of Illinois should not stop working on this project once a few Negroes are hired in a particular

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industry, but should review the problem and determine whether or not the Negroes are placed in skilled jobs and if not, then whatever pressure is necessary should be applied to the company to get Negroes into these skilled jobs. (U)

[(CG T-8, 11/24/64)] (U)

On November 25, 1964, CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, held a meeting with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting, DURHAM reviewed the successes obtained by the civil rights movement as a result of the 1964 national elections and indicated that one of the favorable results of the elections was that the CP could re-establish its concentration on the working class. DURHAM stated that there must be no other activity that would detract from CP members working to build a working class orientation and that this particularly applied to Negro communists. In this connection, DURHAM stated that CP of Illinois members who were also Negroes should find ways of becoming active leaders in the Negro community. DURHAM stated that the current organizations that exist in the civil rights movement still have no base in the Negro community. (U)

DURHAM continued and noted that the NALC has been the CP's primary concentration for winning Negro workers to the struggle for freedom, which, for practical purposes, is non-effective. DURHAM noted that from the CP standpoint, it was not certain whether the NALC would play a progressive role in its present level of activity. DURHAM noted, however, that it would be premature to write the NALC off as a factor at this point. DURHAM stated, however, that it was important to change on the prospectives for the CP relative to the NALC. (U)

DURHAM stated that it would not be possible to build a mass organization in the NALC; however, it was possible for the NALC to act as a force in welding a coalition in the trade union movement for civil rights. DURHAM stated that this could be done only if the NALC leadership was equipped to handle the many problems confronting the trade union movement today. DURHAM stated that it was the CP's opinion (U)

that TIM BLACK is not the best president for the Chicago Chapter of the NALC to accomplish this job. DURHAM instructed that the CP members active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, should begin to evaluate other individuals with the view of choosing an individual to succeed BLACK as President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. (U)

DURHAM then indicated that a series of discussions should be set up by the Negro CP of Illinois members active in the trade union movement and in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, with the view of determining certain recommendations to be presented to the National NALC Conference on the State of the Race to be held in January, 1965. (U)

In the discussion that followed DURHAM's remarks, it was the general concensus that the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and the NALC nationally were as weak, if not more weak, than DURHAM had indicated; however, there was reluctance expressed by those present as to the replacement of TIM BLACK as President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. There was also expressed the opinion that the NALC would have some difficulty acting as a welding force in the trade unions on civil rights because of its failures to date which were well known to Negro trade union members in the Chicago area. The meeting ended with the general opinion that there would need to be further discussions on the points raised by DURHAM. (U)

[(CG T-3, 11/30/64).] (U)

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On November 26, 1964, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Sub-Committee on NALC work held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, attended this meeting and discussed the overall problems in the various civil rights organizations and the need of greater CP influence in these organizations. (U)

HERB WRIGHT, a CP of Illinois member active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, discussed the possible reorganization of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and recommended that the CP of Illinois attempt to rebuild the chapter as a small, closely knit group of from 75 to 100 people. WRIGHT also suggested that the new group adopt a very limited program on a reasonable basis. (U)

RALPH TURNER, CP of Illinois member who is also active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, reported that the Chicago NALC Chapter was in debt in the amount of $1,500. TURNER reported also that the problems of the chapter could not all be blamed on the president of the chapter, TIM BLACK. TURNER also recommended that the CP of Illinois see to it that the CP members within the chapter generally support the labor leaders who are active in the NALC and thereby secure the cooperation of these labor leaders in connection with the work of the chapter. (U)

The meeting was closed with a suggestion by EARL DURHAM to the effect that the CP of Illinois members act with the NALC and see to it that the Chicago Chapter organize a drive against the Washburne Trade School and against some building trade unions in the Chicago area based upon the discriminatory practices of these organizations. (U)

[(CG T-4, 12/7/64)] (U)

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The State of the Race Conference sponsored by the NALC is scheduled to be held January 30 and 31, 1965, at the Riverside Church, 116th Street and Morningside Heights Avenue, New York, New York. The information concerning this conference was announced by TIM BLACK, President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, at a Chicago Chapter NALC Executive Board meeting held in Chicago, Illinois on January 14, 1965. (U)

According to BLACK's announcement, approximately 60 persons have been invited to attend this conference and more likely 40 of the 60 will attend. BLACK also announced that it is expected that representatives from the "six big civil rights organizations in the country" will be represented at the State of the Race Conference, including such organizations as the Urban League, CORE, SNCC, NAACP and of course the NALC. (U)

TIM BLACK, the President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, is scheduled to represent the Chicago Chapter NALC at this State of the Race Conference. (U)

As of January 15, 1965, no CP of Illinois members also members of the Chicago Chapter NALC are scheduled to attend this conference. TIM BLACK who is scheduled to attend is not a member of the CP of Illinois and is not subject to the discipline or control of the CP of Illinois. (U)

In addition to the above, BLACK indicated at the Chicago Chapter NALC Executive Board meeting that special invitations are also being sent to a limited number of prominent religious and civic leaders throughout the country inviting these persons to attend the conference. (U)

[(CG T-4, 1/15/65)] (U)

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j. CP of Illinois Caucus in the Parents' Councils on Integrated Schools

On November 14, 1964, it was learned that JUDY KOLOKOFF on that date had contacted EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, for the purpose of discussing the future of the Parents' Councils on Integrated Schools in the Negro civil rights movement. (U)

During this contact it was understood that JUDY KOLOKOFF had sought this meeting with DURHAM in order to arrange a meeting of some of the CP of Illinois members and possibly non-CP people to sit down and discuss the future of the Parents' Councils. During the discussion between these two people, it was determined that KOLOKOFF suggested that the following individuals be invited to attend such a meeting: (U)

JUDY KOLOKOFF	BERNICE BILD MEMBER C.P.
EARL DURHAM	ROSIE SIMPSON
ROZ DEAN	SID JOHNSON

It was learned that the meeting between KOLOKOFF and DURHAM ended with DURHAM agreeing to make the attempt to call such a meeting as requested by KOLOKOFF. (U)

(CG T-3, 11/16/64) (U)

JUDY KOLOKOFF

As of December, 1962, JUDY KOLOKOFF was a member of the Cultural Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-10, 12/21/62) (U)

BERNICE BILD

As of May, 1961, BERNICE BILD was a member of the Hyde Park Housing and Political Action Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-11, 5/26/61) (U)

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ROSIE SIMPSON

As of April, 1964, ROSIE SIMPSON, a former member of the CP of Illinois, was among several individuals who, although not members of a CP of Illinois Club, attended meetings of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission on matters relating to the Negro civil rights struggle. (U)

(CG T-3, 4/3/64) (U)

ROSALYN

ROZALYN DEAN ROZ DEAN

ROZALYN DEAN, as of September, 1963, was a current member of a West Side Club, CP of Illinois. DEAN is also a member of CORE and was active for CORE in CORE's efforts in behalf of the March on Washington. (U)

ILL

(CG T-3, 9/23/63) (U)

SID JOHNSON

SIDNEY JOHNSON was a former member of the CP of Illinois who resigned from the Party in a dispute over the manner in which the CP of Illinois leadership ran the Packing Section of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-3, 9/2/59) (U)

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k. CP of Illinois Caucus Active in Chicago Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

In early November, 1964, it was learned that on or about November 4, 1964, TED PEARSON, CP of Illinois youth member and an individual active in the Chicago Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, had met with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a youth group in the Hyde Park area of Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During a discussion between TED PEARSON and DURHAM, DURHAM advised PEARSON that there were certain developments in the national civil rights movement that PEARSON should be aware of because it may affect PEARSON's work in the CP of Illinois youth work and in the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. (U)

DURHAM indicated that there were certain splits developing between the National Negro leadership of the various civil rights organizations, and the young militant civil rights workers in Mississippi and in other states in the South. DURHAM stated that there has been opposition by the National Council of Churches and other fund-raising type organizations relative to the direction the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi is taking. According to DURHAM, these disagreements have resulted in bitter internal struggles that have left a bitter taste in the mouths of some of the field workers of the various civil rights organizations. (U)

DURHAM told PEARSON that the main danger of this question is that a campaign of "red baiting" may result from this internal dissension. DURHAM indicated that he felt that the responsibility of the CP and the "left" in general was to fight for unity in the civil rights movement without compromising the struggles of the young militants and in other states in the South. (U)

During this discussion, DURHAM inquired as to PEARSON's progress with the W.E.B. DuBois Club in the civil rights struggle, and according to PEARSON, this program was (U)

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developing rather slowly. PEARSON's explanation was that a letter had appeared several weeks previously which had been issued by the U.S. Department of Justice and which had been published in certain newspapers identifying the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs as an instrument of the CP. According to PEARSON, this practice had scared certain young people who had been interested in working with the DuBois Clubs. However, PEARSON indicated that there was still a friendly relationship between DuBois Club members and the youth in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and in CORE. PEARSON noted, however, that the SNCC and CORE youth, although friendly, were still reluctant to commit themselves to a united front policy with the Chicago DuBois Club. (U)

(CG T-3, 11/5/64). (U)

3. Plans, Etc., as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media, Such as, Written Directives, Press Releases and the Like

(No pertinent information developed during this period.)

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

A discussion was held by members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Chicago, Illinois, on November 24, 1964. It was agreed among those meeting that the civil rights organization ACT presented a very useful cover for members of RAM and their activities on behalf of RAM. ACT will also serve as a very useful recruiting ground for RAM. (U)

[(CG T-16, 11/25/64)] (U)

On November 29, 1964, a large city-wide fund-raising affair was held at Walton's Corner (a nightclub), 2736 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of ACT. Five individuals who are known as current members of RAM in Chicago were present at this affair since all are either ACT members or are affiliated with this organization. (U)

[(CG T-16, 12/9/64)] (U)

On December 5, 1964, the first of a series of Marxist educational classes was held in the offices of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA), 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Among those in attendance were five members of the Chicago Chapter of RAM. The class was conducted by ISHMAEL FLORY and was arranged at the request of a member of RAM in Chicago. (U)

[(CG T-16, 12/9/64)] (U)

During the period December 18-19, 1964, a collective leadership meeting of RAM was held in Cleveland, Ohio. The leadership conference was attended by representatives from Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan, and from New York City, New York. (U)

Discussions which took place at the conference included finances wherein it was decided that if the situation does not improve by early summer, 1965, RAM will place its expropriation stage into effect. (U)

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Additional discussions included the advisability of establishing chapters of the Afro-American Student Movement (ASM), a RAM front group, in various parts of the country. It was anticipated that an ASM unit will be re-established in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Further discussion and considerable attention were devoted to the factional situation within the Chicago RAM unit, this situation arising from the fact that several RAM members in Chicago feel the organization should conduct its activities in a more secure manner, much less openly, and feel strongly that the organization should go completely underground. It was agreed that emissaries from this conference would subsequently travel to Chicago, consult with these individuals in an attempt to correct this situation, and resolve these differences. (U)

It was urged by those at the conference that all members of RAM educate themselves in Marxism so that they may be fully prepared for the tasks that lie ahead of the organization. (U)

[(CG T-15, 12/21/64)] (U)

A meeting was held December 30, 1964, by members of RAM collective leadership from Chicago, Illinois, and Cleveland, Ohio, at Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose was to discuss the factionalism that exists in the RAM chapter in Chicago. This rift was apparently widened by the appearance of a female member of RAM from Cleveland, Ohio, who spent approximately three weeks in Chicago, Illinois, during December, 1964, ostensibly to recruit females into RAM membership. It was felt little was done in the way of recruitment although one faction of RAM in Chicago, those who have been advocating security, continues to intervene in her behalf. (U)

It was decided at this meeting that bringing this split into the open was good for RAM at this time as it brought up the problem of discipline. It was decided that this split will help settle the problem as to who is actually in charge of Chicago RAM. (U)

[(CG T-15, 1/4/65)] (U)

RAM continues to exist in the Chicago area but does not maintain a headquarters. RAM does not hold regularly scheduled formal meetings and continues to be a loosely formed group of Negro nationalists purporting to follow the Chinese communist Marxist-Leninist line. RAM membership in Chicago is estimated to be less than 15. (U)

(CG T-16, 1/21/65) (U)

2. Chicago Branch,
Socialist Workers Party

A meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) was held at the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, on November 6, 1964. During this forum, two students from the University of Chicago who participated in the campaign in Mississippi to get voters registered, spoke and gave a resumé of what they had accomplished in Mississippi. These students were not CBSWP members but had worked in Mississippi for SNCC.

[(CG T-12, 11/9/64)] (U)

A meeting of the CBSWP was held November 16, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois. BEVERLY WULP, CBSWP organizer, delivered a report and stated that the CBSWP was unsuccessful in the area of civil rights because CBSWP members were lacking in civil rights experience which she hoped to include. (U)

[(CG T-13, 11/18/64)] (U)

Since November 1, 1964, the CBSWP has not taken part in any civil rights demonstrations and has not set forth any program or policy regarding civil rights.

In the past, members of the CBSWP have attended meetings of civil rights organizations such as SNCC and CORE, but they have not had any influence over the leadership of these organizations. No current CBSWP members are active in any civil rights organization in Chicago as of this time.

[(CG T-12, 1/11/64)] (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the FNSF.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Sit-In Demonstration, Chicago Board of Education Building, Chicago, Illinois, January 13, 1965

The "Chicago Tribune," issue of January 14, 1965, page 1, column 8, carried an article entitled "Police Drag Three Out As Meeting Ends." This article indicated that a sit-in demonstration against Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS disrupted a Chicago Board of Education meeting on January 13, 1965. The article indicated that the sit-in in the Chicago Board of Education Hearing Room, Board of Education Building, Chicago, Illinois, was staged by approximately 15 individuals who called themselves the "Committee to Help Chicago Schools GROW." The article indicated that members of this group had stated that GROW meant, "Get Rid Of Willis." The article indicated that an additional 15 individuals had participated in the demonstration but had not taken part in the sit-in. The article indicated that the 30 demonstrators were protesting the school board's failure to discuss their proposal that the board set up a committee to establish criteria for selecting a new superintendent and nominating candidates for the job.

The article noted that the demonstrators began gathering in the Board Room at 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, about 11:00 a.m. The article stated that the demonstrators sat quietly until about 5:00 p.m., when one of the demonstrators identified as JAMES WILSON attempted to obtain the floor. FRANK M. WHISTON, the Board's president, attempted to have WILSON sit down, which he did. Approximately 45 minutes later, however, WILSON again stood up and attempted to speak at which time members of the Chicago Police Department who were present moved in and the sit-in began. ILL

The article further indicated that the Chicago Police Department had been warned of the demonstrations when the group applied late Tuesday for a permit to march from Buckingham Fountain on the lake front of Chicago to the Board Offices at 228 North LaSalle Street. The article stated further that the motive of this group was explained to the press by JIMMIE COLLIER, [redacted] of [redacted] CHICAGO, ILL b6 b7C

JIM COLLIER ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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[redacted] Chicago, who [redacted] skipped his classes at Wilson Junior College, to lead the demonstration. The article quoted COLLIER's statement as follows: "We personally feel WILLIS is not the best qualified man to be superintendent."

The "Tribune" article also identified one of the demonstrators as EARLESS ROSS, [redacted] of [redacted] Chicago, who told the press that he was an employee of CORE. The article also noted that one white woman among the demonstrators stated she belonged to SNCC and another demonstrator was the Rev. PAUL JOHNSON, [redacted] who identified himself as the pastor of the Community Presbyterian Church at Ashland Avenue and Roosevelt Road, Chicago. The article also indicated that one of the demonstrators arrested was a juvenile by the name of HELEN LAMPLEY, [redacted] of [redacted] Chicago, who was turned over to her parents. The article indicated that the following individuals were arrested by the Chicago Police Department in connection with this demonstration and were charged with trespassing and disorderly conduct. The article identified these individuals as follows:

JAY LITVIN, [redacted]

Rev. PAUL JOHNSON, [redacted]

EARLESS ROSS, [redacted]

GENE JONES, [redacted]

MARVIN DICKERSON, [redacted]

ROBERT BONES, [redacted]

DAVID BEY, [redacted]

ARNELL DOUGLAS, [redacted]

STEPHEN STARKWEATHER, [redacted]

FRED SMITH, [redacted]

Miss ELAYNE GODING [redacted]

Miss MARGO GREENE [redacted]

BERNARD LAFAYETTE, [redacted]

CHICAGO ILL

[redacted]

(All Chicago, Illinois)

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Concerning the sit-in demonstration against School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS held January 13, 1965, at the Chicago Board of Education Building, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, it is to be noted that this demonstration actually began at Buckingham Fountain on the lake front, Chicago, Illinois, at approximately 10 a.m. At that time there were approximately six people in the audience and JIM COLLIER disclosed that the demonstration was being sponsored by an Adhoc Committee of all west side Chicago civil rights organizations, including ACT, CORE, SNCC, the American Friends Service Committee and various church groups.

When the demonstrators arrived at the Board of Education Building, 228 North La Salle Street, JIM COLLIER receded into the background and EARLESS ROSS took over the leadership of the group and was the spokesman for the group.

Shortly after the arrival at the Board of Education Building the original group swelled to a number of approximately 30. At this time the group divided into those individuals who went into the Board of Education Hearing Room and those who remained in the hallway. Among those who remained in the hallway were the following:

JIM COLLIER
DAVID JENKS
AL RABY
DENNIS SCHREIBER DENNIS J. SCHREIBER
TED MANNHURT
ROSALYN DEAN
TED PEARSON
JERALD MC WORTER
ROBERT LUCAS
CHARLES SMITH
CARL FUQUA

ILL

During the Board of Education hearing EARLESS ROSS was in the hearing room and acted as the spokesman for the group. ROSS was also observed giving directions to JIM COLLIER.

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When the demonstration began the picket-demonstrators laid down in a ring with joined arms and 14 were arrested. At the time of the arrest the crowd in the hallway numbered between 30 and 40 but at the height of the demonstration there were approximately 50 participants.

Concerning ROSALYN DEAN, DEAN was observed to talk with JERALD MC WORTER, ROBERT LUCAS and TED PEARSON shortly before the actual demonstration began. Based upon observation it appeared that DEAN had a definite role in setting off the demonstration.

[(CG T-14, 1/15/65)] (U)

DENNIS J. SCHREIBER

During August, 1964, DENNIS SCHREIBER attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the CCDBR. (U)

[(CG T-19, 8/27/64)] (U)

A characterization of the CCDBR is appended hereto.

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(U)

TED PEARSON

TED PEARSON is Chairman of a CP of Illinois youth club and is President of the Chicago W. E. B. Du Bois Club.

[(CG T-3, 12/23/64)] (U)

ROSALYN DEAN

ROSALYN DEAN is a member of a CP Club within the CP of Illinois and a member of a West Side unit of CORE.

[(CG T-5, 10/23/63)] (U)

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The "Chicago Tribune" issue of January 19, 1965, Page 4, Section 1, Columns 4 and 5, carried an article entitled "14 In School Board Sit-In Plead Guilty". This article indicated that the 14 persons who were arrested after disrupting a Chicago Board of Education hearing by staging a sit-in demonstration (January 13, 1965), pleaded guilty to trespassing and disorderly conduct charges on January 18, 1965, when they appeared before Judge HARRY COMERFORD in Boys Court.

The aforementioned article indicated that the 14 individuals were fined $25 each but that the fines were suspended when Judge COMERFORD was told that all of the individuals had been in jail upon refusing to post bond since their arrest the previous Wednesday.

The article quoted Judge COMERFORD as having told the defendants that he understood that by their pleas of guilty that they realized they were wrong and that they had proceeded in an illegal way. Judge COMERFORD told the group that they must keep in mind basically what makes a democracy. He told them that any type of insurrection is objected to in a democracy.

Judge COMERFORD was quoted by the article as indicating that if any of the individuals appeared in his court again on a similar charge he would assess the maximum penalty. The article indicated the maximum penalty in this instance for charges of trespassing and disorderly conduct was a $200 fine.

The article identified the 14 individuals as follows: EARLESS ROSS, [redacted], JAMES WILSON, [redacted] JAY LITVIN, [redacted] the Reverend PAUL JOHNSON, [redacted], of [redacted] GENE JONES, [redacted] MARVIN DICKERSON, [redacted] ROBERT BONES, [redacted] DAVID BEY, [redacted] ARNELL DOUGLAS, [redacted] STEPHEN STARKWEATHER, [redacted] FRED SMITH, [redacted] Miss ELAYNE GODINA, [redacted] Miss MARGO GREEN, [redacted] and BERNARD LAFAYETTE, [redacted]

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DET:dkc/mec

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. ACT

In late November, 1964, members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) were instructed to continue their activities in ACT on Chicago's West Side because the West Side Unit of ACT was serving as a very useful cover for the RAM members active in ACT. They were told not only does ACT serve as a useful cover for the RAM members, but ACT serves as a very useful recruiting ground for RAM in the sense that those individuals who have gravitated toward ACT have done so as it is a more militant civil rights organization than most, and because it represents a very promising potential from among whose number future RAM members might be solicited. (U)

Also in late November, 1964, a member of RAM stated that he had been recently contacted by PHIL TREVILLION whom he described as a member of the CP in Chicago. This individual indicated that TREVILLION had contacted him because he, the RAM member, was employed in one of the youth agencies in the Chicago area and TREVILLION had attempted to solicit from this individual the names of youths on the West Side of Chicago whom TREVILLION might contact in connection with his youth organizing activities. This RAM member disclosed that TREVILLION had indicated that he had desired to contact youths for the purpose of determining who might be sent overseas to such countries as Czechoslovakia for Marxist training and indoctrination. This RAM member indicated that because of TREVILLION's CP connections he had not cooperated with TREVILLION and intends to have no more contact with TREVILLION in the future. (U)

[(CG T-15, 11/25/64)
(CG T-16, 11/25/64)] (U)

PHIL TREVILLION is a member of a CP youth group, CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-17, 1/13/65)] (U)

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B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

As of January, 1965, the CP of Illinois liaison between CORE and the CORE Task Force in the Chicago area is CP member EUGENE TOURNOUR. TOURNOUR reports on the developments within CORE to EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and receives direction and advice as to the CP line TOURNOUR should follow within CORE from DURHAM. (U)

Other CP of Illinois members also active in January, 1965, are BENNETT JOHNSON and BRENETTA HOWELL. Recently TOURNOUR has complained to the Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission concerning the activities of BENNETT JOHNSON and BRENETTA HOWELL, particularly their attitude to CORE on the West Side of Chicago. Of recent date TOURNOUR was also critical of BRENETTA HOWELL for an article which she wrote in the weekly Negro newspaper "The Chicago Defender" which she raised the problem of nationalism in CORE. TOURNOUR also complained concerning the fact that BENNETT JOHNSON had requested the use of the South Side CORE center indicating that if it was all right with DURHAM, he would rather not be bothered with JOHNSON. (U)

[(CG T-3, 1/15/65)] (U)

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C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago Branch (NAACP)

As of late October, 1964, the following individuals, members of the CP of Illinois, were also members of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and held the following positions:

BRENETTA HOWELL

HOWELL is the Assistant Secretary of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch, NAACP. By virtue of her position on the Executive Committee, HOWELL is entitled to one vote at meetings of the Executive Committee. However, HOWELL exerts practically no influence on the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and its members.

LESTER DAVIS

LESTER DAVIS is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP Executive Committee, and is entitled to one vote at meetings of the committee. DAVIS is also the third Vice President of the State of Illinois NAACP. He exerts very little influence on the NAACP and its members.

EARL DURHAM

DURHAM is a member of the Chicago Branch, NAACP. DURHAM seldom attends meetings of the group and exerts little influence on the NAACP and its members.

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The CP of Illinois' success in infiltration and influencing the Chicago Branch, NAACP, is weak and ineffective. Several officials have held discussions with CP of Illinois members affiliated with the NAACP regarding the possibility of pushing various issues in the NAACP such as school integration and open occupancy. These are issues which the NAACP has been advocating over the years.

(CG T-6, 10/15/64) (U)

The "Chicago Defender", a Chicago weekly Negro newspaper, issue of November 6, 1964, Page 26, Column 1, carried a column entitled "West Side Round-Up". The writer of this column was identified as BRENETTA HOWELL. This column carried a sub-paragraph entitled 'NAACP Revisited'. This paragraph indicated that BRENETTA HOWELL, writer of the column, on the previous weekend, attended an Illinois conference of NAACP branches in a convention at the Illinois Beach State Park Lodge, Zion, Illinois. The column indicated that HOWELL had served as a consultant for a workshop on an anti-poverty bill while attending this convention. HOWELL also indicated that while attending the convention she had spoken with Governor OTTO KERNER and his chief aides at a NAACP freedom fund banquet. HOWELL indicated that she had furnished the governor with some political campaign material on the "3rd slate".

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D. W. E. B. DuBois Clubs
of America (DCA)

On December 22, 1964, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at Chicago, Illinois. Among the invited guests in attendance at this meeting was TED PEARSON, member of a CP of Illinois youth group. The purpose of PEARSON's attendance at this meeting was to report on CP of Illinois youth work. PEARSON is also President of a Chicago W. E. B. DuBois Club. (U)

During his report on CP of Illinois youth work to the CP of Illinois State Board, TED PEARSON disclosed that the CP of Illinois currently has one youth club consisting of twelve members which is a citywide club in which PEARSON serves as chairman. PEARSON reported that the bulk of this youth club is inactive in that it is not participating in youth work. He also reported that three or four members of this club are extremely active in the DuBois Club of Chicago; however, no member of the club has any relationship with the civil rights movement in Chicago. (U)

PEARSON further indicated that as chairman of the DuBois Club in Chicago, he has developed personal relations with certain leaders of the civil rights movement in the Chicago area. PEARSON indicated that the main weakness of his club members was the fact that none of these individuals were active in the civil rights movement. (U)

LOU DISKIN, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board who attended this meeting spoke relative to the DuBois Clubs and expressed the opinion that the potential for building the clubs was good. DISKIN noted, however, that the biggest problems relative to the DuBois Clubs in Chicago is the problem of building these clubs in the Negro community. (U)

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EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and a CP of Illinois State Board member who was in attendance at this meeting, also spoke and in commenting on the CP of Illinois youth movement in general, criticized a proposal that the DuBois Clubs open up a center in Chicago in an attempt to involve this club in the civil rights movement. DURHAM noted that there are about seven or eight centers in the community at this time. DURHAM stated that if it is decided to open a DuBois Club center it must be made clear what the clubs could contribute something to the civil rights movement, that is not being contributed by the CORE and SNCC centers. (U)

JACK KLING, CP of Illinois State Board member who was in attendance at this meeting, also spoke and indicated his agreement with most of the discussion. However, he approved of a recommendation to form a CP of Illinois youth commission and he further recommended that a canvass should be taken of the CP of Illinois membership to determine the members who have sons and daughters who were active in the civil rights movement. He further recommended that an individual be selected and released from all other Party activity so that this individual could try to develop a Negro youth group on the South Side of Chicago. (U)

(CG T-3, 12/23/64)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Chicago Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (CCNLG)

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) has scheduled a midwest attorneys briefing session entitled, "Depositions Caravan". This briefing session is scheduled to take place January 9,1965, in the Embassy Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of the meeting was to hear discussion regarding the legal issues presented, the kind of evidence and testimony needed, and the particular problems associated with obtaining such evidence in Mississippi relative to civil rights violations.

At a recent board meeting of the Cook County Bar Association, a legal group of Negro lawyers in Chicago affiliated with the National Bar Association, which was held recently, the NLG had tried to get the Cook County Bar Association to participate in the January 9, 1965, meeting and also to send lawyers to Mississippi.

There was Cook County Bar Association opposition to this attempt on the grounds that the NLG was "red-tainted", however, there was some indication that the Cook County Bar Association, although it would not completely cooperate would send representatives to the January 9, 1965, meeting in Detroit, Michigan. The original opposition to the NLG's proposal by Cook County Bar Association was on the grounds that the NLG would be using the Cook County Bar Association to make a name for the NLG in Mississippi at the expense of the Cook County Bar Association.

On January 9, 1965, it was learned that the NLG Detroit meeting scheduled for January 9, 1965, was called off and was to be rescheduled for a subsequent date in the future.

On January 12, 1965, it was learned through the Cook County Bar Association that the NLG proposed meeting had been rescheduled by the NLG to be held on Saturday, January 16, 1965, at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-18 , 1/9 & 12/65) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the NLG and the CCNLG.

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The National Lawyers Guild, Chicago Chapter, held a "briefing session" at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1965. Attending were lawyers interested in helping unseat the State of Mississippi's five man Congressional delegation.

As a result of this meeting lawyers from all over the United States, particularly from Chicago, Detroit and New York, are going to Mississippi between January 25 and February 12, 1965, to assist in taking depositions from Negroes reportedly deprived of their voters rights.

Chicago attorneys will join this task force of more than 100 lawyers in an attempt to seek evidence to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives. The attorneys will work for the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) to obtain the depositions relative to Negro voting in Mississippi.

At this briefing session a COFO representative stated that if the move succeeds, the regular Mississippi delegation would not be replaced by a delegation chosen by the Freedom Now Party which has contested the seating of the Mississippi delegation on the grounds that many Negroes were not allowed to vote. Instead, the COFO representative stated that a new election would be requested.

The gist of the action being taken was expressed in a conclusion in one of several legal documents passed out at the briefing session. This conclusion stated "House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, notice of intention to contest election pursuant to Title 2, U.S.C., Section 201--in the matter of the contested election of Prentiss Walker in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi." This document directed to Prentiss Walker, Mize, Mississippi, from Annie Devine, in its conclusion contests Walker's election based upon the systematic and deliberate exclusion of Negro citizens from the political life of Mississippi, and because the Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives alone "shall be the judge of elections returns

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and qualifications of its members" proposes that Walker's election be declared null and void.

As a result of the above, it was stated that there is hope that the Congress of the United States would call for a new election in Mississippi.

Also, the meeting dealt with the manner in which depositions could be taken under an 1866 or 1906 law and who could subpoena people requiring them to give depositions. In addition, the problem before whom and where the depositions could be taken was discussed. During the meeting it was indicated that there are four Negro notaries in the State of Mississippi, one an undertaker in Jackson, Mississippi, who would be used for the taking of depositions. Also, it is expected that some of the depositions will be taken in a Negro Baptist Church in Jackson.

After the depositions are obtained, pressure through letters, petitions, etc., from individuals and organizations to Congressmen will be brought, urging them to vote for a new election in Mississippi with the Negro being able to exercise his voting rights.

[(CG T-18, 1/21/65)] (U)

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1 APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM,
Aka. Militant Labor Forum

On May 12, 1964, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

PETER BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CG 100-418

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Chicago, Illinois

January 28, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CHICAGO DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

b6
b7C

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK	1/29/65	11/1/64-1/29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. | TYPED BY: mjh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REC 38
ST-108

REFERENCE:

Report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., dated 10/30/64, Charlotte.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified Confidential as unauthorized disclosure of information from T-1 could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness to the detriment of the national defense interests.

One copy of this report is being furnished Atlanta for information as it contains information concerning Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

0-7 TO CHARLOTTE 2/9/65 S.F.R./lcs
Re this report quotes of articles as appearing on pages 4-9. In future attempt to summarize contents.

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CE 100-10028

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
	100-9899-1A4, 1A5, 1A6, 1A7
	Characterization of AZALEE JOHNSON
T-2: [redacted]	Characterization of ETHEL JOHNSON
T-3: [redacted]	Characterizations of CLARENCE and AUDREY SENIORS

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will follow and report CIRM activities in this division for the next quarter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM)
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Report of: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. Office: CHARLOTTE

Date: 1/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-10028 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: E. A. Johnson
Ethel Johnson
Azalee Johnson

ETHEL AZALEE JOHNSON, Monroe, North Carolina, is reported to be a member of Southern Christian Leadership Conference and planned to attend a conference of this organization in Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1964. In 1963, JOHNSON reported to be leader in Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) and attempted to organize a branch of Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Monroe. JOHNSON reportedly working closely with CLARENCE SENIORS, Chairman of MDC, and a member of the National Committee of Workers World Party (WWP). In fall of 1964 they held meetings in Monroe, using name of Monroe Community Forum as sponsor, and at meeting on 10/18/64 they had speaker from Southern Christian Leadership Conference. SENIORS and JOHNSON are publishing a newsletter entitled, "Did You Know?", a "hate-type" newsletter aimed at arousing local Negroes against alleged unfair treatment by whites.

N.C.

N.C.

- P* -

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GROUP I
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CE 100-10028

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Activities in Monroe, North Carolina, Fall of 1964

CE T-1 advised September 17, 1964, that ETHEL AZALEE JOHNSON, 503 Boyte Street, Monroe, North Carolina, is a member of Southern Christian Leadership Conference and has been doing voter registration work in Monroe for this organization.

CE T-2 advised April 12, 1963, that ETHEL JOHNSON was an active leader in the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC).

A characterization of MDC appears in the Appendix of this report.

T-1 advised November 19, 1963, that AZALEE JOHNSON is connected with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and has unsuccessfully tried to organize a branch of this organization in Monroe.

T-1 advised September 29, 1964, that AZALEE JOHNSON left Monroe on September 27, 1964, to attend a conference of Southern Christian Leadership Conference. CLARENCE and AUDREY SENIORS, 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina, were planning to go with her to this conference. MRS AUDREY SENIORS

T-1 advised in October, 1964, that CLARENCE SENIORS is Chairman of MDC with headquarters at 605 Brown Street, Monroe, North Carolina.

CE T-3 advised November 2, 1964, that CLARENCE SENIORS was a member of the National Committee of the Workers World Party (WWP) as of September 7, 1964.

T-3 advised September 7, 1964, that AUDREY SENIORS, Monroe, North Carolina, was then a member of WWP.

A characterization of WWP appears in the Appendix of this report.

T-1 advised October 15, 1964, that CLARENCE SENIORS has been working with AZALEE JOHNSON and helping her publish a newsletter called, "Did You Know?". AZALEE is also making arrangements for a public meeting to be held at Grier's Funeral Home in Monroe on October 18, 1964. It is believed this meeting will be concerned with voter registration and the coming election.

Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, advised in October, 1964, that CLARENCE and AUDREY SENIORS are assisting AZALEE JOHNSON in the publication of a "hate-type" newsletter entitled, "Did You Know?". He stated that many articles appearing in this newsletter condemn alleged instances of racial discrimination and inequality, and urge Negroes to unite and fight for their rights. Some articles contain reports of incidents, wholly or partially untrue, to depict unfair treatment of Negroes by whites. White persons are occasionally referred to in these articles as "Mr. Charlie," and Negroes alleged to be friendly to whites are referred to as "good nigras" or "Uncle Toms."

The October 24, 1964, issue of "Did You Know?", made available on November 5, 1964, by T-1, reflected that this is a bi-weekly newsletter published at 503 Boyte Street, Monroe, North Carolina. The editors are listed as E. A. JOHNSON and CLARENCE SENIORS, and the Business Manager is listed as AUDREY SENIORS.

T-1 advised on October 22, 1964, that approximately 150 people attended a public meeting held Sunday, October 18, 1964, at Grier's Funeral Home in Monroe, North Carolina. The principal speaker was Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He was introduced by AZALEE JOHNSON, and he talked on the coming election and on voter

registration. He also spoke out against segregation and urged the Negro people to stick together. Meeting was sponsored by the Monroe Community Forum, which is not an organization but merely a name being used by JOHNSON and CLARENCE SENIORS.

CLARENCE and AUDREY SENIORS attended this meeting and were very much in evidence, greeting and shaking hands with people.

T-1 advised on November 5, 1964, that a meeting, sponsored by the Monroe Community Forum, was held Sunday, November 1, 1964, at Grier Funeral Home, Monroe, North Carolina. Approximately 50 people were present. AZALEE JOHNSON, assisted by CLARENCE SENIORS, was in charge of the meeting. They were the only two speakers. AZALEE claims the City of Monroe plans an urban renewal program which will push the Negroes out of their homes and community. She is fighting this and she attempted to get a committee from the audience to go before the City Council but was unsuccessful. However, CLARENCE SENIORS agreed to go.

CLARENCE SENIORS also spoke on urban renewal. This was the only topic discussed at the meeting.

Monroe Community Forum is not an organization but just a name being used by AZALEE and SENIORS to sponsor their meetings but no plans were announced for the next meeting.

The following article appeared in the November 7, 1964, issue of "Did You Know?", made available November 12, 1964, by T-1:

"SELF-DEFENSE, IS COMMON SENSE

"Last August off the Tonkin Gulf, outside of North Vietnam, an American warship was attacked by North Vietnamese P.T. Boats. Two days later LBJ ordered American warships to defend themselves. The retaliation was quick and deadly.

"At the same time down in dear old Dixie, USA Black people were being brutalized by these same old bigoted 'Crackers' that defended themselves but kept the struggle peacefully. Since when is a struggle a peaceful nature?

"The U. S. Government's ears are deaf and eyes are blind when Negroes demand protection against the white onslaught in Mississippi. The only alternative Black people have left is a self-defense policy.

"Anyone who continues to suffer peacefully is nothing more but a damn fool!

"And even old 'Lindy' Johnson knows that. And he showed us his answer when his property (warships) is being violated.

"Let's get on our own two feet and start acting like proud men and women instead of beggers. As long as we beg the only sympathy we're going togget is a busted head.

"AFTER ALL, THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE IS SELF PRESERVATION."

T-1 advised on November 19, 1964, that a meeting of the Monroe Community Forum was held Sunday, November 15, 1964, at Grier Funeral Home in Monroe, North Carolina. AZALEE JOHNSON and CLARENCE SENIORS were in charge of the meeting and were the only two speakers. Both talked on the subject of urban renewal. AZALEE is trying to stir up the Negro community with her claims that the city through urban renewal is going to push the Negroes out of their community. About 25 people were present.

The following article appeared in the December 5, 1964, issue of "Did You Know?", made available December 8, 1964, by T-1:

"MASS MURDER IN THE CONGO

"The 'purely humanitarian rescue' of whites by the U. S. and Belguim soldiers from the Congo has

been the daily headlines of the white press across the country. The 'terrible, inhumane massacre' of the 'defenseless' whites by the Africans have unceasingly poured from radio. Interviewed whites tearfully and dramatically told of the 'horrors,' the 'rape,' 'brutal beatings' inflicted upon them by the Congolese 'rebels,' flashed hourly across the TV screen. The slanted news gave one the idea that nobody did any shooting but the 'rebels,' and the rescue mission was performed by unarmed angels of mercy. After days of this type of reporting, a line at the bottom of a very lengthy account of the 'horrors' said, 'thousands of rebels were slaughtered.'

"Around the world, freedom-seeking people have cried out in protest of the aggressive acts of the U. S. and Belguim governments in the Congo. Thousands of Africans fighting back with bows and arrows, spears, knives and small amounts of captured ammunition have been slaughtered, hunted down like rabbits and killed by white paid-by-the-US soldires.

"Freedom-loving people around the world remembers the wholesale slaughter of African men, women and children a few years ago, by the racist South African Government. The same South African government that the U. S. Government refused to denounce, and is still buddies with.

"The wealth of Africa continues to be taken (by force and blood) by white businessmen of other countries, including the U.S.A., and are backed by their respective governments. The Congo is one of the richest areas of all Africa, producing 60% of the world's diamonds, besides other rich minerals and raw materials. Hence, the unceasing interventions and the establishing of puppet governments by greedy nations.

"The rebels mentioned so often in the white press, are Africans who wants freedom in their own land. Freedom to rule, work, worship and live as they see fit. The American so-called negro whose roots travels back to that ancient land and have never tasted freedom, should be screaming to high heaven in protest against U. S. interventions of all countries struggling for their freedom, and naturally so, against aggressions in our Mother country. But not a ripple of protest has come from the so-called leaders of the American negro struggle. They fail to see the same crowd that is killing freedom fighters in Africa, Asia and Latin America, are the identical ones causing us so much hell here. And the oppression and slaughter of any freedom seeking people should be regarded as our fight, for we are not free and are supposed to be seeking freedom too.

"But, are American negroes really seeking their freedom led by the 'respectable' leaders, or are they being beaten, maimed and killed to merely perpetuate a negro middle class? There are far too many Tshombes in the American negro freedom struggle, for the oppressed masses to ever become free. The oppressors have skillfully split the largest organized group of blacks in America, in half, and are handing out pacifiers right and left to other black groups, in their efforts to suppress the eternal flame of freedom that burns in the hearts of the enslaved. How long will they be able to keep the lid on? Do they have enough money, power and influence to smother that flame? No! The enslaved peoples of the world will be free. It is inevitable."

T-1 advised on December 22, 1964, that a meeting of the Monroe Community Forum was held Sunday, December 20, 1964, at Grier Funeral Home, Monroe, North Carolina. About 15 people

were present. The meeting was held by AZALEE JOHNSON and CLARENCE SENIORS, who did all the speaking. They are trying to stir up the Negro community against city officials but are not having any success. A local Negro leader was present, and he stood up and told AZALEE and CLARENCE that they were trying to mislead the people.

The following article appeared in the January 2, 1965, issue of "Did You Know?", made available on January 5, 1965, by T-1:

"IS IT TRUE?

"Amidst world shattering events and as this country fights schemingly to control the world, and the local heads of government perfect their tactics for retaining the status-quo, the black man is regarded as a boy. They say he continues to shoot, cut and kill each other at the drop of a hat, begs and steal all the money they can in their churches, have no meetings of depth. They also say that our men are'nt interested in urban renewal proposed plans, and dare not question why very little appropriated federal and state money is used in the black sections of town. Is this true?

"Black men resents being called, 'boy.' Yet there are many who don't assert themselves as men. Far too many black men refuse to attend public meetings, many don't even know when a city council meeting is held, not to mention a county commissioner's meeting. Politics are regarded by many of our men as 'white folks' business.' Far too many are afraid of the words 'Civil or Human Rights.' All the white man has to do to divide our people is to tell some of our men, 'don't you have anything to do with so and so, he/she is a Communist.' The racist whites have brainwashed some black men into thinking that the U. S. interventions in Vietnam, Latin

America, and The Congo is right and proper. Some are heard to remark, 'we oughta send OUR marines over there, they'll straighten things out.'"

T-1 advised on January 7, 1965, that on January 5, 1965, AZALEE JOHNSON stated that through her meetings of Monroe Community Forum and her newsletter "Did You Know?" she is trying to wake up the Negro people of Monroe. She is trying to find any topic or incident that will stir up the Negro community, and she claims to have lawyers available to fight court cases. She is going to put pressure on the county government to hire a Negro deputy sheriff.

T-1 advised January 20, 1965, that AZALEE JOHNSON is holding training classes in Citizenship Adult Education at her home each Thursday night. She is teaching adult Negroes in order that they can pass the required examination to register to vote. She has not held any further meetings of the Monroe Community Forum.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed in addition to that set out in Part II above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
January 29, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., at Charlotte, dated January 29, 1965.

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	NEW YORK	1/28/65	1/11-21/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: mf b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

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REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Detroit, dated 10/30/64.

LEAD:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASS SNS

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified Confidential because information furnished by DE T-2 through DE T-12, DE T-14 through DE T-16, DE T-18 and DE T-19 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof which might have an adverse effect on the national security of the United States.

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Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan

Date: January 28, 1965

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by: 10-7-83 SP2 TAP/cc
Declassify on: OADR

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Plans, strategy, Party line and the like, in Michigan, of the CP and SWP in racial matters, including a YSA and SWP sponsored demonstration, and the following organizations, set forth: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), Detroit Chapter, aka., Trade Union Leadership Council (TULC), and the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

- P* -

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/cc 2.24-84
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DATE OF REVIEW 1-23-85

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16—74625-1 GPO

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This report sets out pertinent Communist activities to influence the racial movement during the period October 16, 1964, to January 15, 1965.

Characterizations of individuals having subversive associations appear on pages 19 through 29 of this report, except ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who is characterized in the characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), which is contained in the appendix hereto.

Any individual having an asterisk (*) after his name is not characterized. Any organization with an asterisk after its name, except the Communist Party (CP) and CP Clubs, is not characterized in the Details or Appendix of this report.

I. - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

CARL WINTER was the main speaker at a Bazaar held on December 6, 1964, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit. His speech included comments concerning the recent Federal election. He credited the unity and cooperation of Civil Rights groups and the American labor movement for the defeat of GOLDWATER, and also for the defeat of reactionaries in local and national government. WINTER stated this united cooperation should be continued; that through cooperative efforts of both these groups and with proper pressure, then perhaps decent legislation could be obtained.

[DE T-1
December 11, 1964] (U)

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

A fund raising affair for COLEMAN YOUNG (a candidate of a major political party to run for election on November 3, 1964, for the Michigan State Senate) was held on October 31, 1964, at 4472 Chene, Detroit. There were approximately 150 people in attendance including BOLZA BAXTER, THOMAS DENNIS, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, HERBERT KRANSDORF and COLEMAN YOUNG.

[DE T-2
November 5, 1964] (U)

The November 8, 1964, issue of "The Worker" contains an article on page 12 captioned "Michigan Legislature Improved". This article states in part that "two Negroes are now in the Senate, one of whom was an incumbent....The new Negro Senator is Coleman Young".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a committee meeting of the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC) held on November 5, 1964, at 2632 Glendale, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI proposed some newly elected people such as JOHN CONYERS and COLEMAN YOUNG as speakers at future affairs sponsored by the WMMLEC. (C) (U)

[DE T-3
November 24, 1964] (C) (U)

A characterization of the WMMLEC is contained in the appendix hereto.

The November 15, 1964, issue of "The Worker" contains an article on Page 4 captioned "Post-election Perspectives, Michigan". This article states in part that JOHN CONYERS, JR., was one of two Negroes elected by Michigan voters on November 3, 1964, to the U. S. Congress. CONYERS, JR., is described as a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), who defended several civil rights cases in the South and is at present representing three cases now on appeal.

A characterization of the NLG and the "Glos Ludowy" are contained in the appendix hereto.

A meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, was held on December 3, 1964, at the offices of the "Glos Ludowy", 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, Michigan. The importance of CP assessments for work in the South was stressed by CONRAD KOMOROWSKI. He said every member should give at least one months dues toward the Party's goal of organizing Party work in the South in such States as Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. (C) (U)

[DE T-4
December 9, 1964] (C) (U)

(B) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

A Midwest Student Conference on Independent Political Action, sponsored by the SWP, was held in Detroit, Michigan, on October 24, 1964. A meeting in connection with this Conference was held this same date at the Central Congregational Church, 7625 Linwood, Detroit, to hear speeches by several individuals, including CLIFTON DE BERRY, SWP Candidate for President of the United States, and ALBERT CLEAGE, JR., the Freedom Now Party (FNP) candidate for Governor of the State of Michigan. (U)

CLIFTON DE BERRY stated during his speech that ever since the slave ships brought Negroes to America, the Negroes have been under the illusion that their future would be brighter. DE BERRY said that even today the Negroes vote Democratic and Republican in the hope that promises made by these two Parties will be kept. DE BERRY alleged that Negroes elected to office under these two Parties are only "Uncle Toms" who pledge themselves to the white Party structure. (U)

ALBERT CLEAGE, JR., stated during his speech that the Negroes in Michigan are often heard to say that a vote for the FNP is wasting the vote; that Negroes have been wasting their votes on the Democratic and Republican Parties in the past; and that with the all black slate of the FNP, Negroes now have a choice where they had none before since there is no difference between the Democratic and Republican Parties. (U)

[DE T-5
November 13, 1964] (U)

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page one, carried an article entitled "An all-Negro party for '64 is formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A leaflet entitled "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of an FNP "with an all-Black slate and a platform for liberation". ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

At a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on October 30, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, the SWP candidates for local office in the forthcoming November 3, 1964, election, encouraged votes for the SWP and the FNP tickets. These candidates recommended against voting for the Democratic Party or the "Republican Imperialist" Party. (C) (U)

[DE T-6
November 13, 1964] (C) (U)

Characterizations of the FNSF and the Detroit Branch, SWP, are contained in the appendix hereto.

At a closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, held on November 1, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, it was stated that volunteers would be designated to cover certain polls to assure the correct counting of SWP and FNP votes. (C) (U)

[DE T-6
November 13, 1964] (C) (U)

A closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch, SWP, was held on November 22, 1964, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. ROBERT HIMMEL gave a faction report on the FNP. He said it was thought that the FNP would disintegrate due to lack of interest in this party caused by the small vote received for the FNP candidates during the November 3, 1964, election, but that just the opposite is taking place. HIMMEL stated that there are more people interested in the FNP now than ever before, and that there are definite future plans for vigorous campaign activities to take place right up to the 1966 elections. (C) (U)

[DE T-6
November 27, 1964] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like. (U)

An undated SWP throwaway distributed by the Youth Committee for DeBERRY and SHAW, announced a Rally for Independent Political Action to be held on October 24, 1964, at the Central Congregational Church, 7625 Linwood, Detroit. Among speakers listed were: CLIFTON DE BERRY, SWP candidate for United States President, and Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Freedom Now Party (FNP) candidate for Michigan State Governor. (U)

[DE T-5
November 13, 1964] (U)

Information concerning the above announced Rally for Independent Political Action appears under Section I (B) 1) of this report.

EDWARD STOGDILL, Security Officer, Wayne State University, (WSU), Detroit, Michigan, advised on December 9, 1964, that a leaflet was being distributed this date on the WSU Campus, which contained the following information:

End U. S. Intervention in Congo and Vietnam.

Protest Demonstration at Campus Martius, Downtown Detroit, December 12, 1964, between 1:00 and 3:00 P.M.

Auspices: Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and SWP, 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Characterizations of the Detroit Branch, YSA, and the YSA are contained in the appendix hereto.

Information concerning the above-mentioned demonstration appears under Section II (A) of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

II. - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION AT CAMPUS MARTIUS, DOWNTOWN DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DECEMBER 12, 1964

b6
b7C
b7D

advised on December 14, 1964, that a scheduled demonstration at Campus Martius, downtown Detroit, December 12, 1964, under the auspices of the YSA and the SWP, protesting United States intervention in the Congo and Vietnam, took place as scheduled.

stated that approximately 30 pickets marched around Campus Martius from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.; that the pickets were of both the Caucasian and Negro races and about 50 percent SWP members and 50 percent YSA members. said there were no incidents or disturbances.

III. - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE* (NAACP)

1) River Rouge - Ecorse, Michigan, Branch, NAACP

This Branch held an election of officials on December 13, 1964, and since this time the headquarters have been located at Beechwood and Visger Avenues, Ecorse, Michigan. The following individuals, who are associated with the CP, were among those elected:

SI

LASKER SMITH, Vice President

BOLZA BAXTER, member of Executive Board

JOHNNY WOURMAN, member of Executive Board

Included among the present membership of this Branch is AURELIA BAXTER, who is the wife of BOLZA BAXTER.

There are approximately 700 members of this NAACP Branch.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Branch has not been operated in an efficient manner and has not in the past pursued a progressive or active program because of weak leadership and the lack of financial backing. Members do pay dues, but very few of the members have been attending meetings.

CP members have served as officers of this Branch; however, as a result of their limited activity and weak leadership, there has been no apparent CP domination.

The NAACP policy is opposed to accepting as members or officers any individual known to be associated with the CP.

[DE T-7
January 4, 14, 1965] (U)

(B) NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

1) National Headquarters

An NLG letter dated October 28, 1964, gives the address of the NLG as Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

This letter lists the following individuals among officers and members of the Advisory Board:

OTHER Removed per court order

[redacted]

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., Detroit, Vice President

THOMAS I. EMERSON, New Haven, Vice President

ARTHUR KINOY, New York, Vice President

NORMAN LEONARD, San Francisco, Vice President

[redacted]

HERMAN B. GERRINGER, New York, Secretary

EARL B. DICKERSON, Chicago, Advisory Board

BENJAMIN DREYFUS, San Francisco, Advisory Board

[DE T-8
January 15, 1965] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

a. Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A pamphlet entitled "Project Mississippi", which is self-described as "an account of the National Lawyers Guild program of Legal Assistance to Civil Rights workers in Mississippi: Summer, 1964", states in part as follows:

"THE SPADEWORK

"The National Lawyers Guild, active for twenty-seven years in the defense of civil rights, civil liberties and due process of law, has long been aware of the special legal problems of the Deep South. It has always had, as members, a few courageous and independent-minded white lawyers who love the South and practice there because it is their home, while rejecting segregation and discrimination in all its forms. These Southern lawyers have attended Guild conventions since its formation and have described their experiences in seeking justice in Southern courts. They have been in touch with Southern Negro lawyers, who have also joined the Guild in increasing numbers as the civil rights struggles have intensified.

"Two years ago, the Guild set up a committee, now known as the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS), whose announced purpose was 'to help fill the need created by the refusal of practically the entire bar in the South to provide effective legal representation to Negroes and their white supporters in the effort to achieve their constitutional rights.'

"The Committee helped its Southern members prepare lengthy pleadings and briefs; conducted two interracial legal conferences - the first of their kind - in Atlanta and New Orleans for Southern lawyers; sent lawyers to the South for trial work and to argue cases in Appellate Courts; issued a Handbook on Civil Rights and Liberties Law now in use as a practical guide for lawyers and a supplementary source book for law students; and

"arranged for students in Northern law schools to clerk in the offices of Southern civil rights lawyers during the summers of 1962 and 1963.

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"The Committee sought the cooperation of the American Bar Association* and, as a result, a meeting was held in Washington in June, 1962, at which members of the Guild Committee and lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union* sought to convince the ABA Special Committee on Civil Rights and Racial Unrest* to take vigorous action to improve the administration of justice in the South. President Kennedy invited Committee co-chairman George Crockett to the famous White House conference of leaders of the bar in the summer of 1963 in order to spark bar association activity on civil rights problems.

"'We have only scratched the surface of the problem', the Committee stated in its report to the Guild's annual convention in Detroit in February, 1964: 'As of today, due process and equal justice do not exist in most sections of most Southern states for persons identified with the integration movement, or who seek to challenge, in any way, the pattern of segregation.'

"The report concluded: 'Our primary duty, as it should be for every bar association, is to take the practical steps necessary to transform the system of justice in the South from one which supports an illegal, unconstitutional system of segregation to one which supports the Federal Constitution.'

"The need to expand the Guild's program in the South was clear. The question was: how?

"VOLUNTEERS, STEP FORWARD

"Present at the February, 1964 Guild convention was R. Hunter Morey*, legal coordinator for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)*, a coalition of civil rights groups in Mississippi.

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"Morey outlined COFO's plans for a massive Mississippi summer project, with nearly 1,000 volunteers coming into the state to register Negro voters and teach in 'Freedom Schools'. He called attention to the pattern of intimidation which had greeted such activity in the past, and the prospect that the summer project would provoke even more massive retaliation.

"For this reason, he said, there was an 'urgent need' for volunteer attorneys to render legal assistance to the COFO workers.

"As Guild lawyers pondered his request, the question arose: what happens when the system of justice breaks down in one part of the country; what is the obligation of lawyers who practice elsewhere?

"When the convention chairman asked for a show of hands of those who might volunteer for Mississippi the response was electric. No one raised his hand; instead, scores of lawyers jumped to their feet. Thus began the enlistment.

"PLANS TO ENFORCE THE SIXTH AMENDMENT

"The Guild announced plans in April for at least 60 lawyers to represent civil rights defendants in the State over the twelve-week summer period, to function in all sections of Mississippi where COFO was active.

"George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit and Benjamin Smith* of New Orleans undertook to head the organization's field office in Jackson - four rooms upstairs over a store at 507½ North Farish Street.

"In early June, shortly after the office was opened, most of the sixty-nine volunteer lawyers, some of them unaffiliated with the Guild, met in Detroit for a two-day briefing by civil rights attorneys and specialists in constitutional law.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"They held workshops on the Mississippi Constitution and statutes; Mississippi criminal law and procedure; Federal removal in civil rights cases; and Federal habeas corpus. Veterans of the movement spelled out the do's and don'ts for Northerners in Mississippi.

"Aware that it was entering hostile territory, the Guild moved openly into Mississippi. In a letter to Edward J. Currie*, outgoing President of the Mississippi State Bar; Guild President Ernest Goodman advised him of the Guild's project and why it was undertaken. He stressed that the Guild is not a civil rights organization, that its commitment is that of a bar association only.

"'Our concern in the Mississippi Project is to attempt to redress the lack of available lawyers in Mississippi, ready, willing and able to handle civil rights cases,' his letter said. 'And we would hope that our example might bring an increasing awareness of their professional obligation to members of the Mississippi Bar, which would permit us to reduce and eventually withdraw our commitment.'

"The field office had been outfitted with supplies and a secretary; lawyers had been briefed; the stage was set for an unprecedented 'wealth' of lawyers in a state where, for half the population, the word 'justice' evoked only a bitter laugh..."

This pamphlet disclosed that 66 lawyers participated in the "CLAS Summer Project".

[DE T-8
January 15, 1965] (U)

An NLG, CLAS, letter dated November 10, 1964, lists the Committee Field Office address as 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. This letter, which lists GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., 3220 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan, as a Co-Chairman, states in part as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

"Dear Guild Member:

"Within a month after the Guild's office in Jackson, Mississippi was closed and our Summer Program of bringing attorneys to that State was concluded, the State of Mississippi began the wholesale arrest of civil rights workers. Unlike the summer arrests, these arrests were for felony prosecutions with penalties ranging up to twenty years and more.

"With practically all of the summer's visiting attorneys gone, COFO found it necessary to urge the immediate return of the Guild and a continuation of our program of furnishing volunteer counsel.

"Accordingly, the Guild has opened its Southern Regional Office at the same address occupied by our Summer Office; and already we have recruited sufficient volunteer attorneys to carry our program to the end of this calendar year.

"We are now asking for volunteer attorneys - Guild members and non-Guild members alike - to come to Mississippi for a two week period during the first six months of 1965. We hope to have a minimum of two volunteer attorneys in the State at all times. If you can come, or if you and someone else from your Chapter or community will undertake to cover a two-week -- or even a one-week -- period, this will greatly be appreciated...."

[DE T-8
January 15, 1965] (U)

2) Detroit Chapter, NLG

A characterization of the Detroit Chapter, NLG, is contained in the appendix hereto.

The Detroit Chapter, NLG, currently maintains headquarters at 2800 Cadillac Tower, Detroit 26, Michigan. A Detroit Chapter NLG letter dated February 13, 1964, lists officers of the Detroit Chapter. There has been no known change in this list of officers, which disclosed the following individuals among the officers, members of the Executive Board, and members of the Advisory Board:

JOHN J. CONYERS, JR., Vice President

HARRY M. PHILO, Executive Board

DEAN A. ROBB, Executive Board

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., Advisory Board

[redacted] OTHER Removed per court order

WALTER M. NELSON, Advisory Board

NEDWIN L. SMOKLER, Advisory Board

MAURICE SUGAR, Advisory Board

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[DE T-8
April 6, 1964
January 15, 1965] (C) (U)

(C) NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL* (NALC), DETROIT CHAPTER, aka TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (TULC), NALC (TULC), DETROIT CHAPTER

Headquarters of the NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter, are located at 8670 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan. Among current officers of this organization is ROBERT BATTLE, III, who is President.

WILLIE BAXTER, who was a Vice President and the Director of Civil Rights, has recently been removed and is no longer associated with this organization.

The NALC (TULC), Detroit Chapter, has recently lost many members, and at the present time has approximately 7,000 members.

The CP does not control or dominate this organization.

[DE T-7
January 14, 1965] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(D) REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM), DETROIT LOCAL

A Detroit Local of RAM was organized during August - September, 1964, by former members of UHURU, which was a militant group organized in March, 1963, by Negro students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

At a meeting of the local RAM group held at Detroit on August 30, 1964, a discussion was held regarding the ideological fundamentals of the group. This discussion centered around the philosophies and teachings of MARX, LENIN, MAO and ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who is exiled in Cuba.

A discussion was also held at this meeting concerning a national RAM conference to be held during late October or November, 1964, at Nashville, Tennessee.

At a meeting of this local RAM group held on September 13, 1964, in the Detroit area, the following subject matter was discussed:

1. Setting up a study committee for the purpose of:

   a. Taking a census of the city's Negro population.

   b. Secure high school students to photograph or make a record of instances of police brutality or instances that can be interpreted as such.

   c. Set up a tutoring service (may be used with b).

2. Set up a defense committee to establish:

   a. A rifle club.

   b. To instruct juveniles in methods of hand-to-hand combat.

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3. Set up a public relations committee to:

   a. Project club image by use of news letters.

   b. Use any favorable means to project image.

4. Set up a finance committee to:

   a. Establish dues system.

   b. Establish a program of raising funds.

The leaders of this local RAM group are GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III. These leaders, along with other members of RAM and members of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club (MERC) organized a rifle club at a meeting held on January 3, 1965, at 11605 Linwood Avenue, Detroit. This rifle club was to be known as the "Fox and Wolf Hunting Club". The presidency of this new rifle club was initially offered to GENERAL BAKER, who declined due to his work schedule. The presidency was next offered to CHARLES SIMMONS, III, who declined because of the fact that he had recently traveled to Cuba. RICHARD HENRY was then elected President.

At the meeting on January 3, 1965, during which the "Fox and Wolf Hunting Club" was organized, a conversation was held between RICHARD HENRY, GENERAL BAKER and several other individuals in attendance. During this conversation, someone remarked that they were going to blow up a police station. A garage where three armored vehicles of the Detroit Police Department were stored was mentioned and it was indicated that this particular building is very easy to get into and that it would be possible to destroy the three armored vehicles. Molotov cocktails were mentioned as a means of destroying the tanks; however, GENERAL BAKER indicated that these were not powerful enough.

This local RAM group does not have any known headquarters in the Detroit area, but meets in the basement apartment of CHARLES SIMMONS, III, which is located at [redacted] Detroit. b6 b7C

Lieutenant NORMAN NICKERSON
Special Investigations
Bureau, Detroit Police
Department
January 15, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RAM held a conference in Nashville, Tennessee, over the weekend of October 30 - November 1, 1964. Among the individuals present at a meeting of the Collective Leadership Group during this conference were GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, both from Detroit, Michigan.

[DE T-9
November 1, 1964] (C) (U)

A characterization of RAM, which includes a characterization of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, is contained in the appendix hereto.

The MERC was organized during a meeting of the Group On Advanced Leadership (GOAL), a Negro organization active in civil rights matters throughout the area of Detroit. This meeting was held on July 27, 1964, at Detroit. The purpose of the MERC was to train a small army to go to Mississippi or elsewhere to fight and help Negroes who were being persecuted. Each person who was a member of the Club was to purchase a 30.06 rifle. RICHARD B. HENRY is active in MERC.

[DE T-10
July 27, 1964] (C) (U)

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR.

GENERAL BAKER, JR., visited Cuba during 1964, in defiance of the United States Government.

The July 13, 1964, issue of "El Mundo", a Havana, Cuba, newspaper published under the control of the FIDEL CASTRO RUZ Government of Cuba.

ROBERT (BUDDY) BATTLE, III

The name of ROBERT BATTLE, III, was given in 1944 on an application for membership in the CP, USA.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[DE T-11
March 10, 1944] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Mrs. MATHILDA MC CLELLAN voluntarily appeared at the Detroit Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 9, 1954. Mrs. MC CLELLAN advised that her daughter, MARIAN, had become interested in ROBERT BATTLE, III, and she believed they intended to be married. Mrs. MC CLELLAN said that during discussions with ROBERT BATTLE, III, she ascertained that he had been a member of the CP several years ago, but left the CP because he believed it had become too radical.

AURELIA BAXTER

Mrs.

AURELIA BAXTER, who is the wife of BOLZA BAXTER, is not known to be a member of the CP or of any CP related group.

Mich.

She has attended numerous open CP and CP related affairs with her husband since their marriage (1958).

[DE T-7
January 14, 1965] (U)

BOLZA BAXTER

BOLZA BAXTER is Chairman of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

Mich.

[DE T-7
January 14, 1965] (U)

WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER

WILLIE BAXTER was in 1958 a member of the MDCP.

Mich.

[DE T-7
November 21, 1958] (U)

REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Albert B. Cleage

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, MDCP, WILLIAM ALLAN referred to a recent speech by Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, as outstanding. ALLAN said that somebody has to work and meet with this man because he is easily available; is a wonderful man with whom to (U)

Mich.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

have a discussion, and "we" have some kind of police toward "our" association because the Trotskyites are working on him. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[DE T-12
October 30, 1962] (U)

At a rally of the Freedom Now Party held on August 2, 1964, at the Central Congregational Church, Detroit, Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Pastor of this church, was among the speakers. Reverend CLEAGE opened his speech with an objection to a statement made by a previous speaker that the SWP was an enemy of the Freedom Now Party. Reverend CLEAGE stated that in his opinion the SWP had been very helpful to the Freedom Now Party during its earliest days of formation and that he would be glad to argue out the point at a later date with the previous speaker.

[DE T-13
August 11, 1964] (U)

JOHN J. CONYERS, JR.

WILLIAM ALLAN stated that JOHN CONYERS met with him on April 3, 1964, at "The Worker" office in Detroit, and discussed with him CONYERS' campaign for public office and his (CONYERS') recent trip to the state of Mississippi where CONYERS participated in civil rights activities. ALLAN said he asked CONYERS for an article which he (ALLAN) would have published as though it came from MDCP Headquarters. ALLAN added that CONYERS said this would be "beautiful", and that ALLAN should go ahead with this idea (U)

[DE T-14
April 3, 1964] (U)

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of the eleven national CP leaders in New York during 1949, and the

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit during 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial, and as a result served a four month prison sentence.

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLIFTON DE BERRY was publicly known as the SWP candidate for President of the United States in the November 3, 1964, election.

THOMAS DENNIS

THOMAS DENNIS was elected in April, 1964, to the National Board, CP, USA.

[DE T-15
April 5, 1964] (U)

DENNIS is Organizational Secretary of the MDCP.

[DE T-16
December 3, 1964] (U)

EARL B. DICKERSON

LOLA BELLE HOLMES, a CP member in Chicago, Illinois, from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised on April 29, 1960, that at a meeting of the Illinois CP State Board held on March 20, 1960, at Chicago, DICKERSON's name was mentioned by a CP of Illinois leader as one who had written letters in defense of HENRY WINSTON, then an imprisoned CP leader, for violating the Smith Act. DICKERSON was not present at this board meeting. The CP leader further stated that DICKERSON asked that his name not be mentioned in regard to these letters.

BENJAMIN DREYFUS

On June 19, 1957, JACK BEVERLY PATTEN, testifying before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, said that while he was a member of the Professional Section of the CP in San Francisco, during the early part of the 1940's, he knew BENJAMIN DREYFUS, an attorney, to be a member of the Professional Section of the CP.

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On June 21, 1957, DREYFUS testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been a member of the Lawyers Guild for many years, but when asked if he was a member of the CP in San Francisco, he invoked the First and Fifth Amendments and refused to confirm or deny membership. CONFIDENTIAL

JOHN ROCKWELL, [redacted] California, a former CP member, advised on April 30, 1951, that he knew BEN DREYFUS to be a member of the CP during the period 1943-44. b6 b7C

THOMAS I. EMERSON

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, self-admitted former member of the CP, USA, stated in 1950, that he was advised by JACK STACHEL, in 1944 or 1945, then a member of the National Committee of the CP, that THOMAS I. EMERSON was a hidden member of the CP.

Source advised it was his opinion, based upon personal contact with THOMAS I. EMERSON in the late 1930's and through an analysis of EMERSON's speeches and writings, that EMERSON was a close associate of Communism (U)

[DE T-17
March 16, 1950] (U)

THOMAS I. EMERSON, in an affidavit prepared in January, 1953, stated:

"BUDENZ' statement that I was a member of the Communist Party is absolutely and unequivocally false... I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party--card-carrying, concealed or otherwise."

In an affidavit prepared by EMERSON in December, 1952, he stated:

"I do not now support, and never have supported, the Communist movement (although actions taken by me for other purposes may have incidentally been consistent with positions also taken at the time by Communists or their supporters);...my position has always been that of an independent liberal, and I have never been willing to have any person or group determine my stand on questions of public policy."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

HERMAN B. GERRINGER

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on November 3, 1963, secured a booklet at a meeting of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) entitled, "30th Anniversary American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born", which was held at Town Hall, New York City. This booklet reflected that GERRINGER was the author of an article in the booklet.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ERNEST GOODMAN

ERNEST GOODMAN has been present at Communist activity meetings where no one but a Communist would be admitted. "I cannot say that I know him (Goodman) to be a member, and as a matter of fact, he probably has never been an actual member of the CP. I have no doubt Goodman is completely dedicated, in principle, to the ideals of the CP, and he is a sympathizer with the Soviet government in Russia." (U)

[DE T-18
September 19, 1954] (U)

RICHARD B. HENRY

The July 4, 1964, edition of the "Michigan Chronicle", a newspaper published weekly in Detroit, Michigan, contains an article captioned "GOAL Calls for Rifle Club". This article states that RICHARD B. HENRY, President of GOAL, "has called for a new turn in the civil rights fight linking rifle clubs with Negro control of certain northern cities and mass Negro-owned business cooperatives". This article further disclosed that RICHARD HENRY made the call in a statement over a radio station in Detroit.

A letter to members of the Detroit Branch, SWP, states that the SWP is supporting RICHARD B. HENRY for the Detroit

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Board of Education election in November. This letter describes RICHARD HENRY as a militant civil rights fighter who is independent of the Democrats and Republicans. CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[DE T-6
June 9, 1964] (C) (U)

A meeting of the Medgar Evans Rifle Club was held on August 16, 1964, at Ken's Rifle Range on Pennsylvania and Telegraph Avenues in Detroit. RICHARD B. HENRY, President of GOAL, addressed the members of this club before the rifle shooting. HENRY urged everyone to vote for the SWP in the coming election.

[DE T-10
August 17, 1964] (C) (U)

ROBERT HIMMEL

ROBERT HIMMEL is a member of the Detroit Branch, SWP, Executive Committee.

[DE T-6
January 14, 1965] (C) (U)

ARTHUR KINOY

ARTHUR KINOY attempted to set up a CP Club of professional people following the 16th CP National Convention.

[DE T-19
August 30, 1960] (C) (U)

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is Theoretician of the Polish - Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP.

[DE T-4
December 1, 1964] (C) (U)

HERBERT KRANSDORF

HERBERT KRANSDORF is Chairman of the MDCP.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[DE T-16
December 3, 1964] (C) (U)

NORMAN LEONARD

HERB RESNER, 3460 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, an admitted CP member during the period 1935 - 1950, advised on June 23, 1955, that he knew NORMAN LEONARD as an active member of the Lawyers Group of the CP during the period 1940 - 1950. RESNER was a former member of the same law firm as LEONARD. RESNER left the Party in 1950.

WALTER M. NELSON M.C.H

Mrs. MERLE WALLMAN, a member of the CP, District 7, during 1946 and 1947, advised on January 14, 1946, that WALTER M. NELSON was a financial sustainer and contributor of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD).

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HARRY M. PHILO

HARRY M. PHILO, on May 28, 1957, appeared before the Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to Investigate the Administration, Operation and Security Act of 1950. He denied that he was then currently a member of the CP and invoked the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution to questions concerning his past association with the CP.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

The CP, USA, dealt with VICTOR RABINOWITZ in 1962 regarding certain matters, and it is known that he was treated as a CP member.

[DE T-15
March 14, 1962] (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

DE 100-32457

DEAN A. ROBB

Mich.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CLEAVON GOVAN, an admitted former member of the CP, advised on December 7, 1951, that DEAN ROBB was associated with the CP as of December, 1951.

EDWARD SHAW

EDWARD SHAW was publicly known as the SWP candidate for Vice President of the United States in the November 3, 1964, election.

Mich.

CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III

CHARLES SIMMONS, student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, spoke in the name of ten Negro students who were among a group of 75 students in Cuba from the United States. SIMMONS accused the United States of committing genocide in the most sadistic way for more than 400 years. He said: "In traveling to Cuba, we wish to expose to the world the vicious lies and slander of the so-called 'free press' in the United States in regard to Revolutionary Cuba and of the hypocrites and racists in the United States, and to show our support and identification with the World Revolution and all the oppressed peoples...

"In Revolutionary Cuba, the Negroes participate in the leadership, while in the anti-Negro United States, those who are not white are told that they better not rebel because they may suffer brutal reprisals.

"That is why United States democracy is the biggest farce in history..."

The June 13, 1964, issue of "Revolucion", a daily newspaper printed in Havana, Cuba, under the control and direction of the Government of Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LASKER SMITH

LASKER SMITH is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

[DE T-7
January 14, 1965] (C) (U)

NEDWIN L. SMOKLER

Mich.

Mrs. MERLE WALLMAN, a member of the CP, District 7, during 1946 and 1947, advised on February 5, 1946, that NEDWIN SMOKLER was a financial contributor and sustainer of the AYD.

MAURICE SUGAR

WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL (deceased), a former CP leader in Detroit, who attended the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, from 1931 to the fall of 1932, and who has been used as a government witness in numerous hearings at Washington, D.C., New York, and elsewhere, had advised that MAURICE SUGAR was registered with the CP Central Committee at New York and paid dues to the CP in the form of contributing legal services. According to NOWELL, the CP sent SUGAR to Russia in 1932, at which time NOWELL was also in Russia.

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Board.

[DE T-15
April 5, 1964] (C) (U)

JOHNNY WOURMAN

JOHNNY WOURMAN is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP, and the Ford CP Club, MDCP.

Mich.

[DE T-7
January 14, 1965] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COLEMAN YOUNG

COLEMAN YOUNG is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-7
November 27, 1964 ~~C~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1964, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DETROIT CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL, deceased, former Communist Party (CP) functionary in Detroit, Michigan, who attended the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, from 1931, to the fall of 1932, and who was used as a Government witness in numerous hearings at Washington, D.C., New York City, and elsewhere, on February 19, 1953, advised that he was present in 1930, when the (Michigan) District Bureau of the CP received instructions from the Central Committee of the CP, directing the Bureau to set up a Lawyers Guild in Detroit.

NOWELL added that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was founded shortly before he left the CP in 1937.

A source on May 18, 1964, advised that the Detroit Chapter of the NLG is the Michigan affiliate of the NLG and is currently active and functioning at Detroit, Michigan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

"GLOS LUDOWY"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on page 189 cites "Glos Ludowy" (People's Voice, Polish) as a publication published in Detroit, Michigan, which "has never faltered in its program of active cooperation with the Soviet Regime. ***Two men who have been responsible for directing policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, USA. ***Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union. ***"

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 68, 70 and 71).

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by

a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River; and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
January 28, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report made at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DE T-13 (U) who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown.

(38)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 646 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/6-22/65

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: kaj b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE: b7D

IS - C

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR3 1-2.4.2
REASON - FCIM II, 1-29-85
DATE OF REVIEW TEJ/rhs 2-24-89

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/64 at Milwaukee

- P* -

LEAD

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 2-27-65

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

INFORMANTS

MI T-1 is [redacted] Orally to SA [redacted] 1/22/65 This report.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-648

REC-13

PAGE 2

18 FEB 0 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES NOTIFIED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/13/78

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV. DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2-5-65
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:
BY	BY: SEP. Lad

58 FEB 5 1965

Classified by [redacted] Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted] Date of Declassification Indefinite

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

100-808 R.B.

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV
FEB 1 1 54 PM '65

MI 100-14439

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MI T-2 is [redacted] Orally to SA [redacted] 1/21/65 This report. b6 b7C b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 and MI T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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DATE 01-04-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - G-2, Chicago)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - OSI, Chicago)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Milwaukee
Date: January 29, 1965

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class DATE 2-21-80 amh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: None of members of Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) placed in racial or civil rights type organizations. Some members of Milwaukee Branch of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) have joined such organizations, but do not hold positions of leadership in such groups.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/13/78 Class

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of January 22, 1965 the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had placed no members in any racial or civil rights type organizations. From time to time in the past members

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4. 2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-29-88

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C#36385 9-24-79

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the CPW have participated in various demonstrations by some of these groups, but they took no active part in the preparation or planning of the demonstrations and were not invited to participate, but merely joined the ranks of the demonstrators at the scene. Such participation was on an individual basis and was not done as a group effort. To the knowledge of source, the CPW has not participated in any racial or civil rights type demonstrations in the past three or four months.

(Source: MI T-1, January 22, 1965) (U)

As of January 21, 1965 the following members of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) were members of the organizations shown:

MEMBERS- MILWAUKEE BRANCH- SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY/ WISCONSIN

FLORENCE KIRKLAND and MYRTLE KASTNER are members of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). MEMBERS- NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

MYRTLE KASTNER, FLORENCE KIRKLAND, WAYNE LEVERENZ and JAMES BOULTON are members of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). In this regard, MYRTLE KASTNER, WAYNE LEVERENZ and JAMES BOULTON are members of the Executive Board of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP.

BETSY STERGAR is a member of the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee, a local committee organized to promote integration in the Milwaukee Schools.

Most of the members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP belong to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

PAMELA KIRKLAND, the [redacted] daughter of FLORENCE KIRKLAND, is Chairman of a local Milwaukee organization known as the Student National Action Committee (SNAC), which formerly used the name, Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), but changed its name after SNCC authorities announced the Milwaukee group was not an authorized SNCC group. PAMELA KIRKLAND is not a member of the SWP. JAMES EYMAN, a member of the SWP, is also a

BORN APPROX. [redacted] WISCONSIN

b6 b7C

MEMBER- SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY/ MEMBER- STUDENT NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE WISCONSIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

member of SNAC.

Although the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP supports the programs of various civil rights organizations, the SWP members do not hold positions of leadership within the civil rights groups, and are not very effective in these organizations. None of them have made any attempts to become officers in, or to exert any force or influence in these organizations. Their activity in these organizations is limited to membership and participation in legitimate demonstrations.

(Source: MI T-2, January 21, 1965) (U)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

CIRM

Re Bulet to Atlanta dated 1/18/65 requesting certain corrections be made in the Atlanta report which was dated 1/8/65 and New York airtel to Bureau dated 1/25/65 requesting that information from NY 694-S* be reported only on the Administrative pages.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies each of amended pages and New York one copy each of amended pages to be inserted in the Atlanta report.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, AT T-28 was inadvertently listed on Cover Page D as being NY 3810-S*. The information from this source was not used since it would tend to duplicate information already in the report. However, it was left in the report when assigning the T symbols. This is being deleted and T-28 is being assigned to [redacted] which is a source used in the characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN. b7D

With regard to T-33, it was utilized on page 48 in the first paragraph; however, T-23 was inadvertently assigned as being the source of this information rather than T-33.

100-442529

All of these corrections have been handled in the amended pages submitted herewith.

amended pages have been inserted in 1/8/65 report. tes

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (Enc. 90) (RM) 1-cc 808 R.B.
1- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 10) (RM)
2- Atlanta (100-6670)
RRN:elt
(5)

NOT RECORDED
6 FEB 1 1965

INTERSEC
CONSOLIDATION
NO ACTION

67 FEB 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 2 1965
FEB 3 1965
RECD
DOW INTELL DIV.
FEB 1 1 1 53PM '65

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DATE 01-04-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	1/26/65	1/20,21/65

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA JOHN M. KEMMY — Typed By: dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 10/28/64 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

- A -
COVER PAGE

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529- 649 REC 39

2-2

21 FEB 1 1965

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ICC report 808 KB.

RECD
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FEB 1 1 53 PM '65

G.S. Phillips

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted] ✓	[redacted]
SA T-2: [redacted] ✓	157-310-70
SA T-3: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-4: [redacted] ✓	100-9845-79, page 2
SA T-5: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF MRS. E. A. TAYLOR and G. J. SUTTON
SA T-6: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-7: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SA 100-9845

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-8: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON, LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, and JOHN STANFORD b7D
SA T-9: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR
SA T-10: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON
SA T-11: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON
SA T-12: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF TERENCE HALLINAN
SA T-13: NY 694-S*	

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U; it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-3, SA T-8, SA T-10, SA T-12, and SA T-13, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-28-56)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1-OSI, 10th District (RM)
1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: SA JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: January 26, 1965

Office: SAN ANTONIO

File Number: 100-9845

Bureau file: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, former CP members, active and influential in CORE in San Antonio; however, CORE, during past two to two and one-half months, has been inactive. TERENCE HALLINAN, West Coast Coordinator of W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), talked to San Antonio CORE members concerning DCA. Temporary leader of CORE in San Antonio told JOHN STANFORD, CP leader, he did not believe in DCA and did not want DCA officially affiliated with CORE.

- P -

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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16—74625-1 GPO

SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate (FNCA), San Antonio, Texas

SA T-3 (1/21/65)

The FNCA, San Antonio, Texas, is now referred to as the San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). No meetings of CORE in San Antonio have been held since December 11, 1964, and CORE has lost its office space in San Antonio.

During the past several months until December 11, 1964, CORE meetings were held on a weekly basis. G. J. SUTTON and his sister, LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, attended these meetings regularly and were active and influential in the CORE movement in San Antonio; however, during the past two to two and one-half months, CORE has been inactive.

Texas

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR offered her home for CORE meetings; however, no action has been taken on this offer.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas

ALFRED FEATHERSTON has not been active or influential in the CORE movement for the past several months.

Guatemala

Alfred Dwight Amos

Featherston

SA T-4 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party District 20 meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected Communist Party (CP) Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the CP.

SA T-5 (2/43)

Source advised that in February, 1943, G. J. SUTTON was a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the CP and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the CP.

SA T-6 (2/46)

Source advised that G. J. SUTTON attended a meeting of the CP in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1946.

SA T-7 (4/14/59)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend CP meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal CP member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the CP in such a capacity.

SA T-8 (10/27/64)

Source advised on October 27, 1964, that G. J. SUTTON is not a CP member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-4 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a CP City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the CP for years. She said she attended a CP State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on the same. She said she was a member of the CP State Board. She said she attended these State CP conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-9 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the CP meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio, Texas

SA T-8 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a member of the CP, to Source's knowledge.

According to the Guatemalan semiofficial newspaper, Novedades, FEATHERSTON was arrested in Guatemala City around the middle of July, 1959, in connection with a plot to assassinate President YDIGORAS during the latter's visit to Panama.

On February 20, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-10 that he thought very highly of FIDEL CASTRO and his government and FEATHERSTON was very critical of the U. S. Government's attitude toward the CASTRO government. FEATHERSTON stated on the same date that the U. S. is not a democracy, but a totalitarian state. On February 20, 1964, SA T-10 and SA T-11 advised that FEATHERSTON attended a meeting of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in San Antonio. During the meeting he was high in his praise of CASTRO and the CASTRO government, stating that the U. S. is crucifying CASTRO unnecessarily because CASTRO refuses to bow to the desires of the U. S. Government.

On March 11, 1964, SA T-10 learned that FEATHERSTON had sent a communication to MALCOLM X, head of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., offering help to MALCOLM X and requesting permission to allow FEATHERSTON to place him in contact with CASTRO. SA T-10 advised that on March 24, 1964, FEATHERSTON had a conversation with RICHARD A. McDONALD, head of the NOI in San Antonio, Texas, and mentioned that during the preparation for the Bay of Pigs invasion, he, FEATHERSTON, was in the middle of the situation. He stated, "Although I did not go, I knew the hour of departure, the landing points, and the groups involved, and I tried to

NATION OF ISLAM

"get this information to CASTRO but did not get it to him in time. I was certainly sorry that I did not."

On April 24, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-10 that he received a communication from MOISE TSHOMBE, dethroned Republic of the Congo leader, who sent FEATHERSTON "a nice piece of change." FEATHERSTON stated that he was considering joining TSHOMBE in Madrid, Spain. On April 28, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR, employee of San Antonio Express and News Publishing Company, that he had worked out of the Yucatan Peninsula for a time, getting supplies to FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading a guerrilla war against the Cuban Government and continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over Cuba. FEATHERSTON told CARR he is a great admirer of CASTRO.

On May 11, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-10 that he was anxious to get explosives which come in wax and plastic form. He explained his knowledge of the use of this type of explosive.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-1 (10/8/64)

The local CORE group in San Antonio has a new President. The CORE people are trying to interest younger people in becoming involved in the CORE movement. Reportedly the CORE group had to get rid of G. J. SUTTON since he was slowing down progress of the CORE movement.

SA 100-9845

SA T-1 (11/21/64)

TERENCE "KAYO" ~~HALLINAN~~ Texas attended a meeting of the FNCA at the headquarters of the FNCA in San Antonio on November 20, 1964. HALLINAN is the West Coast Coordinator of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and was in San Antonio at the time. Among those present at this meeting were G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR.

HALLINAN was introduced as an individual from San Francisco, California. HALLINAN spoke about the DCA movement and how it helps the racial situation. He explained that the DCA group will read material on Marxism and Leninism. He stated that that does not necessarily mean that they will accept or follow Marxist or Leninist teachings. He pointed out that DCA fundamentally is a socialist study group. He stated that the idea behind the DCA was to develop a system which is better than the capitalist system that we have in the United States. He remarked that there was going to be a group that will get together at a residence in San Antonio on November 23, 1964.

Several of those present, including G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, indicated that they planned to attend.

G. J. SUTTON spoke up after the meeting and stated that they are now going through a social revolution as evidenced by the civil rights movement. SUTTON spoke in favor of a group like DCA as helping this social revolution. SUTTON indicated he was very interested in the DCA movement.

After the meeting adjourned, G. J. SUTTON was observed talking privately to HALLINAN.

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR was also seen talking privately with HALLINAN.

SA T-12 (10/63)

TERENCE HALLINAN attended a Communist Party Youth Commission meeting held in San Francisco, California, in October, 1963.

SA 100-9845

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-2 (11/30/64)

As of November 20, 1964, the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group in San Antonio had officially changed its name to the San Antonio Branch of CORE.

SA T-2 (11/24/64)

The temporary leader of the San Antonio Texas Branch of CORE is Sergeant DONALD WATKINS, attached to Lackland Air Force Base, Wilford Hall Hospital.

SA T-2 (11/24/64)

A special meeting of the members of the San Antonio Branch of CORE was held at a private residence in San Antonio on the evening of November 23, 1964. Among those present were LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR and ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON.

TERENCE HALLINAN was also present at this meeting. HALLINAN stated that he is the official representative of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America on the West Coast and was in San Antonio for the purpose of organizing a branch of this organization in San Antonio. He stated that the group with which he is affiliated, namely the DCA, is based on socialistic studies; however, its membership is not limited to only socialists but is open to all classes. He stated that among his groups are socialists, "Trotskyites," probably some communists, and other "leftist" groups which he could not fully identify.

He said that the true leadership of the Negro lies with the DCA and that unless a concerted effort is made on the part of various Negro civil rights groups in conjunction with the DCA, the Negro groups may lose ground. He went on to state that the

DCA in San Francisco has helped various civil rights groups and were partially responsible for the defeat of BARRY GOLDWATER during the presidential election. He also stated that their group has been very effective in aiding the socialist cause in California. He went on to point out that the civil rights group in their locale is doing well but unless they join forces with the socialist movement, they will not only be out of step but will affect the eventual saving of the world from a downtrodden democracy.

HALLINAN stated that the socialist movement is world-wide and the civil rights movement must also be worldwide; therefore, it is necessary to unite their forces. HALLINAN stated that a socialist revolution can remove the class system and give release to the downtrodden, particularly the Negro. The socialist group believes in sharing the wealth and helping the Negro cause. At this point FEATHERSTON stated that he understood what HALLINAN was talking about and that he, himself, felt that democracy in the United States has done little or nothing for the Negro or downtrodden and a socialist or stronger form of government must be eventually set up if the Negro is to obtain his civil rights completely. FEATHERSTON stated that he does not necessarily believe that socialism is the complete answer; perhaps a stronger form of "ism" is needed to be successful.

It appeared to SA T-2 that FEATHERSTON favored the organization as it was presented to him by HALLINAN.

SA T-2 also stated that LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR favored the formation of a DCA club here.

SA T-2 (12/15/64)

On December 13, 1964, JOHN STANFORD, DONALD WATKINS, and others were engaged in conversation. STANFORD brought the discussion around to the DCA. He advised that when HALLINAN, West Coast representative of the DCA, was in San Antonio that he stayed with STANFORD. He stated he would like to see the DCA get started in San Antonio. He asked WATKINS if he could

get it going. WATKINS tol STANFORD that he did not believe in the DCA organization and openly told HALLINAN this when they had a meeting at a private residence on November 23, 1964. WATKINS stated that the Negroes want results for themselves and not a lot of theory, especially that given out by the leftists. WATKINS stated as far as he is concerned, the DCA is nothing more than a CP front organization and HALLINAN and his group want to get some notoriety. WATKINS stated he does not want the DCA officially affiliated with the CORE group as long as he is active in CORE. STANFORD stated that HALLINAN told him that CORE had assisted the DCA group on the West Coast. WATKINS stated that if anything happened, DCA got a lift from CORE by picketing with CORE. WATKINS stated that he has received no instructions from CORE headquarters to assist in the founding of a DCA group in San Antonio.

STANFORD then wondered what was the chance of ALFRED FEATHERSTON directing the DCA since he was having trouble in his own group in getting the DCA off the ground. WATKINS was asked by one of those present if he thought FEATHERSTON would be willing to direct such a group, and WATKINS replied that would have to be answered by FEATHERSTON but he would not recommend FEATHERSTON to handle it. STANFORD did not appreciate this remark, stating that WATKINS did not understand the Negroes' problems sufficiently and knew nothing about the DCA. WATKINS stated that he "knew a hell of a lot" more about the Negro problem than STANFORD. STANFORD then smoothed the thing over by stating he meant no offense.

Source further advised that on either December 11 or 13, 1964, ALFRED FEATHERSTON stated that he did not think that he would in any way be interested in heading up the DCA in San Antonio. He stated that he had been approached by three different people on this matter and he had told them all no. FEATHERSTON did not identify these people who approached him.

According to SA T-2, CORE is presently in bad shape in San Antonio. They have no official meeting place but LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR is permitting her place to be used.

SA T-8 (1/4/65)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed that the Committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-13 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA T-3 (1/4/65)

On January 4, 1965, ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON advised that he had previously been in contact, date not stated, with the CP, USA, in New York City and that they had sent him propaganda, including The Worker, at CORE headquarters in San Antonio. FEATHERSTON stated that when he left CORE he did not change the address and learned that DONALD WATKINS

had picked it up for a week or two and then had told all persons at CORE that if any more of this type of propaganda comes in, to destroy it immediately. FEATHERSTON stated that he suspected that WATKINS did not favor receiving this type of propaganda at CORE headquarters under any circumstances. FEATHERSTON added that he has not recontacted anyone in the CP about sending The Worker or any other propaganda to him at the Snap Publishing Company in San Antonio.

FEATHERSTON advised that he has been in contact with JOHN STANFORD, local CP leader, who, in FEATHERSTON's opinion, is very anxious to get the DCA formed in the San Antonio area. FEATHERSTON stated that he, FEATHERSTON, does not want to start this club and that STANFORD is having very little success in getting a branch of this club started in San Antonio and has received practically no support from the San Antonio Branch of CORE in this connection.

The Worker is an East Coast communist newspaper.

SA T-2 (1/6/65)

Shortly after DONALD WATKINS took over the chairmanship of the San Antonio Branch of CORE, then known as the Freedom Now - CORE Affiliate group of San Antonio, he learned that the headquarters of the CORE office was receiving copies of the Communist Party publication known as The Worker. This came from some place in New York City, exact address not known, and, after ascertaining the nature of this type of propaganda, WATKINS destroyed same and gave orders to those at the headquarters that should any more of this type of propaganda come, it should be destroyed. The Worker newspaper has not been received at the CORE headquarters for a number of months, and it was learned that the person probably responsible for the newspaper arriving at the CORE headquarters in San Antonio was FEATHERSTON.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

January 26, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SA 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located	
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
SA T-2: [redacted]	[redacted]	
SA T-3: [redacted]	[redacted]	
SA T-4: [redacted]	Information re frequency of CORE meetings and activity of G. J. SUTTON, LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, and ALFRED FEATHERSTON 100-9845-79, page 2	
SA T-5: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF MRS. E. A. TAYLOR and G. J. SUTTON	
SA T-6: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON	
SA T-7: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON	
	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON	

1/27/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

SUBJECT: PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)
~~IS-PLM~~
CIRM
ReCGtel, 1/26/65, captioned "CIRM".

An analysis of information furnished by [redacted] as set forth in retel, indicates that TED PEARSON could be referring to information concerning the PLM's attempt to seize 300 rifles that anti-CASTRO sources were collecting in Florida for shipment to Cuba.

As the Bureau is aware, [redacted] has reported that the PLM plan to seize firearms in Florida has fallen through.

The NYO has not had any recent information from reliable sources that the PLM has formulated any other plan to obtain the firearms other than the rifles in Florida.

On 1/27/65, an informal conference concerning the PLM was held in the office of Deputy Inspector JOHN L. KINSELLA, NYCPD, between Inspector KINSELLA, Captain KNAPP, and Detectives GENE O'CONNELL and FRITZ BEHR, from the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), NYCPD, and SA JOHN W. ROBINSON. This conference was held to effect closer liaison

4- Bureau (RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Chicago (100-39748) (RM)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York

JWR:kb
(9)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
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FEB 9 1965

(PLM)

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-437041-521

between the NYO and BSS to exchange ideas and exchange knowledge of any planned activities on the part of the PLM expecially during the coming summer months.

Information developed from this conference indicates that the NYCPD does not have any information that the PLM is obtaining firearms. PD representatives all feel that the PLM could probably obtain firearms right in NYC if they had the money and so desired. The PD feels that if any sizeable purchase of firearms is made in NYC they would have knowledge of such a transaction.

Inspector KINSELLA further advised that the PLM finances have top priority in the PD investigations but to date they have no knowledge of who or how the PLM is receiving their money.

Sources of the NYO have previously been advised to be alert for any information concerning the purchase of firearms by the PLM and if any information is developed the Bureau will be ~~ex~~peditiously advised.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/26/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-15-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	1/29/65	10/30/64-1/26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY cmc, b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] Pittsburgh, 10/30/64.

- P* -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the New York Office which is the office of origin.

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2-Pittsburgh (100-15125)

100-442529-650

REC-51

FEB 2 1965

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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By	BY: S.A. [redacted]

Notations

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PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ (U) since data reported from all sources herein could reasonably result in identification of Bureau investigative techniques or confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted]	PG 100-15058-20
PG T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
PG T-3 is [redacted] (Characterization of GENNE KUHN, 1/2/65) (Characterization of JAMES and MARY LOUISE COBB, 3/1/63)	
PG T-4 is [redacted] (Characterization of [redacted] 8/18/63)	[redacted]

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b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Olmsted AFB, Pa. (RM)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Pittsburgh

Date: 1/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

GENNE KUHN, Chairman of Ohio Valley Section of Communist Party, Wheeling, W. Va., reportedly active in Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). ASHTON ALLEN, Chairman of a Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) group, reportedly interested in program being undertaken by War on Poverty in Allegheny County, Pa., and has attended meetings in this regard. ALLEN was elected chairman of a group of Negro women in the Hill District of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of determining existing problems of people and the presentation of this problem to the War on Poverty Program Co-Ordinator.

P*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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PG 100-15125

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Wheeling, W. Va., Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

1964 WHEELING CHAPTER of CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

On October 19, 1964, PG T-1 advised that the CORE Chapter of Wheeling, W. Va., issued a letter signed by EDNA SIMS, Chairman, and TOM BROWN, Secretary, which urged members to attend a freedom rally to be held at 7:30 p.m. on October 24, 1964, at Wheeling, W. Va., and also reminded members to attend a Workshop to be held the same date from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., in Wheeling. The letter pointed out that JAMES T. McCAIN, National Director of Organization for CORE, would conduct the Workshop at which the philosophy of non-violence would be explained. W.VA. W.VA. CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

This letter contained the initials "G.K." as either the typist or person signing the officer's name thereto.

On June 3, 1964, PG T-2 advised that the Wheeling area CORE Unit, until the recent establishment of the separate CORE Branch in Steubenville, Ohio, was actually considered the Steubenville-Wheeling Chapter of CORE. PG T-2 said the Wheeling Chapter consisted of about one dozen members, only a few of whom were active. PG T-2 said that JAMES COBB and his wife, MARY LOUISE COBB, were included in the membership. PG T-2 pointed out that ALBERTINA MITCHELL was Chairman of the Wheeling CORE Chapter; that EDNA SIMS was Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and that GENNE KUHN was Treasurer. W.VA. 1964 - CHAIRMAN - WHEELING CHAPTER of CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY

On January 11, 1965, PG T-3 advised that as of January 2, 1965, GENNE KUHN, who resided in Wheeling, W. Va., was Chairman of the Ohio Valley Section of the Communist Party at Wheeling, W. Va. AS OF 1-2-65

1964 TREASURER-WHEELING CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

On March 1, 1963, PG T-3 advised that JAMES COBB was a member of the Wheeling, W. Va., group of the Ohio Valley Section of the Communist Party. PG T-3 based this statement on COBB's frequent contacts with GENNE KUHN, leader of the group, and his attendance at social gatherings at KUHN's home at which Communist Party matters were discussed.

W. VA.

1964 MEMBER-WHEELING CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

64-49-15

1963 - REPORTEDLY

On March 1, 1963, PG T-3 advised that MARY LOUISE COBB, wife of JAMES COBB, had accompanied her husband to KUHN's home, but that KUHN did not talk to her and regarded her as mentally unstable.

MRS.

W. VA.

1964 MEMBER-WHEELING CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PG T-2 related that GENNE KUHN makes all plans for the activities of the local CORE Unit, does most of the work, and writes the letters and generally "runs the entire show." PG T-2 pointed out that ALBERTINA MITCHELL is [redacted] Negro girl who lives in Wheeling, W. Va., and generally follows Mrs. KUHN's lead in any CORE activity.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

1964 MEMBER-WHEELING CHAPTER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A. War on Poverty

The October 7, 1964, edition of the "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "Negro Heads County War On Poverty," which set forth that under a recent Act of Congress four hundred eighty-five million dollars was appropriated to combat poverty on a nation-wide scale and that a portion of said fund was expected to be appropriated in Pennsylvania.

1964

The article related that WILLIAM McCLELLAND, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Allegheny County, Pa., on October 6, 1964, appointed HENRY R. SMITH, JR., State President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as the program co-ordinator.

PA

According to the newspaper article, appointment of the program co-ordinator paved the way for the county commissioners to name a permanent community action committee to assist in the formulation of the anti-poverty blueprints.

The article further pointed out that this committee would establish projects aimed at bettering the health, education, housing and job opportunities of the county's less fortunate citizens.

On October 26, 1964, PG T-4 advised that on October 11, 1964, ASHTON ALLEN stated that he had been elected chairman of a group of Negro women in the Hill District of Pittsburgh, Pa., which he described as a loosely organized civic organization, and that his duties in connection with this position would include the determining of existing problems of the people and the presentation of these problems to HENRY R. SMITH, Director of the War on Poverty, Allegheny County, Pa. ALLEN further stated that he was then working on a proposed program to present to SMITH and that he wanted this program to include at least ten recommendations, such as lower rents for people on public welfare, and money to keep young people in clothes and carfare so that they could continue to attend school and obtain higher education or learn a trade.

1963-1964

On September 4, 1963, PG T-4 advised that as of August 18, 1963, ASHTON ALLEN was Chairman of a CPWP Group.

C.P. MEMBER

PA.

On November 3, 1964, PG T-4 advised that at a meeting of some CPWP members on October 25, 1964, ASHTON ALLEN stated that he had given his group of Negro women in the Hill District five suggestions for the War on Poverty. ALLEN said that at first the women were afraid the ideas were "a little far out," but now they were beginning to understand them.

On December 2, 1964, PG T-4 advised that on November 8, 1964, ASHTON ALLEN pointed out that local newspapers had recently carried articles requesting suggestions with regard to the War on Poverty and that now he was in a position to show his group of women in the Hill District that they were right in line with things. ALLEN stated that he planned to send HENRY R. SMITH his proposals for the War on Poverty and, further, that he planned to visit the city officials in West Mifflin, Pa., to ask that he be appointed as representative from that area to the Allegheny County Committee of the War on Poverty.

On January 4, 1965, PG T-4 advised that at a CPWP meeting in the Pittsburgh area on December 13, 1964, ASHTON ALLEN stated that some Pittsburgh city officials had met with his Hill District group and had explained that they were ready to help the people in connection with the War on Poverty, and that they needed suggestions from the people as to how they could best help. ALLEN remarked that now the members of the group would follow him without reservation.

On January 4, 1965, PG T-4 advised that on December 27, 1964, ASHTON ALLEN stated that he recently had attended a meeting at which HENRY R. SMITH had outlined the program of the War on Poverty and that he was pleased with what he had heard.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Pittsburgh, Pa. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

PG T-2 has not been contacted on a sufficient number of occasions to judge his reliability, but he is in a position to furnish information concerning GENNE KUHN and her activities.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	1-29-65	10/30/64 - 1/14/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

FOIPA #223,697
Class. & Ext. By SP1SSK/SLL
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 1.29.85
7/16/85

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILBERT H. KEHE

TYPED BY: MSL

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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#254,751
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REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, copies to all offices, 8/28/64. Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE, dated 10/29/64, at San Francisco.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 2/3/65

SEE PERMANENT TOP SERIAL FOR DRIF

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact it is Office of Origin in this matter, and to other West Coast offices because of the interest of those offices in communist activities within the San Francisco area.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2803-PHS/CTT ON AUG 13 1993 #291,768

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-53 could result in identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: J. F. M. [illegible]

Notations: INT SEC

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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California, and submit a report no later than May 1, 1965.

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#254,751 8/29/85 Classified by SP-2 TAP/DMF Declassify on: OADR

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Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: JAN 29 1965

223697 FOIPA#

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Class. & Ext. By SP1ASK/SW
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 11/29/85

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 7/16/82

Synopsis:

This report covers the period October 30, 1964 through January 14, 1965.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RDD/clt ON AUG 13 1993 #291,768

Classified by SP2 AP/clc Declassify on: OADR 11/29/84 CIV 999

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA:

(U) CP in Sonoma County held discussions to improve its work among Negroes. (S) A CP memo on housing in San Francisco was presented to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and urged: (1) new public housing, (2) rent subsidies to tenants, (3) phasing of redevelopment, (4) assistance in rehabilitation of houses, and (5) increased minority representation on the Redevelopment Agency. (S)

PW PROPAGANDA:

PW editorials attacked racism and commended Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING. PW articles criticized meetings of Citizens Council of America in San Francisco Bay Area.

SWP

Students at SWP West Coast Vacation School on September 6, 1964, were told to work in CORE and NAACP in order to serve as a coordinating force. (S)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS:

Executive Committee newsletter urged increased fights for peace, civil rights and civil liberties. (S)

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SYNOPSIS CONTINUED:

PLM:
MORT SCHEER, West Coast Organizer and Vice President of PLM, commented on October 31, 1964, that PLM was endeavoring to insure that none of its members were arrested in the future, in order to avoid injuring the PLM case.(S)

NAACP:
NAACP lawsuit charging San Francisco Schools with racial segregation was dismissed December 4, 1964, for failure to press suit.

CORE:
CORE reportedly cancelled plans to picket San Francisco auto dealers after the latter group agreed to cooperate with the San Francisco Human Rights Commission.

AHCED:
Berkeley AHCED leader set forth standards for membership which advocated that prospective members be able to produce at least 25 people for a demonstration on any given project, and that they accept non-violence as a tactic in demonstrations.(S) (X)

SLATE:
SLATE Chairman SANDOR FUCHS declared SLATE goal was to bring together on-campus and off-campus issues.

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

"OAKLAND TRIBUNE" DEMONSTRATIONS:
AHCED demonstrations against "Oakland Tribune" have continued, resulting in eight arrests on November 21, 1964, and 18 arrests on December 12, 1964. Subversive histories of some of the demonstrators and prior arrest records for similar demonstrations were noted.

CCA MEETINGS:
CCA organizing meeting in San Francisco, on October 28, 1964, was attended by 300 and picketed by 425 individuals under the apparent leadership of CORE, AHCED and Progressive Labor.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY:
Campaign to raise $50,000.00 to send Negroes to opening of Congress was spearheaded in San Francisco Bay Area by San Jose CP member.(S) (X)

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE:

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO:
Officers of DuBois Club of San Francisco included BLAINE WISHART, CAROLYN MULLEN and CAROL POWELL.(S)

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SYNOPSIS CONTINUED: SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

CORE:
CP members were urged on November 25, 1964, to work for better relations with CORE and other groups active in the San Francisco Negro area.(X)

NAACP:
Election of San Francisco officers of NAACP resulted in election of "militant" faction. Leader of "moderate" faction within the NAACP declared that the election will result in estranging NAACP from the Negro community.

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DETAILS: At San Francisco, California

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

1. National Level

The CPUSA, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

No pertinent information developed during the period of this report.

2. District and Lower Levels

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP in San Francisco, on October 14, 1964, JUANITA WHEELER declared that the CP must develop a new approach to problems involving fair employment and housing in San Francisco. [SF T-1, 10/15/64.]

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JUANITA WHEELER was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at its conference in San Francisco on April 3, 1964. (X) W

CAL-E

[SF T-2 - 4/7/64] (X) W

WHEELER was identified as a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP as of November 3, 1964. (X) W

[SF T-3 - 11/3/64] (X) W

WHEELER was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its national convention during December, 1959, according to LULU MAE THOMPSON, who was a member of the CP on behalf of the FBI (X)

At a closed CP meeting in Petaluma, California, on October 20, 1964, ROSCOE PROCTOR suggested that a meeting be held to discuss the Negro problem in Sonoma County. (X) (X)

[SF T-4 - 11/16/64] (X) W

ROSCOE PROCTOR was identified as a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP as of November 3, 1964. (X)

CALIF

[SF T-3 - 11/3/64] (X) W

PROCTOR was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its national convention during December, 1959, according to LULU MAE THOMPSON, who was a member of the CP on behalf of the FBI. (X) (X)

CARL BLOICE conducted a class at 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, on October 27, 1964. BLOICE spent approximately one hour discussing the plight of American Negroes, claiming that the plight of the Negro becomes worse each year in the United States. (X) W (X)

[SF T-5 - 10/29/64] (X) W

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CARL BLOICE attended the San Francisco County Conference of the CP in San Francisco on April 3, 1964, at which time the new County Committee of the CP was selected.

SF T-2, 4/7/64.

The CP of Sonoma County met in Petaluma, California, on October 27, 1964, to discuss the Negro movement in Sonoma County. PLATT WILLIAMS, a member of the Sonoma County CP, stated that a group of Negro leaders in Santa Rosa, California, felt that everything was going well in the County and that the NAACP was not needed because it caused race problems. WILLIAMS declared that one need only to look at where Negroes live and work in order to recognize that a problem exists. JOE RAPOPORT, a member of the Sonoma County CP, suggested that WILLIAMS should work to unite the Negro community.

SF T-6, 11/16/64.

During October, 1964, WALTER STACK distributed a memorandum of three pages entitled "Statement on Housing in Area A-2," which declared, in part, as follows:

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors is faced with the decision of voting for the people in A-2 or for the big business interests who have been calling the shots.

The claim that the A-2 program is aimed at getting people out of "blighted housing" is a cynical fraud and deception. People from A-2 will suffer the same fate as those of A-1, who were crowded into old and new slums and ghettos or forced out of town. There is a danger that people displaced from A-2 might face an even more tragic situation than those driven from A-1 because of the passage of Proposition 14.

Five major steps have been advocated by many people and organizations which would go a long way toward wiping out blighted housing for low and middle income groups and help in the fight against poverty. These steps are as follows:

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(a) New public housing. To this end, we support San Francisco Proposition H, calling for 2500 new housing units, although something like 10,000 units is needed. (X) mw

(b) Rent subsidies giving a subsidy to tenants instead of to developers. (X) mw

(c) Phasing of redevelopment so no one is evicted, with individuals presently living in the A-2 area being permitted to move into new housing first if they so choose. (X) mw

(d) Assistance to home owners in rehabilitating houses that can be saved. (X) mw

(e) Change the composition of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency so that a majority representation is obtained from labor, Negro and other minority sections of the population. (X) mw

The memorandum noted that the contents had been presented to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on September 21, 1964, by ARCHIE BROWN on behalf of the CP of San Francisco. (X) mw

[SF T-7 - 11/19/64] (X) mw

WALTER STACK was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at its conference on April 3, 1964. (X) mw

[SF T-2 - 4/7/64] CALIF (X) mw

STACK was identified as a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP as of November 3, 1964. (X) mw

[SF T-3 - 11/3/64] (X) mw

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ARCHIE BROWN was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at its conference on April 3, 1964 (X)

[SF T-2 - 4/7/64]

BROWN was identified as a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP as of November 3, 1964. (X)

PICKETED ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF ON 10-28-64 [SF T-3 - 11/3/64] (X)

Proposition 14 was a proposition on the California ballots in November, 1964, which resulted from an initiative measure to repeal the California Fair Housing Act, which had been enacted by the California State Legislature in 1963. The proposition was adopted by an approximate two to one margin in the November elections.

B. PROPAGANDA REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS

The "Peoples World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The "Peoples World" newspaper (PW), on November 7, 1964, Page 1, Columns2 and 3, and Page 8, Columns 1 through 4, contained an editorial entitled "A First Glance At the Returns." This editorial declared that only the most blatant and "unreconstructed" racists in the deep South chose GOLDWATER.

The editorial noted that although the ultra-right was beaten at the polls, it was not destroyed. The editorial noted further that the results emphasized the urgent need for political independence, unity, clarity of labor, the Negro people and other progressive forces.

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The editorial pointed out that racism remains a potent ideological weapon of the far right. The editorial noted that in California, Proposition 14 served as the vehicle for isolating civil rights from the other issues, and that the appeal to the prejudices of racism and so-called property rights prevailed.

The editorial concluded that although racism was not the decisive weapon the GOLDWATER forces hoped it would be, it retains potency and is a most dangerous source of division in the alliances that must be fashioned to fight the ultra-right.

The PW, on November 7, 1964, Page 2, Columns 1 and 2, contained an article by CARL BLOICE entitled "Racists Organize" which reported that an invitational affair the preceding week had served to confirm dramatically that the outcome of the election did not cause racists and rightists to steal silently back into their holes. The article noted that racists became organized and obtained an aura of respectability because of the GOLDWATER campaign.

The article pointed out that on October 28, 1964, the racist Citizens' Council held a highly publicized organizing meeting in San Francisco. The article noted that only 200 persons attended the meeting and that these individuals and the organizers looked sad when they looked outside at 500 demonstrators marching and singing in the rain.

The article declared that although the meeting was an invitational affair, it was not necessary to have an invitation to get in. Further, if a person attempting to attend the meeting had a dark-colored skin, no papers in the world would have entitled him to enter. The article concluded that the organization consequently is referred to as the White Citizens' Council.

The PW, on November 28, 1964, Page 8, Columns 1 through 4, contained an editorial entitled "The Pigmy and The Giant," which declared that J. EDGAR HOOVER had revived the so-called

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"white backlash" with malevolence and fury. The editorial characterized Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING as the most respected leader in the civil rights movement. It declared that the confrontation between the Director of the FBI and KING was not a chance by-product of distemper, but that HOOVER performed "the only public service of his career" in helping illuminate the forces contending on the civil rights battle front.

The editorial noted that Dr. KING chose to respond to Mr. HOOVER's comments with Christian charity. The editorial concluded that the performance of Mr. HOOVER should convince a majority that his removal is long overdue.

The PW, on December 5, 1964, Page 3, Columns 1 through 5, contained an article entitled "600 Picket Oakland Tribune As Paper Objects Strenuously," which noted that the "Oakland Tribune" had appealed for "help" in its battle with the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination (AHCED). The article reported that the demonstration on November 29, 1964, had been the largest in front of the Tribune Building and that this confirmed the fact that "Publisher WILLIAM KNOWLAND was receiving elaborate protection from the Oakland Police Department." The article noted that a total of 107 policemen had been observed on the scene, and that the officers had shoved demonstrators and shouted commands while waving three-foot riot sticks in their hands.

The article noted that AHCED had contended that the Tribune employs 1255 persons, only 13 of whom are Negroes who are employed in the lowest paying jobs.

The article declared that it was no secret that the Tribune had been soliciting protests against the pickets from unions with which it had contractual relations, some of which have all-white memberships.

AHCED is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The "Oakland Tribune" is a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California.

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The PW, on December 19, 1964, Page 3, Columns 3 through 5, contained an article entitled "Picketing of Tribune To Continue Saturday", which publicized the AHCED announcement that the paper would be picketed on Saturday in spite of the arrest of 18 demonstrators on December 12, 1964.

The article noted that the 16 persons who had been arrested for sitting down the preceding Saturday had done so in violation of a decision made by the groups composing AHCED not to engage in civil disobedience on that day.

The article noted that the arrest of two of the AHCED leaders was all the more ironic since they were monitoring the picket line and were attempting to carry out the policy against civil disobedience that day.

The PW, on January 2, 1965, Page 8, Columns 1 through 4, contained an editorial entitled "Test in Congress", which noted that the 88th Congress would have an opportunity to reveal its true colors on the very first day of the challenge against the seating of the Mississippi delegation in the House.

The editorial declared that no one can dispute seriously that there is a wholesale denial of the right to vote to Negro citizens in Mississippi. Further, no one can dispute seriously that such denial is a willful and deliberate violation of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and of the conditions under which Mississippi was restored to full status in the Union after the Civil War.

The editorial urged readers to send telegrams to Congressmen in Washington, insisting that they demand a roll call on the resolution to keep the Mississippi seats open.

C. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the U.S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Socialist Workers Party

At the SWP West Coast Vacation School near Laurel, California, on August 29 through September 7, 1964, one of the speakers spoke in regard to the civil rights movement on September 6, 1964. Individuals in attendance at this school were told that the SWP should try to get into CORE and the NAACP and other civil rights groups, in order to act as a coordinating force in consolidating the methods used by these groups and to get them to cooperate with each other. SWP members in attendance at the school indicated agreement with this tactic and indicated they would bring this matter to the attention of other members at SWP branch meetings.

[SF T-8 - 9/11/64]

2. W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco

The San Francisco DuBois Club is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

A newsletter issued by the DuBois Club of San Francisco noted that AHCED needed individuals to man the picket lines at the Oakland Tribune in order to be effective. The newsletter urged readers to report at the Oakland Tribune every Saturday at 1:30 PM.

[SF T-9 - 12/16/64]

At a meeting sponsored by the DuBois Club of San Francisco on October 16, 1964, DOROTHY HEALEY, the principal speaker, was introduced as a communist spokesman from Southern California. HEALEY declared that the Communist Party believes there should be complete integration.

HEALEY stated that the masses must defeat the capitalists inasmuch as the capitalists were hampering the peace forces through their opposition to civil rights and Proposition 14.

[SF T-10 - 10/23/64]

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The DuBois Club of San Francisco, in newsletter #2, enclosed a mimeographed document entitled "Statement on Program and The Elections", which it identified as having been prepared by the Executive Committee of the DuBois Club of San Francisco. The statement declared that the election results must be viewed with mixed emotions, and with a resolve to devote increased energy in continuing the fights for peace, civil rights and civil liberties. (S)

The statement declared that the passage of Proposition 14 should be regarded as the most ominous of warnings, because "we" are dedicated to defeat the forces that produced it. (S)

The statement reviewed the activities of the DuBois Club of San Francisco, noting that the most sustained and dramatic activity had been in the area of employment opportunities. The statement noted that DuBois Club members, along with civil rights groups, had been part of the drive for increased job opportunities for minority people. (S)

The statement noted that the fight for jobs for minority workers is a movement composed of individuals who will benefit most directly from job creation, the young people. The statement suggested the formation of a joint committee of youth organizations to study the problem of youth employment. (S)

[SF T-9 - 12/1/64] (S)

3. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

The PLM is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

MORT SCHEER, West Coast Organizer and Vice President of PLM, commented on October 31, 1964, that PLM was attempting to "tone down" its activities to make sure that there would be no further arrests as the result of actions by PLM members. SCHEER observed that the PLM cause had been injured by the New York arrests of PLM members (S)

[SF T-11 - 11/2/64] (S)

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PLM leaflets were distributed at a rally of AHCED at Oakland, California, on December 5, 1964.(X)

One of the leaflets was entitled "Brown Calls Cops To Teach Students," which alleged that Governor BROWN did not wish to have his authority challenged. The leaflet alleged that the U.S. ruling class which controls the government, the economy, and the University system is confronted with a far-reaching and growing crisis at home and abroad - the Negro freedom movement.

The leaflet declared that one of the most important sectors of people supporting the cause of Negro freedom is U.S. students. The leaflet called attention to the fact that the Mississippi Summer Project was carried on by students, that picket lines protesting "jimcrow" hiring practices at the "Oakland Tribune" are manned mainly by students, and that students led the great sit-in that forced 33 of San Francisco's "snootiest" hotels to stop discrimination in hiring.

The leaflet alleged that individuals representing the same financial interests that control the government and profit from the cheap labor of Negro people, do not want students going to Mississippi, or picketing, or circulating petitions against job discrimination.

The leaflet declared that the student movement of the 1960's is alive with radicalism and a searching inquiry into the real nature of the oppression of the Negro people.

[SF T-12, SF T-13, SF T-14 On 12/5/64.] (X)

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C. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS AND NEGRO MOVEMENT

1. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, on December 16, 1964, Page 1, carried an article entitled "NAACP Suit On Schools Dismissed." This article noted that the lawsuit filed by the NAACP during 1962, charging San Francisco schools with racial segregation, was dismissed on December 4, 1964, by Federal Judge WILLIAM SWEIGERT, because the NAACP failed to press the suit. The article noted that the suit had been brought on behalf of 159 Negro and white students and their families.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, with circulation throughout Northern California.

2. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The "San Francisco Chronicle", on November 16, 1964, Page 8, contained an article entitled "Car Dealers, CORE Settle A Difference", which noted that the San Francisco Human Rights Commission had disclosed that threatened late summer demonstrations by CORE against certain San Francisco automobile dealers had been averted by cooperation between the dealers and the Commission. The dealers reportedly talked with the Commission members and agreed to work with them in obtaining jobs for non-whites. The article reported that the assurance of this cooperation was sufficient for CORE to cancel its picketing plans.

3. Ad Hoc Committee To End Discrimination (AHCED)

At a meeting of AHCED in the Berkeley headquarters of the DuBois Clubs of America, on December 8, 1964, MIKE MYERSON set forth the following standards for membership in AHCED:

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(1) A person must be able to produce at least 25 persons for a demonstration on any given project. (S)

(2) A person should not be under 30 years of age, although this is not mandatory. (S)

(3) A person must not have any responsibility to any of the membership organizations. (S)

(4) A person must subscribe to non-violence as a tactic in demonstrations. (S)

(5) A person must be approved by 2/3 of the membership. (S)

(S)

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B. APPROX [redacted] SF T-15 - 12/8/64 (S)

MIKE MYERSON AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

MICHAEL GENE MYERSON reportedly acknowledged that he was the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Berkeley representative in the AHCED, according to an article in the March 16, 1963, issue of the "News Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco. The article further related that MYERSON had led a 450-member U.S. delegation to the communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland in August, 1962.

CALIF FINLAND

4. SLATE

CHAIRMAN OF

The "Daily Californian", on December 17, 1964, published a statement of SLATE Chairman SANDOR FUCHS, which characterized SLATE as a campus political organization whose purpose is to make meaningful politics legitimate on campus. FUCHS was quoted as having declared, "We don't like to deal in ideology. We are concerned with on and off-campus issues, and our goal is to bring them together."

CALIF

OF AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

The paper pointed out that in its off-campus function, SLATE and its members belong to AHCED.

PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE 12-12-64

SLATE is a University of California recognized off-campus political organization.

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The "Daily Californian" is a campus publication of the University of California (UC) at Berkeley.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Mel's Drive-in Demonstrations

The "San Francisco Chronicle," on December 4, 1964, Page 7, contained an article entitled "Mel's Drive-in Demonstrators' Case Extended," which noted that the case of 117 demonstrators arrested previously at Mel's Drive-in in San Francisco, had been extended for another week, on December 3, 1964, because their attorney was in Latin America.

The "San Francisco News Call Bulletin", on January 12, 1965, contained an article on Page 30 entitled "Mel's Sit-in -- Trial Delays," which reported that on January 11, 1965, the case of the 117 persons arrested for sit-ins at Mel's Drive-in had been continued.

Municipal Judge LEO FRIEDMAN, on January 11, 1965, reportedly granted what he said would be the last continuance on the issue of setting a trial date, with the acquiescence of Assistant District Attorney WALTER GIUBBINI. The new date is February 18, 1965. The article noted that although all defendants had asked for trials by jury, their attorney had sought dismissal of the complaints on constitutional grounds.

B. "Oakland Tribune" Demonstrations

Demonstrations against the "Oakland Tribune", instituted on September 4, 1964, were instituted by AHCED in an effort to increase that paper's employment of minority races. The newspapers carried the demands of AHCED, which included increase in the employment of minority races, furnishing of records to AHCED regarding the racial composition of the newspaper's staff, and the right of AHCED members to tour the paper to check on the employment of minorities.

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On November 22, 1964, the "Oakland Sunday Tribune" published an article captioned, "8 Arrests In Picketing of Tribune," which noted that eight individuals had been arrested on November 21, 1964, on suspicion of disturbing the peace and trespassing in connection with the AHCED demonstration at the "Oakland Tribune."

The newspaper further reported that a group of approximately 30 persons had hurled themselves at a "truck gate" at the newspaper office, and that ten demonstrators had sprawled on the pavement in front of the driveway. The article reported that approximately 100 other pickets, some carrying signs, dispersed shortly after the arrests.

The article reviewed the history of the picketing, noting that the picketing of the offices of the newspaper had begun in September, 1964, that it had been called off during October, 1964, and that it was resumed in November, 1964.

The article noted that when the demonstrators entered the newspaper's property, police had cleared the driveway and closed the gate. Each person arrested was informed personally of the reason for his arrest by Oakland Police Captain JAMES MC CARTHY. In addition, WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Editor and General Manager of the "Oakland Tribune," told the demonstrators in the driveway that they were trespassing on private property, and asked them to leave.

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

An estimated 165 to 200 individuals demonstrated on November 21, 1964, from 1:15 PM to 3:30 PM. Seven individuals were arrested during the course of the demonstration, and NORMAN CHASTAIN was arrested later when he went to the Oakland City Jail to await the release of the individuals previously arrested. ARRESTED FOR RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS ATTENDED DANCE SPONSORED BY YOUTH FOR JOBS

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WILLIE B. HART, JR.

At the time of arrest, ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG and WILLIE HART, JR. commented that they would not accept the bond and that they would stay in jail until their hearing on November 23, 1964. They later were released on their own recognizance.

[redacted] a juvenile, was taken to the Alameda County Juvenile Hall. NY, ORE, CALIF ARRESTED FOR PICKETING

[redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

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After the arrests, the demonstrators were asked by Oakland Chief of Police EDWARD M. TOOTHMAN to move back on the sidewalks and to clear the main entrance to the newspaper office. At this point, NORMAN CHASTAIN announced that there would be 1500 demonstrators at the newspaper on November 28, 1964, and that "we will bring the 'Tribune' to its knees and show Oakland."

The individuals arrested were charged with violations of Section 602 J of the Penal Code of the State of California (trespassing) and Section 415 of the Penal Code of the State of California (disturbing the peace). Bail was set at $550.00 on the trespassing charge and at $110.00 on the disturbing the peace charge.

CARL DAHL,
Intelligence Unit,
Oakland Police
Department - 11/21/64

Sergeant DAHL, Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, identified the following individuals as having been arrested in connection with the demonstration:

NORMAN CHASTAIN
MARK COMFORT
PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS
FRANK A. GASPERIK
ARTHUR LEE GOLDBERG
WILLIE B. HART, JR.
[redacted] b6 b7C
ANTHONY WILDE

NORMAN CHASTAIN, in an interview by the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Air Force, stated on March 27, 1957, that he had been reading communist and socialist literature since the age of 15. He stated that he firmly believed that socialism was the best form of government, although "he concurred with the communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

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[redacted]

NORMAN CHASTAIN attended a number of meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco, during 1963 and January, 1964. (X) N

B. APPROX [redacted] (X) N

HAS BEEN READING COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST LITERATURE SINCE AGE OF 15 (X) N

SF T-16 - 3/23/64 (X) N

CHASTAIN attended a meeting of Progressive Labor in San Francisco, Calif. on October 7, 1964. (X)

SF T-30 - 10/9/64 (X) N

COMFORT B. APPROX [redacted]

MARK COMFORT was listed as a special guest at the 26th anniversary celebration of the "Peoples World" newspaper on February 1, 1964, in the January 25, 1964 edition of the PW newspaper. CALIF

[redacted] (X) N

MARK COMFORT was arrested in connection with sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-in on November 2 - 3, 1963, and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964. AND AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64 (X)

PHILIP DAVIS attended a Communist Party recruiting class in Berkeley, California, on October 26, 1962. (X) N (X)

PHIL DAVIS (X) N MEMBER OF W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (X)

SF T-17 - 11/2/62 (X)

PHILIP CHAPIN

DAVIS was arrested in connection with a sit-in demonstration at Mel's Drive-in on November 2 - 3, 1963.

B. APPROX [redacted] FRANK A. GASPERIK

FRANK A. GASPERIK, [redacted] described himself as a musician at the time of his arrest ED FOR PICKETING

ARTHUR L. GOLDBERG B. APPROX [redacted]

ART GOLDBERG ARTHUR LEE GOLDBERG was described in the November 22, 1964 issue of "The San Francisco Examiner" as one of the leaders of the Free Speech Movement on the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA UC campus, and as a former teaching assistant under CAMPUS probation for his role in campus demonstrations.

ATTENDED FOUNDING CONVENTION OF DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. DURING JUNE 22-24, 1964

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GOLDBERG attended the founding convention of DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco, from June 19-21, 1964.

[SF T-18 - 6/23/64]

GOLDBERG was arrested in connection with sit-in demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964, and again on March 6 and 7, 1964.

WILLIE HART, JR. attended a dance in Oakland designed as a house warming for Youth For Jobs headquarters and sponsored by Youth For Jobs on October 16, 1964.

[SF T-19 - 10/19/64]

Youth For Jobs is characterized in the appendix pages.

[SF T-19 - 10/19/64]

HART was arrested on November 3, 1963, on March 1, 1964, and again on March 14, 1964, in connection with racial demonstrations in San Francisco.

[redacted], upon his arrest, stated that he resided at [redacted], and that he was [redacted] b6 b7C

ANTHONY ADAM WILDE, [redacted] resided at [redacted] at the time of his arrest [redacted]

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The "San Francisco Examiner," on November 22, 1964, page 11, carried an article entitled, "Eight Arrested Picketing Newspaper," which noted that eight individuals had been arrested on November 21, 1964, for protesting alleged discrimination in the "Oakland Tribune" employment policies.

The article listed the following individuals as having been arrested:

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NORMAN CHASTAIN
MARK COMFORT, [redacted]
FRANK A. GASPERIC, [redacted]
ARTHUR LEE GOLDBERG, [redacted]
WILLIE HART, JR., [redacted]
CLIFTON WEST, [redacted]
ANTHONY WILDE, [redacted]

The following individuals were noted among the pickets at the "Oakland Tribune" on November 21, 1964:

JOSEPH DANA BEYEA
SANDOR FUCHS
HOWARD HARAWITZ
PAT O'DONNELL

[(SF T-20 on 11/24/64)]

JOSEPH DANA BEYEA is the son of the CP San Fernando Valley Section Organizer of 1962.

[(SF T-21 in 1962)]

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SON OF C.P. SAN FRANCISCO ~~SECRET~~ ALLY ORGANIZER OF 1962

JOSEPH DANA BEYEA attended the Eighth World Youth Festival at Helsinki, in 1962, and visited the Soviet Union thereafter. RUSSIA CALIF FINLAND

[(SF T-22 in 1962)] (X) ~

The "Daily Californian," a daily newspaper published at the University of California at Berkeley, on December 17, 1964, listed SANDOR FUCHS as the chairman of SLATE.

HOWARD HARAWITZ attended three Communist Party-sponsored Marxist discussion classes during the latter part of 1962. (X) ~~X~~ (X) CALIF

[(SF T-17 on 1/63)] (X) ~

PAT O'DONNELL attended a meeting of the Communist Party Youth Club, in Berkeley, on March 8, 1964. (X) ~~X~~ (X) CALIF

[(SF T-17 on 3/9/64)] (X) ~

O'DONNELL was arrested at Mel's Drive In, in San Francisco, ~~CALIF~~ on November 2 and 3, 1963, in connection with demonstrations at that place of business.

On November 28, 1964, the "Oakland Tribune" again was picketed and the following individuals were observed as pickets:

ANN BANCROFT
NORMAN CHASTAIN
KEN CLOKE
TED COHEN
HILBERT COLEMAN
MARK COMFORT
PHILIP DAVIS
MIKE FRIEDMAN
PHYLLIS HABERMAN
WILLIE HART
RINGO HALLINAN
JACK KURZWEIL

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MIKE MYERSON
PAUL RICHARDS
ROY ROBINSON
TOM SCATINA
WALTER STACK
HAROLD SUPRIANO
CAROL SUPRIANO
LOWELL YOUNG

[(SF T-23 on 1/28/64)] (*)

ANN BANCROFT was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. during the period 1944 through 1950. CALIF DC

(Mrs. MARY MARKWARD, a self-admitted Communist Party member in the District of Columbia from 1943 to 1949.)

KEN CLOKE attended a Communist Party Contact Class in November, 1963. He was a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley, CALIF in November, 1963. (*) CALIF (*)

[(SF T-17 on 11/17/63)] (*)

TED COHEN was a member of the Communist Party Youth Group in Berkeley as of March, 1964. (*)
CALIF
[(SF T-17 in March, 1964)] (*)

HILBERT COLEMAN was arrested in San Francisco by the San Francisco Police Department on March 1, 1964, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel and on April 11, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency in connection with racial demonstrations. CALIF

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MIKE FRIEDMAN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on March 1, 1964, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel and on March 14, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency in connection with racial demonstrations. CALIF

PHYLLIS HABERMAN was chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley as of September 27, 1964. CALIF

[(SF T-24 on 9/28/64)]

PHYLLIS HABERMAN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964

TERENCE HALLINAN attended a Communist Party Youth Commission meeting in San Francisco in October of 1963. TERENCE HALLINAN is also known as RINGO HALLINAN.

[(SF T-25 in 10/63)]

[SPEAKER AT MEETING OF W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB IN SAN FRANCISCO ON 11-3-64] CALIF

HALLINAN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on three separate occasions in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964, and March 6, 1964, and at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964.

JACK KURZWEIL was a member of the Communist Party Youth Club in Berkeley in 1963.

[CALIF (SF T-17 on 8/13/63)]

PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE 12-12-64

KURZWEIL was arrested at the racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964.

PAUL RICHARDS attended a Communist Party Contact Class on November 22, 1963.

[(SF T-17 on 12/4/63)]

CALIF RICHARDS was arrested in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive In, San Francisco, CALIF on November 2 and 3, 1963.

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ROY ROBINSON attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in San Francisco on June 19, 1964.

(SF T-18 on 6/23/64)

CALIF PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE 12-12-64

ROBINSON was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1964 and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 7, 1964.

TOM SCATINA attended a joint meeting of members of the San Francisco Youth Club and the East Bay Youth Club of the Communist Party in San Francisco on December 8, 1963.

CALIF

(SF T-17 on 12/9/63)

CALIF

SCATINA was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963. PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64

HAROLD SUPRIANO served as chairman of a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club in San Francisco during December of 1963.

CALIF

(SF T-17 in 12/63)

SUPRIANO attended a meeting of the San Francisco County Communist Party Club Chairmen in San Francisco on October 12, 1964.

(SF T-26 on 10/15/64)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

SUPRIANO was arrested in connection with the sit-ins sponsored by CORE in protest of racial policies of Select Realty in San Francisco on September 14, 1963.

CAROL BURKETT

CAROL SUPRIANO attended the San Francisco County Communist Party Conference in San Francisco on April 3, 1964, at which time San Francisco County Committee of the Communist Party was elected.

ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS

(SF T-2 on 4/7/64)

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~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

CAROL SUPRIANO was arrested under the name of CAROL BURKETT by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964, and at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964

[redacted]

LOWELL YOUNG was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on three separate occasions in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964; at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964; and at Auto Row on April 11, 1964. AND AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64

The following individuals were observed engaged in picketing at the "Oakland Tribune" on December 5, 1964:

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64

WILLIE BALLARD
NORMAN CHASTAIN
HILBERT COLEMAN
MARK COMFORT
PHILIP DAVIS
ART GOLDBERG
PHYLLIS HABERMAN
TERENCE (RINGO) HALLINAN
ROBERT OLMSTEAD
ALLEN SHEFFIELD
CAROL SUPRIANO
HAROLD SUPRIANO
ANTHONY WILDE
BLAINE WISHART
LOWELL YOUNG

[redacted]

CHLIF

(SF T-23 on 12/7/64) (X) W

WILLIE BALLARD was identified as a member of the Youth For Jobs as of August, 1964. (X) W 13 MARCH 1940

[redacted] (SF T-19 on 8/31/64) (X) W

BALLARD was arrested in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964 and at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964. AND AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLEN SHEFFIELD was a member of the Youth For Jobs during 1963. (X)

[(SF T-27 on 11/14/63)] (X)

CALIF

SHEFFIELD was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations on November 2 and 3, 1963.

BLAINE WISHART attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco and Berkeley Communist Party Youth Clubs in December of 1963. (X) (X)

[(SF T-17 in 12/63)] (X)

[CHAIRMAN OF W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO] (X)

WISHART attended a meeting of the Communist Party Peace Commission in San Francisco on October 27, 1964. (X) (X)

CALIF

[(SF T-28 on 11/2/64)] (X)

WISHART was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

ATTENDED A meeting regarding the "Oakland Tribune" sit-ins was held at the headquarters of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, Berkeley Chapter, 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, CALIF on December 9, 1964. NORMAN CHASTAIN, MARK COMFORT, PHIL DAVIS, MIKE MYERSON and CAROL POWELL were among those in attendance at this meeting. (X) [ATTENDED C.P. MEETING 4-3-64] (X)

ARRESTED DURING RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO ON NOV. 2, 3 1963

MYERSON announced that there had been no decision as to whether they should sit-in at the "Oakland Tribune" on December 12, 1964. He reported that NORMAN CHASTAIN, MARK COMFORT and ROY ROBINSON had voted for a sit-in and he and CAROL POWELL had voted against a sit-in. MYERSON stated that the failure to agree had resulted in this meeting to decide the issue. He emphasized that if a decision were made to sit-in on December, 1964, the following must be assured: (X) (X)

PARTICIPATED IN DEMONSTRATION AT OAKLAND TRIBUNE ON 12-12-64

[W.E.B. DUBOIS CLUB OF AMERICA REPRESENTATIVE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION] (X)

(1) More active support from the unions. (X) (X)

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(2) Make the people in the community aware of the number of people involved.

CAROL POWELL announced that she had changed her mind since the previous vote and that she now favored a sit-in on December 12, 1964.

PHIL DAVIS, as the representative of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, stated that he felt that there should be a sit-in because it would acquaint the community with individuals involved in the movement and with their objectives.

The representatives of the following organizations then voted to sit-in on December 12, 1964:

San Francisco Du Bois Club
San Francisco Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)
San Francisco State Du Bois Club
SLATE
Berkeley Du Bois Club

After the vote in favor of the sit-in an unknown individual announced that he would notify CORE immediately of the decision to sit-in.

NORMAN CHASTAIN was directed to print a number of cards setting forth a code of conduct, and stressing that this demonstration was to be non-violent, for distribution to the participants in the sit-in.

The chairman noted that each of the eight organizations represented in AHCED should have responsible members at the Berkeley Du Bois Club headquarters on December 12, 1964, to serve as picket line monitors.

[(SF T-15 on 12/9/64)]

CAROL POWELL attended a meeting of the San Francisco County Communist Party on April 3, 1964, at which time new San Francisco County Committee was elected.

[(SF T-29 on 4/15/64)]

POWELL was arrested by the San Francisco Police Deparment at Mel's Drive In during racial demonstrations on November 2 and 3, 1963.

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LOWELL YOUNG, age [redacted] SECRET

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[redacted]

The demonstrations at the "Oakland Tribune" on December 12, 1964, sponsored by the AD HOC Committee to End Discrimination, were held as scheduled. Speakers at these demonstrations included WILLIE BALLARD, NORMAN CHASTAIN, ART GOLDBERG and MIKE MYERSON. Individuals participating in the demonstration included the following:

WILLIE BALLARD
NORMAN CHASTAIN
KEN CLOKE
MARK COMFORT
SANDOR FUCHS
FRANK GASPERIK
ART GOLDBERG
PHYLLIS HABERMAN
JACK KURZWEIL
CAROL POWELL
ROY ROBINSON
TOM SCATINA
LOWELL YOUNG

HABERMAN acted as a monitor and KURZWEIL served as a picket captain.

[(SF T-13 on 12/14/64)] (S) NW 1 5 4

On December 19, 1964, another demonstration sponsored by AHCED was conducted against the "Oakland Tribune" newspaper. The demonstration began with a rally at noon which was attended by twenty individuals in Lafayette Square, 10th and Jefferson Streets, Oakland, California.

At 1:30 p.m. the individuals walked from the park to the Tribune Building at 13th and Franklin Streets, Oakland, about six blocks distant.

At the Tribune the pickets formed a line and proceeded to sing freedom songs, chant slogans and carry placards. At approximately 2:30 p.m. the pickets assembled at the 13th Street door of the building where they were addressed by MIKE MYERSON, Co-Chairman of the AHCED. MYERSON stated that the club particularly needed funds, and a collection was taken. He requested help in distributing leaflets

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The Berkeley and San Francisco State Du Bois Clubs are characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

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The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The "Oakland Tribune" on December 12, 1964, page one, contained an article entitled "New Threat to Tribune by ADHOC". This article declared that a California State Senate Sub-Committee on Race Relations and Urban Problems had held hearings in the San Francisco Bay Area on December 10 and 11, 1964. The article disclosed that MIKE MYERSON, Co-Chairman of the AD HOC Committee to End Discrimination, had aimed threats at WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, Editor and General Manager of the "Tribune", on two occasions during his testimony. MYERSON was quoted as having stated "When AD HOC decides to use civil disobedience KNOWLAND will know it, and so will the police".

The "Oakland Tribune" on page two, on December 12, 1964, set forth the text of the testimony of former Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND in which he referred to the statement of MYERSON before the Committee on December 10, 1964. KNOWLAND was quoted as having stated "I might say the statement of Mike Myerson before your committee in San Francisco for the first time throws some real light on the picket line activities of the AD HOC Committee.... He is quoted as saying, 'I personally believe that private business should be abolished'. Needless to say both the Oakland Tribune as an institution and I as a citizen believe in the system of private enterprise, in constitutional government, and in law and order."

The statement of KNOWLAND also disclosed that the "Oakland Tribune" denied discrimination against any applicant for employment or against any employee because of race, creed or color.

The "News-Call Bulletin", a San Francisco newspaper of general circulation, on March 16, 1963, contained an article entitled "AD HOC Leaders Keep His Past Closed" in regard to MIKE MYERSON. This article noted that MIKE MYERSON had acknowledged that he was the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley representative to AHCED.

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The article further stated that MYERSON had led a 450 member U. S. contingent to the Communist-Sponsored Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in August, 1962.

The "San Francisco Examiner" on December 12, 1964, page eight, reported that eighteen persons were arrested in connection with demonstrations at the "Oakland Tribune" on December 12, 1964, and charged with disturbing the peace, failure to disperse, and in creating a public nuisance. Five other individuals were charged with resisting arrest.

The individuals arrested were listed as follows:

ROY BALLARD, age [redacted]

WILLIE BALLARD, age [redacted]

NORMAN CHASTAIN, age [redacted]

WILLARD CHASTAIN, age [redacted]

MARK COMFORT, age [redacted]

MIKE MYERSON, age [redacted]

ROBERT OLMSTEAD, age [redacted]

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in Oakland and Berkeley in order to present the AHCED's position to the public. The pickets ultimately numbered approximately fifty and there were approximately twenty anti-AD HOC pickets.

The demonstrations were orderly and the group disbanded at approximately 2:40 p.m.

[(SF T-31 on 12/19/64)
(SF T-32 on 12/19/64)]

C. CITIZENS' COUNCIL ORGANIZING MEETINGS

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on October 24, 1964, page 1, contained an article entitled, 'CORE To Picket Citizens', which announced that picket lines would confront Bay Area organizers of the Mississippi-based Citizens' Council of America when it held its organizational meeting in the San Francisco Bay Area the following week.

The article noted that CORE officials had announced on October 23, 1964, that at least 20, and possibly 100, pickets would be posted outside the Garfield Junior High School in Berkeley in connection with the scheduled formation of the Alameda County Citizens' Council.

The article noted that CORE also would have observers inside the hall to harass the organizers with questions.

The article revealed that CORE also might picket the meeting of the San Francisco Citizens' Council and a scheduled meeting of the Citizens' Council dedicated to fight the Civil Rights Act.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on October 26, 1964, page 5, contained an article entitled, "SLATE Plans To Picket Citizens' Council Session", which announced that there were plans to picket the organizers of the Citizens' Council of America by University of California student leaders.

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The article reported that the meeting originally had been set for Garfield Junior High School in Berkeley, but that had been changed on October 25, 1964 to the Empire Room of the Claremont Hotel.

On October 26, 1964, a mimeographed leaflet, distributed by the campus chapter of CORE and entitled, "Will California Become Another Mississippi"?, was distributed near the University of California in Berkeley.

The leaflet declared that the White Citizens' Councils were trying to move into Berkeley and that an organizational meeting had been scheduled at the Claremont Hotel.

The leaflet stated that Citizens' Councils sprang up in the deep South to circumvent the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation and that they had become a rallying point for racism, right wing extremism and violence. The leaflet alleged that the bombings and murders in Mississippi during the Summer of 1964 were the latest and most blatant results of the Citizens Councils' reign of terror in the South.

The leaflet alleged further that the Citizens' Councils of America, having been cheered by the success in Mississippi and Alabama, had sent organizers into Northern California under the slogan of "States Rights, Racial Integrity."

The leaflet noted that invitations had been issued to a select group of "Good Americans" to attend a "secret meeting".

The leaflet concluded that it was felt that receivers of the leaflets should know that people from the entire Bay Area were going to let the missionaries from Mississippi know how Californians feel about their racist ideals and violent methods.

[(SF T-35 on 10/26/64)] (X)

Another leaflet by campus CORE entitled, "Racists Convene" was distributed in the vicinity of the Claremont Hotel in Oakland, California on October 26, 1964. This leaflet declared that "we" have come here to let the White Citizens' Council know that they are not welcome in Northern California. "We" have come, not to break up

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the meeting but to demonstrate "our" outrage at this attempt to spread Mississippi's openly vicious racist policies throughout the Nation.

The leaflet alleged that the White Citizens' Council engaged in the following tactics:

(1) They run Northern civil rights workers out of town.

(2) They bomb churches where civil rights meetings are held.

(3) They threatened those who attended civil rights meetings in the South with violence.

The leaflet concluded that members of the White Citizens' Council and other bigots and racists must resort to these tactics because they are frustrated people, fighting a battle they cannot win.

[(SF T-35 on 10/26/64)]

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on October 26, 1964, reported that thousands of mailed invitations had been received by individuals in the San Francisco Bay Area for organizational meetings of the Citizens' Councils of America.

A meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley was held on October 25, 1964, at which time it was decided that the Du Bois Club would use sit-ins, or whatever else was necessary, on October 26, 1964 in order to prevent the organization of a Citizens' Council in Alameda County.

[(SF T-34 on 10/26/64)]

A letter of invitation to the San Francisco Organizational Meeting under the letterhead of the San Francisco Citizens' Council, Post Office Box 552, San Francisco, invited attendance at an organizational meeting in San Francisco on October 28, 1964.

(STANLEY S. JACOBS, Director, Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, San Francisco, California, 10/23/64)

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The San Francisco Citizens' Council rented Post Office Box [redacted] in San Francisco on October 16, 1964. This box was rented by ROBERT E. GILL, [redacted] b6 b7C

[(SF T-33 on 10/26/64)]

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on March 31, 1964, described BOB GILL as the first official spokesman of the John Birch Society in San Francisco.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" and the "San Francisco Examiner" on October 27, 1964, carried news accounts of the organizational meeting to establish an Alameda County Chapter of the Citizens' Council of America (CCA), which had been held at the Claremont Hotel in Oakland on October 26, 1964. The news accounts related that an estimated 350 to 400 persons attended the meeting, including 50 to 75 individuals who apparently were in opposition to the speakers. Application cards for membership in the CCA reportedly were distributed to the audience and an estimated 100 cards were signed and turned in at this meeting. The applicants were told that if their applications were accepted they would be notified by mail of the next meeting, which would be private.

During the organizational meeting in Oakland, California, on October 26, 1964, which lasted from 8 to 10 p.m., an estimated 600 to 700 young people engaged in orderly picketing in the Claremont Hotel parking area. The pickets carried signs denouncing the CCA and bigotry. Pickets carried signs identifying themselves with the following organizations:

SLATE, an off campus student political organization at the University of California, Berkeley;

CORE;

Progressive Labor Movement;

Socialist Workers Party;

Young Socialist Alliance

Youth for Jobs.

[(SF T-20 on 10/27/64)]

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" and the "San Francisco Examiner" on October 29, 1964, published accounts of the CCA Organizational Meeting at Masonic Auditorium, 111 California Street, San Francisco, California, which was held on October 28, 1964.

The meeting reportedly was called to order by BOB GILL at 8:30 p.m., who told the individuals in attendance to organize. An estimated 300 persons attended this meeting and received application cards to join the San Francisco Chapter of CCA. A number of these cards were signed and returned.

The newspaper accounts stated that WILLIAM BRADLEY, San Francisco Director of CORE, appeared to be the leader of the picketing in connection with the organizational meeting. BRADLEY addressed the pickets over a loud-speaker system and requested that they refrain from committing acts of civil disobedience. The pickets reportedly began at 7:00 p.m. and continued until 10:45 p.m., with maximum number of pickets being estimated at 425 at 9:30 p.m. As participants in the meeting were leaving, the pickets crowded to the police barricades, taunted individuals leaving the meeting and threw eggs, which resulted in arrests.

The newspaper listed the arrestees as follows:

WILLIE BALLARD, age [redacted]
918 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, charged with
throwing eggs at police officer;

GEORGE EWART, JR., age [redacted]
[redacted] charged with
battery of police officer;

SUSAN HAMMOND, age [redacted]
[redacted] according to the "San Francisco Examiner"; SUSAN ROBINSON according to the "San Francisco Chronicle," charged with resisting arrest;

CHARLES JOHNSON, age [redacted]
918 Buchanan Street,
San Francisco, charged with
throwing eggs at a police officer;

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AMES KEMPTON, age [redacted] PICKET charged with throwing a piece of concrete at a police car;

JASON MARC-ALEXANDER, age [redacted] b6 b7C
918 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, PICKET charged with throwing eggs at a police officer;

DEAN W. PLAGOWSKI, age [redacted]
918 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, CALIF. PICKET charged with PACIFIST battery of a police officer;

STEPHEN SCHWARTZ, age [redacted]
918 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, CALIF. PICKET charged with throwing eggs at a police officer;

DELEGATE TO FOUNDING CONVENTION OF W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA IN

The address of 918 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, ON JUNE 19, 21, 1964 utilized by many of the individuals arrested, is used by the Committee to End U. S. Foreign Intervention and by the Citizens Committee for Disarmament. (S)

The Committee to End U. S. Intervention is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

The aim of the Citizens Committee for Disarmament, also known as the Citizens Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, reportedly is to perform acts of civil disobedience as a protest to help achieve nuclear disarmament. (S)

[(SF T-36 in 12/64)] (S)

CHARLES ALBERT JOHNSON was identified as a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley and as having attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in San Francisco, on June 19 - 21, 1964. (S)

[(SF T-18 on 6/21/64)] (S)

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STEPHEN SCHWARTZ was a delegate to the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in San Francisco, on June 19 - 21, 1964. During June of 1964 SCHWARTZ stated that his parents were progressive but were not members of the Communist Party. SCHWARTZ added that he had not joined the Communist Party because he was too young. (S)

[(SF T-37 on 6/26/64)] (S)

DEAN W. PLAGOWSKI, [redacted] was arrested by the Berkeley Police Department on September 16 and 27, 1961, together with other persons charged with blocking the entrance to the Atomic Energy Commission Building, 2111 Bancroft Way, Berkeley. His age at that time was listed as [redacted] b6 b7C

DEAN W. PLAGOWSKI, [redacted] was arrested by the Berkeley Police Department on November 28, 1963, for posting signs in the vicinity of Acton and University Avenues, Berkeley. At the time of this arrest PLAGOWSKI was carrying two bags of leaflets and pamphlets issued by various pacifist groups. His age at the time of that arrest was listed as [redacted]

The following individuals were observed picketing the meeting of the CCA in San Francisco, on October 28, 1964:

EDITH AUSTIN [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order
LINDA BENSUSEN
CARL BLOICE
WILLIAM BRADLEY
CAROL BURKETT, aka Carol Supriano
AARON CHAPMAN
IRVING FROMER
JOSEPH GONZALES
JORDAN GOOD
WILLIE B. HART
EBEM HASKELL
BENNIE HOLMES
JOAN ISOM
STEPHANIE LIPNEY

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MICHAEL MYERSON
FRANK MC MURRAY
HARVEY RICHARDS
ROY ROBINSON
MORT SCHEER
TRACY SIMS
HAROLD SUPRIANO
JERRY TURLEY
BLAINE WISHART

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[(SF T-14 on 11/10/64)] (S) w

EDITH AUSTIN was employed as a reporter for the "Sun Reporter," a Negro newspaper published in San Francisco, as of July, 1964.

[(SF T-38 on 7/16/64)] (S) w

AUSTIN was a new subscriber to the "People's World" in 1964. (S) w (X)

[(SF T-39 on 7/30/64)] (S) w

[redacted] was a member of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco from 1956 to 1962 and a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), from 1960 to 1962. (S) w

OTHER Per Court Order

[(SF T-9 on 1/24/62)] (S) w

[redacted] was a member of the San Francisco Chapter of NLG as of March 28, 1964.

[(SF T-40 on 4/9/64)] (S) w

The NLG is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

LINDA BENSUSEN was identified as chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco in its newsletter of January 29, 1964. (S) w

[(SF T-10 on 1/29/64)] (S) w

LINDA BENSUSEN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at

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Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

AARON CHAPMAN attended the West Coast Vacation School of the SWP during the period August 29 through September 7, 1964. (X) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

[(SF T-8 on 9/11/64)] ($)

IRVING FROMER attended a meeting of the Northern California District Peace Committee of the CP in San Francisco on March 10, 1961. (X) (X)

[(SF T-25 on 3/30/61)] ($)

FROMER was a member of the Northern California District Committee of the Communist Party as of November 3, 1964. (X) (X)

[(SF T-3 on 11/6/64)] ($)

FROMER was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964.

JOSEPH GONZALES was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on March 14, 1964, at the Cadillac Agency and again on April 11, 1964, on Auto Row in connection with racial demonstrations. He listed his employment as self-employed as a writer.

JORDAN GOOD is the son of IRVIN GOOD, who in 1952 was identified as a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. (X) CALIF.

[(SF T-41 on 2/28/52)] (X)

JORDAN GOOD was SON OF C.P. MEMBER arrested by the San Francisco Police Department during the racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace on March 6 and 7, 1964, and again at the Cadillac Agency on March 14, 1964.

EBEM HASKELL was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at the Palace Hotel on March 7, 1964, and on Auto Row on April 11, 1964.

CALLED MEETING OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA ON OCT. 26, 1964

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He listed his employment as that of a photo engraver.

BENNIE HOLMES, a student, was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations at the Select Realty Company on September 17, 1963, and on Auto Row on April 11, 1964.

JOAN ISOM attended classes of the San Francisco School of Social Science in San Francisco in 1964. (S) NW

[(SF T-5 on 12/18/64)] (S) NW

The San Francisco School of Social Science is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

STEPHANIE LIPNEY was a member of the Berkeley, California Chapter of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club in 1964. (S) NW

[(SF T-42 on 11/1/64)] (S) NW

LIPNEY was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

FRANK MC MURRAY attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in San Francisco during June, 1964. (S) NW

[(SF T-18 on 6/23/64)] (S) NW

MC MURRAY was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations on Auto Row on April 11, 1964.

HARVEY RICHARDS was identified by [redacted] in public testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco on May 13, 1960, as a member of the Palo Alto, California Communist Party Club from 1956 to 1959. [redacted] was a source for the FBI in the Communist Party [redacted].

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TRACY SIMS attended the San Francisco County Conference of the Communist Party on April 3, 1964, at which time the new San Francisco County Committee of the Communist Party was elected. (S) NW

[(SF T-2 on 4/7/64)] (S) NW

CONFIDENTIAL

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SECRET

RELEASED MEETING OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA AND OCT. 26, 1964 CALIF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ ATTENDED SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE OF C.R. ON 4-3-64

TRACY SIMS was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations at Select Realty on September 17, 1963, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 6 and 7, 1964, and at the Cadillac Agency on April 11, 1964.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

JERRY TURLEY was mentioned in an article in the June 13, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle" under an article captioned "An Arrest At CORE's Bank-In". This article noted that a Bank of America official had made a citizen's arrest at a civil rights demonstration on June 12, 1964 PARTICIPATED IN in connection with CORE picketing of the Day and Night Branch of the Bank of America in San Francisco. JERRY TURLEY, [redacted] a CORE picket captain, was requested by the bank manager to leave the premises and TURLEY refused. The bank official, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, then declared that TURLEY was under citizen's arrest for trespassing. HUMPHREYS remanded TURLEY to the custody of two policemen and TURLEY went limp. TURLEY reportedly was dragged to the corner of the bank to await a patrol wagon.

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Records of the Bureau of Identification, San Francisco Police Department, reflect that TURLEY was sentenced to 90 days in county jail for violation of Section 602J of the Penal Code of the State of California (Trespassing) and that he has appealed this sentence.

The following individuals were observed participating in the picket line in connection with the CCA Organizational Meeting in San Francisco on October 28, 1964:

LINDA BENSUSEN
CARL BLOICE
CAROL BURKETT
PHILIP DAVIS
IRVING FROMER
DANNY HALLINAN
TERENCE HALLINAN
JOAN ISOM
STEVE KAHN
MIKE MYERSON
SANDRA PIRTLE
TRACY SIMS
HAROLD SUPRIANO
BLAINE WISHART

1965 4/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (SF T-43 on 10/28/64)

PICKETED MEETING OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA ON OCT. 26, 1964 CALIF

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DANNY HALLINAN attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America in San Francisco during June, 1964.

[(SF T-16 on 6/22/64)]

STEVE KAHN was identified as a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco during 1963.

[(SF T-16 on 11/18/63)]

KAHN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

SANDRA PIRTLE was identified as a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco in November, 1963.

[(SF T-16 on 11/7/63)]

PIRTLE was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

The following individuals were observed picketing the organizational meeting of the CCA in San Francisco on October 28, 1964:

DAVID ADRIAN
ARCHIE BROWN
CAROL BURKETT
AARON CHAPMAN
MARIE CHAPMAN
IRVING FROMER
SUE MATTINGLY
PHYLLIS SCHEER
MORT SCHEER
HAROLD SUPRIANO

[(SF T-44 on 10/30/64)]

DAVID ADRIAN admitted SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY membership on June 4, 1955.

~~SECRET~~ 043

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(1) NAT'L ORGANIZING MEETING OF CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF ON 10-28-64

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~~SECRET~~ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY CONFIDENTIAL

MARIE CHAPMAN attended the SWP West Coast Vacation School, which was held from August 29 to September 7, 1964.

[(SF T-8 on 9/11/64)]

SUE MATTINGLY attended a membership-meeting of the SWP at San Francisco on February 26, 1964.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

[(SF T-45 on 2/27/64)]

PHYLLIS SCHEER, a student, was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive In on November 3, 1963; at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964, and on Auto Row on April 11, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

BULLETED ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA, INC. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ON 10-28-64

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902
WHK:sab

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CONFIDENTIAL

D. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY - USA

On December 13, 1964, BARBARA LINDSAY appeared in San Jose, California, and claimed that she had been in Canton, Mississippi, for the preceding month. She stated that she was helping in the Negro cause in Mississippi and that she had served as a "poll watcher" in a rural agricultural section in Mississippi.

LINDSAY stated that she was engaged in a project to raise $50,000 in the San Francisco area so that 1,000 Negroes could be sent from Mississippi to Washington, D. C. in order to appear in Congress on January 4, 1965. She explained that these Negroes would attempt to "underseat" the elected representatives from Mississippi. LINDSAY declared that it would cost approximately $50.00 per person to transport the Negroes from Mississippi to Washington, D. C.

[SF T-52
December 15, 1964]

As of December 13, 1964, BARBARA STERNE LINDSAY was an active member of the San Jose Club of the CP.

[SF T-28
December 13, 1964]

BARBARA STERNE LINDSAY, [redacted], was reported on December 15, 1964, to have been undergoing psychiatric care for approximately three months, during which time she was not particularly active in the San Jose area in any of her usual activities and was not observed. Members of the immediate family of LINDSAY, in response to inquiries as to her whereabouts, replied that LINDSAY was having a "much needed rest."

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[SF T-52
December 15, 1964]

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As of December 16, 1964, BARBARA LINDSAY and her mother, EMMA GELDER STERNE, claimed to have raised $2,000 in the San Francisco Bay area for the purpose of providing transportation for 1,000 Negroes from Mississippi to Washington, D. C. LINDSAY and STERNE stated that many organizations had responded with pledges, and that appeals would be made by them to churches in the San Francisco Bay area.

SF T-28
December 16, 1964

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EMMA GELDER STERNE, as of December 16, 1964, was an active member of the CP in San Jose, California.

SF T-28
December 16, 1964

NAMES SIGNED ON
An undated letter on the letterhead stationery of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) was circulated in the San Francisco Bay area through the mails over the typewritten signatures of 18 San Francisco Bay area individuals. The letter declared that 1,000 Negroes from Mississippi wished to march on Washington, D. C. for the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965, to speak for freedom with their bodies. The letter pointed out that Negro citizens of Mississippi had been talking about going to Washington, but that they had been prevented by a Mississippi State injunction from raising money for their trip. The letter solicited funds for this trip, pointing out that $50,000 was needed by January 1 to pay for the costs of travel to Washington, D. C. The letter appeared over the names of the following individuals:

FRANKLYN KEITH BRANN
FRANK BRANN, Vice President, California Democratic Council

MEMBER OF NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD IN ABOUT 1951
NANCY SWADESH, Member, California State Democratic Central Committee

CALLE
WESTER SWEET, Attorney at Law

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WHK: sab

JENNER

CONFIDENTIAL

Rev. SIDNEY A. PETERMAN

JESSICA MITFORD, author of "American Way of Death"

Rabbi SIDNEY AXELROD

EMMA GELDER STERNE, author of "Mary McLeod Bethune"

VICTOR K. ULMER, President, Local 957, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

JOHN E. THORNE, Attorney at Law

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN, author of "Black Like Me"

MARSHALL WINDMILLER, Associate Professor of International Relations, San Francisco State College

HENRY PITCHFORD, President, Santa Clara County Catholic Interracial Council

WILLIAM F. STANTON, JR., Assemblyman, 25th Assembly District of California

JOHN DEERMAN, Chairman, San Francisco Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee)

BARBARA ULMER, Northern California Regional President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

WILFORD T. USSERY, National Second Vice President, Congress of Racial Equality

Father THOMAS FRY, Chaplain, Santa Clara County Catholic Interracial Council

WILLIAM CHESTER

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM CHESTER, Regional Director, Northern California ILWU.

[SF T-46
December 22, 1964

SF T-47
December 23, 1964] (S)

FRANKLYN KEITH BRANN, also known as Frank Brann, advised Special Agents of the FBI on July 11, 1956, that he had joined the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild about 1951, and that he had served as a member of the Executive Board for a short time. He stated that he later decided to leave the National Lawyers Guild and that he had explained his position clearly to the Executive Board of that organization prior to withdrawing from the group. BRANN currently is not active in the National Lawyers Guild.

JESSICA TREUHAFT, also known as Jessica Mitford, was reported as a CP member in California in 1948, at which time she was described as an individual having an understanding of Marxism who helped shape local CP policy.

[SF T-48
April 1, 1953] (S)

TREUHAFT was a member of the CP in San Francisco as late as March 16, 1958. (S)

[SF T-25
March 21, 1958] (S)

At a meeting of the CP in Oakland on April 14, 1958, it was announced that TREUHAFT and her husband had resigned from the CP. (S)(U)

[SF T-49
May 1, 1958] (S)

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

JOHN THORNE, an attorney in San Jose and a member of the National Lawyers Guild, was described in October of 1963 as a CP sympathizer who participated in activities promoted by the CP in the San Jose, California, area.

[SF T-50
October 22, 1963]

MARSHALL WINDMILLER was stated by MERLE BRODSKY, former Chairman of the CP East Bay Region, CALIF on February 12, 1962, to be "closely connected with the CP." BRODSKY observed that WINDMILLER must avoid close identification with the CP because of his position as a professor at San Francisco State College. BRODSKY commented that it was to the advantage of the CP to have someone like WINDMILLER on the campus because he served the aims and purposes of the CP, even though he occasionally attacked the CP.

[SF T-25
February 26, 1962]

WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER is the Northern California Regional Director of the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

CHESTER was originally recruited into the CP by a member of the Fillmore section of the San Francisco County CP in 1942.

[SF T-51
November 27, 1942]

CHESTER reportedly attended 21 meetings of the Longshoremen's Branch of the San Francisco County CP between July 17, 1949, and June 9, 1950.

[SF T-26
June 9, 1950]

SF 100-53902
WHK: sab

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

A. W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

The "Newsletter" of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco listed the following individuals as having been elected as officers on October 10, 1964:

BLAINE WISHART, Chairman

CAROLYN MULLEN, Secretary

CAROL POWELL, Representative to AHCED

[SF T-16
November 5, 1964]

CAROLYN MULLEN was introduced as a "newcomer" at a W. E. B. DuBois Club of San Francisco meeting in September, 1963.

[SF T-16
September 26, 1963]

MULLEN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on March 1, 1964, in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

B. DU BOIS CLUB - SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

At a meeting of the San Francisco State College DuBois Club in San Francisco on October 6, 1964, EUGENE ALEXANDER, Acting Chairman, described the Club and its purposes for the benefit of new people in attendance. ALEXANDER emphasized that the DuBois Club was a socialist group for young people who feel that other socialist groups do not meet their needs. ALEXANDER declared that members did not need to agree entirely with positions of the DuBois Club, and such positions were by no means permanent.

[SF T-34
October 6, 1964]

CONFIDENTIAL ~~SECRET~~

SF 100-53902
WHK:sab

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

At a meeting of the San Francisco State DuBois Club on November 3, 1964, TERENCE HALLINAN spoke on the subject of dialectical materialism. As a reference, HALLINAN referred to a small paperback book by JOSEPH STALIN.

[SF T-34
November 3, 1964]

C. CORE

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP in San Francisco on November 25, 1964, GEORGE SANDY reported that the Fillmore Club did not have any direct contact with CORE or with any of the other organizations operating within the Fillmore District. SANDY stated further that the CP did not have any influence on the course of operations of the organizations in the Fillmore District nor did they have any particular part in helping in the direction of these organizations. SANDY urged CP members to work out a better relationship with these organizations.

[SF T-53
November 30, 1964]

The San Francisco "News Call Bulletin" on November 13, 1964, page 2, contained an article entitled "Bradley to Head SF CORE Again," which reported that WILLIAM BRADLEY had been re-elected Chairman of the San Francisco chapter of CORE by acclamation after a review of his "militant civil rights record."

D. NAACP

The San Francisco "Examiner" on December 21, 1964, page 1, contained an article entitled "Militants Win SF Control of NAACP." This article reported that a slate of "working militants", led by Dr. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, had won control of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP on December 20, 1964. BURBRIDGE was elected First Vice President after declaring

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

SF 100-53902
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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

openly his opposition to candidates who sought to tone down the fervor of the militant faction.

The article reported that the election was regarded as a clear-cut victory for the "militants" who had opposed openly "prestige officials" who held public political office but who did not "hit the bricks." Among the most prominent opponents of BURBRIDGE and his supporters were former NAACP President, TERRY FRANCOIS, now a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and United States Attorney CECIL POOLE.

The San Francisco "Chronicle" on November 20, 1964, page 1, contained an article "NAACP's Blast at a School Board," which reported that the NAACP had attacked the San Francisco Board of Education's integration efforts on November 19, 1964. This attack reportedly led JAMES E. STRATTEN, a Negro and President of the San Francisco Board of Education, to blast "left wing extremists who are leeches and vultures preying on the Negro community." STRATTEN reportedly characterized the seven-page NAACP criticism of the Board of Education as being "a well written collection of half truths." STRATTEN reportedly stated that "left wing extremists" had distributed literature inciting racial hatred in San Francisco schools.

The San Francisco "Examiner" on December 22, 1964, page 1, contained an article entitled "New Change in NAACP In-Fighting". This article reported that Reverend HAMILTON BOSWELL of the Jones Methodist Church and a long-time member of the NAACP Executive Board, had stated that the new slate of NAACP officers would "further estrange the Negro community from the NAACP." BOSWELL reportedly stated that the "activists" led by BURBRIDGE had repudiated the traditional programs of the NAACP and had severed the connection with the source of the NAACP's largest support--the Negro churches.

The article also reported that TERRY FRANCOIS, who had been retained on the Executive Board of the NAACP by a scant 10 vote margin, had announced on December 21, 1964, that he would resign from the Executive Board and disassociate himself from the local branch of the NAACP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CONFIDENTIAL

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - BERKELEY BRANCH; W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter; Berkeley DuBois Club; East Bay DuBois Club

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club, Berkeley Chapter, was originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATTHEW HALLINAN.

This same source advised in October, 1963, that MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and CP Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

A second source advised that a mimeographed leaflet distributed by the Berkeley DuBois Club in September, 1964, reflected the name as "The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America - Berkeley Branch." This leaflet describes the club as "An independent Socialist Youth Organization" and lists its headquarters as 5935 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

In addition, this leaflet, under the heading "The DuBois Clubs of America" sets forth the following: "The Berkeley DuBois Club is a part of a nation-wide socialist youth organization founded in June of this year. It attempts to bring together those action-oriented youth who consider socialism to be a visible alternative to the ills of this society."

The leaflet further reflects, under "Statement of Purpose" in part as follows: "To the DuBois Club, socialism is not an empty abstraction. It represents the form of social organization which is necessary if mankind is to fully utilize the great potential unleashed by modern industrial civilization. Very succinctly, it is a society run for people, not profit."

University of California, Berkeley, California, records in October, 1964, reflected that the Berkeley DuBois Club was recognized as an "off-campus" membership organization for the Fall 1964 semester. As an "off-campus" organization,

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

the DuBois Club is allowed to present lectures on the campus if permission is obtained in advance from the university. It is also allowed to set up and maintain a literature table on the campus.

A third source advised in October, 1964, that the following were the principal officers of the Berkeley DuBois Club:

Chairman or President - PHYLLIS HABERMAN

Organizational Secretary - ANN GOLDBLATT KING

Secretary-Treasurer - LEE GOLDBLATT

A fourth source advised during July, 1964, that PHYLLIS HABERMAN attended the founding convention of the DuBois Clubs of America held in June, 1964, in San Francisco.

A fifth source, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, has stated that he knew LOUIS BORIS GOLDBLATT, LEE GOLDBLATT and ANN GOLDBLATT KING's father, to be a member of the CP as late as 1947.

A sixth source advised in March, 1964, that LEE GOLDBLATT was the recipient of a yearly subscription to the "People's World" (PW) during 1964.

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

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SF 100-53902

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 4, 1964, that the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, which is affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and follows its policies and directives, was organized in the summer of 1937, and is currently active in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

STATES DEPARTMENT O [redacted] E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SF 100-53902

San Francisco, California
January 29, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE, dated as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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F B I

Date: 1/21/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/31/88 BY [redacted] Garrow / King

Enclosed are 6 copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4092-S*, a source close to CLARENCE JONES.

The source of the characterization of CLARENCE JONES was [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial question in NY, and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, the ~~Secret~~ classification is deemed necessary.

(4) - Bureau (Encls. ~~6~~)(RM)
(1) - 100-442529)(CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KINGS, JR.)(Encls. 2)(RM)
(1 - 100-6670)(CIRM)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-149194)(SCLC)(41)
1 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1 -New York

100-442529

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NOT RECORDED
174 JAN 28 1965

JMK:bca ENCLOSURE
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 FEB 2 1965

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-762

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 21, 1965

Bureau 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] PWT / FOIA
ON 10/31/88 Garrow / King
OTHER Per Court Order

On January 20, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that [redacted]

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/26/65

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

ReBulet dated 8/28/64.

In the absence of any information to submit by report for the past quarter, this letter is being submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Savannah

WPF:lsw
(5)

REC-1 100-442529-652

10 JAN 29 1965

INT. SEC.

56 FEB 3 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/65

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

b6
b7C

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 12/9/64, at Jacksonville.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:caf
(6)

REC-1 100-442529-653

16 JAN 29 1965

EXPEDITE

35

56 FEB 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INTD SEC

F B I

Date: 1/2[illegible]/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1344)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS
BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS
FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: NY)

OCIRM

ReNYtels to Bureau dated 1/20/65.

Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies of LHM in above case.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN furnished information herein to SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL.

Confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

First Source is [redacted]
Second Source is [redacted] b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants may impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

4-Bureau (157-6-34) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1-100-442529)
1-NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)
1-NY 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
1-NY 100-91911 (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1-NY [redacted] (42)
1-NY 157-1350 (CWCIS) (42)
1-NY 157-1223 (CORE) (42)
1-NY 157-1189 (EQUAL) (42)
1-NY 157-1344
VJA:mfw (42)
(17)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 JAN 27 1965

b6
b7C

1-NY [redacted] (47)
1-NY 157-1352 (HARLEM PARENTS COMMITTEE) (42)
1-NY [redacted] (45)
1-NY [redacted] (42)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: ORIGINAL COPY Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 FEB 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1-1-24

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 157-6-34
NYfile 157-1344

New York, New York
January 22, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective William Gorman, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, furnished following information January 20, 1965:

The Corporation Counsel's Office, City of New York, on January 20, 1965, obtained a show cause order prohibiting picketing in front of any public schools in the City of New York against the following leaders of organizations alleged to be participating in the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, of which Milton Galamison is Chairman:

Milton Galamison
Chairman
City-Wide Committee for Inegrated Schools
Brooklyn, New York

Jesse Gray
Director
Community Council on Housing
6 East 117th Street
New York City

Louis Smith
Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from~~
~~automatic downgrading~~
~~and declassification~~

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Ellen Lurie
~~EQUAL~~
New York City

Thelma Johnson
~~Harlem Parents Committee~~
New York City

Isaiah Robinson
~~Harlem Parents Committee~~

Milton Galamison was arrested January 20, 1965, by Chief Attendance Officer Cavanaugh, Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and charged with violation of Section 3212, Sub-Divisions 5A and 5B of State Education Law, for inducing minor to absent himself from school and harboring such truant. Galamison appeared in Family Court, School Part, Brooklyn, New York, January 20, 1965. He was released without bail and the case was adjourned until February 3, 1965. Also, on January 20, 1965, Milton Galamison was served with the show cause order referred to above. This order is answerable on January 22, 1965.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but this position terminated during November, 1958.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District, CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1-26-65

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OCIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64; Birmingham letter to Director 11-2-64.

No information has been developed by the Birmingham Field Division indicating any Communist activity or influence in racial matters within its territory from the period since date of referenced Birmingham letter.

O-17 to BIRMINGHAM
Copy to NEW YORK WITH ENC. OF THIS LET.
Date 1-28-65
By S.F. Pitts
Remarks FAILED TO SUBMIT COPIES OF LETTERS DATED 11/2/64 & 1/26/65 TO NYO, OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

REC-1 100-442529-654

16 JAN 29 1965

35

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Birmingham
RSM:ral
(4)

INT. SEC.

56 FEB 3 1965

1-Xerox 808 R.B.

FBI

Date: 1/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1344)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS
FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel to Bu, 1/26/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM in above case.

Detectives EDWIN COOPER and JOHN MARTINEZ furnished information herein to SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL. Lieutenant ANTHONY BOUZA furnished information to SA ASCHERL.

Confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Source #1
Source #2 [redacted] b7D

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
162 FEB 3 1965

4-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (47)
1-New York (157-1223) (CORE) (42)
1-New York (157-1352) (HPC) (42)
1-New York (157-1224) (NAACP) (42)
1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (43)
1-New York (157-1350) (CWCIS) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (42)
1-New York

b6
b7C
b7D

VJA:rac
(15)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

58 FEB 5

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

77 - 1-1-1-57

NY 157-1344

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identity of above informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse/on the national defense interests.
effect

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NYfile 157-1344

New York, New York
January 27, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee For Integrated Schools; February, 1965 Racial Matters

Detectives Edwin Cooper and John Martinez, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, furnished the following information on January 26, 1965:

Handbills circulated on January 25, 1965, by supporters of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools (CWCIS) in the vicinity of Public School 258, located at 141 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York, and at Junior High School 33, Throop and Hopkins Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, called for a shut-down of these schools on January 27 and 28, 1965, respectively. The handbills also announced plans for a "freedom school" for absentee students at Apollo Theatre, Fulton Street and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The New York "Herald Tribune", January 27, 1965, page 10, reported that the legal battle between lawyers for Milton Galamison of the CWCIS and the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, resulted in a "reserved decision". The Corporation Counsel wanted the case on its temporary injunction against the boycott argued in State Court. The CWCIS, wanted a Federal trial on the ground that their civil rights had been abridged. Judge Rayfiel reserved decision pending submission of additional briefs.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on January 27, 1965:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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~~ENCLOSURE~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Proposed Boycott of New York
City Schools by City-Wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

The New York Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 307 West 125th Street, New York City, and the Harlem Parents Committee, New York City, are continuing their boycott of Public School 139, Harlem, New York, and are operating a "freedom school" for absentee students at Bethel AME Church, 52 West 132nd Street, New York City. Teachers from New York CORE are operating the school and one of them is Vicki Morris from the New York Chapter of CORE.

This source also determined that on Monday, February 1, 1965, the school shut-down will spread to the Bronx, New York, and will be supported by the Harlem Parents Committee, CWCIS and the Bronx Chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. Plans are also being made for a "freedom school" at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, near Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Vicki Morris is the daughter of George Morris, who is listed in the masthead of "The Worker", January 26, 1965, as on its editorial staff.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 4, 1962, that Vicki Morris was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth Communist Party Club held at her residence on Brighton 3rd Street, Brooklyn, New York, on October 23, 1962.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Proposed Boycott of New York
City Schools by City-Wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Lieutenant Anthony Bouza, Bureau of Special Services, advised January 27, 1965, that the following schools were picketed on January 27, 1965 from 8 A.M. to 9 A. M. by individuals associated with the CWCIS:

Public School 258, Brooklyn, New York
15 pickets

Junior High School 617, Brooklyn, New York
3 pickets

Public School 139, Manhattan
14 pickets

No disturbances were reported at the above demonstrations. The purpose of lthe picketing was to encourage students to absent themselves from classes in furtherance of the school boycott program sponsored by the CWCIS. However, according to Lieutenant Bouza, the picketing was not successful in inducing the students to stay away in sizeable numbers from classes.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/28/65

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

C

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 1/31/65.

(2) - Bureau (RM) 1-cc 80 & R.B
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:jaf
(4)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
11 FEB 1 1965

DEP. SEC.

6 FEB 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 11/18/65

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

CINAL

Re Chicago airtels 1/6 and 1/11/65 with LHM re National American Labor Council (NALC) State of the Race Conference. (U)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed which contain information indicating that the NALC State of the Race Conference is now scheduled to be held 1/30-31/65 at Riverside Church, 116th Street and Morningside Heights Avenue, New York City. (U)

The information incorporated in the enclosed LHM was received on 1/15/65 from [redacted] (U) b7D

Det. for Keating 12/24/79

ENCLOSURE CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] rcb/mvb
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4-2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 11/18/85

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1-100- (NALC)
3 - Detroit (Enc. 3)(RM)
1-100- (NALC)
1-[redacted] b3
2 - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 2)(RM) b6
1-100-139834 (NALC) b7C
2 (U) Washington Field (Enc. 2)(RM) b7D
1-100- (NALC) b7E
5 - Chicago
1-100-36644 (CHICAGO CHAPTER, NALC)
1-[redacted]
1-100-32207 (CINAL)
1-[redacted]

DET:mec
(17)

REC-1 100-442529-65

JAN 20 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; Xerox cc
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 11/22/65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 FEB 8 1965

1-cc T 1 Xerox LHM

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JAN 25 12 51 PM '65

F. B. I.
U. S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

JAN 25 4 16 PM 1965

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JAN 20 4 07 PM '65

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

JAN 28 8 07 PM '65

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

FEB 1 1965

JAN 26 1965

JAN 25 1 47 PM '65

REC'D - INDEXED
FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from a confidential informant of continuine value; the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and impair his future effectiveness.

LEADS

Detroit and New York will furnish any subversive derogatory information concerning the individuals indicated in LHM from their area who are scheduled to attend this conference. As indicated in LHM, JOSEPH OVERTON, CLEVELAND ROBERTSON and A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH were to attend as New York NALC representatives; HORACE SHEFFIELD of Detroit, Michigan, is scheduled to attend this conference as a representative from the Detroit NALC. (U)

Two copies are being furnished to Washington Field for their information inasmuch as previous discussions concerning the State of the Race Conference indicated this conference was to be held at Howard University, Washington, D.C. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 18, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Reference is made to communications dated January 6, and January 11, 1965, captioned as above at Chicago.

On January 15, 1965, a source advised that on the evening of January 14, 1965, the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter, Negro American Labor Council (NALC), held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois, where Tim Black, President of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, announced that the NALC State of the Race Conference is now scheduled to be held January 30 and 31, 1965, at the Riverside Church, 116th Street and Morningside Heights Avenue, New York, New York. (U)

Source further advised that Black announced that only 60 persons have been invited to attend this conference and more likely 40 of this 60 will in fact attend. Black announced that it is expected that representatives from the "six big civil rights organizations in the country" will be represented at the conference, including such organizations as the Urban League, Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and NALC. (U)

Black announced that the five representatives at this conference from the NALC will be as follows:

Joseph Overton
Cleveland Robertson
A. Phillip Randolph
(all of New York)

Horace Sheffield, Detroit, Michigan

Tim Black, Chicago, Illinois (U)

12/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] fcb/mb
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 27
DATE OF REVIEW 1/10/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX
JAN 26 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-655

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Source further advised that Tim Black is to be the only representative from the Chicago Chapter, NALC, in attendance at this conference. Source stated that no Communist Party (CP) of Illinois members also members of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, are scheduled to attend. Source further advised that Tim Black is not a member of the CP of Illinois and is not subject to the discipline or control of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Source further advised that in addition to the above, special invitations are also being sent to a limited number of prominent religious and civic leaders throughout the country inviting them to attend. Source advised that none of these individuals were identified by name. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 15, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	1/28/65	11/10/64 - 1/25/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] b6 b7C — TYPED BY: acn

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/64 at Little Rock.

O - 7 to LR 2/8/65
Reference this report on pg 1 of rep "Internal Security - Communism" the word communism should be Communist. no reason indicated as to why [redacted] and [redacted] were covered by T-symbols. by request, some should have been indicated. for future guidance. S.F.P/tes

Little Rock letter to Atlanta dated 12/1/64.

Atlanta letter to Little Rock dated 12/8/64.

San Francisco letter to Little Rock dated 12/9/64.

Little Rock letter to Los Angeles dated 12/14/64.

- P -

b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information furnished by informants and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could hinder the activities of these informants and be inimical to the National Defense of the United States.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 - 6556

REC- 56

ST-100

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1 - INTC, Little Rock (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564)

COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 24 1970

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-9-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.F.P./tes

FBI - SEC.

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1 - cc report 6-8 R.B.

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informants	File # Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted]	LR 100-3564-42
LR T-2 is [redacted]	LR 100-3564-42
LR T-3 is Intelligence Corps, Sixth Army Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, California	LR 100-3564-30
LR T-4 [redacted]	LR 100-3564-30
LR T-5 [redacted]	LR 100-3564-30
LR T-6 [redacted]	LR 100-3564-30

b6
b7C
b7D

LEAD

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by May 1, 1965.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock

Date: 1/28/65

Field Office File #: 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: STOKELEY CARMICHAEL and FRANK THOMAS CIECIORKA identified as two SNCC workers who were in Lincoln County, Arkansas, during the November General Election to assist the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, chapter of SNCC in promoting a Negro candidate for State Representative. Information concerning past subversive activities and/or associations of CARMICHAEL and CIECIORKA set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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LR 100-3564

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, JR., Field Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Pine Bluff, Arkansas, advised on November 4, 1964, that included among a group of seven SNCC workers from Georgia and Mississippi who were in Lincoln County, Arkansas, during the November 3, 1964, General Election to assist the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Chapter of the SNCC in promoting a Negro candidate in Lincoln County for State Representative, was STOKELEY CARMICHAEL from Greenwood, Mississippi. According to HANSEN, all of these SNCC workers departed for their respective locations on November 4, 1964.

ARK. MISS

PH

LR T-1 advised on September 24, 1963, that among those individuals at the Bronx High School of Science, Bronx, New York, who in his opinion had been "devoted to left wing activities" was one STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York, a graduate of the class of 1960. According to this source, CARMICHAEL, a Negro, was a close friend to EUGENE DENNIS, JR., son of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, now deceased.

LR T-2 advised on September 24, 1963, that he was aware one STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, a graduate of the class of 1960 of the Bronx High School of Science and participant in freedom rides and other progressive movements by CARMICHAEL's own admission, was a close friend to the son of the now deceased but former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, namely EUGENE DENNIS, JR. According to this source, CARMICHAEL, a Negro, resided while in New York at 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York.

ARK CALIF.

WILLIAM WATER HANSEN, JR., supra, also advised on November 4, 1964, that another of the individuals who came to assist the local chapter of SNCC in the General Election was FRANK THOMAS CIECIORKA, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

LR T-3, another government agency which conducts personnel investigation, advised on January 16, 1964, that FRANK THOMAS CIECIORKA,JR., a Selective Service registrant, on December 7, 1961, qualified DD Form 98 (Armed Forces Security Questionnaire) during pre-induction processing by stating he did not choose to complete his questionnaire because he believed that his political beliefs and associations were not legitimate areas for investigation or sworn testimony. CIECIORKA went on to say that freedom of belief and association were rights guaranteed by the Constitution and inquiry into this area by agencies having the power to dispense or withhold benefits or favors became, in effect, a form of intimidation.

On January 6, 1963, the above informant made available results of an interview with [redacted] b7D

[redacted] A

characterization of the FPCC, Bay Area Chapter, is contained in the appendix hereto.

LR T-4 reported on February 1, 1962, that CIECIORKA had a yearly weekend subscription to the "People's World" (PW) which would expire on November 25, 1962.

> The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper published in San Francisco.

LR T-5 reported on April 25, 1963, that on April 21, 1963, CIECIORKA attended a fund raising benefit for the PW at 460 East Washington Street, San Jose, California.

This same informant reported on January 22, 1964, that during January, 1964, CIECIORKA was contacted by two members of the Santa Clara County Communist Party (CP) for the purpose of determining whether he should join the CP. Decision was made that CIECIORKA would be more useful to the Communist cause if he did not join the CP.

LR T-6 advised on April 17, 1964, that CIECIORKA had mailed letters of invitation to individuals in the San Jose area to attend the first meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club to be held in San Jose, California, April 20, 1964. A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club is contained in the appendix hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
January 28, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

b6
b7C

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/28/65 at Little Rock.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-20-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/25 - 27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OC-Ken.

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY jkw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Propose

~~SYNOPSIS~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/64 b6 b7C at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

SAN DIEGO

Will follow activities in this matter and submit report to reach Bureau by 5/1/65.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SD T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3 b7D b7E

Characterization of BILL BEARD
Characterization of LUD GARTNER
Characterization of WALLY HOSKINS
Characterization of SANDRA SCHILLING

APPROVED ESW

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SD 100-13295

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100-442529-657

REC-44 b6 b7C

1 FEB 1 1965

REC-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/30/14 BY 332AJW/KAR

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-12-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.E. P. Tiles

INT. SEC.

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FEB 25 1965

1 - cc report & S.D.

SD 100-13295

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1 - Los Angeles (INFO) (REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (INFO) (REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)
1 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED)

INFORMANTS (continued)

b3
b6
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b7E

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SD T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-4 is [redacted]	Instant report page 5

Characterization of San Diego Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

SD T-5 is [redacted] [redacted]

Characterization of BILL KITT

SD T-6 is [redacted] [redacted]

SD T-7 is [redacted]

[redacted] who voluntarily visited the San Diego Division and was interviewed by SA [redacted]

SD 100-13295

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Francisco and Los Angeles for information in view of the mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from SD T-1 through SD T-7 could reasonable result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

-C*-

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - District Intelligence Office, 11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - 115th Intelligence Corps (Group II), San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: [redacted] Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: January 29, 1965

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No Communist Party (CP) activity in San Diego racial matters during past four months. San Diego Branch - Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP) continues to have members attend San Diego Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meetings. San Diego Chapter of CORE continues to be only racial group active in San Diego racial movement.

- P* -

[redacted] 9/28/99
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/KP
ON 9/28/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
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SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A.) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

"No information developed."

(B.) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN DIEGO BRANCH

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party appears in the appendices hereto.

At a meeting of the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP) held at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, California, on November 7, 1964, BILL BEARD reported on his activities in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

(SD T-5, November 25, 1964)

BILL BEARD is a regular member of the SDB-SWP.

(SD T-1, December 3, 1964)

At a meeting of the SDB-SWP at 1853 Irving Avenue on November 24, 1964, LUD GARTNER said that he was now a

member of CORE. GARTNER said that he can now work "better" inside CORE with BILL BEARD, especially since BEARD is Direct Action Chairman of CORE.

During the meeting BILL BEARD reported on his activities in CORE.

(SD T-2, December 3, 1964)
(SD T-3, December 1, 1964)
(SD T-5, November 25, 1964)

LUD GARTNER is a regular member of the SDB-SWP.

(SD T-1, December 3, 1964)

At a meeting of the SDB-SWP at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, on November 29, 1964, BILL KITT told BILL BEARD that he (BEARD) was in CORE to give the Socialist Workers Party's (SWP) position on unions and civil rights.

(SD T-5, December 3, 1964)

BILL KITT is a regular member of the SDB-SWP.

(SD T-5, December 3, 1964)

At a meeting of the SDB-SWP held at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, BILL BEARD reported on his activities in CORE. This meeting was held on December 1, 1964.

(SD T-1, December 3, 1964)
(SD T-2, December 4, 1964)
(SD T-5, December 3, 1964)

At a meeting of the SDB-SWP held at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, BILL BEARD reported on his activities in CORE. This meeting was held December 8, 1964.

(SD T-5, December 10, 1964)

The SDB-SWP has named its headquarters, an old two-story house which they lease at 1853 Irving Avenue in the heart of the Negro section in southeast San Diego, "Frederick Douglas Hall", after the American Negro anti-slavery journalist.

(SD T-6, January 25, 1965)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

"No information developed."

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A CORE meeting was held at the southeast branch of the Y.M.C.A. on December 17, 1964. BILL BEARD, WALLY HOSKINS, SANDRA SCHILLING and LUD GARTNER were present.

(SD T-1, December 22, 1964)

WALLY HOSKINS and SANDRA SCHILLING are regular members of the SDB-SWP.

(SD T-1, December 22, 1964)

On December 22, 1964, SD T-7 discussed racial problems relating to San Diego and the position of CORE.

CONFIDENTIAL

SD 100-13295

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b7C
b7D

[redacted]

CORE continues to be the only civil rights group in San Diego active in the civil rights movement.

(SD T-4, January 26, 1965)

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
January 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of [redacted] dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/25 - 26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. | TYPED BY: lmg

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

B 5 1

O - N.H. 2/9/65 S.F.P./tes
Re this rep.
"... ON THAT DATE" deleted L3, P.1.
EXPRESSION "No info developed" Shld be used only for MAIN HEADINGS denoted by ROMAN NUMERALS.

REFERENCE

Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., dated 10/30/64, at New Haven.

p.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since information reported from NH T-2 could reasonably result in identification of a security informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

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333 DEC 24 1970

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1 - CIC, Boston (RM)
2 - New Haven (100-18290)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-658 REC-44

17 2-3
~~11~~ FEB ~~1~~ 1965
159-661

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAC
REQUEST RECD.	DATE FORW.: 2-9-65
DATE FWD.	HOW FORW.:
HOW FWD.	BY: S.F.P./tes

NOTATIONS: INC. SEC.

1-cc Mr. Sullivan 8-8 R.B.

FEB 9 1965

NH 100-18290

Special Agents who conducted surveillance at 205 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on 11/21/64 are:

SA [redacted] b6 b7C
SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR.
SA GEORGE F. BERGERON
SA ORVILLE R. TALBURTT
SA [redacted]
SA WILLIAM F. GLOSSA

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
NH T-1 is Former [redacted]	Characterizations of WILLIAM WINNICK and LIBBY PALMER b7D
NH T-2 is [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM WINNICK

LEADS

BOSTON - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Boston Office for information since that office maintains liaison with OSI and CIC Offices covering the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information pursuant to Bureau instructions as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

NH 100-18290

NEW HAVEN:

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

C.*

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G2, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - ONI, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1 - CIC, Boston (RM)

Report of: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. Office: NEW HAVEN
Date: January 29, 1965

Field Office File No.: 100-18290 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On 11/21/64, representatives of New Haven Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality picketed FBI Office at New Haven, Connecticut, from 12:22 p.m. to 1:21 p.m. [redacted] According to New Haven CORE Chairman, CORE was protesting criticism of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER and demanded that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON direct U.S. Department of Justice and FBI to protect Negroes and Civil Rights workers in the South. Included among pickets were two members of Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party.

P*

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NH 100-18290

This is a report of pertinent activities of Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut during the period November 1, 1964 through January 29, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

No information developed.

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

No information developed.

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

a. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

No information developed.

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

No information developed.

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY

No information developed.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

1. Picketing of FBI Office, New Haven, Connecticut, on November 21, 1964 Walter Brooks

On November 20, 1964, WALTER S. BROOKS, Chairman, New Haven Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (NHC,CORE), notified the New Haven Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that NHC,CORE planned to hold a demonstration from 12 Noon to 1 p.m. on November 21, 1964 in front of the New Haven FBI Office, 205 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut. BROOKS said the purpose of the demonstration was to call for increased Federal protection of Civil Rights workers in the South and to protest "criticism" of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. BROOKS said the demonstration would consist of a picket line on the sidewalk in front of the building

housing the New Haven FBI Office and that demonstrators did not plan to enter the building.

BROOKS said the NHC,CORE hoped to have 100 individuals participate in the picket line and that the NHC,CORE was calling civil rights and civic organizations in New Haven, Connecticut, area such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the New Haven Human Relations Council, to obtain their support of the demonstration. BROOKS added that this demonstration was a local action of the NHC,CORE and was not ordered by the National Headquarters of CORE.

The November 21, 1964 combined editions of "The New Haven Journal Courier" and "New Haven Register," daily morning and evening newspapers published at New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "CORE to Stage Demonstration Against Hoover," reflecting that NHC,CORE planned to demonstrate from 12 Noon to 1 p.m. on November 21, 1964 in front of the New Haven FBI Office to "demand the removal of FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER." NHC,CORE Chairman WALTER BROOKS was quoted in the article as stating that "NHC,CORE is protesting HOOVER's recent accusation of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and also 'HOOVER's blindness to what KING was criticizing; the blantant inadequacies of the present FBI operations in the South.'" According to this article, NHC,CORE was also demanding that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON direct the Justice Department and the FBI to protect Negroes and Civil Rights workers in the South.

On November 21, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed an NHC,CORE demonstration which occurred from 12:22 p.m. to 1:21 p.m. The demonstrators conducted a picket line on the sidewalk in front of 205 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, carrying placards, some of which read, "To Civil Rights Workers and Negroes - FBI Means Federal Bureau of Indifference," "CORE Demands FBI End Indifference to Civil Rights," "New Haven CORE Demands Enforcement of Civil Rights Act of 1964," "Federal Protection for all Civil Rights Workers," "Equal Justice for Civil Rights Demonstrators," and "Negroes Demand Freedom Now."

Distributed at the demonstration was an NHC,CORE leaflet announcing the demonstration was in protest of "J. EDGAR HOOVER's attack on MARTIN LUTHER KING" and it requested "increased Federal participation in the Civil Rights struggle in the South." Also distributed was a leaflet entitled, "CORE Demands: An End to FBI Indifference to Civil Rights," which leaflet was critical of FBI Civil Rights investigations, called for FBI enforcement of laws to protect Southern Negroes and Civil Rights workers, and demanded the replacement of FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Special Agents of the FBI observed 35 individuals participating in the NHC,CORE demonstration, 27 of whom were white and eight of whom were Negro. Also observed participating in the picket line and taking an active part in the demonstration were WILLIAM WINNICK and LIBBY PALMER.

On various dates from 1961 through 1963 NH T-1 advised that WILLIAM WINNICK was identified as Organizer of the Connecticut Branch, Social Workers Party (CB,SWP) during the period 1961-1963.

On August 17, 1964, NH T-2 identified WILLIAM WINNICK as Organizer of the CB,SWP.

A characterization of the CB,SWP is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

On February 12, 1961, NH T-1 advised that LIBBY PALMER attended an SWP Labor Forum meeting at New Haven, Connecticut, at which the principal speaker was an SWP leader from New York City.

On April 8, 1961, NH T-1 advised that LIBBY PALMER was elected to the Executive Board of the New Haven Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Characterizations of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the New Haven Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee are set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

During the demonstration, NHC,CORE Chairman WALTER BROOKS made a speech calling for adequate protection of Negroes and Civil Rights workers in the South and protesting the inadequacy of the FBI and its Director.

The NHC,CORE picket line was itself picketed by a group of six young men who carried placards reading, "YAF Backs FBI," "We Like America - We Like HOOVER" and "We Dig J. EDGAR."

The November 22, 1964 edition of the "New Haven Register" contains an article entitled, "CORE FBI Protest Protested" which stated that the NHC,CORE demonstration held in front of the New Haven FBI Office on November 21, 1964 protesting recent statements by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER concerning Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was picketed by a group identifying itself as "Young Americans for Freedom." This article pointed out that there were no incidents during the demonstration but that demonstrators exchanged remarks with CORE pickets chanting "Jim Crow Must Go" and "EDGAR HOOVER Must Go." The Young Americans for Freedom group, according to the article, answered with "MALCOLM X Must Go" and "LUTHER KING Must Go."

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY

No information developed.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

No information developed.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER OF THE FAIR
PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

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LOUIS A. SISKO, [redacted] Fairfield, Connecticut, advised on December 10, 1960, that WILLIAM WINNICK announced that a meeting would be held at his office, 1220 Chapel St., New Haven, Connecticut, on December 11, 1960, for the purpose of forming a local chapter of The Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

The December 15, 1960 edition of the "New Haven Evening Register", a newspaper published daily at New Haven, Conn., announced that a New Haven Chapter of The Fair Play For Cuba Committee had been recently formed with WILLIAM WINNICK as Secretary. The article reflected the Committee believes that Premier FIDEL CASTRO's regime in Cuba is making progress and is not getting "fair play" in the United States. The article further reflected the group would be affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee nationally and would distribute literature, make available motion pictures and speakers and would hold rallies.

A source advised on December 27, 1960, that members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New Haven, Conn., decided in early December 1960, that the SWP should be represented in the FPCC and they selected WILLIAM WINNICK as the SWP member to establish this representation. This source advised that WINNICK became the head of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC in December 1960, and held the office of Secretary of the Chapter. According to this source, the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC has maintained headquarters in WINNICK's office at 1220 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., and this address has been shown on literature distributed by the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC as its headquarters.

This same source advised that some members of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC, including some who are also members of the SWP, have participated in a public demonstration, meetings,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER OF THE FAIR PLAY
FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC) (continued)

and debates, and in a picket of United Nations Headquarters, and in all of which activities they supported the position of the CASTRO government and opposed the position of the United States Government. According to this source, WINNICK was primarily responsible for the organization of all of these activities.

The same source advised on May 12, 1961, that the SWP, principally through WINNICK, had continued to dominate and control the activities of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC.

The same source advised that on September 18, 1961, WINNICK stated that RICHARD GIBSON, National Secretary of the FPCC was unhappy with the Trotskyites in the organization, and as a result there might be a split. On November 3, 1961, WINNICK stated that GIBSON had ruined the organization, and that the New Haven Chapter FPCC was all through.

According to the same source, the New Haven Chapter FPCC has not held any meetings or otherwise engaged in any activity since June 26, 1961.

A second source advised on April 10, 1962, that WILLIAM WINNICK contacted the FPCC at New York City in December, 1960, for the purpose of forming a New Haven Chapter of the FPCC. Following this contact, WINNICK formed a New Haven Chapter of FPCC in December 1960, and acted as head of that Chapter until the summer of 1961, when he seemed to loose interest in Cuban matters and the FPCC and FPCC activities in New Haven ceased.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 29, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., dated and captioned as above, at New Haven, Connecticut.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	1/29/65	10/28/64 - 12/31/64

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ELDRED W. COX — TYPED BY: jtm

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C [redacted] b6 b7C

O-7 to NEWARK 2/12/65
Re This Report
1. T-13 assigned to [redacted]
2. Location & coloration info. missing for T-7 & T-13

REFERENCE: Report of SA ELDRED W. COX dated 10/31/64 at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is disseminated to intelligence agencies listed pursuant to Bureau instructions.

When an organization is mentioned in the details of the report but is not characterized, it is because no Bureau approved characterization is available.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3 b7D b7E

NO DISSEMINATION SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY SEE TOP

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3 - Newark (100-48052)

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100-442529-159

REC-56

17 2-3 FEB 1 1965

ST-100

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
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Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2-12-65
By	HOW FORW: [redacted] b6 b7C
	BY:

INT. SEC.

FEB 16 1965

b3
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NK 100-48052

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-4 PS [redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
NK T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-7 [redacted] (By request)	
NK T-8 [redacted] (By request)	
NK T-9 [redacted]	Instant report page 6 Orally to SA ELDRED W. COX on 1/22/65
	[redacted]
NK T-10 NY 2359-S*	
NK T-11 NY 4212-S*	
NK T-12 [redacted] (By request)	100-48052-75

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NK 100-48052

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
T-13 [redacted] (By request)	

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow communist influence in racial matters and submit further report by 5/1/65.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information herein tends to identify the following sources of present and future value, impairment of whom could adversely effect the national security:

NK T-1 through NK T-6

NK T-9

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Report of: ELDRED W. COX
Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: January 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-48052
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Newark Branch, SWP, to give special attention to Negro problems with top priority for Clinton Hill area of Newark, N.J. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW) co-sponsored by NICK KOURAMBIS and TONY CASCONE of New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (NJCP). NICK KOURAMBIS presided at meeting of NJCMW and apparently controlled the meeting. MORTON STAVIS in address to FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM (FNF) at Newark, N.J., on 11/20/64 said U.S. Marshals and courts not carrying out their duties in the South. STAVIS called for political action to step up civil rights action. NICK KOURAMBIS elected Vice-President of Bergen County Branch of NAACP and is Chairman of Labor and Industry Committee of New Jersey State Conference of Branches of NAACP. BAYARD RUSTIN visited NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT office at Newark, N.J., on 10/20/64. CARL WITTMAN participated in meeting of civil rights workers at Washington, D.C., on 11/28/64 in attempt to help MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY prevent senators from Mississippi from being seated in the Senate.

-P*-

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
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NK 100-48052

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA) NEW JERSEY DISTRICT (NJCP)

The NJCP comprises the geographical area of the State of New Jersey.

Information is set out subsequently in this report under the heading, "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)" on page 7 concerning an announcement at a meeting of the NJCP State Board that NICK KOURAMBIS had been elected a Section Leader in the NAACP.

Further information is set forth on page 3 of this report under the heading, "NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW)" reflecting an announcement at a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP concerning sponsorship of the NJCMW.

A characterization of KOURAMBIS is also set forth on page 4.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), NEWARK BRANCH

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a public forum sponsored by the Newark Branch, SWP on December 13, 1964, LARRY STEWART, a member of the Newark Branch, spoke concerning the Negro question in the United States. STEWART said this country needs an intelligent Negro leadership without a Democratic or Republican Party, and the only true way to true integration is a social revolution which will establish a real socialist state.

New Jersey Socialist Workers Party NK T-1
December 16, 1964

At a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP held January 3, 1965, it was stated that during 1965

special attention will be paid to Negro problems. The Clinton Hill area of Newark, New Jersey, will receive top priority.

NK T-1
January 14, 1965

MURRAY ZUCKOFF, in discussing "The Negro Ghetto" at a membership meeting of the Newark Branch of the SWP on January 3, 1965, stated that the SWP, through its press, must concentrate more on the northern Negro who is a worker rather than on the southern Negro, or suburbanite.

New Jersey

NK T-2
January 4, 1965

MURRAY ZUCKOFF is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee and is advisor to the Newark Branch of the SWP.

NK T-2
December 16, 1964

2. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS, also known as NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE TO IMPROVE THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW)

TONY CASCONE announced at a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on December 5, 1964, that a new forum had been organized to take up the cause of migratory workers and their families. CASCONE stated that one meeting had been held with satisfactory results and the next meeting will be held on January 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

CASCONE stated that the new forum had been co-sponsored by himself and NICK KOURAMBIS. CASCONE noted that KOURAMBIS is now Chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the NAACP.

New Jersey

NK T-3
December 15, 1964

TONY CASCONE was a member of the State Board of the NJCP in March, 1964.

NK T-3
March 24, 1964

NK 100-48052

NICK KOURAMBIS attended a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on August 2, 1964.

NK T-3
Nicholas Kourambis August 4, 1964

A letter to the Editor of the "Newark Evening News" appeared in the "Newark Evening News" of December 31, 1964. This letter was from NICK KOURAMBIS, Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP. KOURAMBIS stated in the letter that on January 8, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a state-wide campaign would be initiated to raise the social, political, and economic levels of migrant workers in New Jersey.

"Newark Evening News"
December 31, 1964, published
daily at Newark, New Jersey

An estimated 17 persons, including NICK KOURAMBIS and TONY CASCONE, attended a meeting at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on January 8, 1965, to initiate a campaign to raise the social, political, and economic levels of migrant workers in New Jersey. Considerable discussion concerned the conditions of workers at Port Norris, New Jersey, where the main industry is fishing.

The group decided to send a telegram to the Governor of New Jersey urging him to reject a bill requiring one year residency before persons could be eligible for relief. The group also decided to form a new organization to be known as "The New Jersey Conference for the Rights of Migrant Workers". The next meeting of the group was set for February 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

NK T-4
January 11, 1965

An estimated 22 persons attended the above meeting on January 8, 1965. NICK KOURAMBIS presided over the meeting and appeared to control the meeting.

NK T-5
January 11, 1965

NK 100-48052

3. FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM (FNF)

A characterization of the FNF appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

On November 20, 1964, MORTON STAVIS addressed the FNF at Newark, New Jersey. His main topic was civil rights. In connection with registration problems in the South, STAVIS said United States Marshals and the courts were not carrying out their duties there. STAVIS declared that the Government should send Marshals to the South who would do the job. STAVIS called for political action to step up the civil rights program in this country.

NK T-6
December 2, 1964

MORTON STAVIS

MORTON STAVIS was believed to be a member of the Professional Club, sometimes called the Lawyer's Club of the NJCP in January, 1952. STAVIS may have been considered, from time to time, as a member-at-large of the NJCP.

NK T-7
January 5, 1952

All members of the CP in New Jersey had received instructions that should they be interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they should report what had gone on at the interview to MORTON STAVIS.

WILLIAM WALLACE, a self-admitted former CP member from 1949 to 1955
January 27, 1953

MORTON STAVIS invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past CP membership.

OTHER Per Court Order

The "New York Guild Lawyer", (Volume 20-No. 3), March - April, 1962, issue, self-described as a publication of the NLG

NK T-8
May 19, 1964

A characterization of the NLG appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

A seven column advertisement of the EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC) reflects that MORTON STAVIS of New Jersey is on the Executive Committee of the National Council of the ECLC.

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", a newspaper published daily in New York, New York

A characterization of the ECLC appears in the Appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

The NAACP, in its National Conventions since approximately 1950, has rejected communism in all its forms.

The NAACP nationally and locally in Essex County, New Jersey, follows a policy of excluding CP members from participation in its activities.

Membership of the NAACP in Essex County, New Jersey, is estimated at approximately 3,000.

NK T-9
January 22, 1965

At a meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on August 2, 1964, an announcement was made that NICK KOURAMBIS had been elected a Section Leader in the NAACP.

NK T-3
August 4, 1964

NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS was elected Vice-President of the Bergen County, New Jersey, Branch of the NAACP on December 10, 1964.

"The Record", December 11, 1964
Page 16, published daily at
Hackensack, New Jersey

NICK KOURAMBIS is the Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

"Newark Evening News",
December 31, 1964, page 8,
published daily at Newark,
New Jersey

B. NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT (NCUP), also known as NEWARK FULL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT, NEWARK COMMITTEE ON FULL EMPLOYMENT

There are no formal requirements for membership in the NCUP. Approximately 80 persons participate in meetings and activities of the NCUP with some degree of regularity. In addition, a large number of persons are "followers" who drop in and out of activities and meetings.

The NCUP has no stated policy of prohibition against communists holding office or membership.

NK T-12
January 21, 1965

BAYARD RUSTIN visited the office of the NCUP at 155 Ridgewood Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on October 20, 1964. Thereafter he visited various slum areas of the Clinton Hill area of Newark, New Jersey, and participated in an open public meeting in Newark.

NK T-9
October 21, 1964

NK 100-48052

BAYARD RUSTIN

BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned, "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE (YCL) and as such he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

"The Saturday Evening Post",
weekly magazine, July 11-18,
1964, Page 76

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City on February 9 - 12, 1957.

"Daily Worker"
December 11, 1957

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly - openly".

NK T-10
September 25, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 - 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NK T-11
February 19 - 20, 1964

NK 100-48052

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died on August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times",
August 24, 1964, published
daily at New York City

C. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)

CARL WITTMAN, an active leader in the NCUP, participated in a meeting of civil rights workers at Washington, D.C., on November 28, 1964, which was held in an effort to help the MFDP prevent the seating in the Senate of senators elected from Mississippi.

New Jersey Washington, D.C.

NK T-12
December 2, 1964

In February, 1964, CARL WITTMAN of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, stated that he was planning to hold a seminar on Marxism in the Spring of 1964 at Swarthmore College. WITTMAN felt he was competent to lead the seminar. WITTMAN identified himself with the Orthodox Pro-Soviet position regarding Marxism and stated that he is from the background and tradition of old-line Marxists. WITTMAN stated he was respectful of the thinking of LENIN during his generation and of MAO TSE TUNG in the present generation.

NK T-13
February 27, 1964

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC) has been described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised January 2, 1957, as follows:

> "To defend the cases of communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection".
>
> (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pg. 91)

On June 12, 1961, a source advised that the New Jersey Advisory Committee was formed as a New Jersey counterpart of the New York ECLC in 1955 in Newark, New Jersey. The organization was organized under the direction of the ECLC and later became the New Jersey Division of the ECLC (NJDECLC). The NJDECLC looks to the ECLC for publications and literature on civil liberties and related causes and has, over the years of its existence, looked to the parent New York ECLC for leadership and for furnishing speakers at NJDECLC functions in New Jersey.

This source advised on December 13, 1961, that while there is literature being received from the ECLC at 421 Seventh Avenue, New York City, by members of the NJDECLC, there is no known activity at present or in the planning stage for the near future on the part of the NJDECLC. There is no formal headquarters for the NJDECLC, nor has there been in the past, and all activities, if any in the past, of the organization have been handled by the officers and members from their homes.

APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM
(NEWARK, NEW JERSEY)

A source reported in November, 1960, that a forum for "lefts and progressives" was mentioned as coming into existence at a meeting of New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) leaders held in Newark, New Jersey, at the end of October, 1960. DAVID ROCKLIN, known to the source as a CP member, and other active CP members were mentioned as being associated with the effort to establish such a public sounding board.

A second source advised in December, 1960, that a letter had been prepared announcing the organization of the FRIDAY NIGHT FORUM (FNF) and advertising the first meeting as being scheduled for January 20, 1961. According to the letter, the FNF was to present a series of lectures, one each month, at the Continental Ballroom in Newark, New Jersey. These lectures were to be on the "political events of these times" and were to feature qualified speakers on such topics as the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), Cuba, Africa, Asia, civil rights, co-existence, and national and international events.

A third source advised on March 30, 1964, that during the past three years, the FNF has presented a series of speakers on such topics as international relations, abolition of the HCUA, Africa and Asia, education in the Soviet Union, disarmament, Soviet youth activities, and other topics of current interest. These speakers have been presented since the inception of the FNF at a series of meetings held on Friday evenings in Newark, New Jersey.

The third source advised during March, 1964, that FNF meetings are currently being held at the L and G Meeting Rooms, 108 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and that LEO RITZ is the 1963-1964 chairman of the FNF.

During November, 1955, a fourth source, a self-admitted member of the CP from the mid-1930s until late 1944, advised that during the period from just prior to World War II, until late 1944, he knew LEO RITZ to be a member of the Clinton Hill Branch of the New Jersey CP.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

JAN 29 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-48052

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NK T-13 was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018 BY [redacted]

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b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/18/65 - 1/29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY		TYPED BY
SA [redacted]	b6 b7C	hs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

b6
b7C

Report of SA [redacted], 10/30/64 at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEAD

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

COPIES DESTROYED

333DEC 24 1970

34

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

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1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

100-442529-660

REC-44

17 FEB 3 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	~~AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;~~ DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~IRAO~~
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2-12-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: S.F.A. [redacted]

56FEB 18 1965

1 - cc Report for R.B.

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 15 3 35 PM '65

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 2 1 54 PM '65

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 17 2 04 PM '65

CV 100-27056

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices, since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted] (By request)	100-15792-472
CV T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted] Used to identify ERIC REINTHALER.	100-15792-472
CV T-7 is [redacted] Used to identify JOHN MC CANN, DAVE EDWARDS, [redacted]	

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CV 100-27056

Identity of Source		Location
CV T-8 is		
CV T-9 is	Used to identify ROBERT CUSICK.	100-15792-461
CV T-10 is (By request)	Used to identify BARBARA BROCK.	
CV T-11 is	Used to identify EDNA KAUFMAN.	
CV T-12 is	Used to identify FRANCES DOSTAL.	
CV T-13 is	Used to identify BETH ROBINSON.	
CV T-14 is	Used to identify DAVE EDWARDS, ROY INGLEE.	

ADMINISTRATIVE

Referenced report, pages 25 and 26, shows that both ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON and NORMAN EMERSON PEERY were arrested in connection with a racial demonstration in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964. IC WILLIAM HEGEDUS was advised on January 25, 1965, by Cleveland Municipal Court Docket Clerk that the cases against both of these persons are still pending in the Court of Appeals.

CV 100-27056

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported herein from various informants could reasonably result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness. Eg., CV T-1, CV T-2, CV T-4, CV T-6, CV T-7, CV T-8, CV T-11, etc.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U.S. Army, Ft. George G. Meade, Md. (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CLEVELAND
Date: January 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 15, 1964, THROUGH JANUARY 14, 1965.

Allegations that ANNE BRADEN's booklet "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation" has been endorsed by CORE, are denied. BRADEN, in public talk on racial matters, suggested that public should not turn to violence when not assured that non-violence will not work. She pointed out that nonviolence is not peaceful and not passive. Anti-Communist faction remains in control of CORE in Cleveland. No racial demonstrations during period of this report. Two of the officers and three members of CORE at Kent, Ohio, have SWP or YSA affiliations.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~- C O N F I D E N T I A L -~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 100-27056

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CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

(1) Local Activity

(a) Activity in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

CV T-1 advised on September 23, 1964, at an East Coast Regional Conference of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), held September 19, 1964, that a report was given on the distribution of ANNE BRADEN's booklet entitled "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation," and it was stated that 100 copies of this booklet had been sent to Methodist ministers in Cleveland, Ohio, and 1000 copies had been mailed to CORE.

A characterization of NCAHUAC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

ANNE BRADEN -- Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, is a self-admitted former member of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky. In testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against ANNE BRADEN, Mrs. AHEARN identified BRADEN as being a known CP member in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, until shortly prior to the time of Mrs. AHEARN's testimony.

CV T-2 advised on September 21, 1964, that at the above-referred East Coast Regional meeting of the NCAHUAC, held September 19, 1964, it was announced that in Cleveland, EDNA KAUFMAN and the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of CORE have endorsed the ANNE BRADEN pamphlet and urged all of their supporters to read it.

EDNA KAUFMAN -- CV T-11 advised on October 17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13,

1963, EDNA KAUFMAN being among those present at this meeting.

On November 3, 1964, a copy of the booklet, "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation," was exhibited to CV T-3, who is an active member in Cleveland CORE. CV T-3 stated that he had never seen this booklet and had never heard of it, and further that he personally knows that no copies of this booklet had been mailed out by CORE since September 1, 1964, and that a review of the CORE records does not indicate any expenditure at anytime for a mailing of this booklet. He advised that in the event this booklet had been endorsed by officers of CORE, he would know about it.

(b) Comments by ANNE BRADEN at Local Public Meeting

CLEVELAND, OHIO

CV T-4 advised on November 13, 1964, that a public meeting was held on November 9, 1964, at the Unitarian Society of Cleveland at which ANNE BRADEN was the speaker. One hundred fifty people were in attendance at this meeting, and ANNE BRADEN's talk was entitled "New Horizons for the Civil Rights Movement." BRADEN advised those present to not give up the fight for civil rights; that the long hot summer that was predicted last spring has yet to begin. She stated that "we" are planning, and all over the country civil rights movements are planning, lie-ins on the highways and turnpikes, and "we" will take care that buses and trains will not go and that planes cannot take off. She said that the civil rights groups need white people and need to obtain the support of white people if they are to succeed.

CV T-5 advised on December 2, 1964, concerning the public meeting addressed by ANNE BRADEN on November 9, 1964. CV T-5 stated that following her talk, the question was raised as to the effectiveness of nonviolence. ANNE BRADEN answered this question by stating that she personally supported non-violence, and she pointed out that nonviolence is an aggressive weapon. She stated that she felt that many people overlook the possibilities of nonviolence; that through nonviolence it would be possible to paralyze an entire city with lie-ins, sit-ins, stalling, etc. She suggested that an attempt should not be made

to try violence when the people are not sure that nonviolence will not work. She pointed out that nonviolence is not peaceful and not passive; that the only difference between violence and nonviolence is that nonviolence does not involve killing or destruction.

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

(1) Local Policy

(a) Activity in Cleveland CORE

CV T-6 advised in November, 1964, that ERIC REINTHALER is the only SWP member who attends CORE meetings and that he exercises no influence in CORE. CV T-6 stated that the problem that CORE previously had with the SWP is not even mentioned at present CORE meetings.

CV T-3 advised on November 17, 1964, that the anti-SWP and the anti-CP factions remain in control of CORE.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ERIC REINTHALER -- REINTHALER was convicted in United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1958, on the charge of conspiring to violate the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 through the filing of false non-Communist union officer affidavits. On February 19, 1958, he was sentenced to eighteen months in prison and fined $2,500.

CV T-6 advised on April 9, 1964, that REINTHALER is currently a member of the SWP and was present at an SWP meeting on March 26, 1964.

CV T-7 advised on December 4, 1964, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on December 3, 1964, at which it was decided that the civil rights fraction of the Cleveland SWP Branch, which fraction had been established during the CORE demonstrations in Cleveland, would be disbanded because of no present participation by the SWP in CORE. It was decided that

the SWP Cleveland Branch would later set up a committee on the Negro struggle.

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch SWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

C. Workers World Party (WWP)

(1) Local Policy

(a) Comments on CORE and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, Areas

CV T-8 advised on October 6, 1964, that on September 30, 1964, FRANCES DOSTAL was asked whether CORE in Warren, Ohio, had any demonstrations since it had been organized. She stated that this group is not a very militant one, as far as its leaders are concerned, and that she doubts very much whether it has had any of the kind of demonstrations in which she would be interested in participating. It was pointed out to FRANCES DOSTAL at this time that it appeared unusual that CORE would organize in Warren, rather than in Youngstown, Ohio, since Youngstown is a much larger city. FRANCES DOSTAL remarked that Youngstown just is not politically interested in an organization such as CORE; that even the NAACP in Youngstown is so weak that it is unable to do anything.

A characterization of the WWP appears in the Appendix hereto.

FRANCES DOSTAL -- CV T-12 advised on September 2, 1963, that FRANCES DOSTAL was in attendance at the WWP Labor Day Conference held in New York City on August 31, 1963.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the Cleveland FBI Office territory during the period of this report - October 15, 1964, through January 14, 1965.

Demonstrations were held in Cleveland on April 6 and 7, 1964, at the site where a new school was under construction. These were sponsored by the United Freedom Movement. BETH ROBINSON was arrested as a demonstrator, and Cleveland Municipal Court record Number 876104 shows that she was charged with disorderly conduct on April 7, 1964, in that she placed herself in a construction ditch in order to prevent construction workers from completing their tasks, necessitating that the Cleveland Police Department remove her bodily.

Municipal Court record Number 877627 shows that BETH ROBINSON was also charged on April 7, 1964, with obstructing the Cleveland Police Department, in that she did knowingly and wilfully obstruct and abuse members of the Cleveland Police Department in the exercise of their duties.

MARCO GUISEPPE, Docket Clerk at Cleveland Municipal Court, advised IC WILLIAM HEGEDUS on January 25, 1965, that both of the above-referred cases against BETH ROBINSON were noll prossed on October 29, 1964.

BETH MICHELE ROBINSON, nee WOLLAND -- CV T-13 advised on April 2, 1962, that BETH MICHELE WOLLAND gave a speech at a forum of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), held March 26, 1962, at New York City, concerning her 1961 visit to Cuba. She spoke favorably of the Cuban Government of FIDEL CASTRO and noted that she was employed by the Ministry of Education while in Cuba, compiling statistics. Also that she traveled to Cuba via Mexico, apparently without permission of the United States Department of State.

OHIO

CV T-13 advised on May 14, 1962, that WOLLAND gave a similar speech on May 12, 1962, at an FPCC meeting in Newark, New Jersey.

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV 100-27056

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

(1) Kent, Ohio, CORE

CV T-9 on October 14, 1964, identified JOHN J. MC CANN as being President of the CORE chapter at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, and identified ROBERT CUSICK as being Vice-President of the Kent State University CORE chapter. KENT, OHIO

CV T-10 on November 18, 1964, advised that DAVE EDWARDS, ROY INGLEE and BARBARA BROCK are members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at Kent, Ohio, and that they are also members of the CORE chapter at Kent. He stated that they intend to bring up, at the next CORE meeting, the need to raise funds for the Mississippi Project.

A characterization of the YSA, Kent, Ohio, is contained in the Appendix hereto.

JOHN MC CANN -- CV T-7 advised on December 31, 1964, that JOHN MC CANN was formerly a member of the YSA at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, and that he has applied for admission into the SWP at Cleveland, Ohio. An SWP meeting was held on December 27, 1964, at which MC CANN was present, and following this meeting it was agreed that those SWP members who were present would recommend MC CANN for membership in the SWP.

ROBERT CUSICK -- CV T-9 advised on June 2, 1964, that he had learned from a source, whose identity he did not wish to reveal, that ROBERT CUSICK was one of the students at Kent State University who was in the process of forming a YSA unit at that school.

ROY INGLEE -- CV T-14 advised on December 31, 1964, that ROY INGLEE, a member of the YSA at Kent, Ohio, was present at an SWP meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 17, 1964.

DAVE EDWARDS -- CV T-14 advised on December 31, 1964, that DAVE EDWARDS, a member of the YSA in Kent, Ohio, was present at an SWP meeting held December 17, 1964, in Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-7 advised on December 31, 1964, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 27, 1964, EDWARDS being present, and that following this meeting EDWARDS was recommended for membership in the SWP.

BARBARA BROCK -- CV T-10 advised on December 9, 1964, that BARBARA BROCK was at that time the Recording Secretary of the YSA at Kent, Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-27056

(1)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
KENT, OHIO

A source in November, 1964, reported that the Kent, Ohio, Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), however, the membership of this branch are not members of the SWP, but do attend functions sponsored by the SWP. Its activities are aimed toward obtaining membership on college campuses and it claims to be independent of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

January 29, 1965

100-27056

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CV T-10, who has not furnished sufficient information to be able to judge his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-21-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/19-27/65

TITLE OF CASE

U
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON J. LACEY :acr

TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE:

IS - C

ST-100 REC 38

K. Stevens

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 10/29/64 at Buffalo.

-P-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York as office of origin is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau routing slip captioned "CIRM" dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Will submit quarterly report to reach the Bureau by 5/1/65.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd ND, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

FEB 17 1965

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-6061

REC-13

8 FEB 2 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&O
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2-11-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY:

Notations

INT/SEC

0-7 to Buffalo 2/11/65 1-cc report & O&C R.B.A.

Re this Rept. over

COVER PAGE

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 2 12 41 PM '65

FEB 16 1965

FEB 15 1965

0-7 to Buffalo 2-11-65
CIRM
Re this report
For appropriate action.

1. Page "B", T-6 lacks location info.
   T-7, 10,13 & 14 lacks serial #'s.

2. Page 16, 3rd from last line, typo - Anti

3. Unnecessary to state that individuals were described earlier in rep, as was done on pages 5, 13 & 14.

4. Some activities described were well before quarter covered by rerep. Insure promptness in reporting.

5. Cover pages furnished for all 9 copies to Bureau. Only for 2 copies required.

S.F.P/tef

BU 100-18520

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location
BU T-1	
BU T2 BU 256-S*	
BU T-3	
BU T-4	
BU T-5 BU 210-S*	
BU T-6	
BU T-7	100-119950
(by request)	
BU T-8	
BU T-9	
BU T-10	157-259
(deemed necessary)	
BU T-11	
BU T-12	
BU T-13	

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS (Cont'd)

Source	Location
BU T-14 [redacted] (by request)	100-18520
BU T-15	
BU 241-S*	

b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agent who observed the picketing of 9/2/64 is [redacted]

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b7C

The Special Agents who observed the picketing of 9/9/64 are identified in Buffalo file 157-191.

This report has been classified ~~confidential~~ because the information provided by BU T-1, 3, and 6 reflect information provided by informants of present value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the national interests; and because information provided by such sources as BU T-2 and 5 represents that from highly confidential investigative techniques, the disclosure of which could adversely affect the national interests.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York 4, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd ND, New York 7, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: GORDON J. LACEY Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 1/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Indications of interest regarding racial matters on part of the Communist Party (CP), the Workers World Party (WWP), and Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) set forth. Former PLM member created a committee called Ad Hoc Committee For Quality Education which engaged in one day picketing Buffalo City Hall 9/64. CP organizer at Buffalo an uninvited picketer at CORE demonstration 9/9/64. WILLIE MAE MALLORY spoke in Buffalo, 10/64. JESSE GRAY of New York City spoke in Rochester, New York in 10/64 and was refused delegate seat at New York State Convention of NAACP, 10/64.

-P-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

This report includes information concerning the interest of three communist groups at Buffalo in racial matters during the last three month period. These groups are the Communist Party (CP), Workers World Party (WWP) and the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM). Characterizations of the WWP and PLM both nationally and locally are contained in the appendix pages of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)

No information developed.

B. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

EDWARD MERRILL at a meeting of the Buffalo Branch WWP (BB, WWP) on September 18, 1964, delivered a report on the WWP Labor Day Conference held September 5 through 7, 1964, at New York City. MERRILL reported on a number of points made at that conference by SAM BALLAN who had spoken there in his capacity as the national chairman of the WWP. According to MERRILL, one of the points BALLAN had made was that in his view the Negro workers in the United States were becoming more radical but white workers were opposed to the Negroes. As MERRILL put it, BALLAN had maintained that the WWP must overcome the situation and bring into balance the activities of both Negro and white workers so that both will become more militant.

Source: BU T-1
September 22, 1964

New York

BU T-2 in April of 1964, advised that as of that time EDWARD MERRILL was a member of the Executive Committee of the BB, WWP and a member of the National Committee of the WWP.

Buffalo Branch, Workers World Party

C. PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

MILTEN ROSEN was the featured speaker at a PLM meeting held on October 1, 1964, at 117 Groveland Avenue. One of the points discussed by ROSEN was the summer racial riots in Harlem. He excoriated the New York City Police for what he said was the brutal handling of these riots. ROSEN mentioned that PLM had so few forces in New York City that it could not effectively organize any activity around this racial conflict although it had set up a demonstration march on Lennox Avenue which was broken up with the arrest of WILLIAM EPTON.

Source: BU T-3
October 23, 1964

BU 100-18520

MILTON ROSEN is described in the national characterization of PLM which is in the attached appendix. BU T-3 described ROSEN as of October, 1964, as the national chairman of PLM. Progressive Labor Movement

BU T-4 in late 1961 and early 1962 advised that as of November, 1961, WILLIAM EPTON was a member of the Harlem Regional Committee of the New York State CP. He ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961-1962 and became active in PLM.

WILLIAM EPTON was the PLM candidate for City Council-at-Large in the New York City 1963 election.

On November 16, 1964, an education class of PLM was held at Buffalo to discuss Chapter 5 of the book "State and Revolution" by LENIN. WALTER ZVALEKO who was present delivered a very brief report on a National Co-ordinating Conference of PLM in New York City from which he had just returned. ZVALEKO said that in preparation for the First National Convention of PLM to be held in April, 1965, the Co-ordinating Conference had submitted to PLM membership several proposals for discussion to be heard between that time and the convening of the National Convention. One of these suggested points was consideration of the question of whether or not a separate Marxist-Leninist Party composed of Negroes only might be established in the United States.

Source BU T-3
November 23, 1964

In January, 1963, BU T-15 described WALTER ZVALEKO as having been a member of the Erie County CP Board until the fall of 1961 when he participated in a factional revolt and left the CP. BU T-3 in November, 1964, described WALTER ZVALEKO as of that time as a member of the Co-ordinating Committee of PLM at Buffalo.

New York

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

A small group of PIM members and WWP members at the instigation of EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN made plans to picket Buffalo City Hall during a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Education on September 2, 1964.

New York

Source: BU T-2
BU T-5
Late August and early September, 1964

BU T-5 as of the spring of 1964, described EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN as an individual who until late 1961 had been active in the CP at Buffalo and who after expulsion from the CP in late 1961 became active in the functions of the PIM. In the spring of 1964, WOLKENSTEIN had a policy disagreement with others in PIM leadership at Buffalo and withdrew from PIM at that time.

Between 10:30 AM and 10:45 AM on September 2, 1964, approximately 18 individuals were observed picketing in front of Buffalo City Hall. They carried signs claiming that the schools in Buffalo were inferior, that the schools were not integrated, and that one of the members of the Board of Education, Mrs. RICHARD SLOMINSKI, was incompetent and that she believed in racial segregation. A leaflet was distributed addressed "To the People of Buffalo" and signed "Ad Hoc Committee for Quality Education, September 2, 1964" which made the same claims as did the signs.

New York

Among those participating were BEATRICE and MAX BERMAN, DONALD and LESLIE SILBERMAN, PAUL SPORN, EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN, RITA JOHNSON, EDWARD MERRILL, MILTON NEIDENBERG, and ROBERT STERLING.

Source: Special Agent, FBI
September 2, 1964

BEATRICE BERMAN was described in July, 1963 by BU T-6 as having been an active member of the CP at Buffalo prior to January, 1962. In June, 1964, BU T-15 described her as maintaining frequent contacts with PIM individuals as of mid 1964.

BU T-6 in July, 1963, described MAX BERMAN as having been an active member of the Erie County CP prior to January, 1962. BU T-15 as of September, 1963, described MAX BERMAN as then a member of PIM at Buffalo.

From the latter part of 1961, to October, 1964, BU T-5 described DONALD and LESLIE SILBERMAN as being socially and politically close to PAUL SPORN (described below). This source advised that throughout the mentioned period, the SILBERMANs were close to a number of PIM members, that DONALD SILBERMAN had attended several PIM meetings and had expressed an interest in learning about Marxism and that LESLIE SILBERMAN had participated in a number of peace demonstrations held in the Buffalo area.

BU T-5 as of October, 1964 described PAUL SPORN as having been the Educational Director of the Erie County CP until the fall of 1961. At that time, he participated in a factional dispute with National and New York State CP leadership and left the CP. From 1961 until October, 1964, SPORN has been very active in PIM activities and as of October, 1964, is a member of the Executive Committee of PIM at Buffalo.

EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN has been described earlier in this report.

BU T-2 advised that as of July of 1964, RITA JOHNSON was a member of the BB, WWP and has been a member for many years.

EDWARD MERRILL has been described earlier in this report.

BU T-2 as of October 19, 1964, advised that MILTON NEIDENBERG was the organizer of the BB, WWP, a member of the Executive Committee of that branch, and a member of the National Committee of the WWP.

BU 100-18520

ROBERT STERLING was described by BU T-2 as of July, 1964 as an active member of the BB, WWP.

WOODLAWN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
DEMONSTRATION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1964

A boycott and demonstration was planned in connection with the opening of the new Woodlawn Junior High School to be carried out on September 9, 1964. The principal sponsor was to be the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The purpose of the boycott was to protect the degree of racial balance achieved concerning this school and it was planned that the boycott would continue until a more satisfactory balance was obtained.

Source: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

September 3 and 4, 1964

The "Buffalo Evening News" a newspaper of general circulation at Buffalo, in its September 3, 1964 edition reported that the Buffalo School Board was making efforts within the concept of neighborhood schools to bring about a more satisfactory racial balance. This same edition reported that a boycott was planned of the Woodlawn Junior High School. The boycott would be conducted by the "Woodlawn Committee" which committee had announced that it would conduct "Freedom Schools" for those students who did not register at the Woodlawn Junior High School.

On September 3, 1964, a car registered to and operated by NORMAN ROGGOW was being driven through the Masten district of Buffalo. The car was equipped with a loud-speaker system and ROGGOW was urging the people to boycott the Woodlawn Junior High School.

New York

Source: [redacted]

September 3, 1964

[redacted]

BU T-6 advised that in 1962 NORMAN ROGGOW had sought to become a CP member but was not accepted at that time because he was regarded by CP leadership as a possible FBI spy. This same source as of July, 1964, described ROGGOW as closely associated with several members of the CP at Buffalo as of that time.

On September 9, 1964, a picket line of approximately 25 to 30 individuals paraded near the newly openned Woodlawn Junior High School carrying a sign protesting "de facto segregation" at this school. Most of the picketers wore CORE buttons. There were no disturbances. One of the individuals who picketed between 1:00 PM and 2:30 PM was SEYMOUR RUDNER. On September 10, 1964, no picketing or demonstrations occurred at the school.

Source: Special Agents, FBI
September 9 and 10, 1964

BU T-6 as of September, 1964, described SEYMOUR RUDNER as the Chairman of the Erie County CP. New York

On September 9, 1964, the Erie County CP held its first meeting at Buffalo since the early summer. Eight individuals were present. SEYMOUR RUDNER gave a report on the Woodlawn Junior High School boycott which had been held earlier that day and at which he, without any invitation from CORE, the sponsoring group, had joined a small group of picketers. RUDNER mentioned that he was a member of the Buffalo Chapter of CORE but after the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings of April of 1964, at which he had been mentioned as a CP member, he had never been invited to any CORE meetings. RUDNER stated that his observation was that the Buffalo Chapter of CORE did not want any white members and had specifically excluded CP members from the organization.

Source: BU T-6
September 10, 1964

As of September 10, 1964, the boycott of the Woodlawn Junior High School had been cancelled by CORE, the principal sponsor. The Buffalo Chapter of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had had no hand in the demonstration conducted on September 9, 1964.

Source: BU T-7
September 10, 1964

BU 100-18520

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

New York

At a meeting of the Buffalo Branch WWP on September 25, 1964, JEANETTE MERRILL read a letter from WILLIE MAE MALLORY in which MALLORY mentioned that her appeal was coming up in October of 1964, but that she did not expect to win. Part of MALLORY's letter was devoted to the recent verdict by the New York State Grand Jury which had cleared New York City Police Officer THOMAS GILLIGAN of guilt in connection with the killing of JIMMY POWELL, a 15 year old Negro. MALLORY maintained that this verdict was criminal and that if a Negro police officer in the South had killed a white youth, that police officer would have been lynched.

Source: BU T-1
September 28, 1964

JEANETTE MERRILL was described in September of 1964 by BU T-1 as an active member of the BB, WW.

BU T-8 in February, 1959, advised that on February 11, 1959, JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the CP at New York City, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a CP member. (BU T-9 on March 6, 1959, advised that JIM MALLOY was the organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP.)

New York

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was found guilty of kidnapping in Supreme Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964, and was sentenced to 16 to 20 years in prison. She appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and in 1964 was released on bond.

On October 24, 1964, WILLIE MAE MALLORY was the feature speaker at a meeting held at WWP Headquarters at Buffalo under the announced sponsorship of the Buffalo Labor Forum. MALLORY after giving her version of the kidnapping case in which she was convicted spoke at some length in support of her belief that Negroes in the United States have no chance under the present system of Capitalism. One of the members of the audience asked MALLORY whether she felt that the Negroes might have settled their problems at Monroe, North Carolina, by peaceful means rather than using violence. MALLORY stated that the Negroes at Monroe were in a position where they had to defend themselves by any means.

BU 100-18520

Source: BU T-1
October 29, 1964

BU T-1 on various occasions in 1964 advised that the name "Buffalo Labor Forum" has been used in the past by the BB, WWP to designate sponsorship of various public functions which were actually under the direction of the BB, WWP.

JESSE GRAY APPEARANCE
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER,
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1964

Some time in the summer of 1964, a student committee at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, decided to hold a two-day conference on the campus in the fall of 1964. The student committee in question is known as the Committee For Civil Rights and Constitutional Liberities and it has been in existence on the campus for two years. The subject matter for the fall of 1964 conference was chosen as the "Ghetto In The North." One of those invited to appear at this conference was JESSE GRAY, a New York City housing spokesman.

Source: JOSEPH COLE
Dean of Students
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York
September 25, 1964

On October 1, 1964, JESSE GRAY spoke as a panel member on the "Ghetto In The North" before approximately 200 students on the campus of the University of Rochester (U of R). GRAY's talk was concerned with Negro problems covering education, housing, and unemployment and in his talk he was highly critical of what he described as Federal interference. He made particular reference to the report recently delivered to the President of the United States by the FBI concerning racial incidents in a number of United States cities in the summer of 1964 and GRAY branded that report as untrue.

Source: BU T-10
October 1, 1964

On November 20, 1958, BU T-11 advised that JESSE GRAY had been an organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP but that this position had been terminated during November, 1958.

In January, 1964, BU T-12 advised that on January 24, 1964, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, the Chairman of the New York District of the CP, asserted that JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member but was friendly to the CP.

On October 1, 1964, while making the above U of R appearance, GRAY distributed the following press release, dated September 28, 1964 and issued in his name as Director of Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, New York:

"FBI WHITE WASH THE RIOTS

"With utter contempt for the suffering masses of the Ghetto and for those who were witnesses to the riots and the events that led up to them, the FBI swept under the official rug of the United States all the evidence and presented for all the world to see, a fantastic report that could only have been born out of the wild dreams of sick minds.

"In this enlightened day, the FBI painted a picture of happy, contented Negroes, all in love with the Police, being the victims of ex communist, agitators, school drop outs, young punks, common hoodlums and drunken kids.

"They would have the world believe that the Ghettoes across our country do not consist of millions of people who are fed up with poverty, rats, roaches, falling ceilings, slumlords, inadequate education, discrimination, unequal justice, treated as dirt, and yes, POLICE BRUTALITY.

"In determining the causes, they fail miserably by not recognizing that the Negro youth in the United States have no future and see nothing happening to give them hope; that there are no jobs and there will be less available for them in the future;

"that automation is requiring advance training for what jobs are left and Negro parents can not afford such training for their youth; that apprentiship training programs are still in the main closed to them; that if they do acquire advance training they never will be treated as an equal, they still have to battle all the forces of discrimination. In looking at the Negro youth, the FBI is blind. They see only criminals. They do not see the frustration, the fact that the Ghetto is denuded of cultural facilities with limited recreational activities. They do not see that there is very little to develope the minds of the youth; that most of their neighborhoods and homes are the most depressing places that any human being can be forced to live in.

"In a nut shell, the FBI looks at society only in terms of criminals, communist and ex-communist, their report reflects this and if heeded by leaders, legislatures and government, can only leed to caos, more riots and the death of a nation.

"The report white washed the murderer Lt. Gillegan by inferring, that it was justified because Powell, '...begun indiscriminate fighting as early as 7 years of age...' etc.: another example of the sick minds that compiled this report.

"They applauded the behavior of the police during the riots and go on to say that the records show very few complaints of police brutality was made in 1964; it never dawned on the FBI to check further, to recognize that Negroes stop complaining long time ago because they found it was useless. They failed to see instead of complaints, there was now riots. They put blinders over their eyes to the fact that police are using more force than is necessary to maintain the peace or to make an arrest. They turned their back to the fact that police in and out of uniform make it a habit of acting as prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner. They can not see that the true relationship of the police to the Negro community is one of arrogance and brutality, graft and corruption.

"Evidence of political interferrance and pressure appeared throughout the report. They went so far as to condemn outside civilian review boards by saying, '...police were so careful to avoid accusation of improper conduct that they were virtually paralyezed.', in those cities where such boards exist. This is a good example of the FBI's concept of democracy, for what they said was, murder by policemen, whipping heads and even lynchers are justified because the wheels of justice turn too slow. They are trying to put the stamp of approveal on the new role of the police, to take the law in their own hands and pass out judgements.

"Since they couldn't find complicity by the Communist Party they didn't know what to do so they never-the-less had to drag out the red herring. In spite of all denials, the report slanders Jesse Gray in behalf of the slumlords by referring to him as a Communist Party organizer.

"One of the most dangerous parts of the report to the Negro and to the future of the Nation was the deliberate attack on the press for airing the events of the riots. The FBI claim that the coverage by the press did no more than to bring rioters into the streets. This is a veiled attempt to shut up the press and to keep from the eyes of the nation and the world, the brutality and attrocities that are perpetrated on the Negro; to put a cloak of secrecy on all that happens in the Ghetto.

"It is common knowledge that in the south the FBI works like snails. In the Chanin, Goodman, Swerner case no murderers have been arrested to date nor a report have been made public; but in the riots, the FBI made a complete investigation in nine cities across this nation, compiled the facts and rushed out its report to coincide with the Warran Commission report, so that this rapid whitewash would be buried. To treat an important report in this manner is not new with the FBI, it is one of the most corrupt agencies of our government. Its methods have been criticized by right thinking citizens over the years.

"This report must be condemned by every forward thinking citizen for it belongs on the dung heap of history."

Source BU T-10
October 1, 1964

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

On August 21, 1964, NORMAN ROGGOW mentioned that he regularly attends NAACP meetings.

Source: BU T-13
August 22, 1964

NORMAN ROGGOW has been described earlier in this report.

On October 2, 1964, the New York State NAACP Convention was in the process of convening at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Buffalo. On that day JESSE GRAY of New York City had approached the NAACP registration desk and demanded that he be seated as a delegate to the convention. The Buffalo Branch of the NAACP had been previously forewarned by means of a telegram from the national headquarters of the NAACP of GRAY's probable appearance. As a result of that telegram, GRAY, who created a disturbance at the entrance to the convention, was refused entry as a delegate.

Source: [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

October 15, 1964

The "Buffalo Evening News" in its issue of December 28, 1964, announced the December 27, 1964, elections of the Buffalo Branch of the NAACP, totaling 7 officers plus 27 directors. One of the directors listed in the article was RUFUS FRASIER.

New York

CHARLES REGAN of Buffalo, New York, a self-admitted member of the CP during the period 1943 through February, 1953, during which years he furnished information on CP activities at Buffalo to the FBI, in 1949 and 1950 advised that RUFUS FRASIER attended CP meetings during that two year period and the one meeting held on February 9, 1950, FRASIER was registered in the CP for 1950.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A Negro who was attempting to purchase a home in a previously all white neighborhood was referred to BEATRICE BERMAN for assistance. BERMAN introduced the man to JOAN MOOS and subsequently to the following people who offered to help:

GERTRUDE and RICHARD ALEXANDER

JOSEPH PRANIS

ANTHONY and GLORIA MASSA

NORMAN ROGGOW

The prospective purchaser eventually bought his house without the assistance of any of those named.

Source: BU T-14 January 11, 1965

BEARTICE BERMAN and NORMAN ROGGOW have been previously described.

BU T-15 ir December 1962 and March, 1963 advised that JOAN MOOS had paid dues and contributed to the Sustaining Fund of PIM. In the last mentioned month she had indicated a willingness to be assigned to a PIM group.

BU T-15 advised that GERTRUDE and RICHARD ALEXANDER were former CP members who in the fall of 1961 left the CP in a factional dispute and became active in the affairs of PIM. This same source advised that as of June of 1964, both ALEXANDERs had left PIM in another factional dispute.

In 1961, BU T-6 described JOSEPH PRANIS as a CP member as of that time.

In 1964, BU T-6 described ANTHONY and GLORIA MASSA as CP members as of that time.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
January 29, 1965

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Buffalo file 100-18520)

Reference: Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact with BU T-10 and BU T-14 has been insufficient to permit a determination of reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

6:17 PM CST URGENT 1-26-65 DLM
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM CHICAGO 262254

O CIRM. (COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS)

b6
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ON THIS DATE, [redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] SOURCE ADVISED TO BE ALERT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 9:36 PM MLT

EX-102

EC- 99 100-442529-663

10 FEB 1 1965

6 FEB 17 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 662 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 19 1965
TELETYPE

FBI SAN FRAN

9:12AM PST 1-19-65 URGENT JEL

TO DIRECTOR (157-1676 AND JACKSON (157-100)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (157-380) 2 P

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, ~~NATIONAL~~ LAWYERS ~~GUILD~~ CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, RM; MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, RM; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

OCIRM

A NUMBER OF ATTORNEYS FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO AREA ARE PROCEEDING IN SEPARATE GROUPS OF FIVE OR MORE EACH TO THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDES NESHOBA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, IN ORDER TO PERFECT A CHALLENGE TO THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

THE "SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER," DAILY NEWSPAPER, CONTAINS AN ARTICLE TODAY INDICATING THAT SAN FRANCISCO FRESHMAN CONGRESSMAN PHILLIP BURTON, WHO IS WELL KNOWN TO THE BUREAU, HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKING THAT U. S. MARSHALS AND FBI AGENTS PROTECT THE GROUP WHILE IT IS IN MISSISSIPPI.

INCLUDED IN A GROUP OF FIVE WHICH REPORTEDLY LEFT FOR MISSISSIPPI EARLY TODAY WERE ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN, FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND BENJAMIN DREYFUS, FORMER MEMBER OF THE PROFESSIONAL SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN SAN FRANCISCO UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY NINE, AND NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD NINETEEN SIXTYTWO TO SIXTYFOUR.

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

25 JAN 26 1965

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
198 JAN 27 1965

64 FEB 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1

THE OTHER THREE ARE EDWARD STERN, MEMBER SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, JACK BERMAN, AND HARRY LOHSTROH.

DETAILED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

BMN

FBI JKN MISS

CLEARX

cc: Mr. Sullivan

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1-27-65

We have received no other information concerning such plans of the Progressive Labor Movement. The allegation that FBI informants have helped in this plan tends to discredit the information. New York Office, however, is being instructed to contact informants and sources to determine if there is any truth to the allegations. Information will be disseminated to Department and to appropriate Government agencies.

RFB

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

1/28/65

Airtel

To: SAC, Tampa (100-805) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529) — 6664

CIRM
BUDED: 2/3/65 REC- 47

ReBuairtel 1/18/65 which instructed your Office to "immediately determine from [redacted] what information he may have relative to Meyers's visit to Atlanta and specifically the purpose of Meyers's contact with Vivian." b7D

Reurairtel 1/26/65 which closed with the statement "Tampa will determine from [redacted] if he has any knowledge of purpose of MEYERS' contact with CORDY T. VIVIAN, Atlanta, Ga., and advise Bureau and interested offices." b7D

Notwithstanding the Bureau instruction that your Office immediately contact the informant, your Office dispatched referenced airtel eight days after date of Bureau instruction and informant was not then as yet contacted. The mere restatement of the lead for your Office obviously does not suffice.

By airtel to reach the Bureau no later than 2/3/65, furnish Bureau results of contact with informant. If positive information obtained, include a letterhead memorandum. Failure to meet this deadline will require an explanation concerning the delay.

MAILED 25
JAN 29 1965
COMM-FBI

SFP:jad
(5)

b7D

NOTE: On 1/14/65 CPUSA functionary, George Meyers, visited with Cordy T. Vivian, an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta. We were aware that Meyers was traveling about the South on Party work and that [redacted] was aware of much of Meyers's activities. Hence the request for an immediate contact with informant. Tampa's reply 1/26/65 summarized informant's report on Meyers's activities in the South, but did not reveal a compliance with Bureau instruction for immediate contact with informant concerning the specific matter of the Meyers-Vivian meeting.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

10 FEB 5 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/26/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~ AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

~~275 WFO/GAT NO~~ ~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 10-17-84, 5/22/89 (87-0546)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (P)

CIRM

ReBuairtel to AT, BA, and TP, 1/18/65.

[redacted] on 1/15/65, furnished written reports concerning visit of GEORGE MEYERS to Miami, Fla., 1/7-11/65, accompanied by PAT TOOHEY, and dissemination memo has been furnished to Atlanta, Baltimore, Savannah, and Charlotte Offices, for those offices' files on "CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION, IS-C". (S) (U)

b7D

Informant reported that MEYERS had apparently visited Albany and Atlanta, Ga., and Sumter, S.C., before coming to Fla., but discussed nothing concerning Albany and Atlanta, although he remarked that he had "reconstituted the Party" with three people in Columbia, S.C., and indicated that he may visit Raleigh, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem, N.C., on his return trip to Baltimore. Other than two persons he saw in Sumter, S.C., he mentioned no other persons or places. The two persons he mentioned in Sumter, S.C., were apparently a Negro male who is the organizer of the Furniture Workers Union, and the other who is a Negro woman who is "an assistant manager of a branch office of a bank", and both supposedly [redacted] (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-11-90 EO/PA CMB, 573 Appeal 97-0546 (Shelby)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 100-12076, GEORGE MEYERS)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (100-CIRM) (RM)
1 - Savannah (100-CIRM) (RM)
2 - Tampa
(1 - [redacted]) (S) (U)
RLB:ct
(10)

REC-47 100-442529 - 664

2-1
18 JAN 28 1965

b3
b7D
b7E

1 cc = 908 RLB

INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Airtel to TP 1/28/65 4 Sections

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

active in the civil rights movement; results of these contacts were unknown to informant. (S) (U)

Tampa will determine from [redacted] if he has any knowledge of purpose of MEYERS' contact with CORDY T. VIVIAN, Atlanta, Ga., and advise Bureau and interested offices. (S) (U) b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/65

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64, and Anchorage letter to Bureau dated 10/26/64.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at the present time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage

DEC/ljf
(5)

EXP. PROC.

38 FEB 1 1965

REC- 47 100-442529-666

21 FEB 1965

66 FEB 5 1965

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 665 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-116~~) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

ReBulet 8/28/64, and Albany report of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/64.

A review of pertinent Albany files discloses no information to report in captioned matter for the period 11/1/64 to date.

CC: 2 - Bureau (RM) 1-cc 8 0 8 R.B
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Albany
ETB:mnb
(5)

REC-47

100-442529-667

25 FEB 1 1965

668

ANTI-SEC.

30 FEB 5 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 1/29/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI (100-442529)

From: SAC, Jackson (100-57)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

For information of the Bureau, this office has given full time attention to compiling data furnished by auxiliary offices, including the completion of extensive file reviews for preparation of a quarterly report bearing the above caption. This has been done inspite of additional responsibilities of a racial nature including Klan interviews and related matters in this office. The quarterly report requested to be completed by 2/1/65 cannot be compiled earlier than 2/22/65, in view of the above information, after which date this report will be submitted.

OKB

cc-808 RSB

REC-133

100-442529-669

(3) Bureau
2- Jackson
EMC/ves
(5)

10 FEB 1 1965

C C - Wick

0-1 to NY. 2-4-65
Re is made to Bur ltr to New York 1-6-65
Date letter will be submitted and status of investigation
INT. SEC.
S. F. P./tes

60 FEB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 668 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1-29-65

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P-

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64 and report of SA [redacted] dated 10-30-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

No information pertinent to captioned matter has been developed by this office since submission of referenced report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

1 cc FOR R.B.

100-442529-670

REC-47

2-2

FEB 1 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 1/29/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-484)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1335) RUC

SUBJECT: REPORT OF POSSIBLE RACIAL
RALLY, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1/4/65
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: WFO)

ReWFOairtel to Bureau, dated 1/8/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM pertaining to [redacted], based on information set forth in referenced WFO airtel and information obtained from NYO files. b6 b7C b7D

Also enclosed for WFO are 2 photographs of [redacted] who was expected to return to NYC, on 1/7/65.

Confidential source referred to in attached LHM is [redacted] who requested that his identity be concealed since he was furnishing [redacted]

5 - Bureau (157-) (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Washington Field (157-484) (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Jackson [redacted] (157-) (MFDP) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (#42)
1 - New York [redacted] (#47)
1 - New York (157-1247) (MFDP) (#42)
1 - New York (157-1335)

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 3 1965

VJA:jmw
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

FEB 10 1965

LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the identity of this source. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by this source might impair his future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest of the country.

b6
b7C
b7D

Information concerning [redacted] as well as copies of report prepared by NYO concerning him have previously been furnished to Secret Service, NYC. It is suggested that copy of attached LHM be furnished to Secret Service, Washington, D.C. Copy is being disseminated locally to Secret Service, NYC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 24
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Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
Page 158 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 170 ~ Duplicate;
Page 171 ~ Duplicate;
Page 172 ~ Duplicate;

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2017 BY: F89M99K22

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	NEW YORK	1/29/65	1/18/65 - 1/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEONARD E. FRANK — TYPED BY: CFK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK at Portland dated 10/30/64.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being furnished New York as office of origin. Copies are also being furnished to Seattle and San Francisco as a matter of possible value in connection with the activities of DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST and the Portland W. E. B. DuBois Club.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because data reported from PD T-1 through PD T-3 could reasonably result in disclosure of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED COPIES DESTROYED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: 333DEC 24 1970

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AMRM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(RM)
3 - Seattle (RM)
(1 - ONI, Seattle)
(1 - OSI, Tacoma)
2 - INTC, Portland, Oregon (RM)
3 - Portland (100-10580)

100-442529-671 REC-39

5 FEB 3 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

AGENCY	
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DATE FWD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FWD.	DATE FORW: 2-5-65
BY	HOW FORW: R/S
	BY: S.F. Pilot

INT. SEC.

69 FEB 9 1965 1-cc Rapid City 808 R.B.

PD 100-10580

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
PD T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
PD T-2 [redacted]	Characterization of DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST only.
PD T-3 PSI [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEAD

PORTLAND

AT PORTLAND, OREGON. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Oregon and submit a report by 5/1/65.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, Seattle, Washington (RM)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Tacoma, Washington (RM)
2 - Intelligence Corps, Portland, Oregon (RM)

Report of: LEONARD E. FRANK Office: Portland, Oregon
Date: 1/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-10580 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist influence in racial matters in Oregon 10/64 to 1/65 reported. CP members, Portland, operating through the Portland W. E. B. DuBois Club, a communist front group, plan to attack alleged discrimination against Negroes in employment and to assist in getting a Negro day care center for children as a means of extending their influence in the Negro community.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Portland W. E. B. DuBois Club (PDC)

The PDC is described in the appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1. There was no information developed concerning plans, strategy, and party line on a national level in connection with this program

2. Plans and strategy made at the local club level at Portland.

On October 28, 1964, a meeting of the PDC was held at 3552 N. Mississippi Street, Portland, where 23 persons were present, including the following members of the Portland Youth Club, Communist Party (CP) of Oregon:

DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST
SUSAN HAMERQUIST
JOE URIS
TIMOTHY WHEELER
LAWRENCE WADLEIGH

DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST spoke about alleged discrimination against Negroes at the Pacific Power and Light (PP&L) Company, an electric utility in Portland. HAMERQUIST referred to a test which PP&L job applicants take to determine their fitness for employment. HAMERQUIST informed the PDC members of his plan to interview various Negro applicants and learn what questions are used in the company test. HAMERQUIST would then compile the correct answers and inform Negroes of the answers and then pursuade them to apply at PP&L for work. He said that so far fifteen Negroes have previously applied and forty more are "on tap" to apply at the company. HAMERQUIST noted that the chairman of PP&L is the head of Oregon Futures Unlimited, the civic group which promotes movement of new industries to Oregon, and to avoid unfavorable publicity in the area of Negro rights, the PP&L executive would probably give in to PDC demands for Negro employment.

TIMOTHY WHEELER said that one can only become active and get the feel of the PDC by going out and talking to Negroes about their problems and then developing methods the PDC can use to help Negroes solve their problems. He continued that PDC members must continually contact Negroes to show that PDC members are really for them. WHEELER said that he began to go out on Saturdays and Sundays contacting Negroes in the "ghetto" area and subsequently built up much enthusiasm. He suggested that the PDC use a block map and assign each member of the group a specific block in which to contact the Negro residents.

PD 100-10580

SUSAN HAMERQUIST collaborated on a report to the group on a proposed child care center, noting that the project was slowly progressing.

The above meeting was completely dominated and controlled by CP Youth members from the Portland area.

PD T-1
11/1/64

DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, as of December, 1964 was Organizational Secretary of the Oregon CP and a member of the Youth Club, Portland CP.

PD T-2
December, 1964

On November 23, 1964, TIMOTHY WHEELER was chairman of a PDC meeting held at 3552 North Mississippi, Portland. He spoke about alleged discrimination against Negroes at the PP&L Company. WHEELER related some of the strategy used by PDC members who have been calling on Negroes as a means of extending PDC influence in the Negro community. Specific areas in the Negro Albina Section of Portland are assigned to PDC members, who called at the various residences. If a Negro man appears at the door, the caller discusses the PDC "line" about anti-Negro discrimination in employment at PP&L. If a woman answers the door, the caller gives her the "line" about PDC efforts to establish a free day care center for children in the Negro community. According to WHEELER, so far 38 women have signed a petition for a day care center and two Negro men have agreed to apply for work at PP&L.

In addition to Mrs TIMOTHY WHEELER, the following were present at the PDC meeting:

JOYCE WHEELER (TIMOTHY's wife) and
LAWRENCE WADLEIGH (mentioned previously)

PD T-3
11/23/64

During October, 1964, JOYCE WHEELER was a member of the Youth Club CP in Portland. ore

PD T-1
October, 1964

PD 100-10580

On December 15, 1964, at a meeting of PDC, 3552 North Mississippi, Portland, DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, Acting Chairman, spoke concerning a proposed child care day center for Negro children whose mothers are employed. HAMERQUIST also mentioned a summer project to keep Negro children busy and off the streets. Others present at the meeting were SUSAN HAMERQUIST and JOHN TALBOT.

PD T-3
12/21/64

During July, 1964, JOHN TALBOT was a member of the Youth Club CP, Portland, Ore.

PD T-1
July, 1964

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Portland, Oregon
January 29, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent LEONARD E. FRANK dated and captioned as above at Portland, Oregon

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2017 BY: F89M99K22

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 1/28/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Transmit the following in _____

Via _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM

Submitted herewith are eight copies of a LHM dated and captioned above.

The sources utilized appear in the following order:

Panel Source [redacted] (protect by reque[illegible]

[redacted] (U)

The attached LHM was classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the identity of the above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of the information furnished by these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
#281,012

4 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)(Encls.8)
(1 - 157-1676)
2 - Atlanta (100-)(JAMES FORMAN)(RM)(Encls.2)
(1 - 100-)(SNCC)
2 - Jackson (100-47)(RM)(Encls.2)
(1 - 157-100)
1 - [redacted] (INV)(41) (U)
1 - NY 157-1175 (MISS. SUMMER PROJECT)(42)
1 - NY 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD)(42)
1 - NY 100-91911 (JESSE GRAY)(42)
1 - NY 157- (MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)(42)
1 - NY 100-152081 (COH)(41)
1 - NY 100-153735 (42)
AEF:bam
(18)

REC-41 100-442529-672

18 JAN 29 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAG
DATE FORW: 1-29-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

157-1676-672

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF EACH FILED HERE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2017 BY: F89M99K22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 28, 1964

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT~~ WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Bufile 100-442529
NY file 100-153735

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

On January 27, 1965, a source furnished an invitation of the New York Chapter of the Medical Committee For Human Rights stating the following:

"In July, 1964, at the urgent request of civil rights leaders in Mississippi, the Medical Committee for Human Rights was formed as an emergency medical service for civil rights workers in the Mississippi summer project. More than 100 volunteers from various health fields went to Mississippi to facilitate the meeting of the health needs of civil rights workers, local and visiting. The problem continues and the Medical Committee is preparing to aid the great effort for civil rights planned for this coming summer.

"In order to support the activities of the Committee and also to develop programs in regard to the health aspects of problems of inequality in their own localities, chapters have been organized in a number of cities throughout the country. A New York Chapter is in the process of organization and we urge all members of the health professions (Medicine, Dentistry, Psychology, Nursing, Social Work, and other related fields), students and graduates, to join us at an organizational meeting and symposium on:

'Civil Rights and Health---1965'

"Participants: James Forman, National Secretary, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by 108BJ/ste
Declassify on: OADR~~
11/15/88
#281,012

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-672

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Mississippi Summer Project

Jesse Gray, Chairman
Community Council on Housing

Arthur Logan, M.D.
Chairman of the Board, HARYOU

Aaron O. Wells, M.D., National
Chairman, Medical Committee for
Human Rights

"Time: 8:00 P.M., Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1965

"Place: Junior High School 44, 100 West 77th St., NYC."

A second source on November 20, 1958, advised that Jesse Gray had been the Organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), USA, but this position was terminated during November, 1958. (U)

A third source on January 24, 1964, advised that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. (U)

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/28/65

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OCIRM

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64, copies to all offices; Phoenix letter to Bureau dated 10/26/64.

The Phoenix Office has no information to report in this matter at the present time.

EX-[illegible]

40

0-17 to Phoenix
Copy to New Haven
Date 2-1-65
By S.E.P./tes
Remarks Copies of letter were not designated for N.Y.O. origin as required.

REC-114 100-442529-673

2-2
10 FEB 1 1965

(2) Bureau (RM) 1-cc to NYO by 0-17
1 - Phoenix

PGT/ebt
(3)

INTD SEC.

5 1965

1-Xerox 8-8 R.B.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F89M99K22

FBI

Date: 1/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

Re Chicago teletype dated 1/26/65.

There are enclosed herewith seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), for the Bureau, which sets forth information concerning [redacted] at which time [redacted] stated that he has learned from "a reliable authority" that the Progressive Labor Party in New York is planning an armed revolt in Harlem. Copies of this LHM are being furnished to New York. b6 b7C b7D

Source furnishing information is [redacted].

CAUTION SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFORMATION INASMUCH AS [redacted].

The Chicago Office has alerted [redacted] and other sources to be alert for any additional information regarding this matter, and if such is obtained, the Bureau and New York will be immediately advised. Source is not, however, in a position to make further positive inquiries unless information is volunteered to him.

This LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ to protect source who is of continuing value, the disclosure of which would seriously jeopardize the internal security of the U.S.

1811 RB 1811 RB

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2)(RM)
3 - Chicago
1-[redacted]
1-100-39748 (PLM) b3 b7D b7E

ELS:mec
(8)

AGENCY CAO-SSA(CID)-ONS, SSA
REQ. RECD
DATE FORW. 2-1-65
HOW FORW.
BY

EC-131 100-442529-674

EX-114

10 JAN 29 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 8 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-20-2017 BY: F89M99K22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 27, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source advised that [redacted] stated that he has learned from "a reliable authority", not further identified, that the Progressive Labor Party in New York is planning an armed revolt in Harlem; however, [redacted] did not furnish any further details with respect to dates nor identify possible instigators of such action.

b6
b7C
b7D

Source further advised [redacted], the FBI with its informants within the Progressive Labor Party, certainly knows of this plan. [redacted] indicated [redacted] these informants have helped plan this revolt and that J. Edgar Hoover will use them to precipitate said revolt at a moment most advantageous to his purpose.

[redacted] also advised that the Director of the FBI's purpose in this matter is to prove that United States communists advocate the violent overthrow of the established United States Government inasmuch as Progressive Labor Party members continually and openly state that they are communists, and distinction is not made and will not be made by the FBI between the Progressive Labor Party and the Communist Party, USA. Source is unable to provide any further details in this matter.

Characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-674

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

January 27, 1965

TITLE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER

REFERENCE Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/26/65

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64.
San Juan let to Bureau, 10/13/64.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 5/1/65.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - San Juan
CAD:gjk
(4)

REC- 44

100-442529-675

2-2

6 JAN 29 1965

58 FEB 5 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F89M99K22

FBI

Date: 1/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)
(157-477)
(100-53902)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
RM

OCIRM

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Francisco airtel and teletype 1/19/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of LHM concerning San Francisco Bay area attorneys who are traveling to Mississippi. Five (5) copies of LHM are enclosed for Jackson and one (1) to New York for information.

Sources utilized in LHM are:

ENCLOSURE

SF T-1

SF T-2

[redacted] b7D

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
150 JAN 29 1965

CARBON COPY

(8) - Bureau (Enc. 12)(AM-RM)
(1 - [redacted])
5 - Jackson (157-100)(Enc. 5)(AM-RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
6 - San Francisco (1 - 157-380) (1 - 100-5542)(Dreyfus)
JD/jr (#9) (1 - [redacted]) b6 b7C
(20) (1 - [redacted])

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-

SF 157-380
JD/jr

SF T-3

SF T-4

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F89M99K22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
January 20, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference is made to San Francisco memorandum dated January 19, 1965.

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, on January 19, 1965, contained an article indicating that San Francisco attorneys left San Francisco on January 19, 1965, and were proceeding to Mississippi. The attorneys are proceeding to the Fourth Congressional District which includes Neshoba County, Mississippi, in order to perfect a challenge to the Mississippi Congressional Delegation. Included in the group which left on January 19, 1965, are the following:

ALVIN HEIMS GOLDSTEIN, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Internal Security Division. b6 b7C

JACK KUCIEL BERMAN, an attorney, [redacted]

BENJAMIN BALLINGER DREYFUS, also known as Barney Dreyfus. DREYFUS was born March 9, 1910, at San Francisco. He resides at 1 Blythedale Terrace, Mill Valley, California. He is an attorney with offices at 341 Market Street, San Francisco. He is 5'10", weighs 160 pounds, medium build, light brown hair, balding, blue eyes, and fair complexion.

DREYFUS was a member of the Communist Party (CP) during 1944-1945; during 1944-1945 he attended ten meetings of the Southside Club, Professional Section, CP, San Francisco.

SF T-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

DREYFUS attended a meeting of the New Era Club, Professional Section, San Francisco County CP on April 21, 1949, and gave an educational talk.

SF T-2, May, 1949

[redacted] of San Francisco, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) on June 19, 1957, that while he was a CP member in the Professional Section in San Francisco he knew BENJAMIN DREYFUS, an attorney, to have been a CP member during the early part of the 1940s.

b6
b7C

A self-admitted former member of the CP on June 23, 1955, stated that he was a member of the Haymarket Club, Professional Section of the CP, from 1935-1950. BENJAMIN DREYFUS was identified as a CP member from 1942-1950.

SF T-3, June 23, 1955

On June 21, 1957, BENJAMIN DREYFUS testified that he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) for many years. When he was asked if he was a member of the CP in San Francisco, he refused to answer and took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments of the U. S. Constitution.

DREYFUS was National President of the NLG from 1962-1964.

SF T-4

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

M. J. WADLEIGH.

Credit and criminal records have been searched on the above-named attorneys and no unfavorable information was located.

The "Independent Journal," daily newspaper published in San Rafael, California, on January 20, 1965, set forth that the following attorneys were proceeding to Mississippi:

ROBERT DELLA BELLE from San Anselmo, California.

MARTIN J. ROSEN.

ARNOLD M. GREENBERG.

THEODORE W. ROSENAK.

Appropriate credit and criminal records were checked and no unfavorable information was found on the above-named attorneys.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California
January 20, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

January 26, 1965
507½ Farrish Street
Jackson
Mississippi

Federal Bureau of Investigation
First Federal Bank Building
Jackson, Mississippi

ATT: James Peck:

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that attorneys who have arrived in Mississippi from many states in the union will commence the taking of depositions in respect to the challenge of the five Mississippi congressmen, which challenge is now pending in the House of Representatives.

For your information, the depositions are now scheduled to be taken at the following times and places:

Wednesday, Jan 27, 9:00 am.
County Court House
Canton, Miss.

Thursday, Jan 28, 9:00 am
119 E. Franklin St.
Natchez, Miss.

Friday, Jan 29, 9:00 am
Room 236, Post Office Building
Jackson, Miss.

Friday and Saturday, Jan 29 & 30, 9:00 am
St. Francis Church
Highway 82
East of Greenwood
Greenwood, Miss.

Miss. Freedom Democratic Party

EXP. PROC.

38 JAN 28 1965

REC- 131 100-442529-676

EX 111

18 JAN 29 28 1965

1/29/65 Auto sent Jackson Office 11/27/65 about 5 pages

XEROX

FEB 1 1965

66 FEB 10 1965

Some of the above-scheduled depositions will be continued from day to day until completed and, in addition, we shall daily be scheduling other depositions and will advise you thereof.

We request that you assign appropriate personnel to assure the safety of witnesses, stenographers and lawyers involved in the taking of the depositions.

Very truly yours,

Morton Stavis
of counsel to the
Mississippi challenge

MS/nrm

cc: Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Nicholas Katzenbach
Acting Attorney General

Congressman William Fitts Ryan

Congressman Phillip Burton

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS OF
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA;
VOTING DISCRIMINATION;
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
Atlanta file 44-1727

Re Atlanta airtel and Letterhead Memorandum dated 1/22/65 captioned as above.

Page One of the Letterhead memorandum, first paragraph, next to last line, should have the date 1/25/65 rather than 2/25/64.

Atlanta copies corrected.

3- Bureau (RM)
2- Birmingham (RM)
2- Mobile (RM)
2- New York (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
RRN:elt
(10)

6 - Mr. Phillips

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
11 JAN 28 1965

EX-102

COPIED 4 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F89M99K22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 4, 1964, that the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, which is affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and follows its policies and directives, was organized in the summer of 1937, and is currently active in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

b6
b7C

January 27, 1965

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) is attempting to unse Mississippi Congressmen by establ ing that they were elected becaus racial discrimination in voting. Attorneys for MFDP are in Mississ to take depositions which they ho will establish the discrimination which will be presented to Congre

Information in attached teletyp discussed with [redacted], Attorney, Civil Rights Division, was advised we would of course no provide any protection. [redacted] concurred and also stated he woul not request Agents to observe and photograph the activity when depositions are taken.

Jackson is being instructed to advise appropriate local & state enforcement agencies of the times places where depositions will be taken.

SFP/pak

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI JKN MISS

12:03 PM CST URGENT 1-27-65

TO: DIRECTOR /100-442529/

FROM: JACKSON /157-452/

CIRM; MISSISSIPPI FREDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, RM. (MFDP) RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE. RACIAL MATTERS

THIS DATE, A LETTER WAS RECEIVED AT THE JACKSON OFFICE FROM MORTON STAVIS, IDENTIFIED AS COUNSEL TO THE CHALLENGE OF THE MFDP, WHICH SET FORTH INFORMATION REVEALING THAT DEPOSITIONS REGARDING THIS CHALLENGE WOULD BE TAKEN AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES AND PLACES; WEDNESDAY, JAN. TWENTYSEVEN, NINE A.M., COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CANTON, MISS.; THURSDAY, JAN. TWENTYEIGHT, NINE A.M., ONE ONE NINE E. FRANKLIN STREET, NATCHEZ, MISS.; FRIDAY, JAN. TWENTYNINE, SIXTYFIVE, NINE A.M., ROOM TWO THREE SIX, POST OFFICE BUILDING, JACKSON, MISS.; FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JAN. TWENTYNINE AND THIRTY, NINE A.M., ST. FRANCIS CHURCH, HIGHWAY EIGHTYTWO, EAST OF GREENWOOD, GREENWOOD, MISS.

THIS LETTER MADE A REQUEST THAT THE JACKSON OFFICE ASSIGN APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL TO ASSURE THE SAFETY OF WITNESSES, STENOGRAPHERS AND LAWYERS INVOLVED IN TAKING DEPOSITIONS. NOTATIONS APPEAR IN THIS LETTER REFLECTING CARBON COPIES WERE BEING FURNISHED TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI, TO ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, AS WELL AS TO CONGRESSMEN WILLIAM FITTS RYAN AND PHILLIP BURTON.

REC-131 100-442529-677

00FEB 1 1965

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

17 FEB 2 1965

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, MORTON STAVIS IS AN SI SUBJECT OF THE NEWARK OFFICE.

UACB, OK BY FOUR P.M., SCT, THIS DATE, STAVIS WILL BE INFORMED UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU THAT BUREAU JURISDICTION DOES NOT AUTHORIZE THE AFFORDING OF PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AND NO PROTECTION WILL BE AFFORDED IN CONNECTION WITH HIS REQUEST. LHM FOLLOWS.

END ACK PLS

WA BMS

FBI WASH DC

CLR

cc- Mr. Sullivan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

(OO:NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 10/30/64.

There has been no information developed in any category (I through IV) since submission of referenced letter.

The Norfolk Office will continue to be alert for information concerning this matter.

Information copies are furnished to Baltimore and Richmond because Baltimore covers CP District Headquarters and Richmond covers the CP Headquarters in the State.

2-Bureau (REGISTERED) 1-cc 80 8 R.B
1-Baltimore (INFO) (REGISTERED)
1-New York (REGISTERED)
1-Richmond (INFO) (REGISTERED)
1-Norfolk
LWK/cig
(6)

REC-44

100-442529-678

2-2

11 FEB 1 1965

58 FEB 5 1965

SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-21-2017 BY: F89M99K22

DATE: January 28, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)(100-3-105)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)(100-20475)

SUBJECT: CIRM

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA #252028
SOUTHERN REGION
IS - C

CLASSIFIED BY: Sp1/ag/gtt
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/31/86

Reference Bureau letter to Savannah dated January 27, 1965; Tampa airtel to the Bureau dated January 20, 1965, (CP, Southern Region), and Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated January 20, 1965 (CIRM).

The following information comes from an extremely valuable source and the greatest of care should be used in connection with any use made of this information in order not to compromise the informant.

[redacted] on January 28, 1965, orally advised SA ROBERT C. NORTON that GEORGE MEYERS, since his return from his last trip South, has consistently stated that he did not stop in South Carolina during that trip. (U)

[redacted] knows MEYERS to be a member of the CP National Executive Committee and also knows him to be the CP Organizer for the Southern Region of the CP. (U)

In connection with information obtained from [redacted] on January 15, 1965 (See above referenced Tampa airtel), when asked whether he knew of a Negro who was connected with the Furniture Workers Union in the Carolinas, stated that this might possibly be OLIVER GRAMONT BOUTTE, who had at one time been a member of the National Maritime Union on the West Coast and (U)

1-8126
1-8086
REC- 51/00-442529-679

(5) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (1 - 100-131666; CP, SOUTHERN REGION)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670: CIRM)(1 - SOUTHERN REGION)(REGIS. MAIL)
1 - Savannah (1 - CP, SOUTHERN REGION)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Tampa (100-169: CP, SOUTHERN REGION)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted]) (U)

RCN:dfm
(14)

64 FEB 29 1965

INT. SEC.

b3
b7D
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-105

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

who went to the Carolinas a number of years ago as an organizer for the Furniture Workers Union in that area. (C) (U)

[redacted] further advised that MEYERS, since his recent trip to the Southern U. S., has told informant that he did stop in Georgia on the way back North. On January 27, 1965, MEYERS said that on his return home he made a stop in Atlanta, Georgia, at the headquarters of SNCC. MEYERS commented that a man who has a desk at this headquarters and who is supposed to be a labor expert, is connected with the Progressive Labor Group. (C) (U) b7D

MEYERS said while at SNCC, he talked to a number of people about having them arrange for him to speak as a known communist but as on prior occasions, was unable to have them set up such an affair. MEYERS added that every time he visits SNCC Headquarters, he receives a friendly reception but no concrete assistance. (C) (U)

In the event that any additional information is secured from MEYERS by [redacted], such information will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau and interested offices. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/28/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

b6
b7C
b7D

Rerep SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR., 10/30/64 at New Orleans and New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 1/8/65, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SOUTHERN REGION, IS - C; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS - C."

The only information received by this office since the submission of rerep of SA WALL concerning communist influence in racial matters was the information contained in referenced New Orleans airtel, which reported that [redacted] advised on 1/5/65 that [redacted] (probably [redacted] from New York and a young Negro man by the name of [redacted], who claimed to be from Miss., contacted [redacted]. [redacted] said that HOSEA HUDSON and [redacted], the person named '[redacted],' who came down from New York last summer and who has been identified as [redacted], had asked [redacted] to make contact with [redacted], said HUDSON and [redacted] were concerned about SERGEANT CAULFIELD because they had not heard from him. [redacted] requested [redacted] to contact CAULFIELD and to advise HOSEA HUDSON by mail the results of this contact.

[redacted] advised on 1/26/65 that [redacted] has made numerous attempts to contact SERGEANT CAULFIELD to date, with negative results.

In view of the fact that the contact by [redacted] would have no significance or meaning in connection with communist influence in racial matters without a detailed report of the activities of SERGEANT CAULFIELD in connection with voter registration in the Baton Rouge-Lettsworth area, this information is not being incorporated in a report at this time. Upon

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM)
2-New Orleans
ECW:lyc
5

REC-114 100-442529-680

2-2

NO JAN 29 1965

66 FEB 10 1965

INT. SEC.

receipt of a report from [redacted] containing the complete results of [redacted] contact with SERGEANT CAULFIELD, the information will be evaluated and if warranted, a report will be submitted at that time containing all of the pertinent information. b7D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: January 28, 1965

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C (OCIRM)

Re: Springfield letter to Director dated 10-29-64.

The Springfield Division has developed no information to date reportable in above-captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
1 - Springfield (100-10317)
CWG:vml
(4)

1-cc for R.B.

100-442529-681
2-2
FEB 1 1965

58 FEB 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/27/65

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS OCIRM
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter dated 10/28/64.

The following is Albuquerque's report for the period November 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

All available information to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and there were no indications noted of any Communist influence in racial movements in the state of New Mexico during the period November 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965. The state of New Mexico is practically void of any racial problems and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

Throughout the past few years the informants of the Albuquerque Office, as well as informants of other offices, have continuously advised that there has been no Communist Party, USA organization either on a club or state level operating in the state of New Mexico since the late 1950's.

REC-16 100-442529-682

Albuquerque informants and potential security informants have been alerted to immediately report to this office any and all information coming to their attention concerning the possible influence by Communists in the racial movement in the state of New Mexico.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(3)

10 FEB 2 1965

58 FEB 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AQ 100-2744

Albuquerque's file review and investigation of captioned matter for the period November 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965, is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted. Inasmuch as Albuquerque's investigation has been negative, no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87C, page 12c of the Manual of Instructions.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-03-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	1/29/65	11/18/64 - 1/27/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA KENNETH P. WEST	rar

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 10/30/64, at Boston.

P*.

LEADS:

ALBANY (INFORMATION)

A copy of instant report has been designated for Albany for informative purposes as the State of Vermont covered by the Albany Office is within the territorial boundaries of the CP, USA, New England District.

BOSTON

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit quarterly report by 5/1/65.

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-684

8 FEB 3 1965

REC-44

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) RM
1 - DIO, Boston RM
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. RM
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston RM
2 - New York (100-153735) RM
(1 - G-2, Governor's Island, N.Y.) RM
1 - Albany (100-19249) (Info) RM
2 - Boston (100-35427)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 24 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency
Request Recd.
Date Fwd.
How Fwd.
By

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV. DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-17-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J.E. Ryley

Notations

INT 2 SEC.

58 FEB 24 1965

A. COVER PAGE

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-2 is [redacted]	
BS T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-4 is [redacted]	
BS T-5 is NY 694-S*	
BS T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-7 is [redacted]	
BS T-8 is NY 2760-S*	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report have been designated for DIO, Boston, Mass.; OSI, Westover Air Force Base, Mass.; 108th INTC Group, Boston, Mass.; and G-2, Governor's Island, N. Y., for information purposes.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since information reported by BS T-1 through BS T-8, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value; compromise their future effectiveness; and could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

B*.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - DIO, Boston, Mass. RM
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. RM
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston, Mass. RM
1 - G-2, Governor's Island, N. Y. RM

Report of: SA KENNETH P. WEST Office: Boston
Date: 1/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-35427 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The "Boston Herald" on 10/27/64, carried an article concerning NOEL DAY and identified him as a leader in Boston Negro Community who was running as an Independent for Congress. In this article it was mentioned that on 9/24-26/64, DAY had shared a platform in Boston with CLIFTON DE BERRY, the Socialist Workers Party Presidential candidate. When asked why he allowed himself on a platform with DE BERRY, DAY stated, "Because I believe in the First Amendment and because, as a civil libertarian, I oppose any inhibition of the right to speak". Informants advised: On 11/8/64, at a meeting of the District Committee, CP, USA, New England District, at Chelsea, Mass., EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report on the local elections and said the campaign was concentrated around NOEL DAY; on 11/22/64, in speaking at Dorchester, Mass., GUS HALL praised the freedom workers of Mississippi; and on 11/19/64, it was reported that the YSA of Boston, had established a civil rights committee to attend meetings of groups interested in racial equality.

P*.

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic downgrading and declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

a. Communist Party, U.S.A. (CP, USA)

On October 11, 1964, a meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) was held at the Town and Country Club, Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts. The speaker was to have been JAMES E. JACKSON, a Negro who is editor of "The Worker".

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It was announced by the moderator that JACKSON was ill, and the speaker in his place would be MIKE DAVIDOW, a contributor to "The Worker". The topic of DAVIDOW's talk was "The Goldwater Candidacy and Where the Liberal Stands". During his talk he made an appeal to all progressives and liberals and those "left of center" to work night and day to defeat GOLDWATER.

During his talk DAVIDOW claimed he had interviewed people involved in the Public School 149 (P.S. 149), New York "white boycott" and his conclusionswas that GOLDWATER, paying heed to the political polls of GALLUP and others, was in desperation trying to foment as a nationwide GOLDWATER campaign policy, a series of race riots to incite a "white backlash". DAVIDOW paid a glowing tribute to the colored people involved in P.S. 149 "and other such incidents" for their tremendous restraint in refusing to accept this ultra-right GOLDWATER bait of desparation.

Among those present at this meeting were EDWARD TEIXEIRA, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, and LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON.

(BS T-1, October 14, 1964)

"The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper, in its issue of September 27, 1964, on its masthead identified JAMES E. JACKSON as the editor of that paper, and MIKE DAVIDOW as being on its editorial staff.

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N.Y.

EDWARD TEIXEIRA, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, and LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON are all members of the District Committee (DC), CP, USA, New England District.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON serves as Treasurer of the DC, and EDWARD TEIXEIRA serves as Chairman, Youth Organization.

(BS T-2, September 28, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA is considered to be a member of the CP National Negro Commission because of his attendance at the National Negro Commission meetings held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 22-23, 1964, and on May 16-17, 1964.

(BS T-3, July 28, 1964)

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

A meeting of the DC, CP, USA, New England District, was held on November 8, 1964, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Among those in attendance were ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, LEWIS M. JOHNSON, CHARLES R. PIPER, ELSIE PIPER, and OTIS HOOD.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON brought up the matter of the scheduled hearing by the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB). She stated that OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, LEWIS M. JOHNSON, and herself were being called before the SACB and the hearings had been set for November 16, 1964, although it was possible it would be held at a later date.

At this meeting TEIXEIRA gave a report on the local election. He said that a great deal of time had been spent in an effort to get people to vote. He further stated that the campaign was concentrated around NOEL DAY, a Negro who had run against U. S. Representative JOHN McCORMACK. According to TEIXEIRA, throughout his campaign DAY was able to bring out issues concerning peace and civil rights.

MASS

([redacted] November 22, 1964)

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OTIS HOOD is a member of the DC, CP, USA, New England District, and serves as Chairman.

(BS T-2, September 28, 1964)

On the morning of November 22, 1964, a meeting of the BJPF was held at the Town and Country Club, Dorchester, Massachusetts, with about 250 people being present. Among those there were ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, and HOMER CHASE. The speaker on this occasion was GUS HALL who was introduced by the Chairman as a spokesman of the American CP. HALL, during his talk, discussed the recent national election and said that the American

voters demonstrated they wanted peace. HALL stated that the Negroes have gained many political seats at the national and state levels and that most gains made by the Negroes were in the State of Michigan.

During his talk, HALL praised Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and civil liberties groups for their attacks on J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the meeting, during the question-and-answer period, HOMER CHASE got up and interrupted HALL. CHASE stated that KHRUSHCHEV was a traitor to socialism and that President JOHNSON actually, with the aid of TRUMAN, wants war. HALL continued by shouting that China really wants peace and is overcoming all obstacles to maintain peace.

In reply, HALL said that he had had some past experience with HOMER CHASE and that he was surprised at his conduct. HALL said that there is complete harmony in the leadership of the Soviet Union and Moscow will always be accepted as the center of all socialist countries. HALL further said that the Peoples Republic of China and other socialist countries will soon come to a complete agreement. HALL further stated that the socialists are gaining and are overcoming many obstacles in capitalist countries.

During this meeting, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON appealed for support and financial aid to defeat the McCarran Act. She said a hearing was to be held at the Federal Building, Boston, for four Party members whom the Government wanted to register as Party members under the McCarran Act. She identified the four as being LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, and herself. She asked all who could possibly do so to attend the hearing.

(BS T-4, December 3, 1964)

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA, October 14, 1964.

(BS T-5, October 14, 1964)

HOMER BATES CHASE was expelled from the CP for continued factionalism at a meeting of the District Committee held on January 14, 1962, at Sharon, Massachusetts.

(BS T-2, January 24, 1962)

On the afternoon of November 22,1964, GUS HALL met with members of the CP, USA, New England District, and friends at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Among those present, in addition to GUS HALL, were LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, and GEORGE MYERS. HALL discussed the McCarran Act and said that top-level law makers had admitted that it cannot be enforced. During his talk, HALL also praised the freedom workers of Mississippi in their efforts to register Negro voters. HALL further stated that if the defeat of GOLDWATER was not so important to the CP the Party would have had a national candidate for President and that he was honored by being the one selected.

(BS T-4, December 3, 1964)

At the above meeting held on November 22, 1964, during the afternoon when GUS HALL met with friends and CP members, HALL spoke in length on the removal of KHRUSHCHEV as the leader of the Soviet Union. HALL said that when KHRUSHCHEV asked to resign, the leadership took him up on it.

At this meeting, EDWARD TEIXEIRA gave a report on the elections in Massachusetts, including the contest of NOEL DAY, who ran against Congressman McCORMACK.

GEORGE MYERS who was present at this meeting and came with HALL and who had been working for the CP in the South, also gave a talk. MYERS spoke on his work in the South and said that he had found people there who were opposed to BARRY GOLDWATER and the ultra right. MYERS mentioned how he had talked to a minister in the South who had read the CP literature and also literature put out by the ultra right. The minister had told MYERS that the literature put out by the CP was very good, and the literature put out by the ultra right was just trash.

([redacted] , December 3, 1964) b6 b7C b7D

GEORGE MYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

(BS T-8, December 13, 1959)

b. Other Communist Groups

1. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Militant," a weekly newspaper of the SWP, in its issue of October 5, 1964, carried an article entitled, "DeBerry Boston-Area Tour Reaches Students, Negroes". The article, datelined September 26, 1964, at Boston, reported that CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP nominee for President of the United States, had just completed a three-day campaign tour of the Boston area. According to the article, DE BERRY, the first Negro ever nominated by a political party for President, had on September 24, shared the platform with NOEL DAY, Independent Negro candidate for Congress, at a public meeting sponsored by Youth for DE BERRY and SHAW and N.O.W. NOW (Negroes Organized to Work NOW), a Negro nationalist group. This meeting on September 24, was attended by 100 people, plus representatives of press, radio, and television assembled in the Tremont Street Methodist Church in Boston's South End "ghetto" to hear DE BERRY and DAY.

The article mentioned that DAY declared during his talk that the Negro people are worse off today than ten years ago. He said that in the context of high unemployment among Negroes, "All the Civil Rights Bill offers is equal opportunity for unemployment".

Concerning the path the Negro movement must take to be successful, DAY said: We can no longer hope that moral appeals are going to lead to a change of heart. Only as we become political as the freedom movement becomes politically sophisticated is there any chance of breaking through and creating a new society."

The article further mentioned that DE BERRY during his talk on the 24th concentrated his attack on the Democrats, and he commented, "If they have not enforced the constitutional amendments that are 100 years old or the Supreme Court ruling that is ten years old. I can't believe they're going to enforce the bill of 1964."

The September 14, 1964 issue of "The Militant" identified EDWARD SHAW as being the Vice Presidential Candidate of the SWP.

In addition to appearances at the Tremont Street Methodist Church, CLIFTON DE BERRY in his visit to the Boston area also spoke at MIT on September 24, 1964, to a group of 40 students and at a N.O.W. NOW Bazaar held on September 25, 1964, to a group of approximately 50 individuals; he appeared on a television interview-type program on September 25, 1964, and held a press conference on September 26, 1964. All the appearances by DE BERRY were arranged for by members of the SWP, Boston, and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston.

(BS T-6, October 11, 1964)

A characterization of the SWP, Boston; the YSA; and the YSA, Boston, is contained in the appendix hereto.

"The Militant" of October 12, 1964, carried an article entitled, "SWP in Mass. Criticizes Day for Endorsement of Johnson," together with a picture of NOEL DAY. This article mentioned that the SWP of Massachusetts which is supporting Independent Negro candidate NOEL DAY in his race for Congress explained its differences with DAY over support to JOHNSON.

According to the article, DAY is running against Democratic incumbent JOHN W. McCORMACK in the Ninth Congressional District. The article went on to say that DAY had recently made a statement supporting JOHNSON, and this is in direct contradiction to the meaning of his campaign as an action independent of, and opposed to, the two capitalist parties.

The article mentioned that in his statement, DAY had said that more riots by both Negroes and whites will occur in Northern cities if Senator GOLDWATER is elected in November. However, on July 19, DAY charged that JOHNSON's policy in Mississippi would increase violence.

The "Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, on October 27, 1964, carried an article entitled, "Boston's Noel Day Runs the Hard Way". This article reads as follows:

"Of course, he's running just for exercise.

"But if he weren't, Noel Day could be characterized as a man who's trying to go to Congress the hard way.

"En Route to the Guillotine

"Day, an Independent, and Jack Molesworth, a Republican, are en route to the guillotine at the hands of House Speaker John McCormack in the Ninth Congressional District.

"Molesworth is a far-right type. Day claims to abhor extremism, but in the name of freedom of speech he has associated recently with figures even farther to the left.

"On Sept. 24 and 26, he shared a platform in Boston with Clifton De Berry, the Socialist Workers' Party's Presidential candidate. The SWP is on the U. S. Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

"Day, a leader in Boston's Negro community, an organizer of two successful school boycotts, and director of the church-sponsored St. Mark's Social Center in Roxbury, was photographed in the Tremont Street Methodist Church on Sept. 24, listening - apparently rather glumly - to De Berry making a speech.

"Shortly afterward, the photographer's automobile was broken into. Day, a Dartmouth graduate, a social worker and an untiring fighter for what he believes, knew nothing about it and was shocked to learn of it.

"Good Analysis

"Two nights later Day listened again to De Berry, at an Afro-American Bazaar in the same church, and he said De Berry gave a good analysis of black nationalism.

"'I suspect,' he said, 'that his views are oriented in Mao-ism.'

"Why, he was asked, did he allow himself on a platform with such an obviously politically dangerous companion?

"'Because I believe in the First Amendment and because, as a civil libertarian, I oppose any inhibition of the right to speak,' he said.

"Lapsing into the pontifical idiom of the successful politician, Day said that 'we' made it clear, when talking from the forum with De Berry, that 'we' neither indorsed him nor sought his indorsement, simply that the right of free speech was being defended.

"'I went on principle,' he said. 'Nothing more.'

"Bid Indorsed

"The SWP in its organ, 'The Militant,' indorsed Day's Congressional bid on Aug. 10, the same issue in which De Berry was demanding that the United States move out of Southeast Asia.

"'While the SWP does not agree with a number of Day's views,' it said, mercifully perhaps for the Boston man, 'it urges all in his district to vote for him. A vote for Day is a vote against the system if inequality and segregation maintained by the Democrats and Republicans.'

"Asked if he welcomed or rejected the indorsement of the allegedly subversive organization, Day said he welcomed it.

"'I welcome any indorsement,' he said. 'I didn't seek it, however. I'd like the AFL and CIO to indorse me.' He added that he did not lump them with the SWP.

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"Day, in the minds of Greater Boston community leaders one of the more responsible members of the Negro leadership here, has been under the sheltering wing of Canon James Breeden, a college friend. He admits the possibility that his other associations would injure him politically.

"'We had to decide that if one believed in civil liberties, one mustn't compromise,' Day said.

"Among Day's recent appearances has been one at the home of Edward Teixeira, where 11 far-left persons attended a party. Teixeira has been ordered by the Justice Department to register as an agent of the Communist Party in New England.

"On Aug. 29 'Challenge, The Revolutionary Weekly,' an organ of New York's Progressive Labor Movement, announced that Day would speak at a Harlem Defense Council Rally at the Hotel Theresa to defend the civil rights of black people and that the rally also would serve as 'a call to the people of Harlem to come to the defense of Bill Epton, Harlem PLM leader accused by the state of criminal anarchy.'

"Eptpn is a self-proclaimed Communist indicted Aug. 5 for advocating the overthrow of the New York State government (a sentiment many Democrats might share). But Epton went a little further; he called publicly for the assassination of policemen and judges.

"The grand jury that indicted him heard these words, spoken originally at a rally:

> "'The cops have declared war on the people of Harlem...every time they kill one of us, we'll kill one of them.'

"Then he urged the creation of a new state. It was hardly worse than may have been heard in Winthrop square from time to time in the heat of a campaign, but it failed to please the jury, when coupled with his background.

"Best Defense

"Day never made the rally, he said, although he intended to. 'I was asked if I would defend Epton's right of free speech,' he said, 'and I was willing to do so. I don't know the man at all. All I know about him is what I've read in the papers. I opposed the House un-American Commission and the Senate Internal Security sub-committee. I opposed the House un-American Activities Commission and the Senate Internal Security sub-committee. I believe the best defense of freedom is the exercise of it.'

"But Gordon Hall, author, lecturer and anti-extremist, brought another viewpoint to them:

"'For a man whose campaign literature says he's anti-extremist, many of his quoted statements are extreme,' Hall said. 'When he appears with De Berry, this literature seems very questionable.

"'Since the forces Day represents are anxious to liberate themselves from the far right, with which I have no quarrel, should they not avoid a double standard? If the Goldwater people feel the need to cleanse themselves of John Birch Society ties, isn't it just as important for the people campaigning as liberals to cleanse themselves of Communist ties?'"

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement is contained in the appendix hereto.

"The Militant" in its issue of October 12, 1964, reported JAMES SHABAZZ, associate of MALCOLM X in the Organization of Afro-American Unity, was scheduled to be the first speaker at a series of regular Friday night forums to begin October 16, 1964. His subject was to be "The Black Revolt in America" and the meeting was to be held at the new Militant Labor Forum, Room 307, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, at 8 p.m. with a contribution of 75 cents requested. The article continued that this new Friday night forum series was to be the only public forum in the Boston area for discussion of socialist and other left-wing political views.

A characterization of the Organization of Afro-American Unity is contained in the appendix hereto.

The above Friday night forum featuring JAMES SHABAZZ was sponsored by the SWP under the name Militant Labor Forum and was held at the SWP, Boston Headquarters, Room 307 of the Gainsboro Building. Approximately 90 individuals attended, and a 75 cents admission was charged.

Among the points made by SHABAZZ during his talk were the following:

1. Schools in America teach the superiority of the white race.

2. The American Negro can't vote and is not represented in the Federal, State, or local Government.

3. Negroes should be armed and ready to defend themselves.

4. Most of the present civil rights leaders are tools of the white government.

(BS T-6, October 21, 1964)

On November 24, 1964, a meeting of the SWP, Boston, was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. At this meeting it was reported that one SWP, Boston member and one YSA, Boston member had joined the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and that one other YSA member would be joining.

(BS T-6, November 27, 1964)

2. YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

"The Militant," in its edition of September 14, 1964, carried an article captioned, "Young Socialists in Vigorous Campaign". This article in part mentions that in addition to concentrating their efforts in support of the campaign of CLIFTON DE BERRY and EDWARD SHAW, the 1964 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of the SWP, on the campuses, the YSA people have been active in reaching Negro ghettos with the SWP program. The article further reported that one of the YSA activities during the summer had been the sale of "Militants" in the ghettos in Boston. As mentioned previously in this report, "The Militant" of October 5, 1964, carried an article entitled, "DeBerry Boston-Area Tour Reaches Students, Negroes". This article reported that DE BERRY had just completed a three-day campaign tour of the Boston area.

As mentioned previously in this report, all appearances by CLIFTON DE BERRY in the Boston area were arranged for by the SWP, Boston, and YSA, Boston.

(BS T-6, October 11, 1964)

The YSA of Boston has established a "Civil Rights Committee" within the group, and it is the purpose of the members of this committee to attend meetings of CORE and other groups interested in racial equality in order to keep the YSA and SWP informed about the plans, tendencies, strength, and weaknesses of these groups. The YSA of Boston members will further attempt to draw out any militant members from these groups who evidence interest in the YSA or SWP.

(BS T-6, November 19, 1964)

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On November 21, 1964, a meeting of the YSA, Boston, was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston. At this meeting DAVE SAPERSTAN delivered a "Civil Rights Report". During this report SAPERSTAN mentioned that he and one other YSA comrade had joined CORE and that other members of the YSA will be joining if necessary. He also reported that he and other comrades had been attending N.O.W. NOW meetings. He stated that he has seen members of the Progressive Labor Movement at N.O.W. NOW meetings and that he had also seen members of the Progressive Labor Movement present at CORE meetings.

SAPERSTAN further reported that at N.O.W. NOW Meetings which he had attended, proposals had been made to dump garbage and rats on the lawn of City Hall and in front of the Mayor's and the Governor's house. This would be a demonstration to show the wretched condition existing in Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts. SAPERSTAN further reported that at a CORE meeting a more refined version of these proposals had come up, but CORE merely took it under advisement. No evidence was offered to show that this situation had gone beyond the talking stages in N.O.W. NOW or CORE.

(BS T-7, December 21, 1964)

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on September 16, 1964, DAVID SAPERSTAN was among those elected to the new Executive Committee of that club.

(BS T-6, September 25, 1964)

3. NEW ENGLAND PARTY OF LABOR

The "Boston Globe," a daily newspaper published at Boston on December 22, 1964, carried an article entitled, "Pro-Peking Party Rises up to Lure Negro Support".

This article in part mentioned as follows:

"A secret pro-Communist China group has been launched in Boston to compete with Russian sympathizers in the New England Communist Party for Negro support.

"Formation of the 'New England Labor Party,' based on Marxist-Leninist violence, was announced in the last issue of 'Hammer and Steel' edited by Homer Chase, a 48-year-old white lumber yard worker."

"In an interview in his Dorchester apartment, CHASE said that he had returned from a week's visit to Albania last summer filled with enthusiasm for the ideology championed by

"Sino-Albanian leaders over Soviet preachings of peaceful co-existance with the West.

"Chase, who learned Communist tactics from his father, the late Fred B. Chase, secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, and his mother Elba, one-time Communist candidate for governor in New Hampshire, says he flew to the Albanian capital of Tirana on a regular Alitalia flight from Rome.

"Chase refused to discuss the question of Chinese or Albanian money being funneled to the New England Labor Party other than to say he would see nothing wrong with foreign financial aid if it were available.

"The entire November issue of 'Hammer and Steel,' is devoted to a report 'recently delivered in New England' and 'unanimously adopted by those present,' officially establishing the party. Chase declined to say where the meeting was held or who attended.

"Chase said, 'The aim of every Marxist-Leninist is the victory of a proletarian dictatorship through struggle.'

"Chase added, 'For the Negroes to obtain their rights they must immediately organize self-defense with arms. Violence is always justified -- in fact, necessary.'"

The article in the "Boston Globe" further mentioned that Federal investigators have kept CHASE under surveillance ever since last summer's race riots in Harlem and Philadelphia when copies of "Hammer and Steel" were found at the scene.

They are also investigating his connection with a pro-Peking group known as the Revolutionary Action Movement which has been allegedly distributing from its Boston headquarters an English-language magazine called "Revolution". Printed in Paris, the magazine gave blueprints last spring for the type of racial violence which later erupted in several Northern cities. It was further mentioned in the article that

CHASE feels that the New England Party of Labor could form a united front with MALCOLM X.

Although the Party does not agree with him on the Muslim religion being a prerequisite for the Negro struggle, it believes that Afro-Americans can unite against the white members of the Communist Party and other civil rights groups.

The November, 1964 newsletter of "Hammer and Steel," P. O. Box 101, Mattapan Station, Boston, in part reads as follows:

> ....."The people need an organization which will tell the U. S. working class that alliance with Johnson and U. S. imperialism is partnership with paper tigers headed for an inferno. Our class needs a Party which will stand for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S. - a Party which leads the struggles of the workers and tells the truth about their real allies-the Socialist camp and national liberation movement. Our working class needs a Party which will lead the Afro-American liberation movement to state power in the South and to autonomous rights--their own leaders bargaining for jobs and education--in the cities of the North and West. These are steps which will unite black and white workers. Our class needs a Pary which will uphold Marxism-Leninism, which will expose and defeat the futile betrayals of revisionists and the labor lieutenants of capitalism.
>
> "In New England the C.P. has abandoned even the pretense of leading class struggle. The leadership is only seen passing out Democratic Party propaganda or appealing for funds to protect themselves against the very Democrats they endorse.
>
> ....."We believe that Socialism in the U.S. can only be achieved by struggle against the policies of our own U.S. imperialism at home and abroad. We do not believe this can be achieved without sacrifice, without hard theoretical and organizational work.

"With confidence in the people of the U.S. we organize a Marxist-Leninist Party to defeat and smash capitalist dictatorship and establish a dictatorship of the working class, a Socialist U.S.A.

"Our Marxist-Leninist Party will be built on the basis of three main efforts:

"(1) A policy of class struggle in the labor movement.

"(2) Victory for the Afro-American liberation movement.

"(3) The withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces from the Congo, Viet-Nam and Cuba.

"We hereby establish the NEW ENGLAND PARTY OF LABOR."

A characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Nation of Islam, formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

a. CORE

As previously mentioned in this report, the YSA of Boston has established a "Civil Rights Committee" within the group and it is the purpose of the members of this committee to attend meetings of CORE and other groups interested in racial equality to keep the YSA and SWP informed about the plans, tendencies, strength, and weaknesses of these groups.

(BS T-6, November 19, 1964)

On November 21, 1964, a meeting of the YSA, Boston, was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, as previously mentioned in this report.

During this meeting DAVE SAPERSTAN delivered a "Civil Rights Report". SAPERSTAN reported that he and one other YSA comrade had joined CORE and that other YSAers would be joining if necessary. SAPERSTAN further reported that he and other comrades have been attending N.O.W. NOW meetings.

(BS T-7, December 21, 1964)

On November 24, 1964, a meeting of the SWP, Boston, was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, as previously mentioned in this report. At this meeting it was reported that one SWP member and one YSA member had joined CORE and that one other YSA member would be joining.

(BS T-6, November 27, 1964)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963, by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, Cleveland, Ohio, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN now serves as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving RAM as Field Chairman. This second source advised that there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM at present, but that headquarters are, in effect, with FREEMAN since he plays a dominant role in the leadership and directs the policies and activities of the organization.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM) cont'd

This second source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

To date, according to the second source, in November, 1964, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts 02210
January 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated January 29, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676) (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)
(157-477)
(100-53902)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
RM

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of LHM re above. Nine (9) copies are enclosed for Jackson and one (1) for New York for information.

Sources utilized in LHM are:

SF T-1 SF 1409-S

SF T-2 SF 1175-S

7 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(AM-RM)
9 - Jackson (3 - 157-100)(Enc. 9)(AM-RM)
(1 - William Thornton Belcher, Jr.)
(1 - Terry Francois)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - Robert Walter Plath)
(1 - Henry Faxon Saunders)
(1 - Edward Stern)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 157-380)
JD/jr (#9) (1 - 157-477)
(20) (1 - 100-53902)

100-442529
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58 FEB 3 1965

SF 157-380
JD/jr

SF T-3 SF 1511-S

SF T-4

SF T-5

[redacted]

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(By Request)

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

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DATE 01-04-2018 BY: F89M99K22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
January 19, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, on January 14, 1965, reported that San Francisco Bay area lawyers were bound for Mississippi. The article set forth that a group of lawyers, including two San Francisco Supervisors (Councilmen), announced plans to go to Mississippi next week to assist in the taking of depositions to support the challenge against Mississippi's five Congressmen. The two Supervisors are GEORGE MOSCONE and TERRY FRANCOIS. Included in this group is EDWARD STERN, member of the Advisory Council of San Francisco's Human Rights Commission. The above three were the spokesmen for the group at a press conference. The group is due to arrive in Mississippi next Wednesday, January 20, 1965, to join lawyers from other parts of the country.

The press conference brought out that Federal Court subpoenaes are now being issued to both friendly and unfriendly witnesses. The lawyers will question witnesses about alleged irregularities and discrimination against Negroes in voting procedures, upon which the Congressional challenge is based, and submit their final depositions to the Clerk of the House of Representatives by a February 12, 1965, deadline.

MOSCONE and FRANCOIS are taking part of their Supervisors vacation period for the trip and plan to return in time for the Supervisors meeting on January 25, 1965. Others are planning to stay longer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
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ENCLOSURE 100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Among the unfriendly witnesses being subpoenaed, STERN said, are Governor PAUL JOHNSON and Attorney General JOSEPH T. PATTERSON.

MOSCONE said the deposition taking is being organized by the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, a bi-partisan nation-wide organization which came into being within the last two years. The lawyers expect little, if any, cooperation from the Mississippi Bar Association or local officials, and expect a great deal of difficulty in finding court reporters which are trying to be recruited locally.

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily San Francisco newspaper, on January 14, 1965, reported STERN as saying that the evidence was gathered by the out-of-state lawyers who were acting on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

The following attorneys were included by name in the "San Francisco Chronicle" article:

EDWARD S. ARDZROONI, who has offices [redacted] b6 b7C

WILLIAM THORNTON BELCHER, JR.

BELCHER is a white male American. He was born August 7, 1920, Portland, Oregon. He is an attorney with offices at 360 - 22nd Street, Oakland, California, and resides at 6827 Ridgewood Drive, Oakland.

> SF T-1 has reported that during the early part of 1946, BELCHER attended meetings of the Seamen's Branch, San Francisco County Communist Party (CP) which were held at 1402 Powell Street, San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

In 1946, a highly confidential source reported that BELCHER signed a petition asking President TRUMAN to stop sending airplanes and military weapons to CHIANG Kai-shek and to bring our servicemen home from China.

SF T-2 in January, 1944, identified BELCHER as a contributor to the CP.

SF T-3 on June 28, 1947, reported that during 1947, BELCHER was a subscriber to the "Daily People's World" (DPW).

The DPW, which is now known as the "People's World" (PW), is a West Coast communist newspaper published in San Francisco.

SF T-4 has reported that BELCHER's wife, [redacted], was [redacted] to the fact her husband, WILLIAM, was attending law school.

There has been no reported CP activity on the part of WILLIAM BELCHER since passing his California Bar Examination in 1950.

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JOHN ALDEN DOTY, who resides at 431 - 38th Avenue, San Francisco, and was born in 1936.

DOUGLAS P. FERGUSON, with offices [redacted]

TERRY FRANCOIS, a Negro male, born August 28, 1921, New Orleans, Louisiana. He attended Xavier College, New Orleans,

from 1936 to 1940; he attended Atlanta University in Georgia from 1940 to 1942. He graduated from Hastings Law College, San Francisco. He has been a practicing attorney since 1949. FRANCOIS has served as President of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for two terms and is currently a Supervisor for the City and County of San Francisco.

In December, 1952, he was described by a law associate as one who was not a communist sympathizer, but an individual who is interested in lessening the burden of Negroes. No CP or related activities have been reported.

FRANCOIS has been arrested on two occasions for violations of law in connection with racial demonstrations. He was arrested on September 14, 1963, for obstructing a place of business, which charge was dismissed on October 9, 1963, in Municipal Court, San Francisco.

FRANCOIS was again arrested on March 1, 1964, for contempt of court--willful disobedience of a court order. This arrest grew out of a demonstration at the Sheraton Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The hotel obtained a court order limiting the number of pickets. When an attempt was made to enforce this order the pickets went limp on the sidewalk and were arrested. On April 3, 1964, charges were dismissed in Municipal Court, San Francisco, based on the Judge's finding that the arrest was based on a faulty court order.

FRANCOIS has acted as one of the attorneys during the trials of 766 demonstrators who were arrested in San Francisco during 1963 and 1964.

JOSEPH RAYMOND GRODIN, an attorney with offices [redacted] b6 b7C

SF T-5 advised on May 22, 1949, that GRODIN was one of a delegation of approximately 125 students from the University of California, Berkeley, California, who went to the State Capital, Sacramento, California, on that date to protest the Tenney Bill

on Education, which called for teaching personnel in public schools to sign loyalty oaths.

On the weekend of February 5-6, 1955, GRODIN spoke at a conference in London, England, to discuss what the Taft-Hartley Act meant for the American labor movement. At one point in the discussion GRODIN said there is no doubt that many employers who profess a profound interest in trade union democracy are more interested in getting militant members out of the union under the cloak of "red hysteria." (London "Daily Worker" issue of February 7, 1955.)

The London "Daily Worker" is a British communist newspaper.

GRODIN was [redacted] b6 b7C

HARRY J. LOHSTROH.

JAMES T. MC DONALD, identified in the "San Francisco News Call-Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on November 7, 1963, as an attorney who was recently elected President of the Catholic Interracial Council of the San Francisco Archdiocese.

GEORGE R. MOSCONE, attorney with offices at 220 Bush Street, San Francisco. He resides at 1239 - 42nd Avenue, San Francisco. He is a Supervisor (City Councilman) for the City and County of San Francisco.

ROBERT W. PLATH.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department, Their No. 161678, set forth that ROBERT W. PLATH, 1135 Monterey Boulevard, San Francisco, was arrested February 22, 1960, for violation Section 148, California Penal Code (resisting an officer-interferring). On March 9, 1960, this charge was dismissed in Municipal Court, San Francisco. These records disclose that PLATH was born June 2, 1926, is 5'9-1/2", weighs 173 pounds, and has blond hair. His occupation was set forth as an attorney.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

WARREN H. SALTZMAN, born August 18, 1925, San Francisco. He attended the University of California, Berkeley, and received his legal education at Yale University (LLB, 1952). SALTZMAN was a teaching fellow at Stanford University School of Law 1952-1953. He is a member of the San Francisco Bar Association, State Bar Association, and American Bar Association. He is a partner in the law firm of Littler, Mendelson, and Saltzman, with offices at 593 Market Street, San Francisco.

HENRY FAXON SAUNDERS, who resides at 1375 Chestnut Street, Redding, California, and is an attorney with offices at 1440 West, Redding, California. SAUNDERS was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Stockton, California, on July 22, 1957. He stated that he first became a CP member in the Fall of 1948 at the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the CP at the University of Wisconsin in 1949. He also admitted being a member of the CP at the University of Texas from 1950-1951, and a member of the CP at Berkeley, California, from 1953 to the Spring of 1957.

On January 15, 1965, SAUNDERS' law partner disclosed that SAUNDERS was then in a hospital in Sacramento, California, with "back trouble." SAUNDERS' partner was dubious of his, SAUNDERS, prospects of making the trip to Mississippi.

NATHAN S. SMITH, born [redacted]. He is associated with the law firm [redacted] b6 b7C

EDWARD STERN, white male American, born December 27, 1920, New York, New York. He is self employed as an attorney with offices at 690 Market Street, San Francisco. In the June 30, 1964, issue of the "National Lawyers Guild News Letter," STERN was identified as a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) who was participating with a panel of sixty lawyers in some forty trials of 1,000 defendants arrested in civil rights demonstrations.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

No unfavorable credit information was found for any of the above-listed individuals. Appropriate Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices were contacted and no derogatory information was located unless set forth above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
January 19, 1965

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 01-09-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
INDIANAPOLIS	NEW YORK	2/1/65	11/1/64;1/26/65

TITLE OF CASE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA MAX H. BRATTEN

TYPED BY: :Swm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.
Indianapolis report of SA MAX H. BRATTEN, 10/28/64.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of instant report is being designated for the New York Office, office of origin in this case.

INDIANAPOLIS

At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will follow as SIRM and submit report.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OR OTHER DATE

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: I&D, CRD, RAC
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2-17-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/C
By	S.H.P.

Notations

INCLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAP/dlb 5-30-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-1-85

0-6 FEB 18 1965 BY

0-7 to Indianapolis notation on back of this page.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1-cc request 80-8-2-75
Re: FOIPA Request # 55519

O-7 to Indianapolis 2-17-65
CIRM

Rerep of SA Max H. Bratten dated 2/1/65. U

1. Note reason for classifying rep. Does not appear to be applicable to T-2 and T-9. (U)

2. Use expression "No info developed" only for main headings denoted by Roman Numerals. U

For future guidance. U

FEB 4 12 45 PM '65
RECD
DOM INTELL DIV

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as information furnished by IP T-1 through IP T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of these sources of continuing value and impair their future effectiveness which could adversely affect national defense interests of this country. (U)

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Informants

Identity	Location
IP T-1 is [redacted]	100-14403-20 157-1-1044 Instant report, Pages 6,7 CHARACTERIZATION OF: CURTIS STRONG JESSE REESE ART ADAMS ED ROBBIN
IP T-2 is Former [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF CURTIS STRONG (U)
IP T-3 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF BURTON WECHSLER
IP T-4 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF: BURTON WECHSLER FREDRICA WECHSLER
IP T-5 is [redacted]	100-14403-20 Instant report, Page 7 CHARACTERIZATION OF: JESSE REESE ART ADAMS ARTHUR DARONATSY JAMES BALANOFF,JR. FRED STERN
IP T-6 is [redacted]	Instant report, Page 7
IP T-7 is CG 5824-S*	CHARACTERIZATION OF JOSEPH LANDY
IP T-8 is [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF JOSEPH LANDY
IP T-9 is former PSI [redacted]	CHARACTERIZATION OF CLARA ROBBIN

B*
(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - ONI, Chicago, Illinois " "
2 - OSI, Chanute Field, Illinois " "

Report of: SA MAX H. BRATTEN Office: INDIANAPOLIS
Date: 2/1/65

File Number: IP 100-14403 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Gary, Indiana, Chapter NAACP picketed Gary Works Credit Union during November, 1964, in protest of discriminatory hiring practices. Certain officers and members of this NAACP Chapter are Party members or have a CP background; however, none are known to have participated in the above picketing. Individuals with CP background attended "Mass Civil Rights Rally" held 11/24/64 in Gary, at which time the "Gary Freedom Movement Council" was formed in protest of the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill by Gary City Council. A former Party member is one of the leaders of this newly formed Council. Two former Party members in Gary arranged for the sale of a home in an all-white neighborhood in Gary to a Negro family. According to informants, none of the above events were under Communist direction. Party members and former members participated on an individual basis but not as representatives of the Party. ~~C~~ (U)

- P -

[redacted] ~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF [illegible] DATE 2/16/79

[redacted]
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAP/dfh 5-29-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-1-85

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IP 100-14403

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* * *

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DETAILS:

The Communist Party will be referred to in this report as the CP; and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be shown as NAACP. U

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed. U

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed. U

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. NAACP PICKET DEMONSTRATION, GARY WORKS CREDIT UNION OFFICES, U. S. STEEL CORPORATION, GARY, INDIANA

Ind National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

CURTIS STRONG, Vice-President and spokesman for the Gary Chapter of the NAACP, Gary, Indiana, in a radio broadcast announcement over Station WWCA, Gary, Indiana, on November 10, 1964, announced that approximately 40 Negroes began picketing the Gary Works Credit Union building, U. S. Steel Corporation, in Gary on November 9, 1964, to protest alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the Gary Works Credit Union. STRONG stated the Gary Chapter, NAACP, was sponsoring this protest action. During the above radio announcement, STRONG stated that the NAACP picketing would continue daily until the alleged hiring practices were halted. He stated pickets had been instructed to inform Negro members of the four Gary Steel Works Credit Unions that none of the offices have any full-time Negro employees or elected officers whereas Negroes make up the majority of the Credit Union shareholders. U

Chief of Detectives EDWARD BARSLEY, Gary, Indiana, Police Department, advised November 24, 1964, that the above-described picketing was discontinued on November 23, 1964, at which time the NAACP forwarded formal complaints to the Director of the Gary Fair U

Employment Practices Commission and also to the Director of the Indiana State Civil Rights Commission. Chief BARSLEY advised there was no violence, disorder, or disruption in connection with the NAACP picketing. U

Confidential informant IP T-1 advised on May 3, 1963, and confidential informant IP T-2 on May 31, 1955, that CURTIS STRONG had been closely associated with CP members in Gary, Indiana, in connection with his union activities; however, he is not known to either informant to have ever been a CP member. C (U)

Confidential informant IP T-5 advised on November 27, 1964, that although certain CP members in Gary, Indiana, are also members of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP, none of these members are known to have participated in the above picketing activities. C (U)

B. GARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT COUNCIL

The November 25, 1964, issue of the "Gary Post-Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Gary, Indiana, contained an article reflecting that the "Gary Freedom Movement Council" was founded at a "Mass Civil Rights Rally" held on November 24, 1964, in Gary. According to this article, this rally was attended by approximately 500 Negroes, including leaders working in the field of civil rights in the City of Gary, Indiana. The rally had been advertised as a "call to action by all Negroes in Gary until full rights are secured" and was held primarily for the purpose of informing the people in Gary of their disapproval of the defeat of the "omnibus civil rights bill" by the Gary City Council by a vote of five to four on November 13, 1964. U

The above newspaper article continued that Reverend JULIUS JAMES, Pastor of the St. John the Baptist Church of Gary, was selected as Chairman of the newly formed "Gary Freedom Movement Council" and listed as one of the leaders of this Council ARTHUR DARONATSY. U

Ind.

In September, 1959, IP T-5 described ARTHUR DARONATSY, a Gary, Indiana, attorney, as a member of the CP in Gary, Indiana, at that time. C (U)

JOSEPH EDMUND LaFLEUR, [redacted], an active Party member in Gary from 1943 to 1951 and a functionary in the Party during 1944-1945, advised that ARTHUR DARONATSY was named Chairman of the Citizens Committee of the CP in Lake County, Indiana, June 19, 1947, and in August, 1947, was coordinator for the Party in Lake County. (U)

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IP T-1 advised on November 27, 1964, that the following individuals were observed present at the mass rally held in Gary November 24, 1964; however, none were observed to have actively participated in the affair: JOSEPH LANDY, BURTON WECHSLER, ARTHUR DARONATSY (supra), and JAMES BALANOFF, JR. (U)

Confidential informant IP T-8 advised on November 1, 1953, that JOSEPH LANDY was a CP member in the late 1930's and had been expelled from the Party in about 1942 for embezzling funds from the International Workers Order (IWO) and was reinstated in the CP about 1951. (U)

Ind; Ill.

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential informant IP T-7 advised on October 26, 1956, that JOSEPH LANDY was considered a CP member in Lake County, Indiana, and had attended a meeting of the Community Division composed of Party leaders from Illinois and Indiana CP Districts held October 25, 1956, in Chicago, Illinois. LANDY attended this affair as a representative of the Indiana CP. (S) (U)

Confidential informant IP T-3 advised on February 20, 1953, that BURTON WECHSLER, as of that date, was considered the attorney for the CP in Lake County, Indiana. (U)

Ind.

Confidential informant IP T-4 advised in July, 1961, that Mr. and Mrs. BURTON WECHSLER (U)

were affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is set forth on the appendix pages of this report. U

IP T-5 advised in February, 1959, that JAMES BALANOFF, JR., was Chairman of the Inland Steel CP Club, Inland Steel Corporation, East Chicago, Indiana, during the years 1956, 1957, and 1958 and was Chairman of meetings of the combined CP Steel Clubs in Lake County, Indiana, during 1957. BALANOFF was considered a CP member by IP T-5 as of June, 1958; however, BALANOFF reportedly discontinued his Party activities to concentrate on union matters during the year 1958 following House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings held in Gary during February of that year. (U)

Chief of Detectives EDWARD R. BARSLEY, Gary, Indiana, Police Department, advised on November 25, 1964, that the Gary Freedom Movement Council, formed November 24, 1964, as one of its projects called for an economic boycott of stores and businesses in the City of Gary to protest the defeat of the "omnibus civil rights bill" by the Gary City Council on November 13, 1964. In addition, other public demonstrations would be sponsored by this Council in an effort to bring about passage of a civil rights bill in Gary, Indiana. According to Chief BARSLEY, the November 24, 1964, rally was peaceful and orderly, and no incidents of violence or disorder occurred. U

On November 25, 1964, Chief BARSLEY stated that on that date a picket demonstration sponsored by the "Gary Freedom Movement Council" took place in front of the Gary National Bank and two of its Gary branches. Pickets carried placards protesting the defeat of the civil rights bill by the Gary City Council and also calling for the resignation of an official of the Gary National Bank who is also a member of the Gary City Council and who had voted against the passage of the omnibus civil rights bill. Chief BARSLEY advised that none of the pickets participating in the above demonstration are known to him to have any present or past history of CP activity. Chief BARSLEY commented that the pickets urged Negroes in Gary to U

withdraw their funds on deposit from the Gary National Bank. In addition, the City of Gary was also urged to withdraw city funds on deposit with this bank. U

Chief BARSLEY advised on December 9, 1964, that the Gary Freedom Movement Council, in calling for an economic boycott of business establishments in Gary, has been disseminating literature throughout Gary explaining that if the people of Gary refrained from shopping at the major Gary stores, merchants will bring pressure upon the Gary City Council to pass a civil rights ordinance. U

The January 17, 1965, issue of the "Gary Post-Tribune" contained an article entitled "Step Up Pressure for Civil Rights Bill" which set out that Negroes in Gary during the Christmas shopping period and subsequently thereto have been effectively boycotting leading Gary stores and that pickets have been carrying signs in downtown Gary urging passage of a civil rights bill and urging an end to discriminatory hiring practices. U

Chief BARSLEY advised on January 18, 1965, that the above picketing in the Gary shopping area is being sponsored by the "Gary Freedom Movement Council," and to date no incidents have resulted. He stated that the Council anticipates that, through use of the Negro boycott, merchants will bring pressure on the Gary City Council to bring about passage of a Gary civil rights bill. U

Chief BARSLEY continued that he has observed no individuals with a history of CP activity participating in any of the above-described activities. U

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. GARY CHAPTER, NAACP

IP T-1 advised on November 27, 1964, that the Gary Chapter of the NAACP has approximately 1,000 members. IP T-1 advised that JEANNETTE STRONG, wife of CURTIS STRONG, (characterized under Section II of this report), is President of the Gary NAACP Chapter. CURTIS STRONG, a Vice-President of this Chapter, is considered spokesman for the NAACP in Gary. IP T-1 advised that BURTON WECHSLER (characterized under Section II in this report) is also a Vice-President of the Gary Chapter, NAACP. (U)

End

IP T-1 and IP T-5 advised on November 27, 1964, that JESSE REESE and ART ADAMS, both known to these informants as current Party members in Gary, Indiana, are also members of the Gary Chapter, NAACP; however, hold no official positions. (U)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

IP T-1 and IP T-5 advised on November 27, 1964, that, to their knowledge, the CP exerts no influence over the Gary Chapter, NAACP, and no instructions have been issued by the State CP leadership with reference to infiltration of the NAACP in Gary. (U)

The above was confirmed by confidential informant IP T-6 on December 28, 1964. (U)

B. GARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT COUNCIL

Chief of Detectives EDWARD BARSLEY, Gary, Indiana, Police Department, advised on December 9, 1964, that the Gary Freedom Movement Council was founded at a mass rally held in Gary November 24, 1964. This organization was founded for the purpose of protesting the defeat of the "omnibus civil rights bill" by the City Council of Gary November 13, 1964. U

Chief BARSLEY stated this organization has its headquarters at 1920 Broadway Street, Gary, Indiana, and its Chairman is Reverend JULIUS JAMES, Pastor of the St. John the Baptist Church of Gary. The controling committee of this Council is composed of ten individuals, among which is attorney ARTHUR DARONATSY, who is characterized under Section II of this report. U

IP T-1 and IP T-5 advised in January, 1965, that, to their knowledge, the CP in Gary, Indiana, exerts no control over the Gary Freedom Movement Council. These informants advised that individual Party members and persons with a history of Party activity are in complete sympathy with the aims and purposes of the organization; but, with the exception of ARTHUR DARONATSY, none hold any official position and in no way have influence or control over the organizational policies or projects being promoted by this organization in the Gary, Indiana, area. (U)

~~SECRET~~

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

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b7C

Chief of Police CONWAY C. MULLINS, Gary, Indiana, Police Department, advised on December 16, 1964, that [redacted], owners of a residential home in [redacted], an all-white area, have sold their home to a Negro family of Gary. Chief MULLINS advised that this sale had been engineered through the legal efforts of Gary attorneys ARTHUR DARONATSY and FRED C. STERN. [redacted] according to Chief MULLINS, [redacted] EDWARD and CLARA ROBBIN, formerly of Gary, who moved to California in 1962. (U)

Chief MULLINS advised that the move of the Negro family into the all-white area of Gary had created a tense and potentially explosive situation; however, as of December 31, 1964, no violence or disorder had occurred. (U)

IP T-1 advised that during a meeting of the Lake County, Indiana, Committee of the CP held in March, 1959, in East Chicago, Indiana, a leading member of this committee mentioned that EDWARD ROBBIN was a leader of a "middle class professional CP group in Lake County, Indiana." (U)

Confidential informant IP T-9 advised in September, 1955, that CLARA ROBBIN, wife of ED ROBBIN, was a dues-paying member of the CP in Lake County, Indiana, up until September, 1954. (U)

ARTHUR DARONATSY was characterized in Section II of this report. (U)

IP T-5 advised on March 25, 1963, that FRED STERN was considered a CP member in Gary, Indiana, from the mid-1950's until about January, 1961, at which time he disassociated himself from active participation in Party affairs due primarily to the lack of organized Party activity in that area. During the period from approximately 1955 to January, 1961, FRED STERN was an active member and considered a Party leader in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube CP Club in Gary. (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

IP 100-14403

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 1, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Max H. Bratten, dated and captioned as above, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: CIRM

[redacted]

SM-C

Re O-1 Form, 1/19/65.

On 9/4/64, [redacted] furnished information that on 9/3/64, there was a meeting sponsored by the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC). It was reported that [redacted] were stationed at the door to the hall and it was determined that they were there to keep out troublemakers. An individual by the name of [redacted] (ph) was also with [redacted]. According to the source, one of the students at the meeting was overheard to remark that [redacted] had done a good job of organization in connection with one of the recent riots in the New York City area.

On 9/17/64, the same source, [redacted] identified photographs of an individual who introduced himself as [redacted] at the meeting sponsored by the SCTC on 9/3/64. This individual was apparently well known to the students in attendance. He was described as follows:

Age	[redacted]
Sex	
Race	
Height	
Build	
Hair	
Eyes	
Complexion	
Characteristics	

REC-3 100-442529-686

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(2 - [redacted])
1 - New York [redacted] (44)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

11 FEB 10 1965

JCS:gmd
(6)

EX-101

6 FEB 16 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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b7C
b7D

It was determined at this time that [redacted] was the individual present at the meeting on 9/3/64, and made the remark about [redacted] had done a good job of organizing in connection with a recent riot in New York City area.

On 9/2/64, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an individual introduced to him as [redacted] (ph) was introduced to him at a meeting of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba in New York City, on 9/1/64, and that it was mentioned that [redacted] would be in charge of the defense guard at an SCTC rally on 9/3/64.

On 1/28/65, [redacted], BSS, NYCPD, advised SA JAMES D. BRODY that the records of BSS contain no information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] advised that BSS had learned from a confidential source who was close to the Progressive Labor Movement)(PLM) that [redacted]

[redacted] stated that BSS possesses no information which would indicate that [redacted], or any of the other individuals whose names he was asked to check in this regard took part in the Harlem riots of last summer.

b6
b7C

Extreme care should be given to the manner in which the information from BSS is reported in order not to reveal the identity of the BSS source.

The foregoing information indicates that [redacted] was associated to some extent with PLM during September, 1964, and was possibly associated with the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba during this same period. The Bureau's attention is directed to the possibility that [redacted] might be identical with the subject, [redacted].

In regard to [redacted], the New York Office, through its sources, has not been able to establish that this person was involved in the Harlem rioting. An investigation of [redacted], SM-C, is continuing in the New York Office in order to identify this individual. Any information developed indicating that [redacted] participated in the riots will be reported to the Bureau immediately under the CIRM caption.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

RE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.
Houston letter to Bureau dated 10/28/64.

A review of all investigative matters in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

Accordingly, pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau letter, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

(2) - Bureau (RM) 2-cc for R.R.
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Houston

ED:ed
(4)

REC-51 100-442529-687

FEB 3 2 1965

FEB 5 1965

FEB 5 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/65

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
OO: New York

Reference Minneapolis report SA Donald E. Waller dated October 30, 1964.

The Minneapolis office has no information to report at this time in regard to communist influence in racial matters in this division.

(2)-Bureau (RM AM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Minneapolis
DEW:dw
(5)

REC-98 100-442529-688

2-4
FEB 3 1965

FEB 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

X391

Rerep of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., 10/30/64.

WFO has no information to report under this caption for the period 11/1/64 - 1/31/65.

This matter will continue to be followed closely by this office.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

REC-93

100-442529-689 40

2-4

16 FEB 2 1965

2 - Bureau 1-cc 808 R.B.
1 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - WFO

CEG:sch
(5)

FEB 5 2 52 PM '65

FBI - WFO

6 FEB 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2/2/65

1 - Mr. Parkis

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI 100 - 442529-690

REC-117

CIRM

Reurtel 2/2/65.

Referenced teletype indicates Dr. Thomas W. Kilgore will lead a mass demonstration on February 2, to protest the arrest of Dr. Martin Luther King on February 1, 1965. The contents of referenced teletype do not appear to pertain to communist influence in racial matters. Therefore, if the LHM being prepared has not already been submitted, it should bear the caption, "MASS DEMONSTRATION, LOS ANGELES CITY HALL, FEBRUARY 2, 1965, TO PROTEST ARREST OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, RACIAL MATTERS." If already submitted, Bureau copies will be corrected; correct yours.

In the future, the caption "CIRM" should not be used unless it pertains to communist influence in racial matters. The captions of future communications should be appropriately descriptive of the racial activity that is being reported.

CAP:sew
(4)

MAILED 8
FEB 2 - 1965
COMM-FBI

FEB 5 11 52 AM '65
DOW INTELL DIV
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 2 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

1:15 A.M.

URGENT 2-2-65 NLB

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: LOS ANGELES

CRIM

DR. THOMAS W. KILGORE, SCLC EXEUTIVE, APPEARED ON INTERVIEW KNBC-TV NEWS FEATURING JACK LATHAM AT ELEVEN P.M., FEBRUARY ONE LAST. KILGORE STATED WOULD LEAD MASS DEMONSTRATION TO STEPS OF LOS ANGELES CITY HALL FEBRUARY TWO INSTANT TO PROTEST ARREST OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, FEBRUARY ONE LAST.

PROTEST WILL BE DIRECTED TO U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

METROPOLITAN DIVISION, LAPD, ADVISED OF ABOVE, NIGHT FEBRUARY ONE LAST. CLOSE LIASION WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH THEM.

REGION TWO, U.S. ARMY, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED.

RACIAL SOURCES BEING ALERTED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END..

WA....X. HFL

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

[redacted]

Attn CRD Advised 2/2/65. He did not desire immediate.

Airtel-LA 2/2/65 CAP/pew

100-442529-690

REC-117

FEB 4 1965

FEB 1 10 33 AM

LBI

RECD - CIVIL RIGHTS

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: February 1, 1965

REC-129

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re: New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/15/65; New York letter to Bureau, 1/18/65; and Bureau airtel to New Haven, 1/19/65.

Referenced letter dated 1/15/65, on page one, paragraph four, pointed out that AL (LNU) informed MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on 11/26/64, that he (AL) had just written an article for KING which "had gone all over the world." In the lead set forth for New York, on page 5, referenced letter dated 1/15/65 requested that an attempt be made to determine whether ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN could be the individual referred to as AL (LNU) who was to write an article regarding KING.

Phraseology utilized in the leads for New York, mentioned above, is in error and New Haven has been in receipt of no information to the effect that AL was to write an article regarding KING.

During its attempt to ascertain whether or not ALLARD KENNETH LOWENSTEIN is identical with AL (LNU), mentioned above, New Haven has developed the following information:

CONN.

LOWENSTEIN graduated from Yale Law School, New Haven, during 1954 and during 1958 was employed as Foreign Policy Assistant to then U.S. Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY. As of 7/12/57, LOWENSTEIN resided at 25 West 81st Street, New York City, and he was employed as Assistant Dean of Men, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, during 1962. As of 12/24/62, LOWENSTEIN was employed as Assistant Professor, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, and he resigned on 7/1/64.

CC-804RB

REC-129 100-442529-691

2-5

8 FEB 3 1965

EX 109

2 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New York (100-153735) (info)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (info)
2 - New Haven
WCH:lmg
(8)
REGISTERED MAIL

69 FEB 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

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As set forth in New Haven letter to Bureau, 1/15/65, LOWENSTEIN was at Yale University for a period of six weeks until early January, 1965, in order to complete a novel. He apparently departed New Haven immediately prior to 1/8/65, in order to travel, either to Los Angeles or Hollywood, California. This trip reportedly was in connection with the production of a motion picture regarding the book recently written by him.

A review of current telephone directories for Stamford, Darien, Greenwich and Old Greenwich, Connecticut, all of which communities are in the Stamford, Connecticut area, revealed that only two families with the surname of LOWENSTEIN reside in that area. The Greenwich, Connecticut telephone directory reveals that [redacted] resides at [redacted] and has assigned telephone number [redacted] has assigned telephone number [redacted].

As of 1/25/65, records of the Southern New England Telephone Company, George Street, New Haven, reveal that Connecticut telephone number [redacted] was disconnected on 9/4/64. A review of toll calls made from telephone number [redacted] reveals that none were made during November, 1964 from the latter number.

From the above, it would appear that LOWENSTEIN has spent little time in Connecticut following his graduation from Yale University Law School during 1954. In view of this, it is believed that identification of any articles written by LOWENSTEIN, particularly for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., would be extremely difficult for the New Haven Office.

L E A D S

ATLANTA:

At Atlanta, Georgia

Will review file on MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR in an effort to identify any article written for him immediately prior to 11/26/64 which "had gone all over the world."

1 - F.J.Baumgardner
(Field Supervison)

SAC, Cincinnati (100-14539) 2/4/65

1 - S. F. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurlet 1/29/65 which was submitted in lieu of the quarterly report due 2/1/65 in captioned matter. It was stated that no information applicable to instant matter was received by your Office during the past quarter with the exception of a matter dealing with the appearance of Anne Braden, a former Communist Party, USA, member in your territory 11/11/64. It was noted that details concerning her appearance had previously been furnished to the Bureau by a letterhead memorandum (LHM).

Promptly submit a report containing the information concerning Braden's appearance in your territory. For your future guidance, note that the prior submission of information by LHM does not preclude the necessity for including information in quarterly CIRM reports. Instructions relative to this factor are contained in the original Bulet 8/28/64 covering complete instructions relative to quarterly CIRM reports.

SFP:jad
(5)

100-442529-692

REC-34

16 FEB 4 1965

MAILED 8
FEB 8 -
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 FEB 11

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Re report of SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, 10/30/64, at Cincinnati.

Quarterly report of the Cincinnati Office in this matter is due at Bureau 2/1/65.

Review of file shows no CIRM information received in Cincinnati Office during this period with exception of that information covering appearance of ANNE BRADEN at the Unitarian Universalist Church, Columbus, Ohio, on 11/11/64. Complete details concerning this appearance furnished Bureau, office of origin, and interested office by LHM dated 12/18/64, under dual caption of BRADEN and CIRM.

UACB, no report being submitted by Cincinnati.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS/hja
(3)

O-17 to Cincinnati
Copy to U.S.A.
Date 2-1-65
By S.F.D./jeb
Remarks Submitted to designate copy to be sent to interested office for report.

100-442529-693
REC-34
10 FEB 1 1965
694
INDEXED

FEB 11 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1-XEROX 808 R.B.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 01-09-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	2/1/65	1/25/65 - 1/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA FRED G. COOK	irg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3
b7D
b7E

SYNOPSIS:
XXXXX

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, 10/30/64, at Seattle.

0-7 TO SEATTLE 2/16/65 PM - RE THIS REPORT.

LEAD:

1. TITLE OF CASE SHD READ "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS." CODE WORD FOR TITLE & CHARACTER IS CIRM. REFER TO BULET 8/28/64. S.F.P./tep

THE SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by May 1, 1965.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-1 is	

Characterization of MARY SUTHERLAND, VIVIAN GEORGE, EARL GEORGE, and MIKE RUBICZ.

CONFIDENTIAL

32

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-694

REC-15

12 FEB 5 1965

ST-108

COPIES MADE:

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1 - New York (REG)
1 - ONI, 13th ND, Seattle (REG)
1 - G-2, Ft. Lewis, Washington (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington (REG)
3 - Seattle (100-27267)

AGENCY: ~~ACSI~~, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~
~~DEF. FP~~, CRD, ~~NAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-16-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.F.P./tep

INT. SEC.

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FEB 19 1965

1 cc report for R.B.

SE 100-27267

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-1 (cont'd)	[redacted]
SE T-2 is SE 25-S*	
SE T-3 is [redacted]	

Characterization of MILFORD SUTHERLAND

SE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of CALVIN HARRIS
Characterization of HENRY VILLAVASO

SE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of MARY SUTHERLAND

SE T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of MARJORIE RADER

SE T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-8 is [redacted]	
SE T-9 is [redacted]	
SE T-10 is [redacted]	
SE T-11 is [redacted]	
SE T-12 is [redacted]	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Identity of Source | Location

SE T-12 is [redacted] (cont'd)

(By request)

b6
b7C
b7D

Characterization of IRENE BATES HULL

SE T-13 is [redacted]

Characterization of IRENE BATES HULL

SE T-14 is [redacted]

Characterization of PAUL EMERSON

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants SE T-1 through SE T-14 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, and compromise future effectiveness thereof, as well as adversely affect the national security.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th Naval District, Seattle (REG)
1 - G-2, Ft. Lewis, Washington (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington (REG)

Report of: SA FRED G. COOK
Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: February 1, 1965

Field Office File No.: 100-27267
Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

J. C. BURDICK, member of KCYC of CP, reported 12/29/64 on proposals made at National Party Youth Conference in Chicago for support by CP youth of Freedom Democratic Party and activity of CP youth in civil rights organizations. MARY SUTHERLAND, NWDCP District Committee member, reported to have stated, upon return from Mississippi Summer Project (MSP), that the Negro struggle in the South is changing from bourgeoise Negro revolution to a real working class revolution. Activities of NWDCP of CP members following return from MSP described. Limited number of CP members reported as attempting to engage in activities of CORE and NAACP. Attention to Indian affairs shown by members of Olympia CP Club during November, 1964.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

INTRODUCTION

The following is being set forth by way of background:

"A survey made by the Washington State Board Against Discrimination disclosed that 1.3% of the state employees were Negroes. This is just under the 1.7% ratio they had in the general population in the 1960 census. There were 48,738 Negroes in the state's population of 2.8 million. Among the 19,500 state employees were 251 Negroes, 62 Indians, and 105 other non-whites, according to the above survey.

"Seattle Times"
12/2/64
page 12, column 1

An article datelined at New York setting forth a survey of the United States Census Bureau, made at the request of the National Urban League, stated, in part, "one of the few encouraging sets of statistics in the 1960 census was the number and percentage of Negro families in the middle class defined as families earning more than $6,000 annually. Englewood, New Jersey, led the country with 45% of its Negro families in this category. Englewood was followed by Seattle with 44%...

"Another set of statistics concerned the percentage of school dropouts among Negroes 25 years of age and over. The figures ranged from 54% in Denver and Seattle to 88% in Muskegon, Michigan."

"Seattle Post
Intelligencer,"
11/16/64
page 6, columns 1,2

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

A meeting of the members of both clubs of the King County Youth Club of CP (KCYC of CP) was held at 5226-11th Avenue

Northeast, Seattle, on December 29, 1964. The agenda for this meeting consisted primarily of a report from J. C. BURDICK, KCYC of CP member, on his attendance at a National Party conference. Several proposals were made for CP youth work, among which were the following: WCSH,

> CP youth must support the Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) through local political activities;
>
> CP youth should make plans as to what each CP youth member can and should do during the summer of 1965. Among the four general types of activities suggested was that CP youth should go to the South and participate in projects similar to the Mississippi Summer Project (MSP).

BURDICK advised that other problems considered at this conference which concerned Party youth included the following:

> There is inconsistency among CP youth in that many "float" from one organization to another. CP youth must approach civil rights matters on a more mature basis and they must develop a proper base with individuals in order to influence the latter.
>
> CP youth must utilize literature. It was pointed out that for the reason of security it is difficult to show the deeds of the CP by using literature, particularly in the South since it is so difficult to have "left consciousness" in the South.
>
> There is a great need to appeal to the Negro youth groups, such as the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
>
> It was pointed out that CP members of the Negro race find it difficult to work in mass organizations and also to maintain their contacts in the civil rights movement. The CP feels that too often CP members of the Negro race are taken away from the Negro community work for other mass activities.

SE 100-27267

SE T-1 (12/31/64)

2. CP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

A meeting of the State Board, Northwest District CP (NWDCP) was held in Seattle on November 7, 1964. MILFORD SUTHERLAND acted as Chairman for this meeting and made most of the reports. SUTHERLAND called for support to the nation-wide struggle in the South and the anti-poverty program. He also mentioned that there is a necessity for overturn of the power structure in the South and for support to the FDP.

He concluded the State Board meeting by stating that a meeting would have to be held in the immediate future to hear MARY SUTHERLAND give a report on her recent activities in the State of Mississippi.

SE T-2 (11/64)

MILFORD SUTHERLAND continues to occupy the position, on a full-time and salaried basis, of District Organizational Secretary, NWDCP.

SE T-3 (1/5/65)

MARY SUTHERLAND, wife of MILFORD SUTHERLAND, was identified by source as District Youth Director, NWDCP.

SE T-1 (12/64)

MARY SUTHERLAND was identified by source as a member of the NWDCP District Committee.

SE T-5 (1/65)

A combined meeting of the Longshore and East Madison CP Clubs was held in Seattle on November 12, 1964. VIVIAN GEORGE gave a District Committee report which dealt with the Freedom schools in the South. VIVIAN GEORGE reported that MARGE RADER and MARY SUTHERLAND had spent considerable time in the South working in the cause of the Freedom schools. GEORGE said that the Freedom schools have undertaken 32 projects which will be extended to cover the entire South in Operation Black Belt. GEORGE quoted MARY SUTHERLAND as saying that the

Negro struggle in the South is changing from a bourgeoise revolution to a real working class revolution.

SE T-4 (12/2/64)

VIVIAN GEORGE was identified by source as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-1 (7/64)

MARJORIE (MARGE) RADER is a member of the CP in Tacoma, Washington.

SE T-6 (7/64)

A joint meeting of clubs of the KCYC of CP was held at 3962 Evanston Avenue North, Seattle, on November 16, 1964. KAE NORTON, a member of the NWDCP of CP, announced that she considered it vitally important that both clubs participate with other CP clubs to pressure legislators into not recognizing the "Dixiecrat delegation" in congress when it convened in January. She said that a District Committee meeting would be held on November 21, 1964, following which all of the clubs would be told how they would function in this matter. NORTON pointed out that benefits could be derived from a congress having no "Dixiecrat" members.

SE T-1 (11/19/64)

A meeting of the South Central CP Section Committee was held November 16, 1964, near Kennydale, Washington. JOSEPHINE HUGHES, Section Organizational Secretary, read several points dealing with the work of the Party in the state in coming months as follows:

...support FDP and Project Black Belt";

Extend anti-poverty program.

SE T-7 (11/30/64)

A Southwest Washington CP Section Committee meeting was held December 13, 1964, near Winlock, Washington. CRAWFORD JONES, Section Organizer, called for support to the Mississippi Freedom Democrats. He stated there was a plan at the national

level in congress to either unseat or strip the regular Mississippi Democrats of their control by seniority.

FRED GABOURY, member of the Olympia CP Club, stated that Centralia Junior College would have a fifty-minute assembly for all students to listen to a speech by MARGE RADER of Tacoma, Washington, or another speaker on the topic of the Negro civil rights movement in Mississippi. MILFORD SUTHERLAND asked that communists in the Democratic Party find ways of discussing the new civil rights law and the class struggle with other Democrats.

SE T-5 (12/28/64)

A meeting of the Des Moines CP Club was held at 801 South 219th Avenue, Des Moines, Washington, on December 14, 1964, at which time it was stated that out of the sum of $24.12 which had been collected, $12.12 was to go to the CP fund drive, and the rest would be sent South to further the civil rights movement of the youth.

SE T-8 (12/27/64)

An article in the "Seattle Times" stated that MIKE RUBICZ, [redacted] a former Mississippi civil rights worker, was heading a Seattle organization, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which was seeking 10,000 signatures in Washington State on petitions challenging the seating of the Mississippi Congressional delegation.

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"Seattle Times"
12/29/64

The SDS is an officially recognized student organization on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

MIKE RUBICZ was identified by the source as a member of the KCYC of CP.

SE T-1 (9/64)

Source advised that MIKE RUBICZ was not the head of SDS and that the above-described activity regarding the petitions was instigated by RUBICZ himself and not by leaders of SDS.

SE T-1 (12/30/64)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Mississippi Summer Project (MSP)

Source advised that MARY SUTHERLAND and MARGE RADER, Tacoma CP members, had returned from their travels in Mississippi. Source was advised that SUTHERLAND and RADER took many pictures during their visit in Mississippi.

SE T-9 (11/4/64)

At a meeting of the Olympia CP Club held at Olympia, Washington, on November 6, 1964, FRED GABOURY reported on work being done by the Thurston County Friends of the Mississippi Project. He stated that MARGE RADER would speak on November 12, 1964.

SE T-5 (11/13/64)

Source advised that MARGE RADER had appeared on closed-circuit television through the Pierce County (Washington) School System reporting on Mississippi. It was stated showings were also being arranged in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Washington, for a later date.

Source advised MARGE RADER and MARY SUTHERLAND recently returned from a trip to the South, during which time they had engaged in activity on behalf of the Mississippi Summer Project.

Source quoted MARY SUTHERLAND as stating that they were arranging appearances and speaking engagements "all over town" (Tacoma) to tell the Mississippi story. MARY SUTHERLAND also stated that she receives numerous calls from the Negro people they worked with in Mississippi.

SE T-9 (11/18/64)

At a meeting of the Olympia CP Club held November 22, 1964, FRED GABOURY reported MARGE RADER spoke at a church meeting on November 12, 1964. This was included in GABOURY's report on the Olympia Club's civil rights work.

SE T-5 (12/2/64)

A joint meeting of the clubs of the KCYC was held at 3962 Evanston Avenue North, Seattle, on November 16, 1964. MIKE RUBICZ, a club member, gave a report on his recent participation as a part of the MSP. He described conditions in Mississippi during his stay there and the persons with whom he worked.

RUBICZ said he felt very strongly that there should be more communists working in Mississippi and that the CP literature should be sent there. He acknowledged that the presence of the CP could be felt in the way that projects were organized and the things that were emphasized. It was stated that there was probably a great deal more CP influence in the MSP and throughout the South in civil rights activities than is generally assumed.

J. C. BURDICK, a club member, said that he had been given similar information by a person of considerable authority and that members of the club had h eretofore not been made aware of this fact because of the need for security. He stated that he had not been told of the extent of this influence nor the individuals involved.

Following the discussion, club members agreed that a better program or approach should be used by CP members towards the civil rights movement; however, no agreement was reached at this meeting as to the type of such approach. A decision was made to entertain further discussions of this matter at future meetings of the separate clubs.

SE T-1 (11/19/64)

Wash.

On November 30, 1964, the Thurston County Friends of the Mississippi Summer Project met at a coffee shop in Olympia, Washington. Members of the Olympia CP Club who attended this meeting were HORTENSE ALLISON and FRED GABOURY.

member

SE T-5 (12/8/64)

A CP fund-raising affair, open to non-CP members, was held on December 13, 1964, at 801 South 219th, Des Moines, Washington. MARY SUTHERLAND spoke on her trip with MARGE RADER and MIKE RUBICZ to Mississippi. She exhibited slides showing conditions in Mississippi. SUTHERLAND said they worked to help people register for voting. She said that

they were once pursued by the police at Gulfport until they reached the Negro section. MARY SUTHERLAND said that she had spoken only at the Friends meeting in Tacoma. When asked if she spoke for other groups or intended to speak for other organizations, she said she thought it better that MARGE RADER and MIKE RUBICZ should speak for they represented the youth.

SE T-10 (12/15/64)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) Seattle Chapter

Source furnished a CORE news letter and pledge card relating to the current CORE DEEDS (Drive for Equal Employment Opportunity in Downtown Seattle). Source advised VIVIAN GEORGE distributed the DEEDS pledge card and CAL HARRIS said he had a hand in composing the card.

SE T-11 (10/27/64)

Source identified CALVIN HARRIS as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-4 (10/9/63)

Source advised CAL HARRIS had been observed on some of the CORE picket lines downtown, particularly around Ernst Hardware.

SE T-11 (11/18/64)

The following officers of the Seattle Chapter, CORE, were elected on November 10, 1964:

Chairman	WALTER HUNDLEY
Vice Chairman	JOHN CORNETHAN
Secretary	ERNESTINE ROGERS
Assistant Secretary	DONNA MATSON
Treasurer	MILDRED ELLIOTT

The above officers have no connection with the CP, and the Seattle Chapter, CORE, continues to oppose any attempt by the CP to influence their activities.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Seattle Chapter, CORE, on 12/2/64.

Former members

B. National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Wash.

Source advised that ELMER KISTLER and IRENE HULL were at one time members of the NAACP but no longer are affiliated. Source stated that EARL and VIVIAN GEORGE were still active in the NAACP, and that EARL GEORGE proudly displays a NAACP membership button on his coat lapel. Source advised PAUL EMERSON had been dropped from membership and his name taken off the mailing list of the NAACP. HENRY VILLAVASO was stated to have been a member of the NAACP at one time but it was not known whether he is still affiliated. Wash, Former member NAACP.

SE T-11 (10/27/64)

On January 26-27, 1965, ELMER CHARLES KISTLER was afforded a hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) in Seattle, Washington, for failure to comply with the membership provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Testimony was given at this hearing by government witnesses indicating that KISTLER was a member and officer of the NWDCP in 1962, 1963, and 1964. The SACB has not yet issued its order as a result of this hearing.

Source identified IRENE BATES HULL as Educational and Literature Director of the West Madison CP Branch, Seattle, in August, 1946.

SE T-12 (8/46)

At a meeting of the Central Branch, Seattle CP, held on May 6, 1949, HELEN BATES HULL was expelled from the CP.

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b7D

[redacted]

HELEN BATES HULL was recruited into the Northeast Madison Club of the NWDCP on October 23, 1962.

SE T-13 (11/19/62)

EARL GEORGE is a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-1 (7/64)

PAUL EMERSON, Editor, Northwest Edition, "People's World" (PW), was identified by source as a member of the Downtown CP Club, Seattle, Washington.

SE T-14 (11/64)

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

HENRY VILLAVASO attended a joint meeting of the Longshore and East Madison CP Clubs, NWDCP, on October 31, 1963, and a meeting of the North Central Section, NWDCP, on July 31, 1964, in Seattle.

possible C.P. member

SE T-4 (11/63)
(8/64)

Frank Morris's

On December 16, 1964, Mr. FRANK L. MORRIS, Tacoma, Washington, contacted the Tacoma Resident Agency of the FBI to draw attention to an article in the "Tacoma News Tribune" of December 15, 1964. In this article JACK TANNER, NAACP official, was quoted as stating that communists have been

Wash

trying to take over NAACP branches across the country, and that at the NAACP meeting of December 14, 1964, he had been successful in thwarting an attempted take-over of the Tacoma Branch of the NAACP by suspending the election and designating as President, the past President, WILLIAM MUSE. Mr. MORRIS stated there was an inference in Mr. TANNER's remarks that he, MORRIS, was a communist and that he planned to issue a press release stating his position and would appeal to the National NAACP for an immediate investigation of the matter.

Source advised that the individuals whose names appeared on a letter in support of the candidacy of FRANK MORRIS are in no way connected with the CP, to the knowledge of the source. The individuals shown on this letter were NAACP members: BERTIE M. EDWARDS, JOHN B. CHAPMAN, MABEL ROBERTS, and CYRIL EDWARDS.

SE T-6 (12/15/64)

The "Tacoma News Tribune" of December 17, 1964, contained an article in which FRANK L. MORRIS, above, is quoted as stating, in part, "In a desperate effort to keep control of the local chapter of the NAACP, Mr. TANNER is attempting to label anybody who opposes his personal power and methods as a communist..... Neither the national association nor the local chapter is in any danger of being taken over by communists."

"Tacoma News Tribune"
12/17/64

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A meeting of the Olympia CP club was held at Olympia, Washington on November 6, 1964. BOB PLAJA, club member, asked to be excused from the meeting so he could attend an Indian affair in Tacoma, Washington. It was stated JANET McCLOUD had called him by phone and asked for his help. He was excused from the meeting since Indian affairs has been made his assignment.

Discussion was held at the meeting regarding support to the Indians who were criticized due to endorsement by JANET McCLOUD and her husband, DON McCLOUD, of a Republican candidate for the State Legislature.

SE T-5 (11/13/64)

Source advised VIVIAN GEORGE had been criticized by PAUL EMERSON due to the fact that she will write for Negro community newspapers, "The Facts" and the "Observer," but would not write for the PW. EMERSON expressed the opinion that VIVIAN and EARL GEORGE were more interested in the social end of some of the political and civil rights organizations than the purely political side.

SE T-11 (12/1/64)

A meeting of the Olympia CP Club was held at Olympia, Washington, on November 22, 1964. BOB PLAJA reported on Indian affairs stating that frankly, he was disgusted with them. He said they wanted to do things their own way only, and when they wanted help, they did not cooperate. The following comments of FRED GABOURY regarding the Indians were noted:

(1) They are not united;

(2) They fight among the different tribes;

(3) They are anti-white man;

(4) DON McCLOUD makes $10,000 per year fishing while JANET McCLOUD stresses their poverty.

SE T-5 (12/2/64)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-27267

Seattle, Washington
February 1, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA FRED G. COOK dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-2[illegible] (Rev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVI

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (File 100-14403)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS-C

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 2/1/65

Reason for the delinquency: STENO TO WHOM DICTATED ON EAL.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 2/3/65

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FBI

Date: 1/29/65

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
RM
Bufile 157-1676; SFfile 157-380

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM
SFfile 157-477

OCIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529; SF 100-53902

Enclosed are 11 copies of LHM captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT; LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK." Three copies enclosed for Jackson.

5 - Bureau (Encls. 11)
(3 - 157-1676)
(1 - MISS. FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
(1 - 100-442529)
3 - Jackson (Encls. 3)(AM)
14 - San Francisco
(1 - 157-380)
(1 - 157-477)
(1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-245)(RM)
(1 - 157-272)(RM SAN JOSE)
(1 - 157-409)(RACIAL VIOLENCE, SAN JOSE)
(1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
(100-52661)(ALISTER MC ALISTER)
(100-INDEX)(TED LASKIN)

100-442529-
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163 FEB 8 1965

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MES:rap
(22)

1 ENCLOSURE

67 FEB 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-91-1676

SF 157-380
MES:rap

The first source is [redacted], contacted on 1/28/65 by SA [redacted].

The second source is anonymous source as set forth in report of SA [redacted] dated 7/19/50 at Washington Field Office. b6 b7C b7D

The third source is [redacted].

The fourth source is [redacted].

The fifth source is CSSF 62-S*

The sixth source is SF 71-X*

The seventh source is [redacted].

The eighth source is [redacted].

Mrs. DIANNA WILSON checked the files of the Credit Bureau of Santa Clara Valley on 1/28/65. On the same date Mrs. PEGGY DONALD checked the files of the San Jose Police Department.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

January 29, 1965

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A source of this office advised on January 28, 1965, that San Jose attorneys JOHN THORNE, RALPH J. STEINBERG, BOB TENNANT and SOL ZELTZER are presently in Mississippi taking depositions from Negroes who allege they were denied voting rights in the November 1964 national election.

The source said SOL ZELTZER has been active for several years in San Jose civil rights activities. He is president of the San Jose Chapter of the American Jewish Congress and a member of the Congress of Racial Equality.

The source learned that BOB TENNANT has just passed the bar and has not yet begun practicing law. TENNANT told friends that he had borrowed enough money to make the trip to Mississippi.

The source advised that RALPH J. STEINBERG, [redacted] maintains a law office at [redacted].

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On February 26, 1948, FRED GLOVER, Director of Public Relations, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, advised that a new chapter of the Lawyers Guild had been formed on the Stanford campus about February 12, 1948. The president of this chapter was JOHN E. THORNE, [redacted].

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declas-~~
~~sification~~

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~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529-

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A second source advised that JOHN THORNE, [redacted], was registered as an active member of the National Lawyers Guild in December 1949.

A third source advised on September 17, 1963, that on September 1, 1963, a partial list of sponsors for the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities set forth that one of the sponsors was JOHN E. THORNE, a San Jose, California, attorney.

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Records of the Municipal Court for the City and County of San Francisco set forth that JOHN THORNE was the attorney for thirteen civil rights demonstrators who had taken part in the automobile row sit-in demonstration on April 11, 1964. On July 3, 1964, Municipal Judge ROBERT J. DREW sentenced the thirteen civil rights demonstrators, who had been found guilty by a jury for trespassing, unlawful assembly and refusal to disperse. After dismissing the jury Judge DREW ordered defense attorney JOHN THORNE before the bench and sentenced him to pay a $200 fine or serve ten days in jail for two counts of contempt of court. The judge said THORNE had left the court room without permission early in the trial and had been talking about racial violence in Birmingham while questioning jurors. THORNE was described as an attorney from San Jose, California.

Records of Stanford University reflect [redacted]

The first source advised on January 28, 1965, that attorneys NORMAN HOWARD, ALISTER MC ALISTER and TED LASKIN are leaving San Jose, Friday, January 29, 1965, destined for Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A fourth source advised on February 27, 1962, that as of 1946, NORMAN HOWARD was a member of the Mike Quinn Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Los Angeles, California.

A fifth source advised on February 16, 1953, that NORMAN HOWARD, then a member of the CP for at least six years, was beingtransferred from the Los Angeles County CP to the San Francisco, California, Legal Group of the CP in 1953. In the Los Angeles County CP, he had been active in Section Leadership.

A sixth source advised on May 14, 1953, that NORMAN HOWARD was being transferred from the Los Angeles County CP to the CP of Northern California. He complained to the Party that security of his job as attorney for [redacted] had been jeopardized as a result of contact by a CP member under conditions not insuring security.

A seventh source advised on October 18, 1954, that HOWARD attended meetings of the Employment Discussion Club, a CP conceived and controlled organization brought together to influence members of right-wing labor unions and to promote the CP line through open political activities in one of the two major political parties. b6 b7C

An eighth source advised on June 24, 1959, that at a CP meeting in Santa Clara County, California, held June 11, 1959, CP members discussed obtaining a "People's World" (PW) contribution from HOWARD.

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

Files of the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, were reviewed on January 9, 1963, and disclosed that [redacted]

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT;
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

According to the first source, ALISTER MC ALISTER was recently elected president of the 25th Assembly District Democratic Council at San Jose. He resides at 1283 Mace Drive, San Jose.

The first source advised that TED LASKIN is an attorney employed in the San Jose City Attorney's Office.

The files of the Credit Bureau of Santa Clara Valley, as checked on January 28, 1965, contained no unsatisfactory information relative to the seven attorneys mentioned above.

The files of the San Jose Police Department contained no arrest records, on January 28, 1965, identifiable with the seven attorneys.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 29, 1965

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT; LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 01-10-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	2/4/65	1/22 - 2/2/65

CONFIDENTIAL

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. HILGENDORF — TYPED BY: rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Classified by: 5431 CIRM
Declassify on: OADR
4343269

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 10/30/64 at St. Louis.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness. Examples are SL T-1 through SL T-6.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7E

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100-442529-696

REC-1

21 FEB 8 1965

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1 - AC of S, G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
REQUEST RECD.	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2-16-65
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: LM
BY	BY:

NOTATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

60 FEB 19 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

1-cc report for R.B.

SL 100-19352

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 (Continued)	[redacted]
SL T-2 is [redacted]	
SL T-3 is	
SL T-4 is	
SL T-5 is	
SL T-6 is	

b3
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - AC of S, G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: February 4, 1965

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified by~~ S-4-94
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 343269-01

Synopsis:

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, declared CP members must become more active in mass organizations with goal of "moving the masses"; stated work should be stepped up in NAACP; that CP members who are leaders in "mass work" should be relieved of all CP responsibility, including attendance at meetings. CP members active in dissident CORE group. Party working toward establishment of St. Louis Chapter, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America. Hope to attract CORE members to meetings and thereafter educate them in Marxism. Party members secured signatures to petitions to unseat Mississippi Congressmen.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
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SL 100-19352

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

A Communist Party (CP) leader in St. Louis expressed surprise after learning that three leading figures in the Party are not members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He stated that as soon as the local CP starts a new over-all program, currently in the planning stage, this matter must be taken up.

(SL T-1 December 1, 1964)

During early November, 1964, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, stated that more CP members must become active in mass organizations with the goal of "moving the masses". He said such individuals must expect to be under "mild attack", but the Party will put up a fight to protect them. He further asserted that CP members who occupy positions of leadership and also have a leading role in "mass work" should be relieved of all CP responsibility, including attendance at meetings.

WALKER went on to say that it is particularly important that effort should be accelerated to get CP members more active in the NAACP.

(SL T-2 January 12, 1965)

In November, 1964, the CP in St. Louis received a request from the National CP Office requesting an election report concerning the general elections which were held that month. The National CP organization wanted to know what part Negro organizations played in registering voters. It appears that this information from St. Louis and other parts of the country will be used by the National Office to help form new policies and programs.

(SL T-2 February 2, 1965)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

RICHARD H. CLARKE has continued to visit headquarters of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in St. Louis to contact members and leave copies of "The Militant". He hopes thereby to attract individuals to the St. Louis Branch SWP. CLARKE is Organizer of the branch. (U)

(SL T-3 February 2, 1965)

"The Militant" is an East Coast publication of the SWP.

The St. Louis Branch SWP and the SWP are characterized in the attached appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Re Mississippi Congressmen

In early January, 1965, HERSHEL J. WALKER assembled a group of five CP members and requested that they visit various Negro churches in St. Louis and get signers to a petition. The petition protested the seating of five United States Congressmen from the State of Mississippi scheduled for January 4, 1965, on the grounds that since Negroes have not been allowed to vote, their elections were unconstitutional. WALKER asserted that he and another CP member had been out the day before approaching people in supermarkets for their signatures. He stated this had been successful. He added that this petition campaign was a national project of CORE working with the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi. Pursuant to WALKER's request, the CP members went out and obtained signers.

(SL T-1 January 5, 1965)

B. CORE

At a CP meeting November 7, 1964, ORVIL T. LEACH, veteran CP member, stated that there was a schism in CORE in St. Louis. On the one side were the conservative forces led by MARIAN and CHARLES OLDHAM, and on the other side the "progressive" forces led by veteran CORE member PERCY GREEN and several others, including himself. WILLIAM E. DAVIS

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Industrial Area Leader of the CP, and HERSHEL J. WALKER urged LEACH to do all he could to avoid a split in CORE. LEACH replied it had been pointed out to GREEN that a split would create problems and would be dangerous. For example, his new group would be branded as "extreme radicals" or even communistic. DAVIS commented that some CORE members would probably drop out rather than choose sides. LEACH then said that he felt GREEN and his adherents would probably go ahead with the split. They feel that with the OLDHAM group now back in power as a result of recent CORE elections, activities would be stifled. GREEN's group requires a "lot of action" in order to function and hence it would be impossible for them to continue in CORE. CHARLES OLDHAM, an attorney, was once National Chairman of CORE and currently occupies an advisory position in the St. Louis Chapter. His wife, MARIAN OLDHAM, has been a leading figure in the St. Louis Chapter for several years.

(SL T-1 November 12, 1964)

At a CP meeting December 5, 1964, ORVIL T. LEACH stated that PERCY GREEN and his group of dissidents split from CORE. LEACH stated that GREEN hopes to get the National CORE organization to recognize him, but he, LEACH, said this is unlikely. LEACH commented that he and another CP member have been attending meetings of both CORE groups.

St. Louis, Mo. Congress of Racial Equality

(SL T-1 December 10, 1964)

A meeting of the dissident CORE group was held at the residence of one of its members, ROBERT CURTIS, [redacted] January 3, 1965. Approximately 22 persons were present. This included three CP members not known as such by the others. It was decided to call the new group "ACTION", which is an abbreviation of "Action Committee to Increase Opportunity for Negroes." GREEN stated his group still hopes to get recognition from the National CORE organization.

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organization St. Mo.

GREEN commented that ROBERT CURTIS, not present at instant meeting, is in charge of local activity in support of the Democratic Freedom Party of Mississippi; that efforts were being made to secure signatures to petitions calling for the unseating of Mississippi Congressmen. Petitions were called for at this meeting and ORVIL T. LEACH turned in 800 signatures.

(SL T-1 January 12, 1965)

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member (M.)

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At a specially called CP meeting November 17, 1964, it was reported that JAMES PEAKE, formerly active in CORE in the St. Louis area, is in St. Louis to set up a unit of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). WILLIAM E. DAVIS suggested that PERCY GREEN would be a likely person to invite to organizational meetings for DCA. It was stated that PEAKE was planning to talk to the entire dissident CORE group consisting of about 25 concerning DCA.

(SL T-1 November 19, 1964)

DCA is characterized in the attached appendix.

An organizational meeting for DCA was held in late November, 1964, with approximately ten individuals present. Among them was ROBERT CURTIS of the dissident CORE group, who subsequently reported this fact to his organization. He pointed out to them that people of all "beliefs" attend DCA meetings and he urged his listeners to come to future DCA meetings.

(SL T-1 December 10, 1964)

In early December, 1964, HERSHEL J. WALKER discussed the status of DCA, saying that an effort was being made to get a St. Louis club started. He further declared that PERCY GREEN would probably join. He declared that plans were being laid to conduct classes in Marxism for those interested who come to DCA meetings and furthermore DCA members would be encouraged to seek membership in the NAACP and CORE. One goal of this program would be to shape or greatly influence future policies of both the NAACP and CORE.

(SL T-4 December 7, 1964)

The dissident CORE group, "ACTION", planned to test the facilities of a "white tavern" at Grand and Sullivan Avenues January 6, 1965. CP member ORVIL T. LEACH contacted other CP members asking them to participate in this activity.

(SL T-1 January 19, 1965)

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C. NAACP

An election for 1965 officers of the St. Louis Chapter NAACP was scheduled for December 7, 1964. At a CP meeting December 5, 1964, all members of the NAACP were urged to attend the meeting and vote for the "progressive" slate.

(SL T-1 December 10, 1964)

Several days before the scheduled December 7, 1964, NAACP election, HERSHEL J. WALKER discussed it. He said he hoped the incumbent officers of the organization seeking re-election would be defeated. EVELYN H. ROBERTS, incumbent President, was seeking re-election and her opponent was PEARLIE EVANS. WALKER stated the incumbents are the "tools of the white power structure in St. Louis". He said they are being led by ERNEST CALLOWAY, who had been head of the St. Louis Chapter, Negro American Labor Council (NALC). WALKER declared that MARGARET BUSH WILSON (President, State Conference of Branches, NAACP) is leading the opposing slate and while three or four years ago she was very opposed to Communism, this is not necessarily so today.

(SL T-4 December 7, 1964)

Four CP members were present at the NAACP election December 7, 1964, and were part of a "capacity crowd".

(SL T-5 December 10, 1964)

At a NAACP meeting January 4, 1965, held at the Wohl Community Center, approximately 125 were present. Among them were five CP members.

(SL T-5 January 6, 1965)

The NAACP election was extremely close with first the PEARLIE EVANS slate being declared the winner. This was subsequently reversed on a recount. The election is being protested and the outcome has not been finally decided as of February 2, 1965.

(SL T-6 February 2, 1965)

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

In spite of a long standing desire on the part of CP leadership to achieve influence in the NAACP, the Party in St. Louis has been unsuccessful.

(SL T-2 February 2, 1965)

B. CORE

The CP exerts influence in the dissident CORE group called "ACTION" and this is the only mass organization concerned with racial matters in which the CP locally does exert influence.

(SL T-1 February 2, 1965)

C. NALC

[redacted] b7D

As of early January, 1965, it appeared that the St. Louis Chapter NALC had gone out of existence. Several CP members were assigned to attend meetings of this group, but were never able to exercise any measure of control. No meetings have been held since September, 1964, and the NALC officials of the St. Louis Chapter have made no effort to obtain a 1965 membership. Hence it would appear the organization has ceased to exist as of December 31, 1964.

(SL T-1 January 12, 1965)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

February 4, 1965

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Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated February 4, 1965, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 695 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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Remarks: Reurep 2/3/65 by SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN.

1) Pages 9, 12 and 23 are Extraneous. Statement "No information developed" to be used only for main headings denoted by Roman Numerals. See Bulet to all offices 8/28/64.

2) Page 32 unnecessary.

For future guidance.

Enc.
Bufile 100-442529
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LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	2/3/65	11/6/64 - 1/29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY GORDON R. PLAYMAN — TYPED BY meh

CHARACTER OF CASE

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REFERENCE: Report of SA DOUGLAS J. KRAUTER dated 11/6/64 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies are furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

The pretext conducted on January 21, 1965, was made by SA L. ROGER BRANDON who made telephonic contact with the UCRC Office posing as a doctor with an interest in the organization.

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Notation: R/S sent to L.A. (see attached) 2/17/65 for future guidance

ICC report 808 RJ-DP

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The Workers World Party, which was included in Section I of referenced report, is omitted from this report since it is now a defunct organization in the Los Angeles area. (U)

The pretext conducted on December 16, 1964, was made by SA LOUIS K. DE GEUS who made telephonic contact with JAMES GARRETT at his place of employment, 8501 South San Pedro, Los Angeles, to ascertain GARRETT's availability to speak on his experiences in Mississippi. (U)

SA GILBERT C. BENJAMIN, JR. attended the "Discussion Unlimited" meeting on October 16, 1964. (U)

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by LA T-1 through LA T-35 and LA T-37 through LA T-40 tends to identify confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. (U)

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Source	Location
LA T-1	
LA T-2	; Orally to SA LOUIS K. DE GEUS this report, page 16 Characterizations of ARVILLA JACKSON and EASON MONROE.
LA T-3	
LA T-4	
LA T-5	
LA T-6	
LA T-7	Orally to SA , this report pages 7, 19 Characterization of JAMES GARRETT
LA T-8	Orally to SA LEON J. MEYER, This report pages 7, 18 Characterization of PERRY PARKS.
LA T-9	Orally to SA , this report, pages 7, 16 Characterizations of SAM KUSHNER, FRANK PESTANA, and FRED RINALDO
LA T-10	

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Source	Location
LA T-11	157-636C-270 - 271 Orally to SA [redacted] [redacted] this report, page 18 Characterization of FLEMING DANIEL GRAY (U)
LA T-12	157-636-1013 (U)
LA T-13	Characterization of MAYNARD OMERBERG (U)
LA T-14	(U)
LA T-15	
LA T-16	(U)
LA T-17 LA 4447*	(U)
LA T-18	(U)
LA T-19	Characterization of SAM KUSHNER and MAYNARD OMERBERG (U)
LA T-20	
LA T-21	(U)
LA T-22	
LA T-23	Characterization of ROSE CHERNIN

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Source	Location
LA T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of CLIFTON DEBERRY
LA T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of HENRY FOLICK
LA T-26 [redacted]	Characterization of JAMES GARRETT (U)
LA T-27 [redacted]	Characterization of MIKE GELDMAN
LA T-28 [redacted]	Characterization of BESSIE GOGOL
LA T-29 [redacted]	Characterization of BESSIE GOGOL (U)
LA T-30 [redacted]	Characterization of VICTOR LUDWIG
LA T-31 [redacted]	Characterization of EASON MONROE
LA T-32 CSLA 3919-S*	Characterization of FRANK MUNOZ (U)
LA T-33 [redacted]	Characterization of FRANK MUNOZ
LA T-34 LA 3200-S*	Characterizations of Dr. ROBERT M. PECK and FRANCES WILLIAMS (U)
LA T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of JAMES SAGER (U)
LA T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM MORRIS SAMUELS

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Source	Location
LA T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of ARTHUR SILVERS (U)
LA T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of FRANK WHITLEY (U)
LA T-39 [redacted]	100-56839-235 (U)
LA T-40 [redacted]	Orally to SA SAMUEL W. NORTH, JR., this report page 13 (U)

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Report of: SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN
Office: Los Angeles
Date: 2/3/65

Field Office File #: 100-66078
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy of Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs in racial matters set forth. Strategic approach of Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party, Los Angeles Branch - Young Socialists Alliance, Los Angeles Local - News and Letters Committee, and Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP set out. Informants familiar with CP plans in racial matters advise that District leadership admits that CP has been ineffective in the Negro freedom movement and is content to follow rather than lead this movement, particularly through individual contacts. Details of communist participation in demonstrations set out. Extent of communist penetration and influence in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, United Civil Rights Committee, Congress of Racial Equality, Mississippi Summer Project, Non-violent Action Committee, and Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee set out.

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DETAILS: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The purpose of this report is to show the current extent of communist influence in racial matters in the Los Angeles, California, area. u

With this in mind, the names of certain individuals have been set out in this report, either to show their status as officers or people of responsibility in racial organizations, or to show the names of individuals who have subversive affiliations and who are influential in activities or demonstrations mentioned herein. u

To facilitate reporting this information, characterizations of some of these ~~latter~~ individuals are set forth where the pertinent information is recorded so that the relationship of the individual to the particular activity can be clarified. In the majority of cases, however, the characterizations of such individuals appears in the Glossary at the end of the report. u

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the Appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available. u

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (11/3/64) (U)

A meeting of the West Adams Club of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, was held October 5, 1964, at 2128 - 3rd Avenue, Los Angeles, California, at which time the recent public meeting which featured HENRY WINSTON, a national functionary of the Communist Party, USA, as speaker was discussed. The club noted that the affair was poorly attended by Negroes and discussion was had on why it was impossible to get Negroes to attend affairs sponsored by the Communist Party. No one could offer an acceptable reason, but the concensus was that the Communist Party was not attractive to the Negro and did not present a program which could help the civil rights struggle as much as the present day Negro organizations and churches. (U)

LA T-2 (10/16/64) (U) C. P. member Calif.

At a workshop meeting of the Education Committee, SCDCP, held October 9, 1964, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, gave a keynote talk on "The Ideological Roots of the Ultra-Right." She spoke on the importance of voting down Proposition No. 14 (an amendment to the California Constitution which would nullify fair housing laws in the State of California) in the coming election and on the peril facing the United States if Senator GOLDWATER were elected President. She called for the defeat of ultra-right forces in both major political parties and described the democratic forces on the American scene today as much stronger than the forces of reaction who support GOLDWATER. She included in these democratic forces the revolutionary struggle of the Negro people which had gained a powerful influence in all aspects of American life, and she called for a mobilization of all such forces to defend the ultra-right forces. (U)

LA T-3 (10/21/64)
LA T-4 (10/23/64) (U)

A special meeting of Negro members of the MSS, SCDCP, was held October 14, 1964, at 1142 South Serrano, Los Angeles, for the purpose of trying to find a solution to the problem of creating more interest by the Negro cadre in the Communist Party and how to influence other Negroes to at least sympathize or support activities sponsored by the Communist Party.

The first source stated that the discussions brought out the fact that the Negro had not been able to think of or speak of the Communist Party as "our party," preferring to say "the party." Something more was needed to make the organization what it should really be, with a different kind of program which would appeal to the Negro people. It was therefore the duty of the Negro comrade to see that the party moved in this direction. The source added that education in communist theory had been greatly neglected so that many party members were not really aware of the role of the Communist Party. During the McCarthy era there was a great separation of the Communist Party from the masses and as a result Negro members now find themselves outside their normal role in the community, particularly if they are loyal and active Communist Party members. In addition to having lost their contacts, Negro Communist Party members had been unable to find a way to establish a middle ground such as forums and house parties through which to get to know people and function on that level.

The second source advised that the discussion also brought out that recruits should be given classes in Marxism and Negro history before they are recruited into the Communist Party, that bringing them in before they received any party education was a mistake and gave them little basis in the party so that they could leave very easily. It was further brought out that much of the lack of participation on the part of the Negro comrades lay in the practice of assigning comrades certain tasks without questioning their capabilities for carrying out such assignments. It was recommended that a survey be made of all Negro members of the MSS and their assignments and potential and that future assignments be based on this survey.

LA T-4 (11/30/64) (U)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held November 16, 1964, at 3048 Victoria, Los Angeles, and a decision was made to have the club work on integrating the neighborhood in

which HILDA SCHNECK, a member of the club, lived. SCHNECK stated that there were many vacancies in her neighborhood and had suggested a committee be formed to call on landlords asking them to rent to Negroes. An approach was discussed in which mixed couples could start the integration pattern, with the white spouse acquiring the apartment in question. Another possibility was the use of white friends who would lease apartments and sublet them to Negroes. A question was also raised of finding Negroes able and willing to pay such rents. (U)

LA T-5 (12/11/64)
LA T-6 (12/3/64) (U)

A meeting of the Free Press Forum, an organization within the MSS, SCDCP, was held November 27, 1964, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, and featured as speaker FRANK WHITLEY who spoke on the effects of the recent elections on the civil rights movement. According to the first source, he outlined the position of the Negro under each U. S. President since the Civil War and stated that in his opinion none of these presidents had done anything for the Negro. He claimed that the new Civil Rights Law had a great deal more to it than the law which President LINCOLN passed when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation. WHITLEY stated that the Negro had supported the President's administration in the election because they hoped once again to gain some action and because they hoped the Civil Rights Law would really help them. Source quoted WHITLEY as saying, "But I must be frank with you. . . nothing will really change until there is a change in the power structure."

According to the second source, WHITLEY agreed in the discussion following his talk that no freedom could be obtained for the Negro until there was a basic change in the power structure of the country and that socialism was the only answer.

LA T-7 (1/19/65)
LA T-8 (1/19/65)
LA T-9 (1/25/65) (U)

The sources, who are familiar with Communist Party plans and activities on all level of the SCDCP in the Los Angeles area, advised that for a number of years to the present time the SCDCP has on numerous occasions at all levels of the organization discussed the racial situation in the general Los Angeles area and has put forward proposals, made resolutions and/or suggested plans

of action. However, none of these plans have been put into effect and at top level meetings of the SCDCP in recent months the district leaders have frankly admitted that the District and the Communist Party, USA in general, have been unable to provide any leadership and have been generally ineffective in the civil rights struggle and the Negro freedom movement. These leaders further recognize that the SCDCP and the Communist Party, USA, are still without any effective plan that may be implemented to gain for the Communist Party a leadership position in the movement.

LA T-8 also advised that PETTIS PERRY, a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee from Los Angeles, conferred during the preceeding week with GIL GREEN, National Communist Party functionary and a National Committee member and determined that current Communist Party emphasis is on a call to end violence in Mississippi and the need for stressing the responsibility of Federal authorities to end this violence. Source stated that there is no SCDCP group active in the Negro movement currently. (U)

LA T-9 also advised that the SCDCP has very little influence as an organization on the civil rights movement. What little influence it does have stems from personal contacts by such individuals as PETTIS PERRY and CHARLENE MITCHELL who are members of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee from Los Angeles with individual members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), and these contacts are made from outside rather than from inside these groups. The SCDCP continues to follow rather than to attempt to lead the civil rights movement and is content with promoting support for the more radical civil rights groups such as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). (U)

The recent success according to LA T-9, of the SCDCP in recruiting young people into the Communist Party has not extended to the members of the Negro race, with a few exceptions, and this is due primarily to the fact that the appeal of the Communist Party program has been to young intellectuals and there are but few Negroes in this category who find any merit in Communist Party theory. (U)

(2) W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

No information developed.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

(1) LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

LA T-10 (12/4/64)

Source on above date advised that on November 18, 1964, the first session of the 1964 Los Angeles Local - SWP (LAL-SWP) Annual City Conference was held. EDMUND KOVACS, Organizer, in his report to the members stated in part that the 1963 SWP Resolution called for radicalization of the Negroes. The minority class had been damaged most by unemployment. The SWP pointed out that Negroes have reached a new stage of militancy, a rejection by Negroes of gradualism. The Negroes' press for human dignity is the most progressive force on the scene at this time. The SWP recommended independent political action to further the Negroe's push for equality. There should be a working unity between the vanguard of the Negroes to form an alliance with the SWP, but the main instrument at this time is propaganda. (U)

LA T-10 (12/9/64) (U)

According to above source, on December 2, 1964, the third and final session of the LAL-SWP Annual City Conference was held. During this session, STEVE ROBERTS, a member of the LAL-SWP, stated that over the past year, considering the size and strength of the LAL-SWP, they had done exceptionally well in the civil rights field. ROBERTS did not specifically identify the LAL-SWP accomplishments in this field. (U)

Source also stated that, according to ROBERTS, "Weakness on the part of the SWP towards the civil rights struggle does not mean that we are doing nothing." (U)

(2) LOS ANGELES BRANCH -
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (LAB-YSA)

The "Daily Bruin," campus publication of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), in its issue of November 2, 1964, page 5, carried an article by MIKE GELDMAN entitled "YSA Reply." In this article the YSA was said to declare its full support for Clifton DeBerry, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, and for other SWP candidates for elective office, and urged similar support from all American youth. The article stated that the real lines of confrontation "are between the capitalist rulers on one side and the workers and the Negro people on the other."

Cal.

The "Daily Bruin," in its issue of Monday, December 14, 1964, on page 4, carried an article by MICHAEL GELDMAN entitled "Young Socialist Reply - Introducing YSA." In this article GELDMAN states that the YSA is opposed to "racist practices" and to the "constant erosion of the Bill of Rights"; further, that "such feelings dissolve into cynicism when they cannot give rise to action; and that is why we in the YSA are concerned with politics. Participation in politics for us means participation in the struggle to end the system of inequality and insecurity under which we live, that system called capitalism, which places enormous political and social power in the hands of the tiny minority who own and control the economy. Our aim is to replace this system with a socialist organization of society, by which we mean the most profound and wide-spread democracy in all aspects of economic and political and cultural life. . . democracy can only be based upon a nationalized and planned economy, controlled and administered by the working people."

In this article GELDMAN also declared as follows: "The ever-rising tide of the Negro struggle has placed political action by the working people on the immediate order of the day. The most oppressed and revolutionary workers, the black workers of the ghetto, have begun to struggle, and if they are to make any real gains their next step must be to separate themselves from the Democrats and Republicans and build a black political party. Such a party would be the most powerful instrument yet devised to fight for Negro demands and would help break up the two-party con game that passes for democracy in the United States. In addition it would be a powerful stimulus for white workers to enter the political struggle."

(3) LOS ANGELES LOCAL -
NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES (LAL - NLC)

No information developed.

(4) PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

[LA T-39 (10/19/64)] (U)

Source furnished a mimeographed leaflet issued by the Los Angeles Provisional Organizing Committee (LAPOC), which reflects, in part, as follows:

"Integration is the pipe dream being presented by U. S. imperialism through the Uncle Toms. This is done to divert the Negro people from the struggle for national liberation.

"Another concept that is being peddled by the agents of the ruling class is that we must vote in order to have full rights. We will never have full rights by voting for our enemies, whether JOHNSON or GOLDWATER. The only correct struggle is a fight to defeat U. S. imperialism and this will only be done through revolutionary struggle.

"The struggle for national liberation is an integral part of the struggle for the emancipation of the working class of America. The Negro question can not be solved until U. S. imperialism has been destroyed and replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat."

[LA T-40 (1/27/65)] (U)

Freedom For the People (FFTP) was organized in Los Angeles by the LAPOC in October, 1964, and is currently in existence. It is an LAPOC front organization which is completely controlled by the LAPOC which selects FFTP leadership. Primary purposes of FFTP are LAPOC recruitment and pushing of the POC line.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATIONS

(1) NOVEMBER 4, 1964

LA T-11 (11/18/64) (C) (U)

Source advised that a protest march and rally in opposition to the passage of Proposition No. 14 (an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California which nullified fair housing laws in the state) was held Wednesday, November 4, 1964, from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. under the sponsorship of CORE. The parade assembled at Olympic and Broadway, Los Angeles, and proceeded to the Spring Street entrance of the Los Angeles City Hall where the rally was held. The marchers massed at the top of the steps of the City Hall and then faced the TV cameras and sang freedom songs. Approximately 185 persons took part in the march and 200 persons attended the rally.

Source advised that among those who attended the rally were SAM KUSHNER and DANNY GRAY.

Fleming Daniel Gray, Jr.

(2) NOVEMBER 9, 1964

LA T-11 (11/18/64) (C) (U)

Source advised that CORE organized a picket line at the Olive Street entrance to the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, on November 9, 1964, from 6:00 p.m. to 9:05 p.m. to protest the passage of Proposition No. 14 and to protest the policies of the California Real Estate Association (CREA). Seven persons took part in the picketing and source advised that one of these persons was BESSIE GOGOL.

(3) JANUARY 1, 1965

LA T-12 (12/30/64) (C) (U)

Source advised that on December 29, 1964, a meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club was held at 1104 North Mariposa Street, Los Angeles. FLEMING DANIEL GRAY, JR. attended this meeting with 13 other persons. GRAY distributed a flyer

issued by the Non-Violent Action Committee (NVAC), a local splinter group of CORE which invited the recipient to attend a protest rally to be held at 3:00 a.m., Friday morning, January 1, 1965, at Van de Kamp's Restaurant at 1696 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California, which was along the route of the Tournament of Roses Parade which was to be nationally televised later New Years morning. After GRAY distributed the flyer at the meeting no further action was taken but GRAY urged those present to join him at the rally.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Pasadena, California, Police Department
(1/1/65)

On January 1, 1965, approximately 15 persons participated in peaceful picketing in the vicinity of Van de Kamp's Restaurant, 1696 East Colorado Boulevard, Pasadena, California, during the course of the Tournament of Roses Parade. The demonstrators carried placards demanding equal selection for non-Caucasians in the Rose Queen's court. No incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

LA T-2 (1/22/65) (U)

The Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, is the dominant and most active branch of the NAACP in the Southern California area.

LA T-9 (1/25/65)
LA T-2 (1/22/65) (U)

The SCDCP has no current program to infiltrate or attempt to gain domination of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP.

LA T-9 further informed that the SCDCP has no current program to infiltrate or attempt to gain domination of any other NAACP branch in the Southern California area. (U)

"Los Angeles Times"
Los Angeles, California
Issue of 12/4/64

This issue in Part II, page 8, set forth an article captioned, "NAACP Group to Vote on President Dec. 13," which quoted Dr. CHRISTOPHER L. TAYLOR, President of the Los Angeles Branch, NAACP, as stating, "We have established a good climate here, for gains in civil rights, without riots or massive civil disobedience, and we can continue to make great strides in this atmosphere."

(B) UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE (UCRC)

LA T-13 (10/20/64) (U)

MARNESBA TACKETT, Education Director, UCRC, and Reverend H. H. BROOKINS, Chairman, UCRC, were guest speakers at a rally of the Jewish Cultural and Fraternal Clubs of Los Angeles, which was held at the Palm Room of the Alexandria Hotel, 5th and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, on October 14, 1964.

LA T-14 (11/30/64) (U)

Informant advised that on November 3, 1964, HENRY FOLICK, a member of the 24th Communist Party Section - SCDCP, called individuals to secure volunteers to work at the UCRC Headquarters on November 3, 1964, to help the UCRC with door to door precinct work.

LA T-15 (11/20/64) (U)

BEN GRAY, described as a spokesman of UCRC, attended a dinner meeting of the "People's World" Committee which was also a birthday celebration for SAM KUSHNER, Los Angeles "People's World" Editor. The meeting took place at the Hungarian Cultural Center, 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, on November 12, 1964. GRAY praised the "People's World" and SAM KUSHNER, for his active part in the civil rights movement.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

LA T-16 (12/11/64) (U)

On November 16, 1964, the UCRC held a meeting at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, and approximately 200 persons were in attendance. The five Du Bois Clubs of Los Angeles were each represented at this meeting by one member, including JIM SAGER. During the meeting a ballot was handed to all present to vote for nineteen persons who were up for election to the Board of Directors. One Du Bois Club representative instructed the other four representatives as to whom they should support.

LA T-17 (12/21/64) (U)

During December 1964, SAM KUSHNER, Los Angeles Editor of the "People's World," was in contact with the UCRC office concerning a one day conference UCRC was planning for January 6, 1965, and reported that UCRC was sponsoring the conference to get the various organizations of the Negro community to unite in the cause of getting a Negro as a candidate for the Los Angeles School Board. (U)

LA T-17 (1/12/65) (U)

During January 1965, SAM KUSHNER, Los Angeles Editor of the "People's World," was in contact with the UCRC Office concerning any proposed UCRC activities and reported that the UCRC was sponsoring a picket line at the Thriftimart Store, Adams and Vermont Avenues, at 12:00 noon, Saturday, January 16, 1965, and at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, January 17, 1965. (U)

LA T-8 (1/19/65) (U)

Informant advised that in her position within the SCDCP, she would be aware of any instructions from the leadership to make any organized effort to influence Los Angeles civil rights groups, including the UCRC. The informant advised that she knows of no such instructions. Informant advised that since the November 1964 elections, the SCDCP has made no efforts to influence the UCRC and further, that the Communist Party has made no plans to make a concentrated effort in this regard in the near future. (U)

LA T-11 (1/19/65) (U)

Source advised that there continues to be no indication that the SCDCP has been able to exert any influence on the UCRC. Source stated that there continues to be a few people associated with the UCRC who have Communist Party backgrounds, but that these people have not been able to influence the UCRC in any way.

Through a suitable pretext conducted by a Special Agent of the FBI on January 21, 1965, it was determined at the UCRC office, 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, that a re-organizational meeting of the UCRC was held in December 1964. The same officers who were elected in mid 1964 were re-affirmed at this meeting, and in addition, some 30 individuals were elected to the Board of Directors. UCRC has made application to the State of California to become incorporated, but the incorporation papers have not been received as yet. Among those names mentioned as being officers of the UCRC were PERRY PARKS, Vice Chairman, VICTOR LUDWIG, Associate Treasurer, and FRANK MUNOZ, Associate Treasurer. Among those names mentioned as being members of the Board of Directors were MORRIS SAMUELS, EASON MONROE and ARTHUR SILVERS.

(C). CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Background, Aims, and Purposes

"Los Angeles Sentinel"
Los Angeles weekly Negro newspaper
(12/3/64)

ROBERT L. BAILEY, Chairman of the Southern California District Action Council of CORE announced the formation of a Regional Action Council to "gain more effective means and organization to solve the problems of widespread discrimination in the western states."

BAILEY said the aims of the group were to "mobilize CORE forces and reorganize for greater strength and to work more effectively" on a much broader scale than previously. He stated that CORE also will broaden its scope of interest and methods to "begin a massive assault on the very critical and deep problems that create and add to the practice of discrimination."

LA T-11 (12/3/64) (C) (U)

DON SMITH, the newly elected chairman of the Los Angeles CORE, stated that CORE has been directed in a wrong manner in the past, and that for the next year at least, things were going to be different. He wants to get CORE involved in more direct contact with parents of children. It is his desire that some sort of center be set up where children can get training and guidance under CORE; that in ten years many of these children will be adults or teenagers who will take part in CORE and he wants to be able to get to them before the Communists do.

LA T-11 (12/15/64) (C) (U)

A CORE meeting was held December 13, 1964, at 1903 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, to discuss future plans and activities. The point was emphasized that under the new leadership, participation in CORE by subversive groups is not wanted at all. The central idea was that the Negro must take over CORE and eliminate any members of a subversive group from CORE.

Officers

LA T-7 (1/25/65) (C) (U)

The following are current officers of the Los Angeles CORE:

Chairman	DON SMITH
1st Vice Chairman	REVEREND MORRIS SAMUELS
2nd Vice Chairman	TOM BOYD
Chairman - Membership Committee	DICK MOORE
Chairman - Political and Legislative Action Committee	PAUL JACKSON

Congress of Racial Equality members. Calif.

CP Penetration and Influence

LA T-18 (11/4/64) (U)

On November 4, 1964, ARVILLA JACKSON recruited people to participate in a CORE march to begin that day at 7:30 p.m. The march was to begin at Olympic and Broadway, Los Angeles, and proceed to City Hall in protest of the passage of Proposition 14 on the California ballot.

LA T-7 (11/30/64) (U)

Approximately 100 delegates and 50 observers attended the opening of the regional conference of CORE at 40th Street and Central Avenue, Los Angeles, on November 27, 1964. Informant identified two "known members or close friends" of the CP: JAMES GARRETT and BESSIE GOGOL.

LA T-7 (12/3/64) (U)

members

ROSE CHERNIN advised a group of CORE members in December, 1964, that her committee, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, had authorized her to make the Committee lawyers and bail money available to certain civil rights groups. She said CORE should let her know when there was a likelihood of arrests and she would see what money could be raised to save bail fees.

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(D) MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

LA T-11 (7/29/64) (U)

Source furnished a pamphlet of the above-captioned organization which indicated the scope and activities of this organized effort. The pamphlet pointed out that trained personnel were needed, and gave the address of the Mississippi Summer Project, 1017 Lynch Street, Room 10, Jackson, Mississippi, for applications. The pamphlet pointed out that "this summer" (1964), SNCC, in cooperation with many voting and civic groups, formed into the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), was intending to launch a massive peace corps type of operation in Mississippi. The pamphlet stated in part as follows: "Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists, and legal advisers will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers, and special projects."

On October 16, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI attended a public meeting of "Discussion Unlimited" (DU) at Fairfax High School, 7850 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles. PERNELL ROBERTS, star of the "Bonanza" television series, was co-narrator of the program with FRANCES WILLIAMS, introduced by ROBERTS as an actress who played in "Raisin On The Sun." The DU program was entitled "Mississippi 1964 - A Story of Courage." ROBERTS first introduced JAMES GARRETT as being associated with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. GARRETT talked about his work on voter registration in Mississippi. He stated the people of Mississippi were ready for "work stoppages....boycotts. Ready for almost anything!...We are going to try to completely close down Laurel, Mississippi, after January." GARRETT stated that after working in Mississippi he returned to work in the office of SNCC, which he directs in Los Angeles. GARRETT stated he would later return to Mississippi.

PERNELL ROBERTS then introduced Dr. ROBERT M. PECK, who stated he worked in Greenwood, Mississippi, some time during the summer of 1964, as a physician, with other doctors and a nurse, treating those working in the voter registration drive. PECK stated "We are going to continue to send physicians and nurses to Mississippi."

PERNELL ROBERTS then introduced Attorney MAYNARD OMERBERG, who stated he went to Mississippi with others, including FRANK PESTANA, and described his work in defending civil rights workers who were jailed.

ROBERTS also introduced ROSE ROSENBERG as a lawyer who had gone to Mississippi. ROSENBERG described her experiences, especially relating to women civil rights workers, during her period in Mississippi. Rose S. Rosenberg Rose Schar Rosenberg M. 55 Cal. F.

(E) NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE (N-VAC)

No information developed.

(F) LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LA-SNCC)

It was ascertained through an appropriate pretext on December 16, 1964, by a Special Agent of the FBI that JAMES GARRETT is the chairman of LA-SNCC which has an office located at 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California.

LA T-9 (10/19/64) (U)

LA-SNCC is fundamentally a paper organization with no membership. Two CP members have indicated an interest in LA-SNCC. These two are FRED RINALDO and FRANK PESTANA who have helped primarily with fund raising.

LA T-17 (10/20/64) (U)

On October 20, 1964, a representative of the Los Angeles Office of the "People's World" (PW) arranged with JAMES GARRETT at LA-SNCC Headquarters, 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, to provide GARRETT with ten tickets for young people for the PW banquet to be held on October 25, 1964. (U)

LA T-19 (11/2/64) (U)

JAMES GARRETT, a young Negro representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was a speaker at the annual PW banquet which was held on October 25, 1964, at Compton, California. GARRETT spoke of his exploits and experiences while organizing the Negroes of Mississippi. (U)

LA T-20 (11/2/64) (U)

JAMES GARRETT spoke briefly about the conditions in Mississippi at the annual PW banquet which was held in Compton, California, on October 25, 1964. GARRETT stated that Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS did more than any other man to help the Negro. He said that DU BOIS formed clubs, helped educate Negroes, and helped them to register to vote and to find work. GARRETT said that he is a member of one of DU BOIS' clubs. He said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities must be abolished. GARRETT told the audience that they could then work for a socialist world; that it had to come.

LA T-21 (11/12/64) (U)

A meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club was held on November 8, 1964, at 1104 North Mariposa, Los Angeles, California. The first order of business was what to do with $56.00 collected at the SNCC Benefit Halloween Party held on October 31, 1964, in Los Angeles. It was decided to send the $56.00 directly to SNCC since no prior agreed amount was due any Du Bois Club for fund raising aid for this event. It was also agreed to send SNCC a monthly sustainer in the amount of $10.00 to aid their work, once Du Bois Club incoming funds become stable enough to render aid to other organizations.

LA T-21 (11/25/64) (U)

A "Coffee Hour" sponsored by the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Central and West Los Angeles was held at 1104 North Mariposa, Los Angeles, California, on November 20, 1964. JAMES GARRETT made a surprise after-meeting visit, but did not speak.

LA T-18 (12/3/64) (U)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held on December 2, 1964, at 1011½ Georgia Street, Los Angeles, California. ARVILLA JACKSON stated at this meeting that The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs are Marxist study groups used as a bridge between Party and non-Party people. She said that youths are recruited from this group as well as from CORE and SNCC.

LA T-22 (11/30/64) (U)

Discussion Unlimited, Inc., sponsored a program and rally honoring the Negro people of Mississippi and the Mississippi Volunteer Workers, which was held at Fairfax High School Auditorium, 7850 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California, on October 16, 1964. JAMES GARRETT, who was project coordinator for his region in Mississippi, spoke of his experiences in Mississippi. (U)

JAMES FORMAN, National Executive Secretary of SNCC, appeared as a special guest speaker. FORMAN spoke optimistically of SNCC's progress. (U)

Calif.

Student Non Violent

25 Coordinating

GLOSSARY

ROSE CHERNIN

LA T-23 (1/25/65) (C) (U)

ROSE CHERNIN was a current CP member and Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

CLIFTON DEBERRY

LA T-24 (1/14/65) (C) (U)

Member

Cand.

In November, 1964, CLIFTON DEBERRY, a Negro, was the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President of the U. S. At that time he was also a member of the Socialist Workers Party National Committee and the Socialist Workers Party Political Committee.

HENRY FOLICK

LA T-25 (10/2/64) (C) (U)

HENRY FOLICK was a current member of the Burbank-North Hollywood Club, Valley Section, SCDCP.

JAMES GARRETT

LA T-26 (6/17/64) (C) (U)

JAMES GARRETT attended a National Youth Organization (NYO) pre-convention in San Francisco on March 21 - 22, 1964, which, according to the source, was sponsored by the CP.

LA T-7 (6/18/64) (C) (U)

On May 30, 1964, JAMES GARRETT attended a fund raising affair given by the West Adams CP Club, SCDCP, at which affair DOROTHY HEALEY, SCDCP Chairman, collected funds to help defray the expenses of a trip to Mississippi for GARRETT. (C) (U)

MIKE GELDMAN

LA T-27 (1/18/65) (C) (U)

As of November, 1964, MIKE GELDMAN, a student at the University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, was a leading member of the LAB-YSA and a member of the YSA National Committee.

BESSIE GOGOL

LA T-28 (10/2/64)
LA T-29 (10/2/64) (C) (U)

As of October, 1964, BESSIE GOGOL was a member of the News and Letters Committee National Editorial Board and was the driving force behind the LAL-NLC.

FLEMING DANIEL GRAY

LA T-11 (10/20/64) (C) (U)

DANNY GRAY was a current member of the Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club.

ARVILLA JACKSON

LA T-2 (11/5/64) (C) (U)

ARVILLA JACKSON was the current chairman of the Aaron Johnson Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

SAM KUSHNER

LA T-9 (9/13/63, 1/8/64) (C) (U)

SAM KUSHNER attended eight meetings of the District Board, SCDCP, in Los Angeles between September 5, 1963, and January 2, 1964. (C) (U)

LA T-19 (3/17/64) (U)

KUSHNER was currently employed full time as the Los Angeles editor of the "People's World" (PW), at 424 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

VICTOR SAMUEL LUDWIG

LA T-30 (2/23/49)

VICTOR LUDWIG, a real estate agent, had been active in the CP District No. 8, Chicago, as of February, 1949, and had been a CP member for several years.

ALBERT EASON MONROE

LA T-31 (1/11/52) (U)

EASON MONROE was a current member of the New Era Club of the Professional Section of the CP at San Francisco.

LA T-2 (4/3/64) (U)

Dr. EASON MONROE, Executive Secretary, American Civil Liberties Union, spoke at the annual conference of the LACPFB on March 21, 1964, at Los Angeles.

FRANK MUNOZ

LA T-32 (11/9/55) (U)

FRANK MUNOZ, a member of the Los Angeles County CP, was dropped as a member at his own request on May 22, 1954, as he was studying to be an attorney and the Party would only serve to hinder his aspirations.

LA T-33 (12/6/60) (U)

On November 21, 1960, FRANK MUNOZ attended an open meeting of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP, in Los Angeles. The meeting was open to both CP and non-CP members.

MAYNARD OMERBERG

LA T-19 (4/29/48) (U)

MAYNARD OMERBERG was a candidate for election to Congress from the 15th Congressional District of California on the Independent-Progressive Party (IPP) ticket in 1948. Source indicated that the CP in Los Angeles had instructed its members to support OMERBERG in his campaign for public office.

LA T-13 (4/6/63) (U)

MAYNARD OMERBERG was listed on the legal panel of the LACPFB in the 13th Annual Conference Journal issued by the LACPFB in April, 1963.

PERRY PARKS

LA T-8 (March, 1955) (U)

The Los Angeles CP supported PERRY PARKS in his recent campaign for Los Angeles city councilman to the extent of setting up a committee which worked very closely with PARKS in his campaign. Source advised, however, that it was his belief that PARKS was not aware of the CP affiliation of these people. (U)

DR. ROBERT M. PECK

LA T-34 (May, 1947) (U)

ROBERT PECK, a student at the University of Southern California, made application for membership in the Los Angeles CP in October, 1946, and was issued CP membership book #49920. PECK used the CP name of ROBERT SCHNEIDER and under this name recruited at least two additional members in the CP. (U)

FRANK PESTANA

LA T-9 (10/22/64) (U)

FRANK PESTANA was a current active member of the

Scientists and Engineers Club, Professional-Cultural Section, SCDCP, and has been a hostile witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He has served as legal counsel for other witnesses before the House Committee.

FRED RINALDO

LA T-9 (10/5/64) (U)

RINALDO was a current member of the Professional-Cultural Section, SCDCP; a member of the Section Council; and Chairman of the Buck and Wing Club of that Section.

ROSE S. ROSENBERG

Page 431 of the publication entitled, "Violations of State Department Regulations and Pro-Castro Propaganda Activities in the United States - Part 2," issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activites in 1963, indicates that ROSE SCHORR ROSENBERG, a Los Angeles attorney, had been identified in testimony before the Committee as a member of the Professional Unit of the Los Angeles CP in the late 1940's. When she appeared before the Committee on July 1, 1963, she refused to tell the Committee if the previous testimony concerning her had been correct.

JAMES SAGER

LA T-35 (5/15/64) (U)

JAMES SAGER was a current member of the Youth Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

WILLIAM MORRIS SAMUELS

LA T-36 (4/19/64)

WILLIAM MORRIS SAMUELS was a current member in good standing of the National Lawyers Guild.

ARTHUR HARRY SILVERS

LA T-37 (9/17/59) (C) (U)

ARTHUR SILVERS was among the delegates who attended the 7th World Youth Festival held in Vienna, Austria, from July 26, 1959, to August 4, 1959. (C) (U)

FRANK WHITLEY

LA T-38 (7/21/64) (C) (U)

FRANK WHITLEY was a current member of the Geronimo Club, 24th CP Section, SCDCP. (C) (U)

FRANCES WILLIAMS

LA T-34 (June, 1947) (C) (U)

FRANCES WILLIAMS, actress, 3692 5th Avenue, Los Angeles, was recruited into the Los Angeles CP during 1947. (C) (U)

Calif.

member

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (LAPOC)

On August 20, 1964, a confidential source advised that the LAPOC which, as of August 20, 1964, continued to exist, was organized in about January, 1964. The source further advised that the LAPOC, which is also known as the Los Angeles Cell of the POC, is a local branch of the National POC, which has its headquarters in New York, New York, and that the aims and purposes of the LAPOC are identical to those of the National POC.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 5, 1964, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised December 1, 1961, page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related september 17, 1950).

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the***National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

February 3, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

IV. APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 42
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 124 ~ Duplicate;
Page 154 ~ OTHER - Removed per court order;
Page 155 ~ Duplicate;
Page 156 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
Page 158 ~ Duplicate;
Page 159 ~ Duplicate;
Page 160 ~ Duplicate;
Page 161 ~ Duplicate;
Page 162 ~ Duplicate;
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4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-25-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 FEB 10 1965

File Number 100-442529-1698

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-08-2018 BY: R92U78H96

DATE: January 29, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-432067)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)(100-21896)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

COMINFIL NALC
IS - C
CINAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-2-00 BY SP2 CTW
#93676

Reference Bureau letter dated November 18, 1964, which advised of a forthcoming national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., during January, 1965. The Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) had plans to have certain of its members from various parts of the U. S. attend such a conference. Reference New York airtel dated January 11, 1965, copies only to WFO, "Cominfil, Negro American Labor Council, IS - C," forwarded a letterhead memorandum which reported on January 10, 1965, meeting of the National Board, Negro American Labor Council (NALC). It was decided that that organization's "State of the Race" conference originally scheduled for Washington, D. C., will now be held in New York City at the Riverside Church, January 30-31, 1965. According to the Bureau's source, the CP, USA, will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference. Also reference Bureau letter to New York dated January 15, 1965.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Infiltration, Negro American Labor Council." Four copies of the

ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL) 100-442529-
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
4 - New York (Enclosures 4)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100-153735; CIRM)
(2 - 100-139834; NALC)
1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-30439; WILLIAM TAYLOR)
1 - WFO (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

20 JAN 30 1965

INT. SEC.

RCN:dfm
(17)

ICC & LHM 808 R.B.

b3
b7D
b7E

letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York, one copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished with this airtel to Los Angeles and two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
January 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

On January 29, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that WILLIAM TAYLOR, known to the source as a Communist Party (CP) member from California, was in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Maryland, on January 28, 1965.

According to the source, TAYLOR's purpose in travelling to Washington and Baltimore was to try to arrange for CP members to obtain admission to a conference of Negro leaders which is to be held on Riverside Drive, New York, New York, January 30 and 31, 1965.

TAYLOR has indicated that A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Head of the Negro American Labor Council, who has arranged for the conference to be held, is making determined efforts to keep CP members out of the conference and that only those who have special invitations may attend.

TAYLOR has further indicated that if he is unable to arrange for CP members to attend the conference, he will see to it that efforts are made by CP members to contact those attending the conference after it has been held in order that they might learn what went on during the conference.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 CTM
ON 11-2-00
#93670

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
100-4

42 529 - 611

ENCLOSURE

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

2/18

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1-29-65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☑ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 2/1/65

Reason for the delinquency:
Supplemental investigation & numerous documentations

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau:
2/12/65

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☐ No administrative action necessary.

INT. SEC.

RECD
DCM INTELL DIV.
JAN 29 2 45 PM '65
21 JAN 29 1965

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-25-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

65 FEB 11 1965

Removed By

File Number 100-442529-7066

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 1/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/86 BY SP8Bty/bwg
260,152

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS

Date Forw. FEB 3 1965

How Forw. R-S

By Cafe - Med

2 Room 828 RB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-452) (P)

CIRM; MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

ReJNtel to Bureau 1/27/65; Buairtel to JN, 1/27/65.

Enclosed herewith are an original and seven copies of LHM, the substance of which is self-explanatory.

Jackson will remain alert for developments regarding the taking of depositions by attorneys visiting Mississippi relative to the challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party now pending in the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C. Developments in this regard will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

For information of the Bureau, MORTON STAVIS is a security index subject of the Newark Office.

On 1/28/65, the following-named persons were informed of pertinent information as to the times and places where depositions will be taken as set forth in LHM:

ENCLOSURE

REC-129 100-442529-707

EX 109

16 FEB 11 1965

XEROX

FEB 5 1965

3- Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)
4- Jackson
(1- 100-57) (CIRM)
(1- 100-30)
JRP:ecs
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ENCL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-707

JN 157-452

Desk Sergeant HUGH POLLARD, Greenwood Police Department, Greenwood, Mississippi; Deputy Sheriff GEORGE SMITH, Leflore County Sheriff's Office; CHARLES SNODGRASS, Administrative Assistant in Charge of Investigations, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Headquarters, Jackson, Miss.; M. B. PIERCE, Assistant Chief, Jackson Police Department, Jackson, Miss.; JACK STEWART, United States Marshall, Jackson, Miss.; Deputy Sheriff HOWARD EVANS, Hinds County, Sheriff's Office, Jackson, Miss.;; Chief of Police J. T. ROBINSON, Natchez Police Department, Natchez, Miss.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
January 28, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The attached letter, signed Morton Stavis, was received at the Jackson Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 27, 1965.

On January 27, 1965, Mr. Edward Stern, Attorney, Legal Office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), Jackson, Mississippi, was contacted by an Agent of the FBI and advised that the jurisdiction of this Bureau does not authorize the affording of protection of individuals and no protection would be afforded in connection with the taking of depositions by stenographers and lawyers of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party within the State of Mississippi. On this occasion, Stern advised that he was cognizant of the Bureau's jurisdiction regarding this matter, and that he fully understood the role of the FBI in civil rights matters.

Stern stated Stavis was presently at Newark, New Jersey, and was expected to return to Jackson, Mississippi, on January 29, 1965.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/18/86 BY SP8 Stj/Bwd

#260,152

1 XEROX
FEB 5 1965

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-701

January 26, 1965
507½ Farrish Street
Jackson
Mississippi

Federal Bureau of Investigation
First Federal Bank Building
Jackson, Mississippi

ATT: James Peck

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that attorneys who have arrived in Mississippi from many states in the union will commence the taking of depositions in respect to the challenge of the five Mississippi congressmen, which challenge is now pending in the House of Representatives.

For your information, the depositions are now scheduled to be taken at the following times and places:

Wednesday, Jan 27, 9:00 am
County Court House
Canton, Miss.

Thursday, Jan 28, 9:00 am
119 E. Franklin St.
Natchez, Miss.

Friday, Jan 29, 1965, 9:00 am
Room 236, Post Office Bldg.
Jackson, Miss.

Friday and Saturday, Jan 29 & 30, 9:00 am
St. Francis Church
Highway 82
East of Greenwood
Greenwood, Miss.

Some of the above-scheduled depositions will be continued from day to day until completed and, in addition, we shall daily be scheduling other depositions and will advise you thereof.

We request that you assign appropriate personnel to assure the safety of witnesses, stenographers and lawyers involved in the taking of the depositions.

Very truly yours,

Morton Stavis
of counsel to the
Mississippi challenge

MS/nrm

cc: Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Nicholas Katzenbach
Acting Attorney General

Congressman William Fitts Ryan

Congressman Phillip Burton

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Morton Stavis was reported by confidential informants as a member of the Communist Party (CP) in 1945 and 1946 in New York and New Jersey. In 1950 he was reportedly a member of the Union County New Jersey CP, and in 1952, he was considered within Party circles as a lawyer who was a real leader and a good speaker and was considered a member of the Lawyers Club of the New Jersey CP.

Stavis has served as counsel for communist members in court and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings. He has been active in the affairs of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) from 1955 through 1964 during which time he has been a member of the National Council. [redacted] The ECLC [redacted] have been cited as communist fronts by the HCUA.

OTHER Removed per court order

Stavis and his wife both invoked the Fifth Amendment before the HCUA on 2/28/56 concerning all questions regarding past or present CP membership.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RVC)

SUBJECT CIRM

Re Tampa airtel to Bureau 1/26/65 instant case.

On 1/28/65 [redacted] advised that CORDY T. VIVIAN, Atlanta, Ga., is unknown to him, and that he has not heard from GEORGE MEYERS as yet as to visits he made after leaving Miami, Fla., along 1/11/65. He had no information as to the purpose of MEYERS' contact with VIVIAN, but could only assume that it would relate to CP interest in civil rights and Negro movements in the hope that the CP could place Party members in such groups or recruit members from such groups. This assumption based on MEYERS' statements regarding visits with two Negro persons in Sumter, S. C., mentioned in reairtel.

b3
b7D
b7E

Further information received from [redacted] will be furnished to Bureau and interested offices.

With reference to Buairtel 1/28/65, Bureau will note that available details concerning MEYERS' visit to Atlanta were furnished to Bureau in the case "CP, USA, Southern Region, IS - C" by airtel 1/20/65, Bufile 100-3-105, and this was referred to in reTPairtel this case.

cc-805 RB

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-23443) (RM)
2 - Tampa (1 - [redacted])

100-442529-702

RLB:dh
(7)

REC 61

8 FEB 3 1965

FEB 3 1 10 AM '65

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 FEB 10 1965

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 3 1 19 PM '65

FEB 8 1965
FEB 8

Best Copy Available

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

FD-205

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: 1/29/65

FROM : SAC, St. Louis (File 100-19352)

SUBJECT: CIRM

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 2/1/65

Reason for the delinquency:

Unavailability of sources

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 2/5/65

AEC zone designation, e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

file

INT. SEC.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 1 3 12 PM '65

1 FEB 1 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York 1/15/65.

On 2/2/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that on Saturday, 1/30/65, she had met with FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, CPEPD, who stated BILL TAYLOR (from National Office, CPUSA) had been in Philadelphia and met with GABOW.

According to GABOW, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH had called a "State of the Race" conference at the Methodist Council of Churches on 1/30 and 1/31/65 in New York City and the CP was most desirous of learning details of this affair. GABOW indicated TAYLOR had requested the informant, as [redacted] to call telephone number MO 2-5080 in New York City to a Mr. RUSTIC (possibly BAYARD RUSTIN) to learn details of this conference or possibly contact civil rights advocates in the Philadelphia area who may have attended this conference.

On Monday, 2/1/65, source contacted several civil rights advocates in the Philadelphia area concerning this conference but was unable to locate anyone who attended this.

cc: 108RD

3 - Bureau (100-442529)
4 - New York
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - 100- (WILLIAM TAYLOR)
1 - 100-80641 (CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
1 - 100-56579 (PHIL BART)
1 - Los Angeles (100- WILLIAM TAYLOR)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-28841 (FRANCES GABOW)

REC-71 100-442529-703

4 FEB 5

CJW/gmm (11)

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 17 1965

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 5 3 52 PM '65

FEB 8 1965

conference or to learn any details concerning same. The source thereafter called the above telephone number in New York City to learn that Mr. RUSTIC (or RUSTIN) was not in the office at the time and the person in the office would not volunteer any information concerning this matter.

[redacted] also stated that should she get any information about this conference she could give it to PHIL BART who is scheduled to be in Philadelphia on 2/5/65. b7D

Both the Bureau and New York will be advised if any pertinent information is received.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-08-2018 BY: R92U78H96

REC-132 (IS) 100-442529 — 704

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Phillips

EX 109

Date: February 5, 1965

To: Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: AFISIIA

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF INFORMATION
TO NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Reference is made to the letter of F.L. Welch, Chief, Counterintelligence Division, Directorate of Special Investigations, The Inspector General, dated January 28, 1965.

This Bureau interposes no objection to the release of the information contained in the letterhead memorandum dated November 3, 1964, at New York, New York, this Bureau's file numbers 100-442529 and 100-434819, to the Canadian members of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) and for use in NORAD classified publications, provided that the classification of "Confidential" is maintained.

1 - 100-434819 ("Freedomways")

NOTE:

Referenced OSI letter requested the authorization which is granted. The letterhead memorandum in question contains information concerning "Freedomways," the communist-inspired publication dealing with the Negro movement and of individuals connected with "Freedomways." Security of sources utilized in the letterhead memorandum is not lessened by the authorization being given as the classification of "Confidential" will be maintained.

SFP:lat
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
91 FEB-5
COMM-FBI

FEB 8 1965

FEB 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

FEB 11 1965

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 5 5 03 PM '65

FEB 4 11 35 AM '65
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

FEB 4 2 31 PM '65
REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

(6)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPLY TO ATTN OF: AFISIIA

SUBJECT: Request for Release of Information

28 JAN 1965

Rec'd from OSI 1/28/65

TO: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

Dear Sir

1. Reference is made to your letterhead memorandum dated 3 November 1964 at New York, New York, Bureau 100-442529 and 100-434819.

2. Request authorization to release the information contained in the referenced memorandum to the Canadian members of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) and for use in NORAD classified publications.

Sincerely

for F. L. WELCH
Major USAF
Chief, Counterintelligence Division
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
S-C
Freedom Ways Associates Inc.
S-C

Serial 100-442529-393
per Maj Boyd OIG
2/3/65 RHH

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

REC-132 100-442529-704
EX 109
FEB 8 1965

1-Xerox
Ltr to OSI
2/5/65
SFP/lbt

FEB 9 1965

CC-100-434819

Rec'd from OSI 1/28/65

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 16 3 24 PM '65

JAN 28 5 36 PM '65
LIAISON SECTION, FBI

1 - I.D. Haack
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 2/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
BUDED: 3/1/65

ReBulet 11/20/64 which pointed out the fact that Harry Wachtel is steadily assuming greater importance as one of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, group of advisors. It was noted that Wachtel's wife was a member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) at one time and that there was a strong likelihood that Wachtel, himself, may have also been a Party member. Certain instructions were issued relative to attempting to establish for certainty whether Wachtel had ever been a Party member. It was stressed that this matter be given prompt attention.

Your letter, 12/1/64, advised that your Office was reviewing appropriate files in an effort to locate individuals in the Bath Beach Club of the Party who might be in a position to advise concerning Wachtel, it being noted that Wachtel's wife had previously held a leadership position in this Club.

Your letter, 12/11/64, stated that your Office would continue efforts to locate individuals who were familiar with the activities of the Bath Beach Club in the early 1940's.

Your letter, 1/11/65, advised that file reviews have disclosed the names of Party people who might possibly have known Wachtel and that your Office is in the process of reviewing the files concerning the individuals themselves as a prelude in requesting permission to interview these people.

As you are aware, Wachtel's importance to the Bureau's investigation of CIRM as well as King is increasing day by day. For example, Wachtel's office is usually used as a meeting place for King and his advisors. Just within the past week, Wachtel contacted your Office and represented himself as an attorney for King. It is, therefore, imperative that as prompt a determination as possible be made as to whether Wachtel was ever a Party member. It is now over two months since the original Bureau instructions were issued in this matter. It is believed that your inquiry should be stepped up so that there is no further delay in obtaining the

MAILED 2
FEB - 5 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - 100-437828 (Harry Wachtel)
SFP:jad (6)

100-442529-705

EX-102
REC-97

FEB 8 1965

64 FEB 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN 100-437828-

best copy available

FEB 5 4 30 PM '65
RECD - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

information desired. As soon as individuals are identified who might have pertinent information, they should be interviewed in accordance with existing instructions relative to the interview of present and/or former communists.

By letter to be received at the Bureau no later than 3/1/65, furnish the Bureau a resume of the results of your investigation in this matter. Pertinent developments should, of course, be brought to the Bureau's attention promptly as the circumstances dictate.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-08-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

SECRET RESTRICTED DATA
SEE TOP SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM
BUDED 2/5/65

REC-99

ReBuairtel to Chicago 1/22/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) program to send a task force of lawyers from various parts of the U.S. to Mississippi to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes have been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the 11/64 election in that state. Copies of the LHM are enclosed for offices listed below.

The information concerning these facts were obtained from former [redacted] and relate to the NLG briefing session held at the Bismark Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, 1/16/65. b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect this former informant of continuing value to the Bureau, the disclosure of which would identify him and jeopardize security coverage. This former informant has possibilities of reactivation which is a further reason for classifying the LHM ~~confidential~~.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)(RM)
1 - Detroit (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Jackson (100-47)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
DET:mec
(8)

REC-99 100-442529-706

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-8-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

6 FEB 4 1965

EXT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1-cc 41-XEROX LHM 808 R.B.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 4 3 00 PM '65

FEB 8 1965

In addition to [redacted] the following confidential informants were also utilized in characterizing various Chicago lawyers mentioned in LHM. These informants are as follows: b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

NY 3246-S*

[redacted]

Where an individual's name is mentioned in the LHM anda subversive characterization is not included, it is to be noted that the names of these individuals were checked against indices of the Chicago Office with negative results or insufficient identifiable information was available from which a characterization could be constructed.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-08-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

February 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source advised on January 21, 1965, that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago Chapter, held a briefing session at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on January 16, 1965. This session was for all lawyers interested in helping unseat Mississippi's "five man Congressional delegation."

It was decided as a result of this meeting that lawyers from all over the United States States, particularly Chicago, Detroit and New York, are going to Mississippi between January 25 and February 12, 1965, to take depositions from Negroes deprived of their voters rights.

According to the source, Chicago attorneys are joining this task force of more than 100 lawyers to seek evidence to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the United States House of Representatives. The attorneys will work for the Congress of Federated Organizations (COFO) to obtain "depositions" regarding Negro voting in Mississippi.

William M. Kunstler, Chairman of the COFO Legal Committee, Council of Federation Organizations was the main speaker at this briefing session and stated that if the move succeeds, the regular Mississippi Congressional delegation would not be replaced by a delegation chosen by the Freedom Democratic Party which has contested the seating on the grounds that many Negroes were not allowed to vote in the last national election. Kunstler instead predicted that a new election would be ordered.

The source said that the gist of the action being taken is expressed in a conclusion in one of several legal documents passed out at the above meeting which states in part "House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, notice of intention

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-706

to contest election pursuant to Title 2, U.S.C., Section 201--in the matter of the contested election of Prentiss Walker in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi." This document directed to Prentiss Walker, Mize, Mississippi, from Annie Devine, in its conclusion contests Walker's election based upon the systematic and deliberate exclusion of Negro citizens from the political life of Mississippi, and because the Constitution of the United States provides that the House of Representatives alone "shall be the judge of elections returns and qualifications of its members" proposes that Walker's election be declared null and void.

The source stated that as a result of the above, there is hope that Congress will call up a new election in Mississippi. In addition, the source stated that the meeting dealt with the manner in which depositions could be taken under an 1806 or 1906 law and who could subpoena people requiring them to give depositions. In addition, the problem before whom and where the deposition could be taken was discussed. According to the source, four Negro notaries in the State of Mississippi, one an undertaker at Jackson, Mississippi, will be used in the taking of the depositions. It is expected that some of the depositions will be taken at the Negro Baptist Church in Jackson, Mississippi.

After the depositions are taken, pressure through letters, petitions, etc., from individuals and organizations to Congressmen will be brought urging them to vote for a new election in Mississippi with the Negro being able to exercise his voting rights.

According to the source, the following Chicago attorneys are committed to participate in the above described project:

CHARLES R. MARKELS
CARL McC. CORMICK
[redacted]
ALEXANDER POLIKOFF
Mrs. ANNA R. LANGFORD
LEONARD KARLIN

I 11
Miss

OTHER Removed per court order

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Chicago Attorneys

FRANK A. ANGLIN, JR.
WILLIAM STARKE
RAYMOND KIRBY
E. A. HUNTER, JR.
HARRY S. MILLER
J. T. FRANK

Ill
Miss

Appended hereto is a characterization of the NLG.

Concerning some of the Chicago attorneys referred to above, the following is noted:

FRANK ANGLIN, JR.

Frank A. Anglin, Jr.

A second source advised on November 4, 1964, that Frank Anglin, Jr., is President of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

A third source advised on February 1, 1965, that Frank Anglin, Jr., is Legal Counsel for the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

Miss
Ill

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

A fourth source advised on August 14, 1964, that Frank Anglin, Jr., as of August 8, 1964, was Vice Chairman of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

CHARLES R. MARKELS

Ill Miss

The second source, referred to above, on November 4, 1964, advised that Charles R. Markels is Vice President of the Chicago Chapter, NLG

National Lawyers Guild

[redacted] OTHER Removed per court order

A fifth source on January 28, 1965, advised that he knew [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois in the early 1940s. According to source, [redacted] is a member of [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, and Dave Rothstein, [redacted] was also known to source as a member of the CP of Illinois in the 1940s.

Ill
Miss

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

HARRY S. MILLER

A sixth source in 1942 advised that as of November 8, 1942, one Harry S. Miller, 1637 Pratt Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, was a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

WILLIAM C. ~~STARKE~~

A seventh source on June 15, 1964, advised that as of that date William C. ~~Starke~~ was a member of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

An eighth source on September 23, 1962, advised that as of July, 1961, William C. Starke was a subscriber to "Freedomways," a publication of the Freedomways Associates, Inc., of New York, New York.

Appended hereto is a characterization on Freedomways Associates, Inc.

LEONARD ~~KARLIN~~

On November 1, 1957, Frank Strauss Meyer, a former member of the CP in the 1930s and early 1940s, advised that Leonard Karlin in the late 1930s was known to him as a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) in Chicago, Illinois.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The seventh source, referred to above, in June, 1962, advised that Leonard Karlin of 8 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, was, as of June, 1962, maintained on the current mailing list of the Chicago Chapter, NLG.

ANNA R. ~~LANGFORD~~

A ninth source on ~~September 29, 1964~~, advised that on September 20, 1964, Anna Riggs ~~Langford~~ appeared at a meeting of the City Committee of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago

(JCCC) and related her experiences as a participant in the Mississippi Summer Project during the summer of 1964. She stated she had been in Philadelphia and Meridian, Mississippi.

A characterization of the JCCC is appended hereto.

The seventh source, referred to above, on June 30, 1964, made available a newsletter of the Chicago Chapter, NLG, concerning the program of this chapter in June, 1964, and in this letter it was stated that Anna Riggs Langford of the firm of Robinson and Langford, 7107 South Southpark Avenue, Chicago, was a new member of the chapter.

As previously indicated, a characterization of the NLG is appended hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

February 3, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/29/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel dated 1/15/65 and WFO airtel dated 1/14/65 concerning an unknown visitor of JOSEPH FORER.

A review of Atlanta files indicates the only person from Atlanta, Georgia, identified as having been in Washington, D. C., on 1/11/65 whose background would fit the information available in referenced WFO airtel is RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.

A news item in the "Atlanta Inquirer", a Negro weekly newspaper in Atlanta, Ga., dated 9/6/64 is captioned "Joins KING's SCLC Staff". Immediately under this caption is a photograph of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, described as a civil rights worker for the past 13 years who had joined the SCLC staff in Atlanta to serve as Program Coordinator. This news item disclosed BLACKWELL was born in Greensboro, N.C.; received a B.S. degree in Sociology from South Carolina A & T College in 1949; was graduated from Howard University School of Law in 1953; was a student at Syracuse University and American University; formerly taught at Winston - Salem Teachers College and Alabama A & M College. He is credited

cc 80 RD

3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (RM)
2- WFO (1-100-43710) (CIRM)
(1-100-32761) (Joseph Forer)
2- Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-157-698) (Randolph T. Blackwell)

RRN:elt
(8)

100-442529-707

REC-11

4 FEB 1 1965

Airtel to WFO 1/29/65 RRN:elt

EX-101

INT. SEC.

58 FEB 16 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

with being author and co-author of four books. They are: "Leadership Training Handbook 1955";"Public School Law"; "Principles of Economics"1958, Pitman Publishing Company, New York, New York; and"College Business Law", 1960, Pitman Publishing Company.

The article states BLACKWELL is married to the former ELIZABETH KNOX of Winston - Salem, North Carolina, and they are the parents of one child, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

A further review of Atlanta files discloses that the Bureau's investigation of BLACKWELL confirms his background as set out above.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

On 2/26/53, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 2/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL — AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago, et al 1/22/65.

Enclosed for the Director are an original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum with newspaper article attached reporting information concerning Los Angeles attorneys traveling to Mississippi. Also enclosed for Jackson are three copies of the same letterhead memorandum and newspaper article.

SA JOSEPH P. MC MAHON received the letter from the National Lawyers Guild through the mail on 6/12/62.

The following sources were utilized in this memorandum:

[redacted] Secondary documentation, HUGH MANES

b6
b7C
b7D

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (ENCL.7)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Jackson (ENCL.3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100-47)
(1 - 157-100)(MSP)
4 - Los Angeles
(2 - 100-66078)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-909)(MSP)
(1 - 100-5504 (National Lawyers Guild)

REC-112 100-442529-708

FEB 4 1965

LDJ/mjg
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-5-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

INT/SEC

1-cc & 1-cc LHM 808 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 FEB 12 1965

T. C. Wick

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
February 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

The attached newspaper article reports that twelve Los Angeles attorneys have volunteered to give legal aid in Mississippi during current challenges being made to congressional elections there, and that co-ordinators for the local group were Hugh R. Manes and Larry Sperber.

[redacted] OTHER Removed per court order

Hugh R. Manes

On June 12, 1962, a Special Agent of the FBI received a letter through the mail concerning the National Lawyers Guild (see appendix).

[redacted]

On May 19, 1964, a source furnished a letter dated May 8, 1964, prepared on the stationery of the National Lawyers Guild, Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers, office address 3220 Cadillac Tower, Detroit. Among

[redacted]

Lawrence Raymond Sperber

A source advised on May 6, 1963, that on May 1, 1963, Sperber attended a National Lawyers Guild banquet at 12825 Ventura

MISS
CALIF

Lawrence Sperber

Larry Sperber

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-708

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. At this meeting it was announced Larry Sperber was editor of a newspaper called "Law In Transition" published by the National Lawyers Guild. It was announced Sperber also contributed $300 to a collection at this banquet.

On January 27, 1965, a source advised Attorney Frank Pestana had been in Mississippi for a few days and expected to return in about one week. Informant did not know where Pestana was in Mississippi, or whether he was connected with the group of twelve volunteer attorneys, however, informant was of the opinion Pestana was undoubtedly there in connection with the civil rights struggle in that area.

Frank Pestana

A source advised as of January 5, 1965, Frank Pestana was a member of the Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District Communist Party.

On January 29, 1965, a source attempted to learn the identity of the twelve attorneys going to Mississippi through the office of the American Civil Liberties Union, however, that office refused to furnish the names in the fear "someone might be waiting for the attorneys" and their identification might physically endanger them.

Sources contacted regarding the identity of the twelve volunteer attorneys had no further information concerning their identity, and could not state whether Hugh Manes and Lawrence Sperber were themselves going to Mississippi or whether they would serve only as co-ordinators of the group in Los Angeles.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 5, 1964, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised December 1, 1961, page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related september 17, 1950).

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the***National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

APPENDIX

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

12 Lawyers to Aid Southern Vote Case

As twelve Los Angeles attorneys volunteered to give legal aid in Mississippi during current challenges being made to congressional elections there, two actions have been pressed to aid them.

The local attorneys offered their services at a meeting of ACLU Lawyers Division at a recent meeting addressed by Ben Smith, New Orleans lawyer. Hugh R. Manes and Larry Sperber are acting as coordinators for the local group.

Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) meanwhile announced that the Justice Department had been asked to assign extra federal marshals and FBI agents to protect the lawyers. The first group has left from San Francisco.

Second action is the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature to provide that persons booked illegally while demonstrating for civil rights would not have to record their arrests in applying for jobs in California. The bill (AB471) was presented by Ass'yman Mervyn M. Dymally (D-53rd Dist.). He said 75% of the Californians arrested for civil rights demonstrations in the South could fit into this category. It would not cover those arrested in the recent UC free speech movement.

The challenge procedure is based on Title 2 USC Section 201 et seq.

The Department of Justice in separate action filed suit Jan. 15 in federal court in Jackson, Miss., to stop asserted discrimination against Negroes seeking to register and vote in Issaquena County, Mississippi. There are 640 white persons and 1,081 Negroes of voting age in the west central Delta county. All the whites and only four of the Negroes are registered to vote according to the complaint.

—MILES CLARK

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

The "Los Angeles Daily Journal"

Date: 1/27/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: ROBERT WORK
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C

SAC, Pittsburgh (100-14992) 2/9/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

RePGrep SA [redacted] 1/29/65.

A characterization of Genne Kuhn is reported in the top paragraph, page three. It states that on 4/11/63 a source advised that Kuhn was regarded as the Chairman of the Ohio Valley Section of the Communist Party at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Because of Kuhn's most important position in the Party in the area in question and her involvement in the racial movement, it is believed that the characterization of her should be more current than of a date almost two years ago. The most recent report from your office, origin, concerning Kuhn, was that of SA John J. Russell, 8/19/64, and states on page E that informants have continued to state that Kuhn serves as a leader of the Party in the Ohio Valley area.

By return letter furnish a revised page three for rerep which should contain more current information characterizing Kuhn. Furnish a copy to New York but do not furnish copies to the outside agencies to whom local dissemination was made of rerep.

SFP:kao
(5)

REC-112 100-442529-709

25 FEB 9 1965

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAILED 5
FEB 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

64 FEB 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: February 4, 1965

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) P.

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-112

Re: New York radiogram to Bureau, 12/2/64; and New Haven letters to Bureau, 1/15/65 and 2/1/65.

Sec

On 1/25/65, Mrs. DOROTHY C. EGAN, Assistant Registrar, Yale Law School, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, made available for perusal the law school academic folder of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN. Contained in the folder were two photographs of LOWENSTEIN, however, both such photographs were taken prior to 1947. Mrs. EGAN also made available the class year book for the Yale Law School Class of 1954. Contained therein was a photograph of LOWENSTEIN taken during 1954. This is the latest photograph presently available to the New Haven Office of LOWENSTEIN and copies of the picture which appeared in the year book were made.

Referenced New York radiogram sets forth details concerning the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport, New York, on 11/30/64. It was revealed therein that KING and his entourage were observed by Special Agents of the New York Office and descriptions of various members of the entourage were set forth therein.

LEADS

NEW YORK:

At New York, New York

REC-112 100-442529-710

Will display photograph of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN to Special Agents who observed arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, on 11/30/64, in an effort to identify LOWENSTEIN as an individual who met with KING at that time.

2 FEB 5 1965

2 - Bureau
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2)
2 - New Haven
WCH:lmg
(6)

REGISTERED MAIL

EX. SEC.

64 FEB 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 5 3 04 PM '65

best copy available

NH 100-18290

NEW HAVEN:

At Stamford, Connecticut

Will exhibit photograph of LOWENSTEIN to Captain ROBERT HUNT, Detective Bureau, and Police Officer HARRY CURREN, Identification Division, both with Stamford Police Department, in effort to identify LOWENSTEIN as an individual present at the time of arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Kennedy International Airport, New York, on 11/30/64.

1 - SF [redacted] b6 b7C

2-8-65

AIRTEL

To: SACs, WFO (100-43710)
Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 1-15-65 which instructed that efforts be made to identify the individual who on 1-11-65 visited with two attorneys in Washington, D. C., who have for some time been very close to the communist movement. It was suggested that the individual might be one of several officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from Atlanta, Georgia, one of whom was Randolph Blackwell.

ReATairtel 1-29-65 which noted the similarity of the background of the unidentified individual when compared with that of Blackwell.

It is believed most significant that an individual who conferred with the attorneys in question is likely a close associate of Martin Luther King, Jr. It is therefore desired that further information be obtained which would tend to further establish that Blackwell was the individual. Noting that the unidentified individual indicated that he was leaving the attorneys' office to go to the airport and that he left the office at 4:08 p.m., WFO should attempt to obtain such airlines records as may be available which would help to further establish that Blackwell and the unidentified individual are one and the same. Any information which Atlanta may have which would assist in further establishing Blackwell as the individual in question should be made available to the Bureau and WFO.

MAILED 5
FEB 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

1 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:kao
(7)

REC-112 100-442529-711

FEB 9 1965

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Gandy

64 FEB 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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FEB 8 11 44 AM '65
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

(1)

I -

1 - SF [redacted] b6 b7C

SAC, San Francisco (100-53902) 2/10/65

REC-6

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 712

CIRM

Reurlet 2/2/65. The Bureau has under consideration your suggestion for a change in the due dates for CIRM reports. In the event a change is made you will be further informed. The Bureau appreciates the interest of your office which prompted the suggestion.

SFP:kao
(4)
NOTE:

Quarterly CIRM reports are due from all offices the first of February, May, August and November of each year. Quarterly reports concerning the CPUSA are due from all offices during the months of January, April, July and October each year. Specific dates due are staggered so that some are due the fifth, some the tenth, some the twentieth, and some the twenty-eighth. San Francisco's Party reports are due the twentieth and because of the short time span between the twentieth and the first of the next month when the CIRM reports are due, it is suggested a change in the due dates for CIRM reports. It noted that because of the nature of the information in the reports the Agents who work on the Party reports must also work on the CIRM reports.

Because of the staggered dates for the Party reports, a fact which San Francisco may not be aware of, the "burden" on many offices is far less than that for others. It is noted that we have only recently started receiving CIRM reports and until such time as we have received a sufficient sampling, we should reserve final judgment as to a possible change in the due dates. The suggestion will be considered in due course and if a change appears desirable appropriate action will be taken.

MAILED 30
FEB 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

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Gandy

67 FEB 15 1965

18 MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/2/65

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, dated 8/28/64, providing for the submission of quarterly reports in the above-captioned matter on February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1.

The experience of the San Francisco Office, and presumably other offices, has been that the above dates follow too closely the submission of the quarterly reports on the Communist Party (CP) on January 20, April 20, July 20, and October 20. Both reports require considerable research on the part of Special Agents, stenographic time, and use of facilities of the duplication unit within a space of ten days. Because of the nature of the information in the reports, the Agents who work on the CP itself must also work on the CIRM reports, resulting in two major reports submitted close together. This could be avoided if more time elapsed between the two reports, which could be accomplished if the CIRM deadlines were moved back one month to March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 of each year.

The San Francisco Office has no way of knowing whether the present dates on the CIRM reports are required by some commitment of the Bureau, but the Bureau is requested to consider the advisability of having the next CIRM report fall due on 6/1/65, and quarterly thereafter.

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - San Francisco

WHK/jr (#9)
(3)

Sent to San F 2/9/65 S.F.P./pas

REC-6

100-442529-712

10 FEB 8 1965

FEB 3 2 23 PM '65

INV. SEC.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 3 5 33 PM '66

best copy available

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

REC-137

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) Date: 2-4-65

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P-

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Oklahoma City letter 12-2-64; Bulet to Oklahoma City 12-15-64; Chicago letter to Director 12-29-64, and Seattle letter to Director 12-30-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Two copies are enclosed for Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Seattle, for information purposes. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to Washington Field Office for information since WFO is office of origin of the case "COMINFIL OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, IS - C".

The interview of WILLIAM WAYNE KEELER, set forth in enclosed LHM was conducted by SAs [redacted] and DELMER R. EXON. KEELER was apprised of the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibilities in the internal security field and he advised that in the event he is ever contacted by the Soviets or obtains information he believes to be of value to the FBI, he will immediately contact a representative of the FBI.

12 ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-41324) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Seattle (100-27267) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(13)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

REC-137 100-442529-713

6 FEB 8 1965

1 - cc LHM
Chief, Division of Compliance
Office of Survey and Review
Department of Interior
Interior Building
Washington, D. C. 20240

per G. Dunn (Jean) 2/8

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. ~~SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~PAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-8-65
HOW FORW:
BY: S.E.R./lef

FEB 12 1965

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

INT. SEC.

1 XEROX
FEB 10 1965

1-cc & 1-cc LHM for R.B.

EXAMINED COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

100-442529-32

AGENCY 2 Xerox to CSC
REQ REC'D 11-1-74
REP'T FORW. 11-7-74
BY RK:pTN
RE: Roma-Kaye McNickle

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
3 51 PM '65

FEB 8 6 17 PM '65 CSC NY.75.025714

Photo
CC TO: State Dept
REQ. REC'D 2-5-68
FEB 16 1968
ANS.
BY: AHB BP
re. Sol Tax

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV

Photo
CC TO: Head
REQ. REC'D. 4-14-69
APR 25 1967
ANS.
BY: ALF
re: Sol Tax

Photo
CC TO: CIA
REQ. REC'D 9-8-69
SEP 18 1969
ANS.
BY: ALF AEC
Re Sol Tax

Photo
CC TO: IRS
REQ. REC'D 7-14-72
JUL 24 1972
ANS.
BY: ALF AEH
Re William Wayne Keeler

KEELER was unable to furnish any additional information regarding his conversation with ERIK DREYEN in New York City as set forth in the original LHM submitted by referenced Oklahoma City letter 12-2-64. This information has not been included in instant LHM in view of the insignificant nature of the information.

It is noted that the information furnished by KEELER regarding SOL TAX and his involvement with Indian affairs corresponds with previous information developed by Oklahoma City and other offices in the case entitled "COMINFIL OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS, IS - C". Office of Origin WFO (WFO file 100-25725)(Bufile 100-38898).

UACB no additional action is being taken by this office in connection with the information furnished by KEELER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
February 4, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On January 29, 1965, William Wayne Keeler, President of the Executive Committee, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Tribe, furnished the following information:

In 1960 he visited Russia as a member of the U. S. Petroleum Exchange group and during this visit a Soviet Official who accompanied the group remarked to him that the USSR wanted to help the Indians in the U. S. in breaking their chains and obtaining freedom. A few moments later another Soviet official, Dennis Pykoff (phonetic) expressed the same idea. The Soviets did not indicate the manner in which they would help the Indians in obtaining their freedom and Keeler ended the discussion of the matter by informing the Soviets that they should not worry about the American Indians as the Indians are not in chains in the U. S.

RUSSIA

Keeler advised that as a result of his being Principal Chief of the Cherokee Indian Tribe he has come in contact with many individuals, both private citizens and government employees, who have been active in the field of Indian Affairs for a number of years. One of the individuals he has had contact with in regard to Indian affairs is Dr. Sol Tax, an anthropologist at the University of Chicago. Tax has traveled extensively in the U. S. and South America studying Indian groups. JCL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-713

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

In 1961, through the efforts of Sol Tax a conference was held in Chicago, Illinois, composed of representatives from the various Indian tribes and U. S. Government officials. The purpose of the conference was to discuss and find ways to improve relations between the American Indians and the U. S. Government. Keeler attended the conference as part of the U. S. Government representation. When Keeler arrived at the conference he found that Tax and an associate, D'Arcy McNickle, had prepared a statement on the Indian position without obtaining the views of the Indian representatives. Thereafter Tax, McNickle, and a group of young Indians completely took over the Indian delegation at the conference. Keeler said this was an example of the "railroading tactics" used by Tax in his handling of Indian matters, and Keeler considered such tactics to resemble the methods employed by Communists. Keeler stated he has no specific information indicating that Tax is associated with the Communists or has ever received any assistance from the Communists in his work with the Indians. He stated Tax claims to be motivated only by a desire to improve the position of the American Indian. Tax has told Keeler that as an anthropologist he has a better understanding of the Indian than Keeler, in spite of the fact that Keeler is a Cherokee Indian and Chief of the Cherokee Tribe.

Keeler advised that Sol Tax and the group which supports Tax have taken over control of the National Congress of American Indians, an organization which was established approximately 20 years ago for the purpose of uniting the Indians for the promotion of their general welfare.

Keeler recalled that a number of years ago he had served on a Civil Rights Commission formed by the Ford Foundation to make a study of the status of civil rights among the various Indian tribes. He stated that Soya Lewellyn, a lawyer and teacher at the University of Chicago, was also a member of the Commission and Keeler noted that in questioning individual Indians Lewellyn tried to impress

on them that they were being treated unfairly by the U. S. Government, and sought to instill in them an attitude of animosity toward the government. Keeler took it upon himself to inform Lewellyn that he did not believe the Indians had any feelings of animosity toward the government. Lewellyn replied that she has been associated with Dr. Sol Tax at the University of Chicago and that her knowledge in this field came from Dr. Tax, whom she considered to be an authority on Indian affairs.

Keeler advised that D'Arcy McNickle formerly held a high position in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and he has heard that McNickle was forced to resign after refusing to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Keeler advised that during 1963, he had a conversation with the well known movie actor, Marlon Brando, while both were passengers on a plane bound for Europe. Brando expressed a strong interest in the cause of the American Indian. He mentioned Dr. Sol Tax and said he was familiar with the fine work Tax was doing in the field of Indian affairs. Brando discussed how he and other unnamed individuals planned to induce various Indian tribes in the U. S. and Canada to send representatives to a demonstration to be held in Olympia, Washington, in March, 1964. According to Brando the purpose of the demonstration was to obtain publicity and secure fishing rights in the Columbia River for the Yakima and other Indian tribes. Keeler asked Brando what his motives were in this undertaking and Brando said his only interest was that of protecting the rights of the Indians. Keeler asked Brando how many Indians had asked for his help in the matter but Brando made no reply.

After returning to the U. S., Keeler was contacted, telephonically, on two occasions by Brando. During the first call Brando indicated he had "lined up" several persons to take part in the Olympia demonstration and wanted Keeler to supply air transportation for those coming to the demonstration, but

Keeler declined. Brando stated "the people from Chicago" would take part in the demonstration and Keeler took this to mean the Sol Tax people.

Thereafter Keeler received a second call from Brando advising that a demonstration had been held at Olympia and Brando and several Indians had been arrested. Brando was released but the Indians were held in jail. Brando asked Keeler financial assistance for the families of the jailed Indians. Keeler declined and advised Brando he did not believe the Indians really wanted to take part in demonstrations.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York two copies of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these two Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and comprise the future effectivess thereof.

The envelope enclosing the letter was postmarked New York, New York, with no return address.

(3) - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Encs.2) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
THZ/ar
(7)

REC-47 100-442529-774

5 ENCLOSURE

1 FEB 8 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
1-XEROX cc DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-8-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

INV SEC.

C C - Wick

1-cc & 1-XEROX LHM 808 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 FEB 12 1965

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 8 11 38 AM '65

FEB 10 1965

Best copy available

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-8414

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 5, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the following letter received from New York, New York:

"February 1, 1965

"To All Districts
From National Organization Dept

"Southern Solidarity

"We all understand how important the struggles in the South today are for the future of our whole country. Our work in the South makes important contributions in the struggle for democratic expansion in every part of the land. It costs money to achieve results in this work. In the year 1965 we plan to spend $10,000 for wages, travel and literature for the South. This represents a modest increase over 1964.

"Even this minimal spending will not take place unless there is a fight to get 100% payment of the Southern Solidarity Assessment. In the last number of years many Districts have failed to collect it or turn it in, or have treated it as a voluntary matter.

"Southern Solidarity Assessment is an involuntary assessment of one month's dues to be paid in December, at the end of the dues payment year. Most Districts have not yet completed turning in this Assessment for 1964.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-443527-714

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

"We propose that a real effort be made in February, Negro History Month, to turn in this assessment. The Assessment alone, even with the fullest turn-in, will not enable us to fulfill the $10,000 budget for work in the South. We, therefore, have decided that when collecting the Assessment, all comrades should be asked to make a voluntary contribution to the Southern Solidarity Fund, over-and-above the Assessment. All such money should be turned in as rapidly as possible, but in no case, later than April 1st.

"Literature for Negro History Month

"We are informed that New Currents has on hand a limited quantity of Negro Freedom by Gus Hall. This pamphlet deals with the self-interest of white working people in Negro Freedom. It is a 16-page self-cover pamphlet retailing for 10¢ a copy. New Currents is charging 5¢ a copy plus shipping costs. Make checks payable to: New Currents Publishers, 23 West 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010.

"There is also available a quantity of the mass distribution 4-page folder, Program to End Ghettos & Fight Poverty. Its cost is 2¢ a copy plus shipping costs.

"The American People's Program to End Povery and Unemployment in the U. S. is also still available at 3¢ a copy for this 8 page folder. Both Programs are issued by the CPUSA. Checks for the two programs should be made out to Daniel Rubin and should be mailed to: CPUSA, 3rd floor, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010. In all cases the literature must be paid for in advance or collect on delivery."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL

to propose that a real effort be made in February, Negro History Month, to turn in this assessment, the assessment alone, even with the fullest turn-in, will not enable us to fulfill the $10,000 budget for work in the south. We, therefore, have decided that when collecting the assessment, all comrades should be asked to make a voluntary contribution to the Southern Solidarity Fund, over-and-above the Assessment. All such money should be turned in as rapidly as possible, but in no case, later than April 1st.

"Literature for Negro History Month

"We are informed that New Currents has on hand a limited quantity of Negro Freedom by Gus Hall. This pamphlet deals with the self-interest of white working people in Negro Freedom. It is a 16-page self-cover pamphlet retailing for 10¢ a copy. New Currents is charging 8¢ a copy plus shipping costs. Make checks payable to: New Currents Publishers, 23 West 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

"There is also available a quantity of the mass distribution 4-page folder, Program to End Ghettos & Right Poverty. Its cost is 3¢ a copy plus shipping costs.

"The American People's Program to End Poverty and Unemployment in the U. S. is also still available at 3¢ a copy for this 8 page folder. Both programs are issued by the CPUSA. Checks for the two programs should be made out to Daniel Rubin and should be mailed to: CPUSA, 3rd floor, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y. 10010. In all cases the literature must be paid for in advance or collect on delivery."

CONFIDENTIAL (D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 5 1965

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

11-17PM EST URGENT 2-5-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI --16-- /100-442529/

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

CIRM., INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C.

ON FEBRUARY FOUR, SIXTYFIVE, NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED CLARENCE JONES IN RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM HARRY WACHTEL ADVISNING THAT ANDREW YOUNG HAD CALLED FROM SELMA, ALABAMA, THAT DATE, INSTRUCTING THAT MEETING OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE SHOULD BE HELD ON FEBRUARY FIVE, SIXTYFIVE, IN NYC. YOUNG ADVISED THAT KING WOULD NOT ATTEND MEETING BUT WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY HIM /YOUNG/. WACHTEL SAID MEETING WOULD BE IN HIS OFFICE FROM TWELVE THIRTY PM TO FIVE THIRTY PM, AND REQUESTED JONES/PRESENCE.

ACCORDING TO SAME SOURCE, JONES AND YOUNG WERE IN CONTACT LATE PM, FEBRUARY FOUR, SIXTYFIVE, DURING WHICH YOUNG ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR KING COULD ATTEND RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING DUE TO EXPECTED VISITS OF CONGRESSMEN IN SELMA, ALABAMA. ON FEBRUARY FIVE, SIXTYFIVE.

SND PAGE ONE

100-442529-715

REC-47

FEB 9 1965

CC-808RB

64 FEB 12 1965

18

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
FEB 9 9 25 AM '65
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 6 7 04 AM '65
SEC 1

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FEB
FEB 9 9 37 AM '65
FEB 9 1965

THE ABOVE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT JONES HAS BEEN SICK ALL WEEK AND HIS PRESENCE AT THE MEETING IS IN DOUBT.

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC

REC'D--TELETYPE UNIT
F B I

FEB 5 11 37 PM '65

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60) (1)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

_____, 19___

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention
- ☐ Return to Phillips 808 RB
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References ~~Only~~
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

+ all Crim that appear

Type of Search Requested: Put Lotus

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
- ☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- ☐ Buildup (Variations)

BUILDUP INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/88 BY SP-7 Mcpeak
Log# 88-3126

Subject Greenberg, Jacob
Birthdate & Place 9/30/19 Chi
Address (12-[illegible] 24)

FEB 12 1965

Localities

R# 677 Date 2-12 Searcher Initials 721

Prod. 19D

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR	100-423505	
NR	116-30020	FEB 17 1965
NR	157-1659	
NR	100-423505-14	Summ 5-20-52
NDF	61-3176-3368	Summ 100-9-61 NP
NPF	62-101087-23-X1, X2, 3	NP
NPF	44-5347-2 #2, 3	
NPF	61-3176-790 ±	
NDF	100-7660-5205 ±	
NPF	116-354624-18 ±	NP
NPF	100-106670-612, 603, 401	
NPF	100-7321-228 ± ρ #22	
NPF	173-1-63-20.51 ±	NP ND
NPF	157-6-61-696 ±	NP #3 748, 604
NDF	173-1-54-35 ±	
NDF	173-1-A ±	The Worker 11-17-64
NPF	173-0-A ±	Wash Cap Times Herald 11-19-64, 10-12-64
NRF	173-0-A	Wash Post & Times Herald 7-31-64
NDF	157-1750-4 ±	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59) (2)

NUMEROUS REFEREN

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Greenberg, Jack

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 677 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial TRL

Prod. NO

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
ND 157-1676-63 ± sp #1	
NP 157-1647-7	
NP 157-1025-1014 sp #22	
NP 157-6-61-A ± mobile Register	5-14 Ec
NP 157-6-56-194, 193	NP
NP 157-6-33-1794	1065
NP 157-6-28-707	FEB 17
NP 157-6-4-1235	NP NP 706, 671
NP 157-4-61-38	NP
NP 157-4-33-1124	NP 653
NP 157-4-28-162	NP NP NP 160, 117, 57
	NP NP 14, 6
NP 157-4-27-28	NP 24 sp #22 NP
NP	b3 b7E
NP 100-442529-482	NP 268 sp #19
	NP ± NP 72 ± 60 ±
NP 100-438794-95	sp #17, 59 ± & NP
NP 100-423817-1 ±	
NP 100-423505-2	
NP 100-413210-41 ±	
NP 100-391697-400	sp #50
NP 100-106670-666	NP 388 sp #44
	NP 364 sp #45 RH

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59) (2)

NUMEROUS REFEREN[illegible]

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Greenberg, Jack

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 67 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial 721

Prod. 190

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NI	100-50831-1	
NR	100-17242-14	
NI	100-15252-39 ep#414	
ND A	100-135-A I Wash Star P.A-1 3-14-55	
NP	100-3-116-1466 1151, 1136	
NP	b3 b7E	
NP	62-109384-25 ep# 11 I	
NP	62-101087-23-A Wash Post 6-12-57	
NP	62-101087-21-A The Times Pica[illegible] 1-21-57	
NP	62-46855-50	
NP	61-3176-2426 p# 6	
	NP-1697 p# 6, 8, 9, 11, 12	
NR	61-3176-A Ark. Gazette 6-26-58	
ND FEB 17 1965	I-A I Wash Capital Sun. 10-4-61	
ND	I-A I Evening Star 10-5-61	
ND	I-A N.Y. Daily News 5-27-64	
NP	44-19767-1 I	
ND	44-19646-31 ep# 280	
	Bureau Library I	
	"Race Relations & American Law"	
		RJC

4-22a (Rev. 11-1.7-59)

NUMEROUS REFERE[illegible]

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Wienberg, Jack

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 617 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial 724

Prod. 210

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NI 100-398637-266 p# 35	
NI 100-391466-1	
NI 100-293559-49 sp# 22	
NI 100-266693-12, 3 NI	
NI 100-220940-1	
NI 100-190625-1488, 1233 NI	
NI 100-100301-17	
NI 100-20396-6	
NI 100-15252-28 p# 412	
NI 41 sp# 542	
NI 100-36491-338 p# 15	
NI 100-54440-1	
NI 100-7321-602 p# 27, 54	
NR 100-7057-22X	
NI 100-9749-31-7 p# 162, 197	
~~100-3-25-5 p# 9~~ 721	
NI 100-3-28-476 p# 46, 65	
NI 100-3-7840 enc vol #2 p# 469	
NI 100-3-4-5756, 5702 p# 53 NI	

FEB 17 1965

2381

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

(5)

NUMEROUS REFEREN

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Greenberg, Jack

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 177 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial 724

Prod. 25D

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NR 140-6046-5	
NI 123-10272-14	
NI 123-10155-8	
NI 121-6305-4	
NR	b3 b7E
NI	
NI 100-45768-374 p#16, 19, 18	
NI-319 p#60	
NI 100-383915-27 36 p#5	
NI NI NI -13, 19, 22 p#2, 4	
NI -40 p#2, 22	
NI 100-365233-14	
NI 100-364443-6 p#89	
NI 100-402699-40, NI 39	
NI 100-428734-1 4 p#11	
NI-2 p#73	
NI 100-438751-2, NI 1	
NI 100-426569-8	
NI 100-366839-4	
NI 100-363322-5	
NR 100-369405-1	
NR 100-391697-400 4 p#44	

FEB 17 1965

(6)

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFEREN[redacted]

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Greenberg, Jack

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 677 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial 724

Prod. 2 10

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NI	b3 b7E
NI	
NR	
NI	62-79129-11
NR	62-74669-11
NR	62-52784-91
NDX	62-46855-107
	NR - 4 no papers 2-10-60
NI	61-10170-2098 p#77
NI	61-10149-2451 p#61
	NI - 2804 p#178
	NI - 536 p#37
	NR - 1837X p#39
NI	61-7560-9593
NR	61-7559-8755, NR 3482X,
	NR 3687X
FEB 16 1965	NR A 2-W 4-13-40
NR	61-7347-263
NI	61-7347-37-111 p#159
NI	61-7341-26-5
NI	61-7341-1166 p#23
NI	61-6580-223 p#150 R28

(2)

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFEREN

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Greenbaum, Jacob J.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 677 Date 2-12 Searcher Initial 721

Prod. 10 D

FILE NUMBER		SERIAL
NI	61-4428-A	O.W. 1-13-44
NR	61-5381-319 p# 41	
NR	61-2351-64	
NI	51-443-1 p# 36	
	Greenbaum, Jacob (rav)	
NP	61-3176-4042 ±	
NP	157-6-4-721	Bureau to Post Office 4-24-43
NP	157-6-61-662	
NP	157-6-4-715 ±	
NI	100-366368-1 p# 8	
NI	100-366281-30	
	Agent 70 Sec Gen	
	and J. Mail Section	

FEB 17 1965

R381

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

5010-106

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FEB 12 1965

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/9/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/98 BY SP-7 MAC/RE
Log #88-126

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

b. 1924
degree 1949

ReBulet to NY, 1/6/65.

"The New York Times" of 10/5/61, on page 31, contains an article captioned, "On Civil Rights Frontier; Jack Greenberg." It was pointed out that JACK GREENBERG, a 36 year old white man, was the man who succeeded THURGOOD MARSHALL as general counsel of the NAACP, and it was mentioned that twelve years ago he accepted a job as assistant counsel in the NAACP because he regarded civil rights as one of the exciting frontiers of law-making. According to the article, GREENBERG was described as a man who worships the law and is a man for whom the law is a religion.

b. APPROX 1925

GREENBERG, according to the article, lives at [redacted] Long Island, NY. His wife is the former SEMA ANN TANZER of Wilmington, Delaware, and they have four children, [redacted] He attended Columbia University Law School in 1948 as a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar. It was stated that GREENBERG was in the Navy during World War II and served as a lieutenant junior grade.

b6
b7C

According to the article, GREENBERG is the author of a book, "Race Relations and American Law" and is a co-author of "Citizen's Guide to Desegregation."

Indices of the NYO were reviewed in regard to GREENBERG, but no SUBVERSIVE information identifiable with him was located.

CC 808 RB

REC-9 100-442529-716

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(3)

1 FEB 10 1965

INT. SEC.

R/S from file review (Shirley Miles) - review of file revealed no subversive background on Greenberg

58 FEB 23 1965

RECD
DAM INTELL DIV.

FEB 10 2 23 PM '65

100-442529-717 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

2/18/65

Stm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: February 8, 1965

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Baltimore report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. WALSH dated October 30, 1964.

For the period November 1, 1964, to January 31, 1965, no information has been developed by the Baltimore Office indicating communist direction or influence or participation in racial demonstrations disturbances, drives, boycotts or any similar activities with racial overtones in the territory covered by the Baltimore Office.

The Baltimore Office is following this matter closely through informants and other sources.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore

FJW:kss
(4)

REC. 40 100-442529

12 FEB 10 1965

INT. SEC.

FEB 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - J. F. Martin

2-5-65

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK (100-153735)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529) - 719

CIRM, INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

REURAIRTEL FEBRUARY THREE LAST. BY RETURN MAIL SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONTAINING INFORMATION SET FORTH IN REAIRTEL SUITABLY PARAPHRASED TO PROTECT SOURCE. INCLUDE CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ANY INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED WHO HAVE SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS. REFER TO BUAIRTEL DATED JANUARY TWENTY-TWO LAST.

JFM:kao
(5)

COPIES DESTROYED
SEP 8 1972

NOTE: Urgent teletype being used since dissemination to Department should be made prior to 2-11-65, the date a hearing is scheduled to be held in Federal Court, New York City. Reairtel advised that Robert Lewis, Counsel for UERMWU, New York City, contacted Isidore Gibby Needleman, Communist Attorney, on 2-1-65 and requested his assistance in securing Depositions from individuals who had witnessed violations of voting rights in Mississippi.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 16 1965

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 5 1965
TELETYPE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL RM (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (P)

SUBJECT : CIRM
IS-C

On 2/1/65 NY 1286-S* advised that ROBERT LEWIS (Counsel for United Electrical, Radio, Machine Workers Union) informed ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN that testimony was being taken in New York from former residents of Mississippi who encountered or witnessed repressive acts by State or extra-legal agencies when Negroes considered registering to vote or attempted to register.

The "U.E. News" of 1/25/65 carries an article reflecting that over 100 attorneys are gathering evidence concerning the denial of rights to Negro citizens in Mississippi, in a move to have the present Mississippi delegation in the U.S. Congress removed from office on the grounds that 42% of population of voting age has been systematically denied the right to vote.

According to NY 1286-S*, LEWIS indicated that a hearing would be held on 2/11 or 2/12/65, which he hoped would be presided by a Supreme Court or Civil Court Justice. By 2/5/65 the five incumbent Congressmen were to be notified of the hearing, as they are entitled to be represented, and lists of witnesses were to be submitted to them. LEWIS stated that the Students Non-Vident

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-78633)(I.G. NEEDLEMAN)(33)
1 - New York (100-97822)(R.Z. LEWIS)(41)
1 - New York (157- (MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)(42)
1 - New York (100-147963)(SNCC)(41)
1 - New York

VAL:HC (33)
(10)

REC-1 100-442529-719

FEB 10 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FEB 10 9 29 AM '65

F. B. I.
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FEB 9 1 19 PM '65

F. B. I.
DEPT OF JUSTICE

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 4 2 36 PM '65

REC

FEB 10 9 48 A

Coordinating Committee and the Medical Committee were compiling lists of prospective witnesses and would direct them to attorneys who would take statements and prepare these people to make formal depositions at the hearing. LEWIS requested NEEDLEMAN to talk to some of these witnesses, obtain their stories, and determine their willingness to testify. NEEDLEMAN agreed to do so.

On 2/2/65 NY 1286-S* reported that NEEDLEMAN received a number of phone calls from doctors and nurses who had been in Mississippi during the summer of 1964. Most of these individuals had only negative information. One JUDITH HASSELBERGER, a nurse, 1233 York Avenue, NYC, advised NEEDLEMAN she had not witnessed acts of intimidation but had dressed the wounds of Negroes who had been injured (presumably in the course of such intimidation). A Dr. MANUEL GOTTLIEB, 2 East 54th St., NYC, advised that he and five other persons while staying at a hotel (place not mentioned) had received insulting anonymous phone calls threatening bodily harm if they did not leave town promptly. GOTTLIEB has recently returned to his office after a coronary attack and feels too swamped with work to spare the time for testifying.

ROBERT LEWIS instructed NEEDLEMAN to mail statements by witnesses to KUNSTLER, KUNSTLER, and KINOY, 511 Fifth Avenue, NYC, attention of RITA SCHWERNER.

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) ~~(157-6-34)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1247) (100-153735)

Classified by SP8Stg/Bbw
Declassify on: OADR 10/31/80
#260,152

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ CIRM;
NY COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE
RM

ReBulet to NY 1/18/65, which in turn referred to NY airtel to Bureau dated 1/12/65, entitled as above.

The LHM enclosed with NY ~~letter~~ airtel dated 1/12/65, set forth information to the effect that TED BASSETT recently attended a meeting of church groups, "who were making plans for the campaign to seat rightful Mississippi delegation" to Congress. It is believed that the meeting TED BASSETT is referring to here was the rally sponsored by the NY Committee for support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, NYC, which rally was held at the Williams Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, NYC, on 12/20/64, at which plans were formulated to oppose the seating of the Mississippi delegates and to seek support instead for the seating of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Delegates. This meeting was reported to the Bureau in NY letter dated 1/15/65, entitled as above, which also set forth information concerning the formation and activities of the NY Committee to support the MFDP Challenge. (U)

Investigation of the NY Committee is continuing and a LHM will be submitted incorporating any additional current information available concerning the NY Committee for support of the MFDP Challenge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

62-109255-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

C.O. MUSG REC-18 100-442529-120

(5) Bureau
(1-100-442529)
1-New York (100-153735)
1-New York

VJA:lmh
(6)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 17 1965

1-508

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 5 11 21 AM '65

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 9 8 20 PM '65

FEB 10 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/2/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/21/87 BY SP4 ELW/1200
Classified by SP4ELW/1200
Declassify on: OADR #253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-12-98 BY SP2 MLG #253,760

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above; one copy is enclosed for Atlanta.

Sources used in the LHM are as follows:

(C) [redacted] Characterization of RUBY DEE and OSSIE DAVIS.

NY 2359-S* Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

NY 4212-S* Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

(C) [redacted] Characterization of BEN DAVIS.

Characterization of JESSE GRAY.

Characterization of WILLIAM PATTERSON.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Records cc-100-432067

100-442529-721

FEB 3 1965

FEB 11 1965

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

FEB 15 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DATE FORW: 2-3-65
HOW FORW: S.F.P.
BY:

ENCLOSURE

1 - Xerox LHM

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 10 9 20 AM '65

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FEB 3 10 03 AM '65

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FEB 9 9 25 AM '65

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 10 1965

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

FEB 10 9 38 AM '65

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

FEB 9 9 33 AM '65

FEB 10 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Sources who are familiar with CP activities in the New York area have been alerted to the fact that a top Negro leadership conference took place in order to obtain any CP reaction which may be forthcoming.

This LHM has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 2, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SP4ELW/KFA 5/21/87 #253,760
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 2/10/88 BY SP2 JMcG pt
#253760

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

"The New York Times" of February 1, 1965, on page 12, contains an article captioned, "45 Negro Leaders Outline '65 Aims; Political Action and Voter Registration Stressed". The article, which was written by Paul L. Montgomery, stated that forty-five national Negro leaders declared yesterday (February 1, 1965) that their civil rights strategy for 1965 would emphasize voter registration and political action. It was indicated that the Negro leaders would insist on increased Negro representation in the Government bodies implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act, which created the Federal anti-poverty programs.

According to the article, the meeting which consisted of two days of discussions and workshops at the Interchurch Center, 475 Riverside Drive, New York City, was called by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who was described as the elder statesman of the civil rights movement. Randolph presided at a news conference which followed the closed sessions of the meeting.

According to the article, the following individuals were present at the meeting:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

declassification

4/17/85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

721

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

Rev. Andrew Young, representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

George Wiley, associate national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Lawrence Guyot, representative of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Bayard Rustin, organizer of the 1963 March on Washington.

L. Joseph Overton, representative of the Negro American Labor Council.

Norman Hill, consultant to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, Concord Baptist Church.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman, United Church of Christ.

Ossie David, Actors Equity.

Ruby Dee, Actors Equity. Mrs Ossie Davis

Mr Ruby Dee

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, College of the City of New York.

Arthur Rice, Catholic Interracial Council.

Theodore Brown, American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa.

The Negro leaders indicated that of equal importance is their responsibility for undertaking an intensive educational campaign to acquaint Negroes with their rights and expanded opportunities under this new legislation. The leaders, according to the article, feel that some gains have been made but that there is still an enormous gap of social and economic inequality to be bridged.

The article mentioned that Jesse Gray, who was not invited to the meeting, made a statement on the evening of February 1, 1965, that the conference (called by Randolph) "will just end up a waste of time for everyone concerned" because the "grass roots of the ghettoes" did not participate.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife, Ruby Wallace (Ruby Dee), are not known to be members of the Communist Party; however, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the Communist Party (CP).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (C)(U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On November 28, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jesse Gray is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). The same source, in January, 1964, advised that according to William Patterson, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

The same source, in July, 1964, advised that Patterson, at that time, was Chairman of the New York State District of the CPUSA.

SECRET

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 722 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

DATE: 2/8/

Transmit the Following in _____
(typein plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE AT UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, 2/5/65
RACIAL MATTERS

(00: New York)

Re New York teletype to Bureau dated 2/5/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of a LHM in above case. SAS who observed above demonstration were SAS ROBERT EDWARD BOWE, and VINCENT J. ASCHERL. Sources utilized in attached LHM are the following:

NY 4212-S*
NY 2359-S*
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-20-86 BY SP7MAC/LP

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
(1-100-442529)(CIRM)
1-Atlanta (Encl. 1)(INFO)(100 (SNCC))(RM)
1-Mobile (Encl. 1)(INFO)(RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1-New York (100-147963)(SNCC)(42)
1-New York (157-)(LAWRENCE SHIELDS)(45)
1-New York (100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
1-New York [redacted](WILLIAM STRICKLAND)(45)
1-New York (157-1247)(NY Committee MFDP)(42)
1-New York (157-1241)(HARYOU-ACT)(42)
1-New York (157-)(ERIC MORTON)(43)
1-New York
1-Supervisor #42
VJA:dmb
(15)

CARBON COPY

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 FEB 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____

(Special Agent in Charge)

157-6-3-1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situtation in the New York area and the CP influence therein.

NYO indices reflect no identifiable information concerning LAWRENCE SHIELDS. THOMAS LOUGHLAN, United States Marshal's Office, NYC, furnished informacron to SA ASCHERL.

Information copies are designated for Atlanta and Mobile in view of the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama, and the fact that Atlanta is Office of Origin concerning SNCC.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

New York
157-892

February 8, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 M/HC/tlh
ON 2-28-96

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee At United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965
Racial Matters

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information February 4, 1965:

Eric Morton, Field Secretary for Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), New York City, advised Bayard Rustin, February 4, 1965, that SNCC would stage a picketing demonstration at the United States Court House (USCH), Foley Square, New York City, commenced at about 3:00 p.m., on February 5, 1965; further that a sit-in would be attempted and some time after 3:00 p.m. several members of the SNCC would attempt to enter the office of Mr. Broderick Chief Assistant, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, for interview and possible sit-in. The general purpose of the demonstration would be to demand federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. Bayard Rustin stated he was in full support of the action and would attempt to enlist the support of other individuals such as William Strickland of the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, and Dr. Logan of Haryou-Act, a Harlem Youth and Social Work Agency.

The following agencies were advised of the projected demonstration by SNCC on February 5, 1965:

SECRET

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee At United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965

Bureau of Special Service, New York City Police Department (Detective Jack Barnathan)
Louis Aranov,
Captain of the Guards,
USCH, Foley Square,
New York City
Silvio Mollo,
Chief Criminal Division,
United States Attorney's Office,
USCH, New York City

Special Agent Personnel, New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following demonstration at USCH, Foley Square, New York, on February 5, 1965:

A picketing demonstration and attempted sit-in was staged February 5, 1965, by SNCC at USCH, New York City. Some 55 demonstrators, male and female, predominantly white, began assembling in front of USCH at 3:45 p.m. They formed a picket line and carried signs demanding federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. At approximately 4:30 p.m. several of the pickets began making sorties up the steps of the USCH in an effort to gain admittance, but were forcibly restrained by United States Marshals who had taken positions at the head of the steps. Mr. Thomas Loughlin, United States Marshal's Office, USCH, reported that one of the pickets struck a United States Marshal with his fist. He was brought inside the USCH, by the Marshals for questioning and later released. He identified himself as Lawrence Shields of [redacted] New York City.

b6
b7C

The following is a physical description of Lawrence Shields, based on personal observation by Special Agent Personnel, FBI, and from information furnished by United States Marshal's Office:

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee At United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965

Name	Lawrence Shields
Residence	[redacted]
	New York City
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	[redacted]
Height	6 feet 1 inch
Weight	180
Build	Husky
Hair	Black, straggly.
Complexion	Fair
Dress	Wore black leather jacket.
Occupation	Student
	New York University, Sophomore

b6
b7C

No arrests were made and no assistance was requested of the New York City Police. The demonstration terminated at 5:30 p.m.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earning to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee At United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP,USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

The first confidential source, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

Demonstration By Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee At United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP,USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP,USA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964.

FD- (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM
Bufile 157-1676
SFfile 157-380

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM
SFfile 157-477

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
SFfile 100-53902

Enclosed are eight copies of LHM. Four copies are enclosed for Jackson.

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on 1/30/65, set forth that various court reporters were either in Mississippi or proceeding to Mississippi to work on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge. These court reporters were needed to take depositions in the challenge of congressional elections on the charge Negroes were systematically excluded from voting. Names set forth in the article were as follows:

RUTH BENTON
ELIZABETH BLAKE
CONSTANCE CARLSON

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
4 - Jackson (Encls. 4)
5 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-23010)(MARGARET ANNE MERRITT)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
183 FEB 17 1965

66 FEB 19 1965
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-

BY: HOW MOLLY
DECLASSIFIED BY: ISP/CRD/RAO
ON: 6-22-2007

SF 157-380
JD:rap

NANCY DIFFEBACH
MARGARET MERRITT (See LHM attached)
NANCY MONTGOMERY
SANDY WALKER
DIANA WALSH

Appropriate credit and criminal records were checked on all of the above and no pertinent information was found.

The source used in the LHM to thumbnail MARGARET MERRITT is [redacted] b7D

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from confidential informant could reasonably result in the identification of informant of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

February 11, 1965

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper on January 30, 1965, set forth that various court reporters were proceeding to Mississippi as volunteers on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge. The women are to take depositions in the challenge of the congressional elections on the charge Negroes were excluded from voting. The article pointed out that local court reporters were not available for this duty and that the visiting court reporters proceeding to Mississippi would be part of a team consisting of two attorneys, one Council of Federated Organizations member and the court reporter.

Among a group of court reporters proceeding from the San Francisco Bay Area is MARGARET ANNE MERRITT, nee SCHROETER, also known as MARGARET ANN PURSLEY.

A source reported in June 1944 that MARGARET ANN PURSLEY was a new member of the South-west Berkeley Club, Alameda County Communist Party. This source reported Subject attended meetings of this club in 1947, 1948 and 1949.

MARGARET ANNE MERRITT is described as follows:

Born:	8/22/22, Canton, Ohio
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	135 lbs.
Complexion:	Fair
Hair:	Light Brown
Eyes:	Blue

In 1959, MERRITT was employed as a legal secretary and in 1960 attended the Academy of Stenographic rts.

No unfavorable information contained in check of credit and criminal agencies.

100-448529-

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

February 11, 1965

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/9/65

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA OTIS L. BURTON, 11/2/64, at Philadelphia, and Philadelphia letter, 1/14/65.

A review of pertinent files in the Philadelphia Office fails to reflect any information or activity concerning captioned matter. Therefore, in accordance with previous instructions, no report will be submitted.

It is to be noted that during the last quarter of 1964 (October through December), the CPEPD had directed its activity to the registration of voters and the election itself. Specific contact with security informants failed to reflect any communist influence or activity in racial matters.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - cc 508 R.B.
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW/cse
(3)

0-7 to Philadelphia 2/17/65.
CIRM
Reurlet 2/9/65.
Relet referenced a Phil. let 1/14/65.
Because urlet 1/14/65 was not in the CIRM caption & same not indicated in the 2/9/65 let, review of Bufiles was required to locate the 1/14/65 let.
In future indicate title of communications referenced if other than caption being used.

SFP/tef

REC. 40 100-442529-723

1 FEB 10 1965

INT. SEC.

FEB 18 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 12 4 27 PM '65

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rerep of SA ELDRED W. COX dated at Newark 1/29/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the activities of MORTON STAVIS within project "Deposition Caravan."

Sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NK T-1 is [redacted]

NK T-2 is [redacted]

NK T-3 is [redacted]

NK T-4 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 5085
Declassify on: OADR
#260,152

6 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-7321) (NLG)
(1 - [redacted]) (MORTON STAVIS)
(1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
(1 - [redacted]) (MORTON STAVIS)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Newark
(1 - [redacted]) (MORTON STAVIS)

RHH:aas
(12)

REC-103 100-442529-124

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, DAO

8 FEB 8 1965

DATE FORW: 2-9-65
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: [signature]

Approved: [signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 16 1965

1 - [redacted] - 1 - [redacted] LHM 805 R.B.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 8 3 00 PM '65

FEB 10 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
February 5, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated February 3, 1965, at New York, New York.

The January 11, 1965, issue of the "New York Times," in an article captioned "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive," indicated that 21 lawyers meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, on January 10, 1965, pledged to go to Mississippi beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members of the United States House of Representatives. Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer, was identified in this article as a participant in the "deposition caravan" and was identified as the national coordinator of the caravan.

The "Newark Evening News" in its February 3, 1965, edition carried an article entitled "Stavis Sees Gains." "Gathering Evidence in Mississippi." This article stated that Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer, who had spent most of the past three weeks in Mississippi, had announced that he had been there gathering evidence to help unseat the state's Congressmen and that his efforts have been "quite successful." Stavis pointed out that 70 volunteer lawyers were in Mississippi attempting to prove that the state's present Congressmen were improperly elected because Negroes were systematically prevented from voting. He indicated that this activity was part of a challenge to the Representatives by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Stavis went on to state that the lawyers had been taking depositions from state, county, and municipal officials as well as leaders of White Citizens Councils. Stavis further indicated that he expects to return south again before the taking of depositions by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ends on February 13, 1965.

On October 28, 1955, NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who stated

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9 26 SEP 8 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/3/06 BY SP8CTJ/Bwp

260,152

ENCLOSURE
100-442579-124

that during the period 1943 to 1944 he was a member of the OPA communist group and later served as Captain of this communist group, furnished a signed statement in which he stated that he knew Morton Stavis to be a loyal Communist Party (CP) member and that Stavis had indicated to him that he had been associated with the CP for a long period of time and that his loyalty to the Party was clearly established.

NK T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1954, that Morton Stavis was known to him as a CP member and that in the presence of a third person, also known to NK T-2 as a CP member, Stavis had discussed action to be taken when approached by members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On January 5, 1952, NK T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated he believed Morton Stavis to be a member of the Professional Club, sometimes called the Lawyers Club, of the New Jersey CP in January, 1952.

On January 27, 1953, William Wallace, a self-admitted former CP member from 1949 to 1955, stated that all members of the CP in New Jersey had received instructions that should they be interviewed by agents of the FBI they should report what had gone on at the interview to Morton Stavis.

Morton Stavis invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past CP membership.

OTHER Removed per court order

OTHER Removed per court order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C

Re Atlanta airtels and Letterhead Memorandums dated 1/15/65 and 1/22/65 pertaining to possible Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC) being set forth in the Northern parts of the United States.

A review of Atlanta files discloses that ALBERT RICHARD SAMPSON has been a complainant and victim in several Civil Rights-type cases in the past couple of years. In July, 1964, during interview on one of these cases, SAMPSON furnished Agents the following background and description of himself:

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
DOB	[redacted]
POB	
Height	5'4"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Residence	[redacted]
Permanent Address	[redacted]
Marital Status	Single

4- Bureau (3-100-438794) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Boston (RM)
1- Buffalo (Info) (RM)
1- Chicago (Info) (RM)
2- Atlanta (1-100-5718) (SCLC)
[redacted] (A. R. Sampson)

RRN:elt
(10)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 FEB 4 1965

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-3

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 9 1965

AT 100-5718
RRN:elt

Selective Service #	[redacted]
	Everett, Mass.
Mother	MILDRED SAMPSON 13 Baldwin Avenue, Everett, Mass.
Occupation	Executive Secretary NAACP, Atlanta Branch.

b6
b7C

Miss JO PRESSLEY, Identification Division, Atlanta Police Department, furnished the file on ALBERT RICHARD SAMPSON, Atlanta Police Department [redacted] on 1/29/65.

This record disclosed SAMPSON was arrested 5/28/64, charged with contempt, fined $50 and served five days. He was arrested on 8/31/64 for disorderly conduct - assaulting officer, disposition not listed.

A check of Atlanta files disclosed no security information regarding SAMPSON.

LEAD:

BOSTON

AT EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS

Check office indices, credit and criminal, to determine whether there is any pertinent security information available regarding SAMPSON and advise the Bureau and Atlanta.

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☑ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 2/1/65

Reason for the delinquency: Illness in family of stenographer handling report, necessitating extended AL.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 2/8/65

AEC zone designation, e.g., NOR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☐ No administrative action necessary.

1 - Bureau (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

INT SEC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau 2/2/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination captioned "WESTERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (WCLC) SPONSORED DEMONSTRATION ON THE STEPS OF THE CITY HALL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 2/2/65".

The letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential to protect the source utilized therein, [redacted] an informant of continuing value.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office as of 2/2/65 disclosed no references to anyone identifiable with DAN SKELLEY. [redacted] orally advised SA [redacted] on 2/2/65 that informant had no information concerning SKELLEY.

Desk Officer MARTIN YTURRALDE, Metropolitan Division, Watch Commander's Office, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, was advised of scheduled demonstration referred to in attached letterhead memorandum, at 11:42 p.m. on 2/1/65.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, FS

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)(Enc. 8)
4 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100- American Nazi Party of Los Angeles)
(1 - Cominfil SCLC)
LKD:dek
(7)

Date Forw. FEB 5 1965
How Forw. 1-
By
Room 328 BB FEB 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
198 FEB 9 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

69 FEB 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN HELI TRAILER

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

best copy available

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Jacinto, California
February 8, 1965

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

Dr. Hosea W. Kilgore, Jr., Pastor, Second United Church, 2110 Griffith Street, Los Angeles, California, Director of the CAC, which is the West Coast branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), appeared on a live-TV hour program featuring Jack Lemmon at 11:00 p.m. on February 7, 1965. In the course of an interview on that program, Kilgore stated that he could lead a mass demonstration on February 8, 1965, on the steps of the City Hall, Los Angeles, California, in protest of the arrest of Dr. Martin Luther King, in Selma, Alabama, on February 1, 1965, and that this protest could be directed to the U. S. Department of Justice.

The "Los Angeles Times", Los Angeles, California issue dated February 8, 1965, in part on page 21, col. 6 contained an article entitled "Return to Dr. King's March Ordered". This article noted as follows:

"A mass demonstration will be conducted on the steps of City Hall at 3 p.m. today in protest against the arrest of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders in the voter registration drive at Selma, Ala., it was announced today.

"The rally was called by Dr. Hosea Kilgore Jr., director of the West Coast branch of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The first demonstration the pair had planned here."

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 3, 1965, that a protest demonstration was held on the steps of the Los Angeles City

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442589

ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA (ANPLA)
also known as the American Nazi Party
Western Division (ANPWD)

A source has advised on August 2, 1963, that the American Nazi Party, Los Angeles, California (ANPLA), which branch has also been known as the American Nazi Party, Western Division (ANPWD), came into existence as follows:

In October, 1960, LEONARD HOLSTEIN was made a member of the American Nazi Party (ANP) by the national headquarters of that group as a result of his leading a picket line protesting the marriage of a Negro to a Caucasian. At that time HOLSTEIN told the Los Angeles Police Department he was in complete accord with the thinking of GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, National ANP leader. He said he, HOLSTEIN, is trying to wake up the people to what is going on; that the Jewish-owned press and radio would not let the people know the truth.

On March 7, 1962, GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that HOLSTEIN was one of his leaders in Los Angeles.

At a press conference on May 2, 1963, in Los Angeles, California, RALPH PERRY FORBES stated he is a lieutenant in the ANP and the ninth-ranking officer of the organization. He stated he arrived in Los Angeles May 1, 1963, to take charge of the party's headquarters in the Los Angeles area, which has control over party activities in the Southwestern United States.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL arrived in Los Angeles on May 6, 1963, and was photographed by the local press with RALPH PERRY FORBES. ROCKWELL was quoted by the press as saying he came to Los Angeles because of the arrest of five members of the ANP as a result of an altercation at the Shrine Auditorium on April 28, 1963, where a Salute to Israel rally was being held. He was also quoted as stating local headquarters were to be established in California.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/2/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 2/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)
(100-53902)
(100-54183)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RM

OC/RM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

STEVEN ROY MILLER
SM - C

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 2/3/65, captioned "STEVEN ROY MILLER; WILLIAM YATES; RM."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of LHM concerning activities of STEVEN ROY MILLER. Two (2) copies are enclosed for New Orleans, where MILLER is presently located. Cincinnati is furnished copies because MILLER is a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Three (3) copies are furnished Jackson because it is the office of origin in a perjury case entitled, "DAVID KNIGHT CLEVENDON; BARRY GOLDSTEIN; STEVEN ROY MILLER."

Activities concerning Congressman ARNOLD PHILLIP BURTON, aka Phillip Burton, were furnished in detail to the Bureau in San Francisco LHM dated 6/22/61.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM-RM)
3 - Jackson (157-100)(Enc. 3)(AM-RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)(AM-RM)
2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 2)(AM-RM)
4 - San Francisco (1 - 157-380) (1 - 100-54183)
JGC/jr (#9) (1 - 100-53902) (1 - 74-148)
(16)

CARBON COPY

100-442529.

NOT RECORDED
174 FEB 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 FEB 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1827

SF 157-380
JGC/jr

Sources utilized in LHM are:

First Source	[redacted]	b7D
Second Source	CSSF 1050-S*	
Third Source	SF 613-S	
Fourth Source	CSSF 2259-S*	
Fifth Source	CSSF 2251-S*	
Sixth Source	[redacted]	

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) it contains data which could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
February 4, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

At 5:25 p.m., February 3, 1965, DORIS THOMAS, Administrative Assistant to Congressman PHILLIP BURTON, San Francisco, California, telephonically advised the San Francisco Office of the FBI, that Congressman BURTON was alarmed over activities at Bogalusa, Louisiana, with reference to some of his "constituents." Miss THOMAS advised that BURTON had called the Chief of Police and Mayor at Bogalusa advising them that STEVEN ROY MILLER was in Audrey's Cafe, 507 Third Avenue, Bogalusa, Louisiana, and that cars were cruising the area and mobs were forming. Miss THOMAS asked whether the FBI had Agents at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who could be dispatched to the area. Miss THOMAS advised that STEVEN ROY MILLER is engaged in Negro voter registration work in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

At 7:39 p.m., February 3, 1965, Mrs. HUGH (HELEN) MILLER, 355 Roosevelt Way, San Francisco, California, telephonically advised that she is of the opinion her son is in danger of his life. She stated that at that time her son was in a bar at 309 Third Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana, and that she had talked to him on the telephone. He claims to be in danger of his life and said he had just been interviewed by the FBI, but that the FBI had gone. Mrs. MILLER advised she called the New Orleans FBI Office before calling the San Francisco Office and wanted Agents to go and sit with STEVEN at the bar. She was very insistent on having Agents with her boy. She was advised that the FBI could not furnish a bodyguard for her son.

Also during the evening of February 3, 1965, the San Francisco Office of the FBI received a telephone call from MAURICE T. MURPHY, 2550 - 31st Avenue, San Francisco, who said he was a Post Office employee and who said that a friend of his, PEGGY SARASOHN, had just received a telephone call from Mrs. HUGH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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100-442529

ENCLOSURE

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

MILLER in which Mrs. MILLER had told her that she heard shots in the background when she talked to her son in Louisiana.

A source advised that DORIS ROSEZINA THOMAS, Administrative Assistant to Congressman PHILLIP BURTON, during 1963 had a yearly subscription to the "People's World," a West Coast communist newspaper.

A second source advised that in 1962-1964, CARL BLOICE, Northern California District CP Committee member and reporter on the "People's World," was in frequent contact with THOMAS. This source advised that THOMAS was born in Mississippi; attended Hampton Institute and Howard University, and was a social worker before joining BURTON as his Administrative Assistant.

It is stated in an article in the "San Francisco Examiner," daily newspaper, dated January 16, 1964, captioned, "A Precedent, Damages to Housing Bias Victim," that a San Francisco jury awarded $1,250.00 damages to a Negro woman victim of housing discrimination in its first verdict of its kind ever recorded in San Francisco. The verdict was in favor of Miss DORIS THOMAS, Administrative Assistant to PHILLIP BURTON.

A third source reported that during the early 1940s Dr. THOMAS P. BURTON, father of PHILLIP BURTON, had been a Communist Party (CP) member.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

JACK PATTEN appeared as a witness in public sessions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco on June 19, 1957, and in sworn testimony stated he had been a member of the Professional Section of the CP in San Francisco from 1942 to 1947, and that he knew PEGGY SARASOHN to have been a CP member.

A fourth source advised that in 1956, PEGGY SARASOHN was CP Organizational Secretary of the San Francisco County Professional Section.

A fifth source advised that SARASOHN dropped out of the CP in April, 1957.

A sixth source advised that San Francisco attorney HUGH MILLER had been a member of the Professional Section, CP, San Francisco, from 1945-1951.

This source advised that HELEN MILLER had been a CP member from 1937 to 1950.

The San Francisco Office indices contain no record identifiable with MAURICE T. MURPHY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 4, 1965

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC New York (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 2-4-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~8428~~ B

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reference is made to Bureau let to New York 1-6-65 re JACK GREENBERG

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☐ report

☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 2/12/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

100-153735

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ ~~Prosecution~~

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo

☐ 5. Submit ☐ report

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

(Date) FBI NEW YORK

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 9 5 57 PM '65

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: R92U78H96

F B I

Date: 2/4/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUTTONEN/KING 81-0802
ON 10/14/88 Garrow
2-28-96 SP7 MAP/CAT
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
B & CMT/HANDLED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
SM-C

S.T

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 4212-S* was the source of the information in the letterhead memorandum.

Here follows a list of sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in letterhead memorandum:

BAYARD RUSTIN NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

4-Bureau (100-106670) (Encl. 6) (RM)
1-100-442529 (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-6670) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-128388) (MILTON GALAMISON)
1-New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1-New York (105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)
1-New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:rmv
(13)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 FEB 10 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CARBON COPY

FEB 12 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-823

JESSE GRAY
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON [redacted] (&) CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

MALCOLM X [redacted]

With regard to other individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, there is insufficient suitable subversive information to characterize them.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the CP influence thereof.

CONFIDENTIAL

F B I

Date: 2/5/

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AT CITY HALL, NEW YORK CITY, AND AT US COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 3-4, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletypes to Bureau, dated 2/4/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. The above two demonstrations were included in the same LHM for the reason that they were conducted by the same organization and for the same objectives. As such they were considered phases of the same over-all demonstration.

Detective JACK BARNATHAN furnished information to SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL. NYO indices reflected no identifiable information concerning WORTH LONG. Information copies are forwarded to Mobile and Atlanta in view of the registration drive in Selma, Alabama, and the fact that Atlanta is Office of Origin concerning SNCC.

(5) - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
(1) - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (100-) (SNCC) (Encs. 1) (INFO) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encs. 2) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-147963) (SNCC) (43)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1 - New York (157-) (CCOH) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
150 FEB 10 1965

VJA:lls
(14)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 17 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34-1236

Confidential sources utilized in the attached LHM are [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the identities of these sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CONFIDENTIAL (U)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 5, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee At City Hall, New York City, And At United States Court House, New York City, February 3, 4, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective Jack Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished the following information, February 4, 1965:

A picketing demonstration was conducted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), commencing at 8:15 p.m., on February 3, 1965, at City Hall, New York City, location of the Mayor's Office. At approximately 8:30 p.m., SNCC was joined by **Jesse Gray**, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, and his supporters from the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which council **Jesse Gray is Director.** Both groups demonstrated opposite City Hall **and** at 11:15 p.m., several of them went into City Hall and notified a patrolman there that they would demonstrate all night to have the Mayor of the City of New York intercede through the President of the United States for Federal intervention in the current voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. According to Detective Barnathan, by 1:40 a.m., February 4, 1965, because of the extreme cold weather, all demonstrators had dispersed from City Hall. No disturbances were reported at City Hall.

On February 4, 1965, at 3:15 p.m., SNCC again assembled both inside and outside the United States Court House (USCH), located at Foley Square, New York City, which is a short distance from City Hall. Twenty nine demonstrators representing SNCC and carrying signs reading "Federal Registrars in Selma" attempted to enter and sit-in within the lobby of the USCH, however, they were **restrained by United States** Marshals.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at City Hall, New York City, and At United States Court House, New York City, February 3-4, 1965

Worth Long, Spokesman for the group and described as former Project Director at Selma, together with several other representatives of SNCC, were granted an interview with Vincent L. Broderick, Chief Assistant to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. They presented to the Department of Justice the following demands:

1. Dropping of all charges against and release of all prisoners for voter registration activities in Alabama;

2. Immediate dispatch of non-Segregationist Federal Rigistrars to Alabama;

3. Prosecution of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama.

4. Filing of additional suits by Justice Department under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, to restrain interference with right to vote.

After the interview with Mr. Broderick, these individuals were asked to leave his office. Upon their refusal, they were escorted by United States Marshals from the office and out of the USCH. None of the demonstrators was arrested and no assistance from the New York City Police was requested. By 6:00 p.m., February 4, 1965, all demonstrators had dispersed from the area.

Mr. Silvio Mollo, Chief, Criminal Division, United States Attorney's Office, and Captain of the Guards, USCH, were advised of the projected Demonstration at USCH, Foley Square.

Demonstrations By Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee at City Hall,
New York City, And At United States
Court House, New York City,
February 3-4, 1965

No information was developed by BSS indicating that Jesse Gray participated in the demonstration at the USCH.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region (HR) of the Communist Party (CP) but this position terminated during November, 1958.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District, CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

1 - Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - [redacted]
1 - SF [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SAC, New York (100-153735)

2/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 2/9/65 and enclosed LHM of same date which reported on a demonstration held 2/5/65 at the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York City. This demonstration was discussed at a 2/3/65 Party meeting at which club members were urged to participate. The results of the demonstration, as reported by [redacted] and the observations of a Bureau Agent, revealed the identity of only a single Party member as participating.

In view of the very direct interest of the Party in the demonstration, effort should be made through logical sources to determine the full extent of Party participation and, if possible, to what extent the Party may have been prominent in the prompting of the demonstration.

Advise the Bureau of any positive results of your inquiries received. The foregoing should be borne in mind in future coverage of similar demonstrations.

SFP:kao
(6)

REC-8 100-442529-125

EX-101

19 FEB 12 1965

FEB 11 1965
COMM-FBI

Room [redacted] MAIL ROOM [x] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81) 2/5/65

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
(CO:NY)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated February 3, 1965, containing information orally furnished on February 3, 1965, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on February 5, 1965, and the original report is maintained in CGfile [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
2-New York (RM)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations)
4-Chicago
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

ENCLOSURE

RWH:MDW
(9)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
183 FEB 11 1965

66 FEB 19 1965

February 3, 1965

On February 3, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, remarked that while in Ghana recently he had talked to that country's Foreign Minister. He was told by the Foreign Minister that if necessary he could talk to ALEX QUAISON-SACKEY, President of the current General Assembly of the United Nations, New York City, on matters relating to Negro race relations and the freedom movement in the U.S. He intimated that QUAISON-SACKEY would relay any pertinent information to him, the Foreign Minister.

In this connection, LIGHTFOOT remarked that after his return to the U.S. in late January, 1965, he had actually attempted to talk to QUAISON-SACKEY, but was unsuccessful since that individual was then in London for the funeral of WINSTON CHURCHILL.

100-442529-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2018 BY: K69F33P88

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	2/12/65	10/20-64 - 1/13/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN C. SEATON

TYPED BY: rac

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

6-8-01 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 INSPIM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

Classified by 3315.80
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ 9/20/90

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 SEAN-DLC
REASON - FCIM II 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-12-85
Comp #36,811

7-22/80

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 10/30/64 at New York. U

- P -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 7-31-80

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [redacted] and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could reasonably result in the identification of this informant, who is of great value and compromise his future effectiveness. ~~S~~ U b7D

This report has also been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, NY 4099-S*, NY 4212-S*, AT 1379-S*, AT 1380-S* and AT 1386-S*. These sources hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the communist infiltration thereof. ~~S~~ (U)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

ORGANIZATION	DATE	INITIALS
2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)	2/26/65	
1-G-2, First Army (RM)		
1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)		
1-DIO, Third Naval District (RM)		
1-New York (100-153735)		

"RM" Blue
Names of agencies receiving report.

ED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MADE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 - 726

17 FEB 25 1965

REC-120

REC-6

Notations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ U

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARANCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Portions of attached report excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives.

BD 5/20/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 694-S* who has furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. (S) (U)

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, a separate appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in the report. It was felt that to set forth such a large number of characterizations immediately following the place where they are mentioned in the details would have detracted from the continuity of the report. However, in some instances where it was felt for purposes of clarity, ease in reading, and in order to obtain the full impact of the information, characterizations of individuals have been included immediately after the mention of the name. The appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

With respect to the meeting which took place on [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order [redacted] NYC. It is to be noted that on 1/8/65 SAs [redacted] and FRANCIS T. LEONARD observed CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union, [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order [redacted] NY 4099-S* the source who furnished the information concerning [redacted] It is to be noted that in the past [redacted] (S) (U)

b6
b7C

A review of the case file on COMINFIL NAACP failed to reflect any additional information at this time for inclusion in instant report.

For information of the Bureau the "New York Times" issue of 1/5/65, page 1, contained the following concerning the annual NAACP Board of Directors meeting held in New York City, 1/4/65.

"The NAACP announced yesterday a nation wide program of 'citizenship clinics' designed to strengthen the Negro Community from within.

"ROY WILKINS, NAACP Executive Director, said the clinics would not confine their duties to combating discrimination. The 'broad goal', he said 'Will be the assumption of full citizenship responsibilities along with utilization of full citizenship rights'.

"The announcement of the clinics will be a significant departure from the programs developed by the civil rights movement in recent years....."

It is to be noted that [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order [redacted] SA JOHN C. SEATON [redacted]

It is to be noted that [redacted] was reported as T-21 and was reported in this fashion in order to more appropriately report this information which, if obtained from other sources could have created a delicate situation.

"Political Affairs" for the period of this quarterly report have been reviewed but no pertinent information was located.

The file on Harlem Community Council on Housing (NY 100-152081) was reviewed, but there was no pertinent information to be reported for this period.

The file on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (100-147963) was reviewed, but there was no pertinent information to be reported for this period.

SAs who observed PLM street rally on 11/28/64 were [redacted] and WILLIAM C. KASH. b6 b7C

SAs who observed PLM street rally on 12/7/64 were [redacted] and JOHN W. ROBINSON.

CONRAD LYNN was interviewed on 3/9/54, by SAs LIONAL BELANGER and [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following information is not being included in that section of the report concerning the Negro American Labor Council as it is felt that the nature of the information might tend to disclose the identities of [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

It was ascertained that on June 16, 1964, JAMES TORMEY advised LEO RABOUINE that he did not like the report that AGNES WILLIS gave recently to the New York District, CP, USA, Trade Union Commission. He stated that he could not understand why she had said that the NY NALC CP caucus had gotten very little help from the CP, USA leadership. TORMEY said that he had been working with the caucus for some time now and he wondered what she thought he was doing over this period of time.

TORMEY also advised that the "Industrial Group" CP, USA is greatly concerned with the activities of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). He said that he feels that he can get this group to go along with his program in the NALC. He invited RABOUINE to attend an Executive Session of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP which he also referred to as the "Industrial" on June 19, 1964 where a discussion would be held as to how the commission would approach becoming active in the NALC.

TORMEY told RABOUINE that he should attempt to broaden the Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn, New York, boycott and that he would like to have the NALC take an active part in the boycott.

[redacted] b7D

June 17, 1964

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ADMINISTRATIVE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It was ascertained that on June 28, 1964, JAMES TORMEY, AGNES WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE held a meeting.

WILLIS gave the others a report on a meeting of the National Executive Board, NALC, which was held on June 27, 1964. She stated that discrimination in hiring in the brewery industry was discussed and that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH appointed CLEVELAND ROBINSON as the "top" NALC individual concerning the brewery situation.

TORMEY said that he wanted WILLIS and RABOUINE to attend the next meeting of the Trade Union Commission Executive Committee which was to be held on July 24, 1964.

[redacted] b7D

July 2, 1964

It was ascertained that on August 5, 1964, JAMES TORMEY told LEO RABOUINE that he had wanted to see RABOUINE to tell him he, TORMEY, desired to go with RABOUINE to NY NALC CP caucus meeting that evening.

RABOUINE left TORMEY and he went to the Jefferson Bookshop where he was told by DANNY RUBEL that RABOUINE should make every effort to attend the next meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Council which would be held on August 11, 1964.

[redacted] b7D

August 7, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

It was ascertained that on August 28, 1964, LEO RABOUINE told JAMES TORMEY about a meeting of the NY NALC and the latest developments in the Schaefer Brewing Company situation. He told TORMEY that three of the Negro brewery workers had joined the NY NALC.

TORMEY told RABOUINE that the agenda for a meeting of the Trade Union Commission which was to be held on August 30, 1964, called for a discussion concerning the political situation in the United States but that he wanted RABOUINE to be prepared to give a short report on the NALC and the brewery situation. TORMEY stated that he believed that it was important enough to be included on the agenda.

[redacted] b7D

August 31, 1964

It was ascertained that on September 16, 1964, AGNES WILLIS advised JAMES TORMEY that the "State of Race Conference" which will be sponsored by the NALC would be held in Washington, D. C., on October 16-17, 1964. (U)

WILLIS gave JAMES TORMEY 25 applications for membership in the NALC. TORMEY indicated that he would give these applications to JACK PROVINZANO of the Trade Union Commission, CP, USA. It is understood that ARTHUR KNIGHT would furnish NALC applications to TORMEY.

[redacted] b7D

September 21, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agents who observed JERRY COVICI, Financial Secretary of Brooklyn CORE, at his residence on 3/4/64, were SAS THOMAS J. MC NIFF and CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH.

In that portion of this report concerning the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) under the heading CPUSA In General reference is made to an office of CORE on West 82nd Street, New York, New York. On 1/4/65, Detective [redacted] b6 b7C b7D (conceal by request) advised this chapter of CORE is no longer in existence as a chapter of CORE.

The Special Agents who observed the CORE demonstration on 10/26/64, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, were [redacted] b6 b7C and JAMES D. BRODY.

The pretext used to characterize ANNETTE ZELMAN who participated in the demonstration was made by SA [redacted] who utilized the pretext of being a representative of the personal loan department of a local banking concern in making telephonic inquiry at "The Worker" concerning ANNETTE ZELMAN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

JOHN W. ROBINSON	-	Progressive Labor Movement
[redacted]	-	Socialist Workers Party
A. LEWIS BARNETT	-	Workers World Party
JAMES E. TIERNEY	-	Congress of Racial Equality
JAMES E. TIERNEY	-	Negro American Labor Council
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN	-	SCLC

b6
b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
NY T-2 NY 2384-S*	Characterizations of ALICE and RALPH TURNER.
NY T-3 [redacted]	Characterization of RASHEED STOREY.
NY T-4 NY 2362-S*	[redacted]
NY T-5 NY 4751-S*	
NY T-6 CG 5824-S*	Characterizations of PAUL ROBESON, JR., GIL GREEN, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, MILDRED MC ADORY and HENRY WINSTON.
NY T-7 NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONT-D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-8 [redacted] (S) U	(S) Characterizations of EUGENE TOURNOUR and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT [redacted] U
NY T-9 [redacted] (S) U	U (S) [redacted]
NY T-10 [redacted] (S)	U (S) [redacted]
NY T-11 [redacted] (S) U	U (S) Characterizations of LEON LOVE, WILLIAM EPTON and ARTHUR KNIGHT. [redacted]
NY T-12 [redacted] (S) U	(S) Characterization of MILDRED CORBEN. [redacted]
NY T-13 [redacted] (S) U	U (S) [redacted] Characterization of SHERRING MILLS.
NY T-14 [redacted] (S) U	(S) Characterization of WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH.
NY T-15 [redacted] (S) U	U (S) [redacted]
NY T-16 [NY 4212-S*] (U)	(U) Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

b3 b7D b7E

(S) (U)

b3 b7D b7E

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- I -

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-17 NY 3246-S*	Characterization of PAUL BOUTELLE.
NY T-18 NY 4535-S*	Characterization of JOHN HENRIK CLARKE.
NY T-19 NY confidential mail box	
NY T-20 [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
NY T-21 [redacted]	100-82890-183 -184
NY T-22 [redacted]	Characterizations of SAUL MILLS and LAWRENCE REDDICK. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
NY T-23 [redacted]	Characterization of SAUL MILLS.
NY T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of SAUL MILLS.
NY T-25 NY 694-S*	Characterizations of JAMES TORMEY, GUS HALL, JAMES JACKSON, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, IRVING POTASH, MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN and FRED JEROME.
NY T-26 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JAKE GREEN.

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-27 [redacted] (U)	Instant report 100-139834-2937 Characterizations of AGNES WILLIS and ARTHUR KNIGHT. 100-139834-2937 Characterizations of ROBERT THOMPSON, ERDINE ANTONSEN, OLIVER LEEDS and THEODORE R. BASSETT. Characterizations of ETHEL DEVINE, SI GERSON, JESSE GRAY, GEORGE MORRIS, WILLIAM PATTERSON and JACK PROVINZANO. [redacted]
NY T-28 [redacted] (U)	Characterizations of ALICE and RALPH TURNER.
NY T-29 [redacted] (U)	Characterizations of JACK YELLIN, LEO RABOUINE and MILDRED CORBEN. [redacted]
NY T-30 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] Characterization of DOTTIE RUBIN.
NY T-31 [redacted] (U)	[redacted]
NY T-32 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

b3 b7D b7E

b3 b7D b7E

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-33 [redacted] (U)	Characterizations of DANNY RUBEL, IDA TIMPONE, OLIVER LEEDS, MARJORIE LEEDS and THELMA HAMILTON. (U) b3 b7D b7E
NY T-34 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of JACK PROVINZANO. (U) [redacted]
NY T-35 AT 1380-S*	
NY T-36 Anonymous source of the WFO as set out in report of SA [redacted] dated 7/19/50; WFO re: "NLG; IS-C"	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL. b6 b7C b7D
NY T-37 NY 1190-S* (U)	Characterizations of HARRY and LEONORA WACHTEL. (U)
NY T-38 AT 1386-S*	
NY T-39 AT 1379-S*	
NY T-40 [redacted]	Characterization of CLARENCE JONES.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-41 NY 4099-S*	
NY T-42 NY 4092-S*	
NY T-43 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NY T-44 [redacted] (S) U	[redacted] (S) U
NY T-45 [redacted] (S) U	[redacted] (S) U Characterization of MILTON KESSLER.
NY T-46 [redacted]	Characterizations of SAM BALLAN and CLARENCE SENIORS.
NY T-47 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E Characterization of WILLIE MAY MALLORY.
NY T-48 [redacted] (S) U	(S) Characterization of JIM MALLOY. (S) U
NY T-49 [redacted]	U Instant Report 100-147372-1B28(8)
NY T-50 NY 4251-S* (S) U	U (S) Characterization of JERRY COVICI.
NY T-51 [redacted] (S) U	100-153249-23 U (S) [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-52 [redacted]	100-153249-23 [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NY T-53 [redacted]	Characterization of ZEKOR ANTONSEN, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GILBERT WASSERMAN, GAIL SCHNEIDER, JUDITH ROSEN and JACK ROSEN.
NY T-54 [redacted]	Characterkzation of RONALD ROSEN. [redacted]
NY T-55 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NY T-56 [redacted]	Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY
NY T-57 [redacted]	Characterization of LILLIAN KAPLAN. [redacted]
NY T-58 [redacted]	Characterization of JACK RAND. [redacted] Characterizations of CLARA MASSO, ESTHER RAND, PAUL GREEN SLONE, DORETTA TARMON and FRED JEROME.

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-59 NY 4171-S*	
NY T-60	
NY T-61	
NY T-62	100-79303-1596 Characterization of LAURA BILANDER.
NYC (Requested)	
NY T-63	Characterization of LAURA BILANDER.
NY T-64	
NY T-65	Characterization of ALLEN ZAGARELL.
NY T-66	Characterization of JERRY COVICI.
NY T-67 NY 2010-S*	Characterization of BEN DAVIS.
NY T-68	Characterization of TOM DENNIS.
NY T-69	Characterizations of WILLIAM EPTON and CAROL WEINSHENKER.

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-70 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM EPTON.
NY T-71 [redacted]	Characterization of MILTON GALAMISON. b7D
NY T-72 NY 2760-S*	Characterizations of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, GEORGE MEYERS, JACK STACHEL and CARL WINTER.
NY T-73 [redacted]	Characterizations of MALCOLM X and JAMES SHABAZZ. 100-147372-1B 26 (11)
NY T-74 [redacted]	Characterizations of DAN WATTS and NAT WEINSTEIN. b3 b7D b7E
NY T-75 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterization of CLIFTON DE BERRY. [redacted]
NY T-76 [redacted]	Characterization of PAUL BOUTELLE. [redacted]
	Characterization of Militant Labor Forum. 100-97078-5503

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-77 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NY T-78 [redacted]	Characterization of MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER.
NY T-79 [redacted]	100-147372-1B25 -1B29 (SCOPE) Characterization of CERGE
NY T-80 NY 4569-S*	
NY T-81 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
NY T-82 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-83 NY 4567-R	100-147372-1B26 (10)
NY T-84 [redacted]	Characterization of MILT ROSEN.
NY T-85 [redacted]	Characterization of Harlem Defense Council
NY T-86 [redacted]	Characterization of May 2nd Movement

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NY 100-153735

LEAD

NEW YORK

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AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 5/1/65.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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Details:

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the Appendix of this report.

Descriptive information tending to characterize an individual or organization has been included in the narrative where deemed advisable for clarity and ease in reading.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District (Rm)

Report of: JOHN C. SEATON
Date: 2/12/65

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Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Summit conference of civil rights groups was called for the latter part of 1964 in Washington, DC, the theme of which was to be "State of the Race" and its purpose to discuss 1965 outlook for civil rights movement. Certain CP leadership desire as many delegates as possible from civil rights groups attend as well as Party people even though A. PHILIP RANDOLPH stated he wants no Communists present. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON in October, 1964, desired that CP leaders discuss possible role which Party can play in preparing a program in the 1965 civil rights movement and implement this program, if possible, into this forthcoming summit conference. CP, USA National Negro Commission held a meeting in NYC in November, 1964; LIGHTFOOT discussed a national conference of top Negro leaders which after postponements was scheduled for January, 1965 in Washington, DC and he said CP members should attend. At a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA in November, 1964, LIGHTFOOT discussed the "State of the Race Conference" and stated the CP should be present and participate. In November, 1964

(U)

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SYNOPSIS CONTINUED

GEORGE MEYERS stated the CP felt that the Negro people in the US were on the move and that CP must continue to keep up its fight for Negro and white unity. In November, 1964, CP leaders analyzed the results of the 1964 elections and feel it was a break-through for civil rights and that the labor and Negro alliance emerged in a stronger position and these forces must struggle to direct the JOHNSON Administration toward progressive policies. In regard to civil rights organizations, LIGHTFOOT, in November, 1964, said they must learn to depend on "us" as initiators not as those who merely comment on their activities. "The Worker" of 11/15/64 stated terror and intimidation in the South, especially in Mississippi, must be answered and the people must demand Federal intervention to assure protection of the Negro people and their white allies. "The Worker" of 12/6/64 urged all class-conscious and militant trade unionists to work toward attaining the rights for Negro people to which they are entitled. NAT WEINSTEIN of the SWP, in December, 1964 discussed a planned meeting in Harlem at SWP Headquarters which was being called to form political units to struggle against Democratic and Republican politicians, and to form alliances politically to advance the Negro struggle. WEINSTEIN claimed SWP was responsible for this radical departure from traditional Negro thinking. Workers World Party continues to work in behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY. LIGHTFOOT stated in latter part of 1964 that the Party must concentrate on building NALC at all costs. Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON plans boycott of NYC Public Schools for 2/3/65. (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

A summit conference of civil rights groups initially called for October 10-12, 1964, in Washington, D.C., and later postponed to November 10-12, 1964, has again been postponed to December 11-13, 1964. This summit conference is to be held at Howard University, in Washington, D.C. The participants are to be made up of various civil rights groups in the country including NALC, NAACP, SNCC, CORE, and the Urban League.

The theme of the conference is to be "State of the Race", and its purpose is to discuss a 1965 outlook for the civil rights movement in this country.

In connection with the summit conference, certain of the Communist Party (CP), USA, leadership desire that as many delegates as possible from civil rights groups attend as well as Party people, even though A. PHILIP RANDOLPH stated that he wants no Communists present.

Both CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON desire that, at a CP meeting on or about October 28, 1964, in New York City, of CP, USA leaders, they should plan to discuss a possible role which the Party can play in preparing a program in the 1965 Civil Rights Movement and implement this program, if possible, into the forthcoming summit conference.

NY T-1
October 21, 1964

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On October 27, 1964, WILLIAM PATTERSON engaged in a conversation with a man whom the source could only identify as BILL in CP Headquarters, New York City. In commenting on the Negro Freedom Movement, BILL stated that the thing that was lacking in it was that they have allowed American imperialism to swing it away from developing any form of internationalism. He stated "we" have some responsibility in tying up our struggle with the struggles of these people for their freedom. U

PATTERSON stated that there was a need to integrate the Negro into the general American life. He said that Negroes should be brought along in order to show the relationship of the peace fight to their own fight for equality. U

NY T-2
October 27, 1964

On November 7, 1964, a CP,USA National Negro Commission meeting took place in room 709 of the Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23rd Street, New York City. U

Among the seventeen persons present at the meeting were the following CP members:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
HENRY WINSTON
JACK STACHEL
GEORGE MEYERS
JACOB GREEN
TOM DENNIS
MILDRED MC ADORY
TED BASSETT
MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

NY

U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The meeting was called to order by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the Chairman of the National Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT said that the meeting was called hurriedly following the national elections and that he had no set report to give. LIGHTFOOT said that he intended to throw out a few proposals to see what reactions he might obtain from the group and hoped to prepare a basis for a report to be made at a later meeting. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that since the death of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, there had been no one in the National Negro Commission to work with him. LIGHTFOOT said that a Steering Committee was needed to lay out a program of action. LIGHTFOOT then proposed that the Steering Committee consist of five persons and he suggested that CP members JAMES JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and himself, LIGHTFOOT, be on the committee. (U)

Some objection was raised to the fact that there was no white person on the committee and that there were no women named for the committee. GEORGE MEYERS was then proposed and accepted. A young Negro named "ALVA" was also proposed and accepted a position on the committee. (U)

LIGHTFOOT suggested that the National Negro Commission change its name to Civil Rights Commission of the CP. There was a discussion, with some objection to this change, and it was decided that the Steering Committee would discuss this change of name with the CP National Board. (U)

TED BASSETT, who is a reporter for "The Worker," then talked about the recent national elections, emphasizing that more Negroes had voted in the recent national elections than ever before in the history of the country. (U)

Following luncheon, LIGHTFOOT asked MILDRED MC ADORY to make a report on the memorial meeting for BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. MC ADORY said that she felt that the memorial for DAVIS should take place in Harlem, New York City, in February, 1965. She said that considerable work still had to be done in connection with the preparation of leaflets and the advertising of the event. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then proposed that each CP District have a Davis memorial. This was discussed and it was decided that each district would take steps to hold its own memorial for DAVIS. (X) U

LIGHTFOOT stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a national conference of top Negro leaders and that after several postponements, this conference was to take place in Washington, D.C., during January, 1965. LIGHTFOOT then stated that CP members should attend this conference. He directed GEORGE MEYERS and JACOB GREEN to see to it that 40 persons attend. (X) U

NY T-3
November 9, 1964 (X)(C)

ALVA BUXENBAUM, N.Y. in November, 1964, was appointed to a six man Steering Committee for the Negro Commission of the CP, USA. (X) U

NY T-26
November 17, 1964 (X)(C) U

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on November 17, 1964. During the course of the discussion at this meeting, GUS HALL stated that an area of responsibility which HENRY WINSTON has would be the question of the Negro Commission. (X) U

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DANNY RUBIN commented on the Negro Trade Commission and said that it is a functioning commission. According to RUBIN, the proposal is that Comrade PATTERSON be made Chairman. (U)

NY T-4
November 17, 1964 (U)

The National Board of the CP,USA held a meeting on November 18, 1964, through November 21, 1964, at the Martinique Hotel, Broadway and 32nd Street, New York City. On November 18, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT described the JOHNSON victory as a break-through in the fight for civil rights. He said the civil rights movement must elect more Negro candidates and he urged non-partisan unity of Negroes supporting Negro candidates.

GIL GREEN said that even though Big Business gave its support to President JOHNSON, it will seek to bend the electoral mandate to its own interests. He asserted Big Business does not see the end of colonialism, the end of the cold war and is against publicly financing building programs. He said the labor movement and Negro alliance emerged from the elections in a stronger position and these forces must struggle to direct the JOHNSON Administration toward progressive policies.

According to GREEN, the CP, USA must seek a greater unity of the left, an end to United States involvement in Viet Nam, changes in the seniority systems in Congress, abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, protection of the rights of Negroes, recognition of Red China, an end of the cold war, a nuclear ban agreement, a greater push to the poverty programs, an end of all anti-labor demonstrations, and an end to Communist prosecution. (U)

GEORGE MORRIS and CARL WINTER commented favorably on GIL GREEN's resolutions, both seeing the election as a victory of Negro and trade union forces.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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On November 19, 1964, ROBERT THOMPSON spoke generally of coalition of forces such as Negro and labor during recent elections as an area in which CP,USA should develop so that forces will emerge in the post-election period and be influential in coming local, city, and state elections. U

On November 19, 1964, TOM DENNIS spoke of the elections in Michigan and said one of the most important developments there was the election of a Negro to Congress. He said there is a developing of a Negro Trade Unionist Movement, but he said he did not know where it would go. U

On November 19, 1964, IRVING POTASH spoke of the Democratic landslide in New Jersey and said the Party's main drive was concentrated on inspiring and promoting people's coalitions. He said in many cases it was the initiative of a single militant progressive and these units worked within trade union and civil rights movements in areas where the regular Democratic organization was dead. U

On November 21, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made reference to a "State of the Race Conference" called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH to enable Negro leaders to discuss strategy and tactics of the Negro freedom movement. All shades of opinion are to be represented, including Muslims, but not Communists. This conference is now set for mid-January, 1965. LIGHTFOOT said the CP should be present and participate, and the CP Negro Commission has met to accomplish this, and that the purpose of his speaking is to get cooperation of CP districts. He asserted the Negro movement does not intend to sit back and wait on President JOHNSON, but to go on to new levels, although there is no hostility to him. The January conference will be the first centralizing action of the freedom movement since the election. U

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On November 21, 1964, DANNY RUBIN gave what he called a preliminary report on organizational matters and called for ideas. He thought there should be major changes because of the following: 1. Failure of the CP to grow among Negroes and youth; 2. Failure of "The Worker" and the "Peoples World" to achieve better circulation, and, 3. Failure to improve financial resources. RUBIN called for concentration on youth, both Negro and white, and for a crash cadre program.

"PEOPLES WORLD" is a west coast Communist publication.

On November 21, 1964, HENRY WINSTON commented that the issue of Negro-White solidarity should be raised, otherwise the South will not be organized. (X) U

NY T-5
November, 1964

(X) U

During the period November 18-21, 1964, there was a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA, which was held at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. Members of the CP, USA National Board and invited guests were in attendance. (X) U

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented in regard to the National election that in this election the people not only voted against something, but also for some things. The conditions now exist for achieving a break-through for civil rights during the next four to six years. The Negro civil rights movement for some time stood alone as a protest; but today this is not only one issue by itself but covers an entire spectrum of people and demands ranging from the broad issue of peace on into other areas. As the results have indicated, the Negro people are no longer alone. When the goal of two million Negro voters in the South is reached, a realignment will result which will lead to the retirement of the Dixiecrats.

(X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GIL GREEN read a resolution which purportedly set forth the position of the CP, USA with regard to the recent national elections. In part, GREEN stated that of all social forces in our land, the Negro people are the most dissatisfied with their lot, unable and unwilling to live in the old way and determined not to sell their birth right and self-dignity for some minor advances. Yet the fulfillment of their battle cry, "Freedom Now," requires far reaching changes in American life and not least of all in its economy. For these reasons, the Negro people's movement is the most determined and militant force in America today. Its courage, self-sacrifice and noble ideals have attracted to it also many of the best of the young White generation who understand that by winning freedom for Negro America they will insure freedom for all America. (U)

Because the root cause of Negro oppression is economic, and because the great majority of Afro-Americans are working people, there is the basis for a natural alliance between the labor and Negro people's movements. This already exists in loose form and could exist in complete and solid form once the labor movement takes greater initiative in the struggle for Negro rights and in the great battle for peace and against poverty. When the spirit which today animates the Negro people's movement sweeps over into the ranks of labor, a great new rebirth of the labor movement will take place. It will complete the job of organizing the millions of still unorganized industrial, white collar and professional workers and place itself in the recognized leadership of all those working for social progress in the United States. It is toward that day that all class-conscious and militant trade unionists should work. (U)

Among those tasks which confront them in the very next few weeks according to GREEN is to demand federal protection for the constitutional rights of the Negro people in the deep South and to get the JOHNSON Administration to stop all federal funds to states which refuse to comply with federal law. (U)

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On November 21, 1964, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a report on the status of the racial struggle at the meeting of the National Board of the CP. He stated that the main problems confronting the Negro today in his struggle for equality are how to expand the Negro labor alliance and how to place working class leaders at the helm of the Negro freedom movement. (U)

LIGHTFOOT mentioned that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH is calling a conference on "State of the Race" as a result of a resolution of the Negro American Labor Council. This is to be a meeting of the top Negro leaders and will concern itself with the subject of how to raise the level of struggle and how to raise the issues and what methods and tactics are to be used. He said that this meeting will consist of all Negro leaders, including Muslims, but no Communists. The meeting, according to LIGHTFOOT, will be held some time in January. LIGHTFOOT said we want our Party ready to participate in this conference, and he said that the participation should be at the maximum. In this regard, LIGHTFOOT stated that the Districts should begin work in this direction at once. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the Negro freedom movement after the election has a dependence upon President JOHNSON. According to LIGHTFOOT, this conference in January will mark the beginning of the renewal of the struggle for Negro freedom and will organize a real struggle for economic demands. In regard to the conference, he said that in order for it to be effective, there must be organization on lower levels in each city. He mentioned that anti-Communist clauses such as those in the NALC, will mean little if there is a struggle, and he said that they must learn to depend upon "us" as initiators not as those who merely comment on their activities. (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

DANNY RUBIN, in speaking of CP membership, suggested a concentration among the workers, both Negro and white, as well as the youth; and he suggested that all levels of Party organization must participate in such concentrations. (U)

NY T-6
November 30, 1964 and
December 3, 1964 (U)

On November 23, 1964, and November 24, 1964, selected members of the National Board of the CP, USA held meetings at the CP,USA Headquarters. On November 24, 1964, JAMES JACKSON gave a report on "The Worker". He described its news function as to be a crusading paper on such matters as the fight for peace, the struggle for Negro freedom, the economic well being of the working class, and the social security welfare of the American people. JACKSON declared that "The Worker" has a special ideological function and that is to project the Communist viewpoints on the substantive questions of the day. He noted that the paper also reflects the struggle of the trade unionists and the Negro liberation movement. He explained that the purpose is to keep the comrades as fully informed as possible. (U)

NY T-7
November, 1964 (U)

On November 27, 1964, a CP meeting was held in Baltimore, Maryland. GEORGE MEYERS, member of the CP National Executive Committee, as well as chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D.C., Virginia, and North Carolina, told CP members present at this meeting that he had been in attendance at CP National meetings held on November 18th through 21st, 1964. (U)

MEYERS stated that the CP felt that the Negro people in the United States were on the move and that the CP must continue to keep up its fight for Negro and white unity. (U)

NY T-3
December 2, 1964 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A meeting of a leading committee of the Illinois CP was held recently in Chicago, Illinois, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois CP, reported that in connection with the State of the Race Conference called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, National Chairman of the Negro American Labor Council for January, 1965, in Washington, D.C., the National CP has a task of trying to bring approximately 200 "progressives" to this conference. LIGHTFOOT further advised that in connection with the NALC, that the Party must concentrate on building the NALC at all costs (U)

NY T-8
NY T-1
December 2, 1964

(U)

The following information was made available:

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.
2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D.C.
3. Negro History Week Activity.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observation of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observation has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate programs. The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the struggles of the Negro people,

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CONFIDENTIAL (U)

past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.

"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS.

"We, therefore, propose that Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York, the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the districts on the Eastern seaboard, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts- where BEN went to school-, Maryland- where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize BEN DAVIS Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades WINSTON, JACKSON, PATTERSON, LIGHTFOOT, HALL and others, will be available for such gatherings.

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"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the local situation. But in all instances, the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of BEN DAVIS, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of BEN DAVIS is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especially must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get a copy of this pamphlet.

"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for The Worker which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week."

NY T-9
NY T-10
December 15, 1964

A meeting of leading CP functionaries was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on January 8, 1965. JAMES JACKSON opened the discussion by reporting on his observations of the opening day of Congress. He described the demonstrations of the "Mississippi Pilgrims" as most impressive.

JACKSON said this challenge is clearly a constitutional and legal embarrassment to the Johnson Administration. He expressed the opinion that 1965 should be a year of people's lobbies and demonstrations in Washington.

THEODORE BASSETT said that he was at a meeting recently of church groups and they are making plans for the campaign to seat the rightful Mississippi delegation. He said that "we" should recognize this thing for what it is, a mass action, mass protest and get masses to go to Washington to support the true Mississippi delegation to Congress.

MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER said they should examine the reasons why certain Congressmen voted against the seating of the Mississippi delegation.

NY T-7
January 8, 1965

2. Plans Strategy made at District and Lower Level Meetings

On October 16, 1964, a meeting of the 11th AD Club of CP was held at 740 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. At the meeting BOB THOMPSON asked how the voter registration was going in the Negro community. LEON LOVE stated that the voter registration drive had gone very well in the Negro communities and that a solid bloc of votes can be expected to be delivered to President JOHNSON from the Negro communities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BOB THOMPSON stated in regard to the bussing of school children and Parent and Taxpayers (PAT) deomonstration, that between now and election time a news release will be made concerning PAT and a tie with the John Birch Society. This would point up the link between this extremist group and PAT. THOMPSON stated that the CP cannot take credit for this exposure but will come from other reliable sources.

NY T-11
October 20, 1964

A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section of the CP, was held at the residence of MILLIE CORBEN, [redacted] on the evening of October 27, 1964. During the meeting, MILLIE CORBEN stated that a forum will be held at the La Marchal Supper Club, 837 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on October 31, 1964. MILLIE mentioned that this forum had been organized by both Party and non-Party people. MILLIE passed out leaflets concerning this forum which stated this forum will be on the subject of "Quality Education and the Neighborhood Schools" and that representatives from PAT, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and EQUAL will speak at it. She also mentioned that a member of the Board of Education would speak at this affair. MILLIE urged those in attendance to attend this forum and to bring white people to it because it was being held in a Negro restaurant in a Negro neighborhood.

b6
b7C

NY T-12
October 28, 1964

On October 27, 1964, a meeting of the West Side CP Club was held. SHERRING MILLS stated that a member of the club should become a member of CORE which, according to MILLS had opened an office on West 82nd Street, New York City. MILLS said a member of the club should also join EQUAL.

NY T-13
October 29, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The 11th AD Club of the Harlem Region of the CP held a meeting on the evening of November 13, 1964, at which ARTHUR KNIGHT was the Chairman. KNIGHT stated that a discussion of the presidential election was most important. KNIGHT stated that he had attended a County meeting of the CP on November 12, 1964, at which the presidential election was the topic, and he said that he was bringing the thinking of the County Committee. According to KNIGHT, the three big issues in the election were racism, the economic plight of the United States, and peace. He said that in studying the results of the elections, it was estimated that 93% of the Negro vote went for President JOHNSON because of the civil rights issue and the aid of the Federal Government for a better standard of living for all Americans. (U)

NY T-11
November 19, 1964

On December 12, 1964, a CP, USA, NY District Committee meeting was held in Room 603, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, and among the CP members present was SI GERSON. (U)

GERSON stated that the time was ripe for the labor and Negro people's movement to get together to do something now on civil rights and full employment. Continuing, he said that they should be able to bring an understanding to the people in the community on these issues. Together, these two groups could bring about a fair minimum wage law, strengthen the civil rights laws and bring new advancement in housing. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

At this time, GERSON mentioned that the Party should take a more active part in making plans on what it would like to be done along the issues of the civil rights program, full employment, housing, education, etc. He mentioned that there is presently a political action committee, of which he is a member, but he said it has not met for some time. (U)

NY T-27
December 14, 1964 (U)

NY On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON. During the course of the meeting, PAUL GREEN SLONE urged those in attendance to write to Trailways Bus Company on their hiring practice of not hiring Negroes and Puerto Ricans. (U)

NY T-58
December 30, 1964 (U)

3. Plans, as Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

"The Worker" of November 1, 1964, on page three contains an editorial in which it was stated that the latest events have dramatized the fact that Mississippi is in a state of insurrection against the United States and that without the intervention of the Federal Government there can be no guarantee of the rights of the people, both Negro and white, or of the rights of those who insist on their rights. The article continues that those who are guilty of practicing violence and intimidation against the Negro people are allowed to go free. It was stated that this is a mockery of the constitution of our land and its Bill of Rights. It was further stated in the article that the JOHNSON Administration and the Department of Justice bear a major responsibility for the situation and that this is the fruit of their refusal to use Federal power to enforce the rights and protect the lives of all citizens of Mississippi.

[redacted] (U)

In regard to elections, it was stated that third party candidates should be put forward wherever this can help strengthen the mass movement and struggle and where no real choice is given to the people. According to the article, under no circumstances should they be put forward where this would mean a conflict with the labor or Negro people's movements or where the only result would be a victory for the ultra-right.

Continuing, it was mentioned that "the left" should actively wage the labor and Negro people's movements to begin fighting for increased representation all along the line to put forth their own more advanced candidates in primary struggles and to refuse to go along with those chosen by the political machines. It should help stimulate the formation of a liberal-progressive bloc in Congress and in state and city legislative bodies.

In "The Worker" of January 3, 1965, on page three, in an editorial, it was stated that the opening of the new Congress will initiate a struggle to deny seats to some members of the Mississippi delegation who have held their seats solely on the basis of the "disfranchisement" of Negro citizens. It was pointed out that the struggles of the Negro people to acquire Federal law enforcement protection in exercising their rights to freedom of political participation and action in the South and the nation can be won this year. This is a cause vital to the strengthening of the democratic structure of the electoral system for the country as a whole.

(U)

It was further stated that this outrageous disregard of the Constitution in Mississippi demands a smashing defeat for GOLDWATER and the insistence of all people and their organizations that the President and the Department of Justice use all the Federal power necessary to establish the rule of the Constitution of the United States in Mississippi and the guarantee of life and liberty to all of its citizens.

"The Worker" of November 15, 1964, on page three contains an article captioned "And Now Forward", in which the November, 1964 election was discussed and the "mandate of the votes." It was stated that almost 6,000,000 votes cast by Negroes, most of them against GOLDWATER, were decisive in many states, North and South, and in many of the Congressional and local elections.

It was stated that now the "people's forces" should demand unitedly that a Negro be named to the President's cabinet, and that Negroes be named to posts at all levels in the Federal government and in the judiciary, in accordance with their role and in order to make full use of the Negro people's talent.

It was stated that the terror and intimidation in the South, especially in Mississippi, must be answered, and the people must demand Federal intervention to assure protection of the Negro people and their white allies. In view of the election results, there should be full implementation of the Civil Rights Law.

There appears in "The Worker" of December 6, 1964, on page six, an article captioned "Passage to Progress." Under the heading of "Negro People's Movement," it was stated that of all the social forces in our land, the Negro people are the most dissatisfied. It was stated that the Negro people are unwilling to live in the old way, and they are determined not to sell their birthright and self-dignity for some minor advances in regard to Civil Rights. The Negro people's movement is the most determined and militant force in America today. It was pointed out that all class-conscious and militant trade unionists should work toward attaining the rights for Negro people to which they are entitled. It was pointed out that there is a natural alliance between the labor and Negro people's movement.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

Strategy and Line of the PLM

Source furnished the PLM Convention Bulletin Number 1. This bulletin contained an article captioned "Negroes Cannot Win Equality Under Capitalism" written by MILTON ROSEN. It was set forth that the article "can be considered a set of strategic formulations on the black liberation movement."

[NY T-79 October 22, 1964] (U)

In this article ROSEN uses seven headings to discuss this matter as follows:

Strategy and Tactics. ROSEN set forth that "The immediate prospective for the liberation movement is the goal of independent political power. This is especially true for the South. It is necessary for the Negro masses to contemplate and act to acquire their own territory and if need be to hold it against federal and local intervention."

ROSEN goes on to state that Negro workers in the North will be in the forefront of the national struggle as well as the class struggle....

"Based on the class national struggle in the communities in the North, the Negro workers can begin to control the community and take it away from the police terror, landlords and other scum laying the basis for the eventual seizing of the community."

ROSEN's next heading is captioned "Nationalism" under which he discusses what errors are to be avoided in not recognizing nationalism as a positive factor in the struggle.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ROSEN's third point is captioned "Economic" in which ROSEN states that he believes that imperialism rests to a great degree on exploitation of the Negro people.

ROSEN's next point is captioned "Ruling Class Tactics" in which ROSEN claims that the ruling class tactics will be on two levels. The first is "deception, persuasion and bribery". The second is increased brutality against the masses trying to prevent them from rallying to new revolutionary leaders.

ROSEN's next point is captioned "Revolutionary Struggle" in which ROSEN states that the Negro liberation movement must be a revolutionary movement which will be sharp, of long duration and will include armed struggle.

ROSEN's last point is captioned "Self-Determination" in which he states "The Negro people have already begun to determine their own destiny. They do not need our sanction. We hail their efforts for self-determination which start now and not after victory of socialism."

Source furnished the Pre-Convention Discussion Bulletin Number 2, captioned "The Black Liberation Struggle and the Right to Revolution" which is described as "Minutes of the October, 1964, Meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the PLM".

[NY T-79
January 4, 1965] (4)

This pre-convention discussion centered around whether or not to adopt a black Negro nation on the principle of self-determination as advanced at one point by the Communist Party (CP) or the Negro people as a nation as defined by STALIN. The discussion centered around the necessity of a definition of terminology and the necessity for establishing a clear cut line since confusion exists in concepts, definitions and even in the nature of revolution and revolutionary tactics.

The Discussion Bulletin sets forth on page 25 that according to MILTON ROSEN, PLM National Chairman, he stated that in the North we have to have long range strategy where the Negro workers begin to control their communities in slow but sure stages. As examples ROSEN gave rent strikes and the Harlem Defense Council. According to ROSEN, this could not happen right away but when people begin to control their communities and their political affairs. It also puts them in the position of having to control the fundamental things, that is their economic affairs.

ROSEN further stated when talking about positive nationalism, that PLM's job as Communists is not to move black workers against white workers but move them against the ruling class where necessary, and if it has to be, to fight against the ruling class.

According to the bulletin, part of the discussion centered around the Harlem riots in New York City, July, 1964, and SELMA SPARKS voiced the opinion that they were defeated because there was a lack of the base in the community.

MILTON ROSEN disagreed with this argument and stated that the old CP did not lose whatever base it had among the Negro people because the white leaders in the CP control the CP but because it abandoned its revolutionary outlook which the PLM must not do.

Source furnished a booklet captioned "Road to Revolution, the Outlook of the Progressive Labor Movement".

[NY T-79
December 8, 1964] 4 CC

The contents of this booklet were described as being "formulated through a lengthy discussion within the PLM concerning correct policy for Marxist - Leninists at home and abroad. The discussion was based on a report

made by MILTON ROSEN, PLM Chairman to the National Coordinating Committee of the PLM on October 23, 1963. That body consisting of twelve members adopted the main line of the report unanimously with one abstention. The report was re-drafted and issued for discussion. After three months of discussion, the report was again revised based on the changes suggested by the PLM members."

This booklet is broken down into twelve chapters and in chapter 7 it is set forth that the Negro liberation movement is the key to the development of a successful revolutionary movement in the United States. The booklet goes on and states that "The absence of a genuine Marxist vanguard deprived the Negro people of a consistently anti-imperialist force which fights the poison of white chauvinism and develops the necessary unity between the freedom struggle and the class struggle which must be jointly waged by Negro and white workers and their allies."

STATEMENTS MADE BY PLM MEMBERS
AND LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED SHOWING
PLM AGITATION IN THE RACIAL ISSUE

On July 25, 1964, MORTIMER SCHEER had attempted to contact BILL EPTON in New York City as he wanted EPTON to make a complete report on tape of the Harlem situation which could be used in organizing a demonstration in California. (U)

NY T-80
July 25, 1964 (U)

On October 2, 1964, a group calling themselves the Brooklyn Civil Liberties Committee held a meeting at the Town Hall, 25 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Among the speakers was WILLIAM EPTON who spoke concerning the Harlem riots and stated that it started from the report by the press and the Police Department on the blood brothers in Harlem. EPTON claimed that on July 18, 1964, the Police in Harlem openly fired bullets into a group of peaceful demonstrators protesting against brutality.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

EPTON stated that he organized the Harlem Defense Council for the protection of the Negroes against state power. EPTON stated that he did not tell the Negroes to kill the Police and Judges, but he said that what he told the people of Harlem was that they must defend themselves against police brutality.

EPTON claimed that the Negro policemen in Harlem are just as bad as the white policemen and that the Negro police captain is a representative of the state power over the people.

[NY T-31
October 5, 1964] (U)

On October 15, 1964, an open meeting was held at the Manhattan Center in New York City which was sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism.

Among the speakers was WILLIAM EPTON from Progressive Labor who talked about the horrible way things were in Harlem and the only way to do something about it was for the Negroes to organize. EPTON stated that through the Harlem Defense Council they are instructing the residents of Harlem to join together block by block and house by house to protect themselves against the police.

[NY T-81
October 23, 1964] (U)

On November 28, 1964, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a PLM street rally held in front of the Harlem PLM Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City. This rally was held to protest United States intervention in Viet Nam and the Congo.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

Among the speakers was SELMA SPARKS who advocated violence now and stated that the Negro must not make any more arms and ammunition for the white man because it is being used to kill "our Negro brothers". The arms and ammunition must be used by the Negroes themselves. SPARKS stated that the white man can be killed and now is the time right here.

On November 28, 1964, a demonstration sponsored by the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement was held at Lenox Avenue and 127th Street, New York City, between 1:15 p.m. and 5:15 p.m.

This demonstration was presided over by WILLIAM EPTON and all of the speakers tried to incite the crowd to unite and take action against the United States government and the JOHNSON administration for the murdering of Congolese Nationals and against the City of New York and Police Commissioner MURPHY for exonerating Lieutenant GILLIGAN in the killing of the POWELL youth.

At 4:30 p.m., the leaders of the demonstration announced that they would like to have all of those assembled to take part in a planned protest march. The route of the march was announced and several people made the march down Lenox Avenue to 116th Street, across 116th Street to 7th Avenue, North on 7th Avenue to 125th Street, East on 125th Street to Lenox Avenue and 127th Street.

[NY T-82
November 28, 1964]

On December 7, 1964, SAs of the FBI observed a PLM sponsored public street meeting at the corner of 105th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City.

One of the speakers was FRED JEROME, who protested against police brutality and graft. JEROME also made an issue of the slum conditions and high rents in that area and also in the lower East Side area.

BILL EPTON also spoke and accused the police of taking graft. EPTON stated that the people must defend themselves as they get no police protection.

Source furnished a mimeographed flier announcing a demonstration December 21, 1964, at 100 Center Street, New York City, against the current grand jury hearings. The flier was issued by the "Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life", Suite 904, 147 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The flier set forth two demands, one that the indictment against BILL EPTON and others be dropped. The second being that subpoenas be dropped and the grand jury be dismissed.

[NY T-79
December 21, 1964] (U)

The December 8, 1964 issue of "Challenge", the PLM weekly newspaper in New York City, carried an article captioned "CERGE to Fight Police Brutality" and describes the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE) as a non-partisian organization which intends to publicize against the Police brutality in Harlem and to raise funds for the legal defense of the victims.

On November 17, 1964, BILL EPTON, PLM Vice Chairman in New York City told an employee of "Challenge", the PLM weekly newspaper to send twelve copies of "Challenge" every week to the Council of Federated Organizations, 1212 17th Street North, Columbus, Mississippi. (U)

[NY T-80
November, 1964] (U)

On November 18, 1964, WILLIAM EPTON had contacted WALTER LINDER to make sure that the leaflet was ready for distribution to the hotels in New York City and he wanted 2,000 copies of the leaflet.

The leaflet was captioned "Hotels Exposed" and claimed that there was discrimination in the hiring of Negroes in the hotels in New York City.

[NY T-80
November 18, 1964]

Source furnished a flier which advertised that a mass rally would be held at the Renaissance Ballroom, 138th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on December 15, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., which was being sponsored by the PLM.

[NY T-73
December 18, 1964]

Source furnished a copy of a flier issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flier was captioned "Organize Your Blocks" and set forth as follows:

"The events of the last two days have shown that if we are not organized we are just a mob and not in a position to properly deal with the enemy.

"Organize apartment by apartment, house by house.

"The Harlem Defense Council calls on all black people of Harlem to set up block committies with the purpose of defending each and every block in Harlem from the cops.

"Mass Demonstrations.

"Each home and each block must be so organized that on Saturday, July 20, we will be able to have an organized march.

"The mobilization will start on 116th Street and Lenox Avenue at 4:00 p.m. Our objective will be the 32nd Precinct on 137th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues.

"As the march moves up Lenox Avenue each block captain will have his block ready to join as we pass his block.

"For further information and additional instructions contact Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, FI 8-2254.

[NY T-49
September 18, 1964] (S)(U)

Source furnished a flyer captioned "In Defense of Bill Epton in the Black Community" which was issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flyer claims that BILL EPTON and the Harlem Defense Council stand solidly on the side of the people but that the New York City administration, the FBI and the JOHNSON administration are out to "get" BILL EPTON.

The flyer goes on to state that the people of Harlem will not be intimidated into giving up their right for free speech, peaceful assembly or their fundamental right to self defense. The only way that the people of Harlem can regain their constitutional rights is to organize their apartments, their houses and their blocks into a militant force where they will be in a position to win.

The flyer goes on to state that the Harlem Defense Council asks all people of Harlem and all organizations willing to fight for the rights of the black man to join in defense of the community and the people.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

Source furnished a mineographed leaflet captioned "Ten Points of Unity".

This flyer shows that it was issued by the Harlem Progressive Labor Club and demands the immediate arrest of Lieutenant GILLIGAN for the murder of JAMES POWELL. It also calls for unity of all black people of Harlem regardless of their religious or political beliefs. It calls for the people to unite around the militant program of struggle for black liberation not only in New York but all over the country. This call for unity is being made because "If we don't have it next summer when they move in the troops to occupy Harlem, what happened last summer will seem like a Sunday School picnic."

The flyer also demands that the Negro people have the constitutional right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully without harassment, brutality, murder and general terror from the Police Department and that all police not regularly assigned to Harlem be removed and that the murder weapons be removed from the police.

[NY T-83
December 16, 1964] (X)(U)

Source furnished a printed flyer captioned "Cops Murder Again" issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This flyer claims that a black brother of 83 West 128th Street, was murdered in cold blood by a detective of the New York City Police Department.

It further calls upon the people black or white to remember that "a cop is a cop".

The flyer goes on to state that every day brings new cases of police brutality, graft, intimidation and murder.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

The flyer calls for the black people to "organize the blocks". According to the flyer, "if nothing else did the events of the year 1964 prove to us the necessity of organizing ourselves against the attacks of the police".

[NY T-79
January 13, 1965]

Source furnished a pamphlet captioned "Police Terror in Harlem" which was issued by the Harlem Defense Council, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This pamphlet discusses the Harlem riots and the events preceding the riots in Harlem.

The pamphlet states that the people of Harlem fought back gallantly and magnificently against tremendous odds despite the fact that they were unarmed and unorganized and had only the desire and their own ingenuity to fight off the fascist police.

The pamphlet sets forth what are termed as the "people's demands" which includes the right to demonstrate and to present to the City the demands of the people.

The pamphlet claims that the black people in Harlem are repressed and there is a crusade of terror against the black people all over the United States.

The pamphlet ends up with the statement "The black people from Harlem to Los Angeles and across the South will continue to rise up against tyranny and achieve their liberation".

[NY T-79
January 20, 1965]

PUBLICATIONS

The PLM has three publications which includes the "Marxist - Leninist Quarterly", a theoretical magazine, the "Progressive Labor" magazine, a monthly publication and "Challenge", a weekly newspaper published in New York City.

"Challenge" continually carries articles in English and Spanish concerning police brutality, job discrimination, poor housing and poor schools in New York City.

The New York City police are frequently referred to in this publication as "gestapo" and "killer cops".

These articles in "Challenge" are published to promote and create racial unrest among the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City. Many of the articles are printed with pictures and further point out the injustices imposed on the Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York City.

Examples of articles which appeared in "Challenge" are as follows:

The November 3, 1964 issue carried the headline "Cops Fire on Students in Puerto Rico".

The November 10, 1964, issue carried an article captioned "Brooklyn Cops Beat Afro-American Youth", which reports in detail how bloody the youth was after the New York City Police arrested and beat him for allegedly possessing a weapon.

The November 17, 1964 issue on its front page carried a re-print photo of a poster "Wanted For Murder Gilligan the Cop" and carried a headline "Cops 'Clear' Cop" with an accompanying article in a form of an open letter to the people of New York City.

The December 22, 1964, issue carried a headline captioned "Cops Assault Harlem Mother".

The January 12, 1964 issue carried an editorial captioned "New Police Murder in Harlem" which asks how many lives and how many murders of innocent people by trigger happy killers in police uniforms will it take before the people act.

It also asks how many young Afro-Americans and Puerto Ricans will be railroaded into prison by crooked cops and sadistic judges.

The editorial then sets forth the names of Negroes and Puerto Ricans who have been killed by the New York City Police.

The editorial sums up by setting forth five proposals which are as follows:

"United City wide campaign to oust Police Commissioner MURPHY.

"A united campaign to nominate and elect a workers candidate, an Afro-American candidate as Manhattan District Attorney

"The establishment of more groups like the Harlem Defense Council to organize block by block self defense by the working people of this city against police terror.

"A city wide people's investigating committee which will take upon itself the responsibility of digging into and publicizing every suspicious case involving the arrest of a Negro or Puerto Rican youth by the New York cops.

"A lawyers council to provide free of expense the honest legal assistance to victims of police violence".

Characterizations of the PLM, the Harlem Defense Council, and the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, appear in the appendix hereto.

(U)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a membership meeting of the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held on October 15, 1964, NAT WEINSTEIN announced to the membership that he had had a series of discussions with JAMES SHABAZZ and had asked him to give an educational talk following a future membership meeting of the NYL. WEINSTEIN stated that SHABAZZ would present his view of the role of the Negro in society today, and also the relation of the Negro worker with the White worker. (X)(L)

[NY T-75
November 4, 1964] (X)(L)

A characterization of the NYL, SWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held on September 23, 1964, JAMES SHABAZZ was the speaker at an educational following the business portion of the meeting. His topic was "The Unique Character of the Black Man in America" and some of the statements he made were as follows:

1. "Many changes will be manifested in the next one and two years". This was spoken in the tone of a warning.

2. An organization must be formed and work "in darkness underground".

3. " The printed word (meaning a secret publication) must be used to educate the Negro." He proposed to educate the Negro so they would know what they were fighting against.

4. "Narcotics were brought into Harlem to keep Negroes nodding rather than doing positive things".

(X)(L)

5. The existing "power structure" must be done away with.

6. The United States Government will let an organization exist "as long as it does not threaten the power structure".

7. "I am in favor of anything that is destructive to anything I am not in favor of".

When asked if he had any suggestions to make to the SWP audience, SHABAZZ said he read "The Militant", and in particular looked for articles about the Negro struggle. He said he felt "The Militant" aimed above the level of understanding of many of its readers, who found it difficult to understand. (X)(U)

[NY T-75
November 6, 1964] (X)(U)

A characterization of "The Militant" is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the NYL held November 19, 1964, NAT WEINSTEIN announced that a request had been received from PAUL BOUTELLE for use of the NYL meeting hall for a social by the Freedom Now Party on November 28, 1964. The membership agreed that a contribution should be accepted from BOUTELLE for use of the hall and WEINSTEIN said he would arrange to have about six SWP members in attendance. (X) U

[NY T-75
November 24, 1964] (X) U

At a membership meeting of the NYL held December 3, 1964, NAT WEINSTEIN commented on the Freedom Now Party social which had been held at Party Headquarters. He said U (X)

that he had been pleased to observe that Negro couples attending this social were "ghetto people" and not "village types". (X) 4

[NY T- 75
December 17, 1964] (X) 4

At a membership meeting of the NYL held December 10, 1964, NAT WEINSTEIN reported that there would be a rally in Harlem on the coming Sunday of the organization led by MALCOLM X. He said that the Executive Committee of the NYL had decided to attend and sell copies of "The Militant". Assignments were made. WEINSTEIN also announced that there would be a meeting in the coming week in Harlem of black leaders calling for stepping up the Negro struggle. He said that the leaflet calling for this action quoted "The Militant" almost word for word in its rejection of the two-party system and in calling for independent black political action. (X) 4

[NY T- 76
December 18, 1964] (X) 4

NAT WEINSTEIN further discussed the planned meeting in Harlem at SWP headquarters on December 14, 1964, in the presence of a number of SWP members. WEINSTEIN said that the Harlem meeting would be participated in by such leaders of the black movement in the United States as MALCOLM X, PAUL BOUTELLE, and the Reverend MILTON GALAMISON. He said the conference was being called to form political units to struggle against Democratic and Republican politicians, and to form alliances politically to advance the Negro struggle. In the course of the discussion, WEINSTEIN claimed that the SWP was responsible for this radical departure from traditional Negro thinking. He said that the SWP election campaign in Harlem had said exactly what this call by the leaders of the Negro community said. He maintained that this was living proof of the effectiveness of the SWP thrust. WEINSTEIN added that it would be useless to count on "radicals" like GALAMISON because he said that GALAMISON was still politically tied to the Communist Party and under their control. (X) 4

[NY T-76
December 18 1964 (X)] 4

A form letter dated January 4, 1965, sent to NYL members by the Branch Organizer, set forth that MALCOLM X would speak for the Militant Labor Forum, January 7, 1965, at Palm Gardens, 310 West 52nd Street, New York, New York. The letter further set forth "the importance of maximum attendance by comrades cannot be over-stressed.....We have extended ourselves to the extent of over $500.00 for advertising and other expenses to make this meeting a political success. You can make the difference! Come, and bring your friends, relatives and comrades". (U)

[NY T-76
January 11, 1965 (U)

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is contained in the Appendix hereto.

A Militant Labor Forum was held on December 11, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York, New York, with NAT WEINSTEIN speaking on the topic "Where Does the Freedom Struggle Go from Here?" WEINSTEIN criticized the March on Washington, saying the demonstration turned out to become a picnic with censored speeches and members of the "power structure" joining in as speakers. He quoted MALCOLM X as saying, "How can there be a demonstration against the Government if members of the Government join it?" In discussing the Black Nationalist Movement WEINSTEIN said it was not effective because no one could make decisions that counted when the leader was absent. He claimed further that the Black Nationalist leaders had no experience or knowledge to deal with problems at a distance from where they found themselves, that is, the Congo, Viet Nam, and the United Nations. WEINSTEIN said that even MALCOLM X, in speaking about "back to Africa", seemed more an emotional statement than one apt to produce tangible results.

WEINSTEIN said that in his opinion white labor is not at this time ready to join black labor because white labor is not ready to give anything worthwhile. He closed his talk with a plea for socialism to solve human needs, including peace.

[NY T-74
December 18, 1964 (U)

A NYL membership meeting was held December 12, 1964, during which the educational portion involved a discussion on the SWP 1964 election campaign. It was stated that the purpose of the campaign was:

1. distributing the policies of socialism
2. opposing two capitalist parties
3. recruitment

CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President, stated that he had talked with Black Nationalists every day and was convinced that the SWP had made an impact in Harlem.

NY T-75
December 29, 1964

At the Militant Labor Forum held at Palm Gardens on January 7, 1965, MALCOLM X spoke on the topic "1965-Prospects for Freedom". Attendance was estimated at between 500 and 600 persons and they responded enthusiastically to the speech of MALCOLM X. A general issue in the speech was to the effect that any colored man who sided with a white man or any colored man conservative in outlook was an "Uncle Tom". MALCOLM X included MARTIN LUTHER KING and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this. He stated that during his trip to Africa he had found copies of "The Militant", and he said this was because it printed "the right things". He said that if more of "the right things" were said he would make sure they got around more than they are now. He said that the 22 million Negroes in the United States should organize because they hold the balance of power. He said that if ever an organization patterned on the Mau Mau existed in the United States, he would be the first to join.

NY T-77
January 13, 1965

[redacted] (U)

News stories are regularly carried in "The Militant", weekly newspaper of the SWP, concerning the civil rights struggle of Negroes in various parts of the country. In addition, editorial comment has also been made, usually in the form of an attack on law enforcement agencies.

A front page editorial was printed in "The Militant" of November 30, 1964, entitled, "High Time to Fire J. EDGAR HOOVER". The editorial accused Mr. HOOVER of contempt for the civil rights movement, saying he had a record of persecuting, witch hunting and smearing the movement. It was further claimed that the FBI had followed a deliberate policy of not using its full powers on behalf of the constitutional rights of Negroes.

In the same issue of "The Militant", an article was printed praising as a good example the decision of a union in Laurel, Mississippi, to have its members armed for self-defense against the Ku Klux Klan.

Again in "The Militant" of December 7, 1964, an editorial was printed accusing the FBI of inactivity in the investigation of civil rights cases. The editorial set forth, "The Justice Department and the FBI are under orders to co-operate with the same local white-supremacist officials who are involved in the conspiracies to terrorize and murder Negroes and civil rights workers."

In the issue of "The Militant" dated December 14, 1964, an editorial was printed urging greater militancy by middle-class Negroes. It was stated, "The struggle of the black ghetto for human rights is becoming more militant whether middle-class leaders like it or not. And nothing short of mobilizing the masses of ordinary people will be enough to win real gains for the ghetto. The...middle-class leaders. . .had better get with it --become more militant and concerned with the needs of working-class black people -- if they wish to maintain any influence in the ghetto. For, as the struggle of the ghetto grows, it will select and forge a leadership ready to go all the way for freedom now."

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

Plans at National Level

C.P. member

The primary activity of the WWP in recent months has been its work on behalf of WILLIE MAE MALLORY who has been convicted of kidnaping in North Carolina and is currently free on appeal bond furnished by the WWP. Following MALLORY's conviction for kidnaping in Monroe, North Carolina, in February, 1964, the WWP has been active through the Monroe Defense Committee (MDC) in propagandizing on her behalf. The WWP provides expenses for CLARENCE SENIORS, WWP NAtional Committee member, who serves as chairman of the MDC in Monroe, North Carolina.

[NY T-46
November 2, 1964] (U)

Characterizations of the WWP and MDC appear in the Appendix.

JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region Communist Party, February 11, 1959, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a Communist Party member. (U)

[NY T-47
February 17, 1959] (U)

As of March, 1959, JIM MALLOY was organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party.

[NY T-48] (U)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was found guilty of kidnaping in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964, and was sentenced to 16 to 20 years in prison. She has appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina and has been released on bond.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

During the WWP National Conference held September 5, 1964, at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, SAM BALLAN, WWP National Chairman, in a speech stated that the WWP must bear in mind that the true class struggle is not racial. The blacks are the oppressed and the whites are the oppressors. The WWP, according to BALLAN, must fight with the oppressed class, but always realize that it is a class struggle not based particularly on color. (X) 4

[NY T-46 September 7, 1964] (X) 4

At the September 6, 1964, session of the WWP National Conference, CLARENCE SENIORS gave a report concerning the activities of the MDC and its efforts to aid the oppressed blacks in North Carolina. SENIORS alleged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation got its biggest surprise in history when it started looking for three Freedom fighters who had disappeared in Mississippi, and found scores of mutilated black bodies. SENIORS stated that shootings, lynchings and mutilations are common practice in the South where Ku Klux Klan (KKK) members are set free while innocent blacks are convicted. (X) (4)

[NY T-46 September 7, 1964] (X) 4

The KKK has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Propaganda Appearing in "Workers World"

A characterization of the "Workers World" appears in the Appendix.

The November 12, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Gilligan the Killer-Cop Just Did His Duty Says Racist Police Board"! This article protested the fact that Lieutenant THOMAS GILLIGAN of the New York City Police Department had been found innocent of any wrong doing in the shooting of JAMES POWELL in July, 1964.

The December 10, 1964 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "M. Mallory Jailed For Defending Congo People", which alleged that MAE MALLORY was attacked and beaten by the New York City Police during a picket demonstration at the United Nations on December 1, 1964. The article stated that even though MALLORY had been attacked by the cops "she" was charged with felonious assault. The article ended with an appeal for funds to aid the work of the MDC.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

A. Proposed Boycott of New York City Public Schools Scheduled for February 3, 1965

On November 12, 1964, there was a meeting in the basement dining room of the Siloam Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, at 9:00 p.m. with approximately 75 people in attendance. Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON made some opening remarks concerning effective methods for obtaining integration in the school system without delay. One method mentioned was a water wasting idea in which Negroes would turn on all taps at once in their homes and let the water run for days until the water supply was depleted and attention focused on the reason for this action, the integration of schools. Reverend GALAMISON rejected this idea because he felt that not enough people could be depended upon to cooperate in order to make the plan feasible. He called for various methods of attaining integration in the schools. (S) (U)

Among the groups represented at this meeting was the Du Bois Club.

Among the people in attendance at this meeting were THELMA HAMILTON and CAROL WEINSHENKER. N.Y.

NY T-15
November 18, 1964 (S) (U)

On December 10, 1964, approximately 125 people gathered at the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, for a meeting called by Reverend MILTON GALAMISON representing the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools in order to make plans for the shut-down of schools scheduled for February 3, 1965. Members of the Brooklyn and New York Chapters of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were present as well as various members of Du Bois Clubs. (S) (U)

GALAMISON stated that the Du Bois Clubs were going to raise funds for "Operation Shut-Down". It was also mentioned that JERRY COVICI was in charge of Public School 57, Brooklyn, New York, as coordinator and picket captain. (S) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Among those present were BUNNY DEVINE, who acted as secretary in the absence of THELMA HAMILTON, CHET FULMER, DOROTHY FULMER, OLLIE LEEDS, MARJORIE LEEDS, DAN WATTS, JERRY COVICI and DORIS MAY. (U)

During the course of the meeting, Reverend GALAMISON began to form city-wide committees including transportation, food, and children's activities. DAN WATTS offered to chair the transportation project in order to see that cars and drivers were provided at each school. (U)

ISAIAH ROBINSON rose to say it was not his understanding that the children were to be given shelter in churches or freedom schools set up during the shutdown and that plans were going forward to send some of them into various department stores. GALAMISON commented that he would take this matter up later, but he indicated that some of the children would go to stores in Brooklyn. GALAMISON also commented that the overflow of children not going into stores or to the United Nations, or the museums or other planned missions must have a place to go. (U)

NY T-15
December 15, 1964

An article in "The New York Times", December 30, 1964, entitled, "Rights Groups Hit At School Plan", quoted GALAMISON as stating that the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, which he heads is planning to close down one school on January 19 and a second on January 22, 1965, as a prelude to the beginning of mass shutdowns on February 3, 1965, the anniversary of the organization's first city-wide boycott.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) appears in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. COMMITTEE TO ADVANCE RACIAL INTEGRATION IN THE SCHOOLS (CARIS)

On October 1, 1964, a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County, CP, was held in apartment 2F at 35 Orange Street, Brooklyn, New York. MILTON KESSLER was one of the members present at this meeting. During the meeting, the position of Boro Hall Club organizer was offered to MILTON KESSLER, but he contended that he was so active and successful in his work in CARIS in the Williamsburg area of Brooklyn that he would not have the time to do the type of job which should be done. (X)(X) U

NY T-45
October 6, 1964

On October 15, 1964, a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County, CP was held at 42 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. It was announced at the meeting that MILTON KESSLER decided to attend a meeting of CARIS at the headquarters of that organization instead of attending the Boro Hall Club meeting. (X)(X) U

NY T-45
October 16, 1964

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Investigation of CORE is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be proceeded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, USA, will be referred to as the CPUSA.

PRESENT PURPOSES AND AIMS

The "New York Times" issue of November 24, 1964, on Page 25, contained an article entitled "CORE PLANS ROLE IN EVERYDAY LIFE" and a subtitle of "Will Stress More Political and Social Activity". This article in part stated:

"The national director of the Congress of Racial Equality announced a general plan yesterday for 'a more meaningful militancy' that would involve CORE members more directly in the political, economic and social life of Negro communities.

"To assist in working out the program, the national director, James A. Farmer, announced the creation of a new CORE executive position, associate national director, to be held by Dr. George A. Wiley, founder of the CORE chapter in Syracuse and an assistant professor of chemistry at Syracuse University.

"The announcements were made during a press conference at CORE headquarters, 38 Park Row, across from City Hall. They prompted questions whether the national CORE was abandoning its 'direct action' policy of demonstrations and civil disobedience.

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"Certainly not' , Mr. Farmer replied. 'There will still be street demonstrations where they are called for, but under our new community action program we hope to have block-by-block influence and the ability to rally entire communities to protest, not merely our own members.'

"Chapter Policies Vary

"There are 114 CORE chapters throughout the country, with an enrollment of 82,000 members, Chapters vary in their militancy, pursuing independent policies in some cases. Last Tuesday, for example, the New York chapter of CORE announced it would move away from the 'sit-in' approach in favor of 'down-to-earth' local action.

"Mr. Farmer said he did not agree that the national organization was now following such a path of moderation. 'This is not moderation,' he declared, 'this is a move toward more meaningful militancy.'

"Explaining how the new program would differ from that of the past, Mr. Farmer said" 'The abstract political issues that arise every week will not remain abstract with CORE.'"

LOCATION

On January 6, 1965, MARVIN RICH advised that the officers of CORE are:

JAMES FARMER — National Director

GEORGE WILEY — Associate Director

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

MARVIN RICH — Community Relations Director

JAMES MC CAIN N.Y. — Organization Director

CHAPTERS

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn CORE, 352 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was made available:

MAJOR OWENS	Chairman
VINCENT YOUNG	Vice Chairman
EVA MC GUIRE	Treasurer
JERRY COVICI	Financial Secretary
MAURICE FREDERICKS	Corresponding Secretary
SHARON GERSON	Recording Secretary
STANLEY BREZENOFF	Housing Chairman
PAUL HEINIG	Rent Strike Chairman
EDWARD OQUENDO	Employment Chairman
MARY PFIFER	Education Chairman
FRANCIS CRAYTON	Executive at Large
MARGIE NAPPER	Executive at Large

N.Y. Chapters of Racial Equality

[NY T- 49
January 4, 1965]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "Jerry's house". (S) (U)

NY T-50
February 27, 1964

JERRY COVICI was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
March 4, 1964

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1301 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, was made available:

HARVEY CUMMINGS	Chairman
HAROLD DAVIDSON	Chairman
RAY WOODALL	Chairman
SOL HERBERT	Treasurer
MABEL HURST	Secretary
GENEVA ANDREWS	Housing Committee Chairman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It was ascertained that the above three individuals who are designated as Chairman are in fact a "Junta" of three individuals who serve as one Chairman. In addition, it was ascertained that DAVIDSON is the Housing Committee Coordinator and Educational Chairman.

[NY T- 49
January 4, 1965]

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

The following list of officers of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

WILLIAM SPROWAL also known as CHRIS SPROVAL	Chairman
Mrs. JANE WEAL nee WOOLSOLK also known as JANE SPROWAL, JANE SPROVAL	Vice Chairman and Office Manager
RUTH RESNICK	Secretary
ELIZABETH KING	Corresponding Secretary
ROY BARKER	Treasurer
HELENA LEVINE	Finance Chairman

[NY T- 49
January 4, 1965]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2. New York CORE Formerly Uptown CORE

The following list of officers of New York CORE, 307 West 125th Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

CLARENCE FUNNYE	Chairman
LUTHER SEABROOK	Vice Chairman
BOB DOUGHTY	Treasurer
DORIS FUNNYE	Secretary
BERNADINE WESLEY	Membership Director

NY T-49
January 4, 1965

3. East River CORE

East River CORE has disbanded.

[NY T-49
January 4, 1965] (U)

Queens Chapters

1. South Jamaica CORE

The following list of officers of South Jamaica CORE, 108th Avenue and New York Boulevard, Jamaica, New York, was made available:

STANLEY HAMILTON	Chairman
HAMILTON BANKS	Vice Chairman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PATRICIA STEWART	Secretary
CHERYL HENDERSON	Treasurer
DENNIS WEEKS	Housing Chairman
HERMAN FERGUSON	Educational Chairman
IDA TIMPONE	Public Relations Chairman
JOSEPH MARSHALL	Employment Chairman

[NY T- 49
January 4, 1965] (U)

It was ascertained at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CPUSA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters, that IDA TIMPONE was in attendance. (U)

[NY T- 33
November 25, 1957] (U)

2. Queens CORE

Queens CORE is at the present time an almost inactive chapter of CORE. Most of its members have left Queens CORE and are now members of South Jamaica CORE. Its Chairman is EDWARD BRAGG. Its address is 189-22 Keeswill Avenue, Hollis, Queens.

[NY T- 49
January 4, 1965] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Staten Island CORE (S.I. CORE)

I. LOCATION

S. I. CORE holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York. (X) 4

From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S. I. CORE, will hold a meeting separate and apart from the regular scheduled meetings of S. I. CORE. (X) 4

NY T-51
November 16, 1964 (X) 4

II. OFFICERS

The following list of officers of S.I. CORE was made available:

MAX LE JOE	Chairman
SARA HINES	Vice Chairman
EDITH OVERTON	Recording Secretary (X) 4
DOLORES NORRIS	Corresponding Secretary
JULIE BEKOFF	Treasurer
ERDINE ANTONSEN	Education Committee, Chairman
ZEKOR ANTONSEN	Facts and Investigations Committee, Chairman

NY T-52
November 16, 1964 (X) 4

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CPUSA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting. (U)

NY T- 27
June 10, 1963

A CPUSA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CPUSA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget Zeke is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such.". (U)

NY T- 53
February 25, 1963

S.I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals which includes associate members who are members in name only but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying yearly dues of $3.00 per year which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members. (U)

There are 25 active members in S.I. CORE. (U)

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL SCHNEIDER and GILBERT WASSERMAN.

NY T- 51
November 16, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On March 1, 1964, a CPUSA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] ROBERT SCHNEIDER and GILBERT WASSERMAN were among those present at the meeting. (U)

NY T-53
March 2, 1964 (U)

b6
b7C

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA. (U)

NY T-53
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962 (U)

III. ACTIVITIES OF S. I. CORE

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on July 21, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

RONALD ROSEN
ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN (U)

The formation of a youth group of S.I. CORE was discussed at the meeting. This youth group will be coordinated through the Education Committee, whose Chairman is ERDINE ANTONSEN and RONALD ROSEN will be the Youth Coordinator. (U)

NY T-52
August 5, 1964 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On March 8, 1963, the 39th Anniversary Celebration of "The Worker" was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City. RONALD ROSEN was present at this celebration with his parents, JACK and JUDITH ROSEN.

NY T- 53
March 12, 1963 (C) (U)

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On May 1, 1964, RONALD ROSEN and his parents attended a rally at Union Square, New York City, which meeting was sponsored by the Greater New York Labor Press Club.

NY T- 54
May 6, 1964 (C) (U)

A characterization of the Greater New York Labor Press Club is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on August 18, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN. (C) (U)

ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN have been active in the voter registration drive which is being sponsored by S. I. CORE and have distributed pamphlets during this drive in the Mariners Harbor area of Staten Island. These pamphlets urge the recipient to register for the coming election.

ERDINE ANTONSEN is still attempting to get the "Freedom School" organized. This school under the sponsorship of S.I. CORE will be held on each Saturday morning for two hours, at the Markham Community Center, and it will feature a course on Negro history for youngsters.

The first session of the school will not be held until late September or early October, 1964.

NY T-51
August 20, 1964

On Saturday, July 18, 1964, the Education Committee of S.I. CORE held a meeting at the Markham Community Center to initiate the formation of the "Freedom School".

ERDINE ANTONSEN, as Chairman of the Education Committee, chaired the meeting and RONALD ROSEN was in attendance at the meeting.

It was decided at the meeting that the first session of the school will be held Saturday, August 8, 1964, at 10:00 a.m.

At this session, Negro history and culture will be taught to children from six through twelve years.

At the meeting, ERDINE ANTONSEN suggested that through the children, we will be able to "reach" the adults, and that perhaps, at a later time she could include adult classes in the "Freedom School".

NY T-52
August 5, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on September 1, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

RONALD ROSEN
ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-51
September 4, 1964

At an "open" meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Unitarian Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on September 8, 1964, among those present were the following individuals:

ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN
JACK and JUDITH ROSEN

The program for the meeting which included speakers was arranged by ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN.

NY T-51
September 17, 1964

A CPUSA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of ROBERT SCHNEIDER, [redacted] During the course of the meeting, ROBERT SCHNEIDER referred to JACK and JUDITH ROSEN as [redacted] being CPUSA members.

b6
b7C

NY T-53
December 9, 1963

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the Markham Community Center on September 15, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was ERDINE ANTONSEN. (X) U

It was ascertained that JUDITH ROSEN desires to participate in the "Freedom School" which is being sponsored by S.I. CORE and that ERDINE ANTONSEN who is organizing the school might invite JUDITH to participate. (X) U

[NY T-51
September 17, 1964] (X)

The long delayed first session of the "Freedom School" which school was originally planned by ERDINE ANTONSEN as a project of S.I. CORE will be held at the Markham Community Center on September 26, 1964, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.

A course in Negro history will be given to youngsters by ERDINE ANTONSEN who will be assisted by RONALD ROSEN and others.

It is not known how many children will attend the first session.

ERDINE ANTONSEN has had notices placed on the bulletin boards of some of the New York City Housing projects which announce the opening of the "Freedom School".

Classes will be held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month and the classes will not cost the participants any money.

U (X)

[NY T-52
September 24, 1964]

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on September 15, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals: (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ELAINE OBRINSKY
ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-55
September 24, 1964

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-56
October 30, 1953

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Mariners Harbor Houses Community Center, Staten Island, on September 29, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

ELAINE OBRINSKY
ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-55
October 23, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE which was held at the Markham Community Center on October 6, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was ERDINE ANTONSEN.

NY T-55
October 23, 1964

The S.I. Youth Group held its first meeting at the Markham Community Center on October 13, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

ERDINE ANTONSEN was present for a briefing of the newly formed group and RONALD ROSEN was in attendance at the meeting.

NY T-51
October 26, 1964

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on October 13, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals:

ELAINE OBRINSKY
ZEKOR and ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-55
October 30, 1964

At meetings of S.I. CORE, which were held at the Markham Community Center on October 13 and 20, 1964, among the members present was ERDINE ANTONSEN.

ZEKOR ANTONSEN was in attendance at the meeting which was held on October 20, 1964.

NY T-51
October 26, 1964

At a meeting of the S.I. CORE Youth Group, which was held at the Markham Community Center, on October 27, 1964, among the individuals present at the meeting were the following individuals:

JACK ROSEN
RONALD ROSEN

There were approximately twenty youths in attendance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At the meeting, DIANA OBRINSKY, [redacted] b6 b7C
ELAINE OBRINSKY, was elected President and RONALD ROSEN was elected Vice-President of the organization. (X) U

[NY T-51
October 29, 1964] (X) U

ERDINE ANTONSEN has been named an "advisor" to the newly formed youth group of S.I. CORE in order to maintain supervision of the youth group and to maintain liaison between the group and S.I. CORE. (X) U

ERDINE ANTONSEN is not too interested in this group due to the election of DIANA OBRINSKY as President (X) U

DIANA OBRINSKY, [redacted] b6 b7C
ELAINE OBRINSKY, according to ERDINE ANTONSEN is "too pushy like [redacted]. (X) U

ERDINE ANTONSEN desires to start an adult group for the "Freedom School" which was organized by ERDINE ANTONSEN to teach children Negro history. (X) U

[NY T-52
October 30, 1964] (X) U

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center on November 10, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals: (X) U

ERDINE ANTONSEN
ELAINE OBRINSKY

[NY T-55
November 16, 1964] (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a meeting of the S.I. CORE Youth Group which was held at Markham Community Center on November 10, 1964, among the members of S.I. CORE who were in attendance was ERDINE ANTONSEN.

[NY T- 55
November 16, 1964]

At meetings of S.I. CORE which were held at the Markham Community Center on November 10, and 17, 1964, among the members who were in attendance was ERDINE ANTONSEN.

She did not actively participate in the meetings.

[NY T- 51
November 19, 1964]

At a meeting of some of the members of S.I. CORE which was held at 267 Jewett Avenue, Staten Island, New York, on November 13, 1964, among those present at the meeting was ERDINE ANTONSEN.

ERDINE ANTONSEN called the meeting to discuss the future of the "Freedom School". She stated the school had not worked the way she thought it would. The children who should attend the school on Saturday morning, go to their regular school five days a week and evidently have little interest in going to school on Saturday. She said she is interested in older pupils and that she would like to have the same type of school for young adults. The teachers and the subjects taught would be the same as for the smaller children. The students would study about other countries and their forms of government. According to

ERDINE it would be named the International Educational Club. (U)

NY T-51
November 19, 1964 (U)

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center, on December 1, 1964, among the members who were in attendance were the following individuals: (U)

ELAINE OBRINSKY
ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-55
December 7, 1964 (U)

CPUSA INTEREST IN GENERAL

It was ascertained that EUGENE TOURNOUR, Mid-west Field Secretary CORE, had attended the National Action Committee meeting of CORE in Manhattan, New York, on the weekend of August 9, 1964. According to TOURNOUR, the meeting had many positive aspects which will help the CORE task force in general and CORE in particular. (U)

TOURNOUR determined while he was in New York that NORMAN HILL has resigned as Program Director of CORE. (U)

NY T-8
August 13, 1964 (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with EUGENE TOURNOUR and that TOURNOUR is a CPUSA member. (U)

NY T-8
June 18, 1964 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It was ascertained that EUGENE TOURNOUR would be going from his residence in Chicago, Illinois, to New York City in the end of September, 1964, for consultation at the office of CORE, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York. (U)

NY T- 8
September 17, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained at a CPUSA meeting which was held at 65 Second Avenue, New York, New York, on August 31, 1964, that DORETTA TARMON brought tickets to the meeting for the PETE SEEGER and NINA SIMONE concert which was to be held on September 12, 1964, at the Long Island Arena, West Hempstead, Long Island, for the benefit of a chapter of CORE in Long Island. (U)

LEONARD TARMON, DORETTA's son, is head of this chapter.

CLARA MASSO stated that she, MASSO, ESTHER RAND and JACK RAND are going to the concert.

CLARA MASSO and ESTHER RAND were present at this meeting.

NY T-57 and NY T- 54
September 2, 1964 (U)

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CPUSA in January, 1950, was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission in January, 1950, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, Page Three, reported that PETE SEEGER who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City (Southern District of New York) to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to the article, SEEGER remained free on $2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

JACK RAND was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of December 7, 1964. (X) U

NY T-58
December 7, 1964

It was ascertained at a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, New York CP, which was held at 65 Second Avenue, New York, New York, on August 31, 1964, that DORETTA TARMON brought tickets for a concert to be held on September 12, 1964, in Long Island, New York, for the benefit of a chapter of CORE. (X) U

CLARA MASSO and ESTHER RAND were present at this meeting.

NY T-58
September 9, 1964

[redacted] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

It was ascertained at a forum of approximately two hundred and fifty people which was sponsored by the Shorefront Committee for Impartial Law Enforcement, 3661 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and which was held at the Walt Whitman Auditorium of Brooklyn College, Bedford Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, New York, on September 10, 1964, that JERRY COVICI of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE was present.

In addition, it was ascertained that OLIVER LEEDS of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE one of the speakers, discussed police brutality.

[NY T-15
September 22, 1964] (U)

OLIVER LEEDS attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP (KCCP), which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

[NY T-27
May 16, 1958] (U)

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that LEEDS had left the CPUSA because he felt that the CPUSA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time. (U)

[NY T-33
October 30, 1958] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEEDS attended a meeting on June 29, 1961, at De Kalb and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which meeting was sponsored by the KCCP.

[NY T-33 July 5, 1961] (C) u

It is believed that LEEDS is not a current CPUSA member.

[NY T-33 April 3, 1964] (C) u

It was ascertained at a concert which was given at the Long Island Arena in West Hempstead, Long Island, for the benefit of Long Island CORE on September 12, 1964, that the following individuals were present:

DORETTA TARMON
ESTHER RAND
JACK RAND
LILLIAN KAPLAN NY

PETE SEEGER was one of the entertainers at the concert.

[NY T-57 and NY T-54 September 17, 1964] (C) u

At a meeting of the Forbes Club of the CPUSA, which was held at 65 Second Avenue, Manhattan, New York, on October 19, 1964, LILLIAN KAPLAN was among the individuals who were in attendance.

[NY T-57 October 21, 1964] (C) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was ascertained at a meeting of an East Side Club of the CP which met at the apartment of DORETTA TARMON, 37 East Fourth Street, on September 14, 1964, that DORETTA TARMON stated that the concert given by PETE SEEGER and NINA SIMONE for a chapter of CORE in Long Island was a success. She stated that five thousand attended the concert. (X) U

NY T-57
September 17, 1964 (X) (U)

It was ascertained on September 19, 1964, that NORMA ROGERS stated that the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE wanted her to come to their office on September 21, 1964, to copy their mailing list but she is too busy to go there. ROGERS conferred with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and they discussed calling the Brooklyn CORE to advise them she would go to their office sometime in October. (X) U

NY

NY T-57
September 19, 1964 (X) U

The Spring, 1964 issue of "Freedomways" contains an article which was written by NORMA ROGERS. In this article, ROGERS stated that it was not too long ago that she decided to work as a volunteer for "Freedomways".

NY

A characterization of Freedomways Associates which contains a characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered a (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

member of the National Committee, CPUSA, by the CPUSA. (X) U

NY T-25
July, 1962 (X) U

It was ascertained at a meeting of Club #1, Manhattan West, CPUSA, which was held at the apartment of SYLVIA LOPEZ, [redacted] that SYLVIA LOPEZ, on September 28, 1964, announced that a new office of CORE was opened at 100 West 82nd Street, New York City. Members of the club were urged to visit this office and to "help in the work of this important civil rights organization". (X) U

NY T-60
October 5, 1964 (X) U

It was ascertained that on October 1, 1964, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON had a brief informal conference at CPUSA Headquarters, New York, New York, with an individual whose identity was unknown. (X) U

PATTERSON in discussing CORE, said their demonstrations were not being carried "out" with the militancy that they should be. (X) U

The unknown individual made the comment that he would like to become acquainted with a CORE group. PATTERSON stated this individual should become acquainted with some Negro or Puerto Rican CORE members. (X) U

PATTERSON said that "we have a list and I am going to work with you on it". (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PATTERSON did not describe what the list contained. (X) U

The unknown individual was told by PATTERSON to do what he, the individual, thought would be the most effective way of developing a relationship with some of the members of CORE. (X) U

[NY T-2
October 1, 1964] (X) U

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

[NY T-32
February 11, 1963] (X) U

It was ascertained at a meeting of the CPUSA, New York District Board, which was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, New York, on October 5, 1964, that RASHEED STOREY made a report on youth. During the course of the report, STOREY stated there are several CPUSA youth members who are active in mass organizations such as CORE and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. (X) U

[NY T-27
October 6, 1964] (X) U

RASHEED STOREY handles youth work for the New York District, CP, and is primarily responsible for CP work in the Harlem area. (X) U

[NY T-2
April 8, 1964] (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was ascertained at a meeting of four members of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America which was held at 156 Stanton Street, New York, New York, on October 9, 1964, for the purpose of drafting a letter requesting certain speakers to appear at a forthcoming W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America forum, that MAX SALOMON, one of the members present, would go to the Downtown Chapter of CORE in an effort to obtain a speaker from the chapter for the forum and that one of the letters would be sent to the Downtown Chapter of CORE.

The objective of the forum is to obtain viewpoints on the forthcoming national election.

[NY T-61
October 12, 1964]

A characterization of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

It was ascertained at a meeting of CPUSA Club #1, Manhattan West, CPUSA, which was held at the apartment of SYLVIA LOPEZ, [redacted] on October 12, 1964, that VIOLA SCHMIDT had gone to the office of a recently opened office of a chapter of CORE on West 82nd Street, New York, New York, where she had spent an evening helping the chapter in its office work. (U)

b6
b7C

She stated that the individuals in this CORE office are not "too much interested in the election campaign. Their main interest is to improve housing conditions in their neighborhood by forcing (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

the landlords to keep the houses clean and to remove the garbage cans from in front of their houses". (U)

She claimed that after she talked with some of these individuals they came to the conclusion that "the election campaign is important and that the housing situation will be a long-range struggle". (U)

[NY T-60
October 20, 1964] (U)

As of October 27, 1964, LAURA BILANDER was a member of the City College of New York (CCNY) CORE Club which club functions on the campus of CCNY, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, New York.

[NY T-62
October 27, 1964] (U)

It was ascertained at a meeting of the Williamsbridge Club of the Bronx County CP which was held at the residence of ROSE BILANDER [redacted] on October 19, 1961, that among those present were ROSE BILANDER and [redacted] LAURA BILANDER. Inasmuch as LAURA BILANDER had joined the youth group of the CPUSA she was brought into the meeting to ask and answer questions for a period of about one hour during this meeting. Speakers at the meeting declared that the CPUSA was to build its membership through the youth organizations (U)

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

of the CPUSA and that the teaching of Communism in college even by anti-Communists would start young people thinking. (X) U

[NY T-63
October 24, 1961] (X) U

As of October 27, 1964, LAURA BILANDER was a member of the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America at CCNY, which club had been organized for day session students.

[NY T-62
October 27, 1964] (X) U

It was ascertained at a meeting of a CPUSA Club, West Side Section, New York County CP, which was held at 320 West End Avenue, New York, New York, on October 27, 1964, that SHERRING MILLS stated that a member of the club should become a member of the chapter of CORE which has opened an office on West 82nd Street, New York, New York. (X) U

[NY T-13
October 29, 1964] (X) U

It was ascertained at the eleventh anniversary celebration of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies, which was held on November 1, 1964, at Carnegie Hall, New York City, that LOUIS SMITH, a representative of CORE, was presented with a check for $1,000.00 from the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies.

[NY T-60
November 2, 1964] (X) U

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

A characterization of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

On January 6, 1965, MARVIN RICH, Director of Community Relations, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, New York, advised that LOUIS SMITH is the North East Regional Director, CORE.

[redacted] b7D

[NY T-64 December 3, 1964] (U)

[redacted] b7D

[NY T-64 December 3, 1964] (U)

A characterization of the Jefferson Book Shop is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

/furnished by [NY T-64] (U)

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The individual to be subpoenaed regarding the above information is [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] b7D

MISCELLANEOUS

On October 26, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following:

From 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., a peak number of 250 individuals demonstrated on Eighth Avenue, between 50th and 51st Streets, New York City, in protest of a political rally for Seaator BARRY M. GOLDWATER, which was being held at Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

The demonstrators carried placards identifying themselves as affiliated with the Downtown, Queens College, City College of New York, New York City, and Bronx Chapters of the CORE. In addition some of the demonstrators distributed literature and carried signs showing their affiliation with the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF). Placards carried by these demonstrators called for the defeat of GOLDWATER in the presidential election.

There were no incidents at the CORE picketing.

When the CORE picketing at 50th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, concluded at 9:30 p.m., on October 26, 1964, these pickets proceeded south to 49th Street, where a large number of GOLDWATER supporters were assembled outside Madison Square Garden, New York City, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

listening to Senator GOLDWATER's address by means of loud-speakers. The CORE pickets attempted to mingle with the crowd of GOLDWATER people but were dispersed by the New York City Police Department.

Senator GOLDWATER's address before a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden, New York City, concluded at 10:00 p.m. on October 26, 1964.

Observed participating in the CORE picketing mentioned above were:

DOTTIE RUBIN
RASHEED STOREY
ALLEN ZAGARELL
ANNETTE ZELMAN
PAUL ROBESON, Jr.

DOTTIE RUBIN attended a County-Wide Press Meeting of the Kings County CP which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on April 17, 1964.

[NY T-30
April 20, 1964]

ALLEN ZAGARELL attended a meeting of the Lower East Side CP Youth Club on November 15, 1962.

[NY T-65
November 16, 1962]

It was ascertained that on March 3, 1964, ANNETTE ZELMAN was then

employed as a secretary by "The Worker" at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation March 3, 1964

PAUL ROBESON, Jr. has stated that he no longer has confidence in the CPUSA leadership and that he has resigned from the National CPUSA Committee and the New York State CP Committee. (U)

NY T-6
July 18, 1961 (U)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

C.
Council of Federated Organizations

On October 13, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of the magazine "Freedomways" contacted Miss CANDY BROWN, Council of Federated Organizations Freedom Schools, 711 Main Street, Biloxi, Mississippi. CLARKE noted that they had received a communication from Miss BROWN relating to the need for material for the Council of Federated Organizations Freedom Schools and forwarded to her some back issues of "Freedomways" which they hoped would be of service. CLARKE also said that he was sending to her three curriculum guides that he had prepared for courses in African and Afro-American History which he had been teaching in the New York area. He added that if this material could be of service to her and other freedom schools in Mississippi, she had his permission to make extra copies and to send them where they might be needed. (U)

NY T-17
October 18, 1964 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS). (X) U

NY T-18
August 14, 1964 (X) U

A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix.

The "New York Courier", a New York weekly newspaper, in its issue of November 7, 1964, page two, published an article entitled "COFO Continues Summer Project". The article stated that the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) "because of increasing violence and social injustice in Mississippi, announced it will continue its summer project throughout the fall and winter and has urged the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) to continue to provide volunteer legal aid to COFO freedom fighters". The article stated that NLG has responded by establishing a new "Southern Regional Office" of the Guild in Jackson, Mississippi, to provide the necessary volunteer attorneys for Mississippi, as well as conduct normal bar association activities in the entire South. Other functions of the Guilds' new office will include conducting workshops on legal subjects for Southern attorneys.

A characterization of NLG appears in the Appendix.

A letter dated November 10, 1964, from the NLG Committe for Legal Assistance in the South, was made available. The letter was addressed "Dear Guild Member" and informed that the Guild had reopened its Southern Regional Office at the same address occupied by its summer office in Jackson, Mississippi. It stated that the NLG had secured volunteer attorneys to carry its program to the end of this calendar year and asked for additional attorneys to come to Mississippi for a two weeks period during the first six months of 1965. The Guild hoped to have a minimum of two volunteer attorneys in the State of Mississippi at all times. The letter was signed CLAUDIA SHROPSHIRE, Director, Southern Regio Office. (X) U

NY T-19
November 16, 1964 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

D.
Federation for Independent Political Action

The "National Guardian", a weekly publication, New York City, dated December 26, 1964, page four, in an article, entitled "Political Action Federation Outlines Steps At Conference", announced that preliminary steps were taken December 19 to establish a Negro power bloc in New York at the Federation for Independent Political Action's first conference on "The Black Revolution-A Struggle for Political Power."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

The following is quoted from the "National Guardian" article:

"In a day-long discussion, leaders of New York's community-based Negro organizations approved a series of immediate moves to alleviate conditions in the ghettos and named an interim committee to formulate long-range goals and plans. The call to the conference stated its aim thus:

"'Black independent political action means active organized involvement of the man-in-the-street, the victims of ruthless slumlords, the unemployed and youth to change rotten conditions in the ghetto. Through struggle, political power can be built by the people for liberation from white-dominated political control and economic exploitation. With independent political power, the black revolution can boldly move forward in advancing the interests of the masses.'"

The conference was described as "all-black" even the press was asked to send Negro reporters and television crews, but none came, according to the article.

The article related that interim committee members named were: ISAIAH ROBINSON, chairman of the Harlem Parent's Committee and vice chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Support the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge; JESSE GRAY; Reverend MILTON GALAMISON, school boycott leader and chairman of the Brooklyn Parents Workshop for Equality; JIM HAUGHTON, director of the Harlem Unemployment Center; WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Northern Student Movement; CLARENCE JONES, attorney; JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, an editor of "Freedomways", and MALCOLM X.

Among specific actions supported is the scheduled February 3 shut-down of 31 junior high schools and 15 of the so-called "600" schools (for difficult pupils). The aims of the shut-down are (1) upgrading of 200 Negro and Puerto Rican teachers to supervisory and administrative positions; (2) establishment of a curriculum and screening of evaluation process for "600" schools; (3) the hiring of Negro custodians; (4) halting of school construction on present sites.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The federation also decided to support the drive for passage by the State Legislature of the "emergency repair bill" empowering the city to collect rents and make building repairs five days after a complaint is filed. A delegation to Albany at the opening of the Legislature January 4 will demand passage of the bill.

Two themes were stressed by the speakers (1) Unity among all grassroots groups to form a political action movement (2) house-by-house organization to fight for the needs and desires of the people.

In his keynote address, JESSE GRAY stated that "a revolutionary movement is in the making." He said: "The lack of unified, organized black political power is one reason we are not yet a revolutionary movement. Another is that we require revolutionaries. Real revolutionaries are out in the streets organizing people around their day-to-day problems."

The article further related that VICTORIA GRAY, one of the three Freedom Democratic Party congresswomen from Mississippi, related the history of the attempt by the Mississippi Negroes to gain a voice in politics first through the regular Democratic Party-which almost totally bars Negro participation-and then through the formation of the FDP. Mrs. GRAY asked conference delegates to support the party's challenge to the seating of the five "regular" Mississippi representatives in Congress next session.

The article noted that identification with Modern Africa and the American Negro's Cultural Heritage in Africa was apparent in the emblem of the Federation for Political Action (FIPA)-a stylized African lion.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

E.

FREEDOM NOW PARTY

"Challenge" issue of September 26, 1964, on page 3, announced a rally to oppose the rising threat of Fascism sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism to be held on October 15, 1964, at 8:00 p. m. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. Sponsors were listed as:

Harlem Defense Council
Progressive Labor Movement
Students Committee for Travel to Cuba
May 2nd Movement
Freedom Now Party

A rally was held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, on October 15, 1964, sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee to Combat Fascism. The rally was held at 8:30 in the evening and there were approximately 200 people in attendance.

The stated purpose of the rally was to raise money for the defense of BILL EPTON. The first speaker at the rally was EPTON who discussed school integration, police brutality, and made mention of "our brothers in Cuba and Viet Nam."

An unknown white male, who was believed by the source to be a lawyer, spoke regarding the defense of people arrested during the Harlem demonstrations in August, 1964.

[NY T-43
October 16, 1964] (X) 4

On October 15, 1964, a rally was held in the ballroom of the Manhattan Center and was sponsored by the Harlem Defense Council, Progressive Labor Movement, Students Committee for Travel to Cuba, May 2nd Movement and the "Freedom Party."

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

N.Y

CONRAD LYNN, an attorney, was the master of ceremonies and he spoke briefly on the subject "Automation, Labor and Its Relation to Colored People."

WILLIAM EPTON spoke about his experiences on, before and after his arrest in New York City on a charge of anarchy. He also spoke of intimidation by the New York City Police Department at his place of residence and employment. He also spoke about what his organization did for those people who were mistreated and injured in the Harlem riots.

[NY T-44
October 22, 1964]

The "New York Times," August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An All-Negro Party for '64 is Formed." The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

A leaflet entitled "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation."

Characterizations of Harlem Defense Council, May 2nd Movement, Progressive Labor Movement and Students Committee For Travel to Cuba appear in the appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F. HARYOU-ACT

On August 28, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE stated he had been appointed Director of the Heritage Program of the Haryou-Act Project in Harlem about a month previously and was, for the first time in many years making a decent salary. U

In July, 1964, JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" magazine, contacted Mr. CYRIL TYSON, Haryou-Act, Director, 180 West 135th Street, New York City, and stated that he was sending him a bill for copies of "Freedomways" ordered by Mrs. TANNER for the Community Teacher's Association Summer Language Arts Laboratory for Haryou-Act. U

Haryou-Act is a combination of Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited and Associated Community Teams whose purpose is to fight juvenile delinquency and poverty in Harlem.

NY T-17
October 18, 1964

A characterization of "Freedomways" appears in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

G.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A meeting was held on December 8, 1964 at the offices of Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City for the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). A rally of the Ad Hoc Committee was scheduled to be held on December 20, 1964, in Harlem, New York City. Speakers were to be MALCOLM X and JESSE GRAY.

[NY T-20
December 18, 1964] (X) 4

A rally of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of its MFDP was held on December 20, 1964, at Williams Institutional AME Church, 2225 7th Avenue.

MALCOLM X spoke on the Congo and the Kenya rebellion in Africa and pointed out that the African freedom fighters, better known as the Mau Mau, were needed to straighten things out in Mississippi and Harlem. MALCOLM X acknowledged that freedom is won by ballots and votes, but stated that freedom fighters were needed where justice did not prevail.

JESSE GRAY, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, said that the MFDP needs an appeal to the masses, and more black people should join MFDP.

[NY T-20
December 21, 1964] (X) 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Investigation of the NALC is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC, the Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party United States of America, as the CPUSA.

In July, 1959, more than seventy five Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the Second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

Organizational Data (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC is 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

[NY T- 27
December 22, 1964]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

Officers

The following individuals are officers in the NALC:

President	A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Secretary	JOSEPH OVERTON
Treasurer	RICHARD PARRISH
Vice Presidents	WILLOUGHBY ABNER, Detroit, Michigan
	ROBERT BATTLE, III, Detroit, Michigan
	ERNEST CALLOWAY, St. Louis, Missouri
	U. C. CROWDER, Chicago, Illinois
	FRANK EVANS, Cleveland, Ohio
	ALICE TURNER, Chicago, Illinois
	BENJAMIN MC LAURIN, New York New York
	CLEVELAND ROBINSON, New York, New York
	HORACE SHEFFIELD, Detroit, Michigan
	THOMAS STARKS, St. Clairsville, Ohio
	CHARLES F. STREET, Youngstown, Ohio
	L. B. THOMPSON, Los Angeles, California
	AGNES WILLIS, New York, New York
	BOYD WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pennsyvlania
	CLIFFORD ROBINSON, Brooklyn, New York
	MATTHEW GREGORY, Tampa, Florida
	JOSEPH T. JACKSON, New Rochelle, New York
	CALVIN SHERARD, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY T- 27
September 22, 1964

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, ALICE TURNER has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the knowledge of informants, TURNER is not assigned to a CPUSA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of RALPH TURNER, Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP . (X)U

NY T-1
NY T-28
August, 1964 (X)U

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board. (X)U

NY T-27
December 22, 1964 (X)U

Interest of the CPUSA in the NALC

It was ascertained that at the NALC National Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio on May 29 - May 31, 1964, the following CPUSA members were in attendance:

AGNES WILLIS
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE
NATE SHARPE from Chicago - Ill. (X)U

AGNES WILLIS, NATE SHARPE and JOHN CUTCH met to discuss CPUSA activities at the convention and then later on WILLIS, CUTCH, KNIGHT and RABOUINE met to discuss CPUSA strategy. (U)

NATE SHARPE was overheard discussing with WILLIS the election of ALICE TURNER to an NALC Vice Presidency. He stated that ALICE TURNER was not a CPUSA member though her husband was. However according to SHARPE, CPUSA people do meet and discuss Negro work with ALICE TURNER. (U)

The communists at the convention exerted a negligible influence. This was shown by the strong anti-communist stand taken by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and the delegates to the convention. (U)

AGNES WILLIS was a member of the Rules Committee at the convention, while ARTHUR KNIGHT, although not a member of the Resolutions Committee attended meetings of this committee. However, the resolutions discussed by the NYNALC CP caucus were not introduced at the convention. (U)

NY T-27
June 2, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at the NALC National Convention which was held in Cleveland, Ohio on May 29-31, 1964, the following individuals from the NYNALC CP caucus were in attendance:

(U)

AGNES WILLIS
ARTHUR KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
LEO RABOUINE

AGNES WILLIS was a member of the Rules Committee and LEO RABOUINE was a member of the Political Action Committee at the convention. (U)

NY T-29
June 10, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that on July 30, 1964, a CPUSA Metals meeting was held at 213 East 25th Street, New York City. (U)

At this meeting, AGNES WILLIS discussed the Negro American Labor Council Convention (NALC) which was held in Cleveland, Ohio in May, 1964, and the NALC Executive Board meeting which was held within the past month. (U)

NY T-27
August 10, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the CP, New York District Committee which was held on August 8, 1964, at Chelsea Hall, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, AGNES WILLIS spoke on the "State of Race Conference" which the NALC is scheduled to call some time in October, 1964, in Washington, D. C. She reviewed the "State of Race Conference" report which was given at a recent NALC Executive Board meeting. WILLIS mentioned that the Party should support this conference. (U)

NY T- 27
August 12, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Kings County Communist Party (KCCP) Council which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (U)

New York, on August 12, 1964, LEO RABOUINE spoke about the National Convention of the NALC which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1964 and the grievances of the Negro workers in the brewery industry. (X) U

NY T-30
August 14, 1964 (X) U

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the 11th Assembly District CP Club, Harlem Region which was held at 13 West 127th Street, New York City on August 14, 1964, ARTHUR KNIGHT announced that a "Unity Conference" would be held on October 17-18, 1964, in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the NALC. (X) U

NY T-11
August 19, 1964 (X) U

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP which was held at 365 West 28th Street, New York City, on August 30, 1964, JACK YELLIN suggested that the NALC write to all local unions requesting information concerning their apprenticeship programs. (X) U

JAMES TORMEY pointed out at the meeting that the Trade Union Commission will do everything possible to aid the NALC membership drive. He again requested that the Commission be given membership applications of the NALC for distribution to their "connections" in various local unions. He called on the members present to publicize the "State of Race Conference" of the NALC which is to be held in Washington, D. C. and he urged the members present to obtain "official delegations" from their local unions to attend the Conference. He stated that if they could not get "official delegations" to attend they should get unofficial ones. (X) U

NY T-29
August 31, 1964 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JAMES TORMEY was the Labor Organizer of the New York District CP as of February, 1963. (U)

NY T-25
February 11, 1963 (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Section of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP which was held at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York City, on September 2, 1964, LEO RABOUINE in a report on the NALC stated that he is the leader in the NALC in the fight against the Schaefer Brewing Company, Brooklyn, New York, concerning their alleged discrimination against Negroes. (U)

After RABOUINE gave his report JACK PROVINZANO said that at the next meeting of the Miscellaneous Section, he will bring application cards for membership in the NALC. (U)

NY T-31
September 9, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of Club Organizers of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP which was held at the Central Plaza Annex on September 2, 1964, LEO RABOUINE gave a report on the New York City brewery hiring situation and the problems therein which are faced by Negro workers. He stated that the situation was introduced at the NALC Convention in Cleveland,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (U)

Ohio, which was held in May, 1964. He set forth the subsequent steps taken by the NALC on behalf of Negro brewery workers and the filing of papers on their behalf by the NYNALC with the New York City Commission on Human Relations. (U)

JACK PROVINZANO asked LEO RABOUINE to get at least 100 membership applications for the NALC before the next meeting of the Club Organizers. (U)

NY T-29
September 11, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the CP New York District Committee which was held at Academy Hall, New York City on September 12, 1964, JAMES TORMEY was heard speaking to AGNES WILLIS concerning NALC membership. He said the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, is after him to get NALC material and membership figures. He referred to the "State of Race Conference", which the NALC is scheduled to call sometime in October in Washington, D. C. He wanted to know what was being done in preparation for the conference. WILLIS advised that she doubts it will be held, since she had heard nothing further on the conference, but she noted that there is an executive meeting of the NALC on September 14, 1964, at which time she may obtain more information concerning the conference. (U)

NY T-27
September 14, 1964 (U)

It was ascertained that at the fourth day's session of the CPUSA National Board which was held at CPUSA Headquarters, New York City, on September 19, 1964, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON stated that the Negro vote will have a great effect on the coming National Conventions. He noted that on October 16 and 17, 1964, the NALC is going to have a meeting and that "we" should see if any of "our people" are involved in this meeting. (U)

NY T-7
September 19, 1964 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

NY T-32
February 11, 1963

It was ascertained that at a KCCP Council meeting which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, on October 8, 1964, DANNY RUBEL advised LEO RABOUINE that he could not distribute GUS HALL's pamphlet "The Eleventh Hour" which was available for distribution, in NALC circles as it is a CPUSA pamphlet. U

NY T-29
October 13, 1964

As of September 19, 1962, DANNY RUBEL had no title as such in the CPUSA, but he is the liaison representative between the KCCP and the New York District CP. U

NY T-33
September 19, 1962

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP which was held at 11 Fort George Hill, Manhattan, New York, on October 11, 1964, AGNES WILLIS stated that the NALC had set a new date for its "State of Race Conference". It is to be held on December 11, 12 and 13, 1964, at Howard University in Washington, D. C. She mentioned that the NYNALC has instituted a membership drive and she requested the members present at the meeting to bring new members into the NYNALC. U

NY T-29
October 13, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It was ascertained that at a meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP which was held at 11 Fort George Hill, Manhattan, New York, on October 11, 1964, AGNES WILLIS made a brief report on the NALC. She stated that the "State of Race Conference" has been postponed until December, 1964. (U)

NY T-27
October 14, 1964 (U)

Information Concerning the NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964 (U)

Officers

The election of the officers for the NYNALC took place on April 17, 1964, and the following officers were elected:

President	MORRIS DOSWELL
Vice President	JAMES BROWN
Secretary	CLEO BACON
Assistant Secretary	CLARA WRIGHT
Treasurer	BENJAMIN MC LAURIN
Sergeant-at-Arms	MITCHELL ELLIS

(U)

NY T-27
April 21, 1964 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT, a member of the NYNALC caucus, was elected to the Executive Board, NYNALC.

NY T-27
April 21, 1964 U

Membership

The NYNALC has approximately 1500 members and approximately fifty percent of that number are dues paying members. U

NY T-27
December 22, 1964 U

NYNALC Objective

The aims of the NYNALC are as follows:

1. To further the rights of the Negro in the Trade Union Movement.

2. Complete and unconditional equality for Negro people. U

3. Examination of all job discrimination in industry, government and labor.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964 U

CPUSA Activity To Infiltrate and Influence Policy in the NYNALC

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present U

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

at the meeting were the following individuals:

AGNES WILLIS
MARIAN KNIGHT
ARTHUR KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
LEO RABOUINE
FLORENCE BRIDGES

N-4

(U)

AGNES WILLIS spoke on the "State of Race Conference". (U)

It was mentioned at the meeting that WILLIS as a member of the National Executive Board, NALC will attend the conference and will perhaps be a panel member and that someone like ARTHUR KNIGHT should attend in order that CPUSA views can be expressed through question at the panels. (U)

AGNES WILLIS stated the NALC is in "bad trouble" because of a lack of funds. She said it is hoped that the membership drive will aid in bringing in money because dues are $4.00. She stated that each member of the caucus should bring five new members into the NALC. (U)

NY T-12
September 21, 1964

(U)

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

FLORENCE BRIDGES
ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT made a report on what had transpired at a recent NYNALC Executive Board meeting. U

He stated that this meeting dealt with the "State of Race Conference" which is to be known as a "leadership" conference with persons from civil rights, religious, labor and Negro organizations invited to attend. The communists will not be invited to attend. The conference will be held to discuss Negroes' problems concerning civil rights, unemployment, housing and apprenticeship training. U

It was suggested at the meeting that in addition to AGNES WILLIS and ARTHUR KNIGHT attending the conference, others from the caucus should attend the conference. U

NY T-27
September 21, 1964 U

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present at the meeting were the following individuals:

AGNES WILLIS
JOHN CUTCH
FLORENCE BRIDGES
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE

U

AGNES WILLIS spoke on the "State of Race Conference". It was mentioned that AGNES WILLIS as a representative of the CPUSA and the NALC would attend. ARTHUR KNIGHT as a representative of the CP will also attend the conference. U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

AGNES WILLIS also spoke on the poor finances of the NALC and she gave membership applications for the NALC to those in attendance. (U)

NY T-34
September 23, 1964 (U)

On September 19, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals: (U)

JOHN CUTCH
AGNES WILLIS
FLORENCE BRIDGES
MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE

The main topic on the agenda was the "State of Race Conference". All members of the caucus were urged to attend the conference. (U)

A discussion was held about getting new members into the NALC and all those present at the meeting were asked to set themselves a quota for new memberships. (U)

NY T-29
October 1, 1964 (U)

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals: (U)

ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
ED PINCKNEY
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH
FLORENCE BRIDGES

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At the meeting AGNES WILLIS mentioned there had been a postponement of the "State of Race Conference" and that now it will be held December 11 through December 13, 1964 at Howard University in Washington, D. C. (X) U

It was mentioned at the meeting that the next NYNALC CP caucus meeting would be held on October 24, 1964 and that at the meeting caucus members will turn in their assigned quota of new members. (X) U

AGNES WILLIS was overheard to say that JACK YELLIN had recently become an NALC member. (X) U

NY T-27, October 6, 1964 (X) U

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP was held on August 30, 1964, at 365 West 28th Street, New York City. JACK YELLIN was in attendance at the meeting. (X) U

NY T-29
August 31, 1964 (X) U

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
FLORENCE BRIDGES

(X) U

AGNES WILLIS discussed the postponement of the "State of Race Conference". (X) U

NY T-12
October 7, 1964 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following:

ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS
ED PINCKNEY
LEO RABOUINE
FLORENCE BRIDGES
JOHN CUTCH

(X) U

AGNES WILLIS discussed the "State of Race Conference". (X) U

In addition she requested that members of the NYNALC CP caucus attend meetings of the NYNALC and to become active on the various committees in the NYNALC such as the Political Action Committee, the Grievance Committee, the Education Committee, the Apprenticeship Committee and the Resolutions Committee. (X) U

NY T-29
October 13, 1964

(X) U

On October 3, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

MARIAN KNIGHT
ARTHUR KNIGHT
FLORENCE BRIDGES
EDDIE PINCKNEY
LEO RABOUINE
AGNES WILLIS
JOHN CUTCH

(X) U

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGNES WILLIS stated that other Negro groups in addition to the NALC will participate in the "State of Race Conference". (U)

NY T-34
October 13, 1964 (U)

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH
AGNES WILLIS
JIM TORMEY
ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE

(U)

The caucus meeting concerned itself with a report by ARTHUR KNIGHT on an Executive Board meeting of the NYNALC. (U)

The meeting also discussed how many new members were brought into the NALC by caucus members and the "State of Race Conference". (U)

NY T-27
October 27, 1964 (U)

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
LEO RABOUINE
AGNES WILLIS
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT

(U)

LEO RABOUINE promised that he will have eleven new members in the NALC by the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus. AGNES WILLIS said that she has hopes of obtaining three new recruits and JOHN CUTCH advised that he has gotten one recruit into the NALC. (U)

NY T-34
October 29, 1964 (U)

On October 24, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS

(U)

JIM TORMEY pointed out that it was extremely important for members of the NYNALC CP caucus to attend the next regular membership meeting of the NYNALC. He said a call should be made for the activation of the Membership Committee and the Grievance Committee. That LEO RABOUINE should be on the Grievance Committee and that it was very important for members of the NYNALC CP caucus to be active on the above two committees. (U)

AGNES WILLIS wanted to know how many new members for the NALC would be pledged by those at the meeting. She was advised by members of the NYNALC CP caucus that they would pledge their new members by the next meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus. (U)

NY T-29
October 30, 1964 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On November 8, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

ROBERT THOMPSON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
EDDIE PINCKNEY
JOHN CUTCH

(X) U

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the NYNALC was the biggest chapter in the NALC and that sizeable chapters exist in Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis. He said that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH would like to keep the NALC a small organization so that he can easily control it, but that it is necessary that the NALC be built into a large effective mass organization. (X) U

Both LIGHTFOOT and ROBERT THOMPSON stated that the NALC can best be built through recruitment of union members from the union locals to which members of the NYNALC CP caucus and other NALC members belong. (X) U

NY T-34
November 12, 1964

(X) U

The State Board CP of Illinois, also known as the Coordinating Committee, is the highest governing body of the Illinois CP and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of this board. (X) U

NY T-8
January 8, 1962

(X) U

(U)

"The Worker" of December 20, 1959, reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, on December 14, 1959, was elected Vice Chairman of the CPUSA.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On October 29, 1962, ROBERT THOMPSON was elected District Organizer of the New York District CP. (U)

NY T-27
October 30, 1962 (U)

On November 8, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the folbwing individuals:

ROBERT THOMPSON
AGNES WILLIS
EDDIE PINCKNEY
ARTHUR KNIGHT
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH

(U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT reported that the last membership meeting of the NYNALC was not well attended. He said that the various committees of the NYNALC were still not functioning and that he was not able to present a call for the activation of these committees as JOHN CUTCH was not at the meeting and he was supposed to "open up" on the subject of activation of these committees. (U)

(U)

AGNES WILLIS gave a report on the struggles and achievements of the NYNALC. In the report she said that one of the reasons that the committees have not been functioning is that members of the NYNALC have been active workers in the election campaign. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that in general the work of the NYNALC CP caucus was good but that there was room for improvement. He said that LEO RABOUINE had done very good work in the Schaefer Brewing situation. He stressed that if a good settlement is offered to the Negro brewery workers, the NALC should exploit the publicity value. (U)

BOB THOMPSON praised the work being done in the NALC by the NYNALC CP caucus members. (U)

NY T-29
November 10, 1964 (U)

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those present were the following individuals: (U)

FLORENCE BRIDGES
AGNES WILLIS
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
EDDIE PINCKNEY

AGNES WILLIS stated that the "State of Race Conference" was scheduled to be held in December, 1964, but that she had received no additional information concerning it. (U)

She said she is dissatisfied with the work being done by the NYNALC as it does not seem to be accomplishing anything. AGNES instructed that all members of the NYNALC CP caucus should attend membership meetings of the NYNALC and that questions and complaints should be raised in an effort to get "things moving". (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that because of his position in the NYNALC he is not able to bring forth questions and complaints but if such matters are brought forth at membership meetings he might be in a position to get some action concerning them. (U)

NY T-12
November 30, 1964 (U)

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held and among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH
FLORENCE BRIDGES
EDDIE PINCKNEY
AGNES WILLIS
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT

(U)

AGNES WILLIS stated that she has nothing new to report on the status of the "State of Race Conference". She said that she has been told by an official of the NALC that she will be advised when and where it will take place. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

AGNES WILLIS and ARTHUR KNIGHT advised that they are suspicious of the intentions of JAMES SMITH. They stated that he might run for President of the NYNALC at the next election and that should he be successful, he might force members of the NYNALC CP caucus to resign. (U)

NY T-34
December 3, 1964

(U)

64
98c
1 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

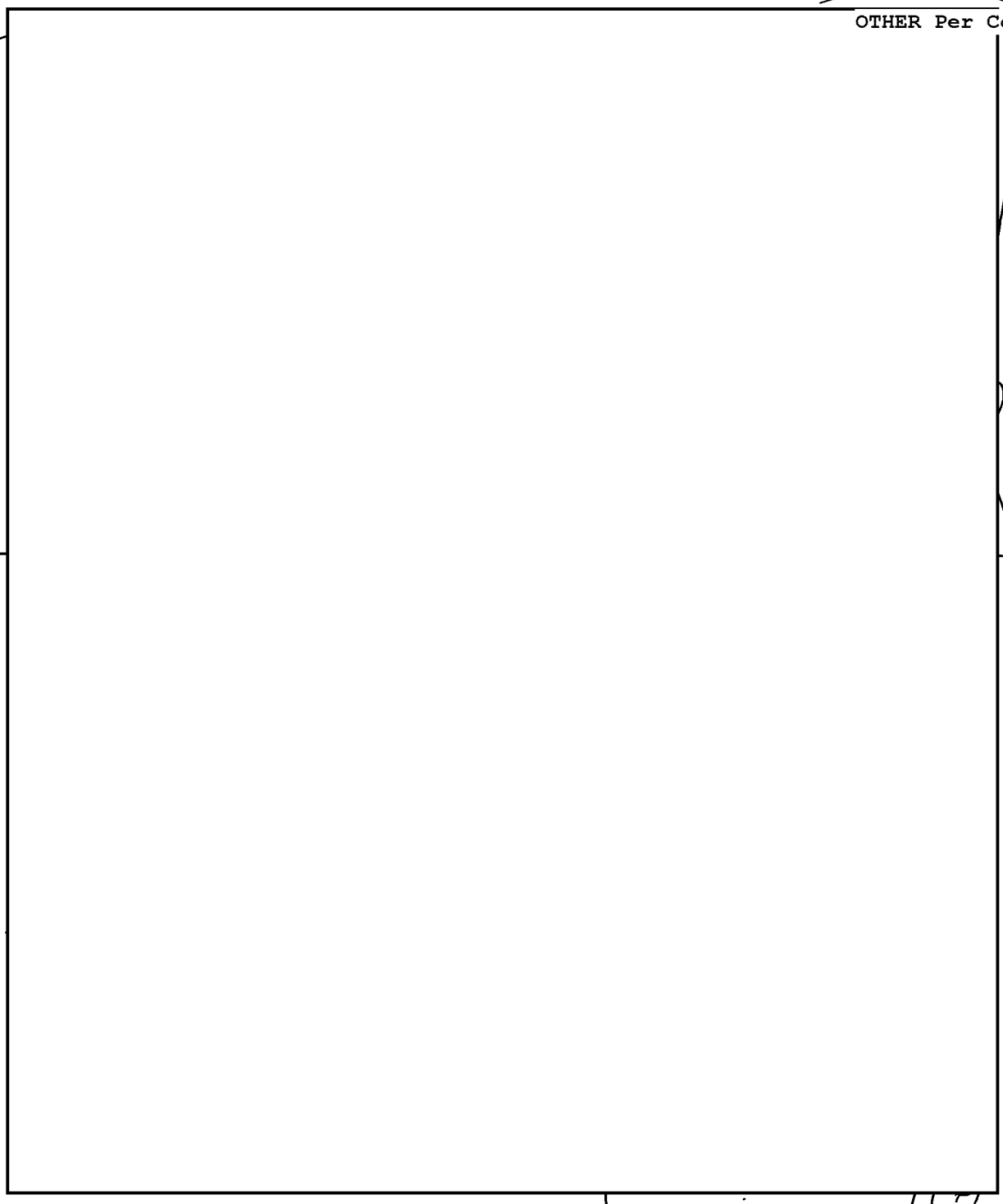
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Pages 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OTHER Per Court Order



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

Source advised that he knew LAWRENCE REDDICK to be a concealed member of the CP.

[NY T-22
July 5, 1950] (C) 4

Source advised DR. L. R. REDDICK, curator of the SCHOMBERG COLLECTION, New York Library, was known to be a Communist.

[NY T-22
November 21, 1952] 4 (C)

Source advised that he met LAWRENCE D. REDDICK in 1943, and that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised that REDDICK was a member of the CP. REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

[NY T-22
March 23, 1951] (C) 4

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

MICHAEL M. NISSELSON is a professional fund raiser with an office at 16 East 41st Street, New York City, and is also associated with Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, According to the source, MICHAEL NISSELSON participated in fund raising activities in connection with the receptions in New York City on December 17, 1964, for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on the occasion of KING'S return from Oslo, Norway, where he was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. NISSELSON also participated in making arrangements for the "Community Salute" to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which took place on December 17, 1964, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142nd Street, and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

[NY T-21
December 31, 1964] (S) U

It was announced at the 11th A.D. Club, Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) on December 11, 1964, that there would be a Salute to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on December 17, 1964, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 142nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City at 7:30 p.m.

[NY T-11
December 17, 1964] (S) U

In May, 1950, SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom the source knew to be a concealed Communist.

[NY T-22
May, 1950] (S) U

During the 1940's up until 1945, he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the Communist Party.

[NY T-22
June 29, 1950] (S) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL have both been active in the affairs of the SCLC.

[NY T-16
November, 1964]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SAUL MILLS was known to the source as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on a level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was chairman of the CP during the period. Source attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP at which SAUL MILLS was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. There is no question but that MILLS was cognizant at the time that these meetings were official meetings of the CP. SAUL MILLS in 1944 was observed at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP, held following the 1944 convention at which MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-23
May 28, 1956

In the late 1930's and early 1940's, SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-24
May 25, 1956

Source advised that he regarded NISSELSON as an important Communist.

NY T-25
December 9, 1959

MICHAEL NISSELSON was to be contacted for a donation to the CP, USA.

NY T-25
May 31, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

MICHAEL NISSELSON was a professional fund raiser and a Communist, who in the past has been in contact only with top level CP members. (U)

NY T-25
April 3, 1953 (U)

On May 21, 1956, the source was told some stories dealing with MIKE NISSELSON of New Rochelle, New York. The source advised that he had been told that NISSELSON, in addition to his role as advisor to the CP, contributes hundreds of dollars a month to the CP. (U)

NY T-25
May 22, 1956 (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On the evening of December 3, 1964, a meeting was held at the Second Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, New York, sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporate (SCEF). The meeting was open to the public, and the subject was l as "What really gives today in the South".

Speakers were Mr. SLATER H. KING who was listed as a leader of "The Albany Movement", Albany, Georgia; Reverend JAMES A. ZELLNER, Pastor of the Community Church, Valparaiso, Florida, and WILLIAM H. MELISH, who was described as Eastern Representative of SCEF.

Approximately 100 persons were in attendance. The meeting was orderly and no incidents or demonstrations occurred.

Reverend ZELLNER spoke of the "good people" in the South and that their conscience was awakening. Mr. SLATER KING related that his wife, who was five months pregnant, lost her baby as the result of a beating administered to her when she brought clothing and food to integration workers who had been arrested in Albany, Georgia.

Mr. MELISH related about his trip through the South and talked about the work the SCEF was doing in Louisiana in challenging the subversion and anarchy laws of that state. He also spoke of his pride in his son BILL, who of his own volition, had volunteered to work in the South in promoting integration and voter registration, and who had been staying in a freedom house in Vicksburg, Mississippi, which had been bombed.

A collection was taken with the proceeds to go to the SCEF.

JOSEPH WATERS
Investigator
New York State Police
December, 1964

[redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The 1963 letterhead stationery of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) contained the name Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH under a listing of Board of Directors. (U)

NY T-14
May 2, 1963

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the SCEF may be found in the Appendix section.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ERDINE ANTONSEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting. (X) U

NY T-27
June 10, 1963 (X) U

ZEKOR ANTONSEN

A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget ZEKE is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such." (X) U

NY T-53
February 25, 1963 (X) U

SAM BALLAN

SAM BALLAN, in September, 1964, was the National Chairman of the Workers World Party.

NY T-46
September 7, 1964 U (X)

THEODORE R. BASSETT

THEODORE R. BASSETT is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-27
June 8, 1962 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LAURA BILANDER

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

It was ascertained at a meeting of the Williamsbridge Club of the Bronx County CP which was held at the residence of ROSE BILANDER, [redacted] on October 19, 1961, that among those present were ROSE BILANDER and [redacted] LAURA BILANDER. Inasmuch as LAURA BILANDER had joined the youth group of the CP, USA, she was brought into the meeting to ask and answer questions for a period of about one hour during this meeting. Speakers at the meeting declared that the CP, USA was to build its membership through the youth organizations of the CP, USA and that the teaching of Communisim in college even by anti-Communists would start young pepple thinking. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-63
October 24, 1961 (U)

As of October 27, 1964, LAURA BILANDER was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America at CCNY, which club had been organized for day session students.

NY T-62
October 27, 1964 (U) 4

PAUL BOUTELLE

The source stated that as of March, 1961, PAUL BOUTELLE was a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), New York, New York. The source also stated that PAUL BOUTELLE was arrested on August 29, 1964, for attempting to speak at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) election rally in Harlem in violation of a ban imposed on him by the New York City Police Department.

NY T-76
March 30, 1961
August, 1964 4 (U)

The source stated on September 2, 1964, that PAUL BOUTELLE as of June, 1964, was the Director of Freedomways Book Service, which was connected with Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

NY T-17
September 2, 1964 (U) 4

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

PAUL BOUTELLE (Cont'd)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Characterizations of the YSA/2nd Freedomways Associates are contained in the appendix.

ALVA BUXENBAUM

On July 3, 1962, ALVA BUXENBAUM was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
a CP member from [redacted]

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE

The source made available information that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways" is an "associate" of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

NY T-18
August 14, 1964 (U)

MILDRED CORBEN

A meeting of the Peace Club of the CP was held at the residence of MILDRED CORBEN on August 4, 1964, and on September 9, 1964.

NY T-12
August 10, 1964
September 10, 1964 (U)

NY T-29
August 7, 1964
September 19, 1964 (U)

CORBEN was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in August, 1963.

NY T-29
August 7, 1963 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JERRY COVICI

(U)

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP, Brooklyn held on November 13, 1961 at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-66
November 16, 1961 (U)

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "JERRY's house". (U)

NY T-50
February 27, 1964 (U)

JERRY COVICI was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
March 4, 1964

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee, National Board and Secretariat, according to a statement to the press by ARNOLD JOHNSON on August 23, 1964. (U)

NY T-67
August 23, 1964 (U)

DAVIS died on August 22, 1964.

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLIFTON DE BERRY was the SWP candidate for President in November, 1964.

NY T-75
December 29, 1964 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

TOM DENNIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TOM DENNIS was Organizational Secretary, Michigan, District CP.

NY T-68
June 17, 1963 (X) U

ETHEL DEVINE

ETHEL DEVINE (BUNNY DEVINE) attended a meeting of the New York District Party Committee on April 11, 1964. At this meeting, she stated that she had been appointed to the New York District CP Negro Commission. (X) U

NY T-27
April 14, 1964 (X) U

WILLIAM EPTON

ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 until September 18, 1962, advised on December 4, 1961, that WILLIAM EPTON attended meetings of the Harlem Region Communist Party Committee in November, 1961. (X) U

On January 12, 1962, EPTON was identified as a member of the Lower 13 th AD Club of the Harlem Region CP.

NY T-11
January 12, 1962 (X) U

As of November, 1961, WILLIAM EPTON was a member of the Harlem Region Committee of the New York State CP.

NY T-69
December 4, 1961 (X) U

WILLIAM EPTON ceased to be active in the CP during the winter of 1961 - 1962 and thereafter became active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

NY T-69
November 16, 1962 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WILLIAM EPTON (Cont'd.)

WILLIAM EPTON was the Progressive Labor Party candidate for City Councilman at large in the 1963 election in New York City.

[NY T-70
September, 1963] (U)

According to the New York "Journal-American" in its July 25, 1964, Sports Final Edition, page 1, WILLIAM EPTON admitted being a Communist on July 24, 1964, but left the CP three years prior to that time because it was no longer a revoluntionary party.

A characterization of PLM appears in the appendix.

MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER

MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. (U)

[NY T-78
June 27, 1962.] (U)

MILTON GALAMISON

Advance Youth Organization and MILTON GALAMISON held a meeting on January 10, 1964, at 521 West 126th Street, New York City, which dealt with plans for a school boycott in New York City to combat racial discrimination in the city school system. According to this source, GALAMISON addressed this meeting and spoke of racial discrimination in the schools.

[NY T-71
January 17, 1964] (U)

A characterization of Advance appears in the appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SI GERSON

As of December, 1964, SI GERSON was a member of the CP, USA. U

NY T-27
December 14, 1964

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP, USA. U

NY T-27
November 28, 1960

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It stated that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, State Chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him." U

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP. U

NY T-27
January 24, 1964

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN was elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, at a meeting of that Committee on December 20, 1963. U

NY T-6
December 27, 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JAKE GREEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JAKE GREEN is Maryland State Chairman of the CP.

[NY T-26
November 17, 1964] (X) 4

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA.

[NY T-25
October 14, 1964] (X) 4

THELMA HAMILTON

During a meeting of certain Kings County and New York State CP members on August 4, 1960, it was mentioned that the Brownsville Section of the Kings County CP had come up with a possible candidate to run in the Fifth Assembly District for the position of Assemblyman in the New York State Legislature. This individual, THELMA HAMILTON, is the President of the Brownsville National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. HAMILTON agreed to run on the peace question on an independent ticket, but she is not a CP member and it was felt by the CP members present that if she knew it was a CP move, she would . . . refuse to run. (X) U

[NY T-33
August 5, 1960] (X) U

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

[NY T-25
October 14, 1964] (X) 4

The masthead of "The Worker", October 11, 1964, lists JAMES JACKSON as its Editor.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FRED JEROME

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

At a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, CP, USA, held in January, 1962, in New York City, it was announced that FRED JEROME was to be expelled from the CP, USA. (U)

NY T-58
January, 1962 (U)

In the latter part of 1962, FRED JEROME was expelled from the CP, USA.

NY T-25
December, 1962 (U)

The October 13, 1964, issue of "Challenge" a weekly newspaper published by the PLM in New York City, lists FRED JEROME as editor of this publication.

ARNOLD S. JOHNSON

"The Worker", September 22, 1964, page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-40
February 26, 1957 (U)

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LILLIAN KAPLAN

At a meeting of the Forbes Club of the CP, USA, which was held at 65 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on October 19, 1964, LILLIAM KAPLAN was among the individuals who were in attendance.

NY T-57
October 21, 1964 (U)

MILTON KESSLER

In October, 1964, MILTON KESSLER was a member of the Boro Hall Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-45
October 6, 1964 (U)

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT was a member of the 11th AD Club, Harlem Region, New York District CP in April, 1964.

NY T-11
April 29, 1964 (U)

MARJORIE LEEDS

On June 29, 1964, MARJORIE LEEDS attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the Kings County CP.

NY T-33
July 5, 1961 4(U)

OLIVER LEEDS

OLIVER LEEDS attended a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, Kings County CP, which was held on May 15, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

NY T-27
May 16, 1958 (U)

It was announced at a meeting of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section, Executive Committee, KCCP, which was held on October 29, 1958, at 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, that LEEDS had left the CP, USA because he felt that the CP, USA was doing nothing then and he could not work with the leadership at that time. (U)

NY T-33
October 30, 1958 (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LEEDS attended a meeting on June 29, 1961, at [illegible] De Kalb and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, which meeting was sponsored by the KCCP.

NY T-33
July 5, 1961

It is believed that LEEDS is not a current CP, USA member.

NY T-33
April 3, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

On December 13, 1959, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, held December 10 - 13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the Illinois District of the CP, USA, a member of its District Staff and State Board and the National Negro Commission.

NY T-6
June 29, 1964

NY T-8
July 2, 1964

WALTER LINDER

The February 2, 1965, issue of "Challenge", a weekly newspaper published by the Progressive Movement in New York City, lists WALTER LINDER on the editorial staff of this publication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In December, 1964, LEON LOVE was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-11
December 17, 1964

CONRAD LYNN

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on March 9, 1954, CONRAD LYNN stated he joined the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1928, while a student at Syracuse University and joined the CP in 1934. He stated he joined the Trotskyite movement during 1937-1939.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MALCOLM X

MALCOLM X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

NY T-73
August 6, 1964

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated appears in the appendix.

JIM MALLOY

As of March, 1959, JIM MALLOY was organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP.

NY T-48
March 6, 1959

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region Communist Party, on February 11, 1959, identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a Communist Party member.

NY T-47
February 17, 1959

CLARA MASSO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On December 21, 1964, CLARA MASSO attended a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan area, CP. (U)

NY T-58
December 30, 1964 (U)

MILDRED MC ADORY (EDELMAN)

MILDRED MC ADORY (EDELMAN) was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959. (U)

NY T-6
December 14, 1959 (U)

WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH

The 1963 letterhead stationery of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCASF) contained the name WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH under a listing of Board of Directors.

NY T-14
May 2, 1963 (U)

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959. (U)

NY T-72
December 13, 1959 (U)

SAUL MILLS

In May, 1950, SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom the source knew to be a concealed Communist.

NY T-22
May, 1950 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SAUL MILLS (Cont'd.) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

During the 1940's up until 1945, he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the CP.

NY T-22
June 29, 1950 (X) U

SAUL MILLS was known to the source as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on a level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was chairman of the CP during this period. Source attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP at which SAUL MILLS was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. There is no question but that MILLS was cognizant at the time that these meetings were official meetings of the CP. SAUL MILLS in 1944 was observed at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP held following the 1944 convention at which MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-23
May 28, 1956 (X) U

In the late 1930's and early 1940's SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-24
May 25, 1956 (X) U

SHERRING MILLS

SHERRING MILLS is a member of a CP Club of the West Side Section, New York District, CP, USA.

NY T-13
July 22, 1964 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GEORGE MORRIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GEORGE MORRIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee. (X) u

NY T-27
June 14, 1962 (X) u

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 28, 1964, lists GEORGE MORRIS as a member of its Editorial Staff.

MICHAEL NISSELSON

MICHAEL NISSELSON was a professional fund raiser and a Communist, who in the past has been in contact only with top level CP members. (X) u

NY T-25
April 3, 1953 (X) u

On May 21, 1956, the source was told some stories dealing with MIKE NISSELSON of New Rochelle, New York. The source advised that he had been told that NISSELSON, in addition to his role as adviser to the CP, contributes hundreds of dollars a month to the CP. (X) u

NY T-25
May 22, 1956 (X) u

Source advised that he regarded NISSELSON as an important Communist.

NY T-25
December 9, 1959 (X) u

MICHAEL NISSELSON was to be contacted for a donation to the CP, USA. (X) u

NY T-25
May 31, 1960 (X) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ELAINE OBRINSKY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-56
October 30, 1953

(U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, by the CP, USA, during July, 1962.

(U)

NY T-25
July, 1962

(U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York State District of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
July 13, 1964

(U)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON was Chairman of the New York District CP as of February, 1963.

NY T-32
February 11, 1963

(U)

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Organizer of the New Jersey District of the CP, USA.

NY T-25
October 5, 1964

(U)

JACK PROVINZANO

On April 15, 1964, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section group of the CP, USA, was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, and JACK PROVINZANO was chairman of this meeting.

(U)

NY T-34
April 16, 1964

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JACK PROVINZANO (Cont'd.) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JACK PROVINZANO was a member of the CP in December, 1964. On December 13, 1964, a CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of JACK PROVINZANO and PROVINZANO was present at this meeting. (U)

NY T-27
December 14, 1964 (U)

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in September, 1963. (U)

NY T-29
September 19, 1963 (U)

ESTHER RAND

On December 21, 1964, ESTHER RAND attended a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP. (U)

NY T-58
December 30, 1964 (U)

JACK RAND

JACK RAND was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, as of December 7, 1964. (U)

NY T-58
December 7, 1964 (U)

LAWRENCE REDDICK

Source advised that he knew LAWRENCE REDDICK to be a concealed member of the CP.

NY T-22
July 5, 1950 (U)

LAWRENCE REDDICK (Cont'd.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Source advised Dr. L. R. REDDICK, Curator of the Schomberg Collection, New York Library, was known to be a communist.

[NY T-22
November 21, 1952]

Source advised that he met LAWRENCE D. REDDICK in 1943, and that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised that REDDICK was a member of the CP. REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

[NY T-22
March 23, 1951]

The George Washington Carver School has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

PAUL ROBESON, JR.

PAUL ROBESON, Jr. has stated that he no longer has confidence in the CP, USA leadership and that he has resigned from the National CP, USA Committee and the New York State CP Committee.

[NY T-6
July 18, 1961]

NORMA ROGERS

The Spring, 1964, issue of "Freedomways" contains an article which was written by NORMA ROGERS. In this article, ROGERS stated that it was not too long ago that she decided to work as a volunteer for "Freedomways".

A characterization of Freedomways Associates which contains a characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JACK ROSEN
JUDITH ROSEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A CP, USA meeting was held on December 8, 1963, at the home of ROBERT SCHNEIDER, [redacted] b6 b7C During the course of the meeting, ROBERT SCHNEIDER referred to JACK and JUDITH ROSEN as being CP, USA members.

NY T-53
December 9, 1963

(U)

MILT ROSEN

"The Worker", issue of January 7, 1962, page 10, column 3, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State CP, from the CP, USA.

MILTON ROSEN was, as of November, 1963, National Chairman of the PLM.

NY T-84
November, 1963

(U)

RONALD ROSEN

On March 8, 1963, the 39th Anniversary Celebration of "The Worker" was held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, RONALD ROSEN was present at this celebration with his parents, JACK and JUDITH ROSEN.

NY T-53
March 12, 1963

(U)

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On May 1, 1964, RONALD ROSEN and his parents attended a rally at Union Square, New York City, which meeting was sponsored by the Greater New York Labor Press Club.

NY T-54
May 6, 1964

(U)

A characterization of the Greater New York Labor Press Club is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DANNY RUBEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As of September 19, 1962, DANNY RUBEL had no title as such in the CP, USA, but he is the liaison representative between the KCCP and the New York District CP. (U)

NY T-33
September 19, 1962 (U)

DOTTIE RUBIN

DOTTIE RUBIN attended a County-Wide Press Meeting of the Kings County CP which was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on April 17, 1964. (U)

NY T-30
April 20, 1964 (U)

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN is National Organizational Secretary of the CP, USA, and formerly was National Youth Director of the Party.

NY T-25
October 14, 1964 (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN (Cont'd.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me contstantly--openly." (X) u

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advise as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group on which RUSTIN was to speak. (X) u

NY T-16
February 19, 20, 1964

u (X)

MORTIMER SCHEER

The December, 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor", a monthly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement, General Post Office, Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, lists MORT SCHEER as a member of the editorial board of this publication.

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CP, USA, meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA. (X) u

NY T-53
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962

(X) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] and ROBERT SCHNEIDER was among those present at the meeting. b6 b7C

[NY T-53 March 2, 1964] (U)

PETE SEEGER

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CP, USA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP, USA in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949. (U)

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 5, 1961, page 3, reported that PETE SEEGER, who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge THOMAS F. MURPHY in Federal Court, New York City, to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to this article, SEEGER remained free on $2,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

CLARENCE SENIORS

CLARENCE SENIORS is a Workers World Party National Committee member who serves as chariman of the Monroe Defense Committee in Monroe, North Carolina.

[NY T-46 November 2, 1964] (U)

JAMES SHABAZZ

JAMES 67X (JAMES SHABAZZ) is Executive Secretary of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, and is the leader in the absence of MALCOLM X.

[NY T-73 October 6, 1964] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PAUL GREEN SLONE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club, Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON. PAUL GREEN SLONE attended this meeting.

NY T-58
December 30, 1964

SELMA SPARKS

SELMA SPARKS was interviewed on April 5, 1962, by Special Agents BERNARD T. MC CABE and ROBERT O. JOHNSON. SPARKS stated she has never been a member of the CP, but believed she had attended meetings in the past where individuals for the CP were present. She said she does not feel the CP is a definite threat to the security of the United States.

She said she is interested in discriminatory practices against the Negro people in the United States and is not at all pleased with the way the United States Goverment is handling matters pertaining to the civil rights of Negro people.

JACK STACHEL

JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-72
December 13, 1959

The masthead of "The Worker", October 11, 1964, lists JACK STACHEL as a member of its editorial staff.

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY handles youth work for the New York District, CP, and is primarily responsible for CP work in the Harlem area.

NY T-2
April 8, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DORETTA TARMON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 21, 1964, a meeting of the Forbes Club Lower Manhattan Area, CP, was held at the home of DORETTA TARMON who was in attendance at the meeting. (X)U

NY T-58
December 30, 1964 (X)U

ROBERT THOMPSON

ROBERT THOMPSON is District Organizer of the New York District of the CP, USA. (X)U

NY T-27
October 14, 1964 (X)U

IDA TIMPONE

It was ascertained at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CP, USA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters, that IDA TIMPONE was in attendance. (X)U

NY T-33
November 25, 1957 (X)U

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY was the Labor Organizer of the New York District CP as of February, 1963. (X)

NY T-25
February 11, 1963 (X)U

EUGENE TOURNOUR

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois on June 18, 1964, stated that he had met with EUGENE TOURNOUR and that TOURNOUR is a CP, USA member. (X)U

NY T-8
June 18, 1964 (X)U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALICE TURNER
RALPH TURNER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Since the Spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, ALICE TURNER has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants, TURNER is not assigned to a CP, USA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of RALPH TURNER, Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP. (X) U

NY T-1
NY T-28
August, 1964 (X) U

HARRY WACHTEL
LEONORA WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, NY, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (X) U

NY T-36
December, 1949 (X) (X) U

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the appendix.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (X) U

NY T-37
March 5, 1944 (X) U

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (X) U

NY T-37
March 5, 1944 (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GILBERT WASSERMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] and GILBERT WASSERMAN was among those present. (U)

b6
b7C

NY T-53
March 2, 1964 (U)

DAN WATTS

WATTS is Chairman of the Liberation Committee for Africa, an organization which has been described in newspaper articles as being nation-wide with the aim of helping "African freedom fighters" and promoting awareness of a common heritage for Afro-Americans and Africans.

WATT spoke on the topic of "Africa and NATO" at an open forum sponsored by the SWP at SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York, on January 25, 1963.

NY T-74
January 29, 1963 (U)

CAROL WEINSHENKER

CAROL WEINSHENKER was a member of the CP.

NY T-69
August 13, 1964 (U)

NAT WEINSTEIN

NAT WEINSTEIN is the organizer of the New York Local, Socialist Workers Party.

NY T-74
December 18, 1964 (U)

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-27
December 22, 1964 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HENRY WINSTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA on August 12, 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party. (X) u

NY T-6
August 12, 13, 1961 (X) u

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, December 10-13, 1959. (X) u

NY T-72
December 13, 1959 (X) u

JACK YELLIN

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission New York District CP was held on August 30, 1964, at 365 West 28th Street, New York City. JACK YELLIN was in attendance at the meeting. (X) u

NY T-29
August 31, 1964 (X) u

ALLEN ZAGARELL

ALLEN ZAGARELL attended a meeting of the Lower East Side CP Youth Club on November 15, 1962.

NY T-65
November 16, 1962 (X) u

ANNETTE ZELMAN

It was ascertained that on March 3, 1964, ANNETTE ZELMAN was then employed as a secretary by "The Worker" at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Suitable pretext
by a Special Agent
of the FBI
March 3, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

1.

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND RESISTANCE TO GHETTO LIFE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (CERGE)

This committee is a newly created Progressive Labor Movement front located at 1 Union Square, New York City, which was created as a fund raising organization to raise funds to be used for court costs. The staff of CERGE is composed of Progressive Labor Movement members.

[NY T-79
February 3, 1965]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

JEWISH CULTURAL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

A source advised on April 27, 1954, that the former leaders, including GEDALIA SANDLER, Executive Secretary, of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO), Jewish nationality section of the International Workers Order (IWO) had established a committee at 1133 Broadway, New York, New York. Through this committee they were organizing cultural clubs and societies based on JPFO lodges which had been dissolved on December 15, 1953, in the course of proceedings by the New York State authorities culminating in the liquidation of the IWO.

A second source advised on March 15, 1961, that a meeting of the National Groups Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America, was held on March 2, 1961, in New York City. GEDALIA SANDLER was among those present and spoke of his experiences in maintaining the Jewish lodges after the dissolution of the IWO, which, to avoid prosecution, have no national name or organization.

SANDLER stated that these lodges "lived" as clubs and societies by maintaining their cultural, fraternal, and civic activities, but which activities are less political than in the former lodges. New York gave leadership to the rest of the country since the New York lodges were the strongest and had the more politically developed comrades.

These clubs and societies still maintain a medical plan, funeral benefits, and mutual aid funds. There are 132 clubs and societies nationally, 63 of which are located in New York City.

A third source furnished information on May 18, 1964, that the clubs and societies are located at 1133 Broadway, Room 1429, New York, New York, under the name of the Jewish Program Service Committee, but are more widely known as the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies.

The IWO and the JPFO have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

MAY 2nd COMMITTEE (MAY 2nd MOVEMENT)

The May 2nd Committee was organized at New Haven, Connecticut, on March 14, 1964, by young people participating in the Yale Socialist Union Conference "Socialism in America". The original aim of the May 2nd Committee was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, to demand withdrawal of United States troops from South Vietnam.

[NY T-86
April 17, 1964]

(Y) 4

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

MILITANT LABOR FORUM

Public forums are regularly sponsored by the New York Local of the SWP, usually on Friday evenings, and are held at SWP Headquarters. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

[NY T-76
October 19, 1964]

(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on April 8, 1964, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SECRET

1. APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on August 22, 1962, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

The confidential source advised on September 23, 1964, that the YAWF utilizes Post Office Box 317, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York, as its mailing address and WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York for administrative activities.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

New York, New York
February 12, 1[illegible]

7601

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John C. Seaton dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

187

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 58
Page 3 ~ OTHER - Removed per Court Order;
Page 4 ~ Duplicate;
Page 5 ~ Duplicate;
Page 6 ~ Duplicate;
Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-25-2018 BY: F26M83K20

NOTE: The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular appeal/litigation.

The subject of this appeal/litigation is MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. . Below are listed the classifiable symbol number(s) which are not being addressed as classifiable informant(s) in serial(s) listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the b7d exemption will protect the source(s) from exposure, without further enhancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) national security exemption. The source(s) will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).

NY 1190-S
NY 2359-S
[redacted] (C)

b7D

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 2-15-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. 808 R.B.

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re Bureau letter to New York 1/18/65.

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☑ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted 2/17/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

100-153735

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
(Date) FEB 6 1965

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

1 - Baumgardner
(Field Supervr.
1 - SF Phillips

2/12/65

943

AIRTEL

To: SAC, San Antonio (100-9845)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReSAreq SA John M. Kenny, 1/26/65.

The following observations are bing brought to your attention for corrective action where indicated and for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned and related matters.

(1) Details failed to reflect use of T-11 which source is indicated on page C as utilized for the characterization of Alfred Featherston. From the characterization of Featherston, as appearing on pages five and six, it would appear that for at least one of the paragraphs of information attributed to T-10, the attribution should have been to T-11. Advise as to corrective action necessary.

(2) In the listing of information under the "Location" column on page B, the informant file number for T-2 and T-3 is followed with the statement "by date." Serial numbers are required.

(3) Some of the information in the "Location" column for T-3 is extraneous. Similar observation made to your office by 0-17 11/13/64 concerning last previous CIRM report.

(4) Characterizations of G. J. Sutton (almost two complete pages) and Featherston (almost two complete pages), too lengthy. Note original Bureau instructions in Bulet to all offices 8/28/64 relative to necessity for characterizations to be succinct.

(5) Pages fourteen and fifteen are devoted to an Appendix characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of America.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:kao
(5)

MAILED 6
FEB 12 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-727

REC 61 FEB 15 1965

56 FEB 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The characterization is not the latest available from San Francisco, origin. Also, the pages were in reverse order. Bureau copies corrected

(6) Inking of all copies received at the Bureau extremely light making reading difficult. This appears also to have been applicable to the last previous CIRM report. Check reproduction equipment and take appropriate action.

Expedite reply concerning item number (1) above as dissemination being held in abeyance. Advise New York of corrective action. Take NO action relative to copies already disseminated locally.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-56

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/10/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReWFOairtel, 1/14/65, advising that an unidentified man from Atlanta, Georgia, visited JOSEPH FORER, Attorney for the CP,USA, in Washington, D. C., from 3:45 p.m. to 4:08 p.m., when he left saying he was on his way to the airport.

Atlanta has advised that the information known about the unidentified man fits RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, who in September, 1964, joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as Program Coordinator.

In an effort to more definitely identify the man as BLACKWELL, the following investigation was conducted by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.

WILLIAM P. BERNAL, District Sales Manager, Delta Airlines, 1605 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., advised on 2/5/65 that their records show that on 1/11/65, at 12:30 p.m. R. BLACKWELL, who was staying at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Room 801, made a reservation on flight 729, Delta Airlines, for Atlanta, at 5:00 p.m. on January 11, 1965; however, BLACKWELL did not show. Delta has no other flights for Atlanta that a person would ordinarily take when leaving for the airport at 4:08 p.m.

DON SHANKS, Station Manager, Piedmont Airlines, National Airport, Washington, D. C., advised SA GLASS on 2/8/65, that BLACKWELL was not on pertinent Piedmont Flights to Atlanta on 1/11/65 (#67 at 5:05 p.m.; #809 at 5:40 p.m.; and 45 at 5:45 p.m.)

REC-56 100-442529-728

2 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (RM)
2 - Miami (RM)
1 - WFO

25 FEB 15 1965

EX-102

CEG:cjl
(7)

FEB 17 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RICHARD FOSTER, Passenger Service, United Airlines, Washington National Airport, advised SA GLASS on 2/8/65, that BLACKWELL was not listed as a passenger on United on pertinent flights on 1/11/65 (#708 at 6: 30 p.m.; #461 at 6:40 p.m.).

Inquiries by SA GLASS at Eastern Airlines on 2/5/65, reflect that information on Eastern Flights are maintained at the Miami, Florida, Airport. Inquiries should be made to C. J. POWERS, Passenger Statistical Section, Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines. The flights to be checked are # 555 at 5:00 p.m.; #515 at 5:35 p.m.; and #323 at 7:45 p.m.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ANDREW YOUNG, and RALPHT ABERNATHY were also in Washington on 1/11/65. The above inquiries at the airlines failed to reflect that these men were on any of the flights checked.

Inquiries were made discreetly so that the names were not used. SA GLASS said he was looking for a passenger named BLACK who could have used another name.

LEADS

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA. Will, through C. J. POWERS at the Miami Airport, check the above Eastern Airlines flights for information that BLACKWELL was on those flights. If possible to do so discreetly, check the manifest for KING, ANDREWS, and ABERNATHY too.

1 - Baumgardner
(Field Supervi
1 - SF Phillips

SAC, Detroit (100-32457) 2/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReDErep SA [redacted] 1/28/65. b6 b7C

The following Bureau observations are being made for the future guidance of personnel in your office responsible for the preparation and approval of reports in captioned as well as similar matters.

Cover Pages B and C lack information in the "Location" column for T-13, T-17, T-18 and T-19. Such information is required.

On page 5 information is reported concerning a meeting of a CPUSA club held at the offices of the "Glos Ludowy." Because the site of the meeting was identified, a characterization was set out on page 32a, this being an Appendix characterization of "Glos Ludowy." As the site of the meeting is not in itself particularly significant, it is believed that it should not have been mentioned in the details, thus avoiding the necessity for page 32a. This observation is made in light of the fact that the meeting was of a Party club which in itself was sufficiently derogatory.

Pages 11-14 contain lengthly excerpts from a publication. This information should have been summarized rather than utilizing almost four complete pages. Same observation made in Bulet 11/27/64 concerning the CIRM report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/64.

FEB 11 1965 COMM-FBI

Page 26 contains a characterization of Harry M. Philo which merely reports that in 1957 Philo appeared before a Senate Committee and denied that he was then a member of the Party and invoked the Fifth Amendment relative to prior Party association. Philo is a Security Index subject of your office. Your file contains considerable information concerning him, including positive information as to past Party membership. It is believed that a much more definitive, yet succinct, characterization of Philo could have been prepared from information available to your office.

REC-104 100-442529-729

SFP:kao
(5)

10 FEB 12 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 17 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Page 28 contains a characterization of Maurice Sugar which states that according to a former Party leader in Detroit, Sugar was registered with the Party's Central Committee at New York and paid dues to the Party in the form of contributing legal services. The most important element of time is absent from this characterization. It also reports that the Party sent Sugar to Russia in 1932. However, there is no more recent information reported. It is noted that Sugar is a Security Index subject of your office and considerable information concerning him is available which would have enabled the preparation of a timely and up-to-date characterization.

The foregoing should be specifically brought to the attention of SA [redacted] and the Supervisor who approved rerep.

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FBI

Date: 2/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS-C~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source who furnished this information is [redacted]

SA [redacted] observed the demonstration on 2/5/65, BSS, NYCPD was advised of this demonstration on 2/5/65.

This letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the investigation of the CPUSA, which in turn could be detrimental to the national defense interests.

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 5) (RM)
1-NY (100-79303) (COMINFIL CORE) (41)
1-NY [redacted] (JOHN MILLS) (45)
1-NY [redacted] (SHERRING MILLS) (45)
1-NY (157-) (WEST SIDE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE) (43)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(9)

5 ENCLOSURES

REC-104 100-442529-730

XEROX COPIES

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-11-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.E.P./lcs

5 FEB 10 1965

1 - cc + 1 - XEROX 2MM 808 R/S

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 17 1965

INTL. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
February 9, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 4, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of a Communist Party (CP) club, West Side Section, New York County CP, held on February 3, 1965, at 320 West End Avenue, New York, New York, Sherring Mills, Organizer of the club, announced there would be a picket line in front of the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, on the evening of February 5, 1965. This demonstration, sponsored by the West Side Civil Rights Committee, is being held to protest the purchase of State of Mississippi bonds by the First National City Bank, and is scheduled for the evening of February 5, 1965, because the above branch of the bank is open to 7:00 p.m. that date. Mills urged as many club members as possible to participate in this picket line.

The same source further related Sherring Mills further indicated at the above meeting that her husband, John Mills, also a member of this CP club, has agreed to serve on the Executive Committee of the West Side Civil Rights Committee. According to Sherring Mills, John Mills is the only CP members on the Executive Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-130

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On February 5, 1965, the same source advised that on the evening of that date, approximately 30 whites and Negroes were observed in a picket line in front of the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York, New York. This demonstration was sponsored by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and the Seven Arts Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to protest the purchase of State of Mississippi bonds by the First National City Bank. The source further advised that John Mills, a member of a Communist Party club of the West Side Section, New York County CP, participated in the picket line. No incidents of violence or other disturbances took place.

On February 5, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed at 5:00 p.m., when the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York City, opened its doors for Friday evening business, a small group of demonstrators began to picket in front of the bank. This small group of ten pickets increased until at the closing time of the bank at 7:00 p.m., the group consisted of approximately 30 people. The pickets sang freedom songs, chanted freedom slogans, and carried placards indicating that the First National City Bank had purchased Mississippi bonds and suggesting that people not use the bank. Flyers were also distributed which stated that investing money in Mississippi is an investment in segregation, terror, and murder.

The demonstration, which ended at 7:00 p.m., was orderly, and there were no incidents or arrests.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100=57)

REC-131

CIRM

Reference is made to Bureau airtel dated 1/22/65, captioned "CIRM" which contains information indicating that a number of attorneys from various parts of the United States will visit the State of Mississippi in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964 election.

Bureau instructs that all offices identify the various attorneys participating in this project through established sources in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

The following investigation has been conducted by the Jackson Division toward identifying the attorneys in the State of Mississippi:

3- Bureau (RM)
1- Boston (Info)
1- Newark (Info)
1- New Orleans (Info)
1- New York (Info)
1- San Francisco
2- Jackson
(1 - 157-452)

NO DISSEMINATION
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

REC-131

LBI
FEB 9 1965

EMC:ecs
(10)

EX-103

FEB 24 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CLAUDIA SHROPSHIRE, Office Counselor, Southern Regional Office, National Lawyers Guild, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Miss., has been contacted onsseveral occasions in the recent past in connection with investigations being conducted by this office. She furnishes information only on a self-servicing basis and declined to furnish identities of any attorneys presently in Mississippi obtaining depositions in connection with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge.

ROBERT L. T. SMITH, JR., a member of and active in the NAACP and the civil rights movement, on 2/4/65 advised that attorney EDWARD STERN from San Francisco, California, had arrived in Jackson, Miss., recently to participate in the Challenge. STERN is the coordinator of the group of attorneys from San Francisco. SMITH said that about 20 attorneys were arriving from California. He identified TERRY FRANCOIS as another attorney in the group from California. SMITH stated that he arranged sleeping accommodations for four attorneys for one night; however, does not recall their names. SMITH continued the attorneys report into Jackson, get their assignments, and immediately depart for various parts of the state. When their assignments are completed, they return to their respective homes.

SMITH stated he doubts if anyone has a list of all the attorneys who are or have been in the state. He said in his opinion, the program is rather disorganized, in that no one person knows exactly what the other is doing.

SMITH could furnish no additional information regarding this matter.

It is to be noted that information regarding FRANCOIS and STERN, as well as other attorneys identified as coming into the State of Mississippi, was submitted in LHM form by San Francisco under date of 1/19/65.

On 1/20/65, ALVIN GOLDSTEIN, who identified himself as an attorney, from San Francisco, California, telephonically advised SA [redacted], Meridian, Miss., that he had been to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) office in Meridian and it was recommended that he call the FBI to report his presence in the Meridian area. He then stated he and BENJAMIN DREYFUS, also from California, were in the Lauderdale County area taking depositions concerning the challenges to the Mississippi Congressional delegation. b6 b7C

Information regarding DREYFUS, GOLDSTEIN and other attorneys identified as coming to Mississippi set forth in LHM form by San Francisco under date of 1/20/65.

On 1/20/65, HARRY J. LOHSTROH, Attorney, Pleasant Hill, Calif., and M. J. WADLEIGH, Attorney, San Francisco, Calif., while obtaining depositions from Negroes in Leake County, Miss., advised SAs [redacted] and [redacted] that they had volunteered their services to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for a number of days in order to secure depositions from persons in the 4th Congressional District of Mississippi for purpose of challenging the Mississippi delegation.

Background information regarding LOHSTROH is included in the LHM submitted by San Francisco dated 1/19/65.

An article appearing in the "Clarion-Ledger," page 8, 1/26/65, entitled "Attorneys for FDP Taking Depositions" indicates that MORTON STAVIS of Newark, New Jersey, is one of the coordinators of the project.

For the information of the Bureau, STAVIS is a security index subject of the Newark Office.

On 1/28/65, HERBERT SEMMEL, contacted SA [redacted] in Laurel, Miss., and stated he is an

attorney from the State of New York, and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this for information and made no requests of the FBI.

Background information being requested.

In a syndicated article appearing on page two of the "Clarion-Ledger," a Jackson, Miss., daily newspaper dated 1/25/65, MORTON STAVIS said he and at least one other New Jerseyian, Attorney WALT WITTMAN of Havensack, will work in Jackson, Miss., taking depositions.

The article stated that attorneys directing the case itself are ARTHUR KINOY and WILLIAM KUNSTLER of New York City, and BENJAMIN SMITH of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Background information being requested for ARTHUR KINOY and WALT WITTMAN.

Information regarding WILLIAM KUNSTLER was furnished by LHM from New York under date 12/21/64.

On 1/28/65, Mrs. DAVID (PEGGY) LILLIENTHAL, JR., telephonically contacted the FBI Office concerning a bomb threat received at MFDP headquarters, Jackson, Miss. She also advised that her residence is Martha Vineyard, Mass., and that she has been in Jackson, Miss., for approximately one week taking depositions. She said she has been working with Mr. FRANK PASSANO, an attorney from California.

Background information being requested regarding above individuals.

An article appearing in the Sunday edition of the "Delta Democrat - Times," Greenville, Miss., page one,

1/31/65, identifies JOSEPH GRODIN, ARTHUR T. BERGGREN, and DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., all of San Francisco, Calif., as working in that area.

Background information regarding GRODIN set forth in San Francisco LHM 1/19/65.

Background information regarding BERGGREN and WEAVER being requested.

The Jackson Office is remaining ever alert for the identities of attorneys who are presently in this state in connection with the Freedom Democratic Party Challenge, and when identified, requests will be made of offices covering their residences for background information and subversive information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FBI

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReButel, 2/5/65, Buairtel, 1/22/65, and NY airtel 2/3/65.

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating information set forth in referenced NY airtel.

The confidential source that supplied the information is NY 1286-S*.

The confidential sources used in the characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN are NY 1286-S*, NY 1537-S*, and NY 3225-S*.

The confidential source used to characterize WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER is [redacted] b7D

The confidential source used to characterize MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER is NY 3245-S*.

All of the above sources have furnished reliable information in the past.

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

3-Bureau (Encs. 6)(RM)
1-New York

REC- 56 100-442529-732

VAL:dam
(6)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~

DATE FORW: 2-10-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

10 FEB 9 1965

E. G. NICK

SEC

1-XEROX LHM 808 R.B

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The files of the NYO contain no information concerning JUDITH HASSELBERGER.

NYO indices reflect that Dr. MANUEL GOTTLIEB is a dentist. He was interviewed on 5/14/51, in connection with the investigation of ALFRED K. and MARTHA D. STERN (Bufile [redacted], and stated that he had known the STERNS since 1951 and considered them friends, though the relationship was that of dentist to patient. He had no information concerning their friends, associates, political activities, or beliefs. b6 b7C

No characterizations are available pertaining to the Students Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee or the "Medical Committee", believed to be the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

The memorandum has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ in order to protect sensitive and productive sources of information.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The January 25, 1965, issue of "U. E. News", official organ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, contains an article reflecting that over 100 attorneys are gathering evidence concerning the denial of rights to Negro citizens in Mississippi, in a move to have the present Mississippi delegation in the United States Congress removed from office on the grounds that 42% of the population of voting age has been systematically denied the right to vote.

On February 1, 1965, a confidential source advised that Isidore Gibby Needleman was informed by Robert Z. Lewis that testimony was being taken in New York from former residents of Mississippi who encountered or witnessed repressive acts by State or extra-legal agencies when Negroes considered registering to vote or attempted to register.

Lewis indicated that a hearing was to be held on February 11 or 12, 1965, which he hoped would be presided over by a Supreme Court or Civil Court Justice. By February 5, 1965, the five incumbent Congressmen were to be notified of the hearing, as they are entitled to be represented, and lists of witnesses were to be submitted to them. Lewis stated that the Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the "Medical Committee" were compiling lists of prospective witnesses and would direct them to attorneys who would take statements and prepare these people to make formal depositions at the hearing. Lewis requested Needleman to talk to some of these witnesses, obtain their stories, and determine their willingness to testify. Needleman agreed to do so.

On February 2, 1965, the above source learned that Needleman had been in touch with a number of doctors and nurses who had been in Mississippi during the latter part

CONFIDENTIAL

This [illegible] neither
r[illegible]ions
o[illegible]y
[illegible] your
a[illegible]s are
not to be disseminated outside your agency.

Classified by [illegible] automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-732

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

of 1964. Most of these individuals had only negative information. One Judith Hasselberger, a nurse, [redacted] b6 b7C New York City, advised Needleman she had not witnessed acts of intimidation but had dressed the wounds of Negroes who had been injured (presumably in the course of such intimidation). A Dr. Manuel Gottlieb, dentist, 2 East 54th Street, New York City, advised that he and five other persons, while staying at a hotel, had received insulting anonymous phone calls threatening bodily harm if they did not leave town promptly.

Robert Lewis instructed Needleman to mail statements by witnesses to Kunstler and Kunstler, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City, attention of Rita Schwerner.

The "U. E. News" of December 23, 1957, contained an item reflecting that Robert Z. Lewis is the counsel for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, and that he contributes a column entitled "Legally Speaking" to the "U. E. News".

> In recent years confidential sources have advised that Isidore Gibby Needleman, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the Communist Party before Congressional committees and in the courts. He had contributed money and effort to numerous Communist front activities and has served as a custodian of Communist Party funds. Needleman has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of a fund to promote Marxist study and research.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Characterizations of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America are attached hereto.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1965 Edition, reflects that William Kunstler and Michael J. Kunstler are members of the law firm Kunstler and Kunstler, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

On October 29, 1962, a confidential source advised that a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee was held at the Manhattan Center, New York City, on October 24, 1962. William Kunstler spoke at this rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Activities interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man, and called for the abolition of the Committee.

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is attached hereto.

In May, 1961, a confidential source learned that the name of Mike Kunstler was on the mailing list of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

A characterization of this organization is attached to this memorandum.

The "New York Herald Tribune" of June 23, 1964, page 4, contains an article reflecting that Rita Schwerner is the wife of Michael Schwerner, one of the three civil rights workers who disappeared near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on or about June 21, 1963. She and her husband headed the Meridan, Mississippi, office of the Council of Federated Organizations, a coalition of civil rights groups.

1. APPENDIX

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time, the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, relates the following information. In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "Communist leadership... strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the Unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its Communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 20, 1964, edition of UE News," official organ of UE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to attached memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All of the confidential sources mentioned in this communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This [illegible] number
[illegible] contains
[illegible] only
[illegible] to your
[illegible] as are
[illegible] not to be released outside
your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 2/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) noting the facts of a Congress of Racial Equality demonstration which took place at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, between 3:50 PM and 5:30 PM, 2/8/65, and the presence at this demonstration of ROSALYN DEAN and DENNIS SCHREIBER who have subversive affiliations.

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First: [redacted]

Second: [redacted]

Third: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified confidential because it contains information obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1 - Chicago

DET:mec
(4)

C. C. Wick

100-442529-733

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-11-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SUE Pitts

FEB 15 1965

1-cc & 1-XEROX LHM 808 R.B.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 9, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source on February 8, 1965, advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) held a demonstration in sympathy with the voter registration drive in the South on February 8, 1965, at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Source advised that this demonstration, which never exceeded 12 persons, was held on the sidewalk in front of the Federal Building, Dearborn Street side, between the hours of 3:50 PM and 5:30 PM. The demonstrators were orderly, and there were no incidents. The individuals who participated in this demonstration carried signs which read as follows: "Freedom Now-CORE," "One Man One Vote," "Democracy-America," "Equal Rights to Vote," "Register all Americans to Vote."

In addition to the placards, it is to be noted that the demonstrators also approached passerbys and attempted to solicit signatures for a Chicago CORE petition which calls for the United States Government to send more United States marshals to Mississippi and Alabama.

Source advised that among the 12 individuals who participated in this demonstration were Rosalyn Dean and Dennis Schreiber.

ROSALYN DEAN

A second source advised on October 23, 1963, that Rosalyn Dean is a member of a Communist Party (CP) Club within the CP of Illinois and a member of a west side unit of CORE.

DENNIS J. SCHREIBER

A third source on August 27, 1964, advised that during August, 1964, Dennis Schreiber attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Attached hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

100-442529-733

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ED-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

February 5, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2-6-65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 1-22-65 which instructs that all offices attempt to identify various attorneys participating in the State of Mississippi in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Mississippi. Bureau desires background information regarding these attorneys in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

On 1-28-65 HERBERT SEMMELL contacted SA [redacted] in Laurel, Miss., and stated he is an attorney from the State of New York and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this information and made no requests of the FBI.

b6
b7C

In a syndicated article appearing on page 2 of the "Clarion Ledger," a Jackson, Miss., daily newspaper, dated 1-25-65, MORTON STAVIS said he and at least one other New Jersian, attorney WALT WITTMAN of Havensack, NJ will work in Jackson, Miss., taking depositions. The article stated that attorneys directing the case are ARTHUR KINOY and WILLIAM KUNSTLER of New York City and BENJAMIN SMITH of New Orleans, La.

100-442529-73

REC-109

1 FEB 10 1965

3- Bureau (RM) 2- New Orleans
2- New York 2- Boston
2- Newark 2- San Francisco
EMC/pag (15) 2- Jackson (157-452)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 FEB 18 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-356928

Place 1 cc in 100-356928
NJ 0-7 LA w/2cc re FRANK PESTANO - Jackson
NJ cc 0-7
Miss
cc - Mack

JN 100-57

On 1-28-65 MRS. DAVID (PEGGY) LILLIENTHAL, JR., telephonically contacted the FBI Office concerning a bomb threat received at Miss. Freedom Democratic Party headquarters, Jackson, Miss. She also advised that her residence is MARTHA's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and that she has been in Jackson, Miss., for approximately one week taking depositions. She said she has been working with MR. FRANK PASSANO, an attorney from California.

- Probably FRANK PESTANO -

An article appearing in the Sunday edition of the "Delta Democratic Times", Greenville, Miss., page 1, dated 1-31-65, identified JOSEPH GRODIN, ARTHUR T. BERGGREN and DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., all of San Francisco, California, as working in that area.

MISS MISS

On 2-6-65 PCI [redacted] New Orleans, advised an associate of his received information that MICHAEL LEWTON, San Francisco Attorney, is en route to Jackson, Miss., for purposes of making inquiries in civil rights matters. Nature of inquiries and organization sponsoring LEWTON unknown to source. LEWTON to arrive in Jackson February 6, 1965.

b6
b7C
b7D

MISS

Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to review files for respective individuals named above for the purpose of determining whether the individuals have any subversive affiliations. In the event subversive information is located, a letterhead memorandum must be submitted setting forth the subversive background.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 734 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-380)
(157-477)
(100-53902)

RE: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
RM

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
RM

CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of LHM. Five (5) copies are enclosed for Jackson, and one each for Newark and New York.

HUGH BRAZEL MILLER, with residence at 355 Roosevelt Way, San Francisco, offices 123 Second Street, San Francisco, who is an attorney and a SI Subject of the San Francisco Office, Bufile 100-262573, appeared at the San Francisco Office of the FBI on 2/8/65. He advised that he paid his own way to

5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM-RM)
5 - Jackson (157-100)(Enc. 5)(AM-RM)
1 - Newark (Walter T. Wittman)(Enc. 1)(AM-RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(Info)(AM-RM)
6 - San Francisco (1 - 157-380)
(1 - 157-477)
(1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 100-25600)(Hugh Miller)
(1 - 61-363)(NLG)
(1 - 44-New)(FNU Harris; Johnny Rushing)

1 ENCLOSURE

JD/jr (#9)
(18)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1676-1838

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 16 1965

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 FEB 17 1965

SF 157-380
JD/jr

Mississippi to help out on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge for a period of one week during the first week in February, 1965. He volunteered he was working on the case of FANNIE LOU HAMER vs. Congressman WHITTEN in Sharkey and Washington Counties, Mississippi. His partner on this project was WALTER T. WITTMAN, an attorney, 215 Union Street, Hackensack, New Jersey. He continued that during their stay they took depositions from about 20 of 25 scheduled people while in Mississippi.

Newark should conduct credit and criminal and review offices indices re WALTER T. WITTMAN in accordance with instructions set forth by Bureau in case entitled MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT.

MILLER stated that his presence in Mississippi was on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) had nothing to do with this trip, however, he did volunteer that the NLG was supporting the challenge in Mississippi.

MILLER's purpose in coming to the FBI Office was his regard for the safety of JOHNNY RUSHING who was threatened with murder by a plantation owner named HARRIS who owned two plantations near Rolling Fork, Mississippi.

Information concerning complaint received from MILLER in case entitled (FNU) HARRIS; JOHN RUSHING - VICTIM, CR - EL, furnished Bureau and Jackson 2/8/65, by teletype.

Sources utilized in LHM are:

First Source [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Second Source [redacted]

LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 9, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

HUGH BRAZEL MILLER appeared at the San Francisco Office of the FBI on February 8, 1965. He stated that he spent the first week of February, 1965, as a volunteer worker on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge. He stated he was assigned to three counties in the Northwest Section of Mississippi, which included Sharkey and Washington Counties. He stated he operated principally out of Greenville, Mississippi.

A source advised that San Francisco attorney HUGH MILLER had been a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party (CP) in San Francisco from 1945-1951. Source advised that MILLER's wife, HELEN MILLER, had been a CP member from 1937-1950.

A second source reported that as of March, 1964, HUGH B. MILLER, 123 Second Street, San Francisco, was a member of the San Francisco National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix.

The following is a description of MILLER based on personal observation and records:

Name:	HUGH BRAZEL MILLER
Sex:	Male

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Race:	White
Born:	12/22/11, San Francisco
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	160 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Reddish brown, balding in front
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Ruddy
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	HELEN SCHNATZLER MILLER
Son:	[redacted]
Son:	
Scars:	1/2" mole left side of face level with sideburn
Residence:	355 Roosevelt Way San Francisco, California
Office:	123 Second Street San Francisco
Profession:	Attorney

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

A source advised on May 4, 1964, that the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, which is affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and follows its policies and directives, was organized in the summer of 1937, and is currently active in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 9, 1965

Title MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

F B I

Date: 2/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 1/21/65, and Buairtel, 1/22/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the project "Deposition Caravan".

Sources utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

NY T-1 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D
NY T-2
NY T-3
NY T-4 NY 4092-S*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/14/82 BY SP2 TAC HC 3499

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-7321) (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
1 - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Seattle (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (ARTHUR KINOY)
1 - New York [redacted] (EPHRAIM CROSS)
1 - New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER)
1 - New York (100-10769) (NLG) (41)
1 - New York (157-1175) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-736
1 FEB 4 1965

JDB:gmd
(18)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~
DATE FORW: 2-9-65
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: J.F.M./tes

56 FEB 23 1965

ENCLOSURE

NY T-5

NY T-6
NY T-7
NY T-8

NY T-9
NY T-10

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The source used to characterize the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, is THEODORE W. KHEEL, 477 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because of the extremely sensitive nature of NY 4092-S* and [redacted] The unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matters and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the United States.

The Bureau desires that all offices identify the various lawyers participating in "Deposition Caravan" through established sources in order that the extent of Communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

Accordingly, New Orleans is requested to furnish the Bureau by letterhead memorandum all information concerning the participation of BENJAMIN E. SMITH in this project, as well as information concerning anybody else who may be a participant.

Although there is no information that the six lawyers from Seattle, identified in enclosed letterhead memorandum, are participants in this project, the possibility exists that they are involved. Therefore, Seattle is requested to conduct the same investigation as set forth for New Orleans.

An information copy is being furnished Newark because of reference in enclosed letterhead memorandum to MORTON STAVIS. It is noted that relet identified STAVIS as National Coordinator of "Deposition Caravan" and it is assumed that Newark has previously furnished information concerning STAVIS as well as his participation in this project.

ARTHUR KINOY, mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum (Bufile [redacted] is currently on the Security Index of the New York Office. b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 3, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12/14/82 BY SP2 AUG JAC 77CIV999

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The December 5, 1964 issue of the "New York Times", in an article captioned, "Mississippi Seats Under Challenge", related that a spokesman for the Freedom Democratic Party (FDP) announced at a news conference in Washington, D.C., that a "Legal Peace Corps" of more than 100 lawyers would go to Mississippi to gather evidence to challenge the seating of all five members of the Mississippi delegation to the House of Representatives. This article further related that William M. Kunstler of New York, counsel for the FDP, said the challenge would be based on two principal grounds:
1. The Constitutional requirement that members of the House be elected by all the people, which was violated because many Negroes were not permitted to register and vote; and
2. Mississippi disenfranchised Negroes in its Constitution of 1890, thus violating a compact under which it was readmitted to the Union after the Civil War and which compact promised to maintain nondiscriminatory voting procedures then in effect.

The December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" contains a letter dated December 11, 1964, signed by a group of attorneys from Seattle, Washington, self-identified as volunteers of legal assistance to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi last summer. In the letter,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED ON 6/4/77
BY 6080 JAS

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICE ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 6/9/77

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 24 1970

100-442529-736
ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

this group urges establishment of a special committee to investigate voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama so that the House of Representatives "will be in a position to determine the number of Representatives these states are entitled to, if any". Individuals comprising this group and shown as signers of this letter were: John Caughlan, Samuel Pancher, David Hood, Thomas Lynch, Carl Maxey and James Wilson. Wash, Miss,

The January 8, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", in an article entitled, "Lawyers Recruited To Aid in Unseating Five Mississippians", stated that William M. Kunstler of New York, lawyer for the FDP, said more than 50 lawyers had been signed to take depositions in Mississippi to be presented to the House Administrative Committee in an attempt to prove systematic exclusion of Negroes from voting in Mississippi. In this work, Kunstler related he had received help from two liberal lawyers' groups, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), with headquarters in Detroit, and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, which was formed last year to defend civil rights workers arrested in the South.

A characterization of the NLG is attached hereto.

The January 11, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", in an article captioned, "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive", indicated that 21 lawyers, meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, on the previous day, pledged to go to Mississippi beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members from the United States House of Representatives. Identified as participants in this "Deposition Caravan" were: Ephraim Cross, professor emeritus of romance languages at City College; Morton Stavis, a Newark N.J. lawyer who is national coordinator of the caravan; William Kunstler; Arthur Kinoy and Benjamin E. Smith of New Orleans, La. the latter two being general attorneys for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). According to the article, the lawyers would seek subpoenas for depositions throughout N.Y. Miss.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Mississippi's 22 counties and among those to be served and questioned about charges that Negroes have been systematically excluded from voting in Mississippi are Governor Paul B. Johnson, Jr., Attorney General Joe T. Patterson and Secretary of State Heber Ladner.

NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler spoke at this rally and told the audience the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man and called for the abolition of the HCUA.

NY T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 17, 1963, furnished a partial list of sponsors for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) as of September 1, 1963. William M. Kunstler, New York City attorney, was listed as one of the sponsors.

Characterizations of NYCAHUAC and NCAHUAC are attached and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-3, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, on February 25, 1964, furnished information that William Kunstler gave a speech at the NLG Convention held February 21 and 22, 1964, at the Henrose

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Following his speech, Kunstler returned to a panel discussion on the problems of the integration of the Bar.

In October, 1963, NY T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that William Kunstler was in contact with Clarence Jones, who, as of September 15, 1963, was General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

NY T-5, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 26, 1957, identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

A characterization of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights is attached hereto and the source mentioned therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information at various times from August, 1962 through January, 1963, indicating that William Kunstler and his wife, Lotte Kunstler, were in contact during this period with Stanley Levison, relative to matters pertaining to civil rights and also as to an affair held at White Plains, New York, on December 11, 1962, as a fund raising campaign for Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On February 27, 1964, NY T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Ephraim Cross was then a member of the Advisory Committee of the NYCAHUAC, but that the Committee was not then active.

On December 14, 1962, NY T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Cross was Faculty Advisor for the Marxist Discussion Club, CCNY, (City College of New York), for the year 1962.

"The Worker" issue of April 10, 1962, page one, column one, and page 7, column one, reflected that Professor Ephraim Cross of the Romance Language Department, CCNY, introduced Gus Hall when Hall spoke on the "Communist Program for America" at the invitation of the Marxist Discussion Club, on Thursday, April 7, 1962.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On October 14, 1964, NY T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Gus Hall as General Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

A characterization of the Marxist Discussion Club is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 5, 1964, NY T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information which indicated that as of June, 1964, Arthur Kinoy was a Vice President of the NLG.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1. APPENDIX

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A source advised on August 2, 1963, that the Gandhi Society for Human Rights is an organization which was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It allegedly makes no attempt to influence legislation nor to participate in demonstrations. The Society furnished legal assistance in civil rights cases. The Society was incorporated on June 14, 1962.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1. APPENDIX

MARXIST DISCUSSION CLUB,
CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

On May 15, 1964, a source advised that the Marxist Discussion Club (MDC) of City College of New York, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City, is a student organization which was formed several years ago by the students for the purpose of conducting a balanced program of pro-Marxist and anti-Marxist speakers, and to hold discussions about Marxism.

The source stated that the MDC holds a charter at the College as a recognized campus activity, must conform to the rules of the college, and is entitled to the same privileges of all student organizations.

The source stated that although not all members of the MDC are sympathetic with the Communist Party (CP), the MDC seems to attract many students with such sympathies, and has often chosen as its faculty advisor a member of the faculty who at one time or another has gained some notoriety in connection with CP front organizations.

The source further stated that the MDC participates in demonstrations for peace and civil rights. The club has been more inclined to invite "left-wing" speakers and during the recent Fall and Spring semesters has had some leading Communists for guest speakers.

On May 18, 1964, a second source advised that William L. Patterson was a featured speaker at the MDC meeting on May 15, 1964.

On January 3, 1964, a third source advised that William L. Patterson is the Chairman of the New York District CP.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 2/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)(P)

CIRM

The Bureau by airtel 1/22/65 instructed that all offices attempt to determine the identity of various attorneys participating in the State of Mississippi in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Mississippi. The Bureau desires background information regarding these attorneys in order that the extent of communist influence and/or participation may be developed.

An article appearing in the "Commercial Dispatch", Columbus, Miss., 2/7/65, identified Attorney THOMAS FIKE of Berkeley , California as one of a group of attorneys representing the Freedom Democratic Party.

An article appearing in the "Delta Democrat Times", Page 1, Greenville, Miss., 2/4/65, identified HUGH MILLER of San Francisco and HARRIETT BUDHAI of Hollywood, Calif., as representing the FDP.

During investigation of another matter, a Special Agent of the FBI determined that Attorney JOHN J. DUFFY, [redacted], was one of the attorneys taking depositions for the FDP.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
2 - San Francisco (RM)
2 - Jackson (1 - 100-57)(1 - 157-452)
EMC:bkb
(11)

REC-120 100-442529-757
EX-103
FEB 15 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to review files for respective individuals named above for the purpose of determining whether the individuals have any subversive affiliations. In the event subversive information is located, a letterhead memorandum must be submitted setting forth the subversive background.

1 - Baumgardner
(field supervision)
1 - SF Phillips

SAC, San Diego (100-13295) 2/15/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReSDrep SA Richard McCormick, 1/29/65.

The following observations being made for future guidance of your office in the preparation of reports in captioned and similar matters.

Reason for concealing individual designated as T-7 not given. If it was his request that his identity be kept confidential, "by request" should have appeared on cover page. In giving the reason for classifying rerep "Confidential", T-7 was included in the list of confidential informants of continuing value. The individual designated by T-7 does not appear to merit this designation. Insure accuracy in stating reason for classification.

Quotation marks around the term "No information developed", as included on pages two and four, not desirable.

Add apostrophe "s" after "Party" (Party's), line four, paragraph four, page three.

Throughout the details, sources are listed in an indented manner at the end of the information furnished. This applied to all sources save T-7. Suggest uniformity in reporting sources.

SFP:kao (5)

MAILED 8
FEB 12 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-120 100-442529-138

EX-103

FEB 15 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 FEB 19 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

100-442529-739 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

2/18/65

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Four copies of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for Jackson.

NK T-1 in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) member, concealed by request. Original location is [redacted]

For information of Jackson, [redacted] is listed on RI-A of the Newark Office.

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/31/86 BY SP6T/Burg

5 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]) (WALTER WITTMAN)
(1 - 62-109555) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
4 - Jackson (100-57) (Encls. 4) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
(1 - 157-) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
4 - Newark
(1 - [redacted]) (WALTER WITTMAN)
(1 - 157-1592) (MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
(1 - 157-1720) (MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY)

REC- 13 100-442529-740

EWC:lp
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-11-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: T.E. Sutter

FEB 11 1965

1-cc'd 1-cc LHM 808 RIB

INT. SEC.

67 FEB 18 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C
b7D

DIRECT COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
February 10, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The January 29, 1965, issue of "The Record", published daily at Hackensack, New Jersey, on Page 13, contained an article headed, "Lawyer Going to Mississippi", which stated that Walter T. Wittman, a well known local attorney of Paramus, New Jersey, left for Jackson, Mississippi, on January 28, 1965, to join a task force of lawyers from throughout the country, who will take depositions from Negroes who charge they have been denied the right to register as voters.

According to the article, WITTMAN will be one of about thirty-five attorneys working under the sponsorship of the Lawyers Constitution Committee, which will take testimony in an effort to oust five Mississippi congressmen on the grounds that they were elected by disenfranchising Negroes. In the article, Wittman is described as the local borough attorney and is described by the Mayor of Hillsdale, New Jersey, as "a very high-principled man".

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 19, 1953, that Walter Wittman was a member of a professional group of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 until late 1950 or early 1951 and attended meetings of the group, some of which were held at Wittman's residence.

Chief of Police Carl Jockish, Paramus, New Jersey, advised on September 23, 1964, that Walter T. Wittman,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/3/80 BY SP8 Btj/Bwp
#260,152

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333DEC 24 1970

100-442529-740
ENCLOSURE

residence [redacted] b6 b7C is an attorney practicing law at Hackensack, New Jersey, and is also the attorney for the Board of Education of Paramus, New Jersey.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
~~Miss Gandy~~

FBI

Date: 2/12/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC 36

ReNYairtel to BU, 2/3/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine (9) copies and to the designated offices one (1) copy of a LHM setting forth information concerning attorneys in the Seattle Division noted in reairtel.

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

SE T-1 is [redacted]
SE T-2 is [redacted]
SE T-3 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

VERSE SIDE FOR
SSEMINATION.

9 ENCLOSURES

REC 3 62-442529-741

10 FEB 16 1965

4 - Bureau (AM)(REG)(Enc. 9)
(1 - 100-7321)(NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
1 - Jackson (AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-153735)(AM)(REG)(Enc. 1)
7 - Seattle
(1 - 100-27267)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-348)(MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT)
(1 - [redacted])(CARL MAXEY)
(1 - [redacted] JAMES B. WILSON)
(1 - [redacted])(THOMAS LYNCH)
(1 - 100-960)(JOHN CAUGHLAN)
(1 - [redacted])(SAMUEL FANCHER)

FGC:irg
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-15-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J.E.M. Jr.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1-cc & 1-cc LHM 508 R.B.

FEB 25 1965

MAILED COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE IN 62-442529

TAB
2/13/65
Child

FEB 13 11 09 PM '65

CC TO: O.S.T. 4
REQ. REC'D 5-25-66
JUN 7 1966
ANS. BY: K.J.J.

Re - Joanne Bosley Miller

SE T-4 is [redacted]
SE T-5 is [redacted]
SE T-6 is [redacted]
SE T-7 is [redacted]
SE T-8 is [redacted]
SE T-9 is [redacted]

SE T-10 is [redacted]

SE T-11 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-11 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the national security.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
February 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times" contains a letter dated December 11, 1964, signed by a group of attorneys from Seattle, Washington, self-identified as volunteers of legal assistance to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi last summer. In the letter, this group urges establishment of a special committee to investigate voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama so that the House of Representatives "will be in a position to determine the number of Representatives these states are entitled to, if any." Individuals comprising this group and shown as signers of this letter were: JOHN CAUGHLAN, SAMUEL FANCHER, DAVID HOOD, THOMAS LYNCH, CARL MAXEY, and JAMES WILSON.

The following information is noted with respect to JOHN CAUGHLAN: WASH ALA MISS

CHARLES CLARK HARPER, a member of the Communist Party (CP) at Seattle, Washington, from 1943 until he appeared as a Government witness in the Smith Act trial at Seattle in 1953, has advised that on March 19, 1949, a meeting of the 12th District CP was held at Washington Hall, 14th and East Fir Street, Seattle, Washington. The informant said that at this meeting, HENRY P. HUFF, District Chairman of the CP, stated that recently there had been several difficulties of a political nature with the "legal staff." According to the informant, HUFF stated, "This is factionalism, and it is bad." HARPER advised that HUFF said the County Board of the CP had a long meeting with CAUGHLAN who "admitted his anti-Party activity and said that he had permitted himself to get completely off the track." HARPER also stated that CAUGHLAN had promised to correct his attitude.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-741

According to HARPER, HUFF further stated that a second meeting of the CP County Board was held with CAUGHLAN at which time CAUGHLAN had a complete change of attitude and admitted his failure to keep his pledges. The outcome of this second meeting was that CAUGHLAN never thought he would find himself in a position where he was going to be expelled from the CP since the CP was his whole life. HUFF said CAUGHLAN pleaded for an opportunity to continue, and stated that in the past, he did not think he had any obligation to the Party except as a lawyer. HUFF also stated it has been decided by the District that CAUGHLAN must continue as an attorney for defendants in contempt cases, and any refusal to do so would mean expulsion from the Party.

At hearings conducted by the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee (Canwell Committee) in 1948, the following witnesses testified that they knew JOHN CAUGHLAN to be a member of the CP:

Mrs. ISABELLE HARRIS COSTIGAN, Box 95, Tranquility, Fresno County, California, a former admitted member of the CP, testified that she had attended closed Communist meetings with JOHN CAUGHLAN in late January or early February, 1940.

Mrs. KATHRYN FOGG, 2764-14th Avenue Southwest, Seattle, Washington, an admitted former member of the CP from 1937 until the spring of 1939, testified that she attended closed meetings of the CP with CAUGHLAN between the period of 1937 and 1939.

WARD F. WARREN, 905 Jefferson Street, Seattle, Washington, testified that he was a member of the CP in the early part of 1937 and was in good standing with the Party for at least one and one half to two years. He stated that he had attended closed meetings of the CP with CAUGHLAN.

SARAH MARY ELDREDGE, [redacted] Seattle, Washington, a former admitted member of the CP, testified at these hearings that she belonged to the same unit of the CP as JOHN CAUGHLAN. b6 b7C

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper in Seattle, Washington, on July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that six attorneys are planning to go to Jackson, Mississippi, to help defend student civil rights workers arrested in that state.

The article indicated that CARL MAXEY, a Negro, SAMUEL FANCHER, and THOMAS LYNCH, of Spokane, Washington, would leave Tuesday, July 14, 1964, for an indefinite stay in the South and that Dr. DAVID DANELSKI, of the University of Washington, JOHN CAUGHLAN, and JAMES E. WILSON, all of Seattle, Washington, will leave sometime in August. (It is noted that this office has previously reported that JAMES BARKER WILSON, [redacted] Seattle, Washington, would go to Mississippi in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project (MSP). No JAMES E. WILSON is listed in the 1964 R. L. Polk and Company Seattle City Directory or the 1964 Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Directory as an attorney.) b6 b7C

Thomas F. Lynch

HCMS

SE T-1 has advised on numerous occasions that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH of Spokane, Washington, attended and spoke at functions of the Free Press Discussion Club, Spokane, Washington, indicating that he had attended seventeen or more of these functions and had spoken at at least nine of them between May 23, 1954, and November 9, 1953.

Miss. Ala. Idaho

Thomas Lynch

DOB 4/19/12

SE T-1 and SE T-2 have advised that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH had spoken at four functions and attended seven functions of the Washington Pension Union and Idaho Pension Union between August 1, 1954, and August 25, 1957.

Hildegarde Strickland Lynch

Both the Washington Pension Union and the Idaho Pension Union have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive [redacted] Order 10450.

SE T-1 has advised that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH donated $50.00 to and spoke at a Civil Rights Congress meeting on August 29, 1954, at Spokane, Washington.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SE T-3 advised on November 1, 1956, that THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH subscribed to the "People's World" (PW), which would expire in 1957, and on April 12, 1961, he advised LYNCH subscribed to the same newspaper for the year 1961. SE T-4 advised on January 28, 1960, that LYNCH was a subscriber to the PW; he

advised on April 16, 1964, that LYNCH was a current PW subscriber and that the subscription would expire in 1965.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

SE T-5 advised on February 13, 1962, that THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH attended a PW meeting held in Seattle, Washington, on February 10, 1962.

SE T-6 has advised in the past that TIMOTHY FRANCIS LYNCH, son of THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, was in 1961, a member of the University of Washington CP Club, Seattle, Washington.

On April 9, 1959, SE T-1 advised that although THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH is not a CP member, he is friendly with many of the CP members in Spokane, Washington, and has sympathies toward their cause.

The Butte FBI Office advised on August 1, 1959, that THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, born April 19, 1912, according to the records of the Kellogg, Idaho Police Department, was arrested on June 2, 1959, for driving while intoxicated after he had run into a ditch. LYNCH, from Spokane, Washington, posted a bond for trial on June 11, 1959; however, Sheriff LEWIS GARDNER, Wallaca, Idaho, said the case "was quietly disposed of."

SE T-7 advised on September 14, 1959, that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, Spokane, Washington, also the owner of the Turf Cafe and Cocktail Lounge, Spokane, has been living with his office secretary, HILDEGARDE STRICKLAND, at [redacted] Spokane, for quite some time. This source advised that LYNCH was sending his wife MADELYN out of town to get a divorce to avoid any local publicity. He stated also that LYNCH closely associates with pimps and prostitutes, as well as the general criminal element and the "radical" element in Spokane, and represents them as their attorney and has little business other than from this element. b6 b7C

On September 14, 1959, O. K. SHERAR, Captain, Detective Division, Spokane Police Department, advised that LYNCH was well-known to the Spokane Police Department as a "shyster

lawyer" who represents the "radical" and criminal element in Spokane, Washington.

Records of the Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office contain only minor traffic citations for LYNCH. The Spokane Credit Bureau files show that THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, 1804 East 12th Street, Spokane, Washington, is divorced from MADELYN and his present wife is HILDEGARDE. Their record shows his credit is poor and that there are fifteen unpaid collection items and three paid collection items in his file.

SE T-1 advised on February 15, 1952, that Attorney CARL MAXEY, Spokane, Washington, was a speaker at the Washington Pension Union meeting on February 7, 1952.

On February 17, 1960, JAMES ALLEN, Detective, Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane, Washington, advised that his office had received a number of complaints regarding Attorney CARL MAXEY's attempts to date his clients and other women in Spokane. ALLEN advised that in the recent past, he had an opportunity to arrest MAXEY for cohabiting with a Spokane woman, but the Prosecuting Attorney did not give Detective ALLEN authority to obtain a warrant.

The Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office files contain only minor traffic violations concerning MAXEY. The Spokane Credit Bureau files indicate CARL MAXEY, also known as LEONARD L. MAXEY, born [redacted] an Attorney residing at [redacted] Spokane, Washington, wife NINON, has a satisfactory credit rating with only one collection item. b6 b7C

No record of SAMUEL FANCHER is contained in the files of the Seattle FBI Office and only minor traffic violations are contained in the files of the Spokane, Washington Police Department and Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane, Washington. The Spokane Credit Bureau shows SAMUEL W. FANCHER, Attorney, resides at [redacted] Spokane, that his wife is CATHRINE, and that he has one "unsatisfactory" credit account, the others being "slow" or "satisfactory."

The PW, Northwest Edition of July 18, 1964, carried an article on Page 3, relating that three Spokane lawyers were scheduled to arrive in Mississippi on July 15th, "as the first

contingent of at least a half dozen Washington State members of the Bar who will participate as legal advisors to young people engaged in the education and registration campaign." Continuing, the article stated, in part, "Spokane members of the team are CARL MAXEY, THOMAS F. LYNCH, and SAM FANCHER.

"MAXEY, a Negro, is Chairman of the Washington State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

* * * * *

"Scheduled to leave in August from Seattle..... are JOHN CAUGHLAN and JAMES WILSON."

The PW, Northwest Edition issue of January 25, 1964, carried an article on Page 3, relating that five or six Washington State attorneys committed to go to Mississippi were participating under the auspices of the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS).

The PW, Northwest Edition issue of August 8, 1964, carried an article on page 4, column 3, captioned, "Attorneys Report on Mississippi." The article related that CARL MAXEY, SAMUEL W. FANCHER, and THOMAS F. LYNCH gave reports at a meeting held at the Unitarian Church in Spokane, Washington, on July 29 (1964) regarding their activities in Mississippi where they had aided in the voter registration drive.

The January 13, 1965 Seattle "Post Intelligencer," a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, contained an article indicating that CREDO, INC., an organization to raise funds for the support of civil rights activities in Mississippi, has been formed in Seattle by a group of attorneys and businessmen. The article indicated that JAMES B. WILSON was the President. The article indicated that the initials in CREDO stood for Civil Rights Education and Defense Organization.

The "Seattle Times," a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, also on January 13, 1965, contained an article concerning CREDO, INC. This article reported DAVE HOOD, Attorney, was a member of CREDO and had given volunteer legal services in Mississippi.

The files of the Seattle Police Department and the King County Sheriff's Office, checked February 8, 1965, contained no record of DAVE HOOD, previously mentioned as being a member of

DAVID T. WOOD MASS. T. WOOD

CREDO who had served in Mississippi. The files of the Seattle Credit Bureau, checked the same date, show that DAVID R. WOOD, wife KATHY M., resides at [redacted] Seattle, and is an attorney with the law firm of McDONALD, HOAGUE and BAYLESS. Its files also show that he received his L.L.B. degree from Harvard in June, 1963, and that he is approximately [redacted]

MR/MRS MISS. ALA b6 b7C

WA-H

The following information concerning JAMES B. WILSON was developed by this office in June, 1964:

On June 17, 1965, MELVIN L. WULF, LEO PFEFFER, and CARL RACHLIN, of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, advised the Memphis FBI Office that among attorneys who would be in the South serving on behalf of the committee was one J. B. WILSON, [redacted], Seattle, Washington, who would be in the South during the period August 15 to August 30, 1964.

J. B. WILSON, [redacted] Seattle, Washington, according to records of the Seattle Police Department checked June 29, 1964, is JAMES BARKER WILSON, Attorney. He has been arrested by the Seattle Police Department on October 13, 1954, October 7, 1961, and February 15, 1963, on drunk charges. The first and last charges were dropped; however, on November 28, 1961, he was fined $75.00 on the October 7, 1961 drunk charge.

Arrest report on the above October 7, 1961 charge indicates that WILSON and another individual were arrested in an automobile being driven in the City of Seattle. The report notes that WILSON was "combative and cocky" and had to be held to prevent his walking away and handcuffed to protect himself from injuries to himself. WILSON also slapped one of the officers and used considerable profanity toward them.

In connection with the February 15, 1963 arrest, the arrest report indicates that WILSON was drunk in a bar at 2030 East Madison Street, Seattle, Washington, and had created a distrubance after having been refused a drink due to his intoxicated condition. The report also notes that WILSON was creating a distrubance by trying to pick up the Negro males in the premises by telling them "how cute they were, etc." The report also notes that WILSON had to be forcibly subdued because he resisted arrest.

J. B. WILSON MR/MRS

The records indicate JAMES BARKER WILSON, Attorney, is a white male, born [redacted] in Visalia, California, is 6'2" in height, weighs 180 pounds, has brown hair, and blue eyes. His wife's name is JOANN WILSON b6 b7C

JAMES WILSON JAMES B. WILSON

Records of the Seattle Credit Bureau, Seattle, Washington, checked June 29, 1964, show that WILSON, an attorney, had his credit canceled in 1960 by two oil companies for failure to pay his bills. It is also noted that there is a $50.00 collection item placed in 1960 against WILSON's account by the EDWARDS CLINIC and in April, 1961, the United States Government (Internal Revenue Service) filed a lien against him for $567.00. The record further shows that WILSON, in addition to his employment as an attorney, was the Assistant General Counsel for the University of Washington in March, 1964, and that his wife in December, 1963, was a legal clerk for Washington Supreme Court Justice HUGO ROSELLINI.

3505 EAST OLIVE, SEATTLE, WASH

WILSON, according to the files of the Seattle FBI Office, was formerly a Democratic candidate for Congress (in 1956) and also formerly held the position of the Washington State Assistant Attorney General.

SE T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 5, 1957, that JAMES B. WILSON spoke against the Walter McCarran Act at a May 17, 1957 meeting of the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (WCPFB) held at Humanist Hall, 6th and University, Seattle, Washington.

SE T-9, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 8, 1961, that JAMES B. WILSON spoke at the meeting of the Washington Cultural Cooperative (WCC) held January 29, 1961, at the Vance Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

SE T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 18, 1962, that JAMES B. WILSON spoke at a meeting of the University of Washington Young Socialists, an officially recognized group on the campus of the University of Washington, held April 12, 1962, at the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The other speaker at that meeting was BOGDAN DEMITCH, of Berkeley, Calfiornia, an official spokesman for the Socialist Party.

On January 15, 1965, SE T-11 furnished a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) booklet, captioned, "Project Mississippi." The booklet states, "Two years ago, the guild set up a committee, now known as the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS) whose announced purposed was 'to help fill the need created by the refusal of practically the entire bar in the South to provide effective legal representation to Negroes and their white supporters in the effort to achieve their constitutional rights.'"

The above booklet contains the following tabulation of lawyers participating in the CLAS summer project under the caption, "The National Lawyers Guild Operation in Mississippi: Summer, 1964:

Name	Home	Assignment Station	Week Of
CAUGHLAN, JOHN	Seattle	Hattiesburg	August 24th
FANCHER, SAMUEL	Spokane	Meridian	July 13th
HOOD, DAVID	Seattle	Meridian	August 24th
LYNCH, WILLIAM	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th
MAXEY, CARL	Spokane	Jackson	July 13th

No information has come to the attention of the Seattle Office to indicate that JOHN CAUGHLAN, noted above, actually went to Mississippi to participate there in the summer project.

Subsequent to the letter of December 11, 1964, described in the December 18, 1964 issue of the "New York Times," noted above, there has been no further activity reported on the part of the trip of the attorneys from Seattle and Spokane, Washington, with regard to investigation of voting and registration practices in Mississippi and Alabama.

Characterizations of the National Lawyers Guild, Free Press Discussion Club, Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Washington Cultural Cooperative are attached hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

FREE PRESS DISCUSSION CLUB

A source advised on December 1, 1953, that the Free Press Discussion Club (FPDC), Spokane, Washington, was initiated by action of the Spokane Local of the Washington Pension Union as a forum to commence meetings on December 6, 1953. Officers selected by the FPDC, according to later reports by the same informant, have been predominantly members of the Communist Party, USA. On February 16, 1955, source stated that the purpose of the FPDC is to raise funds for the "Daily People's World" and the "National Guardian" through a program of dinners, socials, and other activities, and although some of the participants are non-Communists, nevertheless the FPDC undoubtedly would cease its existence but for the support of Communist Party members.

The Washington Pension Union has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily People's World", now known as the "People's World" was described by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as the "west coast mouth-piece of the Communist Party". The 1949 report of the same Committee cited the "National Guardian" as a publication which, from its inception, was notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and contents.

On January 11, 1960, the same source furnished a copy of new bylaws adopted October 18, 1959, which included the following preamble: "To further the study of social, political, economic, and scientific problems of today and contribute to a sustaining fund for the Northwest edition of the 'People's World' we progressive-minded citizens of Spokane and vicinity hereby organize under the name of Free Press Discussion Club....."

A second source in April, 1964, advised that a regular meeting of the FPDC was held at Spokane on April 5, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"The Lamp", official organ of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB), in its August, 1949, issue reported that the Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (NWCPFB) was established at Seattle, Washington in July, 1949 as a part of the ACPFB.

> The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mrs. BARBARA HARTLE, admitted member and officer of the Communist Party in Washington State during the period 1934 to 1954, testified on December 13, 1956, that the NWCPFB, in 1954, changed its name and became the Washington Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (WCPFB); that the NWCPFB, the WCPFB, and ACPFB were parts of the same organization; that the WCPFB was controlled lock, stock and barrel by the Communist conspiracy; and that WCPFB officers MARION KINNEY, Executive Secretary; CECELIA CORR, Treasurer and CLARA A. PAULSON, Recording Secretary, were each known to her as a "Communist."

A mimeographed letter disseminated in November, 1956, with the return address of the WCPFB, stated that, "The Committee is an unaffiliated non-partisan body devoted to the preservation of democratic rights of all foreign born residents of the United States. Its program is to arouse widespread and unceasing public protest against the application of the hundreds of unfair and inhumane provisions of the Walter McCarran law...We work to effect repeal of the law and to secure enactment of a humane democratic immigration code. We help provide legal defense and public support of any foreign-born person requesting our assistance.

In March, 1964, a leaflet was distributed in the vicinty of Seattle, announcing an international dinner and program to be sponsored by the WCPFB on April 25, 1964, at Washington Hall, Seattle.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1

APPENDIX

WASHINGTON CULTURAL COOPERATIVE (WCC), Aka Washington Cultural Co-op Association

On February 23, 1960, a source reported that the Communist Party (CP), Northwest District Committee, at a meeting in January, 1960, decided to prepare for opening a cooperative bookstore and directed the CP State Board to set up a Party committee for this purpose.

The above source also reported that at a state-wide CP conference held on August 27, 1960, CP District Chairman BURT NELSON reported on the WCC. NELSON announced that the committee was determined to have the bookstore opened by the earliest possible date, probably October 15 (1960). He urged support of the WCC.

A second source in February and March, 1960, advised that a committee of CP members during those months commenced organization of the WCC with authorized capital of $2,000.00 which was to sell shares and make other plans for operation for a bookstore selling "progressive" literature at Seattle. In May and June, 1960, this source reported that BURT NELSON, on May 18, 1960 stated the CP District Literature Commission would concern itself with the bookstore and other types of literature to be sold. On May 31, 1960, BURT NELSON suggested October 1, 1960 as the tentative opening date of the bookstore.

The second source advised on November 2, 1960, that the principal aim of the WCC is to establish a bookstore in the Seattle area, inasmuch as this need has long been recognized by the Washington State CP due to difficulties encountered in maintaining a Party literature apparatus, and they desire to have available public facilities to attract supporters and sympathizers. This source stated that the WCC had obtained a location for its bookstore at 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, and that operations commenced at that location on November 5, 1960.

A third source advised on April 24, 1964, that the WCC held a meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 5, 1964 at "Co-op Books", the bookstore of the WCC, 710 Stewart Street, Seattle.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
February 12, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Baumgardner (Field Supervisi
1 - SF Phillips

SAC, St. Louis (100-19352) 2/17/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re your delay letter (FD-205), 1/29/65 and St. Louis report of SA Walter A. Hilgendorf, 2/4/65.

The following Bureau observations concerning referenced communications should be brought to the personal attention of SA Hilgendorf and the Supervisor on whose desk captioned matter is being handled.

The FD-205 failed to contain the name of your office after "From: SAC," thus necessitating research at the Bureau to determine the source of the letter.

The FD-205 advised that the Bureau deadline of 2/1/65 would not be met because of "Unavailability of sources." The Bureau questions the validity of your reason for the delinquency when it is noted that rerep is a quarterly report and covers a period which was established by Bureau instructions dated 8/28/64. Further, the sources to whom you apparently are making reference are all established security informants who are required to be contacted each two weeks. Rerep reveals that on 2/2/65 (after the deadline for the report), several informants furnished information. Information available from these informants should have been obtained sufficiently in advance of the deadline date and thus would have avoided the necessity for the submission of the FD-205 and would have enabled your office to meet the deadline.

The Bureau will expect that future deadlines are met and, when not met, only sound reasons exist therefor.

SFP:kao
(5)

ST-100

REC-3 100-442529-742

19 FEB 17 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
FEB 16 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELEPTYPE UNIT ☐

64 FEB 24 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/10/65

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Pittsburgh, 2/9/65, and report of SA [redacted] Pittsburgh, 1/29/65. b6 b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of revised page three and two copies of page B for rerep. One copy of each page is enclosed for New York.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM)
1 - New York (Encs. 2)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(4)

1 cc-Sdsd B

Title (SDS RB) + Documentation

0-1 To Miami 2/23/65 RE: WFO LET 2/10/65. DATE LET will be Submitted, and STATUS of INVESTIGATION S.F.P./CI

0-1 To Chicago 2/23/65 RE: Bulet 11/28/65 RE: CONTACT WITH CG 5824-S* DATE LET will be Submitted and STATUS of INVESTIGATION SFP/CI

Forwarded Unrecorded Copies - 1-15-65

100-442529 -

NOT RECORDED
9 FEB 12 1965

ENCLOSURE DETACHED & FILED IN SEP. 650 2-11-65 mlb

FEB 15 3 PM 1965

FBI - PITTSBURGH

EXT. SEC.

CONSOLIDATION

56 FEB 18 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/11/65

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (100-3520)(P*)

SUBJECT: ~~CIRM~~
IS - C

Re AT airtel to Bureau 10/27/64 and Knoxville letter to Bureau 12/5/64.

Sources have furnished no information concerning any "freedom meetings" in Knoxville on 11/7-8/64. In the event any information concerning this matter is received in the future, the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised.

REC-7 100-442529-743

EX-101

5 FEB 15 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670-A)(RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS:mlc
(4)

INV. SEC.

FEB 23 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 2/11/65

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via [redacted] (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: CIRM

CLASSIFIED BY: SP 2 TAP/DP
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 2/24/84

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director, 2/1/65.

Enclosed for the Director are an original and six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum with newspaper article attached reporting information concerning six Los Angeles attorneys traveling to Mississippi. Also enclosed for Jackson are three (3) copies of the same letterhead memorandum and newspaper article.

On the dates indicated, SA LLOYD D. JOHNSON made pretext telephone calls as a representative of a local newspaper to Attorney CHARLES B. STEWART, JR.

The following sources were utilized in this memorandum:

[redacted]

Secondary documentation, FRANK PHILLIPS

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted]R.;
[redacted]: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
FORW: Dept. 2/16/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: JFM:cd.

7 - Bureau (Encls. 7)(RM)
3 - Jackson (Encls. 3)(RM)
(2 - 100-47)
(1 - 157-100)(MSP)
4 - Los Angeles
(2 - 100-66078)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-909)(MSP)
(1 - 100-5504)(National Lawyers Guild)

REC 5 100-442529-744
2 FEB 15 1965

EX-104

LDJ:dms
(14)

1 ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL INT. SEC.

C. C. - Wick

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 FEB 24 1965

1CC-AT + 1CC-LA-44-808-CA.

CONFIDENTIAL

LA 100-66078

[redacted]

Information re HUGH MANES

b6
b7C
b7D

Information re LAWRENCE SPERBER

Secondary documentation, HUGH MANES

Information re FRANK PESTANA, BEN MARGOLIS, and HUGH MANES and secondary documentation, LAWRENCE SPERBER

Secondary documentation, HUGH MANES

Secondary documentation, FRANK PESTANA and BEN MARGOLIS

This memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ because data furnished by the symbol-numbered informants above could reasonably result in the identification of ~~confidential~~ sources of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

There was no record concerning any of the six attorneys who traveled to Mississippi in the indices of the Los Angeles Office, with the exception of the information set out in the letterhead memorandum.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
February 11, 1965

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP-2 tap/DB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 8/29/64

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise indicated.

The attached newspaper article reports that six named Los Angeles attorneys would travel to Mississippi to assist citizens in challenging the authority of representatives in Congress from Mississippi who were selected despite the exclusion of Negro voters. There was no indication in the article that the attorneys were going as representatives of any organization or group.

On February 8 and 9, 1965, by appropriate pretext interview by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined through Attorney Charles B. Stewart, Jr., that he had just returned from Mississippi. He advised the six attorneys named were all volunteers; and since they went as individuals, their activity was not as effective as it might otherwise have been. Mr. Stewart stated the person who really organized the attorneys for this action in the Los Angeles area was Attorney Hugh Manes, who is presently in Mississippi, and who expects to return early next week.

[redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

On May 19, 1964, a source furnished a letter dated May 8, 1964, prepared on the stationery of the National Lawyers Guild, Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers, office address 3220 Cadillac Tower, Detroit. Among

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-744

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association in Los Angeles were caused to be checked on February 2, 1965, by Investigative Clerk [redacted] regarding the attorneys below. The records of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were caused to be checked on February 3, 1965, by Investigative Clerk [redacted] regarding the attorneys below and no known record identical with the attorneys was located.

The following is partial background information concerning these attorneys:

b6
b7C

Henry William Sands

Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect Sands, age [redacted] in 1963, Social Security Number [redacted] indicated he resided at [redacted] Los Angeles in December, 1963. He was then employed as a law clerk for George W. Vaugh , 440 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles. (The current Directory of California Attorneys reflects only an attorney, George L. Vaughn at 4401 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles.)

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected Henry William Sands was admitted to the California Bar on January 14, 1964, and was employed as an attorney at that time at 1718 West Santa Barbara Avenue, Los Angeles.

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects that Henry W. Sands has an office at 3010 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles.

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Charles B. Stewart, Jr.

Charles Boise Stewart, Jr.

Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect Stewart, age [redacted] in 1958, Social Security Number [redacted], indicated he had served in the United States Navy for 21 months sometime prior to 1957, and was self-employed as an attorney in 1960. He indicated his office as 4306 Crenshaw Boulevard, and his residence as [redacted] Los Angeles. He indicated he was with a law firm at this address and that he owned one-third interest in the building. Among his prior residences was the address of [redacted] Los Angeles.

b6
b7C

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected Stewart was born [redacted] at Charlotte, North Carolina, and graduated from Howard University Law School.

In the "New York Guild Lawyer," March to April, 1962, issue, which is self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG)(See Appendix), were set forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board, NLG. Among those listed as Executive Board Members was Charles Stewart, Jr., of Los Angeles.

Appearing in the "Los Angeles Daily Journal" of August 17, 1962, page 1, column 3, was an article reporting a luncheon sponsored by the Los Angeles and Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapters of the NLG, to be held on September 13, 1962, in Los Angeles. The article reported that the chairman of the meeting would be Charles Stewart, Jr., Chairman of the Membership Committee of the local chapters of the NLG, and that reservations could be made through Stewart at [redacted] Los Angeles.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Carl Lester Cain

Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect Cain, age [redacted] in 1961, indicated in 1961 he resided at [redacted] Los Angeles, and was employed as a Juvenile Officer at the Los Angeles County Juvenile Hall, Los Angeles. In March, 1963, he indicated he was self-employed as an attorney. In July, 1964, his residence was indicated as [redacted], Los Angeles.

b6
b7C

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected Cain was born on [redacted] in Brookhaven, Mississippi, and attended Hastings College and Southwestern University Law Schools in California.

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects Attorney Carl L. Cain has an office at 2057 West Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles. No home address was listed for him.

Frank Phillips

Retail Merchants Credit Association records reflect Phillips, residing at 1674 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles, in October, 1964, with offices at 215 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, was admitted to the California Bar as an attorney in January, 1948. The record reflected he was formerly a teacher in the Los Angeles City School system, commencing that employment in July, 1937.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected Phillips resided at 1674 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles, and was born August 12, 1909, in Denver, Colorado. There was no record of the schools he attended or when he was admitted to the Bar.

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects the same residence and employment addresses for Phillips as set out above.

On March 11, 1960, a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability, furnished a letter from Frank Phillips, on the letterhead of his law firm, 215 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, dated February 18, 1960. The letter indicated Phillips supported the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and requested a contribution from source to ACLU.

Frank A. Evans

Frank

There was no record concerning Evans in the files of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, Los Angeles.

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected Evans was an attorney, who at one time had offices at 4306 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles (the present office of Charles B. Stewart, Jr.). Evans was born on [redacted] in Memphis, Tennessee, and graduated from Southwestern University Law School, California.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss

b6
b7C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflects that Frank A. Evans, Attorney, has offices at 6336 South Broadway, Los Angeles, and resides at [redacted] Los Angeles.

b6
b7C
b7D

Hiram Edmund Smith

There was no record concerning Smith in the files of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, Los Angeles.

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected one Hiram Edmund Smith, residing at [redacted] Los Angeles, had been admitted to the Bar on January 5, 1965. No employment of a legal nature or otherwise was indicated, and this information was not yet available to the local office of the Bar Association.

The current Los Angeles Telephone Directory reflected no lising for Hiram Edmund Smith.

On February 5, 1965, a source advised source had learned from a neighbor of Hugh Manes (above) that Manes was presently in Mississippi.

On February 8, 1965, source, [redacted] Lawrence Sperber, advised Sperber is out of town, and his mother in New York City is allegedly very ill. Sperber is supposed to return to town on February 13, 1965. (See page 7)

On February 9, 1965, a source advised Frank Pestana was observed in court in Los Angeles on that date, having apparently returned from Mississippi. (See page 7)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Lawrence Raymond Sperber

A source advised on May 6, 1963, that on May 1, 1963, Sperber attended a National Lawyers Guild Banquet at 12825 Ventura Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. At this meeting it was announced Larry Sperber was editor of a newspaper called "Law In Transition" published by the National Lawyers Guild. It was announced Sperber also contributed $300.00 to a collection at this banquet.

Frank Pestana

A source advised as of January 5, 1965, Frank Pestana was a member of the Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District, Communist Party. (C)

On February 9, 1965, source learned at an ACLU luncheon in Los Angeles that Attorneys Benjamin Margolis and Hugh Manes (above) were in Mississippi at the present time in behalf of Negro citizens disputing their exclusion from the recent elections. (C)

Benjamin Margolis — C, P member

A source advised that as of February, 1961, Ben Margolis was a member of the Lawyer's Club, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District, Communist Party. (C)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 5, 1964, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised December 1, 1961, page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related september 17, 1950).

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the***National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

6 Lawyers to Visit Miss.

Six local attorneys will leave for Jackson, Miss., Sunday to assist citizens there in challenging the authority of representatives in Congress from Mississippi who were selected despite the fact that Negroes were excluded from voting in the State.

Attorneys Henry W. Sands, Charles Stewart, Carl Cain, Frank Phillips, Frank Evans and Hiram Smith are the L. A. Lawyers who will make the trip.

Pointing out the purpose of the trip, Atty. Sands said:

"There is no excuse for not going. It is high time that we do more about our citizens' inability to vote in the areas such as Mississippi than just talk about it.

"Congress has given us a law (the Civil Rights Act of 1965) which will allow us to challenge the election of any representative from any jurisdiction where Negroes are not allowed to vote. And it behooves us to take advantage of this.

"Our function, and the purpose of our trip is to take testimony from Negroes who have not been permitted to vote.

"We are aware of the risks, but they are not sufficient reason to stay home," Sands concluded.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Los Angeles Sentinel
Los Angeles, Calif.
Page 4A

Date: 1/29/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: CHESTER H.
Title: WASHINGTON

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP-2 tal/DB

100-442529-744

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: F26M83K20

F B I

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

Classified by SP4ELW/KFA 5/26/87
Declassify on: OADR 353,760
agreed 3042 per Reiterle 8-88
Appeal #87-1130; Motion #86,122

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Letter 12/10/97

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-89 Appeal 87-1130

Re New York teletype of 2/5/65, concerning meeting of Research Committee at WACHTEL's office; teletypes of 2/6 and 7/65, about a meeting of KING with President JOHNSON and the Attorney General.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum and the order of their appearance are as follows: NY 4099-S*, NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6/11/89 + 11/13/89 (CN 80,513
6972 EEP/DMS 12/27/89 (81-0802)

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-118883) (MICHAEL HARRINGTON)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(15)

Classified by 3042-PWT/BMD
Declassify on: OADR 11/1/88

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 8-3-65 DATE

EX-103

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-3 100-442529-746

8 FEB 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

1cc of LHM to ISD, 6-2-10-65

1cc of LHM to LS-2 OSI, ONI, SS, July 0-14 2-18-65.

1cc of LHM to ISD, 6-2-10-65

Xerox copy of LHM for CR unit.

~~SECRET~~

2 XEROX

FEB 17 1965

66 FEB 25 1965

2-cc of 2-XEROX of LHM to ISD 8-6-65

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-153735

SAS JOHN C. SEATON and [redacted] observed the individuals entering 575 Madison Ave., NYC., on 2/5/65 b6 b7C b7D

Here follows a list of sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum:

HARRY WACHTEL

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set out in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C."

2. [NY 1190-S*.] (X) u

BAYARD RUSTIN

W(X)[NY 2359-S*,] NY 4212-S*.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

[redacted] X u

CLARENCE JONES

ALBERT BROWN, Chairman, Columbia University LYL in 1954.

[redacted]

STANLEY LEVISON

[NY 694-S*.] X(S)

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" (S)(X)[NY 694-S*.] because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, NY 4099-S*, NY4212-S* The first sources have furnished information of a sensitive nature with respect to the race question in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the last source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. It is deemed necessary that a secret classification be used. X(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York SECRET
February 8, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KFA
ON 5/26/87 #29,760

~~Classified by 6080~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
ledfer 12-6-77

Classified by 3042 Part Two
Declassify on: OADR 11/1/88
Garrou/King 81-0802

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on [redacted] indicating that [redacted] OTHER Removed per Court Order [redacted]

Wachtel, according to the source, [redacted]

[redacted] the same confidential source advised that [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-28-77

XEROX
FEB 17 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
DATE 3-14-77

100-442529-746

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/1/89 per 11/13/89 CV 80-573 (81-0802) 6978 EEO/DWO

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that OTHER Removed per Court Order

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted]

According to the source, [redacted] OTHER Removed Per Court Order

[redacted]

[redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Bayard Rustin enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, and take the fifth floor elevator, at 1:35 PM, the Special Agents observed Cleveland Robinson enter and take the elevator to the fifth floor. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

It is noted that Wachtel's office is on the fifth floor of the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. (U)

On [redacted] a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] (U)

[redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

OTHER Removed per Court Order

The release as prepared was as follows: (U)

"Recent events in Selma, Alabama, have disclosed the persisting barriers to enfranchisement of Negroes in the South. If the rate of registration manipulated in Selma were to prevail, it would take several decades to register eligible Negroes. The mandate of the American People and the intention of Congress are subverted by these conditions. There is a clear and urgent need for new and approved Federal legislation and Executive action to eliminate these undemocratic barriers. To pursue this objective, conferences in Washington are being planned. The pressure of international affairs have made impractical a Monday conference with the White House. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his capacity as Chairman of the newly formed Council for Equal Opportunity, and the Attorney General, Nicholas De Katzenbach. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined." (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

OTHER Removed per Court Order

"To pursue this objective conferences in Washington have been scheduled. The pressure of international developments has made impractical the scheduled Monday conference. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his new capacity as Chairman of the newly created Council for Equal Opportunity, and with Attorney General Nicholas De Katzenbach. I am in communication with the White House concerning a possible meeting with the President. While there are no definite arrangements for such a meeting, I am hopeful that such a conference will be held on Tuesday. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined." (4)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. (U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. (U)

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates. (U)

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1958, that Michael Harrington held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL). (U)

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto. (U)

In September, 1958, the same confidential source advised that Michael Harrington was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) following the merger of the YSL with the YPSL. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529 NY New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 745 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-129

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/16/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New Haven letter to Bureau dated 2/1/65 pertaining to ALLARD LOWENSTEIN.

A review of Atlanta files on MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. fails to reflect any information regarding an article written for him immediately prior to 11/26/65 which would clarify this matter of identification of AL LOWENSTEIN.

Atlanta sources will be alerted to furnish additional information regarding this matter if it is made available in the future.

cc, 80 8RB

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New Haven (100-18290) (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
RRN:elt
(4)

REC-129 100-442529-747

16 FEB 18 1965

EX-102

INT. SEC.

FEB 26 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 2/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

ReBuairtel to San Antonio dated 2/12/65 and report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 1/26/65 at San Antonio.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of amended page B of rerep. These are in response to items numbered 2 and 3 of referenced airtel.

Enclosed herewith for New York are 1 copy each of amended pages B and 15 (incorrectly numbered 14) of rerep.

Item Number 1 in referenced airtel points out details of rerep failed to reflect use of SA T-11. A review of rerep by San Antonio reflects information from SA T-11 is set forth on page 5, paragraph 2, lines 10, et seq.

Items Number 2 and 3 in refairtel point out Bureau's observations regarding documentation in rerep. The enclosed amended page B reflects the corrective action in this regard. San Antonio copies are being corrected, and New York and the Bureau are requested to insert enclosed amended page B in their copies.

Item Number 4 of refairtel points out that the characterizations of G. J. SUTTON and ALFRED FEATHERSTON in rerep are too lengthy. San Antonio will correct these in future reports.

ENCLOSURE 1-2 Enc. united in rerep file 100-442529-649. remaining Enc. destroyed. SFP:cs.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
5 FEB 17 1965

3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio
JMK/dnb

67 FEB 24 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

Item Number 5 of referenced airtel deals with pages 14 and 15 of rerep which are a characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). These pages were determined to be in reverse order in San Antonio copies of rerep and are being corrected. New York is requested to correct its copy in this regard and to insert the enclosed amended page 15 (incorrectly numbered 14).

Also in Item Number 5 the Bureau explained that the characterization of DCA appearing on pages 14 and 15 of rerep was not the latest available from the San Francisco office. In this regard, a review of San Antonio files reflects the Bureau-approved thumbnail sketch or characterization of DCA is located in the following communications:

1. SAC Letter No. 64-39 dated 7/30/64, captioned Subversive Organization Characterizations, IS - C.

2. San Francisco letter to the Bureau dated 7/17/64 captioned W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, IS - C.

This Bureau-approved thumbnail sketch was used in rerep; however, a perusal of San Antonio file on DCA (San Antonio 100-9784) subsequent to receipt of referenced airtel reflects a different characterization of DCA than that set forth in the two above-mentioned communications. This different characterization first appears in San Antonio file in the appendix of San Francisco LHM dated 1/19/65 captioned W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA); IS - C, ISA of 1950, et al, pages 5 and 6.

In view of the above, San Antonio has prepared amended page 15 (incorrectly numbered 14) of rerep for New York and San Antonio copies, utilizing the characterization of DCA appearing in above-mentioned San Francisco LHM of 1/19/65, assuming this was the latest available characterization mentioned in referenced airtel. In the future San Antonio will utilize this characterization of DCA UACB.

Concerning Item Number 6 of refairtel dealing with reproduction equipment, this has been brought to the attention of appropriate personnel. Since date of rerep, the reproduction machine in the San Antonio Division has received a maintenance

inspection and has been corrected.

The Bureau's observations in referenced airtel have been noted and are appreciated. It is believed all corrective action necessary at this time has been accomplished by this airtel and its enclosures. Steps will be taken to avoid a recurrence of the points set forth by the Bureau in referenced airtel.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-12-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F - 945

FBI

Date: 2/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)(P*)

RE: CIRM Margaret Lilienthal aka Peggy Lilienthal aka Mrs. David Eli Lilienthal, Jr.

David Eli Lilienthal, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. David Eli Lilienthal, Jr.
Mrs. (Miss.) Eli Lilienthal Jr. Mass Miss. Mo.

Re Jackson airtels to Bureau, dated 2/5 and 6/65.

Referenced airtels mentioned that on 1/28/65, Mrs. DAVID (PEGGY) LILLIENTHAL, Jr. contacted the Jackson Office concerning a bomb threat at MFDP Headquarters, Jackson, Mississippi. She identified herself as a resident of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and as being in Jackson taking depositions.

David Lilienthal

"Who's Who In America" shows DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, former Chairman of AEC and Director of TVA, has a son, DAVID ELI LILIENTHAL.

Harvard Alumni Directory shows DAVID ELI LILIENTHAL, Jr. was a member of the Class of 1949 at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. Fifteenth Anniversary Report, Harvard College, Class of 1949, printed in 1964, mentions DAVID ELI LILIENTHAL, Jr. is a writer and his home address is in Edgartown, Mass. (located on Martha's Vineyard Island, off Cape Cod, Mass.) Report further mentions he married MARGARET LILIENTHAL in 1954 at St. Louis, Missouri and they have four children.

Files of the Boston Office contain no subversive data identifiable with Mrs. DAVID (PEGGY) LILIENTHAL. Reference is made therein that the "Harvard Crimson", a campus newspaper, on 10/16, 18/48, carried two articles under

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Boston
KPW:maf
(5)

REC-129 100-442529-748

0-17 to Boston
Copy to
Date 2-17-65
By J.E.M./kea
Remarks Insufficient number of copies sent to Bureau.

8 FEB 16 1965

5 MAR 1 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - xerox Ec & Ltr.

signature of DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Jr. as a member of the staff of that paper. Articles related to background and activities of House Committee on Un-American Activities. All were sharply critical of history of that committee. It was also noted that appointment of DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Sr. as Chairman of AEC resulted in wide-spread, controversial publicity.

Charlotte Office under date of 7/10/64 submitted letterhead memorandum which went to Bureau listing MARGARET A. LILIENTHAL as one of several victims in case under Desegration of Public Accommodations, Civil Rights Act of 1964. She furnished signed statement on 7/8/64 to Charlotte agents in connection with the matter and identified herself as a housewife and her address as [redacted] Edgartown, Mass. Two copies of letterhead memorandum being submitted to Jackson for background purposes. b6 b7C

No additional action being taken by Boston in relation to Mrs. DAVID (PEGGY) LILIENTHAL, Jr.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-4-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CDM

Pages 1908-1918. Senator Eastland, (D) Mississippi, spoke concerning the Communist influence in the Negro revolution in the United States. He stated "From inside the United States, aid and incitement for the Negro revolution is not coming entirely from Communist and pro-Communist sources, it is being provided also by others, including both persons and organizations which are demonstrably not Communist, and which may not even know that they are serving the purposes of world communism and helping toward the achievement of a Communist objective." Mr. Eastland comments on the activities of the Freedom Party and sets forth background information on this organization. He included newspaper articles with his remarks. Senator Stennis, (D) Mississippi, joined Eastland in his remarks. Mr. Stennis stated "Do not the facts disclosed by the Senator fully underscore and bring out the correctness of the repeated warnings that have been made by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, about the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate any part or element it can in regard to the racial struggle? I should like to quote something that Mr. Hoover recently said, as late as January 1965, as set forth in an FBI release: 'The Communist Party is making every effort to increase its influence in the racial struggle and continues to promote the false impression that it is a legitimate political party.' Those are not idle words; they do not come from an idle source, a questionable source, or a biased source." Eastland comments on the activities of Robert Parris Moses, field secretary of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, in connection with the USA Freedom Party. Eastland stated "In January 1963, Moses and others filed suit against the Attorney General of the United States and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation seeking to compel them to take action against local authorities and other individuals alleged to have violated or to be violating the rights of Moses and others. U. S. District Judge Youngdahl, in the Federal

Original filed in: 62-117131-2629

REC 20 100-4-4-25527-749

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 17 1965

52 MAR 9 19

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-3-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

RE: CIRM

Re Jackson airtel 2/5/65, which requested background information regarding attorneys ARTHUR R. BERGGREN, DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., and MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH, all of San Francisco, and FRANK PASSANO of California.

San Francisco indices contain no identifiable information regarding BERGGREN, WEAVER, and PASSANO. PASSANO is also unknown to the State Bar of California.

Appropriate credit and criminal likewise disclose no unfavorable information on BERGGREN and PASSANO.

Enclosed herewith for information are eight (8) copies each of LHMs on DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., on whom an identification reference was located, and on MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH, on whom some subversive information was located in San Francisco indices.

ENCLOSURE

The LHM on WADLEIGH is being classified ~~secret~~ because it contains information classified ~~secret~~ by [redacted] Washington, D. C. b3 b7E

REC-132 100-442529-750

16 FEB 17 1965

EX-102

3 - Bureau (Enc. 16)(AM-RM)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 6)(AM-RM)
(1 - 100-57)
(1 - 157-452)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2)(AM-RM)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-380)
(1 - [redacted] (Wadleigh)

1cc of both LHMs to

WHK/jr (#9) (10)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; S~~ecret~~ SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]

DATE FORW: 2/18/65
HOW FORW: NLS
BY: JFM:cv

INT. SUNCH

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC NR

66 MAR 1 1965

1CC AT + 1cc of both LHMs 8 of 13.

SF 100-53902
WHK/jr

Sources utilized in LHM on WADLEIGH are as follows:

First Source [redacted]

Second Source [redacted] Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1964 lists DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., an attorney at 369 Pine Street, San Francisco, as having been born in [redacted] as having been admitted to the State Bar of California in 1963, and as having attended Northwestern University, where he obtained BS and JD Degrees. Two (2) copies of LHM on WEAVER are being furnished Chicago and Chicago is requested to check its indices in compliance with Bureau instructions for the purpose of identifying WEAVER through established sources in order to ascertain the extent of communist influence in the Mississippi Summer Project.

The Martindale-Hubbell Directory for 1964 lists ARTHUR T. BERGGREN as an associate in the law firm of Cooley, Crowley, Gaither, Godward, Castro and Huddleson, 333 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. He was born at Berkeley, California, on [redacted] and admitted to the California Bar in 1963, after having obtained his LLB Degree in 1962 from Hastings College of Law in San Francisco. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and the Thurston Society.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: F26M83K20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
February 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

DAVID P. WEAVER, JR.

An article appearing in the Sunday edition of the "Delta Democrat-Times," Greenville, Mississippi, Page 1, on January 31, 1965, identified DAVID P. WEAVER, JR. of San Francisco, California, as working in that area.

The records of the Retail Credit Association, San Francisco, list DAVID P. WEAVER, JR., [redacted] b6 b7C San Francisco, as an attorney for the California Highway Division, 369 Pine Street, San Francisco, as of April 15, 1963. The records reflect that WEAVER formerly resided at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. He reportedly attended Northwestern University, graduating in January, 1962 and receiving a JD Degree.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1964 lists DAVID P. WEAVER, JR. as an attorney at 369 Pine Street, San Francisco.

The records of the San Francisco Police Department as of February 12, 1965, reflect an identification reference dated June 12, 1960, for DAVID PETER WEAVER, a white male, born [redacted] at Des Moines, Iowa. His address as of 1960 was listed as [redacted], Chicago, Illinois, and his occupation as a law student at Northwestern Law School, Chicago, Illinois. He listed his father as DAVID WEAVER at 901 Agatite Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

WEAVER was charged with violation of Section 594 PC (malicious mischief) and Section 415 PC (disturbing the peace) on June 12, 1960. Both charges were dismissed on June 20, 1960. He was described as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	205 pounds
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Ruddy
Scar:	Scar right side of forehead

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ENCLOSURE
1 100-442529-750

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
February 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH

On January 20, 1965, M. J. WADLEIGH, an attorney from San Francisco, California, while obtaining depositions from Negroes in Leake County, Mississippi, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had volunteered his services to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for a number of days in order to secure depositions from persons in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi for the purpose of challenging the Mississippi delegation.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1964 lists MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco CALIF as having been born in [redacted] and as having been admitted to the State Bar of California in 1955. His educational background was listed as having obtained an AB Degree from San Jose State College and an LLB from Hastings College of Law, San Francisco.

DOB [redacted] ROB. WISC. DENMARK b6 b7C

EARL VYE, [redacted], San Jose, California, on September 8, 1960, reported that MATT WADLEIGH, an attorney at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, did legal work for VINCENT HALLINAN and handled the operation of an apartment building owned by HALLINAN.

MATTHEW JEROME WADLEIGH

VINCENT HALLINAN was the Progressive Party candidate for President of the United States in 1948.

A source on August 10, 1961, advised that at a National Executive Board meeting of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in Chicago, Illinois, on May 20, 1961, M. J. WADLEIGH, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, was appointed to the Special Sub-committee on Atomic Disarmament.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix.

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
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ENCLOSURE

3 160-442529-750

SECRET

MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH

A second source, [redacted]

[redacted]

MRS. MATTHEW JEROME WADLEIGH was identified by this source as having been born [redacted] in Wisconsin, as a lawyer from San Francisco, and as possessing Passport No. [redacted] b6 b7C b7E

The same source identified PATRICIA ANN WADLEIGH as having been born [redacted] in Minnesota, as a physical therapist, and as having Passport No. [redacted]

Mr. and Mrs. WADLEIGH reportedly entered Denmark on August 2, 1958.

345 FRANKLIN ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 16, 1965

Title MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, copies to San Francisco, dated 2/10/65, requesting information regarding attorneys THOMAS FIKE of Berkeley and HUGH MILLER of San Francisco.

HUGH BRAZEL MILLER was characterized in LHM captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT" dated 2/9/65 at San Francisco, with copies to both the Bureau and Jackson.

San Francisco indices and appropriate credit and criminal checks disclose no unfavorable information on THOMAS L. FIKE or his wife, SARAH ELLEN FIKE, [redacted], Berkeley. He is employed as attorney and director of the East Bay Conference on Religion and Race, 2101 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland. b6 b7C

3 - Bureau (REG)
2 - Jackson (1 - 100-57)(REG)
(1 - 157-452)
4 - San Francisco
(2 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-380)(MISS. SUMMER PROJECT)
(1 - 100-25600)(HUGH MILLER)
WHK:rap
(9)

REC- 56 157-452-757

EX-103

5 FEB 17 1965

C. C. Wick

INV. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 MAR 3 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC 22

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, copies to New York, Newark, New Orleans, Boston and San Francisco, dated 2/6/65, requesting information concerning JOSEPH RAYMOND GRODIN and MICHAEL LEWTON.

JOSEPH RAYMOND GRODIN was characterized in a LHM captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT," dated 1/19/65 at San Francisco, with copies both to the Bureau and Jackson.

San Francisco indices and appropriate credit and criminal checks of MICHAEL LEWTON and his wife, EMMA LEWTON, disclose no unfavorable information.

LEWTON is a partner in the law firm of Katz and Auerbach, 504 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. He was admitted to the California Bar in 1952 after receiving a LLB degree from the University of San Francisco. He was born in [redacted]

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (REG)
2 - Jackson (AM)(REG)(157-452)
3 - San Francisco
(2 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-380)(MSP)
WHK:rap
(8)

REC- 22
100-[illegible]-752

EX-114

FEB 17 1965

INTD SEC

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	NEW YORK	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 2/15/65	2/12/65

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	THOMAS P. SCOLLARD	jr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

#266164

CLASSIFIED BY: SpI AG 9 ft
DECLASSIFY ON: DADR 10/23/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE

Bulet to Cincinnati 2/4/65.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND DIVISION (Information)

One copy of report being furnished for information of Cleveland since Cleveland is office of origin in the investigation of the Communist Party, USA, Ohio District.

NEW YORK DIVISION (Information)

One copy of this report being furnished for the information of the New York Office per Bureau instructions.

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40

Approved: DEC 24 1970 Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - G-2, c/o Commanding Officer, 109th INTC Group, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, WPAFB, Ohio (RM)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
1 - Cleveland (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
2 - ~~Cincinnati~~ (100-14539)

100-442529-75 REC-41
~~RECORDED~~ 23
16 FEB ~~19~~ 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-26-65
HOW FORW: B/S
BY: S.F.P. Heb

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56 MAR 8 1965

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385319

CI 100-14539

CINCINNATI DIVISION

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1. Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cincinnati territory as they pertain to racial matters.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
CI T-1 is [redacted]	100-14539-29
CI T-2 is [redacted]	100-14539-29
CI T-3 is [redacted]	100-14539-29
CI T-4 is [redacted]	100-14539-29
CI T-5 is anonymous source.	Used in characterization of OSCAR and EDITH SMILACK.
CI T-6 is [redacted]	Used in characterization of OSCAR and EDITH SMILACK.
CI T-7 is [redacted]	Used in characterization of Mrs. DONNA CHILDERS.

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b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" since data is reported herein from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair investigation of these matters and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the United States. Examples of these sources are CI T-2, CI T-3, and CI T-4.

CI 100-14539

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information furnished by [redacted] (CI T-1), was obtained by SA [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] (CI T-2) furnished information to SA [redacted]

[redacted] (CI T-3) furnished information to SA [redacted]

[redacted] (CI T-4) furnished information to SA [redacted]

[redacted] (CI T-7) and [redacted] furnished information to SA [redacted]

COVER PAGE
- C* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, c/o Commanding Officer, 109th INTC Group, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio (RM)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: THOMAS P. SCOLLARD Office: CINCINNATI
Date: 2/15/65

Field Office File #: CI 100-14539 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

266164

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1/AG/stt
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
10/23/87

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD 10/31/64 THROUGH 1/31/65

No information developed concerning communist strategy in racial matters in the Cincinnati Division territory. ANNE BRADEN identified as a member of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, during the period 1/51 to 12/54, spoke to about 125 persons on 11/11/64, at the Unitarian Universalist Church, Columbus, Ohio. Her topic was "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation." Appearance of BRADEN sponsored by SLA, Ohio State University Campus Organization. During appearance, BRADEN spoke about the civil rights movement in the South. She commented that the label of "communist" has been applied by segregationists to anyone joining the civil rights movement. She attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee because she said they label persons and groups as Communists unjustly. During the speech, Mrs. BRADEN identified her organization as the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. Some of the persons identified as being present at BRADEN's speech shown to have a background of involvement in communist activities.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 4447 8-31-76 STP/RDS

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CI 100-14539

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed in the Cincinnati Division territory concerning communist strategy in racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) Activity in Columbus, Ohio, November 11, 1964

On November 2, 1964, CI T-1 advised that a brief announcement had appeared in a newsletter published by the Columbus Civil Rights Council, Columbus, Ohio, stating that Mrs. ANNE BRADEN would appear at the Wesley Foundation, 118 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, on November 11, 1964, sponsored by the Students for Liberal Action (SLA). No time was noted in the announcement.

ANN BRADEN

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute, testified that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, were known to her as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her, AHEARN's, Communist Party membership.

The source advised the announcement indicated that telephone numbers 291-7097 or BE 1-4137 could be contacted for information regarding the appearance of Mrs. BRADEN.

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The July 7, 1960, edition of "The Ohio State Lantern," a student newspaper of Ohio State University (OSU), had an article captioned, "SLA Program Awaits Action of Trustees on Housing Issue," which mentioned that SLA planned to continue efforts to end campus discrimination. The article said that, "In the area of international affairs, SLA advocates unilateral support of disarmament and discontinuation of nuclear testing, UN survey of world overpopulation problems, and the elimination of U. S. occupation in pertinent areas." It continued by saying that, "nationally, the organization proposes further protection of civil rights, including a Federal anti-lynch bill, provisions for investigation of anti-boycott laws, immediate enforcement of school desegregation, enforced protection of Federal voting rights, Federal investigation of anti-minority organizations and the abolition of capital punishment." Also, the "SLA supports student educational and cultural exchange programs, and calls for their expansion." It also announced its support of Federal aid to education, and opposes a disclaimer affidavit as a condition of Federal assistance. The organization opposes Federal aid to segregated schools.

ANN MAYER

On November 23, 1964, CI T-2 advised that the subscriber to telephone number [redacted] was ANNE MAYER, [redacted] Columbus, Ohio, and the subscriber to telephone number [redacted] was FAYE S. SCHWARTZ, [redacted] Columbus, Ohio.

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A letter signed by ANN MAYER, President of SLA, appearing on page four of "The Ohio State Lantern," dated November 4, 1964, indicates earlier in the month SLA invited EDWIN SHAW, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) vice-presidential candidate, to speak on the OSU campus. The article shows that because of a 1960 Board of Trustees rule, SHAW was not allowed to speak.

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On November 2, 1964, CI T-3 advised that on October 28, 1964, the SLA, OSU, Columbus, Ohio, a recognized campus organization, submitted a petition for authorization for ANNE BRADEN to speak in the Law School Auditorium, OSU, on November 11, 1964, under the auspices of SLA. The source said the petition was submitted by ANNE MAYER, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences, OSU, and President of SLA, and carried the approval of the faculty adviser for SLA, Professor DAVID G. MC CONNELL.

CI T-3 said authorization for the appearance of Mrs. BRADEN on the OSU campus had not been extended as yet, and the OSU administrative officials were reluctant to authorize her appearance.

An article appeared on page one of "The Ohio State Lantern." on October 28, 1964, indicating that, "Dr. DAVID G. MC CONNELL, absentee adviser to the SLA, will not resign his position." The article identified MC CONNELL as a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin who had written a letter to the OSU President requesting permission for EDWARD SHAW, SWP vice-presidential candidate, to speak on campus.

On November 6, 1964, CI T-3 advised that as a result of a consultation with OSU administrative officials, SLA had agreed to withdraw its request for authorization for Mrs. ANNE BRADEN to speak on the campus of OSU on November 11, 1964.

"The Columbus Sunday Dispatch," a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, on November 8, 1964, carried an article on page 19A entitled, "Communist-Tagged Speaker Slated to Speak in OSU Area Wednesday."

That article, at the outset, stated, "ANN_ BRADEN, accused in the U. S. Congress of being a Communist, will speak in the Ohio State University area Wednesday, a local civil rights group reported." The article then stated a notice of the speech was carried in the October 26, 1964, "Freedom Torch," identified as the publication of the Columbus Civil Rights Council, 355 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The article declared, "Mrs. BRADEN and her husband, CARL, were described as Communists in a Senate speech by U. S. Senator STROM THURMOND, R-S.C." The article then noted the OSU area speech apparently would be to criticize the United States House Un-American Activities Committee.

The article quoted the "Freedom Torch" notice as stating, "Keep your eyes open for talk by ANN_ BRADEN, dedicated worker for human rights and author of 'HUAC, Bulwark of Segregation,' near OSU campus on Nov. 11. Sponsored by SLA in Wesley Foundation on E. 16th."

On November 10, 1964, the "Columbus Evening Dispatch," a newspaper in general circulation in the Columbus, Ohio, area, carried an article on page 1B entitled, "HUAC Critic To Speak Here."

That short article stated that, "ANN_ BRADEN, critic of the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee, and author of 'HUAC, Bulwark of Segregation,' will speak Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. in the Unitarian Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, under sponsorship of SLA."

On November 10, 1964, CI T-3 advised that a hand-printed placard had been placed on the door of Pomerene Hall Refectory, on the campus of OSU, on the morning of that date, announcing that ANNE BRADEN would speak on "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation," on Wednesday, November 11, 1964, at 8:00 p.m., at the Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, sponsored by SLA. The source did not know the identity of the person or persons who had prepared the placard or placed it on the door of Pomerene Hall. The source said the placard was removed promptly by a member of the OSU staff.

On November 11, 1964, CI T-4 advised that ANNE BRADEN spoke from 8:20 p.m., to 10:10 p.m., on November 11, 1964, at the Unitarian Universalist Church, 121 16th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Her topic was "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation." Approximately 125 persons attended the speech, many of whom appeared to be students.

The source said ANNE BRADEN was introduced by ANNE MAYER, who signified she was President of the SLA, and who indicated that campus organization was sponsoring the appearance of Mrs. BRADEN. ANNE MAYER also introduced TOBY EMMER as the Secretary of SLA, and stated that anyone present who was interested in joining SLA should see TOBY EMMER following the speech by Mrs. BRADEN.

The source said Mrs. BRADEN commented on the progress of the civil rights movement in the South, and she felt that part of the struggle in the South relating to integration has been won. Mrs. BRADEN indicated a milestone in the integration movement had been the integration of public accommodations, but conditions really have not changed with respect to job and housing discrimination. Mrs. BRADEN suggested that the whites and Negroes must unite their efforts to correct social evils now existing.

The source said Mrs. BRADEN commented that the label of "communist" has been applied by segregationists to anyone joining the civil rights movement, and this has immobilized people and slowed the movement itself. She contended the label of "communist" immediately is applied to anyone who tries to join the civil rights movement, and the movement has been labeled as a "communist plot."

According to the source, Mrs. BRADEN indicated the feeling exists in this country that Communists are not human beings.

CI T-4 continued by stating Mrs. BRADEN signified that "McCarthyism" debilitated democracy, and people were afraid to attend any meeting of any type because their attendance or what they said might be used against them. According to Mrs. BRADEN, in 1954, the whole country was demoralized by Senator MC CARTHY, so much so that decent people did not organize.

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The source said Mrs. BRADEN then attacked the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) and the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee because she contended they label persons and groups as Communists unjustly. Mrs. BRADEN, according to the source, contended that the various investigating committees "scratch each others backs" in quoting each other as the basis for citing individuals and organizations as subversive. She contended that "one man," Senator JAMES EASTLAND, can cause citations of persons and organizations by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

CI T-4 went on to say that Mrs. BRADEN said her organization, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), is under investigation by the Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee, established as a result of a Louisiana anti-subversive law.

A characterization of SCEF is contained in the attached appendix.

According to the source, Mrs. BRADEN contended the outlawing of the Communist Party endangered the suppressing of all ideas, and she stated that in the United States Communists are depicted as "witches" and communism is a "scare-word." Mrs. BRADEN said such a label was bad because people identify whatever they dislike with communism.

Mrs. BRADEN, according to the source, signified she believed the Communist Party should not be outlawed in the United States because the ideas of the Communist Party were not illegal.

Mrs. BRADEN, during the speech, contended that the HUAC restricted ideas and was a step toward tyranny by governmental control over thoughts. She stated the files of the HUAC were repleat with citations of persons which were untrue, and, therefore, the HUAC must be discredited. She then contended that the existence of the HUAC was unconstitutional.

The source said Mrs. BRADEN stated the Bill of Rights in the United States must be re-established.

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According to CI T-4, a question and answer period followed the speech by Mrs. BRADEN, and Professor DAVID KETTLER, of the Political Science Department, OSU, acted as the moderator. During that period, Mrs. BRADEN was asked by an unidentified member of the audience whether or not she was a member of the Communist Party; she refused to answer that question and stated she would not answer it as long as committees such as HUAC were in existence. However, the source said Mrs. BRADEN did not fix any conditions under which she would answer such a question.

The source said the following literature was readily available to all persons in attendance at the meeting:

(1) Pamphlet entitled, "The Albany Case," published by the National Committee for the Albany Defendants, Albany, Georgia;

(2) Leaflet entitled, "What Can I Do Now to Break Through the Color Wall?," issued by the SCEF;

(3) Envelope for contribution to SCEF;

(4) Leaflet entitled, "The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., Its Planned Activities and Financial Requirements, 1964";

(5) Reprint of an article from "The Southern Patriot," published by SCEF, dated June, 1964, entitled, "An Upsurge in Carolina";

(6) Pamphlet entitled, "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation," by ANNE BRADEN.

On November 20, 1964, Officer DONALD SHARTZER, Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, advised that the following individuals were among those in attendance at the speech by Mrs. ANNE BRADEN at the Unitarian Universalist Church on November 11, 1964:

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OSCAR and EDITH SMILACK

CI T-5 advised in October, 1944, that OSCAR SMILACK was a member of the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944. U

CI T-6 advised in March, 1945, that SMILACK was a member of the CPA in 1945. This same source advised in October, 1946, that SMILACK had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) since 1938. He attended meetings of the CP and CPA from 1944 to 1949, and contributed large amounts of money to the CP and the CPA from 1945 to 1951. U

OSCAR SMILACK paid a fine of $300.00 and costs in Franklin County, Ohio, Common Pleas Court in May, 1954, for contempt for refusal to answer questions of the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission in May, 1953. U

SMILACK was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1956, at which time he exhibited a hostile attitude. U

Mrs. DONNA CHILDERS

On May 19, 1964, CI T-7, made available a letter dated May 14, 1964, on the stationery of the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, 3049 Polley Road, Columbus 21, Ohio. That letter enclosed a pamphlet entitled, "HUAC: Bulwark of Segregation," by ANNE BRADEN, and stated, in part, the pamphlet was being distributed in the belief ANNE BRADEN's work deserved debate and discussion throughout the nation. The letter also requested a contribution for the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. The letter identified DONNA CHILDERS as Chairman of the Columbus Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. U

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Professor DAVID KETTLER CONFIDENTIAL

On September 12, 1960, EUGENE T. LYDDONE, Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C., made available information reflecting on September 9, 1960, a brief for Amici Curiae was filed in the case, Communist Party of the United States, Petitioner, versus Subversive Activities Control Board, Respondent. In Appendix A to the brief, there were set forth names and addresses of those Amici Curiae. One of those so listed was Dr. DAVID KETTLER, Columbus, Ohio.

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory" for OSU identifies DAVID KETTLER as Assistant Professor, Political Science Department, and lists his residence address as 1342 Epsworth Avenue, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

MENO LOVENSTEIN

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory," OSU, identifies MENO LOVENSTEIN as a Professor, Economics Department, OSU, residing 703 East Dominion Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio.

FRANKLIN and LUCY BUCHANAN

The 1964-65 edition of the "Faculty and Staff Directory," OSU, contains a listing for FRANKLIN R. BUCHANAN, identifying him as an Assistant Professor, University School, residing at 229 West Dunedin Road, Columbus, Ohio.

MICHAEL HOUSER MIKE T HOUSER

The October 9, 1964, edition of "The Ohio State Lantern," on page one, carried an article entitled, "Socialist Literature Sold by Group on OSU Campus." That article stated that, "Two avowed believers of Marxist philosophy and a member of the U. S. Socialist Party were on the Ohio State campus yesterday, selling Socialist

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literature and attending student meetings." The article identified one of the three as MIKE HOUSER, "an Arts College student." The article stated the three claimed they were at the university "to gather support for the U. S. Socialist presidential campaign, spread the ideas of socialism and publicize a Socialist conference to be held in Detroit, Michigan, later this month."

The article stated they sat in on activities of the Soap Box Forum on the OSU campus and the meeting of SLA.

The article also stated that at the SLA meeting they continued to sell their literature and spoke briefly. After the meeting, HOUSER told the "Lantern" he had been a member of SLA, but had resigned voluntarily the previous night because SLA had dropped plans to sponsor an off-campus meeting featuring EDWARD SHAW, vice-presidential candidate of the SWP, and he said the meeting was cancelled on "extremely short notice."

CARTER MEHL

On August 31, 1964, Officer DONALD SHARTZER, Columbus Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the records showed CARTER DAVID MEHL, [redacted] Columbus, Ohio, was a member of the Student Peace Union in 1961 and 1962, and a member of the SLA in May, 1962, and May, 1963. In addition, Officer SHARTZER said the MEHL apartment was utilized on June 13, 1963, for a Congress of Racial Equality meeting and MEHL was in attendance at a Congress of Racial Equality press conference on October 24, 1963.

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

Officer SHARTZER also stated the records available to him indicated that EVELYN TOBY MEHL, nee ELMER, [redacted] a student in the College of Arts and Sciences, OSU, COLUMBUS, [redacted] in 1961 and 1962 was a member of the Student Peace Union at OSU. In addition, in May, 1962, she was a member of the SLA and in May, 1963, was secretary of that organization. b6 b7C

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed concerning Communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations other than that set out above.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-14539

Cincinnati, Ohio
February 15, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

15*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 2-10-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MISS ELIZABETH A. KENDALL
[redacted]
WASHINGTON, D. C.

b6
b7C

Cirm.

On 2-9-65 Miss Kendall telephonically contacted the Bureau and spoke with SA Thomas B. Coll of the Crime Research Section.

Miss Kendall advised that she was most interested in obtaining any information concerning comments which the Director may have made regarding communist influences in the racial movement. She requested, if available, copies of any material dealing on the subject with particular emphasis on the leaders of the Negro movement.

Bufiles indicate that Miss Kendall and her father Messmore Kendall, former President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, visited the Bureau in 1940 and were afforded a special tour. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Mr. Kendall in the past. Miss Kendall has previously called at the Bureau and furnished information concerning certain organizations which she thought were possibly subversive. In 1964 she also contacted the Department and volunteered her services to the Department to register the Communist Party. At the time the Department was considering the re-indictment of the Communist Party.

Reprint material concerning communist influences in the racial movement has been furnished to Miss Kendall.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

REC- 129 100-442529-754

18 FEB 12 1965

EX-102

1 - Mr. DeLoach

TBC:mmm (7)

67 FEB 26 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/12/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(C.I.R.M.)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM regarding Communist influence in CORE. (U)

A copy of this airtel and LHM is being designated for the Bureau, Communist Party (CP), USA Counterintelligence Program file in light of the counterintelligence action taken concerning EUGENE JOSEPH TOURNOUR. (See Chicago letter to Bureau, 2/2/65, captioned, "CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM.") (C)

Appropriate information copies of this communication are being designated for Detroit and New York in view of their interest in this matter.

ENCLOSURE (U)

4 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - 100-3-104-9 (CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
2 - Detroit (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - 100- (CORE)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - 100- (CORE)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32864 (CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
1 - 100-11329 (CORE)

RLN:dll
(11)

cc: Wick

Enclosed to Detroit & New York 2/17/65

Routed to CREC-1 7/19/65 SFP/bar

100-442529-755

2 FEB 17 1965

Records

cc: 100-440855
100-428843 (Tournour)

INT. SEC.

1 - XEROX

FEB 23 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-17-65
HOW FORW:
BY: MAIL ROOM

1 - XEROX OF AIRTEL & LHM
66 R.B.

Approved: Sent M Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1
100-440855-1
100-428843-1

11/27/78

CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY ~~6096 WA H/C CM~~

EXEMPT F... ...1 #2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE.

See para marked

RECD DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 24 11 00 AM '65

APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND FIELD OFFICES ... ROUTING SLIP ON 12/29/78 CLM

RECD DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 17 11 21 AM '65

This LHM is classified confidential because the information was obtained from [redacted] a current valuable source, [redacted] EUGENE JOSEPH TOURNOUR. Disclosure of this information could compromise the source and have an adverse effect on the nation's security. b7D

Chicago will keep the Bureau apprised of any additional pertinent developments in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 12, 1965

SECRET

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On February 5, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, related that it was recently learned that Eugene Tournour, a Communist Party (CP) member and a member of the National Staff of the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE), assigned to Chicago as head of the CORE Task Force, had been recently fired by the National CORE Office on a charge of insubordination. In speculating as to the reason for the dismissal, Tournour recalled that he had led a fight in St. Louis within the CORE ranks on the question of the right of the CP to participate in CORE. Tournour defended the right of the CP to participate and he felt this could have predicated his dismissal.

Tournour reported that he had attended a CORE meeting in Detroit, where he was forewarned that the National Office intended to fire him. Following this meeting, Tournour discussed the matter with the CP of Illinois leadership and they agreed that if this problem should arise, their strategy would be to avoid any split in CORE if possible; at the same time, they agreed that their strategy would include a fight on the need to make a strong drive for an active CORE program.

Subsequently, a small emergency meeting of the National Steering Committee of CORE was held in New York with Tournour in

SECRET

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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100-442529-755

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

attendance. A group of the national leaders indicated a great deal of dissatisfaction in the CORE organization because of a weakness in the national leadership resulting in their failure to give leadership to specific Negro struggles. Tournour, therefore, felt it appropriate to raise the question of the need for a more active program, at this meeting. According to Tournour, very weak discussions concerning the CORE program took place at this national meeting.

Following the meeting Tournour was called in by some national staff members and asked to resign. He refused to resign and returned to Chicago; however, following his return to Chicago the National CORE Office sent letters to all Midwest Chapters of CORE, stating that Tournour had been fired. Following this step, Tournour called a Midwest Regional Meeting of CORE Chapters during the weekend of January 23-24, 1965, wherein about 60 delegates attended.

At this meeting Tournour discussed the CORE Community Program and also related that he had been fired as a staff member. According to Tournour, the delegates decided not to accept his being fired by the National Office; but rather than cause a split in CORE, the regional representatives decided to establish themselves as a permanent regional group and as such they agreed to hire Tournour as a staff worker and have each chapter chip in toward paying his salary.

The source presumed that Tournour will continue his work as head of the CORE Task Force in Chicago.

SECRET

[redacted]

FBI

Date: 2/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164-40)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-10503) (P)

RE: W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)
PORTLAND DIVISION
IS - C

CINAL

Re Portland teletype, dated 2/14/65, captioned "Portland W. E. B. Du Bois Club, IS - C".

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, and for San Francisco two copies, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination concerning Portland W. E. B. Du Bois Club (PDC) picket - demonstration 2/14/65, in Portland, Oregon.

Sources utilized in LHM, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, are as follows:

First Source PSI [redacted]

Second Source [redacted]

Third Source [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM)(RM)
(4 - 100-441164-40 DCA, PORTLAND DIVISION)
(1 - 100-3-104-40 COUNTERINPRO, PORTLAND)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2)(AM)(RM)
(1 - 100-52664 DCA)
(1 - 100-42399 COUNTERINPRO)
7 - Portland
(2 - 100-10503 PDC)
(1 - 100-9258 CINAL)
(1 - 100-9634 COUNTERINPRO)
(1 - 100-10580 CIRM)
(1 - [redacted] DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST)
(1 - 100-3952-SUB 23 CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS)

1 ENCLOSURE

LBA:sb
(11)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 MAR 4 1965

XEROX COPY

100-441164-40

NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 3 1965

FILED IN

b6
b7C
b7D

PD 100-10503

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because data reported from sources could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Information in LHM from PSI [redacted] was orally provided to SA [redacted], at 11:45 p.m., 2/13/65. b6 b7C b7D

The PDC sponsored picket - demonstration on 2/14/65, was observed by Detective CHARLEY F. TRIMBLE, Intelligence Squad, Portland Police Department, and by SA [redacted] FBI, Portland Office.

Detective TRIMBLE was advised of the proposed picket - demonstration at 10:15 a.m., 2/14/65, and Mr. [redacted] Special Agent, 115th INTC Group, Region III, Portland Field Office, was advised of the proposed demonstration at 11:45 a.m., 2/14/65.

Portland forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated 1/29/65, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security - C (W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs)", a Xerox copy of the newspaper article captioned "FBI Chief Labels Du Bois Clubs 'Marxist'; Local Leadership Says Group 'Left Wing'", which appeared on page 33 of "The Oregonian", a Portland, Oregon, daily newspaper, issue dated 10/25/64, which is referred to in LHM.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: F26M83K20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Portland, Oregon
February 15, 1965

- CONFIDENTIAL -

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB (PDC)

The sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On Saturday, February 13, 1965, four individuals representing the Portland W. E. B. Du Bois Club (PDC), Portland, Oregon, including Timothy Lukes Wheeler and Joyce Maile Wheeler, went from door to door in the predominantly Negro community in the vicinity of Lampus Company, 2656 N. E. Union Avenue, Portland, Oregon, from about 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., passing out leaflets, the same leaflet to be passed out Sunday, February 14, 1965, but stamped at the bottom "Sunday, 1 thru 3 P.M.", advertising a PDC sponsored picket - demonstration of Lampus Company to be held Sunday afternoon, February 14, 1965, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. and endeavored to have Negroes sign up to participate in the picket line. The leaflet has the telephone number [redacted] at the bottom, which is the telephone number of Donald Lee Hamerquist, [redacted], Portland, Oregon. b6 b7C

Near the front door of the Lampus Company was an enlarged reprint from "The Oregonian", a Portland, Oregon, daily newspaper, page 33, of the issue dated October 25, 1964, with caption "FBI Chief Labels Du Bois Clubs 'Marxist'; Local Leadership Says Group 'Left Wing'".

A total of approximately 24 names of Negroes in the community were obtained who indicated that they would picket Lampus Company on Sunday, February 14, 1965. The four individuals then drove to the residence of Donald Lee Hamerquist and Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, [redacted] Portland, where a report on the work done was given to Donald Lee Hamerquist.

First Source, February 13, 1965

- CONFIDENTIAL -

Group 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

17

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB

Characterizations of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and PDC appear in the appendix attached hereto.

Donald Lee Hamerquist is Oregon Communist Party (CP) state executive secretary and member of the Portland CP Youth Club, Portland, Oregon.

Second Source, February 12, 1965

During the fall, 1964, Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, Timothy Lukes Wheeler and Joyce Maile Wheeler were members of the Portland CP Youth Club, Portland, Oregon.

Third Source, November 5, 1964

On February 14, 1965, at 10:15 a.m., Detective Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Squad, Portland, Oregon, Police Department, and on February 14, 1965, at 11:45 a.m., Mr. Harvey D. Marsh, Special Agent, 115th INTC Group, Region III, Portland Field Office, Portland, Oregon, were advised of the proposed PDC picket - demonstration.

On February 14, 1965, between 1:05 p.m. and 3:00 p.m., a Special Agent of the FBI, Portland Office, observed seven persons participating in a picket - demonstration in the vicinity of Lampus Company, 2656 N. E. Union Avenue, Portland, Oregon, among whom were Donald Lee Hamerquist, Susan Elizabeth Hamerquist, Benjamin Gerald Jacobson, Timothy Lukes Wheeler and Sharron Lorine Farrell. Six persons participated in the picketing in the front and south side of the Lampus Company, carrying placards containing wording such as "Boycott Lampus", "Du Bois Club Demands Fair Hiring", "We Demand Fair Hiring", "Don't Buy Where Negroes Can't Work", "Lampus Doesn't Hire Negroes" and "No Negroes Work at Lampus", and one person handed out leaflets at the back door. Only two Negroes, one adult male and one adult female, were noted participating in the picket line. From approximately 1:05 p.m. to 1:45 p.m., Timothy Lukes Wheeler handed out a leaflet of the Portland Du Bois Club, a copy of which is attached,

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB

near the back door in the parking area of the Lampus store. Donald Lee Hamerquist relieved Timothy Wheeler about 1:45 p.m. at the back door and remained there until 3:00 p.m. Tim Wheeler, after being relieved by Hamerquist, joined the picket line.

Conspicuously mounted on the outside wall next to the front and back entrances of the Lampus Company were enlarged reprints, measuring approximately three feet by two feet, of an article from page 33 of the October 25, 1964, issue of "The Oregonian" entitled "FBI Chief Labels Du Bois Clubs 'Marxist'; Local Leadership Says Group 'Left Wing'". The words "Marxist" and "Left Wing" were underlined with a thick black line and in large block letters under the article was the wording "Please Note!"

Mr. Angelos Lampus, owner, Lampus Company, placed 30-gallon capacity galvanized trash receptacles inside the store near the front and back entrances with a large sign "Waste Paper" taped to the cans.

About 2:00 p.m., Mr. Angelos Lampus removed the newspaper reprints from the outside walls, mounted the reprints on heavy cardboard at the top back section of the galvanized trash receptacles. Many customers entering the back entrance of the store, after being handed a PDC leaflet by Donald Lee Hamerquist, were noted to stop, read the caption on the newspaper reprint atop the trash receptacle and then dropped the leaflet into the trash receptacle.

The picket - demonstration ceased at approximately 3:00 p.m., and the participants departed in two cars.

Benjamin Gerald Jacobson is a member of The Portland Adult CP Club, Portland, Oregon, and former member of the Oregon CP state board.

Second Source February 12, 1965

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB

Sharron Lorine Farrell is currently the treasurer of PDC.

First Source, February 4, 1965

The above persons participating in the PDC sponsored picket - demonstration on Sunday, February 14, 1965, were also observed by Detective Charley F. Trimble, Intelligence Squad, Portland Police Department. Detective Trimble noted that this PDC picket - demonstration appeared to be ineffective due to the small number of pickets and lack of Negro participation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Portland DuBois Club

It's time to stop talking and start acting to end job discrimination against Negroes in Portland.

The Portland DuBois Club needs your help to get jobs for Negroes at Lampus Discount Company.

Angelos Lampus likes Negro business.
He doesn't know the difference between Black and White DOLLARS.

BUT
he doesn't hire Negroes.
DON'T BUY WHERE NEGROES DON'T WORK.

BOYCOTT LAMPUS

It takes more than a boycott to win; it takes a picket line.
We have to see that every customer of Lampus, Black or White knows that they are supporting a company that won't hire Negroes.

Picket for your rights!
Portland DuBois Club
3552 N. Mississippi.

Call: 236-1357

2/19/65

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

In connection with disturbances of recent date in New York City being handled under the caption "Proposed Boycott in New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, February, 1965, Racial Matters", insure appropriate investigation conducted to determine whether there is any communist involvement. Aspects relating to CIRM should, of course, be reported under CIRM caption.

BLC

SFP:kao
(5)

0 - 1 To NEW HAVEN
NEW YORK
2-25-65 SFP
RE N H LETTER
2/14/65 REdisplAY
of photo of
ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN.
DATE LET will be
submitted + STATUS
of INVESTIGATION.
100-442529-756

MAILED 6
FEB 19 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-64

19 FEB 23 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 2 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/18/65

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Jackson airtel, 2/10/65.

Reairtel reflects Attorney JOHN J. DUFFY, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] West Chester, Pa., was one of the attorneys taking depositions for the FDP.

The Martindale Hubbell Law Directory reflects JOHN J. DUFFY, born in [redacted], received his B. S. Degree from LaSalle College, graduated from Villanova Law School, and admitted to the Bar in 1962.

Philadelphia indices reflect no references identifiable with DUFFY. Records Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., are negative.

REC-44

100-442529-757

12 FEB 23 1965

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2-Jackson (100-57) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW:MML
(5)

INT. SEC.

66 FEB 25 1965

1-SOC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Bureau letter to New York, 1/18/65.

NYO has not developed any information concerning BAYARD RUSTIN's 500 word speech on "World Peace".

EXP. PROC.

REC- 44

100-442529-758

2 FEB 18 1965

cc-dd & RC

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS: gmd
(3)

INT. SEC.

6 MAR 1 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 1, 1965

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached article, which appeared in the March, 1965, issue of the "National Free Press," was sent to the Director by Joe Velna, Editor.

skw

C I Rm

REC- 44 100-449529-759

NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 24 1965

2 ENCLOSURES

CORRESPONDENCE

521-2494
AREA CODE 312

NATIONAL FREE PRESS

JOE VELINA, EDITOR

1256 S. KEDZIE AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL. 60623

100-442529-759
ENCLOSURE

FBI Chief Hoover Charges Reds Invade Negro Movements

BY JULIAN OSBERG

In 1913, a book was published, entitled "A Racial Program For The 20th Century."

The tome was written by one Israel Cohen, a Communist Party functionary living in exile in England.

The following excerpt from that book, as quoted in, "Why Earl Warren Must Be Impeached" by Myron Fagan, is very enlightening.

Said Cohen:

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the whites, we will instil in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

Coincidentally, with the publication of that book, the NAACP and the Anti-Defamation League were formed.

On June 7, 1957, this same excerpt was read into the "Congressional Record" by Representative Thomas Abernathy of New York.

In 1960, the leaders of the NAACP proclaimed that no such book was ever written.

Every copy, according to Fagan, had been ferreted out by Communist agents and destroyed (it was a limited edition).

All, that is, except the copy held to this day by Fagan.

No less an authority than the great J. Edgar Hoover stated he believes that "Communist influence DOES exist in the Negro movement," and can "influence great masses of people."

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made this statement to a House appropriations subcommittee on January 29, 1964.

Continued Hoover:

"The Communist Party is continually searching for new avenues in order to expand its influence among the Negroes. In particular it has sought ways and means to exploit the militant force of the Negro civil rights movement.

"We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important.

"It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures."

Hoover's comments, made public in April, has been drawn into the current civil rights debate.

Some southern opponents of pro-Negro legislation have repeatedly charged that the Negro rights movement is Communist inspired, as reported in The Congressional Record.

In his testimony, Hoover said that Communists attempt to exploit "what are often legitimate Negro complaints and grievances."

He continued: "Racial incidents are magnified and dramatized by the Communists in an effort to generate racial tensions. As a result such campaigns are actually utilized as a stepping stone to extend Communist infiltration among the Negroes."

Continuing about Communists expounding our racial strife abroad, Hoover said: "Communists try to make propaganda

ENCLOSURE

- Article in National Free Press - March 1965

File 100-442529

100-442529-759

2

abroad by propagating the idea that this country is against equal rights for all races."

Asked about the actual number of Communists within the civil rights movements, Hoover said the actual number of Communist recruits among Negroes was not important.

But his facts to indicate the inroads the Communists have definitely made in the civil rights movement caused some irritation among Washington officials when the statements were released to the news media.

Senator Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, wrote to Hoover last summer and it was this letter that prompted Hoover's appearance and statement before the subcommittee.

Further documentary proof that the Communists have been attempting to gain control of the civil rights movement is offered by the Communist Party "Worker's Library Publishers" who issued a booklet entitled: "The Negroes In A Soviet America."

When it was published in the late 1930's, it urged the "Negroes of the South to rise up for a Soviet state and apply for admission to the Soviet Union!"

The booklet contained explicit assurances that the "revolt" would be supported by all American Communists.

On page 38, it "promises" a Soviet Government would confer greater benefits on Negroes than upon whites, and that, 'Any act of discrimination or prejudice against a Negro will become a crime under the Revolutionary Law'!"

If Americans take a look at Soviet propaganda throughout the years in countries which the Communists have taken over and subjugated, the precise same propaganda was expounded by the Communists; but the word, "Bulgarian," "Hungarian," or "Czech," was substituted for the word "Negro!"

Have the Communists, then as charged by J. Edgar Hoover, infiltrated the Negro Civil Rights movements?

Have they managed to infiltrate the leadership of colored groups and encouraged some members to preach violence, stall-ins, sit-ins and what have you which in some cases are doing the Negroes more harm than good?

It is time for the clear thinking American Negroes to take another look at what is going on.

Communists in colored groups can only lead to tragedy and genocide.

Tomorrow may be too late.

Commies, Like Nazis And KKK'ers, Infiltrate Everything

FBI (1-10-61)

947

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/22/65

Protest involves efforts o Negroes to obtain voter registra tion rights in Selma, Alabama. The data in attached teletype is being furnished Civil Rights Division of the Department.

VER

WCS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI SAN FRAN

12:41PM PST DEFERRED 2/22/65 JAN

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

CIRM

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS.

Congress On Racial Equality

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY ~~CORE~~ HEADED BY ANDREW MONTGOMERY AND THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY FRIENDS OF ~~SNCC~~ Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee HEADED BY FRED HIRSCH, PLAN TO HOLD A ~~TWENTY-FOUR~~ 24 hour VIGIL IN FRONT OF THE SAN JOSE POST OFFICE, FROM ~~TEN AM~~ 10 AM, 2-24-65 TWO TWENTY-FOUR ~~NEXT~~ THROUGH ~~TWO TWENTY-SEVEN NEXT~~ 2-27-65, TO DEMAND THAT FBI TAKE ACTION IN SELMA, ALABAMA.

HIRSCH STATED THE FBI OBSERVED CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATION IN SELMA BUT REFUSED TO TAKE ACTION. ~~TWENTY-FOUR~~ 24 HOUR VIGIL WILL END SATURDAY, ~~TWO TWENTY-SEVEN NEXT~~ 2-27-65 WITH A MASS DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE SAN JOSE POST OFFICE FROM ~~TEN THIRTY AM TO FOUR PM.~~ 10:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

LHM FOLLOWS atty CRD

END

WA BMS

FBI WASH DC

Advised 2/23/65 C&G re request no investigation

100-442527-960

REC-64

1 FEB 24 1965

MR. [redacted] FOR THE DIRECTOR

58 MAR 2 1965

Mr. Sullivan, Sisco, Bland, Trainor

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	2/19/65	1/1/65 - 2/1/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: elw/bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 10-23-58 DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification 5JP/33 b6 b7C

REFERENCE: Jackson report of SA [redacted] dated 1/8/65.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/lac 10/21/88
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2 - P -
DATE OF REVIEW 2/19/85

LEADS

THE JACKSON DIVISION

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Classified by SP2TAP/bcc
Declassify on: OADR 4/28/86

Will follow and report activity within the State of Mississippi concerning subject matter. SPIAG/lac 6/5/90 (308,368)

Information copies being furnished offices so designated in copy count since the possibility exists that the individuals named in details of report have traveled within these Divisions and may do so again in connection with civil rights matters.

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BY	JFM:cb	JFM:cb	JFM:cb	JFM:cb		

NOTATIONS APPLIED

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-1 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-2 is [redacted]	
JN T-3 is [redacted]	
JN T-4 is NY 3155-S*	
JN T-5 is [redacted]	
JN T-6 is [redacted]	
JN T-7 is [redacted]	
JN T-8 is [redacted]	
JN T-9 is [redacted]	
JN T-10 is [redacted]	
JN T-11 is [redacted]	
JN T-12 is [redacted] (By request)	JN 100-23 - 23
JN T-13 is [redacted]	DE 100-18261-LA3

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JN 100-57

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-14 is [redacted]	DE 100-17866 - 30
JN T-15 is [redacted] (By request)	DE 100-0-23854
JN T-16 is [redacted]	DE 100-18261-86 (U)
JN T-17 is [redacted]	
JN T-18 is [redacted]	
JN T-19 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-20 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-21 is [redacted]	
JN T-22 is [redacted] (U) (Used to characterize FRANK WILKINSON)	LA 100-65237 - 38 (U)
JN T-23 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-24 is NY 4092-S*	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located

JN T-25 is [redacted]
[redacted]
(By request)
(Used to characterize CLARENCE JONES)

JN T-26 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-27 is [redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize TIMOTHY JOHN LYNCH)

JN T-28 is [redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize LADISLAUS and ELIZABETH MICHALOWSKI)

JN T-29 is [redacted]
(Used to characterize HUGH MILLER)

JN T-30 is [redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize HUGH MILLER)

(U)

JN T-31 is [redacted]
(Used to characterize LEO POMERANCE)

JN T-32 is [redacted]

JN T-33 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-34 is [redacted]
(Used to characterize BERT WAINER)

JN T-35 is [redacted]

JN T-36 is [redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize BEN JACOBSON)

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-37 is [redacted] (U) (Used to characterize BEN JACOBSON)	
JN T-38 is [redacted]	
JN T-39 is [redacted] [redacted] (deemed advisable)	
JN T-40 is [redacted] NY 695-S* (U)	
JN T-41 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-42 is [redacted] CG 5824-S* (U)	
JN T-43 is [redacted]	
JN T-44 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-45 is [redacted] (Used to characterize the Highlander Folk School) (U)	
JN T-46 - Source - [redacted]	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-47 is [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-48 is [NY 694-S*] (C) (U) (Used to characterize JOHN STANFORD)	
JN T-49 is [redacted] (Y) (C) (U) (Used to characterize JOHN STANFORD	
JN T-50 is [redacted] (Y) (C) (U)	
JN T-51 is [redacted] (Used to characterize MYRA TANNER WEISS)	
JN T-52 is [redacted]	100-137309-1B3 (3)
JN T-53 is [redacted] (Y) (C) (U) (Used to characterize CHRISTINE JOHNSON)	
JN T-54 is [redacted] (Used to characterize CHRISTINE JOHNSON)	
JN T-55 is former [redacted] (Y) (C) (U)	[MI 100-12941 - 3] (Y) (C) (U)
JN T-56 is [MI 249-S*] (C) (U)	
JN T-57 is former [redacted] (Y) (C) (U) (Used to characterize NENA BETH SHAW)	
JN T-58 is former [redacted] (Y) (C) (U) WILLIAM NORTH	[redacted] (U)
JN T-59 is NY 3245-S	

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-60 is former [redacted] (U)	CG 100-37762-1A - 153, page 6

JN T-61 is [redacted] (U)
[redacted] (By request)

JN T-62 is [redacted]
[redacted]

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JN T-63 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-64 is [redacted] (U)
[redacted] (U)
[redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize RONALD M. RIDENOUR)

JN T-65 is [redacted] (U)

JN T-66 is [redacted]
[redacted] (By request)

JN T-67 is [redacted]
(Used to characterize JESSICA LUCY TREUHAFT)

JN T-68 is [redacted] (U)
(Used to characterize JESSICA LUCY TREUHAFT)

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-69 is [redacted] (U) (Used to characterize JESSICA LUCY TREUHAFT)	
JN T-70 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-71 is [redacted] (Used to characterize the Contemporary Bookshop)	[redacted]
JN T-72 is [redacted]	PG 100-4059-7
JN T-73 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-74 is [redacted] (Used to characterize THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH)	
JN T-75 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-76 is [redacted]	
JN T-77 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-78 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
JN T-79 is [redacted]	[redacted] (U)
JN T-80 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-81 is [redacted]	
JN T-82 is ~~Confidential~~ Mailbox of the Los Angeles Division	LA 100-63159B
JN T-83 is [redacted] (U) (Used to characterize MAYNARD J. OMERBERG)	LA 100-18888-1A80A/B16 (U)
JN T-84 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-85 is [redacted] (By request)	
JN T-86 is [redacted] (U)	
JN T-87 is [redacted]	
JN T-88 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-89 is NK 2067-S* (U)	
JN T-90 is [redacted] (By request)	JN 100-112 - 10

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JN 100-57

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-91 is [redacted], (By request) (Used to characterize Dr. JOEL BERNE)	
JN T-92 is [redacted] (U) (Used to characterize DAVID LYONS)	
JN T-93 is [redacted] (Used to characterize DAVID LYONS)	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

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The pretext used in regard to JOSEPH AMOS HARRIS was conducted by SA [redacted] posing as a student at the University of California, Berkeley, attempting to arrange a round-table discussion concerning civil rights, particularly in relation to Mississippi.

SA FRANCIS J. SANDIN, New York Office, conducted the fisur of CARL POMERANCE on 8/9/64 at [redacted] New York.

The pretext used by SA [redacted] of the New York Office when contacting the National Lawyers Guild was that of a friend of the subject, DAVID WILLIAM RYNIN.

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because of the extreme sensitive nature of NY4092-S* and other informants. The unauthorized disclosure of these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matters and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the U.S.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:
1 - 111th INTC Group, Fort McPhearson, Georgia
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Jackson
Date: 2/19/65

Field Office File No.: 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/bcc 10/21/85
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/19/85

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information has developed of communist strategy and tactics regarding Mississippi Summer Project, a program produced by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) during the Summer of 1964. Identities of individuals set forth who participated in their program under the sponsorships of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) and the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR). Communist participation is revealed through identification of the individuals known to have past or present subversive affiliations, who participated in the Mississippi Summer Project.

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- P -

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Classified by SP1AP/bcc ~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR
4/28/86

Sup(s) to Classification DATE 6/14/78 JJP/rss

SP1AG/gac 6/5/90
(308,368)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified by 2259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
5-14-78 JJP/jm

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY
No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS
No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.
See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)

There are set out below identities of individuals who are or were associated with the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of COFO, including descriptive summaries concerning each.

Cuban Russia

SALLY ~~A~~ BELFRAGE B. APPROX. [redacted] b6 b7C

During the course of another investigation conducted by the FBI, Jackson, Mississippi, HUGH POLLARD, Desk Sergeant, Greenwood Police Department, Greenwood, Mississippi, on July 20, 1964, made available to a Special Agent of the FBI a list of demonstrators arrested by the Greenwood Police Department on July 16, 1964. This list set forth name, race, age or date of birth and address of those arrested. Among those listed was "SALLY BELFRAGE, white, [redacted] New York, New York."

On July 22, 1964, Miss MONTE CARR, Greenwood Police Clerk, made available to a Special Agent of the FBI a list of sentences received by the demonstrators in City Court on July 20, 1964. Among the names and sentence received was the following:

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"SALLY BELFRAGE, $100 and Thirty days."

SALLY BELFRAGE was interviewed by MIKE WALLACE on Channel 13, WNTA - TV on Thursday, April 9, 1959, 10:30 P.M., to 11 P.M., at which time he stated in his interview, "You went to Russia as part of the American Delegation to the Moscow Youth Festival" to which BELFRAGE concurred. WALLACE also stated, "You have been exposed to certain extremes. You were the American-born daughter of CEDRIC BELFRAGE, a British subject who edited the left-wing 'National Guardian' magazine here in America, and who was deported -- your father was deported in 1955, after refusing to tell a Senate Subcommittee whether he was or had been a Communist Party member."

Characterizations of the Moscow Youth Festival (under caption "Sixth World Youth Festival) and of the "National Guardian" appear in the appendix of this report.

The "New York Times", issue of August 15, 1957, listed SALLY BELFRAGE as one of 41 Americans who left for China from Moscow on August 14, 1957.

Miss BARBARA BLOOMFIELD

Mr. EUGENE BLOOMFIELD, [redacted] b6 b7C Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD on pretext interview on October 29, 1964, that his daughter, BARBARA BLOOMFIELD, had not returned to her Philadelphia residence from Holly Springs, Mississippi. BLOOMFIELD said he anticipated BARBARA would return to Philadelphia around New Year of 1965.

[JN T-1] furnished information on December 7, 1964, which indicated the subject then resided at [redacted] Holly Springs, Mississippi.

[JN T-2] on March 23, 1959, advised that BARBARA BLOOMFIELD, [redacted] Philadelphia, was a member and paid regular dues to Teens Ahead as of that date.

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A characterization of Teens Ahead appears in the appendix.

JN T-3 on October 3, 1960, advised BARBARA BLOOMFIELD, [redacted] Philadelphia, was as of that date a member of the Young Socialist Alliance Club of Philadelphia. (U) b6 b7C

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance Club of Philadelphia appears in the appendix.

[JN T-4] (U) on November 29, 1961, and May 20, 1962, advised that BARBARA BLOOMFIELD, as of those dates was a subscriber to "New Horizons for Youth."

JN T-5 on December 30, 1963, advised that on December 27, 1963, an invitation to an Action for Youth New Years Eve Party was sent out, and among those invited was BARBARA BLOOMFIELD, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (U)

Characterizations of Action for Youth and "New Horizons for Youth" appear in the appendix of this report.

JAMES JOHN DANN

On December 1, 1964, CHARLES HOROWITZ, COFO Communications, Jackson, Mississippi, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the FBI that DANN is presently working out of the COFO office in Vicksburg, Mississippi in the Sunflower County Project.

JN T-6 on March 12, 1964, advised that DANN attended a meeting of the Action Committee of the West Los Angeles DuBois Club on March 1, 1964, at 1559 Brockton Street, Apartment 8, Los Angeles, California. At this meeting DANN stated he had talked to the strike director of a local telephone union which was on strike and offered the cooperation of the club. (U)

A characterization of the West Los Angeles DuBois Club appears in the appendix of this report.

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JN T-7 on September 4, 1964, advised that an automobile registered to JAMES JOHN DANN, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, was observed on August 15, 1964, in the vicinity of a building at 5625 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California, where a Regional Conference of the DuBois Clubs of America was being held. Informant could not state whether DANN was present at the above conference or whether the occupants of the car had actually attended this meeting. (U)

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The June 25, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Times," a Los Angeles daily newspaper, contained an article which states that RONALD RIDENOUR and his roommate, JIM DANN, a graduate student at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) recently gave up their apartment at Venice, California, to join a group of Civil Rights workers in Mississippi.

JN T-8 advised on April 15, 1964, that RIDENOUR attended a class on Communist theory taught by the Education Commission, Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP) for new Communist Party members on April 4, 1964, at 3415 Midvale Avenue, Los Angeles, California. (C) (U)

JOSEPH AMOS HARRIS

On December 15, 1964, HUGH STERLING FOWLER was contacted under suitable pretext and during the conversation advised that his close friend, JOEY HARRIS, did make a trip to Mississippi during the summer of 1964, and would be most interested in talking about his experiences in Mississippi.

JN T-9 reported on April 13, 1964, that during April, 1964, HARRIS contacted MICKIE LIMA, Chairman, Northern District of California Communist Party, and informed him he was in the DuBois Club and working for students in fair housing. (C) (U)

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JN T-10 reported on June 23, 1964, that HARRIS attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America held June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gates Avenue, San Francisco. He attended general sessions at this convention, but was not noted taking any particular leadership in the proceedings. (U)

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is attached to this report.

JN T-11 reported on June 18, 1964, that JOE HARRIS had asked his "People's World" (PW) subscription address be changed from [redacted] Berkeley, California, to [redacted] Berkeley. (U)

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

JN T-12 (U) on January 9, 1965, advised that he had received information that subject, a COFO worker assigned to McComb, Mississippi, has been asking around of the Negro population in McComb, "If anyone knows any Negro who is willing to kill Sheriff RAINEY of Neshoba County, Mississippi." Informant advised he would keep the FBI advised of any pertinent developments.

JN T-13 (U) advised on November 19, 1948, that JOE HARRISON, [redacted] Ann Arbor, Michigan, made application on October 22, 1948, for membership in the Communist Party of the United States. According to this informant, HARRISON was a World War II veteran. b6 b7C

JN T-14 on May 15, 1960, (U) advised that in May, 1950, JOE HARRISON was assigned to the McGraw Club of the Communist Party located in Detroit, Michigan. (U)

JN T-15 (U) on October 31, 1951, and December 4, 1951, described JOE HARRISON as a Communist.

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daughter, KARIN, age [redacted] was then a junior at Connecticut College for Women. Informant also stated that WILLIAM KUNSTLER and his brother, MICHAEL KUNSTLER are partners in a law practice in New York City. b6 b7C

The "Standard Star", New Rochelle, New York, a daily newspaper, in its issue of February 29, 1964, columns 1 through 8 on Page 9, contained a photograph and article on WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, captioned "Civil Rights Lawyer is With It All The Way." The article mentions that KUNSTLER is a Civil Rights lawyer, a Port Chester resident and author who is working on an account of his experiences with Civil Rights cases which book will be called "Freedom Lawyer." The article quotes KUNSTLER "A Lawyer must take every case that comes along. It is a solemn duty, and it is cowardice not to -- even if the community thinks you're a Red or something. Everyone is entitled to representation - and good representation, not just somebody who's assigned."

The article mentions that KUNSTLER has represented newsman WILLIAM WORTHY, who defied a State Department ban on visiting Red China in 1956 and was appealing a conviction for going to Cuba without a passport which was revoked after the initial conviction.

The article also states that KUNSTLER was counsel to the Freedom Riders in 1961 and since then counsel to Reverend Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Civil Rights cases stretching into the thousands and criss-crossing the South.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist semi-weekly newspaper, dated June 24, 1962, on Page 4, columns 1, 2 and 3, in an article captioned "Twenty-Five Law Professors Endorse Black's Dissent in McCarran Decision", mentioned that 25 law professors had endorsed Justice HUGO L. BLACK's dissent from the five to four Supreme Court decision of June 5, 1961, requiring the Communist Party to register with the Government. The article continued in part that, "the 25 professors in a statement published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) said the majority of the court had 'retreated from the explicit provisions of our national constitution'." "The Worker"

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article mentioned that one of the 25 who signed was WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER.

A characterization of the ECLC appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-21 advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM KUNSTLER spoke at this rally and told the audience the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man and called for the abolition of the HCUA.

JN T-22 on September 17, 1963, furnished a partial list of sponsors for the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) as of September 1, 1963. WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, New York City attorney, was listed as one of the sponsors (U).

Characterizations of NYCAHUAC and NCAHUAC appear in the appendix of this report.

JN T-23 on February 25, 1964, furnished information that WILLIAM KUNSTLER gave a speech at the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) Convention held February 21 and 22, 1964, at the Henrose Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Following his speech, Kunstler returned to a panel discussion on the problems of the integration of the Bar. (U)

A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix.

JN T-24 in October, 1963, advised WILLIAM KUNSTLER was in contact with CLARENCE JONES, who as of September 15, 1963, was general counsel for the Ghandi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. (U)

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JN T-25 on February 26, 1957, identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as the person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

A characterization of the Ghandi Society for Human Rights appears in the appendix.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450.

TIMOTHY JOHN LYNCH

JN T-26 furnished the following information on July 22, 1964:

On July 21, 1964, NORMA RADER, a member of the Communist Party in Tacoma, Washington, stated that on the previous day, MARY SUTHERLAND, also a member of the Tacoma Communist Party, had reported that TIM LYNCH had just returned from Mississippi. TIM LYNCH was named as one of four persons from Tacoma who had gone on the Mississippi Summer Project. The others were not identified.

JN T-27 has described TIM LYNCH as formerly a member of the Communist Party in Seattle during 1961.

JUDITH E. MICHALOWSKI

MARY SUE GALLATLEY, COFO, Shaw, Mississippi, advised on October 6, 1964, that JUDITH E. MICHAELOWSKI has returned home to New Britain, Connecticut.

JN T-28 advised that ELIZABETH MICHALOWSKI and LADISLAUS MICHALOWSKI, parents of JUDITH E. MICHALOWSKI, were members of the Communist Party in New Britain, Connecticut from 1952 to 1957. Informant advised on June 29, 1964, that he knows of no Communist activity on JUDITH's part, though he believes this due to her youth.

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STEVEN ROY MILLER

An article in the "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper, a San Francisco daily newspaper, on August 19, 1964, captioned, "FBI Holds Suspect in Beating" listed that STEVEN MILLER, [redacted] San Francisco, son of Mr. and Mrs. HUGH MILLER, had gone to Gulfport, Mississippi, to help in the Negro voter registration drive. This article stated that MILLER had been assaulted and beaten near the library in Gulfport, Mississippi.

JN T-29 advised that San Francisco Attorney HUGH MILLER had been a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco from 1945 to 1951. Informant advised that subject's mother, HELEN MILLER, had been a Communist Party member from 1937 to 1950.

JN T-30 advised that since 1950, Mr. and Mrs. HUGH MILLER have continued to participate in Communist Party front group activities.

CARL POMERANCE

A Special Agent of the FBI advised on August 9, 1964, that CARL POMERANCE, who was introduced as the son of LEO POMERANCE of Valley Stream, New York, spoke at Salisbury Park, East Meadow, New York. CARL POMERANCE was introduced as one of those young people who participated in the activities of the COFO, Mississippi Summer Project, a short time previously.

CARL POMERANCE in his talk, told of his experiences in the State of Mississippi in endeavoring to assist and aid Negroes to register to vote in that State.

JN T-31 advised on March 24, 1955, that LEO POMERANCE was a Communist Party (CP) member in the late 1930s and attended meetings of the Wall Street Branch of the Communist Party.

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JN 100-57

FINLAND

OREGON WASH CONFIDENTIAL

JEFFREY ALAN SACHAR JEFF SACHER

JEFF SACHAR

SACHAR was arrested July 16, 1964, by Drew, Mississippi Police Department for "willful and Unlawful Use of Sidewalks and Streets." SACHAR advised he was Coordinator for Sunflower County, Mississippi, COFO, and stated he is also a member of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Southern Christian Leadership Committee (SCLC) of Sunflower County.

On August 27, 1964, JANET JEMMOTT, SNCC, Greenwood, Mississippi, advised Special Agents of the FBI that SACHAR returned to his residence in New York City on August 21, 1964.

Records in the office of the registrar, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, on November 30, 1961, disclosed that JEFFREY ALAN SACHAR, the son of LOUIS and FRANCES SACHAR, [redacted] b6 b7C New York, New York, was a freshman in September, 1961, at Reed College.

SACHAR

JN T-32 on December 27, 1961, reported that on December 12, 1961, at a regular meeting of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at Seattle, Washington, after consideration of his application for membership in the SWP and the Young Socialist WASH Alliance (YSA) submitted by JEFFERY SACHAR, Reed College student of Portland, Oregon, SACHAR was accepted unanimously for membership in the Seattle Branch, SWP. According to informant it was brought out during discussion of his application that on the preceding night at a meeting of the YSA at Seattle, SACHAR was accepted for membership in the YSA. (U)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450. Characterization of the Seattle Branch, SWP, and of the YSA, as well as of the Seattle Branch, YSA, are attached to this report.

Informant on March 9, 1962, reported that during discussion relating to SACHAR at a meeting of the Seattle Branch, SWP, on December 12, 1961, in connection with his application for membership in the SWP, it was noted that SACHAR had listed as an organizational affiliation the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

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JN T-33 on October 16, 1961, advised that at a meeting of the Seattle Council, FPCC, held at a Seattle residence on October 13, 1961, the acting chairman of the meeting reported upon recent appearances of BERT WAINER in the Portland, Oregon area in which he attributed his remarks to JEFF SACHER (Phonetic), the latter of whom he stated acted as host for WAINER in Portland. The acting chairman read a letter received from SACHER, identified as a student at Reed College, Portland, in which SACHER indicated that the latter had played the leading role in organizing a FPCC Student Council on the Reed College campus. (U).

A characterization of the Seattle Student Council, FPCC, appears in the appendix.

JN T-34 on June 29, 1959, advised that BERT WAINER was elected as an alternate member of the National Council, SWP, at the SWP National Convention held June 26 to 29, 1959, at Washington, New Jersey. (U)

JN T-35 on December 18, 1961, reported that on December 15, 1961, while in conversation with several Communist Party (CP) members, BEN JACOBSON remarked that if anyone wanted to participate in FPCC activities they could contact JEFF SACHAR, Reed College student, who was heading up the group.

BEN JACOBSON as of December, 1961, was known to JN T-36 and JN T-37 as a prominent Oregon Communist Party member and leader.

JN T-38 on May 27, 1963, advised that a prominent member of the Youth Club of the Communist Party in Portland recently had remarked that about a year before his departure from Portland in late December, 1962, JEFF SACHAR had asked DONALD HAMERQUIST to be allowed to join the CP. To delay the request, HAMERQUIST had SACHAR complete an application form which HAMERQUIST explained had to be processed in New York. Subsequently, after about a year's delay, HAMERQUIST confessed to SACHAR that he had torn up the application and that he, HAMERQUIST, would never allow SACHAR to enter the Party. SACHAR was extremely upset over this refusal and left Portland the following day.

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On May 7, 1963, ARRON COHEN, an admitted member of the CP from 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised on April 24, 1963, a meeting of the youth organization known as Burning Issues was held at its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York. Prior to the meeting, JEFF SACHAR, [redacted] New York, who was at the meeting place, was advised that he was not wanted at the club house because it was certain that he was working for the FBI. According to COHEN, SACHAR went into emotional tantrums. He also was accused of causing dissension between "Casa Cuba and Fair Play for Cuba". It was also found that SACHAR had been keeping a notebook of meetings he had attended and the names of others who were also in attendance. b6 b7C

Characterizations of the organizations Casa Cuba Club and Burning Issues appear in the appendix.

[JN T-39] reported (U) in March, 1964, that when SACHAR first arrived in Portland to attend Reed College he was an organizer for the SWP and he reportedly had carried a loaded weapon, a situation which seriously concerned DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, Oregon CP youth leader. SACHAR at this time was concerned lest some CP member kill him. Informant stated that SACHAR was suspected by CP leaders of being an informer for various reasons including involvement in all types of "ultra-left" activities. Informant went on to relate that in recent months SACHAR became more and more active in promoting CP causes notwithstanding the suspicion with which he was regarded by CP leaders.

JN T-40 in July, 1962, advised that JEFFREY ALAN SACHAR of Oregon was among a number of individuals scheduled to attend the Eighth World Youth Festival at Helsinki, Finland, in July, 1962. SACHAR was regarded by the National CP United States leaders to be "anti-Party" and/or "trotskyite." (U)

A characterization of the Eighth World Youth Festival is included in the appendix.

FREDERICK ELWIN SALING, JR.

The "University of Washington Daily", an official student publication on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle,

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Washington, in its November 5, 1964, issue contained an article which concerned a "freedom Party Mock Election" in the State of Mississippi on Monday and Tuesday (November 2 and 3, 1964) wherein 61,000 people voted. The article stated that two students from the University (of Washington)aided in election and that one of the students was RICK SALING who left for Mississippi three weeks ago to work under the COFO. The article also indicated that the students who went to the "election" were reportedly on their way home.

The October 8, 1964, issue of the "University of Washington Daily," an official student publication on the University of Washington Campus at Seattle, Washington carried an article on Page 1 entitled "Red Speaker Will Test Rule by Monday Talk", wherein it was stated that HENRY WINSTON, a "spokesman and member of the United States Communist Party", would speak at 3:30 P.M., October 12, 1964, at Meany Hall on the University of Washington Campus. It was pointed out that this speaker would be sponsored by the Young Socialists.

JN T-41 advised on September 14, 1964, that the Young Socialist Group is a duly recognized organization on the campus of the University of Washington. Informant also advised that RICK SALING was, at that time, the Vice-President of the group.

JN T-42 in August, 1961, advised that a meeting of the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America, was held on August 12 - 13, 1961, whereat HENRY WINSTON was elected to the positions of member of the National Committee, National Executive Committee, and Vice-Chairman, All Communist Party of the United States of America.

JN T-43 on October 12, 1964, advised that HENRY WINSTON spoke before an audience of about 700 to 800 students at the Meany Hall on the University of Washington campus on the afternoon of October 12, 1964. Informant advised that RICK SALING, President of the Young Socialist Group, introduced WINSTON and said that the purpose of having speakers such as WINSTON was for educational purposes and not political purposes. SALING gave a brief biographical sketch of WINSTON and pointed out that WINSTON had served a prison sentence for violation of the Smith Act.

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CHARLES M. SMITH

JN T-44 advised on June 29, 1964, he had obtained information to the effect that approximately 21 to 23 white students would leave Knoxville, Tennessee to arrive at Gulfport, Mississippi to work in connection with the Mississippi Summer Project (MSP) during the summer of 1964. According to this informant, CHARLES M. SMITH from Austin, Texas, was among this group of persons who would work on this Project. This Informant also listed SMITH as one of those in attendance during a period of orientation at the Highlander Center at Knoxville, Tennessee during the early part of the summer, 1964.

JN T-45 advised on October 14, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School located near Monteagle, Tennessee was an institution with classes conducted on a seminar basis, supported primarily by donations from individuals and from labor unions and to some extent by the Farmers Union. According to this Informant this school has had Communist Party members on its staff as instructors in the past and has also followed the practice of welcoming Communist Party members as students, although apparently the Communist element has never completely controlled the institution.

JN T-46 furnished information on February 24, 1953, to the effect that LOUIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor, the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, and also former official of the Communist Party, had earlier advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist, although reportedly BUDENZ did not elaborate regarding this school.

The July 8, 1962 issue of the "Knoxville News-Sentinel," a newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, carried an article reflecting the land on which the Highlander Folk School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under court decree by the State of Tennessee. This article also revealed that one MYLES HORTON, the Director of this school during its entire existence, had been granted a state charter to form an organization at Knoxville, Tennessee called the Highlander Research and Educational Center.

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JN T-47 set forth information on April 1, 1964, that the name CHARLES M. SMITH appeared as a listing on an up-to-date mailing list of the Communist Party. According to this informant, many of the persons whose names appear on this list are not aware that their names appear on such a Communist Party mailing list. (U)

Informant advised on October 18, 1964, that on the same date CHARLES SMITH had met with JOHN STANFORD at the STANFORD residence located [redacted] San Antonio, Texas. According to this informant SMITH indicated he had been working in Mississippi on the Mississippi Summer Project, and on this occasion conversation was held between SMITH and STANFORD regarding a number of topics including the writing of KARL MARX. (U)

This informant stated a telephone call was made on the same date by JOHN STANFORD to RENE SANDOVAL, [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, and shortly following this call, SANDOVAL appeared at the STANFORD residence. Informant also stated after being introduced to one another, SMITH and SANDOVAL held a conversation regarding the founding of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. Informant quoted SMITH as saying he saw no difficulty in organizing a chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. (U)

JN T-48 advised on January 7, 1960, that JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist Party, United States of America, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America, and District Organizer in Texas. (U)

JN T-49 advised on September 16, 1964, that JOHN STANFORD was the main leader of the Communist Party in San Antonio, Texas, and has been a leader and member of the Communist Party at San Antonio, since at least July, 1957, to the present. According to this informant, STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the Communist Party in Texas since July, 1957. Informant stated during January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished, although it was agreed that the committee with its officers would continue to function. (U)

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ROY BERNARD TORKINGTON, also known as Roy Bearnard Torkington, Roy B. Torkington, Roy Tarkington

N.Y CONN

In connection with an investigation conducted by the FBI, subject was interviewed on June 26, 1964, at Greenwood, Mississippi and advised that he arrived in Greenwood, Mississippi on June 21, 1964, from Oxford, Ohio, and since that time had been active in voter registration work in the Greenwood, Itta Bena, Mississippi area.

On September 17, 1964, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Greenwood, Mississippi, advised that ROY BERNARD TORKINGTON has left the Itta Bena, Mississippi area and returned to his home at Henrietta, New York.

JN T-50 advised on September 28, 1960, that ROY TORKINGTON attended a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on September 27, 1960, at the YMCA at New Haven, Connecticut. The principal speaker at this meeting was MYRA TANNER WEISS who was introduced as the 1960 Vice-President candidate from the SWP. (C)(U)

JN T-51 advised in July, 1959, that MYRA TANNER WEISS was elected to the National Committee of the SWP on January 28, 1959. (U)

The December 15, 1960, edition of the "New Haven Evening Register," a daily newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut contained an article reflecting that a New Haven Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had been organized. Among the officers listed for the Chapter was ROY B. TORKINGTON, who was listed as Treasurer. The article reflected that the group would be affiliated nationally with the FPCC. The article reflected that the FPCC believed that Premier FIDEL CASTRO's regime in Cuba is making social progress and not getting "fair play" in the United States. It was reflected that the New Haven Chapter would distribute literature, make available motion pictures and speakers, and would hold rallies. It was further reflected that the FPCC was sponsoring an all-expense ten-day tour of Cuba from New York and Miami on December 23, 1960.

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E. A. LUNDERVILLE, Supervisor, United States Customs, Miami International Airport, made available on December 28, 1960, the passenger list for Cubana Airlines, Flight 803A of December 23, 1960. ROY TORKINGTON's name appeared on this list.

JN T-52 advised on August 25, 1961, that ROY B. TORKINGTON, [redacted] New York, was on that date sent a copy of "Workers World" from New York City. b6 b7C

A characterization of the "Workers World" appears in the appendix.

WILLIAM DENNIS WARE

WARE advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 25, 1964, at Belzoni, Mississippi that he was a Negro male born [redacted] in Cannonsburg, Mississippi, permanent address [redacted] St. Paul, Minnesota. He further advised that he came to Mississippi in September, 1964, sponsored by the Mississippi Task Force Formation, 4504 Drew Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He advised that he had been arrested in Belzoni on October 22, 1964, on a charge of Criminal Syndicalism along with other SNCC workers.

In WARE's pocket when he was arrested was a calling card of Mrs. CHRISTINE C. JOHNSON, Director, Muhammad's University of Islam, President of African American Heritage Association, Chicago.

JN T-53 advised on November 27, 1963, that CHRISTINE JOHNSON was a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Council of American - Soviet Friendship.

A characterization of CCASF is contained in the appendix of this report.

JN T-54 advised on March 3, 1964, that as of March, 1964, CHRISTINE JOHNSON was President of the African American Heritage Association, Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of the AAHA of Chicago is contained in the appendix of this report.

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On October 2, 1964, SHUKAR TLAHI HUSAIN, Director and Missionary of Midwestern States, Ahmibyya Movement of Islam, Incorporated, Chicago, advised that CHRISTINE JOHNSON of the University of Islam in Chicago, Illinois, in answer as to what she thought was the solution to the racial situation in the United States stated "Russia and MAO TSE-TUNG". She did not elaborate further.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam appears in the appendix of this report.

JUDITH WERNER, nee Shaw, also known as Mrs. Henry W. Werner

In an article appearing in the June 25, 1964, edition of the "Milwaukee Journal", Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one BRUCE AMUNDSON of Milwaukee, a Civil Rights worker, was reported as naming other Milwaukee area students who were accepted for training and who would go to Mississippi on the project. Among those identified were HENRY W. WERNER, [redacted] and Mrs. HENRY W. WERNER, the former JUDITH SHAW, [redacted] b6 b7C

JN T-55 advised on March 12, 1956, that JUDY SHAW attended a Labor Youth League (LYL) meeting on March 2, 1956. (U)

JN T-56 advised on June 12, 1964, that JUDY SHAW was planning to be married on June 13, 1964, and FRED and MARY BLAIR and SIGMUND EISENSHER were scheduled to attend her wedding. (U)

JN T-42 on January 17, 1964, identified FRED and MARY BLAIR as then respectively chairman and secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Communist Party and SIGMUND EISENSHER was then chairman of the Milwaukee County Communist Party. (U)

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On July 23, 1964, ALAN SHAW, [redacted] b6 b7C Milwaukee, Wisconsin, telephonically contacted the FBI Office in Milwaukee and stated he had just received a telephone call from his daughter, JUDITH, who was in Mississippi on a Civil Rights project. She called from a pay phone booth in Carthage, Mississippi reporting to him that strange people were gathering around her booth and there was a gruff male voice threatening her.

JN T-42 on July 13, 1959, advised that ALAN SHAW recently had asked to be released from his duties as chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin due to his poor health. On January 17, 1964, Informant identified ALAN SHAW as then a State Committee member of the Wisconsin Communist Party. (U)

JN T-57 on September 23, 1959, advised that NENA BETH SHAW, the wife of ALAN SHAW, attended a Communist Party club meeting that day. (U)

LINNELL MARY BARRETT

During August, 1964, subject was working in the COFO office at Laurel, Mississippi. She was the victim in a Civil Rights case wherein it was alleged she, along with another COFO worker were beaten up by one FRANK RAY UPTON and an unknown individual.

JN T-58 on April 2, 1964, reported that LINNELL BARRETT was named as having attended a Socialist - oriented youth conference held in San Francisco, California, on March 21 -22, 1964.

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JN T-16 on January 28, 1954, advised on this date that JOE HARRISON has been inactive in the Communist Party affairs at Ann Arbor for a period of several years and is evidently out of the good graces of the Communist Party members there. (U)

JN T-17 advised on January 26, 1954, that on this date JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON was in the past expelled from the Communist Party inasmuch as he had compiled a number of debts at both Ann Arbor and Detroit, which have remained unpaid over an extended period. Informant advised that all of HARRISON's overtures to the Party members at Ann Arbor have been spurned and instructions have gone around that the Party people are not to associate with him inasmuch as he may be an FBI plant. (U)

JN T-18 (U) on December 23, 1960, furnished a list of 204 names and addresses of persons scheduled to travel to Cuba. According to informant, the above group had made arrangements to travel to Cuba for a Christmas tour on Cubana Airlines, which tour was sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It is to be noted that JOSEPH HARRISON, [redacted] Ann Arbor, was included in this list and was on Flight 803B. b6 b7C

On December 28, 1960, E. A. LUNDERVILLE, Supervisor, United States Customs, Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida, made available the passenger list for the Cubana Airlines Flight 803B on December 23, 1960, which list contained the name JOSEPH HARRISON.

A characterization of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee appears in the appendix of this report.

LISA KEAHEY, also known as Mrs. Everett L. Watkins, Lisa Oleta Watkins, Monnie Oleta Watkins

The "Post-Intelligencer," a Seattle, Washington, daily newspaper, contained an article on July 1, 1964, indicating that a number of individuals were participating in educational activities and voters registration work in the State of Mississippi. Among those listed was LISA KEAHEY, Shelton, Washington.

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JN T-19 has advised on numerous occasions since September 22, 1963, that LISA KEAHEY has attended numerous functions of the Socialist Workers Party during 1963 and 1964 in Seattle, Washington, and that she lives with TOM and LESLIE WARNER, Seattle, Washington, TOM WARNER being known to this informant as a member of the Workers World Party.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is contained in the appendix of this report.

YVONNE MATHEWS KLEIN, also known as Yvonne Klein

On August 7, 1964, YVONNE KLEIN contacted a Special Agent of the FBI and advised she was a Staff (COFO) worker at Clarksdale, Mississippi. She further advised that a group of COFO workers were to be permanently assigned in Marks, Mississippi and would make their headquarters at the Masonic Temple.

In the September 25, 1963, edition of "The News", a daily newspaper, Lynchburg, Virginia, it was pointed out that YVONNE KLEIN, a white female from Minneapolis, Minnesota, in September, 1963, was identified as one of a group of persons engaged in a walk from Quebec, Canada, to Cuba as members of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) who were walking "for peace."

A characterization of the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On December 19, 1964, CAROL MERRITT, Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), Jackson, Mississippi, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that YVONNE MATHEWS KLEIN was no longer in the State of Mississippi, according to her records.

KARIN KUNSTLER

On August 1, 1964, subject was one of a group of COFO workers stopped for a driver's license check in Lafayette County and at Oxford, Mississippi.

JN T-20 on June 23, 1964, advised that WILLIAM KUNSTLER and his wife, then resided at [redacted] Port Chester, New York. Their

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B. STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

There are set forth identities and descriptive summaries of individuals who participated in the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of SNCC.

JERRY ALLEN DE MUTH

In the August, 1964, issue of "Rogue" magazine, which is published by the Greenleaf Publishing Company, 841 Dempster Street, Evanston, Illinois, there appeared an article entitled "SNCC: Collegians vs. the Klan." This is a nationally circulated magazine similar to "Playboy" which is "designed for men." The above-mentioned article was written by JERRY DE MUTH, who, as the magazine describes him is a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, along with NORRIS MC NAMARA, the photographer who took many of the pictures used in the article.

On August 24, 1964, JESSIE HARRISON, Field Secretary, SNCC, advised DE MUTH had gone to Atlanta via Atlantic City, New Jersey, and will not be back in Greenwood, Mississippi.

[JN T-59] advised May 22, 1961, that a Mr. JERRY DE MUTH, [redacted] Franklin Park, Illinois, was on the mailing list of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), 799 Broadway, New York, New York. This same informant advised on September 25, 1961, that JERRY DE MUTH continued on FPCC mailing list.

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[JN T-60] furnished information on February 12, 1962, that JERRY DE MUTH, writer-editor, Evanston, Illinois, was among signers of a petition to the President of the United States asking for executive clemency for CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON, whose appeals were denied by the United States Supreme Court, February 27, 1961.

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Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, on December 11 and 13, 1954, testified in Jefferson County Circuit Court, Louisville, Kentucky, that she had known CARL BRADEN, as a leading member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, during the period of her membership.

As of June, 1963, FRANK WILKINSON was the Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC), according to JN T-22, June 19, 1963.

JN T-61 advised on July 6, 1964, that JERRY DE MUTH wrote articles for "The Militant," one in issue dated January 15, 1962, and found on page 2, column 4, and one in issue dated May 7, 1962, and found on page 7, column 3.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Worker's Party (SWP).

BENJAMIN MESSING GRAHAM, JR., aka BENJAMIN GRAHAM, JR., BUZZ GRAHAM, BENJAMIN MESSING

B. [redacted]

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The August 4, 1964, edition of the "Commercial Appeal," a daily newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, related that BENJAMIN GRAHAM, age [redacted], of Beverly Hills, California, a white Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) worker, was arrested after repeatedly ignoring police warnings that he and another SNCC worker, CLAUDE WEAVER, were blocking congested hallways in the Panola County, Mississippi, Courthouse.

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In connection with the above incident, GRAHAM was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on August 5, 1964, and furnished his temporary residence as [redacted] Batesville, Mississippi. b6 b7C

On August 27, 1964, Mrs. RHODA SARNAT, [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, advised that GRAHAM recently returned to his home in Beverly Hills.

The files of the San Francisco Police Department show GRAHAM was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on March 7, 1964, for disturbing the peace while participating in the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination Demonstration at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco. He was also arrested on March 14, 1954, and charged with unlawful assembly and remaining present at place of riot after warning during a demonstration led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination at the Cadillac Motor Company in San Francisco.

A characterization of the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination appears in the appendix of this report.

DALE LANARD GRONEMEIER Calif Miss

JUDY RICHARDSON, SNCC, Greenwood, Mississippi, advised on July 20, 1964, that DALE GRONEMEIER was in charge of the SNCC Office in Ruleville, Mississippi as of July 20, 1964.

JN T-22 advised on May 20, 1964, that DALE GRONEMEIER, a new member of the Executive Board of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF), was scheduled to (U)

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serve as an office volunteer at the CCPAF Office, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, on Mondays and Fridays. Informant advised on June 1, 1964, that GRONEMEIER attended a meeting of the Executive Board, CCPAF, Los Angeles. (U)

A characterization of the CCPAF is contained in the appendix.

The informant advised that while GRONEMEIER is in the State of Mississippi during the Summer of 1964, he will act as a correspondent for the "National Guardian." (U)

ARTHUR LEE REESE

Misc (W)

On June 29, 1964, JN T-62 furnished a list of names and addresses of persons scheduled to attend the Second Orientation Session at the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, which commenced June 21, 1964. Included among this list was the name ARTHUR REESE, [redacted] Michigan. b6 b7C

An article appearing in the "Michigan Chronicle," dated November 7, 1964, a weekly newspaper, published in Detroit, Michigan, for the Negro Community, on Page 8, Section A, captioned "Adult Friends of SNCC Plan Mississippi Style Mass Rally at Plymouth." This article reveals that ARTHUR REESE and his wife, both described as Detroit, Michigan, school teachers, had participated in the Mississippi Summer Project and both were currently back in the Detroit, Michigan, area.

Misc

During an investigation of ARTHUR LEE REESE conducted by the FBI in 1950 under Executive Order 9835, and in 1955 under Executive Order 10450, it was determined that REESE formerly resided at [redacted] both Detroit.

JN T-63 during the latter part of 1949 and early part of 1950, made available various cards labeled "Application (U)

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for membership in United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc." Included in this material was an application for membership under the name ARTHUR LEE REESE, [redacted] Michigan. The above-mentioned card carried the notation "Paid $3.00" on August 25, 1946, by the adjutant signature. (U)

b6
b7C

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Inc., has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RONALD M. RIDENOUR

The June 24, 1964, edition of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner," a Los Angeles daily newspaper, contains an article which reveals that RONALD RIDENOUR, [redacted] Venice, California, was arrested on June 23, 1964, in Moss Point, Mississippi, on vagrancy charges. The article states that RIDENOUR was one of two white students arrested who were participating in the "Mississippi Project" to register Negro voters. The article continues that the students identified themselves as members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

JN T-64 advised on March 3, 1964, that RONALD M. RIDENOUR attended a Communist Party information class February 16, 1964, at 825½ North Benton Way, Los Angeles, California. This class was conducted by DAN BESSIE, who spoke on Communist Party History and Organization. (U)

JN T-7 advised on August 31, 1964, that DAN BESSIE is Chairman of the Youth Commission, Southern California District, Communist Party. (U)

JN T-58 advised on March 6, 1964, that RIDENOUR attended a Communist Party information class February 23, 1964, at 3835 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California. The (U)

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class was conducted by DAN BESSIE and the guest speaker who spoke on the goals of the Communist Party was DOROTHY HEALEY. (U)

JN T-7 on August 31, 1964, advised that DOROTHY HEALEY is Chairman of the Southern California District Communist Party.

JN T-65 advised on July 3, 1963, that RIDENOUR attended a membership meeting of the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party on June 19, 1963, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles.

A characterization of the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party appears in the appendix.

DAVID WILLIAM RYNIN

On October 9, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI contacted the office of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild under suitable pretext and was told by a woman that during the early part of 1964 RYNIN had been employed by that office in the position of Executive Secretary of the N.L.G. She advised that RYNIN had gone to California to visit his family in the early part of the summer and thereafter went to Mississippi to work for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

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C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Following are the names of individuals who are or were connected with the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of CORE, along with descriptive summaries concerning each.

W. S. MC INTOSH

cf. MEMBER

JN T-66 advised on July 6, 1964, that W. S. MC INTOSH, former Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Group at Dayton, Ohio, prior to the organization's Charter being canceled by the national organization, and present Executive Secretary of the Dayton Non-violent Direct Action Committee (NDAC) was planning on leaving for Jackson, Mississippi, that date. According to informant, MC INTOSH will take part in the Voter Registration Project in Mississippi, and possibly other Southern states.

The "Dayton Daily News," a newspaper of general circulation in the Dayton, Ohio area, published an article regarding MC INTOSH's trip to Mississippi on July 5, 1964. The article stated that MC INTOSH, Executive Secretary of the NDAC, has been invited to participate in the Summer Project in Mississippi by JOHN LEWIS, National Chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). MC INTOSH advised that he would go to Jackson, Mississippi, first attend orientation, and would then be assigned to one of the small cities nearby. MC INTOSH further advised several persons from New York City will accompany him South. He did not say who these individuals were or with what groups they are affiliated.

ARTHUR PAUL STRUNK, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from approximately March, 1944, until December, 1952, and who served as Financial Secretary of the Dayton Communist Party Section from February, 1945 to April, 1952, and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI from April, 1943, until September, 1954, advised during 1949 that SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR., was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio. He further

M.S.J.

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advised that MC INTOSH was a member from 1946 to 1948, and while not very active, did attend a number of meetings of the party. STRUNK stated that to his knowledge, SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR., was not a member of the Communist Party during 1949.

ARTHUR PAUL STRUNK, supra, advised on January 4, 1952, he recalled that SUMPTER MC INTOSH, SR., was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, several years ago, but he was no longer considered to be a member. STRUNK stated that to his knowledge, SUMPTER MC INTOSH, SR., had never been present at any of the meetings of the Communist Party and had never made any financial contributions to the party. STRUNK stated he had never met SUMPTER MC INTOSH, SR., and was under the impression that his son, SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR., had registered him as a member of the Communist Party during one of the campaigns for party membership. STRUNK stated that to his knowledge, SUMPTER MC INTOSH, SR., was never active in any way in the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio.

CALIF. MISS

CONSTANCIA ROMILLY

The July 18, 1964, issue of "Tocsin" which is self-characterized as the "West's leading anti-Communist weekly" stated in a column entitled "Phasing Out" that CONSTANCIA ROMILLY, daughter of Communist JESSICA MIFFORD TREUHAFT and late ESMOND ROMILLY, is CALIF. serving as a kind of dispatcher at CORE headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi, fulcrum of the current "civil rights" agitation. The young lady whose nickname is "DINKY DONK" is Mrs. TREUHAFT's daughter by her first marriage to the Communist nephew of WINSTON CHURCHILL. ROMILLY served on the Communist side in the Spanish Civil War.

JESSICA ROMILLY CALIF

BRUNETTA REID WOLFMAN, [redacted] Berkeley, California, Program Director, University YWCA, Berkeley, advised Special Agents of the FBI on March 2, 1962, that she had been a member of the Labor Youth League (LYL) from the Spring of 1951 to the summer of 1956, and had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) from the late fall of 1951 to the fall of 1956. She said that one of the persons known to her to have been a member of the LYL during the course of her membership in that organization was DINKY ROMILLY.

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b7C

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JN T-67 advised on April 1, 1953, that subject's mother, JESSICA LUCY TREUHAFT was reported a Communist Party member in California in 1948 and was described as an individual having an understanding of Marxism who helped shape local Communist Party policy.

JN T-68 advised on March 21, 1958, that TREUHAFT was a member of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area as late as March 16, 1958.

JN T-69 on May 1, 1958, advised that it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party in Oakland, California, on April 15, 1958, that TREUHAFT and her husband had resigned from the Communist Party.

Subject's stepfather is ROBERT EDWARD TREUHAFT.

TREUHAFT is listed in "Communist Legal Subversion, The Role of the Communist Lawyer," a 1959 report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This report notes:

"ROBERT TREUHAFT was identified as a member of the Communist Party in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities on December 2, 1953, by DICKERSON P. HILL and on December 3, 1953, by CHARLES D. BLODGETT. He was again identified in June, 1957, by Dr. JACK PATTEN.

"Mr. TREUHAFT appeared as a witness before this Committee in 1953 and refused to answer questions concerning his Communist Party membership, basing his refusal on the protection of the Fifth Amendment."

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D. LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE (LCDC)

Set forth below are identities of individuals, with descriptive summaries of each, who participated in the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of the LCDC.

CHARLES C. ARENSBERG

On June 17, 1964, MELVIN L. WULF, LEO PFEFFER and CARL RACHLIN, representatives of the Mississippi Summer Project Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, made available a list of attorneys who would participate in the Committee's activities in the South during the summer of 1964. Included in said list was C. C. ARENSBERG, 1404 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania for the period July 29 to August 12, 1964, at Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-70 on March 27, 1942, made available a list of names then maintained by the Contemporary Bookshop, 440 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Included in said list was one CHARLES C. ARENSBERG, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is to be noted that among the hundreds of names furnished were those of prominent religious, business and cultural leaders of Pittsburgh. (U)

JN T-71 advised in 1950 that the Contemporary Bookshop was a Communist Party literature outlet formerly located at 440 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; that in 1943 it moved to 601 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and that it went out of business in the spring of 1944. (U)

JN T-72 in 1943 made available a copy of a letter of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943. Among the Board members appearing thereon was one CHARLES C. ARENSBERG.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

JN 100-57

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THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH C.P. member ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper in Seattle, Washington, on July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that six attorneys are planning to go to Jackson, Mississippi to help defend student Civil Rights workers arrested in that State.

The article indicated that THOMAS LYNCH of Spokane, Washington would leave Tuesday, July 14, 1964, for an indefinite stay in the South.

JN T-73 has advised on numerous occasions that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH of Spokane, Washington attended and spoke at functions of the Free Press Discussion Club, Spokane, Washington, indicating that he had attended seventeen or more of these functions and had spoken to at least nine of them between May 23, 1954, and November 9, 1958. (U)

JN T-73 and JN T-74 have advised that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH had spoken at four functions and attended seven functions of the Washington Pension Union and Idaho Pension Union between August 11, 1954, and August 25, 1957. (U)

Both the Washington Pension Union and the Idaho Pension Union have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-73 has advised that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH donated $50 to and spoke at a Civil Rights Congress meeting on August 29, 1954, at Spokane, Washington. (U)

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES RICHARD MARKELS

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JN T-77 on June 30, 1964, made available an undated newsletter published by the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild which disclosed that CHARLES MARKELS, Chicago Chapter Vice President, was already in Mississippi donating at least one week of his time to the Committee for Legal Assistance to the South, which was set up by the NLG in June, 1964.

A characterization of the Chicago Chapter of the NLG appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-60 on February 13, 1962, made available a copy of a petition for clemency addressed to the President of the United States on behalf of CARL BRADEN and FRANK WILKINSON under the caption "attorneys." On this petition was the name of CHARLES R. MARKELS, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. ALBERTA AHERN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, on December 11 and 13, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky Circuit Court, Louisville, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the Communist Party, Louisville during the period of her membership.

JN T-22 advised on June 19, 1963, that FRANK WILKINSON is presently the Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) and Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House of Un-American Activities Committee, (NCAHUAC).

CARL MAXEY

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper in Seattle, Washington, on July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that six attorneys are planning to go to Jackson, Mississippi to help defend student Civil Rights workers arrested in that State.

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JN T-75 advised on November 1, 1956, that THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH subscribed to the "People's World", which would expire in 1957, and on April 12, 1961, he advised LYNCH subscribed to the same newspaper for the year 1961.

JN T-11 advised on January 28, 1960, that LYNCH was a subscriber to the PW; he advised on April 16, 1964, that LYNCH was a current PW subscriber and that the subscription would expire in 1965. (U)

The "Daily People's World," now known as the "People's World", was described by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as the "West Coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party."

JN T-73 advised on April 9, 1959, that although THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH is not a Communist Party member he is friendly with many of the Communist Party members in Spokane, Washington and has sympathies toward their cause. (U)

JN T-27 has advised in the past that TIMOTHY FRANCIS LYNCH, son of THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, was in 1961 a member of the University of Washington Communist Party Club, Seattle, Washington. (U)

JN T-76 advised on September 14, 1959, that Attorney THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH, Spokane, Washington, also the owner of the Turf Cafe and Cocktail Lounge, Spokane, has been living with his office secretary, HILDEGARDE STRICKLAND, at [redacted] Spokane, WA b6 b7C for quite some time. This informant stated that LYNCH was sending his wife, MADELYN, out of town to get a divorce to avoid any local publicity. He stated also that LYNCH closely associates with pimps and prostitutes as well as the general criminal element and the "radical" element in Spokane, and represents them as their attorney and has little business other than from this element. (U)

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CARL MAXEY was one of the attorneys listed as planning come to Mississippi.

JN T-73 advised on February 15, 1952, that Attorney CARL MAXEY, Spokane, Washington, was a speaker at the Washington Pension Union Meeting on February 7, 1952. (R) (C) (U)

HARRY K. NIER, JR.

NIER advised SAs of the FBI, Jackson, Mississippi, on October 17, 1964, that he was an attorney from Denver, Colorado, with offices at 1700 Broadway, Mile High Center, and was in Mississippi under the sponsorship of the NLG of which he is a member. He said he was here to defend civil rights workers arrested in connection with their activities in the State.

On November 9, 1964, OTHER Removed per Court Order

JN T-78 on November 20, 1963, advised that HARRY NIER attended a Militant Forum meeting in Denver on November 13, 1963. The principal speaker was CLIFTON DE BERRY, a member of the SWP from New York City. DE BERRY's topic was "Negro Revolution." (R) (C) (U)

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A characterization of the Militant Forum appears in the appendix.

JN T-79, on January 3, 1964, advised that at the Denver Branch, SWP, meeting held December 28, 1963, NORMAN HODGETT stated that the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was folding. He stated HARRY NIER said he, NIER, was dissolving the Denver Chapter, FPCC. (U)

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CHARLES RICHARD MARKELS

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Mrs. ALBERTA AHERN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, on December 11 and 13, 1954, testified in Jefferson County, Kentucky Circuit Court, Louisville, that she had known CARL BRADEN as a leading member of the Communist Party, Louisville during the period of her membership.

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CARL MAXEY

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper in Seattle, Washington, on July 12, 1964, carried an article indicating that six attorneys are planning to go to Jackson, Mississippi to help defend student Civil Rights workers arrested in that State.

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A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, appears in the appendix of this report. CONFIDENTIAL

JN T-78 advised on January 15, 1964, that a group of individuals, including members of the Denver Branch, SWP, participated in a protest demonstration, consisting of picketing, at the University of Denver, at Denver, on January 8, 1964, at which time Governor GEROGE WALLACE of Alabama was speaking at the University. HARRY NIER participated in the picketing. (C) (U)

Informant advised on February 17, 1964, that at a Denver Branch, SWP, meeting held on January 18, 1964, at the residence of ALLEN TAPLIN in Denver, HARRY NIER appeared at the residence and the meeting was adjourned for the purpose of listening to a tape recording played on HARRY NIER's tape recorder. The recording was a talk given by one of a group of students who had gone to Cuba. The student was a member of the SWP and his talk concerned SWP activities in Cuba. (C) (U)

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP, appears in the appendix of this report. (U)

JN T-80 advised on February 24, 1964, that HARRY NIER was present at a Militant Forum meeting held on February 14, 1964, at the Unitarian Church, East 14th Avenue and Lafayette Street, Denver. Principal speaker was RALPH LEAVITT, who identified himself as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, and he reported on his arrest and prosecution by the Indiana state authorities for violation of a 1953 anti-communist law of Indiana. (C) (U)

Informant advised on March 3, 1964, that ROBERT TRUJILLO, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) in Denver, in discussing HARRY NIER on March 2, 1964, stated that he, TRUJILLO, had secured some literature, published in Mexico, from NIER at NIER's office. TRUJILLO stated that NIER made him cover up the publications before leaving NIER's office. TRUJILLO stated that NIER was a fine attorney and had been of service to the CP in the past. (C) (U)

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JN 100-57

OMERBERG, MAYNARD

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On July 21, 1964, Sergeant NORMAN H. MOORE, Director, Fire and Police Research Association, 3354 Glendale Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised that he had received information to the effect that numerous volunteer workers of the COFO had been recently arrested in Drew, Mississippi, for alleged local law violations during a civil rights demonstration.

Sergeant MOORE continued that two Los Angeles attorneys had recently arrived in Drew, Mississippi, to represent these arrestees. One of these attorneys was MAYNARD OMERBERG, 6290 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

JN T-81 (GEORGE HECKERT, Chief Investigator, State Bar of California, San Francisco, California) advised on April 9, 1964, that MAYNARD OMERBERG, as of January 15, 1964, was a member in good standing of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter, National Lawyers Guild.

JN T-82, on October 12, 1964, made available a copy of an advertising brochure issued by Discussion Unlimited, Incorporated (DU) which announced that DU was holding an open meeting in the school auditorium of Fairfax High School, 7850 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, at 8:00 a.m., Friday, October 16, 1964, featuring "A dramatic presentation of the real events which occurred during the great Mississippi Summer Project of 1964," which will be titled, "Mississippi 1964- A Story of Courage."

The announcement indicates that MAYNARD OMERBERG, Los Angeles Attorney, who was a volunteer legal aid in Mississippi will be among those who will take part in this October 16, 1964, public meeting.

A characterization of DU appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-83 advised on April 29, 1948, that MAYNARD J. OMERBERG was a candidate for election to Congress from the 15th Congressional District of California on the Independent Progressive Party ticket during 1948. Informant indicated that the Communist Party in Los Angeles had instructed its members to support OMERBERG in his campaign for public office.

A characterization of the Independent Progress Party appears in the appendix.

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JN 100-57

RORABACK, CATHERINE GERTRUDE

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JN T-84 advised that CATHERINE RORABACK continues as a practicing attorney with offices located at 185 Church Street, New Haven Connecticut.

"The Hartford Times," a daily newspaper in Hartford, Connecticut, in its issue of Monday, September 14, 1964, page 12, contained an article entitled "Attorney Ends 2 Weeks In Civil Rights Work.", which stated that she spent two weeks in the State of Mississippi under the sponsorship of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee to render help with southern civil rights cases.

WORDEN MOSHER, in 1949, reported that CATHERINE RORABACK was an active member of the People's Party of Connecticut. MOSHER stated at that time that the People's Party of Connecticut was infiltrated and controlled by the Communist Party.

WORDEN C. MOSHER, [redacted] New Haven, Connecticut, was a member of the Communist Party (CP), in the New Haven, Connecticut, area, from late 1939, until August, 1950, and during the period December, 1940, to August, 1950, he furnished information to the FBI. b6 b7C

JN T-85 (U) advised in 1951 that CATHERINE RORABACK was at that time Secretary of the People's Party of Connecticut.

The "New Haven Register," a newspaper published daily at New Haven, Connecticut, reflected in its issue of June 11, 1954, that CATHERINE RORABACK was counsel for JOSEPH DIMOW and ALFRED MARDER, two of the seven individuals who were arraigned on that date, in United States District Court, New Haven, Connecticut, on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government.

JN T-86 advised on April 24, 1955, that he considered CATHERINE RORABACK to be a Communist Party sympathizer who was using her legal knowledge to aid the Communist Party. This informant based his conclusion on his knowledge of RORABACK's activities in and on behalf of Communist Party front organizations (S) (U)

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JN T-87 advised that CATHERINE RORABACK was an active member of the National Lawyer's Guild as of 1951. CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ABRAHAM AARON WEITZMAN Miss N.J

MARTIN WEINRAUB, Attorney, Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee, temporarily serving at Columbus, Mississippi, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 29, 1964, that ABE WEITZMAN left Mississippi on August 31, 1964, when he flew home to Linden, New Jersey.

On September 10, 1964, RICHARD BOOTH, City Attorney, Aberdeen, Mississippi, advised that he had been contacted regarding several Civil Rights matters by ABE WEITZMAN. Based upon WEITZMAN's apparent lack of knowledge of basic legal principles, BOOTH concluded that WEITZMAN was not a lawyer and has not practiced law. He further advised that WEITZMAN is not listed in Martindale-Hubbard National Directory of Attorneys.

JN T-88 advised on July 21, 1955, that during the period 1947-51, he attended CP meetings at the home of ABE WEITZMAN. (U)

On November 7, 1956, JN T-89 advised that the name of ABE WEITZMAN was in possession of CLARA DOLGOW as of that date. (U) N.J

JN T-88 advised on July 21, 1955, that CLARA DOLGOW was a CP member from 1947 to 1951, and had attended a CP meeting as recently as June 29, 1955. (U)

Informant advised on November 27, 1956, that on November 12, 1956, ABE WEITZMAN contributed $5.00 to a fund for MORTON SOBELL. (U)

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, on a charge of Conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953. MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Prison Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

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E. MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (MCHR) CONFIDENTIAL

There are set out below the identities of individuals together, with a brief summary, who participated in the Mississippi Summer Project under the sponsorship of the MCHR.

BERNE, JOEL DR.

JN T-90 on October 20, 1964, advised that Dr. JOEL BERNE was in Clarksdale, Mississippi, for a period of approximately one week during the month of July, 1964. Informant advised Dr. BERNE departed Clarksdale on or about July 20, 1964. Informant said that Dr. BERNE of New York, New York, had advised he was in Clarksdale, Mississippi, for the purpose of acting as liaison agent between civil rights workers and the medical community in Clarksdale.

JN T-91 advised on October 6 and 10, 1958, that he, together with DAVID LYONS, brought JOEL BERNE into the Young Progressives of America (YPA) probably in about 1949. Informant further stated that he and DAVID LYONS also brought JOEL BERNE into the Midwood Club of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in about 1951 or 1952.

JN T-92 advised that on January 27, 1956, DAVID LYONS was then serving as the Organizational Secretary of the Kings County, New York, LYL.

JN T-93, on May 5, 1964, advised that JOEL BERNE attended the annual meeting of the Physicians Forum held on April 24, 1964, at 8:30 p.m. in the New York Academy of Medicine Building, 2 East 63rd Street, New York City.

Characterizations of the Young Progressives of America and the Physicians Forum appear in the appendix of this report.

FALK, LESLIE ALAN, DR.

On July 13, 1964, Dr. TOM LEVIN, MCHR, [redacted] b6 b7C New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Office of the FBI and furnished the following information concerning the following individual:

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JN 100-57

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On July 12, 1964, Dr. LESLIE FALK arrived in Jackson, Mississippi, and is currently staying at the Sun and Sands Motel in that city. He is remaining in Jackson for two weeks, after which time he will return to New York City.

In June, 1944, Special Squad #1, New York City Police Department, advised that LESLIE ALAN FALK, [redacted] b6 b7C New York City, in August, 1943, was a member of the 11th Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, under the name of ALLAN FOLK and in October, 1943, was active in distributing CP literature for the 11th Assembly District Club of the CP.

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ACTION FOR YOUTH (AFY)
aka Socialist Youth Unions of Philadelphia (SYU), Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), Sunday Study Group, Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958.

On July 8, 1962, BARBARA L. TICHONUK, [redacted] b6 b7C Potsdam, New York, whose husband, JOHN M. TICHONUK, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board on June 5, 1963, that he and his wife had been Communist Party (CP) members for the past seven years during which time they furnished information to the FBI, advised the SYU was the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. Mrs. TICHONUK advised this group had been known during 1957 and 1958 first as the "Winter Discussion Series 1957-1958" and later as the "Sunday Study Group."

A source advised on March 19, 1958, the above group adopted the name, Socialist Youth Union of Philadelphia (SYU), at a meeting held March 16, 1958.

A second source advised on April 25, 1958, that DOROTHY RUBIN, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), reporting on CP youth to the Fourth Congressional District Section Committee, CPEPD, on April 23, 1958, stated the purpose of the SYU was to train young selected progressives for ultimate development into good Marxist-thinking CP members who will be capable of assuming leadership in the CP.

On January 6, 1961, a third source advised the SYU had changed its name to Youth for Equality and Peace (YEP), then decided against this name and reverted to SYU.

On June 21, 1963, a fourth source advised SYU maintains a headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On October 14, 1963, a fifth source advised that this group changed its name to Action for Youth (AFY) on October 11, 1963. The source advised the group still maintains its headquarters at 1426 West Bristol Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and continues to be the Philadelphia affiliate of the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC).

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CASA CUBA CLUB

CONFIDENTIAL

On July 26, 1961, a source advised that the Casa Cuba Club (CCC), 691 Columbus Avenue, New York City, was originally founded as a social club by persons of Cuban background living in the New York City area, and was generally regarded as the focal point for Cuban social activities in New York City. During the years when FIDEL CASTRO was struggling to overthrow the BATISTA government in Cuba, the general membership of the CCC was predominantly sympathetic to the revolutionary aims of CASTRO and supported CASTRO's 26th of July Movement by contributing funds and clothing for the needy and oppressed peoples of Cuba.

After CASTRO came to power in Cuba, on January 1, 1959, and it became apparent that he was establishing a Communist form of government in Cuba, the membership of the CCC gradually declined in numbers, and the loyal supporters of CASTRO, and the leaders of the 26th of July Movement, New York City, assumed leadership in the activities of the CCC.

A second source advised on August 20, 1962, that at a CCC meeting, held on August 14, 1962, CCC member (and later Vice-President) HUGO JIMENEZ, spoke of the need to follow Marxist-Leninist policies.

On October 22, 1962, this same source advised that CCC President JOSE GARCIA, at a CCC meeting held October 17, 1962, discussed holding weekly classes or indoctrination meetings on Marxism-Leninism.

This same source also advised on a number of occasions during October-November, 1962, that the CCC participated in pickets held in New York City during that period to protest United States policy during the crisis which arose from Russian missiles being stationed in Cuba.

On March 26, 1963, a third source advised that at a CCC meeting held on March 20, 1963, CCC Vice-President HUGH JIMENEZ said the CCC should concern itself with orienting its membership in socialism and communism and prepare them for their eventual return to Cuba, to fit into the new society that is now Cuba.

CONFIDENTIAL

CASA CUBA CLUB

On May 22, 1963, the second source advised that newly-elected CCC President JUAN GONZALEX MONAGAS announced, at a recent CCC meeting, that there would be a series of fifteen forums held at Casa Cuba during the next few months, designed to assist members in understanding the purposes of socialism.

The 26th of July Movement was a revolutionary organization founded and led by FIDEL CASTRO, present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during 1962 when it was absorbed into the Integrated Revolutionary Organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and the other principal political parties.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

CONFIDENTIAL

"The (Communist) party's front operations in the Southern California District today are *** confined to four major organizations," which include the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms.

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms *** specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by Frank Wilkinson, an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the party's recent organization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the committee. Communists subpenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman Dorothy Healey in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. Mrs. Healey declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1939, pp. 7 and 8.)

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION (CNVA)

CONFIDENTIAL

In October, 1960, the Office of Naval Intelligence, Fifth Naval District, Norfolk, Virginia, characterized the Committee For Non-Violent Action (CNVA) as follows:

> "The CNVA is a well-known Pacifist organization which was originally founded in 1957 as the National Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons. The CNVA was organized by a group of Pacifists from the War Registers League, Fellowship of Reconciliation and American Friends Service Committee.
>
> "The National Chairman of the CNVA is A. J. Muste, the Chairman of the Executive Committee is George Willoughby, both of whom have played a prominent role in the Pacifist movement."

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.

* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

GHANDI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A source advised on August 2, 1963, that the Ghandi Society for Human Rights is an organization which was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It allegedly makes no attempt to influence legislation nor to participation in demonstrations. The Society furnished legal assistance in civil rights cases. The Society was incorporated on June 14, 1962.

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" CONFIDENTIAL

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian:"

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER OF THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOUIS A. SISKO, [redacted] Fairfield, Connecticut, advised on December 10, 1960, that WILLIAM WINNICK announced that a meeting would be held at his office, 1220 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on December 11, 1960, for the purpose of forming a local chapter of The Fair Play For Cuba Committee.

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The December 15, 1960, edition of the "New Haven Evening Register," newspaper published daily at New Haven, Connecticut, announced that a New Haven Chapter of The Fair Play For Cuba Committee had been recently formed with WILLIAM WINNICK as Secretary. The article reflected that the Committee believes that Premier FIDEL CASTRO's regime in Cuba is making progress and is not getting "fair play" in the United States. The article further reflected the group would be affiliated with The Fair Play For Cuba Committee nationally and would distribute literature, make available motion pictures and speakers and would hold rallies.

A source advised on December 27, 1960, that members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New Haven, Connecticut, decided in early December, 1960, that the SWP should be represented in the FPCC and they selected WILLIAM WINNICK, as the SWP member, to establish this representation. This source advised that WINNICK became the head of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC in December, 1960, and held the office of Secretary of the Chapter. According to this source, the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC has maintained headquarters in WINNICK's office at 1220 Chapel Street, New Haven, Connecticut, and this address has been shown on literature distributed by the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC as its headquarters.

The same source advised that some members of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC, including some who are also members of the SWP, have participated in a public demonstration, public meetings and debates and in a picket of United Nations Headquarters, and in all of which activities they supported the position of the CASTRO Government and opposed the position of the United States Government. According to this source, WINNICK was primarily responsible for the organization of all of these activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER OF THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The same source advised on May 12, 1961, that the SWP, principally through WINNICK, has continued to dominate and control the activities of the New Haven Chapter of the FPCC.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE
FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The "Daily People's World," now known as the "People's World," a west coast communist newspaper, of November 2, 1950, page 10, columns 1 and 2, contained an article entitled, "Northern California Committee for Foreign Born Planned." This article stated that plans for the organization of a Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born would be made at a meeting on November 6, 1950, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

A source advised on May 9, 1963, that the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, although an independent organization, carries out a program of activity in Northern California which coincides with the aims of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The source further advised that the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born continues to be active in defending the foreign born in deportation proceedings and in securing support for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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SEATTLE STUDENT COUNCIL
FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

On December 29, 1960, a source advised that youth of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) had recently officially launched the Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (SC, FPCC) near the campus of the University of Washington at Seattle, Washington, and that the SC, FPCC had ten members.

On July 31, 1961, another source advised that the SC, FPCC, Seattle, Washington, which operates from the homes of various council leaders, is a present active affiliate of the national SC, FPCC, following the aims and principles of the national organization. According to the source, the Seattle Council is dominated and controlled by youth members of the Seattle Branch, SWP.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SIXTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

CONFIDENTIAL

The April 29, 1957 issue of "The New Leader," a weekly publication of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, pages eight and nine, carried an article entitled "Moscow's Youth Festival." The article stated that communist parties and fronts throughout the world were trying to bring 30,000 young people to Moscow for the Sixth Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship, a biennial communist charivari which has taken place in Iron Curtain cities since 1947. The article stated that during the two weeks of the Festival, the Kremlin would undertake to prove to thousands of young people from the free world that the future belongs to Soviet Communism. The article concluded by stating that the few million dollars which the Kremlin and its satellite countries were raising for this festival would probably be one of their cheapest investments in terms of political dividends.

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, issue of May 3, 1957, page two, carried an article concerning the Moscow Sixth International Youth Festival, which stated that the Festival is scheduled to be held in Moscow from July 28, 1957, to August 11, 1957, and that the Russians expect some 35,000 visitors from 120 nations to attend.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On April 20, 1961, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 1412 - 18th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, is a present active affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to the source, membership in the Seattle branch includes RICHARD FRASER, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENT COUNCIL, FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (SC, FPCC)

The initial publication of this organization, "Student Council, Fair Play for Cuba," Volume 1, No. 1, is dated November 4, 1960, and states that "this bi-monthly publication will be used to publish accurate information about Cuba, analysis of current events in Cuba and Cuban - U. S. relations, and for reports of the progress and activities of the newly organized Student Council chapters." The publication further states that student chapters have been formed or are being formed at many universities, and that thus far students at more than 20 colleges and universities had begun activities to get fair play for Cuba. It was suggested in the publication that information to start a Student Council chapter could be obtained by directing an inquiry to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, New York.

On December 2, 1960, a source learned that ROBERT TABER, Executive Secretary of the National FPCC, had remarked on November 12, 1960, that the FPCC had established chapters in eight cities and 40 college campuses in the United States.

On January 15, 1961, a second source advised that TIM WOHLFORTH, National Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) had commented that the YSA had been singularly successful in assisting in the formation of the FPCC Student Councils throughout the country and active within these councils.

With regard to the YSA, the following is to be noted:

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15 - 17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue said that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

2

CONFIDENTIAL

SC, FPCC DOCUMENTATION (CONTINUED)

The above issue, Page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary Socialism.

A third source advised on May 11, 1960, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left Socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated and controlled in this leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as the leading force in the radical youth field and its current and future hope in regard to recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

The YS is a monthly publication, self-described in the December, 1960, issue as the official organ of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX

[CONFIDENTIAL]

"WORKERS WORLD"

On June 10, 1959, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party (WWP) with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

(CONFIDENTIAL)

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist (YS)," page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15 - 17, 1960, a national organization entitled, "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA), was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

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A source advised on May 3, 1961, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised that the YSA is dominated and controlled in its leadership and ranks by members of the SWP. The source added that the SWP considers the YSA as a training field for hard-core SWP leadership activity and as its current and future hope for recruits and the promulgation of the SWP movement throughout the U. S.

The headquarters of the YSA are located at 10 East 23rd Street, New York City.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE - SEATTLE BRANCH

In September, 1960, a source advised that in July, 1960, the Seattle Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized and received official recognition as a branch from the National Office of the YSA in New York, New York.

A second source reported in November, 1960, that recently DANNY FREEMAN, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member from New York, reported to the Seattle Branch, SWP, that he was sent to Seattle to help organize the YSA, that he would be the spokesman for the Seattle Branch, YSA, and that he would take charge of YSA activity. He further stated the Seattle Branch, YSA, had ten members.

A third source advised on April 25, 1961, that the YSA held a social function on April 21, 1961, at 3315 Burke Avenue North, Seattle.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

February 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[JN T-18] Insufficient contact has been had with this informant to judge his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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FBI

Date: 2/23/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. FEB 25 1965
How Forw. B-S
By JCT-med
1 Room 828 RB

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 2/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN and Detective ANTON WEIDINGER furnished information to SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL.

The confidential sources utilized in attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]
4. NY 4251-S*

b7D

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
1 - New York [redacted] (SELMA SPARKS) (44)
1 - New York [redacted] (SANDRA SABLER) (47)
1 - New York (100-117529) (JERALD COVICI) (47)
1 - New York (157-1350) (CWCIS)
1 - New York [redacted] (DOROTHY FULMER) (47)
1 - New York (157-1344) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-1 100-442529-462

6 FEB 24 1965

VJA:gmd
(12)

EX 109

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 MAR 3 1965

REC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-34

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RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
FEB 24 4 26 PM '65

FEB 25 1965

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1344

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration at the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, on 2/19/65, were SAS FRANCIS J. COSTIGAN and [redacted] b6 b7C

The Special Agents who observed the meeting at JERALD COVICI's house, 3/4/64, were SAS THOMAS J. MC NIFF and CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH.

The characterizations for individuals mentioned in this communication were set forth where available.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-442529
157-6-34

New York, New York
February 23, 1965

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective Anton Weidinger, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), furnished the following information on February 19, 1965:

Fifteen boycotting students picketed Public School 88, located at 215 West 114th Street, New York City, from 8:00 AM to 8:40 AM, on February 19, 1965, in support of the school boycott which was spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee For Integrated Schools (CWCIS). Milton Galamison, Pastor of Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, is Chairman of the CWCIS. The above picketing demonstration was orderly and no incidents occurred. Attendance figures at Public School 88 on February 19, 1965, showed a drop of nine per cent from normal attendance of 88 per cent.

Detective William Gorman, BSS, NYCPD, furnished the following information on February 19, 1965:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL
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downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
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100-442529-742

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools By City-Wide Committee For Integrated Schools, February, 1965

65 54 11

A large group of boycotting students began assembling at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at 9:00 AM. The number of students at the Church reached approximately 200 by 10:00 AM, at which time they departed from the Church and proceeded to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. About half of the students dropped out while marching to the Board of Education headquarters.

A picketing demonstration was then staged by the students at the Board of Education commencing at 10:45 AM, where approximately 75 students picketed in an orderly fashion, confined to the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education building. The pickets were chanting "Jim Crow Must Go". A small group of students congregated at a parking lot across Boerum Place from the picket site, but were quickly dispersed from that area by mounted police. At approximately 11:40 AM, the picketing tapered off with groups of ten to twelve students at a time being escorted away from the Board of Education by foot and mounted patrolmen. The picketing had terminated at noon, February 19, 1965.

Thirteen adult demonstrators were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance officers at the above demonstration for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law (Inducing minors to absent themselves from school). BSS identified these individuals as follows:

65 54 11 1

Lawson Epps, male, Negro, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

Maria Kovac, female, white, [redacted] Brooklyn. N.Y.

Roberta Feldman, female, white, [redacted] Brooklyn. N.Y.

Selma Sparks, female, Negro, [redacted] New York City. N.Y. Editor of Challenge

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CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

Ronald Lenton, male, white, [redacted] b6 b7C
Brooklyn. NY

Sam Johnson, [redacted] New York
City, male, white.

Stanley Murray, male, Negro, [redacted]
[redacted], Brooklyn, New York.

Sandra Sabler, female, white, [redacted]
[redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

Dorothy Fulmer, female, white, [redacted]
[redacted], Brooklyn, New York.

Barbara Loeb, female, white, [redacted]
[redacted], Brooklyn.

William Bowen, [redacted] Brooklyn, N.Y.
male, Negro.

Phyllis Spiro, [redacted] Brooklyn, N.Y.

Jerald Covici, 1072 East 10th Street,
Brooklyn, male, white. C.P. Member
N.Y.

Confidential sources of the New York Office have furnished the following information concerning characterizations of the individuals listed above as follows:

Selma Sparks

The November 3, 1964, issue of "Challenge", weekly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), lists Selma Sparks as the Feature Editor of this publication.

The PLM is characterized in the Appendix.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools By City-Wide Committee For Integrated Schools, February, 1965

Sandra Sabler

Confidential source number one advised in August, 1963, that Sandra Sabler, on July 31, 1963, attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Advance Youth Organization (AYO), held at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

Confidential source number two advised on February 14, 1964, that Sandra Sabler attended the AYO Convention, held February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

The AYO is characterized in the Appendix.

Jerald Covici

On May 27, 1963, confidential source number three advised that Jerald Covici attended a forum sponsored by the Brighton Beach Communist Party (CP) Club, held May 26, 1963, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

On February 27, 1964, confidential source number four made available information to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "Jerry's house". On the evening of March 4, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Jerry Covici among a group of approximately seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee For
Integrated Schools, February, 1965

In addition to the above arrests, the following two youths were arrested by the NYCPD at the above demonstration:

Selma Southerland, female, Negro, [redacted] years, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, for assault on police officer. B. APPROX. [redacted]

Francis R. Deaveaux, male, Negro, [redacted] years, [redacted] Brooklyn, for disorderly conduct. B. APPROX. [redacted]

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The above demonstration at the Board of Education on February 19, 1965, was observed by Special Agent personnel of the New York Office.

The confidential sources referred to above and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 2/24/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 763

1 - SF Phillips

CIRM

ReNYlet 2/18/65, copy to Atlanta.

Information was reported from NY 4092-S* that

OTHER Removed per Court Order

New York is requested to give consideration to the desirability of

New York should advise of its recommendations as to further action along the lines suggested and if the steps suggested can be New York should attempt to obtain information indicated.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:kao
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
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MAILED 6
FEB 23 1965
COMM-FBI

26 MAR 4 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/18/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS-C~~

On 2/11/65, NY 4092-S* advised that on that date. OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

later during the above date, an individual from

[redacted]

On 2/11/65, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

100-442529-763

2-Bureau RM
1-Atlanta (100-6670) CIRM
1-New York [redacted] CLARENCE JONES (42)
1-New York (100-449194) SCLC (41)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:jmk

REC-1

25

1 FEB 19 1965

b6
b7C

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-16-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-442529-764

CHANGED TO

151-2915-X

APR 22 1965

MH SLS

6 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. BY DR 238/98

DATE OF REVIEW 2004

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, 2/6/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above; two copies are enclosed for Jackson.

Sources used in this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Characterization of WILLIAM KUNSTLER

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]

Characterization of ARTHUR KINOY

1. [redacted] (U) b7D

2. [redacted]

On 1/28/65, HERBERT SEMMELL contacted SA [redacted] in Laurel, Mississippi, and stated he is an attorney from the State of New York and was in Laurel making arrangements for taking depositions from witnesses. He furnished this information and made no requests of the FBI.

REC-109 100-442529-765

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 5) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (ARTHUR KINOY)
1 - New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:gmd
(9)

11 FEB 20 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DATE FORW: 2-23-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

b6 b7C b7D b6 b7C

4 Johnson Place

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.

FEB 20 4 15 PM '65

FEB 25 1965

CC TO:
REQ. RECD. 7/12/65
JUL 29 1965
ANS.
BY:

Photostat
Spec Reg

NY 100-153735

In regard to HERBERT SEMMELL, who was mentioned in referenced airtel, Martindale-Hubbell, Law Directory, 1965, lists HERBERT SEMMEL, born in [redacted] He graduated from New York University and Harvard University Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1953, and is practicing with the law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer and Wood (40 Wall Street, New York City). b6 b7C b7D

On 11/28/60, [redacted]

name HERBERT SEMMEL, (100-140656-1B1 (4)), page 7.

The foregoing information has not been included in the letterhead memorandum since it is not known that this individual is identical with the attorney mentioned in referenced airtel.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from confidential informants, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in placing the future effectiveness of these sources in jeopardy against the defense interests of the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 19, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In a syndicated article appearing on page 2 of the "Clarion Ledger", a Jackson, Mississippi, daily newspaper, dated January 25, 1965, it was indicated that certain attorneys will work in Jackson, Mississippi, taking depositions (in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964 election in Mississippi). The article stated that among the attorneys directing the case are Arthur Kinoy and William Kunstler.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler spoke at the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man. Kunstler called for the abolition of the HCUA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Confidential classification retained
E.O. 12 para 4
6722 WHF/mrk
2/9/78

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 AGC/pao 100-442529
ON 12/4/78
77CW999

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 3, 1962, that Kunstler had had the "Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Port Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is in the appendix attached hereto.

On August 30, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Arthur Kinoy had attempted to set up a Communist Party (CP) Club of professionals following the 16th National CP Convention in 1957.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference New York letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 27
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 86 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
Page 90 ~ Duplicate;
Page 91 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ OTHER - Per COURT ORDER;
Page 103 ~ OTHER - Per COURT ORDER;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;
Page 115 ~ Duplicate;
Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
Page 152 ~ OTHER - Per COURT ORDER;
Page 153 ~ OTHER - Per COURT ORDER;
Page 154 ~ OTHER - Per COURT ORDER;
Page 156 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
Page 158 ~ Duplicate;
Page 159 ~ Duplicate;
Page 190 ~ Duplicate;
Page 191 ~ Duplicate;
Page 204 ~ b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 205 ~ b3; b7D; b7E;

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SAC, New York (100-153735) 2/26/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReNYairtel 2/16/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date.

The LHM reported information developed during a contact

OTHER Removed per Court Order

It will be recalled that when King returned from abroad in December, 1964, after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, extensive arrangements were made for the welcoming-back ceremonies. One of the individuals involved was Michael Nisselson, a Security Index subject of the New York Office who is self-employed as a fund-raiser with offices at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, and residence at 110 Elk Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. Nisselson has had a long background of communist associations and has been reliably described as having been a concealed communist in 1950.

In view of Nisselson's residence in New Rochelle; the current fund-raising activities on the part of the SCLC in New Rochelle; and Nisselson's December, 1964, "connection" with King, appropriate discreet investigation should be conducted to determine what, if any, part Nisselson is playing in the current fund-raising activities at New Rochelle. If possible, develop any available information indicating any direct personal or business ties between King and Nisselson. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of any pertinent developments.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - 100-403737 (Michael Nisselson)
SFP:kao (7)

REC-50 100-442527-766

MAILED 8
FEB 25 1965
COMM-FBI

19 FEB 26 1965

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-153735)

2/26/65

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYlet 2/23/65, copies to recipients instant communication.

Reliable information was reported to the effect that the CPUSA National Negro Commission is planning to meet in New York City 3/20-21/65. Information of obvious interest to captioned matter will be taken up at this meeting. Relet listed the identities of individuals who are likely to attend the meeting and the New York Office stated it would ascertain the place of the meeting and effect such coverage as may be feasible.

Recipient offices should be alert to the possibility of available informants attending the meeting to supplement any coverage which New York may be able to effect. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments.

2 - Baltimore (100-23443)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)
2 - Los Angeles (100-66078)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

SFP:kao
(18)

MAILED 19
FEB 25 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 50

100-442529-767

19 FEB 26 1965

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

MAR 3 1965

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W. C. Sullivan

F. J. Baumgardner

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

2/27/65
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Phillips

OTHER Removed per Court Order

100-106670
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
SFP:dbc/agg
(9)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JRM/lw
6076 CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 8 1965

79 MAR 11 1965

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

OTHER Removed per Court Order

ACTION:

[redacted] We are making dissemination of the foregoing to the Department and the intelligence community. We will watch very closely developments within the [redacted] You will be kept promptly advised of any future pertinent developments in this matter.

FBI

Date: February 19, 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CP, USA ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NEW YORK)

Transmitted herewith are fourteen copies of a LHM regarding a CP, USA National Board meeting in NYC, 2/13-15/65.

The source utilized is NY 4929-S* who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CP, USA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the US.

10- Bureau (ENCLS. 14)(RM)
(1- 100-3-72)(CP, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
(1- 100-442529)(CIRM)
(1- 100-3-83)(CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
(1- 100-3-76)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
(1- 100-3-81)(CP, USA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1- 100-3-104) (CP, USA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
(1- 100-3-88)(CP, USA-FACTIONALISM)
3- Baltimore (ENCLS.3)(INFO) (RM)
(1- 100-12076)(GEORGE MEYERS)
(1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
1- New York (100-80641)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 15 1965

CARBON COPY

HCO:mmd
(70)
COPIES CONTINUED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge

56 MAR 15 1965

CLASSIFIED BY

COPIES CONTINUED

NY 100-80641

5- Chicago (ENCLS.5)(INFO)(RM)
(1- 61-867)(CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1- 100-)(MORRIS CHILDS)
[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
(1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
1- Cleveland)(INFO)(RM)
5- Detroit (ENCLS.5)(INFO)(RM)
(1- 100-8482)(TOM DENNIS)
(1- 100-13740)(HELEN WINTER)
(1- 100-13420)(CARL WINTER)
(1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
4- Los Angeles (ENCLS.4)(INFO)(RM)
(1- 100-4486)(DOROTHY HEALEY)
(1- 100-4663)(BEN DOBBS)
(1- 100- CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
1- Newark (ENCLS.1)(INFO)(RM)
1- Philadelphia (ENCL.1)(INFO)(RM)
1- Pittsubrgh (ENCL.1)(INFO)(RM)
4- San Francisco (ENCLS.4)(INFO)(RM)
(1[redacted](ALBERT LIMA)
(1- 100-)(CP, USA-YOUTH MATTERS)
(1- 100-)("PEOPLE's WORLD")
1- New York (100-89691)(CP, USA-DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)(42)
1- New York (100-79717)(CP, USA-POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)(42)
1- New York (100-80644)(CP, USA,-YOUTH MATTERS)(42)
1- New York (100-89590)(CP, USA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)(42)
1- New York (100-86624)(CP, USA-INTERNATION RELATIONS)(42)
1- New York (100-129802)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)(42)
1- New York (100-87211)(CP, USA-FACTIONALISM)(42)
1- New York (100-81675)(PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)(42)
1- New York (100-140528)(SANE-COMINFIL)(41)
1- New York (100-146684)(WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)(41)
1- New York (100-145082)(CCCL)(42)
1- New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1- New York (100-80633)(CP, USA-EDUCATION)(42)
1- New York (100-128255)(DANIEL RUBIN)(42)
1- New York (100-269)(HENRY WINSTON)(42)
1- New York (100-84994)(GUS HALL)(42)
1- New York (100-18065)(JACK STACHEL)(42)
1- New York (100-69956)(HELEN WINTER)(42)
1- New York (100-16021)(ARNOLD JOHNSON)(42)

COPIES CONTINUED

NY 100-80641

1- New York (100-95704)(DOROTHY HEALEY)(42)
1- New York (100-56579)(PHIL BART)(42)
1- New York [redacted] (MIKE ZAGARELL)(42)
1- New York (100-48033)(IRVING POTASH)(42)
1- New York (100-13483)(BETTY GANNETT)(42)
1- New York (100-9595)(WILL WEINSTONE)(42)
1- New York (100-15946)(JIM TORMEY)(46)
1- New York (100-27452)(ROBERT THOMPSON)(42)
1- New York (100-16785)(JAMES JACKSON)(42)
1- New York (100-27539)(CARL WINTER)(42)
1- New York (100-56)(MIKE DAVIDOW)(42)
1- New York (100-13472)(GIL GREEN)(42)
1- New York [redacted] (MIKE STEIN)(42)
1- New York (100-28603)(CP, USA-NYD)(42)

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-3-69

New York, New York
February 19, 1965

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

There follows a summary of a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) held February 13-15, 1965, at the Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street at Eighth Avenue, New York, New York, as reported by a confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information on each date.

First Day's Session
February 13, 1965

Henry Winston was designated Chairman of this session which began at 10:10 a.m. Mortimer Daniel Rubin read the agenda as February 13 - the fight for the Party; February 14 - Viet Nam and February 15 - Steel Union Developments.

Gus Hall stated he would first comment briefly on the main report to be delivered by Rubin. Hall reported the Secretariat of the Party has necessarily been studying the Party because of new opportunities

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-443529

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

presently existing in the country. Henry Winston took the initiative of the study six or seven months ago. Danny Rubin, Jack Stachel and Helen Winter are also to be thanked for their contributions. The main report is an assessment of the problems that need to be resolved and it brings a new level of understanding of the importance of the struggle for the Party and its relationship to the masses.

The Party must further develop its long range strategic concepts and relate tactical positions to long range concepts. The Party must master the art of speaking in the language of the people. More emphasis must be placed on mass struggles and the tactics of the Party must be better explained, better timed and more flexible.

Up to November 3, 1964, the main tactical emphasis was the defeat of the ultra-right and now the emphasis has shifted to exerting mass pressure to change the course of the administration. Some comrades had this tactical emphasis in reverse, saying "we" should have attacked the administration before the election and that there was no great electoral mandate or contribution from labor. The task of the Party is to articulate what is in the minds of the masses and the Party must have patience in discussing tactical approaches and methods.

Hall continued the Party does not write enough about class struggle questions and socialism. The Party takes for granted that everybody knows its strategic policy. Strategy and tactics are especially important to the Party and mistakes have been made in this field in the past.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

For example, in the civil rights struggle, the Party condemned racism as evil, but did not relate it to capitalism. The Party did not sufficiently explain the daily economics of exploitation with regard to taxes, profits and prices. The Party should have reacted sharply to the Johnson Administration's policy on the longshore strike. It was a strike-breaking policy.

The concept of unity of strategy and tactics must be explained to the young comrades. The ruling class fear the Communist Party more than any other group because of its strategy and tactics. The Party must project and react to the new power structure in the South, what that change means to unions, what it means to the ultra-right and to the role of the working class.

Hall stated the Party must be the leader of mass movements and the opportunity exists to develop grass root movements. The Party must start with the idea that capitalism is evil and struggle and mass activity is necessary.

Hall concluded by stating there is a possibility of having a national convention of the Party for the last week of December, 1965, subject to a study of the legal aspects of the situation. Hall urged that committees be called up, now, in preparation for the convention.

At the conclusion of Hall's remarks, Mortimer Daniel Rubin delivered the main report.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Rubin reported the Party must be re-geared with growth as the result. The Party needs to be rebuilt in membership, financial support and in its literature field. Important relationships have been made by the Party in the field of civil rights and with labor. There is a continued growth of public speaking engagements, mass meetings and more dialogue. The upward trend of the Party has been weak. Dues payments by Party members have been irregular. Many people work closely with the Party, but do not pay dues and are not considered members. The role of the Party is to know the needs of the worker. The Party must point the way forward at every stage of the struggle and to initiate the struggle for specific needs.

Rubin discussed the inadequacy of a mythical Party club noting that it did not have sufficient contact with the Party leaders, was not familiar with discussions of the National Board, could not discuss experiences in trade union work because there was no Party publication in which to publish their experiences and that the mythical club had no education or literature director.

Rubin continued, the Trade Union Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, for industrial concentration in the Mid-West in building left forms and building shops and industrial clubs. The Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, as to left forms and initiatives in the language of the civil rights movement.

The Party must break through in Negro communities. Priority must be given to building Negro cadre and working with Negro youth. This summer the Party must make a gigantic effort in education. Expenses must be given to

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

certain youth to spend time in concentration areas and there will be traveling teachers. Every youth leader in the country must be involved. Attention must be given to recruiting and attention must be given to merging youth from newly left backgrounds into the Party. Also, the youth must be integrated into the Party.

The Party must fight for legality and this includes the court fight and the fight against economic pressure. Problems are created by comrades in mass movements by not being able to show their Party membership. Broad united front action must be taken and the Party must explore the status as to the ballot. A left electoral coalition must be formed.

"The Assembly of the Accused" is going to meet in Washington and that same week end in New York, there will be activity around the McCarran Act.

A convention should be held in December, 1965, and the Party should operate publicly. The greater legality the Party attains, the easier it will be to overcome the separation between Party work and mass work. The one-sided conception of the role of Communists must be broken down. There must be an expansion of Party democracy and the vitality of Party life must be expanded and this can be helped by convention preparations and more draft resolutions. Rubin suggested that the National Board, at its next meeting, discuss developments in the trade union movement.

Rubin concluded with the following proposals:

1. A summer youth project - the Secretariat should establish a youth committee to work on it. 2. "The Assembly of the Accused" - Arnold Johnson, Dorothy Healey and others

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

will work on the McCarran Act. 3. The convention in 1965. 4. Establishing a committee to work on the left electoral coalition. 5. The Trade Union Commission and the "Org" Commission should concentrate on left forms and draw up something by April first. 6. The Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program for the Negro field by April 1st. 7. The "Org - Ed" Commission has the responsibility for establishing "Party Affairs" as the organ of the Party. 8. A discussion by "Org - Ed" on club functions.

At the conclusion of the report, Claude Lightfoot asked to speak. Lightfoot said the Party must update its position on civil rights. The Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism. The Party must show them that equality is not achievable under capitalism. Lightfoot also agreed that the Party's long range goals must be given more prominence.

Following a break for lunch, Irving Potash acted as chairman when the meeting resumed.

Arnold Johnson was the next speaker and reported on the McCarran Act. The "Repeal Committee" of Chicago will have a full page ad in the "Washington Post" with names of prominent people calling out against the McCarran Act. The ad will be out in the next few days and reprints for mailing will be made. In New York, an objective of the Citizens Committee For Constitutional Liberties (CCCL) is to have a dinner for 750 people to raise funds.

A characterization of the CCCL is attached.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

There should be an appeal to all organizations to come out against the McCarran Act and to involve people to dramatize the problem. Pressure must be brought on the administration.

Phil Bart supported an independent political committee to work on the elections. Bart said a national convention deserves great consideration but suggested that no one come out and say that the convention will definitely be held but that the Party is working on a long range formal program.

Helen Winter recommended building a Labor-Negro coalition around electoral issues. She discussed the need for educating Party members and recommended that reports from meetings of National CP leaders be made available to club members. She said the Party club must be concerned with community activities and select their area of concentration. Winter said there should be no publicity concerning a proposed national convention of the Party.

George Meyers recommended that the Party look upon itself as a national organization and recommended greater coherence in the Party. Meyers urged that all Party members work together and help each other.

Mike Zagarell reported on his tour to various Party districts. He reported he found major areas in which nothing was being done in the youth field and suggested that older comrades find ways to give concrete aid to the youth. There is a need for a public voice of the Party to help in youth work. A convention would give the Party a real push among young people.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Betty Gannett regarded the picture of a CP club as drawn by Danny Rubin was frightening. She said that New York Party clubs are not properly organized and that there are not enough full time workers handling Party work. Gannett stated that the Party leadership must have mass contacts in order to give a proper image to the young people.

William Weinstone said the Party grows to the extent it participates in mass struggle. He claimed the "enemy" has isolated the CP and there must be breakout. This is to be done by fighting for a shorter work day. They must find ways to build within mass movements. The press must be built, and pamphlets must deal with immediate issues. There must be participation in elections and a limited front must be established . They must work with progressives and the left.

Gus Hall informed the meeting that the tax case against CP is to be tried and there are two volunteers to register the CP. He saw this as a serious effort by Government to continue harrassment. He suggested mass political pressure might intervene to block a new indictment. The meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m., resuming February 14 at 10:00 a.m.

Second Day's Session
February 14, 1965

Philip Bart acted as Chairman of this session.

Albert "Mickie" Lima spoke glowingly of the possibilities of doubling party membership in the California area, particularly with regard to youth. He said that in Santa Clara they have developed to where they are exerting some influence. They seem to have a stable membership and have people in which to develop an effective leadership. The older people are now able to make contributions. The youth sector now has its own clubs and are effective. They have been able to get proper recognition of the party, although they do not officially represent the party.

Lima stated that the youth have pushed "People's World" and party literature. Their activity has greatly increased the image of the party. Lima expressed the opinion that in the next year there will be a substantial growth of youths in the party and said he was speaking in terms of doubling the membership in the district. "People's World" has increased its circulation by at least 1,000 youth readers. The need is to develop themes for youth along the lines of what affects them today rather than speaking of fascism. The youth have never experienced fascism and do not know how it affects them.

Lima continued that there were three areas for consideration in terms of how to overcome the lag in party functioning:

1. The legal status and how to plan a long-range breakthrough.

2. The split in the world communist movement. This situation, he said, was shaking confidence and was difficult to explain. He said it was a negative factor.

3. The new stage of history, particularly with regard to the Negro struggle, and how to take advantage of this new stage in history.

"People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

James Tormey spoke briefly concerning the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), particularly with regard to its efforts in the housing field and in job discrimination. He said they do exert influence in these areas.

Dorothy Healey inquired whether the party was solving its problems. She noted that there were a number of problems to discuss but questioned whether the party was giving leadership in the concrete approach to these problems. She expressed the opinion that the leadership did not pressure each other in order to give more leadership. The feeling is, she said, "Don't attack me and I won't attack you."

Healey said that the party should address themselves realistically as to what they have in the way of membership and what can be mobilized. She said that Danny (Rubin) is not experienced in handling party organization. She asked what he (Rubin) learned from his own report, noting that for him to draw up the report he had to depend on what others told him. She recommended that Danny (Rubin) attend various club meetings and county meetings, not to participate, but rather to listen and learn.

Healey commented that the reports given reflect different considerations, the national office versus the district and for this reason she is in favor of a party convention. She said the national office did not reflect the feelings of the district and the discussions thus far have been more in the abstract. The question is can the

party do what it proposes. She said the electoral question was confusing and not definitive. The party has to recognize the need to explore other avenues in its fight for socialism. The party, to be productive, must move outside the party organization. She admitted that the legal question makes this difficult.

Healey stated that the party does not measure up to the potential available, to develop something wherein "we" are the center, but not exclusively CP. Healey said that the party does not concretely discuss what is practical and concluded her remarks by saying that what needs to be done is to understand:

1. What are the continuing problems of the party.

2. What are the problems unique to the present period.

Robert Thompson stated that he was in agreement with the main report but felt the main problem facing the party today was cadre training. He said a way must be found to get going on a concentration program. The party must set goals for itself and then find the ways and means to achieve these goals.

Thompson recommended that a study be made of the actual situations existing and take from this study what is positive. He said a study should be made of the situation as it exists in Harlem and the different groups that are there and to take from it what is positive and achievable in the civil rights movement. He said the same would be true in all fields of party work.

Irving Potash said that the problem of the party's legality must be carried on. There is a need to implement a concrete policy. Too many people equate militancy with leftism. Militancy, he said, is not the opposite of responsibility.

Potash continued that recruiting can be a threat to security and there are people who will not distribute "The Worker" because of the security problem. It was Potash's contention that there was no reason why "The Worker" could not be handled openly. He recommended that the party membership operate more openly. Potash commented, with regard to the age of the comrades, admitting that it was an obstacle but said they must be organized to do the most they can.

Jack Stachel said that he agreed with Irving (Potash) on his statement with regard to militancy and leftism. He said the party must recognize that there is an "old left" and a "new left" and despite mistakes made in the past in regard to mass organizations, the party must work to achieve unity with the left and the mass organizations. The party, he said, must function as an organization in its own name in addition to the work in mass organization.

STACHEL said that the party does not have a functioning apparatus in trade union work, not since Irving (Potash) left (as trade union director) about one year ago. He characterized this as one of the party's most important fields of work.

James Jackson said the party should concern itself with issues regarding socialism. In the United States, the working class is making major strides towards socialism. Jackson felt that on the question of party organization, efforts should be made to enlarge the circulation of "The Worker".

Carl Winter said that there was a need to distinguish between strategy and tactics and a lengthly discussion could be held on this question alone. Winter said some comrades view strategy as an ultimate socialist objective. A proper development of tactics depends on the strategic aim and the failure to understand this causes serious errors to be made.

Winter stated that the party needs to be built in order to take a more active part in the American way of life. He said "we" have to concern ourselves with how to change the party. The party needs to concern itself with growth among youth, Negroes and the working class. There is a need to get different kinds of members into the party and to use what we have to get these members.

Winter suggested that the party pick one area for its work, either in youth, trade union or civil rights activities. He said he was in favor of a youth division in the party. There is a basis, he said, for a separate structure for youth within the party.

Henry Winston stated that the problem for the party is to break out of its isolation. The idea of a convention is a sound one. There is a need for a party program and in the process build bridges, not alone for the mass movement, but to develop a role for the party. Winston was particularly impressed with Lima's remarks concerning the possibility of doubling party membership in California.

Mortimer Daniel Rubin, by way of summary, stated that some districts did not turn in studies for his report. He said the discussion was helpful and the criticism constructive but noted that some of those criticising did not submit plans. Rubin expressed the opinion that what the leadership does or does not do is reflected throughout the party.

He felt that one of the major problems was adjusting and accommodating to situations as they occur. He said that some comrades have stated that with regard to youth recruiting, that it could not be done because of job security, while others felt that the most promising youths "should be salted away and not recruited." Rubin said that this was

the wrong approach. Many youths today are happy in the party despite the economic and security problems. He concluded by remarking that there was a need for long range planning of party building.

Gus Hall said there was no one way of handling all national problems and each district must work out particular problems. The party must present an educational program. He called for a summer program to get 100 youth cadre . Hall said the key is to become a party of action. Many will say that they are not a party of action.

Hall said that there was something missing in their discussions, adding that age was not a political discussion but that they make it one. He said "we" exaggerate the age question and the ability of the party to do anything. This has a minimizing effect. He felt they could do things in the electoral field without endangering the party. There is a tendency on the part of some people to say we cannot increase the growth of the party and this is wrong.

Hall expressed the opinion that for party growth and influence it must become active in the electoral field. He concluded by remarking that there were two types of people in the party: 1) the unmobilized and 2) the rest of the party. This has created a vacuum which needs to be cleared through understanding.

Michael Davidow said that the party needs to enunciate their policies with respect to nationalism, socialism and the like. He urged the party to debate with the opposition and to write more articles. Davidow said that there is a lack of system andmethod of work in his district and all efforts must be made to systemize in order to operate more effectively.

Davidow commented, with regard to the "old members", that the county chairmen realized the necessity of holding meetings in the afternoon and weekends. He said the older comrades are not engaged in activities other than attending meetings.

At the conclusion of this session the following proposals and motions were made. The source, however, was unable to report, in all instances, whether these motions were carried:

1. Have a summer youth project. The secretariat to set up a committee to provide for it. People from the center are to come to youth classes. Motion approved.

2. Organize and support an assembly for an all-out campaign against the Mc Carran Act. This to be held March 15, 1965, on the eve of the trial.

3. Prepare for party convention in December, 1965. The secretariat to begin such planning. Motion approved.

4. Establish a committee to investigate the possibilities of a left electoral coalition.

5. The Civil Rights Commission plan a program with specific points of concentration for the party. Motion approved.

6. "Party Affairs" be re-established as an internal party organ. Motion approved.

7. The question of the war on poverty be a concrete item in the party program. Motion approved.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Third Day's Session
February 15, 1965

Albert "Mickie" Lima acted as chairman of the morning session. Gus Hall stated that Robert Thompson would open the session and give a report on Viet Nam.

Thompson stated that it was hard to assess what has taken place in the last week or two with regard to Viet Nam. The war has reached a difficult stage and will either become wider or remain limited in scope. The American forces have tried to change the area of war from a ground war to an air war because of the United States preponderance of air power. This preponderance will remain so for some period of time. That is where the United States wants to fight the war. He characterized this as American Imperialism.

Continuing, Thompson remarked that the North Viet Nam situation poses many dangers, but it is not of an immediate danger. Limited wars can be won such as in Cuba and Algeria. One factor in all of this is the solidarity of the socialist countries against the imperialist forces.

Thompson expressed the opinion that the reason for the United States offensive in North Viet Nam is to prepare for a negotiated peace settlement. The bombing of North Viet Nam was an imperialist provocation. This will be a long fight involving many dangers. He said the various peace organizations have been undertaking important actions and "we" should get expressions from those sectors not

reached by the peace movement and the trade union movement. He said that attempts should be made to get trade union figures to speak out publicly against the United States role in Viet Nam. He said the party should organize the "apparatus" and get discussions started, and "our approach" should be mainly critical. The ultra right is putting a lot of pressure on the administration to push the war into North Viet Nam, and they are against negotiations.

Arnold Johnson stated that various undertakings are being planned by Sane (Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy), Women's Strike for Peace, and others regarding Viet Nam. He said a certain section of the country is calling for an immediate withdrawal of the United States from South Viet Nam. There are differences in the administration. Senator (William) Fulbright continues to present a difference and this is important. The Jewish community is for peace and in Washington, large sections of the administration have differences regarding China, etc.

James Jackson said they must differentiate this crisis from the nuclear weapons crisis of Cuba, adding that the situation is grave enough without exaggerating it. He urged the withdrawal of (Ambassador Maxwell) Taylor and others whom he said have been failures all along the line and have advocated the theory of military strikes. Jackson expressed the opinion that there were pressures by McNamara (Defense Secretary), Taylor, and others to make this a strategic showdown.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Gilbert Green said that there cannot be a backdown and any kind of negotiated settlement for Viet Nam, like there was in Korea, would be a tremendous setback for the Vietnamese people. He said there can be no settlement until all United States troops have been withdrawn. Green commented that the Soviet Union stated that there can be no talk of better relations with the Soviet Union while relations with other socialist states are worsening. He said this was very important.

Green continued that what has been made clear is that the Chinese are not war mongers. They have acted in a very responsible way under great provocation.

Carl Winter said he wanted to express his agreement with those who have said "small wars can be won". He said that on the main question, there is a mass pressure for peace in the country. Johnson recognized it in his campaign. "Our" unique contribution in the election was our saying that people should never put their trust in Johnson, but should exert continuous pressure to obtain their goals. He felt that they must keep in the forefront the continuing danger of the ultra right. He said "The Worker" could produce dramatic service if it produced on its pages what other newspapers will not.

Michael Stein commented that they have to point out that the main danger is the ultra right, both in its ability to influence the administration from within and with out.

Irving Potash opened his remarks by also stating that he agreed that small wars can be won. He said he also

agreed with those who proposed a broad educational mass campaign. He said "our press and statements" must become a guide, first to "our people" and to those in peace movements.

William Weinstone called for a broad peace offensive as well as the immediate distribution of leaflets. He said the ultra right must be attacked and the whole administration must be blamed for the Viet Nam situation and not merely certain individuals. He felt they should condemn the action in Viet Nam and work for a negotiated peace. He said the situation is still fluid, and the American people should call upon the President to live up to his campaign promises.

Betty Gannett said they should denounce the war in Viet Nam. It was her contention that the United States wants to go to the negotiating table with strength and because they are losing, are now stepping up the war. She said the ultra right wants to hit industry and destroy North Viet Nam. Pressure should be exerted on the Johnson administration not to proceed so far that retreat is not possible. The American people will then be involved in something which could lead to annihilation. Gannett said that there was a need for a peace movement that will act swiftly to convince the American people of their danger.

Henry Winston said that President Johnson is conforming more to the Goldwater policy which he said was in violation of his mandate from the people. He said the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

party should call for American withdrawal, and efforts must be made to get public expressions from the labor movement. He said the Communist Party should issue 100,000 copies of a leaflet on Viet Nam.

Mortimer Daniel Rubin said he was in agreement that the aggressive action on the part of the United States will precede negotiation. The pressure of the voice of the American people will be a factor in determining what the policy will be. He said "we" should see if someone from the "Russian Bloc" will speak out. This will help open doors for mass actions. He also expressed the opinion that the United States should leave Viet Nam before any negotiations start.

Rubin said "we" should consider the question of more demonstrations and look into the possibility of getting Madison Square Garden.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/24/65

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.

Re WFO letter 2/10/65, requesting Miami to check Eastern Airlines re RANDOLPH BLACKWELL.

On February 16, 1965, CHARLES J. POWERS, Supervisor of Passenger Certificates, Passenger Statistical Section, Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines, Miami International Airport, Miami, made available to SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY the passenger tickets for Flights 555, 515, and 323, Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Georgia, for January 11, 1965.

A review of these tickets revealed that an R. BLACKWELL was on Flight 555, tourist-class, which left Washington National Airport for Atlanta at 5 P.M., on January 11, 1965. His flight payment was by Eastern Travel Card Number EA 021870nEA 223031.

POWERS determined that this travel card was issued to RANDOLPH L. BLACKWELL, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta. POWERS advised this card was one of a series issued to the SCLC, Atlanta, and he described the SCLC as "a group of Negro ministers."

There were no tickets for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ANDREW YOUNG, or ROBERT ABERNATHY on any of the above three flights, either for tourist or first class.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Washington Field (100-43710) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
2 - Miami

RLO:GK
(8)

REC-9 100-442529-768

4 FEB 25 1965

EX-103

SEC 1

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

This inquiry was discreetly made, using the same pretext as did SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., WFO, looking for a white passenger named BLACK who could have used another name. No other names were mentioned during the pretext. In addition, names of other passengers were written down to carry out the pretext, as POWERS was present during the review.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; copies are furnished for the Atlanta Office.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum were: NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*.

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the source who furnished the characterization are:

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
1 - 100-(10667[illegible]) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(Encls.2)(Info)(RM)
1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (RACHELLE HOROWITZ)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York [redacted] (HARRY BELAFONTE)
1 - New York [redacted] (MALCOLM X) (43)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(16)

b3 b6 b7C b7E

100-442529-769

FEB 17 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN 80,513
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-24-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BAYARD RUSTIN (S) NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS [redacted] (U)

RACHELLE HOROWITZ [redacted]

CLARENCE JONES [redacted]

HARRY WACHTEL 1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C"
2. NY 1190-S* (S)(U)

MALCOLM X [redacted] (S)(U)

HARRY BELAFONTE NY 694-S* (S)(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

~~[illegible]~~ (U) ~~[illegible]~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-04-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 16, 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASSification DATE 8-3-79 amended pages

Bureau 100-442529

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~ SP4 JTM/LW 2
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ FCIM, II, 1-24 2-16-87
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~ 6076

~~EACH PAGE~~ CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Garrow/King
3042 PVT DNS 12/12/88
6/2/87
Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

On February 12, 1965, a ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Rachelle Horowitz (a confidante of Bayard Rustin), and Bayard Rustin were in contact on that date. Rustin, according to the source, told about a recent conference that he, Martin Luther King and others attended in Washington, D.C. (U)

It is noted that the same ~~confidential~~ source furnished information on February 8, 1965, that King and his advisors would meet with the Vice President, Congressional leader and the Attorney General on February 9, 1965. The meeting concerned events in Selma, Alabama. (U)

Classified by 11/9/94 JP
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

In remarking about the conference, Rustin said he wrote all of King's material while in Washington, as well as to "keep everyone in line". (U)

Rustin said Forman (phonetic) (James Forman, Executive Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) was in on everything, but was ignored by everyone. U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. (U)

Classified by JSG/Kmb
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

DECLASSIFIED BY SP9AGT/Kmb ON 3/29/95 ...TE AGENCIES
~~SECRET~~ Group 1 Appeal NY 93-1270
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ DATE

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category ...
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Led/cs 12/6/77

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/4/89 + 11/3/89 CN 80,513
6972 EEP/DNS 12/21/89 81-0802

100-442529 -769- 1 XEROX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE MAR 4 1965

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters CONFIDENTIAL

OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Re: ~~SECRET~~ Communist Influence In Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OTHER Removed per Court Order

USA

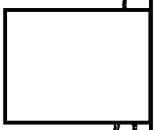
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OTHER Removed per Court Order



Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters CONFIDENTIAL

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates U

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL). (U)

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL. (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Rachelle Horowitz attended a lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) on July 8, 1960. (U)

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto. (U)

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. (U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Malcolm X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (U)

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., is attached. (U)

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to Jean Smith, Secretary at Communist Party (CP) Headquarters, New York, before Harry Belafonte came into prominence, he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL). S (X) (W)

USA

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

1. APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them. (U)

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York. (U)

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious. (U)

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion. (U)

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, N.Y.
February 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BU 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security-C

Reference: New York letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT : CIRM

Re San Francisco airtel to the Director dated 2/16/65.

The indices of the Chicago Division were checked concerning DAVID PETER WEAVER, Jr. and this check failed to reflect any information concerning this individual.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jackson (RM)
(1 - 100-57)
(1 - 157-452)
2 - San Francisco (RM)
(1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-380)
1 - Chicago
DET/lf
(8)

REC-38 100-442529-770

12 FEB 26 1965

INT. SEC.

66 MAR 4 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJECT: 0 CIRM

Enclosed are 8 copies of letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. Source used is [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
LHM classified confidential as information tends to identify [redacted] a source of future value, which could be detrimental to the national defense.

Newark will follow this matter and keep Bureau advised of any pertinent information developed.

1-813 RB

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-3-104-31) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
2-Newark
(1-100-42359) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)

EWC:las
(6)

REC-38 100-442529-771

2 FEB 24 1965

C.C. - Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2-25-65
HOW FORW: RS
BY: S.E.P. /ter

INTD SEP

1 XEROX

MAR 4 1965

Approved: RWB 255 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 MAR 4 1965

1 - 62-4171-LHM
808 R.B.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-104-31

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

February 23, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on February 8, 1965 that the Communist Party of New Jersey (NJCP) did not hold a formal State Board (SB) meeting on February 6, 1965 because of poor attendance, but four members of the NJCP SB discussed NJCP affairs on that date. The source advised that Irving Potash, SB chairman, mentioned that differences existed between him and NJCP members at Paterson, New Jersey. Potash has met with Richard Sargent, a member of the NJCP Club at Paterson, New Jersey. Sargent had also been the leader of a group known as the Congress of Racial Equality group at Paterson, New Jersey. Sargent was recently convicted on charges growing out of a riot at Paterson, New Jersey. Sargent has now been abandoned by his fellow NJCP members at Paterson, and is suffering from a recurrent TB condition.

Potash intended to supply Sargent with a physician. He also intends to get him an attorney to handle an appeal of his conviction growing out of the Paterson riot.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

1 XEROX
MAR 4 1965

100-442529-771

ENCLOSURE

1 - Haack
1 - Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 3/2/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReWFOairtel 1/14/65, copies to New York and Atlanta, which reported on the presence of the unknown male in the Washington, D. C., office of Joseph Forer, an attorney with a communist background. Forer gave the unknown male the address and telephone number of a female in New York City (372 Central Park West, RI 9-7086). He apparently gave this information because the unknown male goes to New York sometimes.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that the unknown male is quite likely identical to Randolph L. Blackwell, a former member of the Communist Party who is close to Martin Luther King, Jr., and is employed in the offices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

New York letter 2/23/65, copy to Atlanta, reported that the above-indicated New York City address and telephone number is that of Mrs. Annie Stein. Stein is on the Security Index and has been described as a hard-core communist from 1937 to 1943. Her sympathies and activities in the communist field have continued to the present time.

The New York Office should be extremely alert to any possible future contacts between Stein and Blackwell, Stein or King, or, for that matter, between Stein and any of King's associates. Any information developed to reveal any influence of Stein on King and his activities, directly or indirectly, would be pertinent to captioned matter.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:agg
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 5
MAR - 1 1965
COMM-FBI

MAR 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-108 100-442529-772

19 MAR 2 1965

1 - Baumgardner (Field Supervision)
1 - S. F. Phillips

SAC, New York (100-153735) 3/2/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYrep SA John C. Seaton 2/12/65.

A characterization of Selma Sparks appears on page 148 of rerep. It reports that when she was interviewed 4/5/62 by Bureau Agents, she stated she had never been a member of the Communist Party (CP) but believed she had attended meetings in the past where individuals for the CP were present. She said she does not feel the CP is a definite threat to the security of the country, that she is interested in discriminatory practices against Negro people in the U.S., and is not pleased with the way our Government is handling matters pertaining to the Civil Rights of Negroes.

Bufiles reveal that Sparks is on the Security Index, your office origin. She is employed as a writer on the editorial staff of "Challenge," a publication of the highly subversive Progressive Labor Movement. Her current subversive character is amply revealed in her filed. For example, a column under her by-line appeared in the 9/12/64 issue of "Challenge."

It is believed that a far more current and substantial characterization of Sparks could have been reported in rerep. This is for the future guidance of SA Seaton.

SFP:agg
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
MAR - 1 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-108 100-442529 - 773

15 MAR 2 1965

MAR 4 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland

SAC, New York (100-153735)

3/1/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

PERSONAL ATTENTION:
SAC RONEY
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurlet 2/17/65 which requested authority to interview eight named individuals, formerly associated with the Communist Party Bath Beach Club (CPBBC) for information concerning the possible membership in the Communist Party (CP) on the part of Harry Wachtel.

Relet set out the verbatim contents of two letters contained in your file concerning Leah Wechsler, housewife, 100-57362. One of these letters is dated 1/3/44 and is probably from Harry Wachtel to Leah Wechsler. The other letter, postmarked 12/16/43, is apprently from Charles Miras to his wife, Leah. The Bureau considers the contents of these letters incriminating relative to Harry Wachtel, particularly if it can be positively established that Harry Wachtel wrote letter number one.

You are, therefore, instructed to immediately submit to the Bureau, Attention FBI Laboratory, the pertinent correspondence as well as all available samples of known handwriting of the individuals involved. Particularly note the period of time when your communications originated and obtain samples of that period. In event known specimens not available, immediately initiate appropriate investigation to obtain same.

MAILED 11
MAR 1 1965
COMM-FBI

The following concerns your request for authority for interviews. Interviews with Charles and Leah Miras should be held in abeyance until after the handwriting examinations have been made so that information developed from the examinations may be utilized, if appropriate, in those interviews. It will be necessary to request specific authority for these two interviews at such time as you deem appropriate.

Of the remaining six individuals, it is noted that the current residence and employment of Harry Tobman is unknown; the same is applicable for Martin and Esther Wagner. Information as to the residences and employment of these individuals should, of course, be immediately obtained.

100-442529-

1 - 100-437828 (Harry Wachtel)

SFP:gem (9)

REC-102

16 MAR 2 1965 NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69 MAR 5 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: CIRM
100-442529

Relet stated that it was desired that all individuals except Anita Immerman (housewife) and Leah Miras (employed by attorneys) be interviewed at places of employment as it was "felt interviews with these people would be more successful if contacted and interviewed at their places of employment.". More specific information will be necessary in order for the Bureau to concur with your belief and in the absence thereof, the interviews are authorized only away from work. Under the conditions set forth above, interviews with all but the Mirases are hereby authorized with the proviso that the current employments which are to be determined concerning some of the individuals are not of a nature which will necessitate further Bureau consideration.

In conducting the interviews it should be recognized that information could conceivably get back to Harry Wachtel indicating a current Bureau interest in the CPBBC. This could conceivably lead to an effort to unjustifiably criticize or embarrass the Bureau. Therefore all possible steps should be taken to preclude such an eventuality. Among things to consider should be that of avoiding any direct attention toward Wachtel during the interviews. If questions are asked relative to Wachtel, his name should be included among many others. Similarly, if photographs of Wachtel are displayed, they should be included among many others. These suggestions are not considered all inclusive. The Bureau will expect that sound, mature judgment is exercised in these interviews.

Action instructed in this communication should be given prompt attention and the Bureau kept advised of all pertinent developments.

NOTE:

Detached

See memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan, dated 2/26/65, same caption, prepared by SFP:gem.

J. F. Martin

SAC, New York (100-153735) 3-2-65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 1-22-65 pertaining to the movement of lawyers from various parts of the United States to Mississippi in support of Negro-voting rights.

The 2-10-65 edition of the "Hattiesburg American" contained an article under the heading "FDP Begins Taking Deposition here." This article identifys James Lamberton of Staten Island, New York, as the individual in charge of attorneys who were taking depositions from Negroes in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi, area.

New York should obtain necessary background information concerning Lamberton and submit LHM in the event subversive information is available concerning him.

1 - Jackson (100-47)

JFM:dbc
(5)

MAILED 19
MAR 1 - 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-108 100-442529-775

19 MAR 2 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 4 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/23/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/02 BY 60290/BCE/DCG/CW
958697

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 1/14/65.

The current New York City Telephone Directory lists telephone number RI 9-7086 to Mrs. ANNIE STEIN, 372 Central Park West, New York City.

On 10/18/64, NY 3246-S* made available information which reflected that ANNIE STECKLER STEIN, in 1964, was a subscriber to the magazine "Freedomways."

On 8/14/64, NY 4535-S* made available information which reflected that on 1/6/64, ANNIE STECKLER STEIN paid $25.00 on a pledge of $25.00 a year to the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

On 4/29/64, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

In February, 1952, [redacted] advised that he knew ANNIE STEIN as a CP member from 1937 until approximately 1943.

b7D

REC. 108 100-442529-776

On 12/9/64, [redacted] made available names and addresses of individuals which are maintained at the headquarters of the City Wide Committee for Integrated Schools which sponsored Operation Shutdown, the boycott of NYC public schools by Rev. MILTON GALAMISON on 2/3/65. Among the names and addresses set forth is the name ANNIE STEIN, 372 Central Park West.

Records 100-11481
CC 100-

CC-608 RB.
2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1-Washington Field (100-43710) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-99667) (Mrs. ANNIE STEIN) (45)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(6)

3-2 1965

MAR 3 1965 XEROX

MAR 4 1965

INTD SEC.

100-11481-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 2-15-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 MAR 8 1965

File Number 100-442529-777

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReBulet to NY, 2/8/65; BUDED 3/1/65.

Files of the NYO have been reviewed in an effort to locate individuals who might be in a position to furnish information concerning HARRY WACHTEL and his possible association with the Bath Beach Club of the CP of which his wife LEONORA was an officer in 1944. During the same period in which LEONORA WACHTEL was reportedly an official in the Bath Beach Club, the name of HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP. Inasmuch as WACHTEL's wife was an official in the Bath Beach Club of the CP, it is felt that WACHTEL himself might have been a member of this club or might have been associated with it in some fashion.

The following are individuals who might be in a position to furnish information:

ANITA BARON IMMERMAN	Legislative Director of the Bath Beach Club in 1944
LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS	Executive Secretary of the Bath Beach Club in 1944
CHARLES MIRAS	Husband of LEAH MIRAS
MEYER ROSEN	Secretary-Treasurer of the Bath Beach Club of the CP
DAVID ROSENBERG	Chairman of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944

cc 8088RB

EX-103 REC- 99 100-442529-778

3 Bureau (RM)
(1- 100-437828)(HARRY HERZHAFT WACHTEL)
1- New York (100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(46)
1- New York

3-3
10 FEB 19 1965

JCS:mmd

1 XEROX
MAR 4 1965

7 MAR 10 1965

IN SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NY 100-153735

HARRY TOBMAN	Labor Secretary of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944
ESTHER W. WAGNER	Educational Director of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in 1944
MARTIN WAGNER	Member of the Bath Beach Club of the CP

ANITA BARON IMMERMAN

[redacted] b6 b7C

As of 3/5/44, ANITA BARON was allegedly Legislative Director of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In 1947, her name was on a list believed to be a list of Educational and Literature Directors of the CP. ANITA BARON IMMERMAN, Mrs. DICK IMMERMAN, was interviewed on 2/7/57, and insisted that she knew nothing about Communism or Communists. She resides at [redacted] and is employed as a housewife. Her husband is also known as WILLIAM IMMERMAN.

LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS

[redacted] b6 b7C

LEAH WECHSLER was reportedly associated with the "Bath Beach Club" as its chairman. In March, 1944, LEAH WECHSLER was listed as a delegate to the Special New York State Convention of the CPA. She was interviewed on 6/21/57, and refused to cooperate. She resides at [redacted] and is employed as a [redacted]

CHARLES MIRAS

(Bufile 100-)

[redacted]

CHARLES MIRAS subscribed to "The Worker" in 1950.

He resides at [redacted]
His present employment is unknown.

b6
b7C

MEYER ROSEN

(Bufile 61-10349)
(NYfile 100-61516)

ROSEN was a member of the CP from 1934-1947, and had served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Bath Beach Section of the CP in Brooklyn, NY, for two or three years and had recruited individuals into the CP. ROSEN was reportedly a CP member in 1951. He was interviewed on 9/9/54, at which time he admitted CP membership in the Bath Beach Club, and an attempt was made to interview him on 10/10/61, at which time he refused to be interviewed. ROSEN resides at 2106 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn, NY, and is employed as a bookkeeper by the Department of Finance of NYC.

DAVID I. ROSENBERG

[redacted]

b6
b7C

DAVID ROSENBERG was the chairman of the Bath Beach Club of the CP in April, 1944. He reportedly was a CP organizer in 1942. ROSENBERG was Assistant NY State CP Organizational Secretary in 1956, and attended CP, USA National Convention in NYC, in February, 1957. He was interviewed February 11, 1959, October 21, 1959, and February 7, 1961, and was uncooperative. He resides at [redacted] and is employed as [redacted]

HARRY TOBMAN aka Harry Taubman

(Bufile 100-)
(NYfile 100-61600)

HARRY TOBMAN was reportedly in Greenwich Village area CP in 1952-1953. In March, 1944, it was determined that HARRY TOBMAN, age 36, had been elected Labor Secretary

of the Bath Beach Club of Brooklyn, having been a member of the CP for twelve years. TOBMAN has not been interviewed. In 1958, TOBMAN operated a store at 7 E. 8th St., NYC, and a newsstand at 6th Ave., and 8th St., and he and his wife, SARAH WAXMAN (Bufile 100-427740; NYfile 100-132742) resided at 50 E. 8th St., NYC. TOBMAN's wife was reported to be a member of the CP in the Greenwich Village area in 1952-1953.

ESTHER W. WAGNER nee WEISSBERG
aka Mrs. Martin Wagner, Estelle Wagner

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In January, 1944, ESTELLE WAGNER admitted that she was the Educational Director of the Bath Beach Club of the CP. She and her husband, MARTIN, were interviewed in Washington, DC, on 11/8/51, at which time they stated they had never been members of the CP in the Washington area but she declined to state if she had been a member in the NY area. She was a member of the CP in Washington, DC, in 1946. Subject and her husband were again interviewed on 9/27/56, but declined to furnish any information. In September, 1956, she was residing at [redacted] and was employed as [redacted]

MARTIN WAGNER aka M. Scully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

It was reported in May, 1945, that MARTIN WAGNER transferred into the City Club of the CP in Washington, DC, as M. SCULLY from the Bath Beach Club of the CP. In September, 1956, WAGNER resided at [redacted] and was employed as [redacted] He was interviewed on 9/27/56, and was uncooperative.

In regard to LEAH WECHSLER, the following information was obtained from a review of WECHSLER's file. On 1/14/44,

FRANK W. LICHTE, agent in charge of the Investigative Unit of the Brooklyn Edison Co., made available an envelope containing papers and documents relating to LEAH WECHSLER. One letter dated 1/3/44, and having as its letterhead the seal of the US Army was as follows:

"Dear Leah,

"Would you please carry to the Bath Beach Victory Club my sincerest thanks for the gift of two very, very exciting and useful books. You may be certain that they will find their way-both by direct passage and by indirect transmission of the contents-to the many receptive fellow soldiers.

"Many people remember the soldiers and the servicement. But few appreciate the heroic job done by the people in your club. They are indeed unsung heroes. Having been such an unsung hero before, I know that the work is not done for medals or praise-but for a purpose. Yet, I want them to know that we in the service do rely on them...I can almost say we rely on them as much as they rely on us. This trust we repose in you-has been executed most satisfactorily in the past. I refer specifically to an historical election.

"But as the hour nears for the decisive offenseive against the heart of the enemy, your job becomes ever more critical. Just as the military victory is the task of the armed forces-so does the shape of the post war world-the world we are fighting for-depends on your efforts. I have confidence, born of personal experience with you, that this mutual cooperative task will be executed successfully.

Yours for victory"

The signature on this letter appeared to run off the edge of the paper. The parts which were on the paper were "HAY WACHTE". At the time that this information was received the observation was made that this name was probably WACHTEL in view of the fact that among these same papers the name LUCY WACHTEL, who appeared to be a member of the Bath Beach Branch CP, was found.

The same source furnished another letter which was postmarked 12/16/43, and had the return address CHARLES MIRAS, Sp. (T) 2/C, USNR, and was addressed to "LEE MIRAS". The pertinent portion of this letter is as follows:

"The question of Lucy is always one that takes up a good deal of space so in order to avoid packing my letter with same I'll just say that I'm inclined to agree with her sister-in-law about her analysis of Lucy and camp following. Me think the lady protest too much is very apropos in this case. Firstly the girl is immotionally unstalbe and as such unreliable. Essencially she means well but has so many faults that I wonder if she does more harm than good. If it weren't for Harry I don't think she would be worth much to the movement. He certainly brings out whatever is good in her and is I suspect trying to remedy her faults. There has been some improvement in her since we first met however much water must flow. Certainly I do not feel that she should be considered the leader of the various girls with husbands in the service because she doesn't set a very good example. Witness your last letter on the subject and her sister inlaws reaction to what you said. More when we see each other so that I can keep my promise."

With respect to HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, she is also known as LUCY.

Regarding ELSIE ZUCKER, nee WACHTEL, a sister of HARRY WACHTEL, it is to be noted that the records of BSS, NYCPD reflect that she was a member of the Inwood Club of the CP in May, 1944, and February, 1945.

NY 2026-S* furnished information on 5/9/57, that ELSIE ZUCKER had moved out of the Inwood area in the early fall of 1954, and that she had been a paper member only of the CP for four years.

Bureau permission is requested to discreetly interview those people who were associated with the Bath Beach Club of the CP and who are mentioned in this communication in an effort to develop information concerning HARRY WACHTEL. ~~WACB from ten days of the date of this communication attempts~~

~~will be made to interview these individuals~~.

Since the primary effort in interviewing the individuals mentioned in this communication is not to try to develop them as potential informants but only to elicit information with regard to HARRY WACHTEL, it is felt interviews with these people will be more successful if they are contacted and interviewed at their places of employment or in the case ANITA BARON IMMERMAN, a housewife at her residence. However, LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS, who is employed by attorneys, should be interviewed away from her employment, and her husband, CHARLES MIRAS, should be interviewed away from his residence. Bureau authority is also requested for the above.

2/24/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372598)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-39097)

UNITED STATES v. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
IS - C, ISA of 1950

Rel:WFOairtels 2/12/65, and 2/18/65. Re Assembly of the Accused.

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York, and Baltimore, are five, two, and two copies, respectively, of an LHM concerning the Assembly of the Accused planned for 3/15/65.

[redacted] The sources used in the LHM are WF 1491-S* and

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ since WF 1491-S* is a highly sensitive and delicate source that furnishes confidential and delicate information to a restricted degree on the activities of JOSEPH FORER, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., who has represented the interests of the CP, USA, in the courts in Washington, D. C.

4 - Bureau (Enc 5)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - New York (100-102320) (Enc 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
2 - Baltimore (100-22456) (Enc 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (GEORGE MEYERS)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-43710) (CIRM)

CEG:bj
(10)

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

100-442529 —
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1965

52 MAR 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. DAN C. PRICE of the Washington Hotel advised SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., on February 19, 1965, that if the hotel could be of assistance to the Bureau he thought they would not cancel the reservations made by JOHNSON because the hotel had already confirmed the reservations. SA GLASS advised him that although the Bureau appreciated his cooperation, we did not want his decision about the assembly to be affected in any way by the Bureau's interest in the affair. He was advised that the Bureau's inquiries about the affair were not meant to imply that we wanted the hotel to do anything that they would or would not, have done prior to the inquiry. He said he understood that, but wanted the Bureau to know that the hotel would not have accepted the reservation had it been aware of the true nature of the meeting and that they desired to cooperate with the Bureau in any way they could.

The following information was furnished by WF 1491-S*.

MEYERS planned to telephone HELEN GUREWITZ on 2/19/65. The purpose of the call was not known.

MEYERS mentioned that "we" had a hold-up at the book shop in Baltimore "the other day."

MEYERS tried to contact JOEL DRESSLER at SNCC. DRESSLER had worked for SNCC. SNCC, however, did not know how to reach him. They apparently told MEYERS, however, that they would try to reach him and call MEYERS. According to MEYERS, DRESSLER had been trying to reach MEYERS. He called MEYERS the night of 2/17, but MEYERS was out. MEYERS left the phone number of JOSEPH FORER with SNCC and told FORER that if DRESSLER calls, FORER was to tell DRESSLER that MEYERS was in town. MEYERS said maybe he would call FORER before 5 p.m. in case DRESSLER called. MEYERS told FORER that ARNOLD JOHNSON wanted him to see some of these people, and to talk to some of the civil rights groups, and see if they would be interested in going to "this thing" on the 15th.

MEYERS said he was going to see GEORGE MURPHY on 2/18/65. He wanted MURPHY to talk to HOWARD MURPHY (in Baltimore)

about some matter. HOWARD MURPHY was contacted, but did not want to get involved because he was busy on other things. The source was not sure of what MEYERS was trying to interest MURPHY in, but thought it might be the case of the GILES brothers, Negroes, who were convicted of raping a white girl. FORER is the attorney for the GILES brothers. The MURPHY family is connected with the "Afro American Newspaper."

MEYERS said he wanted to get a letter out on the Mc Carran Act concerning finances and checked with JOSEPH FORER about anything special to include in the letter. FORER told him that the CP is being retried and that the Hall Davis Defense Committee has financed all 44 cases brought by the government, including the test case in the U. S. Supreme Court and 43 cases now pending at different stages.

FORER told MEYERS that the retrial of the CP is set for March 16, but these things are not definite as to when they will start. He said it is scheduled to start March, 16, and as far as he knew it would start then; but he added that at the last minute the court can put it off.

MEYERS mentioned to FORER that he did not think that he (MEYERS) should touch the GILES case and FORER agreed. MEYERS told FORER that SAM (SCHMERLER) is doing a little (apparently referring to the GILES case - although the source was not sure).

MEYERS asked FORER if it looked like the meeting on the 15th is going to go through, apparently being under the impression that the assembly would be post-poned if the CP trial is not held as scheduled. FORER then told him the trial was scheduled for the 16th, but was subject to change.

Following this, subject matter, MEYERS said he would do what he could. He said he was going back to that guy on the state legislature to see what happened there. He said he also might see "PARHAM?" himself on a couple of those other things one of these days. The source did not know what MEYERS was referring to.

Concerning JOEL DRESSLER, WFO has not conducted a security investigation on him. WFO files reflect that he attended a party at FORER's on 2/28/64. The party was for the striking miners from Eastern Kentucky. GEORGE MEYERS had been interested in doing something for these miners and HELEN GUREWITZ had been active in arranging the party at FORER's for them. At the party, DRESSLER spoke and said he was with SNCC. He urged those present to contact him as he would be a committee of one to research legislation in Congress which insures benefits for the miners and he said he would be available to receive letters, money, and food for the miners.

"The Washington Post" 9/15/63, p. B-1 contained an article stating that JOEL DRESSLER, 21, 1108 Kingswood Drive, Falls Church, Virginia, was arrested at Belair, Maryland, while protesting the developer's refusal to sell to Negroes. The article said DRESSLER had been arrested a week prior to this arrest under similar circumstances.

"The Washington Post" 2/13/65 and 2/14/65, p. A-10 and A-11, respectively, contained articles stating that JOEL DRESSLER, 22, a junior at George Washington University, was one of seven G.W.U. students who were fasting while asking for a cease-fire in Viet-Nam and for arbitration by the UN or other international agency.

Because of the nature of WF 1491-S* no dissemination should be made of information from this source, except that contained in the enclosed LHM unless the information is verified through other sources.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 24, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP, USA)

On February 19, 1965, Dan C. Price, Resident Manager, The Washington Hotel, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., advised that the Assembly of the Accused had reserved the North Room at The Washington Hotel for 7:00 p.m., March 15, 1965. The reservation form was submitted by Armold Johnson who gave his address as 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone number MU 5-5755. Johnson said there would be 75 to 100 people. He requested special space for television. The reservation was confirmed by the hotel on February 17, 1965.

Mr. Carl Fellman, Caterer Manager, The Washington Hotel, with whom Johnson talked about the reservations, advised that he specifically asked Johnson if his organization was anti communist and Johnson said that it was.

On February 18, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that George Meyers was in Washington on February 18, 1965. Arnold Johnson had asked Meyers to talk to some of the civil rights groups and see if they were interested in going to (the Assembly of the Accused) on March, 15. Meyers tried unsuccessfully to reach a contact of his at the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

"The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper, issued of September 22, 1964, page 7, column 1, described Arnold Johnson as the National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

The current Manhattan telephone directory lists the national office of the CP, USA at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, telephone MU 5-5755.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

XEROX
MAR 4 1965

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 15, 1964, identified George Meyers as a member of the CP, USA National Executive Committee and Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and North Carolina.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/26/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNHlet to Bureau, 2/4/65.

Photograph of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN was viewed by SA [redacted] who observed the arrival of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., on 11/30/64, at Kennedy International Airport, NYC, but SA [redacted] did not recognize the photograph of LOWENSTEIN as anyone whom he observed meeting KING.

b6
b7C

Rec

REC- 44 100-442529-779

21 MAR 2 1965

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New Haven (100-18290)(INFO)(RM)
1- New York

JCS:mmd
(4)

6 MAR 8 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/23/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

On 2/11/65, NY 2002-S*, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available photographs of material located at the National Office of

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
3-Baltimore (100-10584) (GREEN) (RM)
(1-100-12076) (MEYERS)
(1-100-) (AL ROSS)
1-Boston (100-) (TEIXEIRA) (RM)
3-Chicago (100-12890) (DURHAM) (RM)
(1-61-867) (LIGHTFOOT)
(1-100-) (AL ROSS)
1-Detroit (100-8482) (DENNIS) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (100-52571) (MITCHELL) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (100-) (DICKERSON) (RM)
1-New York (100-9369) (BASSETT) (42)
1-New York (100-145816) (BUXENBAUM) (45)
1-New York (100-115339) (GORDON) (45)
1-New York (100-84994) (HALL) (42)
1-New York (100-83317) (HUDSON) (42)
1-New York (100-79025) (MC ADORY) (42)
1-New York (100-13203) (MORRIS) (42)
1-New York (100-84275) (PATTERSON) (42)
1-New York (100-48033) (POTASH) (42)
1-New York (100-) (AL ROSS) (43)
1-New York (100-143915) (STOREY) (47)
1-New York (100-15946) (TORMEY) (47)
1-New York (100-269) (WINSTON) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-3 100-442529-780

JVW:rmv
(26)

3-3

EX-117 6 FEB 24 1965

64 MAR 10 1965

the Communist Party, USA, 23 West 26th St., NYC. The text of this material follows:

"February 11, 1965

"Dear Comrade,

"The next meeting of the National Negro Commission will be on March 20th and 21st in New York City. This will be the only full meeting the Commission will hold this year and it is therefore imperative that we have full attendance. The agenda:

"1. Summary of the situation in the main civil rights organizations.

2. Building the Negro and Labor alliance.

3. Comrade Lightfoot's trip to Africa and some proposals.

4. Planning some national tours.

"You are to report to 23 West 26th Street, New York City on Saturday morning at 9 A.M.

Comradely yours,

Claude Lightfoot

"P.S. There will be no reminder so I urge noting the date carefully."

Also made available a number of envelopes containing copies of the above advice, these envelopes being addressed by name:

TED BASSETT
ALVA BUXENBAUM
TOM DENNIS

ELSIE (DICKERSON) - Phila.
EARL DURHAM
EUGENE GORDON
JAKE (JACOB GREEN) - Baltimore
GUS HALL
HOSEA HUDSON
MILDRED MC ADORY
GEORGE MEYERS
CHARLENE (MITCHELL)
GEORGE MORRIS
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
IRVING POTASH
AL ROSS
RASHEED (STOREY)
TEX (EDWARD TEIXEIRA) - Boston
JIM TORMEY
WINNIE (HENRY WINSTON)

The identity of AL ROSS is not known to the NYO, but investigation is being conducted to effect identification.

The Baltimore Office is requested to check with [redacted] for identification of AL ROSS. b7D

The Chicago Office is requested to contact CG 5824-S* and [redacted] as well as any other informants in a position to know, for any identification of AL ROSS.

The NYO will ascertain the place at which the CP National Negro Commission will meet on 3/20 and 21/65, and effect such coverage as may be feasible.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY-1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/26/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/12/65.

On 2/17/65, [redacted] who furnished the information concerning the demonstration on 2/5/65, at the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, NYC, was recontacted in an effort to determine to what extent the Party may have been prominent in the prompting of this demonstration. The informant advised that according to information he had received, the demonstration had already been planned by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and the Seven Arts Congress of Racial Equality when the CP Club, West Side Section learned of it and decided to participate. The informant said that to his knowledge the decision to participate was made solely within the club and had not originated at a higher level of the Party. b7D

(2) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York

JCS: egb
(3)

REC- 3 100-442529-781

21 MAR (2) 1965

EX-117

67 MAR 9 1965

NOW 5 15 Se 6M .02

NOW INLETT DIA
REC'D

EX-BRANCH

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 2/24/65 Amended pages.

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plain text or code)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY Via ~~AIRTEL~~ REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

12/9/88 3042 Pltt Drif Used Garrow King 81-0802 5/27/87 SCYELW/KFA

Classified by SCYELW/KFA CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Declassify on: OADR #253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office; one copy is furnished the Mobile and Los Angeles Offices for their information.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to CLARENCE JONES.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1-Los Angeles (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (HARRY BELAFONTE)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

Classified by 6080 Declassify on: OADR

b6 b7c

JMK:rmv
(17)

11/20/90 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS 83-1179 REC-99

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 80,513 6972 EEP/DMS 12/27/89 (81-0802)

100-442529-783

12 FEB 25 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 3-2-65
HOW FORW:
BY: S.E.P.

INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

66 MAR 10 1965

1-cc 1-Xerox 4 Hrs

808 RM

UNREC COPY AND COPY GOES ENCL FROM HQ

100-106670-

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the sources who furnished the characterization are as follows:

CLARENCE JONES	[redacted]
STANLEY LEVISON	[NY 694-S*] (X) (S) (U)
HARRY WACHTEL	1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C."
	2. [NY 1190-S*] (X) (U)
BAYARD RUSTIN	[NY 2359-S*] (X) (U) NY 4212-S*
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS	(X) [redacted] (U)
HARRY BELAFONTE	[NY 694-S*] (X) (S) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 4099-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information concerning the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist influence thereof, and from NY 694-S* who furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. For these reasons this classification is used. (U)

The NYO will afford coverage of LEVISON and/or KING when KING comes to town next week. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2018 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
February 24, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652 EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2 DECLASSIFICATION DATE OF EXEMPTION 20 YEARS

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

A confidential source [redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~Group~~ I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1 XEROX
MAR 4 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-78 ~~SECRET~~ (U)

16-28-1 CLASSIFIED DECISIONS 3rd FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/3/89 CW 80,573 C4472 EEP/DMS 12/21/89 (81-0802) (83-1719)

5/27/87 Classified by SP4ELW/RCA Declassify on: OADR #253,760

Classified by 6484 Declassify on: OADR Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/6/79

AMENDED PAGES - APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) of CLASSIFICATION DATE 8-2-79 TAP/CG LMB

Classified by SP4ELW/RCA Declassify on: OADR #253760

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~

OTHER Removed per Court Order

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER Removed per Court Order

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~S~~ (U)

It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and Jones refer to "our friend" and "our man," they are referring to Stanley Levison. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to Jean Smith, Secretary at Communist Party (CP) Headquarters, New York, before Harry Belafonte came into prominence, he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL). ~~S~~ (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-365 (3-24-64)

FBI

Date: 2/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI (157-6-46)

From: SAC, SAN DIEGO (157-99)

ocirm

Subject: STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
DEMONSTRATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 2/12/65

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

Re San Diego teletype to Bureau dated 2/12/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The first confidential source mentioned is [redacted] b7D
the second confidential source mentioned is [redacted]

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 FEB 24 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 17 1965

How Forw. P-S

By cnfs - med

Room 828 RB

ENCLOSURE cc 100-442529

FEB 16 1965

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
4 - (Field Office) (1 - 157-99) (1 - 157-161) (1 - 100-13370)
(1 - 100-7514) (1 - 100-12519) (1 - 100-13295)

SURV CONTROL

RM: cja
(7)

ENCLOSURE

58 MAR 3 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-46-158

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
February 15, 1965

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 12, 1965

On February 12, 1965, the San Diego Chapter of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) staged a protest march from Horton Plaza in downtown San Diego at 4th and Broadway to the main Post Office at 815 "E" Street, where they picketed, sang songs, and made speeches protesting the lack of Federal assistance for Negro voter registration in Selma, Alabama.

The demonstrators met and organized in Horton Plaza at 10:30 AM. They proceeded to the Post Office at 8th and "E" Streets and commenced picketing in front of the building. Speeches were made by ROGRE BARCLAY, Chairman of the San Diego Branch of SNCC. Among the signs carried by the marchers were the following "One man, one vote"; "Land of the free?"; "Uncle Sam is in Viet Nam, why not Mississippi_"; "FBI fights communism, why not the Klan_." BARCLAY carried two letters to the offices in the Post Office of U. S. representatives LIONEL VAN DEERLIN and BOB WILSON. 67 persons took part in the demonstration. Most of these were of high school and college age. Among those participating were ARTHUR STEVENS, THERESA VIDAL, and WILLIAM BEARD.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that ARTHUR STEVENS is Chairman of the Communist Party in San Diego and THERESA VIDAL is an active member of the Communist Party in San Diego. Another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that WILLIAM BEARD is an active member of the Socialist Workers Party in San Diego.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The main part of the demonstration broke up at 11:50 AM, with the exception of six persons who continued to

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

picket. The picketing was to continue for 24 hours.

On February 13, 1965, Inspector C. S. WEBB, Postal Inspector's Office, Main Post Office, San Diego, advised that picketing by six or seven persons did continue through the night and that these persons left the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

There were no incidents during any part of the demonstration and on February 13, 1965, Sergeant GEORGE ORR, San Diego Police Department, advised that there had been no arrests.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed. The possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ~~New Haven~~ New York (Your file ~~100-18290~~ 100-153735) DATE: 2-25-65 5

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial ~~100-442529~~) Room No. ~~3027 E.B.~~

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ~~Re New Haven letter 2/4/65 re display of photo of Allard K. Lowenstein.~~

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

CASE P
LETTER by 3/10/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FBI (Date) 1965
FBI — NEW HAVEN

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

Bradshaw

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Relief to Bureau

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (Your file 100-41324) DATE: 2/23/65

29

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~808 K.B.~~

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

MJ/eg

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 1/28/65 re contact with CG 5824-S*.

Let Rec'd 2/25/65

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ... SERIALIZED ... FILED ... FEB 25 1965 FBI — CHICAGO

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 2/18/65

Transmit the following in [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL (U)

[redacted] (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

ReNYteletype, 2/17/65, advising of subject's intention to take a few days rest over the weekend of 2/18-21/65, and his plan to march on the capital of Alabama, Monday, 2/22/65.

Enclosed are six copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta; one copy is enclosed for Mobile.

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1- Mobile (Info.) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1- New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (42)

JMK:etm
(12)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] REASON FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 12-9-80 DECLASSIFICATION 2-18-85 6070

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-20-86 BY SP7 MRC LPT

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 25 1965

58 MAR 3 1965

CARBON COPY

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-106670-257

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN.

Here follows a list of sources of individuals characterized in the LHM:

BAYARD RUSTIN	NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S*
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS	[redacted]
HARRY WACHTEL	1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". 2. NY 1190-S*

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; therefore, in view of this, it is deemed necessary to use this classification.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-440885)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-11329)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
IS-C

Re Buairtel to Chicago, 2/19/65, captioned as above.

Referenced airtel dealt with Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 2/12/65, and captioned CIRM.

The Chicago Office appreciates the Bureau's observations regarding the classification of the letterhead memorandum of 2/12/65, and agrees that it would be appropriate to upgrade the classification of the letterhead memorandum to secret.

Likewise, the Bureau's observations that it would have been more appropriate to title the communication "COMINFIL CORE" are well taken and in the future will be taken into consideration.

5 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-3-104-9 (CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - Detroit (RM)
1 - 100- (CORE)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - 100- (CORE)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-32864 (CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
RLN/sfs
(12)

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
78 MAR 3 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-440885

Approved: 60 MAR 5 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

The Bureau and all Offices should, in light of the above, upgrade the classification of aforementioned letterhead memorandum of 2/12/65, to ~~secret~~ because of the detailed nature of the information which very possibly was discussed with only a few individuals, including [redacted] a most valuable source. It is believed a ~~secret~~ classification is necessary to insure security of the source, which if compromised could jeopardize our Nation's security. b7D

Detroit and New York in addition to changing the classification of aforementioned letterhead memorandum to secret should add the Bureau property statement to the same letterhead memorandum.

Copies of the aforementioned letterhead memorandum were designated for the same Detroit and New York files as designated herein.

Chicago copies have been corrected.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-229362) 2/17/65

SAC, DETROIT (100-9641)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE 8/17/81 SP7 MacLEAD
CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/17/85

HORACE SHEFFIELD
SM - C

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau with copies for other offices, dated 1/18/65.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced airtel, Detroit is submitting the following information concerning the above-captioned individual:

Pertinent subversive information concerning the Subject has previously been furnished to the Bureau.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] advised on 2/3/65, that HORACE SHEFFIELD is not a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP), and the Communist Party does not exert any domination or control over him. Other confidential Detroit area informants who are familiar with the Communist Party and activities of a subversive nature when contacted during January and February, 1965, concerning the Subject, all advised that they know of no Communist Party membership or activity on the part of the Subject. (U)

b7D

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100- (NALC)
(1 - 100-442529 (SIRM) CIRM
1 - Chicago (100-36644) (NALC) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (100-139834) (NALC) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-27906) (NALC)
JEK/mjd
(7)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
198 FEB 23 1965

53 MAR 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2/19/65

AIRTEL

0-1 NY 2-24-65
Let sub 2-24-65
347

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Chicago

From: Director, FBI (100-440885)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF CONGRESS
OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
IS - C

0-1 NY 3-2-65
Let w/BS 2-26-65
347

Reairtel 2/12/65 concerning CIRM and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date also captioned CIRM.

The LHM was classified "~~Confidential~~" and contained detailed information furnished by [redacted] b6 b7C b7D a most valuable informant of your office. Because of the detailed nature of the information and the possibility that [redacted] may have discussed the matter with but very few individuals, it appears that it may be necessary to upgrade the classification of the LHM in order to insure security of the source. You are requested to give this matter appropriate consideration and advise the Bureau of your judgment.

The LHM failed to contain the required Bureau property stamp. Same is being added at the Bureau.

It is noted that the information in the LHM pertains primarily to communist influence in CORE and the cover airtel contained a statement to that effect. It is believed, therefore, that it would have been more appropriate to have titled referenced communications the same as instant communication. In this respect, it is also noted that reairtel did not designate a copy for Bufile concerning Cominfil of CORE.

Furnish Bureau requested information promptly as dissemination is being held in abeyance. Also advise other recipient offices of referenced communications concerning any changes made.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - 100-3-104-9 (CPUSA, Counterintelligence Program)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
202 FEB 24 1965

SEP MAR 1 1965
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-442529-1
INTERNAL FILED IN

Slip
(Rev. 9-23-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	TO LEGAT:
☐ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☒ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Denver	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Detroit	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	

Date 2/16/65

RE: CIRM

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep by

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: Reurep 1/28/65 by SA [redacted] b6 b7C

1 - 2 names misspelled throughout report. A. Phillip Randolph (Philip is correct) Alva Buxenbaum (Buxenbaum is correct)

2 - Statement on page 51 unnecessary. Use "No info. developed" for only main headings denoted by Roman Numerals.

3 - Page 75 is extraneous. See page 74.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
11 FEB 24 1965

Enc.
Bufile 100-442529
Urfile 100-41328

File 100-442529

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF
NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS BY
CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, FEBRUARY, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
FEB 26 1965
Date Forw.
How Forw. R-S
By JCT-med
Room 828 RB

Re NY teletype, 2/24/65.

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding picketing activity in NYC, 2/24/65.

SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL observed the demonstration and received the information from Patrolman RYAN.

~~Confidential~~ sources used in order of their appearance in the letterhead memorandum are, [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

No characterizations of arrested individuals were available, other than for HAMILTON.

1cc T/Encl 808RP

REC 4 100-442529-783

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 8) (RM) EX-117
(1-157-6-34)
1-New York (100-142606) (THELMA HAMILTON)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York (157-1344) (42)
TJD:rmv
(8)

FEB 26 1965

1 XEROX

MAR 3 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 MAR 10 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-34-1

NY 100-153735
157-1344

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the sources utilized. Unauthorized disclosure of this information might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the U.S.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529
157-6-34

New York, New York
February 25, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February,
1965
Racial Matters

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at City Hall Park, New York City, on February 24, 1965. The demonstration, in support of City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, commenced at approximately 11:00 a.m. and terminated at 12:40 p.m.

Approximately fifty students and five adults participated in the orderly demonstration. Five persons were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance officers for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law (Inducing minors to absent themselves from school).

Patrolman TIMOTHY RYAN, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on February 25, 1965, that the following people were arrested during the above picketing demonstration:

Lawrence Sorrells, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

1948

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools By City-Wide Committee
For Integrated Schools, February, 1965
Racial Matters

Nicholas Salvatore, [redacted]

Gwendolyn Wilson, [redacted]

Joseph Patterson, [redacted]

Thelma Hamilton, 345 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, age 49.

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 30, 1964, that on March 23, 1964, it was decided that a delegation of Communist Party (CP) members would call upon Thelma Hamilton and present her with a check and advise her the money was from the CP.

This same source, on March 30, 1964, advised that a three - man delegation presented an unknown amount of money in check form, to Thelma Hamilton in her residence on March 28, 1964. Hamilton was informed the money was from the CP for her use. Hamilton thanked the delegation profusely.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that it was determined on September 15, 1963, that Mrs. Hamilton, Apartment 6E, 345 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker" and/or the Midweek Edition of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: CIRM

3-19-84
Classified by Sp2 Tkp/cs
Declassify on: OADR

REC-9

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director 2/1/65.

Enclosed for the Director are an original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out the results of an interview of Attorney HUGH MANES by a local newspaper reporter.

The interview was conducted by [redacted] (conceal request), [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The secondary documentation of HUGH MANES was furnished by [redacted] (U)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-9 100-442529-784

FEB 22 1965

7 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (Reg.)
3 - Jackson (Enc. 3) (Reg.)
(2 - 100-47)
(1 - 157-100)(MSP)
4 - Los Angeles
(2 - 100-66078) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-909) (MSP)
(1 - 100-5504) (National Lawyers Guild)
LDJ/meh
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: IED, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 2-24-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J. F. M. Hes

1-cc & 1-cc Rm 8078.5

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Special Agent in Charge

100-442529 (Hugh R. Manes)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
February 19, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-19-84 BY SP2 TRP/cw

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 16, 1965, a source advised [redacted] OTHER Per COURT ORDER ALIP

He stated the attorneys were needed in Mississippi to gather legal evidence to be used to unseat the five Mississippi Congressmen whose seating in Congress is being challenged by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Manes stated the attorneys limited their work in Mississippi to the collection of legal evidence that there has been "massive discrimination against Negroes and that Negroes in Mississippi have been disenfranchised because of customs, practices and laws." Manes said the challengers have been granted forty days to collect and present their evidence, after which the Congressmen will be allowed forty days to refute the evidence, then the challengers will be given an additional ten days to rebut this evidence.

Manes stated interviews conducted revealed it was important for Negroes to meet the rigid requirements for voter registration. He blamed some of the difficulty of the Negroes upon

100-442529-784

ENCLOSURE

segregated schools. He stated there was evidence of economic reprisals against Negroes who attempted to register, and there had been terrorist activity against them by groups such as the White Citizens Councils.

Manes stated "in Canton, Mississippi, the White Citizens Council leaders have urged that we let the 'duly constituted authorities' handle voter registration in Mississippi." Manes stated this was a farce as the "duly constituted authorities" were the White Citizens Council leaders themselves. He stated often these leaders would handle alleged civil rights violations from their inception through the court trial. Likewise, these leaders would often be in the position of "meting out justice" to Negroes who were arrested.

Hugh R. Manes

On May 19, 1964, a source furnished a letter dated May 8, 1964, [redacted] OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 2/23/65

To:

[X] Director

FILE # Bufile 100-442529

Att.: Internal Security Div.

[ ] SAC _____ Title CIRM

[ ] ASAC _____

[ ] Supv. _____

[ ] Agent _____

[ ] SE _____ Re Los Angeles Airtel to Director, 2/19/65

[ ] IC _____

[ ] CC _____

[ ] Steno _____

[ ] Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign _____ Reassign _____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline _____
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler.
[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Return file
[ ] Return serials
[ ] Search and return
[ ] See me
[ ] Send Serials _____ to _____
[ ] Submit new charge out
[ ] Submit report by _____
[ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies of Appendix Pages 3 and 4, which the Bureau is requested to attach to copies of the LHM accompanying referended Airtel. Copies have also been sent to Jackson, and have been added to appropriate LA copies

1 ENCLOSURE (RM)

See reverse side

SAC (W66 copy INT SEC)

Office LOS ANGELES

3/3/65

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel 3/1/65, copies to New York, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting that King was to have Hunter Pitts O'Dell do some writing on his behalf.

Because of the vital importance of the King-O'Dell relationship to captioned matter, all possible efforts should be made to develop factualal information revealing the current status of this relationship. Be extremely alert through available reliable sources for information concerning this matter. In addition, New York should consider the feasibility of such additional coverage of O'Dell which might uncover the intelligence being sought.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this matter. Positive information should be promptly submitted in a manner suitable for dissemination.

1 - 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

SFP:fhd
(8)

REC-32
100-442529-785

MAILED 11
MAR 3 1965
COMM-FBI

MAR 4 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JMM/ch
6076

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 MAR 10 1965

INDEXED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6076

TO : Mr. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JRM/lk

DATE: 2/26/65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This memorandum recommends investigation by New York Office, including interviews with former Communist Party (CP) members, in an effort to possibly establish former CP membership on the part of Harry Wachtel, a New York City attorney who is a close advisor of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Investigation had disclosed that in 1944 Wachtel's wife, Leonora, was an officer of the Communist Party Bath Beach Club (CPBBC) in New York City and a likelihood that Wachtel himself was also a CP member. We had the New York Office review files of CPBBC members during pertinent period in order to identify individuals having a potential for the information we seek. New York now requests authority to interview eight such persons, one of whom is presently on the Security Index (David I. Rosenberg, employed as a draftsman). Others are: Anita Immerman, housewife; Meyer Rosen, bookkeeper for City of New York; Harry Tobman, employment unknown; Martin and Esther Wagner, employments unknown; and Charles and Leah Miras (his employment unknown - she is employed by attorneys). All except Charles Miras and Tobman were previously interviewed. Only one, Rosen, admitted past CP membership when interviewed in 1954; he refused to be reinterviewed in 1961.

New York Office has also located in its files two pertinent letters: (1.) Possibly from Harry Wachtel to Leah Miras and (2.) From Charles to Leah Miras. Contents of letters incriminating to Harry Wachtel if handwriting examinations prove he wrote letter number one.

We believe that it would be very worthwhile to our investigations of the communist influence in racial matters and King if it could be established that Harry Wachtel was once an actual CP member. We, therefore, propose that the desired interviews be conducted. It is recognized that a degree of risk is involved as information could conceivably get back to Wachtel concerning the Bureau's current interest in members of the CPBBC and Wachtel could connect same with his current activities on behalf of King. We will, of course, alert New York to this possibility and instruct all possible cautions be exercised. In any event our proposed interviews are in accordance with the discharge of our designated

Enclsoure
100-442529

2 XEROX REC-32 100-442529-786
21 MAR 3 1965

MAR 5 1965

MAR 11 1965

100-437828 (Harry Wachtel)

SFP:gem (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

PHILLIPS

ENCLOSURE

responsibilities in this field. We intend to interview all of the above eight individuals except the Mirases now and will consider interview of them after completion of the handwriting examinations concerning correspondence in which they are involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the New York Office authorizing the interviews and instructing that pertinent communications be submitted to the Bureau Laboratory for handwriting examinations.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/3/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM; Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM in above case.

Confidential sources in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Source 1
Source 2
Source 3

Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" in order to protect the identities of above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc.10) (CIRM)
(1- 157-6-34)
1- New York (157-1344)
1- New York

REC-5 100-442529 787

EX-112

MAR 4 1965

VJA:mzb
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 3-4-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1-CC & 1-CC LHM 8-8 RB

62 MAR 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENC FILED IN 157-6-34

b7D

It will be noted that the current school boycott commenced on January 19, 1965, and is continuing at the present time. Accordingly, the date reflected in the title is now shown as the current month, March, 1965.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-09-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

MAR 3 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 157-6-34

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

Confidential source number 1, advised on February 23, 1965, that on February 10, 1965, a meeting of the New York State Communist Party (CP) Commission on Schools was held at 552 Riverside Drive, New York City. There was a discussion on the current school boycott. It was stated that the role the CP is playing in the boycott was "minimal", in that very few CP members have been involved and none in any policy-making positions. It was stated that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that Milton Galamison makes his own policy. NY

It was also stated that the boycott was not succeeding and that Milton Galamison was not using the proper tactics. A different focus was proposed for the boycott. The idea was to move the focus from the children and shift it to adults. The members of the School Commission, New York District CP, pledged themselves to accomplish this objective.

Source further stated that Rae Hendrix, NY as of February, 1965, was serving as city-wide coordinator of the school boycott for Milton Galamison. Rae Hendrix was assisting Galamison at school boycott headquarters, Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Reverend Milton Galamison is Pastor of this church. Negro Member Former CP Member Progressive Labor Movement

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-787

Group I
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965

The source further stated that Thelma Hamilton was active in the leadership of the current school boycott.

On December 20, 1962, Albert Jackson, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952, and from 1958 to 1962, advised that Rae Hendrix, female Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem, until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

On March 4, 1963, Albert Jackson stated that prior to leaving the CP, Rae Hendrix was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee.

Confidential source number 2 advised on March 30, 1964, that on March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on Thelma Hamilton on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented to Thelma Hamilton, who was informed that this money was from the CP because they knew she needed help. Thelma Hamilton accepted the check with profuse thanks.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965

Confidential source number 3 advised on September 25, 1963, that it was determined on September 15, 1963, that Mrs. Hamilton, Apartment 6E, 345 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker" and/or the mid-week edition of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East-Coast Communist newspaper.

The New York "Daily News", February 20, 1965, page 2, in an article concerning a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at the Board of Education Headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, conducted on February 19, 1965, carried a picture of Mrs. B. Devine, handing out subway tokens to students who came to the demonstration at the Board of Education.

Confidential source number 2 on March 1, 1965, identified this photograph as Mrs. Bunnie Devine, member of the CP, New York District Committee, and active on the New York CP District School Commission.

Confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

The Progressive Labor Movement is characterized in the appendix.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 3/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

RE: CIRM

Re Mobile letter to Bureau dated 10/30/64.

The Mobile Office, during the past quarter, has received no pertinent information concerning captioned matter. No Communist Party Group is active in the Mobile Division's territory, and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

Quarterly letters will be submitted in the future by the prescribed date.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile
JTB:jes
(5)

REGISTERED

cc-808RB

EX-114

REC-99 100-442529-788

21 MAR 8 1965

C C - WFO

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAR 17 1965

March 9, 1965

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reairtel 3/5/65, copies to Atlanta, which forwarded a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of the same date. Page five of the LHM contains a characterization of Ossie Davis which reports that a confidential source advised on 4/12/62 that Davis and his wife are not known to be members of the Communist Party (CP).

The most recent report from your office concerning Davis, that of SA James E. Gordon dated 5/27/64, reported information on page two that during the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that Davis was then a CP member.

By return airtel, furnish the Bureau and Atlanta an amended page five for the referenced LHM. Expedite as dissemination being held in abeyance.

SFP:jas
(6)

REC-13

100-442529-790

EX-114

MAILED 25
MAR 9 1965
COMM-FBI

MAR 9 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 789 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-89) CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-33756)

SUBJECT: CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM, and three copies for New York, setting forth information concerning a scheduled National CP Negro Commission meeting in New York City, 3/20-21/65, and of an invitation by the Illinois CP leadership asking CARL WINTER to be in Chicago 3/17-24/65.

The source utilized in this LHM is [redacted] who learned of the information [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

In connection with the meeting of the National CP Negro Commission scheduled for 3/20-21/65, in New York City, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT advised that he will

5 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (100-89590) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-27539) (CARL WINTER)
5 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
(1 - 19431) (CP, USA, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
141 MAR 19 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

EHW:BAS
(13)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-89-3680

CARBON COPY
66 MAR 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

attend [redacted] b7D
The Bureau will be kept advised of any further developments in this regard.

In regard to the invitation for CARL WINTER to come to Chicago during the period of 3/17-24/65, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 2, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 1, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he learned that there is scheduled to be held in New York City, New York, over the weekend of March 20-21, 1965, a meeting of the National Communist Party (CP), USA, Negro Commission.

Source also learned that the Illinois CP Leadership are inviting Carl Winter, National CP, USA, Labor Leader, to be in Chicago, Illinois, during the period March 17-24, 1965, for the purpose of meeting with the individual industrial clubs in the Illinois CP as well as attend other Illinois CP Leadership meetings. At these meetings, Winter is to suggest ways and means of implementing the National CP Industrial Program with the industrial program of the Illinois CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE
100-442529
ENCLOSURE

SAC, Jackson (100-57) 3/10/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReAirtel 3/2/65, copies to Jackson and New York, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting that one Al Bronstein was opening an office of the American Civil Liberties Union in Mississippi. A lead was set out for the New York Office to identify Bronstein.

Attention is directed to Bureau letter 3/8/65 to Jackson and New York which enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated 2/19/65 on the stationery of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Incorporated, New York City. The memorandum reported that Alvin J. Bronstein would be in charge of the new office of the Committee being opened at 603 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. It would appear that this Bronstein is probably identical to the one mentioned in the 3/2/65 communications.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:gem
(7)

REC-130 100-442529791

MAR 10 1965

MAILED 6
MAR - 9 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 16 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-153735) 3/11/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurlet 3/5/65 which advised that a letter dated 1/3/44 which appears to have been written by Harry Wachtel to Leah Wechsler "is not available for examination."

The Bureau desires to be advised as to the reason the letter is not available for examination.

In addition, it is noted that no comment was made in relet concerning the letter postmarked 12/16/43 which was apparently from Charles Miras to his wife. Advise as to what action your office is taking pursuant to instructions contained in Bureau letter 3/1/65 concerning this second letter. Should it also not be available for examination, furnish reason therefor. The Bureau will give appropriate consideration to interviews with Charles and Leah Miras after reply to the above is received as well as after the other interviews authorized for your office have been conducted.

SFP;gem
(4)

NOTE:

Bureau letter 3/1/65 authorized certain interviews of individuals formerly connected with the Communist Party in New York who might have information concerning possible Communist Party membership during the 1940's on the part of Harry Wachtel, a current advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. New York was also requested to submit for handwriting examination twoletters which, according to Bureau files, were in the possession of the New York Office and which were incriminating to Wachtel.

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Gandy

MAILED 5
MAR 10 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-139 100-442529-793

19 MAR 11 1965

MAR 10 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64) Return To Bureau

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ATLANTA (Your file 100-6670) DATE: 3/2/65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) ☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

Room No. 808 R.B.

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurep 1/8/65

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 5/1/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR - 3 1965
(Date) FBI — ATLANTA

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-29)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-9851) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION
IS - C; ISA of 1950
(BUFILE: 100-3-29)
(New Haven file: 100-9851)

HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(BUFILE: 100-1473
(New Haven file 100-11242)
CINAL

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies, and for New York 3 copies, of a LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, CONNECTICUT DISTRICT, NEW HAVEN DIVISION", and dated as above.

This LHM has been classified ~~Confidential~~ since it contains information from [redacted] the disclosure of which could jeopardize a security informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

100-442529

Sources who furnished information as set ~~forth in the~~ LHM are as follows:

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 5 1965

CARBON COPY

6 - Bureau (Enc-9) (RM)
(100-3-29) (1-100-442529,CIRM;
1-100-1473, HENRY WINSTON)
3 - New York (100-14532,CP,USA, Conn.District) (RM)
(1-100- ,CIRM; 1-100-269,HENRY WINSTON)
5 - New Haven (100-9851)
(1-100-18290,CIRM; 1-100-11249,Henry Winston;
1 [redacted] Sidney Resnick; [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

WCH:bss
(14)

64 MAR 8

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-29-1015

b7D

[redacted] First Source; b7D
[redacted] Second Source;
CG 5824-S* - Third Source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

March 2, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On February 27, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date SIDNEY RESNICK stated that HENRY WINSTON, whom he described as a "Communist spokesman and a former Smith Act prisoner", would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 P.M. in order to deliver an address entitled "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint". According to RESNICK, attendance at the affair will be by invitation only and a charge will be made of 50¢ for adults and 35¢ for students. WINSTON's appearance at New Haven is under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee.

On January 2, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that SIDNEY RESNICK is in charge of the distribution of Communist Party literature within the CP of Connecticut.

During August, 1961, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

3/10/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ReBulet (0-1) 3/2/65 requesting advice as to when the quarterly report due at the Bureau 2/1/65 would be submitted. Reurlet 3/4/65 replying that a report in this matter had been submitted 1/8/65 and that, therefore, "It is felt that the next report should be submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 5/1/65." It was stated that this would be done UACB.

To review briefly the chronology of events concerning the submission of reports by your office in captioned matter, the following is noted. Original Bureau instructions by Bureau letter 8/28/64 were to the effect that all offices would submit the original CIRM report by 11/1/64 and quarterly thereafter with due dates being the first of February, May, August and November of each year. Because of the temporary physical disability of the Agent handling this matter in your office, additional time was permitted to submit the initial report. The ensuing delays necessitated the exchange of several FD-205s and 0-1s between the Bureau and your office as well as Bureau airtel 12/29/64 which emphasized the necessity to avoid any additional delays. The report was eventually submitted under date of 1/8/65.

The Bureau is not authorizing the further delay you suggest in your letter 3/4/65. It will be necessary for your office to as soon as possible fall in line with the other offices in submitting these quarterly reports. The next such report should be submitted by 4/1/65 and thereafter reports should be submitted by the due dates of the first of May, August, November, etc.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:gem
(5)

MAILED 5
MAR 1 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 16 100-442529 793

19 MAR 11 1965

FBI

6 MAR 15 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442529

This is to once again remind you that captioned matter as well as those closely associated, such as the case concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., remain of extreme importance to the Bureau in its discharge of its responsibilities in the security field. You must insure that sufficient personnel are assigned to these matters to enable your office to give prompt and decisive attention to these cases.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 794 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/4/65

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau O-1 Form dated 3/2/65.

Atlanta submitted a report on this matter 1/8/65. In view of this, it is felt that the next report should be submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 5/1/65.

UACB this will be done.

(2) - Bureau RM

1 - Atlanta

CSH:mel
(3)

100-442529-795

REC 8

MAR 8 1965

INT SEC

MAR 17 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3-5-65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to New York, 3/1/65.

Letter dated 1/3/44, which appears to have been written by HARRY WACHTEL to LEAH WECHSLER is not available for examination.

In view of the foregoing information, Bureau authority is requested to interview CHARLES and LEAH MIRAS in accordance with the instructions contained in referenced letter.

Bureau will be kept advised of all pertinent developments.

REC-137 100-442529-796

5 MAR 8 1965

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)

JJK:mav

SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

67 MAR 16 1965

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

3/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Ryan
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReNYairtel 2/16/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date reporting, among other things,

OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

ReNYairtel 2/24/65, copies to Atlanta, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum of same date wherein it was reported that

[redacted]

[redacted] Take no positive action; submit recommendations to the Bureau.

2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:gem
(7)

REC-137 100-442529-797

19 MAR 11 1965

MAILED 6
MAR 11 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 MAR 16 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-33

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442593) (157-6-34)

DATE: 3/8/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
Proposed Boycott of NYC Schools By City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY airtel to Bureau, dated 3/3/65.

Enclosed for Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum in above case. Detective WILLIAM GORMAN furnished information herein to SA JAMES D. BRODY. Confidential source utilized in attached letterhead memorandum i [redacted] b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by [redacted] might impair his future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest. With the exception of BUNNIE DEVINE, NYO indices reflect no pertinent subversive information identifiable with other individuals listed.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, [illegible]
Date Forw. MAR 12 1965
How Forw. [illegible]
By [illegible]

3-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
1-New York (100-96727) (BUNNIE DEVINE) (47) (RM
1-New York [redacted] (IDA POSNER) (47) b6 b7C
1-New York
1-New York
1-Room 828 RB

VJA:cbp
(8)

10-ENCLOSURE

3-Destroyed 100-442529-726

REC-33

1 MAR 10 1965

EX.-109

70 MAR 17 1965

INV. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157 6-34

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
March 8, 1965

BU 100-442529
BU 157-6-34

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965
Racial Matters

Detective William Gorman, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised on March 3, 1965, that the following individuals were arrested by Bureau of Attendance Officers on March 2, 1965, under State Education Law for Abetting Truancy Among Minors. They were arrested as leaders of a demonstration by boycotting students conducted at headquarters of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on the morning of March 2, 1965:

Ethel Devine
[redacted]

Jean Fagen
[redacted]

Phyllis Spiro
[redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-799

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965

Percy Gilmer
[redacted]

Vincent Young
[redacted]

Stanley Brezenoff
[redacted]

Claudell Rucker, Jr.
[redacted]

Stanley Murray
No address

Irving Barton
No address

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on March 2, 1965:

With relation to the current school boycott being conducted by Milton Galamison and his group, the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools (CWCIS), the Communist Party locally did not at first want to support the boycott because there was no unity among the various civil rights groups with reference to this endeavor. However, since Milton Galamison has gone ahead and is conducting the boycott, the position of the Communist Party is that they have to support it.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools
by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools,
March, 1965

The following two Communist Party members have performed various services on a voluntary basis, such as clerical work or picketing in behalf of the CWCIS:

Bunnie Devine - member of the 6th Assembly District Group, Kings County, New York Communist Party.

Ida Posner - member of the Brownsville Group, Kings County, New York Communist Party.

Further, according to the same confidential source, Bunnie Devine is a member of the New York District Communist Party Committee, and Ida Posner is a member of the New York District Communist Party Board.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, MOBILE (Your file 100-10F) DATE: 3/2/65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)
Room No. 808 R.B.

☐ Post in file ~~and destroy 0-1~~ (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurlet 10/30/64

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted See attached

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 3 1965 (Date)
FBI — MOBILE

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

FBI

DATE: 3/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-1283)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-1108)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION-CR

ReNY [redacted] OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM reporting in greater detail the information in referenced [redacted] two copies are furnished the Atlanta and Mobile Offices.

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN.

5- Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2- Atlanta (100-5580) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-6670) (CIRM)
2- Mobile (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1- 44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.)
1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1- New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1- New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1- New York

JMK:mvl
(17)

b6
b7C

3042 Pat/DNS 1/188 Harrow/King
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-20-96 BY SP7MAC LPT
BU COPY HANDLED

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 MAR 15 1965

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

64 MAR 19 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

44-12831-320

Sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
1. Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re "NLG; IS-C."	HARRY WACHTEL
2. NY 1190-S*	
NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
[redacted]	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information about racial situation in NY and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, the ~~Secret~~ classification is necessary.

Registrars of Voters,
Dallas County, Alabama

SECRET

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of an in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/lcl
ON AUG 15 1985
D. GRIFFIN/SCLC

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReBu airtel of 3/9/65, requesting corrected page 5 of NY letterhead memorandum dated 3/5/65.

Enclosed are seven copies of corrected characterization of OSSIE DAVIS. NY 694-S* is the source who furnished the characterization.

Atlanta is requested to insert new page 5 in its copies.

NY copies have been changed.

100-442529-

1 Enc. inserted with Bu airtel & LHM on 3/5/65 SRP:cd.

NOT RECORDED
18 MAR 12 1965

7-ENCLOSURE

CC 1806 RD

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 2)(RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-NY (100-153735)
JMK:rmv
(9)

INTSEC

NO ACTION

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 USMC
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-11-81

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794- 100-106670-

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAR 19 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-

March 11, 1965

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23570)(RUC)

AL ROSS
SM - C

Reference New York letter to the Bureau dated February 23, 1965, captioned, "CPUSA, IS - C," which concerned a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission to be held March 20-21, 1965, in New York City. New York requested [redacted] to identify AL ROSS, who apparently is to be invited to the National Negro Commission meeting. b7D

On March 9, 1965, [redacted] orally advised that he does not know the identity of AL ROSS, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

100-443481-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3 - Bureau (1 - 100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100- ; AL ROSS)(100-153735; CPUSA)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Baltimore [redacted] b3 b7E

RCH:dfm
(7)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 15 1965

5 MAR 19 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Date: 3/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-29)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-9851) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION
IS - C; ISA of 1950
(Bufile 100-3-29)
(New Haven file 100-9851)

HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(Bufile 100-1473)
(New Haven file 100-11242)
CINAL

Classified by 56685LD/ltb
Declassify on: OADR 3-31-87
91, 117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

There are enclosed for the Bureau, 9 copies and for New York, 3 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Communist Party, USA, Conn. District, New Haven Division", and dated as above.

6 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
(1 - 100-1473, HENRY WINSTON)
3 - New York (100-14532)(Enc. 3)(RM)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)
(1 - 100-269, HENRY WINSTON)
7 - New Haven
(1 - 100-18290, CIRM)
(1 - 100-11242, HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - [redacted] SIDNEY RESNICK)
(1 - ROBERT EKINS)
(1 - SIDNEY TAYLOR)
(1 - [redacted])

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 17 1965

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

(U)

WCH:mam
(16)

ENCLOSURE CARBON COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

20 MAR 19 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-29-1190

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" (U) since it contains information fro[redacted]th disclosure (U) b7D of which could jeopardize a security informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources who furnished information as set forth in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

First source - [redacted]
Second source
Third source - CG 5824-S*
Fourth source - NH 369-S*
Fifth source - NY 1750-S* (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut
March 10, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classified by 5G85&D/RB
Declassify on: OADR 3-31-87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On February 27, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [that on that date SIDNEY RESNICK stated that HENRY WINSTON would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 PM in order to deliver an address entitled, "What's Ahead For the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint".](C) (U)

On January 2, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [that SIDNEY RESNICK is in charge of the distribution of Communist Party (CP) literature within the CP of Connecticut.](C) (U)

During August, 1961, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated [that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.](C) (U)

On March 8, 1965, the first source advised [that on March 6, 1965, HENRY WINSTON appeared at New Haven, Connecticut, at which time he delivered an address entitled, "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint". According to the source, the program was under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee. SIDNEY TAYLOR was chairman of the affair.](C) (U)

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

On January 2, 1964, the second source advised that SIDNEY TAYLOR is a member of the State Board, CP of Connecticut. (U)

According to the first source, approximately sixty persons attended the address given by HENRY WINSTON. SIDNEY RESNICK made a plea for contributions to "The Worker" and stated that the quota set for Connecticut had been raised for the year 1965 to $850.00, which was $100.00 more than that set for 1964. The source said that ROBERT EKINS was in attendance at the affair and that he brought a contribution of $125.00 from the Hartford, Connecticut area. A total of $353.25 was collected during the course of WINSTON's appearance. (U)

On April 11, 1958, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that ROBERT EKINS was designated as one of three CP members in Connecticut who were to receive copies of materials and directives from the National Office of the CP, USA for dissemination to party groups in Connecticut. (U)

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on October 10, 1959, that PHIL BART, National Secretary of the CP, USA, had made the statement that EKINS had joined the CP twenty-two years ago and had given the prime years of his life to the party and desired to continue as a member. (U)

According to the first source, SIDNEY RESNICK was pleased with the amount collected and stressed the fact that all in attendance should subscribe to "The Worker" which is one of the few newspapers in the United States not owned by monopolies. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

According to the first source, HENRY WINSTON was introduced by SIDNEY TAYLOR who pointed out that as a Communist leader, WINSTON fought for and was jailed for social reforms which since have been enacted into law. TAYLOR said that WINSTON was brutally beaten while confined in jail as a result of which he became blind and that WINSTON was selfless in the struggle for social justice and economic opportunity. The source said that WINSTON received a standing ovation before he began to speak. He was described by the source as a capable speaker with a good memory for events and one who apparently knows his subject. (U)

According to the first source, WINSTON said that February, 1965 is a Negro history month, that the Negroes have made tremendous contributions in every field and have constantly fought for human and civil rights which would not only benefit them but would also benefit the entire country as a whole. He said that there are those in this country who would maintain the status quo, such individuals being the monopolists and the capitalists. WINSTON said that suggestions have been made to arm the Negroes, however, such action would only play into the hands of the Southern communities who control their local governments completely. He said that suggestions have also been made to make the Negro economically self-sufficient, however, such suggestion would be an impossibility in a country where 180 million white persons are neighbors of the Negro. He said that the better solution would have the Negro enter politics thereby giving him a greater say-so in the formulation of laws thereby aiding integration and causing better educational facilities to be offered to him. This he described as a giant step towards socialism. (U)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CONNECTICUT DISTRICT
NEW HAVEN DIVISION

According to the source, [WINSTON said that trade unionism must lead the way in the South which so far has been sparsely organized. He said that although he knows it is extremely difficult to gain entry into small towns which are controlled, it had also been difficult to organize the Ford Motor Company which he had helped to do. Even though this task had been difficult, the Ford Motor Company is presently organized. (U)

WINSTON then described the present situation in Viet Nam. He said that eight-five percent of the persons in that country do not want their cities bombed since they realize that such action can only lead to thermo-nuclear war. He said that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON has disregarded the mandate given to him by the people of the United States, by directing that North Viet Nam be bombed. According to WINSTON, the United States is the only country in the world which believes that it is taking the right course and that U THANT, General Secretary of the United Nations, has made the statement that the news media within the United States keeps "us fed" with wrong facts. According to WINSTON, due to pressure brought upon him, U THANT modified this statement the following day. WINSTON said in a ridiculing manner that the United States wanted to insure free elections in South Viet Nam, however, they know that a free election in that country would unify both North and South Viet Nam. He said that the Communists desire only peace in the world with no nuclear war but that the United States is exploiting the fact that in their opinion China and the Soviet Union are at odds with each other. He said that the United States is not sincere in its "peace efforts" and that they want the "so-called infiltration" stopped in Viet Nam before they discuss peace and enter into negotiations. (U)

WINSTON said that the Soviet Union had prevented the United States from ousting FIDEL CASTRO from Cuba, that the Soviet Union had shipped tanks to Algeria, which action prevented a war there and that the Soviet Union was then (U)

sending anti-aircraft guns to North Viet Nam in order to help that country. He said that in view of the above, it is the Soviet Union and "we Communists" who are helping the fight for independance all over the world and he added that the white people should realize that they constitute only ten per cent of the world population and that consequently all people should and must live together in harmony. (U)

According to WINSTON, "we" must bring pressure into any organization possible, whether it be fraternal, social or a service organization. This pressure must be brought to bear on political leaders in order to see that "foreign countries" of Alabama and Mississippi adhere to the Constitution of the United States. (U)

According to the first source, WINSTON said that pressure is again being brought to bear on the CP through the McCarran Act in order to force the Party to register pursuant to that act. He said that the showdown in this respect has been put off from March, 1965 to November, 1965, and that the United States Government has directed that two leaders of the Party must register it. He said that "we" are going to see that "they are disappointed and that the issue would again involve a long legal battle.

According to the first source, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 PM. The source said that according to WINSTON, the latter was completely blind in his left eye and could only distinguish light and dark with his right eye. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-10-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-3-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

DATE: 3/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

Enclosed are six copies of a LHM memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta office; and two for information of Mobile.

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670 (CIRM)
2 - Mobile (100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Enc.2) (RM)
(1-44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
1 - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-9-80 BY SP-4 Rmb/lb
6076

JMK:ats
(12)

~~1 - Supervisor #42~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 15 1965

CARBON COPY

1 ENCLOSURE

70 MAR 19 1965

100-442529-001 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 5, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JMalon

File 100-106670

6076

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - Communist

"The New York Times", Friday, March 5, 1965, Page 69, Column 1, carries an article captioned, "Dr. King Reports Change in South". The article reports that King affirmed in New York, New York, on March 4, 1965, his conviction that more and more responsible people in the Southern states favored and supported the restoration of racial peace on the basis of social justice and equality.

[redacted], who head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in New York City to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Award for "enhancing the dignity of man". The United Jewish Appeal Women's Division of Greater New York presented the award, the article states.

King, according to the article, received a standing ovation from 4,000 women at the meeting, in the New York Hilton Hotel, after he had completed his acceptance speech. In the speech, he appealed for the abolition of what he called the three universal ills that afflict mankind today - "racial discrimination, poverty and war".

According to the article, it was at a news conference following his acceptance speech that King referred to the changing attitudes of Southern whites on the question of race relations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442507

ENCLOSURE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

King indicated that he believed white resistance to the Civil rights movement had begun to recede, although he stressed, on the other hand, the immense difficulties that remain.

He said that in Alabama he was receiving increased sympathy from white people for the Civil rights cause.

In support of his views that the Civil rights movement has resulted in progress, King said that most of the communities in the deep South had been complying with the Public Accommodations Section of the Civil Rights Act.

King said during the news conference that he would join with the Marchers who will leave Selma, Alabama, next Sunday (March 7, 1965) on a trek to Montgomery, Alabama, to petition Governor George C. Wallace to put an end to discrimination and remove obstacles to the registration of Negro voters in his state.

In conclusion, the article noted that King was scheduled to leave New York on Friday, March 5, 1965, for Washington, D. C., to confer with President Johnson on the proposed new voting-rights legislation.

(2-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (157-64)

RE: CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 3/7-11/65, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; RACIAL MATTERS
C.I.R.M

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
MAR 11 1965
Date Forw.
How Forw. Air
By ABK
Room 828 RB

Re SU tel and airtel 3/6/65, and SU tel 3/7/65.

Transmitted herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the above.

The information was received by SA [redacted]

The notifications were handled by SA [redacted]

The Confidential Informants contacted in this matter are:

SU T-1
[redacted]

SU T-2
[redacted]

SU T-3
[redacted]

Characterizations of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ROBERT ARCHULETA, ETHEL C. HALE, LOIS DUNNE, JOSEPH SEYMOUR DUNNE

ENCLOSURE

The Bureau will be kept advised pertaining to these demonstrations. ENCLOSURE

100-442529

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (REG. AM)
2 - Salt Lake City
RAP:mhe
(4)

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 15 1965

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 MAR 18 1965

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b7D

FILED IN MEDIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salt Lake City, Utah
March 8, 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS DEMONSTRATIONS
SPONSORED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
MARCH 7-11, 1965, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

b6
b7C

Sergeant Robert J. Johnson, Intelligence Unit, Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department, Mr. John M. Driver, [redacted] who is President of the Salt Lake City Branch, National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Mr. Albert B. Fritz, [redacted] a member of the Board of the Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, furnished the following information on the evening of March 7, 1965:

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its demonstration as planned in Salt Lake City on March 7, 1965. The participants met at about 2:30 p.m. in front of the Federal Building, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, and marched from there to the Administrative Building of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), 47 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, where a prayer service was held. Approximately 150 to 200 people participated in this demonstration, of which approximately two-thirds were members of the white race and one-third were members of the Negro race. Quite a few of the participants appeared to be university students.

After the prayer service the participants returned to the front of the Federal Building and disbanded. The demonstration was orderly and there were no incidents.

Mr. Driver and Mr. Fritz furnished the following additional information:

Subsequent to the demonstration approximately fifty of the participants met at the Young Women's Christian Association, Salt Lake City, under the auspices of the Salt Lake City

100-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CIVIL RIGHTS LAND DEMONSTRATIONS
SPONSORED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
MARCH 7-11, 1965, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

NAACP. The purpose of this meeting was to make plans for Monday, March 8, 1965. It was decided that those who could should observe the activities of the Utah State Legislature at the Utah State Capitol on March 8, 1965. Those who did this should also engage in such lobbying activities as appeared possible. It was decided that the appearance of the participants at the Legislature should not be in the form of a demonstration and that no action should be taken which would give the appearance of a demonstration. It was also decided that the LDS Headquarters, 47 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, would be picketed under Salt Lake City NAACP sponsorship from 4:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on March 8, 1965. The regular meeting of the Salt Lake City NAACP is scheduled for the evening of March 8, 1965, at which decisions will be made with respect to activities for the period March 8 through 11, 1965, insofar as demonstrations are concerned. No demonstration will take place on March 8, 1965, if LDS Church authorities issue a statement of the Fair Employment and Fair Housing laws presently being considered by the Utah State Legislature. The NAACP does not at the present time, however, consider that it is likely such an endorsement will be issued.

SA T-1 and SA T-2 furnished the following information on March 7, 1965:

The following people were observed participating in the demonstration of the NAACP in Salt Lake City on March 7, 1965, but did not appear to have any responsibility in connection with this demonstration, except as participants:

Ethel C. Dale
Joseph A. DiLenti
Robert Archibeta
Joseph Cayetano Dunne
Lois Dunn

None of these were observed at the NAACP meeting at the YWCA subsequent to the demonstration on March 7, 1965.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS DEMONSTRATIONS
SPONSORED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE,
MARCH 7-11, 1965, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

SU T-3 has furnished the following information:

Joseph R. DiSandi was a member of the Utah State Board of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah in July, 1963.

Robert Archuleta was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah and was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

Ethel C. Hale was a member of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

Lois Dunne and her husband, Joseph Seymour Dunne, were former members of the CP of Utah who had ceased activity because of the labor union activities of Mr. Dunne. Their CP membership was under consideration by the CP of Utah but had not yet been resolved in July, 1963.

Lt. W. R. Garrison, Operations Officer, Intelligence Corps, Fort Douglas, Utah, and Sergeant Robert J. Johnson, Intelligence Unit, Salt Lake City Police Department, have both been notified on March 6, 1965, of the above planned demonstration for March 8, 1965, and the possibility of additional demonstrations during the period March 9 through 11, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salt Lake City, Utah
March 8, 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Title CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS DEMONSTRATIONS SPONSORED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, MARCH 7-12, 1965, AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated March 8, 1965, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and captioned as above

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-5-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-9-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-2-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 8 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

10-25PM EST URGENT 3-8-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI -16- /100-442529/ ENCODE

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

CIRM., PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS BY CITYWIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS., MARCH , ONE NINE SIX FIVE DASH RM

[redacted] ADVISED MARCH EIGHTH THAT DUBOIS CLUBS b7D WOULD SPONSOR DEMONSTRATION ON MARCH EIGHT AT HEADQUARTERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION ONE ONE ZERO LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y. IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHOOL BOYCOTT WHICH CURRENTLY IS SPEARHEADED BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS. SA PERSONNEL, FBI, ON MARCH EIGHTH OBSERVED PICKETING DEMONSTRATION AT HEADQUARTERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, WHICH COMMENCED AT FOUR DASH FIFTEEN P.M. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY YOUTHS DEMONSTRATED ORDERLY FASHION AT FIVE TEN PM DEMONSTRATORS DISBURSED. NO INCIDENTS. LHM TO FOLLOW.

NDS

NHH FBI WASH DC

REC-135 100-442529-799

EX-117

3 MAR 12 1965

1 XEROX MAR 12 1965

64 MAR 17 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 9 1965

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1209 PM SSSSS URGENT 3-9-65 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /2/ , ATLANTA AND MOBILE

ATLANTA AND MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY TELETYPE
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

Communist Infiltration Racial Matters
(CIRM); ~~FBIC~~ Internal Security - Communist

BUFILE /100-442529/ AND NEW YORK FILE /100-153735/.

ON MARCH EIGHT, SIXTYFIVE, [redacted]

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

END PAGE ONE

79 MAR 18 1965

RELAYED TO AT-MO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 TAP/tas/lmb
ON 8-1-79

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX
MAR 15 1965

Classified by 4076
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/7/77

PAGE TWO ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

E CRXXX CORR PI L 9 WD 8 ~~SIXTYFIVE~~.

END

JMS R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

given to Chas Quantico
CRD by SA [redacted] 3/9

b6
b7C

~~Confidential~~

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/9/65

Attached reports advice whi was scheduled to be given to Mar Luther King, Jr. by some of his New York City advisers to call o the march scheduled for today, 3/9/65, at Selma, Alabama, in connection with the voter regist tion activities in Selma.

This information has been telephonically furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

SFP:csh

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

F B I

Date Forw. MAR 10 1965

Date: 3/9/65

How Forw. 1A

By J. Lewis

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Room 828 RB

2- destroyed

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NEW YORK CITY
SCHOOLS BY CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR
INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, MARCH, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York teletype to Bureau, 3/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum, in the above captioned cases.

Confidential sources in attached letterhead memorandum are identified as follows:

First confidential source
Second confidential source
Third confidential source

b7D

Detective TIMOTHY RYAN, BSS, NYCPD, contacted 3/8/65 by SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL.

ENCLOSURE

5 Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)(PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF NYC SCHOOLS)
(1 - 100-441164)(W.E.B.DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)
1 - San Francisco (100-52664) (W.E.B.DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)
(Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-151987) (W.E.B.DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA) (42)
1 - New York (PHYLLIS KALB)
1 - New York (JUDY FINN)
1 - New York (157-1344) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

REC-101 100-442529-801

JRH:gmd
(12)

1 XEROX MAR 12 1965

8 MAR 10 1965

1 XEROX MAR 15 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 MAR 26

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1344

The demonstration at 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, was observed by SAS [redacted] b6
JOHN R. HAWKEN and [redacted] b7C

Attached letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" in order to protect the identities of the above three confidential sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529
157-6-34

New York, New York
March 9, 1965

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

On March 8, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs plan to hold a demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on March 8, 1965.

On March 8, 1965, Detective Timothy Ryan, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD), advised that Phyllis Kalb notified the NYCPD on March 8, 1965, that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) were to sponsor a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, on March 8, 1965, between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM. The purpose of this picket was to demonstrate support for the school boycott which is currently spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools under the direction of Reverend Milton A. Galamison.

A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto as an appendix. All sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 - XEROX
MAR 15 1965

1 XEROX
MAR 12 1965

100-442529-801

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City
Schools by City-Wide Committee for
Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

Phyllis Kalb

On July 8, 1964, and August 3, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Phyllis Kalb attended Communist Party (CP) meetings held in her parents' home in Richmond, Virginia, on June 30, 1964, and August 2, 1964. At these meetings, Phyllis Kalb gave reports on the DCA Founding Convention held in San Francisco during June, 1964.

conf. n.y.

On March 8, 1965, Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a picket demonstration of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. The picketing, participated in by 17 to 20 youths, commenced at 4:15 PM and lasted until 5:10 PM, at which time the demonstrators dispersed. The demonstrators chanted, "Jim Crow must go" and "Segregation must go", and carried signs urging integration in education in the New York City school system. Groups represented in this demonstration were Flatbush Youth for Human Rights, Bensonhurst Youth for Human Rights, Student Committee against Social Injustice, Student Committee for Integrated Schools and the DCA. Phyllis Kalb and Judy Finn acted as spokesmen for the demonstrators.

Judy Finn

On November 13, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Judy Finn was in attendance at a meeting of the City Executive Council of the New York City W.E.B. DuBois Clubs held in Brooklyn, New York, November 8, 1964.

Attended meeting of

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-10-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 3/3/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) CINAL

SUBJ: CIRM
IS - C

5/27/87 Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum and appropriate copies for New York which contain an attached report of BAYARD RUSTIN given at the "State of Race" NALC sponsored Conference held in New York City, 1/30 and 31/65.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished same to SA [redacted] on 3/2/65. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a ~~confidential~~ informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

It is noted that the attached document may be the subject of discussion at the National Negro Commission meeting, CP, USA to be held in New York City, 3/20 and 21/65, based upon JACK KLING's characterization that this document could be used as an outline for a CP program of action in the CP civil rights movement.

REC- 99 100-442529-802 EX-117

5 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) (1 - 100-432067) (COMINFIL NALC)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Encls. 2) (RM) (1 - 100-139834) (COMINFIL NALC)
1 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]) (U)
(1 - 100-36644) (COMINFIL NALC)
(1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

2 MAR 4 1965

15

b3
b7D
b7E

INT SEC

RESEARCH SATELLITE

EHW:bls
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

XEROX MAR 16 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
Sent 3-5-65 M
Per

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

DATE FORW: 3/5/65
HOW FORW: 5 EP/Reg

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

100-432067-1
100-153735-1
100-442529-1

1 - cc + 1 - XEROX of LHM + enclosure to S.R.B.

3/10/65 cc: Mr. Rustin
"Bayard Rustin"
CM-C

70 MAR 22 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
MARCH 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 2, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of March 2, 1965, Jack Kling, a Communist Party (CP) of Illinois State Board member, had in his possession a copy of a report of Bayard Rustin, the individual who assisted in organizing the "March on Washington" and who is a prominent civil rights leader, which report was delivered by Rustin at the "State of Race" conference sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in New York City on January 30, and 31, 1965.

Rustin's report is entitled "The Influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights Movement" and was characterized by Kling as a report which was of value to the CP in its Negro Civil Liberties Movement. According to the source, Kling had obtained this report for the purpose of circulating it among the Illinois CP leadership for their understanding and utilization.

Source further advised that in commenting on Rustin's report, Kling stated that he thought it was an excellent report and that the CP should use it as an outline for a program of action in the civil rights field. Also in his comments concerning this report, Kling stated relative to Rustin that Rustin was a former member of the CP.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/27/87 BY SP4 ELW/KEA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND [illegible] OFFICIALS
ADVISED CONCERNING
SLIP(S) OF declassification
DATE 2-14-77 GD/KR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-77 GD/KR

2 XEROX
MAR 16 1965

100-442529-802

ENCLOSURE

The report of Bayard Rustin consisting of nine pages is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights Movement

I was asked to discuss the "influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights movement."

To anticipate some conclusions, ~~it seems to me~~ that many of the old definitions and distinctions about "Right" and "Left" no longer apply. In general, the problems which do exist do not result from infiltration by tightly disciplined agents of an outside organization, or other organizations. Rather, they spring in large part from the honest, confused frustrations of sincere people. Consequently, a program to deal with this situation cannot be based upon organizational measures - expulsions, membership screenings, etc. Instead, it is necessary to get to root causes, like the slow pace of integration in a time of accelerating aspiration - as in the state of Mississippi.

But even if there are these subtle aspects to the problem, it is important that we discuss it. First of all, the Rightists and reactionaries continue to utilize the charge of Communist domination and have even spread some suspicion in our own ranks. Only candid discussion can deal with such an attack. Secondly, internal confusion has arisen around the issue, and we must be clear on exactly where we are. Thirdly, by approaching the question of "Left" and "Right" seriously, we can confront the real, and often new issues under the old labels.

The American Right

In the Twentieth century, Southern racism was quite distinct from Northern ultra-conservativism with its Rightest economics. Many a Dixiecrat - the virulent race hater Bilbo among them - championed both white supremacy and positive social welfare programs.

During the post-War years, this traditional pattern broke down. In the 1964 elections, the new trend came to a head with the coalition of racist politics and Rightest economics under the banner of Barry Goldwater. The Goldwateritos now claim that 26 million Americans proved themselves conscious, ideological conservatives on election day. That, as the various polls have demonstrated, is untrue. Yet, the fact remains that the Rightest-Racist coalition succeeded in capturing one of the two major political parties in America.

Moreover, there is a very real sense in which the racist political appeal is greaterthan appears at first glance. Nationally, the voter was given a choice between Johnson and Goldwater. If an individual shared Goldwater's hostility to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or feared a Negro moving into the neighborhood or getting a job, he could vote for Goldwater and express those sentiments, but at a price; i.e., hewould be casting his ballot for a man who was also utterly irresponsible on the question of

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DATE 5/27/87 BY SP4ELW/KFA

ENCLOSURE

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war and peace, whose primitive, contradictory economics threatened economic crisis and depression, and whose mental powers seemed to be those of an amiable incompetent. Thus, many Americans suppressed, but did not give up, their "backlash" feelings and voted for Johnson.

This can be clearly seen in California where although Johnson scored a notable victory, Proposition 14 was carried and Pierre Salinger lost the election, in part because of his stand on the Referendum. And on local issues during the next four years, when the price of a backlash sentiment is not a vote for Goldwater, we can be sure that the Right will have a powerful appeal.

This Rightest threat basically comes from outside the movement. As November demonstrated, Negro voters and organizations were overwhelmingly anti-Goldwater. Thus, taking Rightist in this Goldwaterite-Ultra sense, there is no internal threat within the movement but a most serious, and in many ways new Rightest challenge to the nation as a whole.

Secondly, and this illustrates the imprecision of the old definitions, where on the old Right-Left spectrum does one place the nationalist trends in the movement?

In one sense, the anti-integrationist ideology of some of the nationalists has led to a programmatic agreement between them and some of the segregationists. There have even been occasional public alliances of black and white race separatists. On the other hand, many nationalists insist that they are much more radical than the "middle class" leadership of the established organizational, and they attack from the "Left". So, once again, it is necessary to see the new reality which the old terms can no longer contain.

First of all, let me distinguish four different strands in the phenomenon of nationalism.

There is a healthy nationalist emotion, a race pride, a total psychological rejection of white supremacy. It expresses itself in hair styles, African art and history, and in a new elan. It is positive and it is good. Secondly, there is a kind of nationalism which seeks to build black, middle class enclaves and to solve the issue of race by avoiding it. It amounts to an abstention from the struggle and is a negative, if not too widespread, strategy for withdrawal. Thirdly, there is a literal nationalism, often expressed in neo-Marxist terminology, which has captured a section of the Negro intelligentsia. It is intense, contradictory (some of its best known advocates have inter-racial marriages) and of considerable importance since it involves some of the most talented Negroes whose intellectual abilities are needed by the movement.

Fourth, and finally, there is the organized nationalist movement in all of its forms. The programs of these groups are often

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confused yet certain themes persist: Buy Black; a Black state or enclave; an identification with the new African nations; a hatred of the "white devil." Underlying all these points is the conviction that there are no present alternatives, within a framework of democracy, non-violence and integration, for the Negro. Out of this despair, there comes an identification with the most violent and extreme tendencies of African nationalism, like the Mau Mau. Sometimes even the African history is distorted, as in the assertion that Jomo Kenyatta was exactly the kind of brutal terrorist that his British persecutors and their perjured witnesses said that he was when they jailed him. But, more importantly, the nationalists advocate the guerilla strategies which may have made sense when a 90% or 95% African majority was seeking national liberation from a colonial minority but have little relevance to the plight of that 10% of America which is black.

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Clearly, this fourth type of organized nationalism poses a problem to the movement. Yet, the source of its strength is not conspiratorial or foreign. The nationalist emotion first really appeared right after World War I when Negro migrants from the South found in northern cities, not a promised Land, but a de facto racist economy and society. Similarly, today, the influence of the various forms of organized Nationalism is greatest among the ghetto poor and workers who experience the contradiction between the talk of a "Negro Revolution" and the reality of Negro unemployment, housing and schools in their daily lives.

The Nationalists will not be won to our cause because we maneuver shrewdly. Neither will they be convinced by scholarly analyses of their errors. As long as the intolerable conditions of ghetto life continue and worsen, the Nationalists cannot be written off. And conversely, the minute we begin to really move on the issues of unemployment, slum housing, and slum schools, we have the most powerful anti-Nationalist argument in the world.

Let us turn now to the "Left". I put the term in quotation marks because it has been used to mean so many things. And I think it important that we distinguish between three phenomena which are often carelessly lumped together under the single label of "Left". There is, first of all, the traditional Communist Left; secondly, the "Ultra Left"; thirdly, the "Unaffiliated Left."

I. The Traditional Communist "Left"

Since the end of World War I, the most successful organization proclaiming itself to be part of the Left was the Communist Party. By "Left", the Communists meant unquestioning subservience to the Soviet Union. In domestic American political terms, the Communist Party was fairly early transformed from a revolutionary and insurrectionary movement into the American propaganda agent for Moscow's line of the movement. In pursuit of this aim, Communists acted as disciplined, and often secret, members of a Party "fraction" within other organizations. They took the Civil Rights cue, not from the situation of the Negro, but according to the needs of Moscow. So it was that the Communists attacked the March on Washington Movement of 1941 and charged those who sought the

"double V" of victory at home and abroad over racism with being disrupters; so it was that they fought against the struggle for Fair Employment Practice legislation during the War.

Since this mode of operation posed the problem of an organized, coherent group taking orders from outside, many Civil Rights, liberal and labor organizations were forced to build counter-fractions to deal with the situation. The basic tactic was that of "in fighting", and usually no holds were barred on either side.

In 1956, a Communist Party which had already lost three fourths of its peak, 1944, membership, was shattered by the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin and by the Polish October and the Hungarian Revolution. Entire sections of the Party quit in disgust, including almost the entire staff of the Daily Worker. More recently, the orthodox Moscow Communists expelled supporters of the Chinese Communist position and further weakened themselves. As a result, the Communist Party is now at a historic low point within the Civil Rights movement.

Therefore, the problem of the traditional "Communist" Left is not that of combatting a disciplined "fraction" by organizational means. And, as will be seen, such a strategy would not only ignore the real problem, it would exacerbate it.

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II. The "Ultra Left"

There are other organizations -- "Chinese" Communists, Trotskyists, etc. -- which criticize the Communist Party for being too moderate and which retain the Communist mode of factional struggle within other organizations. However, these groups do not have a significant following among Negroes; they are even smaller than the Communist Party; and they do not occupy any positions of organizational power within the Civil Rights mainstream. By far and large, such groups have concentrated on an appeal to the nationalist sentiment among Negroes.

The foregoing analysis of the traditional "Communist" and the "Ultra" Left does not mean that there are no Communists of any kind infiltrating the movement. There are. But it does mean that people like J. Edgar Hoover, who have a vested political interest in minimizing the strength of the Communists, have distorted the problem. I suspect the complex reality can best be put in terms of the Harlem riot last summer.

As even the FBI admitted, no group, not the Communists nor anyone else, "organized" that upheaval. It grew out of the intolerable conditions of the ghetto and the hatred of policy brutality; it involved many socially desperate youth who, as dropouts, are without a future at the age of sixteen or seventeen. Various elements attempted to close on the situation, among them criminals whose main concern was looting and some "Ultra" Left organizations. The latter organizations could not start the riots, nor control them. They could only seek to try to fan existing emotions. If, once again, there were an adequate program and struggle against the ghetto conditions, such groups would become utterly irrelevant; and if there is not, there is no way of stopping them from trying to capitalize on the situation.

III. The "Unaffiliated Left"

By the "Unaffiliated Left" I mean groups of people within the movement who are bound together, not by membership in an organization, but by sharing common experiences, emotions and politics. There are two types of thinking on this "Unaffiliated Left" that are most important.

a) The Thirties Veterans. One encounters people who went through the Thirties together (or sometimes their children), who were in or around the Communist or fellow-traveling movements but who no longer belong to any organization. These people often act in common, yet they are not under orders from any Central Committee. They usually regard Communist totalitarianism as "progressive" but proselytyzing this point of view is not their main activity. They believe that white liberals, the Negro middle class, the union bureaucrats and many other participants in the movement can, and should be, bluntly criticized; but to talk of "Communist" or "Ultra" tendencies within the movement is "red baiting." Thus, anyone with Communist or pro-Communist leanings is granted a privileged sanctuary where, immune from criticisms, he can criticize everyone else. The distinguishing political characteristic of the Thirties veterans is that they have no concept of coalition and alliance with the major forces in the society. Most of them did not understand, for instance, that Johnson, for all his faults, was infinitely better than Goldwater. In their America, there is nothing to choose between LBJ and Goldwaterism which means that the overwhelming majority of the American people are politically hopeless. From this despairing vantage point, the Thirties Veterans come to think of a Genocide resolution at the UN as more important than the Civil Rights Act and to engage in an elitist politics of maneuver.

The Thirties Veterans are not a numerically large group in the movement. But they are sophisticated, organizationally skilled, and their significance is in terms of their influence rather than their strength. They obviously cannot be dealt with by any organizational means since they are not themselves formally organized. The problem which they represent can best be confronted by dealing with those to whom they attach themselves; the "Spontaneous Left."

b) The Spontaneous Left. This is perhaps the most important group on this spectrum and the hardest to define. It is not organized and it contains considerable differences within itself. The Spontaneous Left is critical of "white liberalism," the established Civil Rights leadership, and prides itself on "militancy," which is defined as intransigence and the refusal of all compromise. While calling for a mass movement, the Spontaneous Left tends to isolate itself because of its rejection of all possible allies: labor, the churches, the liberals, etc. On many issues, the political positions taken by this tendency are the same as those urged by the "Ultra" Left, by the Thirties Veterans or even by the Nationalists. This has led many people who are familiar with the facts of life in the Thirties and Forties to assume that this must be the result of conspiratorial, Communist-type infiltration. This is not the case.

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The Spontaneous Left appeals to young people who, first of all, are convinced that Civil Rights and genuine equality will require significant changes, not simply in Southern prejudice of bigotry generally, but in American society and the American economy. I share this point of view.

But then these people go on to despair -- and they sometimes do not themselves know that this is what they are doing. They reject all allies within and without the movement, black and white. Racism, they say, is not a negotiable issue; it is absolutely wrong and therefore any compromise, and demand sort of total and immediate freedom, is a sell-out. Of course racism is absolutely wrong, but the effective implementation of the moral rights of a 10% minority requires allies and politics. The Spontaneous Left does not see the necessities and complexities of the struggle. It therefore accentuates the negative: "social dislocation" as the only tactic (social dislocation is, as I have so often pointed out, one of the most important tactics, but not a panacea); the refusal of partial and limited victory. Sometimes a positive program is put forward, but it is usually a fantasy about guerilla strategies, or a revolutionary upsurge of the black and white poor against the whole society, the Civil Rights and labor movements included.

As critical as I am of this point of view, I insist that we distinguish its extreme, and oversimplified, abstractions from its genuine insights. This is necessary because the spirit and the people of the Spontaneous Left are very important to the movement. Our progress is slow; sometimes our allies drag their feet; and sometimes we ourselves fail in leadership and imagination. What is not true is that democracy and non-violence have irrevocably failed. If they have, so then has the Negro failed for there is no other way to win. And the only way to prove that democracy and non-violence still have meaning is to demonstrate their effectiveness in action by achieving significant change.

The key to the phenomenon of the "Spontaneous Left" is not in Moscow, Peking or Havana. It is in Harlem and Mississippi. And the only effective answer to blind-alley approaches is solid progress which makes a tangible difference in the daily lives of Negro citizens.

That the Civil Rights Act was an historic step forward is undeniable. Indeed, historians will record that the decade between the Supreme Court school decision and the Civil Rights Act witnessed the destruction of the legal foundation of Jim Crow. This achievement, of course, has been registered in response to the massive pressures generated by the Negro and his white allies. I am not in sympathy with those who would decry the Civil Rights Act as an opiate, ignoring the possibilities it opens up for us - possibilities of shifting our focus to new problem areas. The Act has been rightly described as a prologue - it sets the stage.

But we must be ready for the first act - ready with the program and the actors. Here I want to be brief, but it is pointless to outline the problems posed by the Right and the Left without suggesting solutions.

- more -

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Possible Solutions

A. The Civil Rights Movement Alone:

1. Throughout the country, but particularly in the South, massive voter registration campaigns must be mounted. An estimated 3.6 million Negroes of voting age remain to beheard from in Dixie. Their potential political power must be mobilized - through a variety of techniques: demonstrations, litigation, or whatever seems appropriate in given situations. Above all, I am convinced, the civil rights organizations must be unified in this effort - in Mississippi and elsewhere - combining our various specialized skills and techniques. We simply cannot afford disunity and divisiveness in this critical area.

2. I believe we must begin now to prepare the Negro community for vigorous enforcement of the fair employment section of the Act, which will take effect in July. I understand that the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO has already begun to prepare local labor bodies for full compliance. We have an obligation to educate and mobilize our community on this issue, so that they will be ready to demand their rights - again, through a variety of techniques, including boycotts.

3. Police brutality, North and South, is another area in which the civil rights movement as such can make progress. We must everywhere be part of the cry for civilian review boards - not in the naive belief that they are a panacea but in the conviction that police conduct isnot the exclusive responsibility of commissioners and politicians. Police must be answerable to the citizenry they presumably protect, and if they have been educated to any other concept of their role, now i sthe time to re-educate them.

B. The Civil Rights Movement and its Allies:

These, then are some of the major areas in which the Negro community, relying on a diversity of means, can push forward. Let us frankly admit, however, that there are limits to the progress that the civil rights movement can achieve on its own. After all, the fundamental limitation of the Civil Rights Act is precisely that it is a Civil Rights Act, whereas the most serious problems confronting the Negro community today are not, strictly speaking, civil rights problems. They are social and economic problems deeply rooted in our economic life. They are problems of employment housing, and education. The Civil Rights Act does not abolish slums, create jobs or provide decent housing.

To achieve these goals requires an alliance between Negroes and organized, progressive forces in the white community. This principle governs the second group of programs I would advocate.

1.- We have to develop employment policies which go beyond the placing of individual Negroes into professional jobs. It is not enough to exhort Negro youth to stay in school. We must insist on a sufficient degree of economic planning to enable us to know what jobs will be available for them upon graduation. We must have answers for the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled Negroes who are imperiled by structural changes in the labor market as a result of the technological revolution.

- more -

COPY

2. Full and fair employment and the upgrading of wages are essential if civil rights are to be meaningful. The voice of our movement should be loud in demanding implementation of the proposals of the Senate Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment for an additional $5 billion in social investment per year as a means of creating jobs and beginning the elimination of slums.

3. We should be joining with labor, liberals and others in a campaign to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers;

4. And to increase the minimum wage to $2.00 per hour.

5. We should be demanding immediate passage of an accelerated public works program and repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

6. We should be in the front ranks of the fight for Medicare and medical programs for poverty-stricken children as steps toward a national health plan.

7. We should be mobilizing support for the expansion of the Economic Opportunity Act, insisting on the rights of the poor, black and white, to be involved in the decision-making process.

8. We must be open to new ideas - to the proposals, for example, that youngsters be paid to go to school.

9. Finally, we need to be demanding of government - at all levels - a serious timetable for the elimination of slums.

COPY

CONCLUSION

Automation and the like are not exclusively Negro problems. Nor is the educational crisis, or the growth of slums. Of course, we cannot take all of society's burdens on our shoulders. On the other hand, enlightened self-interest dictates that we come up with some far-reaching answers or find ourselves stymied. For in a modern, automating society, there are limits to self-help.

And in such a society, the economic realities are such that, in seeking answers for the Negro, we will in fact be refashioning national policies for the benefit of the white dispossessed as well. We can help stimulate motion in sections of the white population - in the labor movement, among liberals, religious groups, and so forth. Whoever doubts this need only ask why we have a "war on poverty" today, if not for the civil rights movement and its reverberation throughout the country.

We need to stimulate such motion for another reason. We cannot talk about the democratic road to freedom unless we are talking about building a majority movement in America. This means that we need white allies. It means we must be united with them in demanding a program for reconstructing American life.

Such a program in my view, will not only answer the frustrations which breed no-win policies, they will also undercut the danger on the right - or at least its political potency. We must create a situation in which backlashers are politically neutralized by having to pay too high a price for the exercise of racist impulses. The program for racial equality must be so intertwined with progressive economic and social policies as to make it impossible to choose one without the other. I know of no better educational technique.

# # # # #

COPY

Prepared by Bayard Rustin
for the
Negro Leadership Conference
January 30-31, 1965
New York City

SAC, New York (100-153735) 3/15/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) — 804

1 - Mr. Phillips

REC- 34

CIRM

EX. - 109

Reurlet 3/10/65 requesting Bureau permission to contact [redacted] in order to locate the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company which handles the account of the Gandhi Society. b7D

Inasmuch as [redacted] is an established and reliable source in a position to furnish the desired information, it is not clear to the Bureau why Bureau authority was requested. If there are circumstances necessitating your request for Bureau's authority, advise of same. If not, the contact may be made with SAC authority.

SFP:pah
(4)

NOTE:

We are attempting to obtain financial information concerning the Gandhi Society which is a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which organization is headed by Martin Luther King, Jr., because of the known communist influences on King.

MAILED 6
MAR 12 1965
COMM-FBI

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Gandy

67 MAR 22 1965

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10.
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/10/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/24/65.

[redacted] is an established and reliable source who is in a position to furnish information concerning accounts at the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company. This source, [redacted] is in a position to identify the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company at which the Gandhi Society For Human Rights has its account; however, after this information is obtained, it will be necessary to determine if there is an established and reliable source at that particular branch.

Bureau permission is requested to have [redacted] contacted in order to locate the branch of the Chemical Bank and New York Trust Company which handles the account of the Gandhi Society. After this preliminary investigation has been conducted, NY will advise the Bureau if there is an established source at the branch in question and will make further recommendations.

1cc in 808K

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - New York

JCS: egb
(4)

100-442529-804

REC-34

3 MAR 11 1965

EX.-109

Ltr to NY
3/15/65

INT SEC

EXP. PROC.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-6-26~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDINGS, LONG BEACH
AND LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau is information are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), dated and captioned as above, which has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protect [redacted] (the first two sources) and [redacted] the third source; all of whom are Security Informants of continuing value.

As noted in instant LHM, the Long Beach and Los Angeles Police Departments are aware of these proposed demonstrations and have indicated that appropriate coverage will be afforded. The United States Army was advised, and information copies of the LHM are being furnished to that agency, and to the Los Angeles office of the Secret Service.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAR 12 1965
How Forw.
By
Room 258

2-Bureau (Enc. 8)(AM REGISTERED)
2-Los Angeles (157-636)
(1 - 100-35697)(UCRC)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-55589)(NAACP)
(1 - [redacted](W. C. TAYLOR)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
JJS:ged
(14)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 15 1965

Sent _____ M

60 MAR 22 1965

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 157-636

Los Angeles, California

March 9, 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDINGS, LONG BEACH,
AND LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

The following information was made available by two sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

The combined forces of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), intend to hold a "sympathy march and demonstration" at the Federal Building, Civic Center, Los Angeles, California, March 9, 1965. This demonstration is intended to show the sympathy of the above organizations with the Negroes demonstrating in Selma, Alabama.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, indicated that WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Vice Chairman of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), was contacting CP members "to get as many out as possible to participate in the demonstration at the Federal Building at noon, March 9, 1965."

During the early morning of March 9, 1965, an anonymous telephone call was received by the Long Beach Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Long Beach, California, indicating that a similar demonstration would be held at the Federal Building in Long Beach starting at approximately 11:30 a.m.

The Los Angeles and Long Beach Police Departments are cognizant of the proposed demonstrations, and intend to afford them appropriate coverage. Operations Sergeant Harry I. Muus, 115th IMTC, Region II, United States Army, Pasadena, California, was furnished the foregoing information at 7:55 a.m., March 9, 1965.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS
MARCH 9, 1965

Information copies of this memorandum are being furnished 115th INTC, Region II, United States Army, Pasadena, and the Los Angeles office of the United States Secret Service, for their information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

9:07 PM CST URGENT 3-11-65 DHM
TO DIRECTOR, DETROIT AND WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM CHICAGO 112242

O
CIRM.

RE CHICAGO TELEPHONE CALL TO DETROIT THIS DATE.

CG 6031-S* THIS DATE ADVISED HENRY WINSTON THIS DATE CONTACTED JAMES WEST, CHICAGO, INDICATING HE HAD RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ADVISING NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES HAS CALLED CONFERENCE OF PROTEST IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AM OF MARCH 12 NEXT. WINSTON TOLD WEST TRAIN LOAD OF LABOR LEADERS AND MINISTERS LEAVING "CHICAGO" 10 A.M. MARCH 12 NEXT FOR WDC AND GROUP UPON ARRIVAL IN WDC WOULD ATTEMPT TO SEE PRESIDENT U.S. ON SELMA QUESTON AND RELATED QUESTIONS, PARTICULARLY "THAT BILL" WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK-END. WINSTON INQUIRED OF WEST WHETHER SIMILAR MATTERS OCCURRING CHICAGO, AND WEST ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY. WEST EXPLAINED BY NOTING OVER ONE HUNDRED MINISTERS, CLERGY AND RABBIS HAVE ALREADY DEPARTED CHICAGO FOR SELMA, ALABAMA. WINSTON INDICATED APPROVAL AND ADVISED BILL ALLEN, DETROIT WORKER CORRESPONDENT, TO ACCOMPANY GROUP TO WDC TO REPORT FOR "THE WORKER." REC-23 100-447389-805

CHICAGO BELIEVED WINSTON'S MENTION OF CHICAGO GROUP IN ERROR, AND DETROIT OFFICE ADVISED CHICAGO A GROUP OF MINISTERS REPRESENTING DETROIT COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SCHEDULED TO DEPART

2 CC: WASHINGTON FIELD.

memo Belcher to Sullivan 3-11-65 ajd/clw

John Murphy CRD adv. 3-12-65

ST-108

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Su
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Trotter
Tele.
Holmes
Gandy

PAGE TWO
FROM CHICAGO 112242

DETROIT FOR WDC TO SEE PRESIDENT RE SELMA AT 5 P.M. THIS DATE.

MATHEW AHMANN, DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE, CHICAGO, ADVISED NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES HAS URGED CLERGY FROM AROUND U.S. TO MEET AT CHURCH OF REFORMATION, 212 EAST CAPITOL, WDC, 10 A.M., MARCH 12, NEXT, TO DISCUSS SELMA SITUATION AND HOPE TO OBTAIN AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT.

DR. EDGAR H. S. CHANDLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CHURCH FEDERATION OF GREATER CHICAGO AND ADVISOR ON RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, ADVISED THIS DATE HE WILL ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AS WILL FIVE TO SIX OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CHURCH. CHANDLER STATED HE UNDERSTANDS APPROXIMATELY 12 OTHER CHURCH LEADERS GREATER CHICAGO AREA WILL ALSO BE PART OF CHICAGO DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON. CHANDLER STATES APPROXIMATELY 1,000 MINISTERS FROM ALL OVER NATION. WILL ASSEMBLE IN WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCE. CHANDLER STATES CHICAGO GROUP TO DEPART CHICAGO VIA PLANE 7 A.M. MARCH 12 NEXT.

SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

CHICAGO WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED. AIRMAIL COPIES TO BIRMINGHAM AND NEW YORK. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 10:32 PM MLT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 35
Page 8 ~ Duplicate;
Page 9 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ OTHER - removed per court order;
Page 36 ~ OTHER - removed per court order;
Page 37 ~ OTHER - removed per court order;
Page 38 ~ OTHER - removed per court order;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 65 ~ Duplicate;
Page 66 ~ Duplicate;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate;
Page 68 ~ Duplicate;
Page 91 ~ b7D;
Page 92 ~ b7D;
Page 93 ~ b7D;
Page 94 ~ b7D;
Page 95 ~ b7D;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
Page 117 ~ Duplicate;
Page 148 ~ Duplicate;
Page 149 ~ Duplicate;
Page 174 ~ Duplicate;
Page 175 ~ Duplicate;
Page 198 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 199 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 200 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 203 ~ Duplicate;
Page 205 ~ Duplicate;
Page 213 ~ Duplicate;
Page 214 ~ Duplicate;

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-434819) DATE: 3/8/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-144189) (P*) (100-153735) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES,
INCORPORATED
IS - C

C#252,028
CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/EW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 1/7/80

(OO: New York)

On 2/14/65, NY 3246-S* made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City. Included were lettersdated 2/9/65, addressed to Miss PRATHIA HALL and JOHN H. LEWIS of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), ROBERT MOSES in Jackson, Mississippi, and Dr. CHARLES G. GOMILLION of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, requesting articles from them for the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" magazine. Also included was a letter of 2/5/65, addressed to SLATER KING in Albany, Georgia, requesting an article from him for the Summer, 1965 issue. These letters were all issued by JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, as associate editor, and they made note of the fact that the Spring, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" which is being prepared by JACK O'DELL will be devoted to Mississippi. (U)

6 ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-100-6197) (Freedomways Associates, Incorporated)
(1-100-6488) (SNCC)
2-Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Mobile (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York [redacted] (JOHN CLARKE) (42)
1-New York (100-9133) (H. P. O'DELL) (42)
1-New York
1-New York

EX-103 100-442529-806

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1 XEROX
MAR 16 1965 REC-23
16 MAR 11 1965

JFO:bak
(13)

67 MAR 23 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/12/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: TPR:cg

ICC 2&8 & IXerox 4411808 RCB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

EX-103

DECLASSIFIED CSY #11, ON 10-23-2007

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-144189
100-153735

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies each of a letterhead memorandum and an evaluation memorandum containing information set forth in the above letters.

The photographs mentioned above are being sent as enclosures with this letterhead memorandum to the pertinent offices.

The source used in the characterization of JOHN HENRIK CLARKE is NY 4535-S* and the source used in the characterization of JACK O'DELL is NY 694-S*. (C) (U)

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the United States and result in the loss of sources of great value.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 8, 1965

Bureau files 100-442529
100-434819

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

A confidential source recently made available information reflecting that in February, 1965, John Henrik Clarke, as Associate Editor of "Freedomways" magazine, contacted the following individuals requesting that each one write an article in the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" about his impressions of Africa and its people, his thoughts on the African Freedom Movements, and whether they compare with the civil rights struggle in the United States: (U)

Miss Prathia Hall and John H. Lewis,
Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC),
[redacted]
Atlanta, Georgia

Robert Moses,
[redacted]
Jackson, Mississippi

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

C#252028
CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/EW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 1/7/86

1 - XEROX
MAR 16 1965

100-442529 Sub

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

Clarke stated that for the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways", they would like to publish several short articles by members of the SNCC, who visited Africa during the past summer which articles would be published under the general title, "American Freedom Fighters in Africa". (C) (U)

Clarke also noted that the Spring, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" is now being prepared by Jack O'Dell and will be devoted to the theme, "Mississippi: Opening Up 'The Closed Society'". (C) (U)

The source also made available information reflecting that in February, 1965, Clarke contacted Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, College of Arts and Sciences, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Slater King, [redacted], Albany, Georgia, requesting that they furnish articles to be printed in the Summer, 1965 issue of "Freedomways". Clarke suggested that Gomillion's article concern the second phase of the Tuskegee story and that King's article concern the second phase of the Albany story. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of "Freedomways", is contained in the Appendix Pages.

[John Henrik Clarke] (C) (U)

On August 14, 1964, a confidential source made available information reflecting that John Henrik Clarke of "Freedomways" was an "Associate" of the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS). (C) (U)

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the Appendix Pages.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

Hunter Pitts O'Dell (C) (U)

A confidential source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who also is known as Jack O'Dell, was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America as being a member of its National Committee. (C) (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
March 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3-15-65

Airtel

1 - McGowan
1 - Ryan
1 - Phillips

To: SACs, Mobile (100-10F)
Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYtel to Bureau, Atlanta and Mobile 3-14-65 wherein was reported remarks made by Bayard Rustin, a close advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., in connection with the current situation in Selma, Alabama. According to Rustin, King is convinced that if there is marching and "nose to nose" that "these people" are going to pull a trick that might end up in a lot of people getting hurt. According to Rustin, King indicated that "these people" are young "Sniccites" who have been challenging King's leadership.

For background information of Mobile, Bulet to Atlanta and New York 3-12-65 referred to friction developing between King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Plans were being initiated to have the noted singer, Harry Belafonte, act as an intermediary in order to pacify strained SCLC-SNCC relationships. New York and Atlanta were instructed to be alert to additional information concerning this friction and to consider possible counterintelligence tactics which might be employed by the Bureau.

It appears from the contents of retel that some of the SNCC followers may attempt to precipitate some action in Selma which might lead to violence. Mobile is, therefore, instructed to immediately contact appropriate sources available

MAR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

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REC-39 100-442529-807

56 MAR 24 1965

19 MAR 16 1965

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in an effort to determine the potential for violence in Selma which may result from action taken by SNCC people against the wishes of King. It is imperative that such information be developed in advance so that the appropriate other agencies may be advised.

The New York and Atlanta Offices should be extremely alert for information available through its continuing sources relative to possible violence in Selma.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all the pertinent developments.

SAC, New York (100-153735)

3/16/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Fipp
(1503 JB)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReATairtel, copies to New York, 3/10/65, which reported that on 3/9/65 [redacted] Teamsters Union Local, [redacted] New York City, contacted Randolph Blackwell of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to determine whether the SCLC needed any food or clothing in Selma, Alabama. When Blackwell indicated that such things were needed, [redacted] advised that his union would begin sending these supplies on 3/10/65. A lead was set out for the New York Office to identify [redacted] and determine whether there is any pertinent security information concerning him.

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b7D

[redacted]

As you are aware, there is a dearth of live informant coverage relative to captioned matter, as well as relating to its closely related investigation, that concerning the SCLC President, Martin Luther King, Jr. If the individual who contacted the SCLC office is identical to [redacted] it would appear that he would have considerable potential for further development along the lines of live coverage in captioned matter. You are instructed to thoroughly review your files concerning [redacted] and if identical to the individual who contacted the SCLC, submit your recommendations relative to contacting the informant concerning captioned matter. Do not discuss this matter with the informant without prior Bureau approval.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1 - [redacted]

REC-6

SFP:pah
(7)

MAILED 11
MAR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-808

19 MAR 16 1965

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CRM

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 17 1965

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MAR 15 1965

67 MAR 22 1965
JEHirm (10)
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[illegible], Delaware, June 13, 1960

[illegible]

[illegible] Board [illegible] are believed [illegible] child [illegible] are going to [illegible] been involved in [illegible] to the best of [illegible] for the [illegible] against law [illegible].

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

Julian Edgar Hocutt
Director

SENT FROM P. O.
TIME 12:15 P.M.
DATE 3/12/60
BY [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/12/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 3/9/65.

[redacted] SA JOHN C. SEATON may be contacted by in the event it is necessary for the informant to contact the NYO. Informant should be instructed that NYO telephone number is in the fly-leaf of the NYC Telephone Directory and that he should ask for extension 225.

b3
b7D
b7E

REC 61 100-442529-809

20 MAR 13 1965

4-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-248516) [redacted]
2-Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
[redacted]
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(8)

INT. SEC.

C.C. WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 19

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

5010-107

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/9/65

FROM: SAC, New Haven (100-18290) (P) cp# 210,293

SUBJECT: CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-22-82 BY SP5RJG/PMC
Per Prior Release 190-4506-15

Re New Haven letters to Bureau 2/1/65 and 2/4/65.

On 3/1/65, the photograph of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN was exhibited to Captain ROBERT HUNT and HARRY CURRAN, both officers of the Stamford, Connecticut, Police Department. Neither were able to identify the photograph of LOWENSTEIN as an individual who accompanied MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. at the Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, on 11/30/64. Captain HUNT pointed out that on the latter-mentioned occasion, his function was merely to assure that KING met his schedule and that consequently he did not have any lengthy conversation with either KING or any members of his entourage.

By letter to Bureau dated 2/26/65, the New York Office advised that the Special Agent who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. arrive at Kennedy International Airport, New York, on 11/30/64, was unable to identify the photograph of LOWENSTEIN as an individual who met KING at that time.

EX. 108

REC-40 100-442529-810

By letter to Bureau dated 2/16/65, Atlanta pointed out that a review of Atlanta files on MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., failed to reveal any information regarding an article written for him immediately prior to 11/26/64 which would clarify the matter of identification of AL LOWENSTEIN.

16

2 MAR 10 1965

Referenced letter dated 2/1/65 revealed that LOWENSTEIN graduated from Yale Law School, New Haven, during 1954 and various employments on his part were set forth therein, until his resignation as Assistant Professor, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina, on 7/1/64. LOWENSTEIN visited at Yale for a period of six weeks until January, 1965, when he apparently departed New Haven in order to travel either to Los Angeles or Hollywood, California, in connection with the production of a motion picture regarding a book recently written by him. Referenced letter pointed out that LOWENSTEIN

CC'S DSR

(2)-Bureau (RM)
1-New Haven
WCH/lrf
(3)

58 MAR 23 1965

MAR 17 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b3
b7E

DECLASSIFIED CREY FILED IN

has apparently spent little time within the State of Connecticut following his graduation from Yale University during 1954.

By letter dated 1/18/65, the New York Office submitted a rationalization as to the possibility of ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN being identical with AL (LNU), mentioned in Bureau letter to New York dated 1/8/65. From information developed by New Haven in this matter, this office is in agreement with the rationale set forth by New York, and it is believed that ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN is identical with AL who was in contact with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Since LOWENSTEIN has apparently spent little time within the State of Connecticut subsequent to 1954, and since he is no longer in this area, it is not believed that New Haven is in a position to identify the article purportedly written by him in behalf of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

In view of this, no additional investigation is being conducted in this matter by New Haven, UACB.

3/12/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Rozamus
1 - Mr. Shaw

100-248516-1
100-3-69-1

To: SACs, Chicago
New York

From: Director, FBI

CIRM
CGfile: 100-41324
NYfile: 100-153735
Bufile: 100-442529

[redacted]
CGfile: [redacted]
Bufile: 100-248516

b3
b7D
b7E

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ReCGairtel 3/9/65 captioned as above, copies of which were furnished New York for information.

Authorization is granted for [redacted] to attend a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA, to be held in New York City on 3/20-21/65.

You are also authorized to reimburse [redacted] in an amount not to exceed [redacted] to cover loss of income and for expenses actually incurred while attending the above-mentioned National Negro Commission meeting in New York City. Any funds furnished to the informant by the Communist Party should, of course, be deducted from payments made to informant by your office.

Upon return of [redacted] from this meeting, Chicago should promptly submit to the Bureau and interested offices a letterhead memorandum setting forth all pertinent information developed.

1 - 100-3-69 (CPUSA, Organization)

WGS:pah
(13)

EX-103

MAILED 6
MAR 12 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-9

100-442529-811

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

17 MAR 17 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad

MAR 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Chicago & New York
Re: CIRM
(100-442529)

[redacted]
(100-248516)

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NOTE:

The National Negro Commission meeting in New York City will be attended by leading national functionaries including Party leader Gus Hall. Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, National Negro Commission meeting, has announced that this will be a most important meeting and has urged that all members of the Commission be in attendance. Informant is [redacted] in the CP Illinois District and is also a member of the Party's National Negro Commission. Informant's expenses will be approximately

[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

F B I

Date: 3/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority) CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/22/77 JFS

Re New York teletype of 3/4/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C", in which information reported that OSSIE DAVIS and CLARENCE JONES conferred about KING's safety.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum are NY 4099-S* and NY 4092-S*, sources close to CLARENCE JONES.

Sources who characterized individuals in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

REC-47

100-442529-812

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls.2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

CONFIDENTIAL

AMENDED PAGES
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 8-2-79 b6 b7C

10 MAR 26 1965

JMK: Classified by 1080
(14) Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/22/77

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY 1-2
REASON - FCIM II
DATE OF REVIEW 3/24/80

Sent _____ M Per

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 3/15/65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP:cjd

ENCLOSURE

56 MAR 24 1965

1CC ATT Mixed LHM 808 RS

SECRET

6972 EEP/DLW 12/2/89
10/11/94 11/13/91 (88-0802) CN 80,513
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-86 1678 REPIC
11/20/91 #72/11/91 4803 RDB/RNL 183-1719
6-7-84
Classified by 8973 TDK/KH
Declassify on: OADR
D:GATTOW/SCLC
Kyle/Nelson 183-1719
81-0802

SECRET

Source	Person Characterized
NY 694-S* (S) (U)	STANLEY LEVISON
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
	OSSIE DAVIS

b6
b7C
b7D

The Agents who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING enter the Americana Hotel, were [redacted] JOHN C. SEATON, [redacted] JOHN R. HAWKEN, E. MARK NISWANDER and F.T. THOMPSON, JR.

The Agents who observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the hotel were JOHN C. SEATON, E. MARK NISWANDER, F.T.THOMPSON, JR., [redacted] SA SEATON observed him enter the hotel room. All of these Agents saw him leave the hotel.

SAS JOHN R. HAWKEN, [redacted] observed CLARENCE JONES enter and leave the hotel.

OSSIE DAVIS was observed entering and leaving by SAS JOHN C. SEATON and [redacted]

From observation by Special Agents of the New York Office, KING was afforded personal protection by the New York City Police Department when departing and returning to the Americana Hotel. A detail of police, including a uniformed captain, six uniformed patrolmen and at least six plain clothes detectives were observed in the immediate area of KING. Furthermore, several of these officers entered the hotel elevator with KING. It appeared that they actually accompanied him to his room, number 4323.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized.

(S) (U)

In addition to the above stated reason for the ~~"Secret"~~ classification, NY 694-S* furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, which requires that the classification be used.

(S) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 5, 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/22/77 LEDITSS

Bureau 100-442529

6972 EEP/DMS 12/27/89
10/11/89 + 11/13/89 (81-0802) CN 80,513
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RLP/cdf
Garrow/SCLC/King
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDP/TMJ (83-1719)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Classified by 8971TDK/cdf 6-7-84
Declassify on: OADR 81-0802
Garrow/SCLC/King
OTHER per court order 83-1719

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on

[redacted]

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 T98 KV/cdf
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/5/85 10/14/29/80

Classified by USDJ
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/22/77

Classified by 3627/RLP/cdf
Declassify on: OADR
2-28-92

AMENDED PAGES
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 8-22-77 LMB

2 XEROX
MAR 17 1965

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

100-442529-812

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

OTHER per court order

On March 4, 1965, at 12:40 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Martin Luther King enter the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street, New York City. U

On March 4, 1965, at 12:31 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Stanley Levison enter the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street, New York, New York, walk to the house phone and ask for the room of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. After talking on the phone, Levison went on the hotel elevator to the 43rd Floor, then entered room 4323 at 12:36 PM. U

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

At 1:25 PM, March 4, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed Clarence Jones enter the Americana Hotel and take the elevator that serviced the 43rd floor. U

On March 4, 1965, at 3:20 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed Ossie Davis enter the Americana Hotel and take the elevator that serviced the 43rd floor. He departed at 3:42PM. U

Special Agents observed Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones leave the Americana Hotel at 3:55 PM; Andrew Young was observed leaving at 4:00 PM. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being "to the left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of 1963, that a Communist Party functionary stated that Ossie Davis was then a CP member. (U)

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 12, 1962, that Ossie Davis and his wife, Ruby Wallace (Ruby Dee) are not known to be members of the Communist Party; however, they have the reputation of supporting or aiding causes, through personal appearances, which are also supported by the Communist Party. $ (4)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/9/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 302/JMP/cg (Priority)
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-9-85 8-2-79

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY 100-153735)

Portions of attached LHM excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives
REH 5/12/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION - CR
(Bufile 44-12831)
(NY 44-1108)

ReNYtel of 3/6/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.; IS-C", concerning conversation of CLARENCE JONES and KING about KING's meeting with President JOHNSON on 3/5/65; NY telephone call to Bureau on 3/7/65, reporting letters submitted by JONES to President and Attorney General relative to the Selma, Ala., voting drive.

ENCLOSURE

5- Bureau (Encls.7) (RM)
1- (100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.)
2- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.) (Encls.2)(RM)
1- (100-6670) (CIRM)
2- Mobile (100-)(CIRM) (Encls.2)(INFO)(RM)
1- (44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY,ALA.)
1- New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES)(42)
1- New York (100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
1- New York (100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(46)
1- New York (100-149194)(SCLC)(41)
1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
1- New York
1- New York

JMK:vtc
(11)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RECEIVED
DATE FORW: 3/10/65
HOW FORW: RCS
BY: SFP. CJ

EX-114

8 MAR 10 1965

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 25 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY 304a AUT/DMS
ON 1/4/88 Garrow/King Drif

cc AT + (Kenneth LAMBOLEY)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670-

100-442529-

0-76 cc 3/10/65 - Sen. Gus Hawkins advised the Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party would be in touch with us re this matter.

cc - Wick

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; copies are submitted to Atlanta and Mobile.

The sources of the information in the LHM and the order of their appearance are AT 1380-S* and NY 4099-S*.

Sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
[redacted]	HARRY WACHTEL
NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
[redacted]	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

b6
b7C
b7D

JOHN MORRIS mentioned in the LHM is unknown to the NYO.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

The agents who observed the activities at 575 Madison Avenue, NYC, on 3/5/65, were JOHN C. SEATON, [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from AT 1380-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof in Atlanta and New York, and it is for this reason that this classification is used.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 9, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
44-12831

~~SECRET~~ ~~Confidential~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination - Civil Rights

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 2/1/78 RSS 2/23/78

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

On March 5, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Martin Luther King, Bernard Lee (Personal Assistant to King), Andrew Young (Executive Director, SCLC) enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, at 12:20 p.m. The same individuals were observed departing that address at 2:40 p.m. on the same date.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/7/77
LED/es 12/7/77

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

AMENDED PAGES
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 8-2-78

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042, Post/DMS
ON 11/18/88 Garrow/King

~~Xerox~~
MAR 17 1965

100-442529-813

ENCLOSURE

~~Confidential~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [OTHER removed per court order]

According to [redacted]

On March 6, 1965, the same source, furnished information which indicated that [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ OTHER per court order

On Monday, March 8, 1965, "The New York Times", page 20, column 1 carried an article captioned "Dr. King Announces Plan for New Walk and Assails Attack. In the article King is reported to have announced plans last night (March 7, 1965) to begin another march Tuesday (March 9, 1965) from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, and to seek a court order barring Alabama from interfering. U

King, the article said, was calling on "religious leaders from all over the nation to join us on Tuesday in our peaceful, non-violent march for freedom". U

The article reports that King said: I am shocked at the terrible reign of terror that took place in Alabama, today. Negro citizens engaged in a peaceful and orderly march to protest racial injustice were beaten, brutalized and harassed by state troopers, and Alabama revealed its law enforcement agents have no respect for democracy nor the rights of its Negro citizens". U

~~Confidential~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters ~~Confidential~~ X

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. u

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. u X u

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. u

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. u X u

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. u X u

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. u

~~SECRET~~

Confidential X

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. U

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. U

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." X U

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates X (U)

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 14 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

5-13 PM URGENT 3-14-65 PW

TO DIRECTOR ---7--- ATLANTA MOBILE

ATLANTA AND MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

CIRM., IS - C.

BUFILE NUMBER ONE ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE.

NYFILE NUMBER ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE FIVE THREE SEVEN THREE FIVE.

ON MARCH ONE FOUR, SIXTY FIVE, NEW YORK FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT BAYARD RUSTIN AND ROBERT PAREN GILMORE END PAREN, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE, DISCUSSED A CONFERENCE RUSTIN HAD TODAY PAREN THREE FOURTEEN SIXTY FIVE END PAREN WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, ANDREW YOUNG, MARTIN-S ATTORNEY, OVER AT THE QUOTE COMMITTEE OF A HUNDRED QUOTE, AND PAREN JACK END PAREN GREENBERG PAREN DIRECTOR OF LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND, NAACP END PAREN, AND TED ABERNATHY.

RUSTIN INDICATED THE FOLLOWING

SND PAGE ONE

REC-98 100-442529

814

11 MAR 17 1965

58 MAR 25 1965

KING IS DISTRESSED. KING IS LARGELY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WILKINS AND HIS ATTORNEY. KING IS VERY RELUCTANT TO SAY ANYTHING WHICH WILL ANGER THE JUDGE AND FURTHER DELAY THE DECISION, AND KING IS QUITE HONEST IN FEELING HE WILL SAVE A CONTEMPT CHARGE IF HE DOES THIS.

KING IS CONVINCED THAT IF THERE IS MARCHING AND ~~QUOTE~~ "NOSE TO NOSE" ~~QUOTE~~ THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "THESE PEOPLE" ~~QUOTE~~ ARE GOING TO PULL A TRICK THAT MIGHT END UP IN A LOT OF PEOPLE GETTING HURT.

ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, KING INDICATED THAT ~~QUOTE~~ "THESE PEOPLE" ~~QUOTE~~ ARE YOUNG ~~QUOTE~~ "SNICCITES" ~~QUOTE~~ WHO HAVE BEEN CHALLENGING ~~QUOTE~~ "MY" ~~QUOTE~~ LEADERSHIP.

RUSTIN EXPLAINED THAT REVEREND JAMES BEVEL AND JAMES FOREMAN ALMOST FOUGHT EACH OTHER OVER THE ISSUE OF GOING TO THE RESTROOMS.

RUSTIN SAID HE HAS DECIDED TO BACK KING. HE FEELS THAT SOMEBODY HAS GOT TO COME TO KING-S DEFENSE.

SND PAGE TWO

RUSTIN SAID THAT PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO QUESTION KING-S LEADERSHIP BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN THERE ~~PAREN~~ (SELMA) ~~END PAREN~~ AT DIFFERENT TIMES AND KING HAS NOT BEEN THERE SINCE HE HAS BEEN OFF SPEAKING OR RAISING MONEY. RUSTIN SAID HE TOLD KING TO GET TO SELMA AND STAY THERE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA ELR R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 3/2/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM

Re Los Angeles airtels to Director 2/1/65 and 2/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting out additional information concerning the travel of attorneys from the Los Angeles area to Mississippi. Also, enclosed for Jackson are three copies of the same LHM.

SAs HAROLD F. DODGE and GILMER G. ROBINSON interviewed EDWARD MOSK in 1951.

SAs [redacted] and WILLIS BENNETT, JR., of the Denver Office, interviewed IRVING ROSENFELD in 1956.

The following sources were utilized in this memorandum:

Secondary Documentation
CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER

CSLA 3859-S*

100-442529-815

18 MAR 4 1965

3-Bureau (Encls. 7) (AM-RM)
3-Jackson (Encls. 3) (AM-RM)
(2-100-47)
(1-157-100)
11-Los Angeles
(2-100-66078) (CIRM)
(1-157-909) (MSP)
(1-100-5504) (NLG)
(1-100-3267) (ACLU)
(1-100-65264) (FRED SHUTTLESWORTH)
[redacted] (ED MOSK)
(ALAN NEIMAN)
(1-100-29269) (GEORGE SLAFF)
[redacted] (IRVING ROSENFELD)
(1-100-55602) (HUGH MANES)

LDJ:dhw
1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Secondary Documentation,
EDWARD MOSK

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Secondary Documentation,
GEORGE SLAFF

[redacted]

Secondary Documentation,
IRVING ROSENFELD

[redacted]

Information from HUGH MANES, and regarding IRVING ROSENFELD

This memorandum is classified conficential because data furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably

result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-25-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 2, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

Appearing in the "People's World" (PW) of February 13, 1965, was an article which reported fourteen attorneys from the Los Angeles area had volunteered to go to Mississippi to gather evidence to substantiate the challenge of the present "all-white Mississippi congressional delegation." The article reported local recruiting was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Lawyers Division. (See attached article).

The PW is a West Coast communist weekly newspaper.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" of February 14, 1965, was an article reporting that Rev. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and assistant to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, would be in Los Angeles directly from Selma, Alabama, and would speak at an ACLU luncheon on February 23, 1965, in Los Angeles. The article continued that ACLU attorneys ED MOSK, ALAN NEIMAN, and GEORGE SLAFF, three of the fifteen Los Angeles attorneys who went to Mississippi, would speak on their personal observations of efforts of Negro citizens in that State to vote. (See attached article)

CALIF

CALIF
MISS

Edward Mosk

ALAN NEIMAN

On February 25, 1965, the records of the California State Bar Association reflected ALAN NEIMAN had offices at 849 South Broadway, Los Angeles, and was admitted to the Bar on December 19, 1956.

On April 27, 1962, ALAN NEIMAN, Attorney, represented CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER before a subcommittee hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Los

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-81

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Angeles. ALEXANDER refused to answer questions other than those relating to his identity.

CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER

Calif

Formermember

In May, 1955, a source advised CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER joined the Communist Party (CP) in 1939 and was a member until the end of 1954, with the exception of the years he spent in the Armed Forces. He paid his CP dues to the end of 1954. He dropped from the CP on the basis that he was "tied up" obtaining his Ph.D, but indicated he still supported the program of the CP and wished eventually to rejoin.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

EDWARD MOSK

A source advised in the early 1940's, MOSK was associated with LEO GALLAGHER, Attorney, who handled the cases of many communists in California during that period. MOSK served in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, and thereafter in the American Military Government in Germany.

In 1947 a source advised MOSK was a member of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (HASP-see appendix).

Another source advised in 1947 that MOSK was a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) in Los Angeles in 1947.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Another source advised that in July, 1948, ED MOSK became the first chairman of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP - see appendix), and in August, 1948, was a member of the IPP, State Executive Committee.

Other sources advised MOSK was connected with or was a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG - see appendix) in 1946, 1951, 1954, 1956, and from 1962 to 1964.

In 1954 another source advised MOSK attended meetings of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF - see appendix) and was reported to be a reader of CP literature and a CP sympathizer.

In August, 1956, another source advised that one ED MOSK, Attorney, was to be contacted by the Los Angeles County CP for a fund donation, further that MOSK was to be contacted when alone and not with his wife present. Source had no further information and could not state whether the contact had been made.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

In September, 1961, another source advised that ED MOSK, brother of STANLEY MOSK, then Attorney General of the State of California, handled the majority of the reciprocity cases and other legal matters needing attention in Southern California, which originated in the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

In October, 1951, EDWARD MOSK was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. MOSK stated he was a liberal and progressive and had been a member of the Progressive Party (IPP), however, stated he was not a member of the CP and had never been approached by the CP.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

MASS
MISS

GEORGE SLAFF

GEORGE SLAFF, who was born May 22, 1906, in Passaic, New Jersey, who graduated from Harvard in 1926, and from the Stanford Law School in 1929, was in 1938 a principal attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and later was principal attorney for the Federal Power Commission. He was a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in 1940, was chairman of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter, NLG, in 1949 and was on the Executive Board of this chapter in 1950. He was a member of the NLG in 1953.

From 1948 to the present, SLAFF has been legal counsel for Samuel Goldwyn Productions, Hollywood, California.

In February, 1942, Slaff furnished a statement to the Federal Power Commission, categorically denying he had ever been a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

In 1942, source, a fellow employee of SLAFF, advised SLAFF was considered an extreme radical, if not a communist, by a large number of his associates in the Federal Power Commission. Source further advised SLAFF believed completely in government ownership of utilities and big business.

Appearing in "The Hollywood Reporter" of July 27, 1964, was a news item which reported that GEORGE SLAFF, General Counsel for Samuel Goldwyn Productions, had been re-elected "v-p" of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, for the fourth consecutive year.

Appearing in the "Los Angeles Times," February 13, 1965, page four, was a letter from SLAFF which indicated he was president of the ACLU of Southern California and which indicated disagreement with investigation of "far-right" organizations by the "House Un-American Activities Committee," HUAC. SLAFF was critcal of the "HUAC" in general, stating that exposure

and punishment were outside the power of Congress and wrote, "The entire history of the HUAC bears out the conclusion that this has been its chief purpose."

OTHER removed per court order

On February 16, 1965, another source advised [redacted] stated the only other attorney from the San Fernando Valley area of Los Angeles who went to Mississippi to assist in taking depositions from witnesses concerning discrimination against Negro voter registration was IRVING ROSENFELD of Van Nuys, California.

[redacted]

IRVING ROSENFELD

In 1953 a source advised IRVING ROSENFELD was a team captain of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Club of the Labor Youth League (LYL - see appendix) in early 1953. He attended LYL meetings in 1951 and 1953, and was a member of the Executive Board, UCLA Club, LYL, from June to September, 1953.

In May, 1961, another source advised that on May 20, 1961, at a meeting of the National Executive Board, NLG in Chicago, Illinois, appointments were made by the NLG president to a "committee on international law" subject to approval by the individual named. IRVING ROSENFELD, [redacted] Burbank, California, was named to a special subcommittee on "atomic disarmament." b6 b7C

In 1962 ROSENFELD was a member of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter, NLG.

The "New York Guild Lawyer," March - April, 1962, issue, self-described as a publication of the NLG, reported the results of the February, 1962, elections of the NLG. Among those listed was IRVING ROSENFELD, Los Angeles, who was elected to be a member of the Executive Board, NLG.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" of December 27, 1962, was an article which reported in part that ROSENFELD had been elected a new Board member of the NLG in Los Angeles for 1963.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

As of April 9, 1964, a source advised IRVING ROSENFELD, [redacted] Van Nuys, California, was a member of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter, NLG. b6 b7C

In August and November, 1956, ROSENFELD was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Denver, Colorado, at which time he admitted attending LYL meetings, but stated he never considered himself to be a member. He furnished names of other individuals in attendance at these meetings. He stated his LYL activity ceased when he entered law school in 1953, stated the reading of transcripts of Smith Act trials "opened his eyes" and was of the opinion the LYL was an organization dominated and controlled by the CP. He stated he believed the CP and its front organizations constituted a threat to the internal security of the U. S.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal," February 17, 1965, was an article which reported that attorneys HENRY W. SANDS and CHARLES B. STEWART, JR., related their experiences in Mississippi working to gather evidence to unseat Mississippi Congressmen. The article reported that both spoke before a Federal Bar Association luncheon in Los Angeles on February 16, 1965. (See attached article). Mr. MANUEL F. LIODAS, retired Special Agent of the FBI and praticing attorney in Los Angeles, attended this luncheon and advised the above attorneys gave a scholarly speech about their activities, sticking largely to the subject of their speech and showing slides about the situation of the Negro in general in Mississippi. Mr. LIODAS furnished a leaflet from the Federal Bar Association, announcing the above luncheon which advertised the topic of the speeches by the above attorneys was "The Hearings to Unseat Mississippi's Five Congressmen," and indicated the two attorneys had been "deposing witnesses in the area of West Point, Columbus, and Mc Comb, Mississippi."

CHARLES B. STEWART, JR.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" of February 1, 1965, was an article reporting recent NLG elections in Los Angeles. Among the new officers was listed CHARLES B. STEWART, JR., vice president of the Los Angeles NLG.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

HENRY W. SANDS

On February 8, 1965, records of the California Bar Association reflected HENRY WILLIAM SANDS was admitted to the California Bar on January 14, 1964, and was an attorney with offices at 1718 West Santa Barbara Avenue, Los Angeles.

The current Los Angeles telephone directory reflects HENRY W. SANDS has an office at 3010 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles

Appearing in "The Open Forum" of February, 1965, monthly publication of the ACLU of Southern California, was an article which reported fourteen attorneys from the Los Angeles were going to Mississippi to furnish legal assistance to the challenge being made to the recent election of Mississippi Congressmen. The article reported Attorney HUGH MANUS was coordinating the project.(see attached article).

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. Shuttlesworth, 3 Lawyers to Tell Civil Rights Work

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, will be in Los Angeles directly from Selma, Alabama to speak at an ACLU Lawyers Division Luncheon Tuesday, February 23, noon, at the California Room of the Alexandria Hotel.

ACLU attorneys Ed Mosk, Alan Neiman and George Slaff, three of the 15 Los Angeles lawyers who went to Mississippi to take testimony on the challenge being made in that state to the election of all five Mississippi Congressmen, will speak on their personal observations on efforts of Negro citizens in that state to vote.

The ACLU supported case before the Supreme Court on the SCEF challenge of the Louisiana Subversive Activities Act will also be discussed at the luncheon.

For reservations call the ACLU office at MA 6-5156.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Los Angeles Daily Journal
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 2/14/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Robert Work
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

10

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

14 LA lawyers head for Dixie

LOS ANGELES — Fourteen lawyers from this area have volunteered to go to Mississippi, where they will join attorneys from other parts of the nation in gathering evidence to substantiate the challenge of the present all-white Mississippi congressional delegation.

Local recruiting of attorneys is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union lawyer's division. It is working in cooperation with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee which has initiated legal action contesting the Mississippi congressional elections. Negroes have been systematically excluded from these elections. It is charged there have been unconstitutional registration and election procedures as well as intimidation.

The Mississippi Freedom party has challenged the present members in the House of Representatives. The evidence now being gathered will be presented to the House prior to this matter coming up for a vote later in the present session.

The Southern California ACLU announced it is adding two new staff members to serve as area coordinators: Mrs. Carol Bell, for the San Bernardino, Riverside and Pomona Valley areas; Mrs. Cecile Podoloff, for all San Diego county.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, the Westside ACLU chapter will hold a discussion on the "Danger on the Right," with Warren L. Steinberg, a member of the Southwest Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League as the main speaker. It will be held at the West Dale Savings and Loan Bank, 2920 S. Sepulveda.

Two UCLA students and two faculty members will discuss the free speech movement at the Feb. 19 meeting of the Wilshire Chapter which will be held at Wilshire Crest School, 5121 W. Olympic at 8:30 p.m.

At the last ACLU board meeting the following officers were elected:

George Slaff, president; Paul Ferguson, vice-president; Rosalie Goodwin, secretary and Frank Munoz, treasurer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"People's World"
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 2/13/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Al Richmond
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

Fear Is Foundation of Negro Voter Registration Delay In Mississippi, Federal Bar Is Told by Attorneys

By M. R. JOURDANE
Daily Journal Staff Writer

Fear is the dominant characteristic of the Negro in Mississippi, Henry W. Sands told members of the Federal Bar Association at their luncheon meeting yesterday.

Sands and Charles B. Stewart Jr., both Los Angeles attorneys recently returned from Mississippi, related their experiences in gathering evidence for the drive to unseat the congressmen of that state.

In introducing the speakers, Edgar Boyko, second vice president of the group, explained that Title II of the U.S. Code contains a section which has never been enforced, which empowers Congress to limit the representation in Congress of any state which systematically excludes Negroes from the right to vote.

The two attorneys were part of a group who visited the state of Mississippi for the purpose of taking depositions to prove the existence of such discrimination as would enable the House of Representatives to challenge congressmen from that state elected last November.

Background

Stewart explained the historical background of voting in Mississippi. Prior to 1890, he said, all that was required to be eligible to vote in Mississippi was residence in the state for six months and in the county for one month, that the person be sane, have never been convicted of certain specified crimes, and be male.

In 1890, there were 118,170 white voters and slightly more than 189,000 Negro voters.

In the same year, a constitutional convention was called for the purpose of forming a new state constitution. Sec. 244 of that constitution made it mandatory that every person register again. It also made requisite for registration the ability to read or understand or give a "reasonable interpretation" of any section of that constitution.

The Negroes, only thirty years removed from slavery, were unable to cope with such a sophisticated document, Stewart declared.

By 1899, 82 per cent of the whites but only nine per cent of the Negroes, about 18,000 Negroes, were registered. In 1961, there were approximately 500,000 white voters and 23,801 Negro voters in the state.

No Representation

The result, Stewart said, is that the Negroes have no local or national representation.

Whenever a challenge of the vote has been made, he declared, a request has gone out to lawyers throughout the country to assist in getting depositions to present to Congress. California was well represented in the drive, he continued, with a delegation including attorneys from both northern and southern California and many court reporters.

The attitude of the white in Mississippi contrasts sharply with the deeply ingrained fear of the Negro, Sands pointed out. The contrast negates the argument that Negroes don't want to vote, he continued.

It is not apathy, but fear, he declared.

On their face, the statutes are not necessarily bad, he said. The requirement of literacy, for example, is not objectionable, he continued, since voters should be able to understand what they are voting for, if it is equally applied. It is not the statute but the application which is being attacked, he indicated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Los Angeles Daily Journal Los Angeles, Calif.
Page 1

Date: 2/17/65 k1
Edition:
Author: M. R. Jourdane
Editor: Robert Work
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Problems

In discussing the problems encountered in taking the depositions, Sands cited two primary examples.

"We got cooperation," he said, adding only, "by means of subpoenae duces tecum."

The procedure used, he said, consisted of selecting the worst answers given in the registration examinations and examining the registrar as to whether or not he would accept them. The registrar, as he answered, did not know whether the answer had been given by a white or a Negro or whether he had previously accepted or failed the applicant.

Of 35 answers presented to one registrar, he failed 26, all of whom had been given by white voters. Of the remainder, he passed one written by a Negro whom he had previously disqualified.

In the other example, Sands told of one witness, a Negro woman whose home was bombed in the middle of the night. She called the FBI. The local sheriff responded and arrested her husband for operating a garage without a license. By 2:30 the following afternoon, he was sentenced to six months in jail. As a result, he lost his job.

"The word spreads," Sands said, "of bombings, lost jobs, arrests."

Cross Examination

On cross-examination by the opposition, the woman admitted that she had been coming into the courthouse all her life for licenses and similar reasons, "and had never been treated discourteously." The first time she had trouble was when she came to register to vote, she said.

But, re-direct examination, Sands said, developed that her idea of "courtesy" was "not being nasty."

"Every time she entered the courthouse, she was intimidated," he concluded.

Expressing his own fears during the period he was in Mississippi, Sands told of watching a scaffold being built outside the courthouse, suspicious actions of persons, which appeared to be threats, and a hasty ride to a neighboring town when everyone mysteriously disappeared from the streets and he and his group feared for their lives.

Sands concluded his address with slides, showing living conditions in Mississippi and the conditions under which the civil rights workers live and operate.

Charles B. Stewart, Jr.

Henry W. Sands

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

Lawyers go to Mississippi

Fourteen lawyers from the Los Angeles area have volunteered to go to Mississippi to furnish legal assistance to the challenge presently being made to the recent election of several of that state's congressional representatives.

The project, sponsored here by the ACLU Lawyer's Division, is in cooperation with the National Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee which has brought proceedings pursuant to Title 2 U.S.C. sections 201-226 contesting elections from which Negroes are alleged to have been regularly and systematically excluded by illegal and unconstitutional registration and election procedures and by intimidation.

The challenges are being made by candidates of the Mississippi Freedom Party, who have served notice that they will proceed to take oral testimony to substantiate the charges.

The volunteer attorneys are needed to assist in the taking of depositions in the forty day period allowed under the statute. This period has already begun.

Attorney Hugh Manus is coordinating the project here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"THE OPEN FORUM,"
Monthly publication of t
American Civil Liberties
Union of Southern Califo
Volume XLII
Number 2
Page 1
Columns 4

Published monthly at 323
West Fifth St., Los
Angeles, California

Date: February 1965
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Esther Leboy

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

1

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS,
SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, aka.,
Hollywood Arts, Sciences and
Professions Council

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations" (revised January 2, 1957) page 132, stated this organization is cited as "one of the major Communist dominated propaganda media on the Pacific Coast" (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, pages 392 and 393).

An informant advised on January 4, 1956, that the Los Angeles Chapter was dissolved on January 3, 1956.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as a "Communist front" by the United States Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report number 1954, dated April 26, 1950.

FD-3 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/12/65

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

Re Chicago tel to Bureau 3/11/65 and Chicago telephone call to Detroit 3/11/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), with appropriate copies for offices listed below, containing information which indicates that a protest conference on the Selma, Alabama, racial situation was to be held in Washington, D.C., AM of 3/12/65.

CG 6031-S* was the confidential informant which provided the original information concerning this situation. In addition, CG 5824-S* was used in the LHM to characterize HENRY WINSTON and [redacted] was used to characterize JAMES WEST. b7D

It is to be noted that in the original information furnished by CG 6031-S HENRY WINSTON indicated this conference had been called by the National Council of Churches. Chicago investigation in its contacts with MATTHEW AHMANN, Director of National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, and Dr. EDGAR H.S. CHANDLER, Executive Director, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, also indicated conference called by National Council of Churches.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1-157- (RACIAL MATTERS)
1 - Detroit (Info)Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Chicago
DET:mec
(9)

L. C. Wick

9 ENCLOSURE

REC 61 100-442529-816

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-1-9.

Agency C-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAR 15 1965

How Forw. R-5

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

MAR 19 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____

To MAR 18 1965 By _____

Room 828 RB

64 MAR 22

1-cc + 1-xerox LHM 806 R.B

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 15 6 05 PM '65

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 14 11 34 PM '65

Photo encl.

CC TO: [illegible]
REQ. REC'D. Oct 1965
OCT 1 1965
ANS. BY: [illegible]

Edgar H. Chandler

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS -
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 11, 1965, that Henry Winston on March 11, 1965, had contacted James West, Chicago, Illinois, and indicated to West that he, Winston, had received a telegram from Detroit, Michigan, advising him that the National Council of Churches had called a conference of protest in Washington, D.C., for the AM of March 12, 1965. Winston advised West that he had learned that a train load of labor leaders and ministers were scheduled to leave Chicago, Illinois, for Washington, D.C., 10:00 AM on March 12, 1965. Winston indicated that the Chicago group upon arrival in Washington, D.C., would attempt to see the President of the United States on the Selma, Alabama, racial situation and other related questions, particularly "that bill" which is supposed to be considered this week end.

Source further advised that Henry Winston inquired of James West whether similar matters were occurring in Chicago and West responded affirmatively, indicating that over 100 ministers, clergy and rabbis and had already departed Chicago, Illinois, for Selma, Alabama, relative to the racial situation there.

According to source Winston indicated his approval and advised West that William Allan, Detroit, Michigan "Worker" correspondent, was scheduled to accompany a group (from Detroit, Michigan) to Washington, D.C., to report for "The Worker."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

1
MAR 19 1965

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-816

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

Concerning Henry Winston, it is to be noted that a second source advised on March 11, 1965, that Henry Winston is a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Board.

Concerning James West, it is to be noted that a third source advised on March 11, 1965, that James West is Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois.

On March 11, 1965, Matthew Ahmann, Director of National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the National Council of Churches has urged the clergy from around the United States to meet at the Church of Reformation, 212 East Capitol, Washington, D.C., at 10:00 A.M., March 12, 1965, to discuss the Selma racial situation with the hope and expectation of gaining an audience with the President of the United States on the Selma question.

On March 11, 1965, Dr. Edgar H. S. Chandler, Executive Director, Church Federation of Greater Chicago, Ill. and Advisor on Religious Affairs to the United States Information Agency, D.C. advised that he will attend the National Council of Churches, Washington conference as would five or six other members of his church. Dr. Chandler stated that it is his understanding that approximately twelve other church leaders of the various denominations in the Chicago area would also be part of a Chicago delegation to this Washington conference. Chandler also stated that approximately 1,000 ministers from all over the nation were expected to assemble in Washington, D.C., for this conference. Chandler noted that the Chicago group to this conference was scheduled to depart Chicago, Illinois, via plane at 7:00 A.M. on March 12, 1965.

Information developed above concerning the proposed Washington conference was furnished to the following agencies in Chicago, Illinois, on March 11, 1965:

Sergeant Charles Muller, Region 1, 113 INTC Group

Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-new)

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING SELMA, ALABAMA SITUATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO
3/13/65
RACIAL MATTERS C.I.R.M

Re Cleveland teletype to Bureau dated 3/13/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Copies are also being furnished local military intelligence agencies.

The following sources were used in the LHM:

CV T-1 is [redacted]
CV T-2 is
CV T-3 is
CV T-4 is
CV T-5 is
CV T-6 is
CV T-7 is

b7D

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 MAR 22 1965

The LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ because information from T-1, T-3, T-5, T-6 and T-7 could result in identification of informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
4 - Cleveland
(1- 157-198)
(1- 157-263)
(1- 100-23484)

Copy to encl-AAG (CRD) (ISD) by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 3/18/65
by WHEeland

Records 100-442529

8 MAR 17 1965

cc - Mich
RSB/mkb
(7)

56 MAR 25 1965

1cc-828 RB

SURVEILLANCE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-327

SAC, Miami (100-15058) 3/29/65

REC-135

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 917

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Ex-113

ReMMlet 3/16/65, copies to Mobile and Atlanta.

Relet reported the results of the interview conducted with [redacted] of Homestead, Florida, who advised that in 1950, he was convicted in Alabama on a state charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and was sentenced to three years. In 1951 he was released from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, with a full pardon. Within a few months after his release, he was visited by one Eddie Mathews, a former inmate of Kilby who had been recently released and believed by [redacted] to be a narcotics addict. During this visit, [redacted] got the impression from statements made by Mathews, specifics not recalled, that Mathews was attempting to recruit [redacted] into the Communist Party (CP). The subjects of communism, Marxism or socialism were not mentioned.

[redacted] and Mathews had another meeting about ten years ago when Mathews invited [redacted] to a meeting concerning theestablishment of some sort of an interracial group. This meeting was held in downtown Montgomery and one of the individuals present was Martin Luther King, Jr. According to [redacted] at no time during this meeting were the subjects of communism, Marxism, socialism or the Soviet Union mentioned. After this meeting was over, Mathews was critical of [redacted] for not showing more interest and Mathews asked [redacted] to join the CP. This was the last meeting between [redacted] and Mathews.

[redacted] claimed that one of the individuals, a female, present at the Montgomery meeting several months later attempted to recruit [redacted] into the CP. He claimed that the woman told him that if he joined she would pay him $5,000. [redacted] refused the offer. Information is contained in relet which partially identified the unknown female.

Enclosures (3)
2 - Mobile (100-10F) (Enclosures - 3)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:ltr (9)

b7D

MAILED 2
MAR 26 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 2 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted] stated that his purpose in now furnishing this information to the FBI was because of the racial problems in Alabama at the present time which may involve some of the individuals who were present at the Montgomery meeting. b7D

On the basis of the information contained in relet the only information identifiable with [redacted] in Bufiles is that pertaining to the National Bankruptcy Act investigation of [redacted] conducted by the Miami Office in 1962, reference to which was made in relet.

The Bureau's Identification Division contains a record concerning one [redacted], FBI Number [redacted] Note that relet contained the spelling of the surname [redacted] whereas the spelling in Bufile [redacted] as well as in the identification record is, with only a single exception, [redacted] Enclosed for the Miami and Mobile Offices is one copy each of the identification record, FBI Number [redacted] A review of this record reveals a number of arrests and convictions and if it were established this record is identical to the individual who furnished the information set out above, considerable question would arise as to the reliability of the source.

On the basis of the very sparse information furnished by Miami concerning Mathews, it is most difficult to make a search of Bureau indices. However, the files of the Identification Division contain a record, FBI Number [redacted] of an individual who may be identical to the Mathews referred to by [redacted] This individual, it is noted, has served time at the Kilby Prison. Enclosed for Miami and Mobile are one copy each of the identification record, FBI Number [redacted] Also enclosed for these two offices is one copy each of a photograph of Mathews taken in 1958.

Because of the relatively small likelihood that the information obtained from [redacted] is true, the Bureau does not desire any extensive investigation to be conducted. It is believed, however, that such limited investigation as outlined below should be made in order to bring this matter to a logical conclusion with a minimum of effort.

Letter to Miami
RE: CIRM

b7D

Miami should immediately recontact [redacted] and secure from him sufficient identifying data concerning Mathews to enable the Mobile Office to check Mathew's prison record for information which may lead to his present whereabouts. The photograph enclosed should be helpful in establishing whether or not the subject of the FBI Number [redacted] is identical to the individual referred to by [redacted]

After the results of a recontact with [redacted] are obtained, Mobile should determine, if possible, his present whereabouts and have him interviewed in order to pin down the facts in this matter. On the basis of the information contained in relet, identifying the unknown female who allegedly attempted to recruit [redacted] into the CP, Mobile should attempt to fully identify this woman and check its files concerning her.

Fuller identifying data concerning Mathews and the unknown female should be furnished the Bureau for a check of Bureau indices.

Both offices should be alert in its interviewswith [redacted] and Mathews to the possible applicability of Title 18, Section 1001 of the United States Code.

The following observations should be brought to the attention of the Agent who conducted the interview of [redacted] and prepared relet as well as the approving official. This is for their future guidance. It is believed that the interview with [redacted] was incomplete in a very basic factor; namely, information concerning Mathews. Such vital information as race, approximate age and so forth were missing, thus making it most difficult to check Bureau files. Also, relet appears to serve the purpose only of purveying information without regard to any recommended or suggested action. In the future, when obtaining information in similar situations and forwarding same to Bureau and other offices, some positive suggestions and/or recommendations should be made so that any indicated investigation might be conducted without delay and without the necessity for the Bureau prompting same.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : SAC, Miami (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.

On March 15, 1965, [redacted] b7D and advised SA [redacted] as follows:

On June 2, 1950, [redacted] was convicted in Alabama State Court on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to three years in prison. On January 11, 1951, he was released from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, with a full pardon, and then established residence in Montgomery. [redacted] a white male, born [redacted] Selma, Alabama, had previously spent his entire life in the Selma, Alabama, area.

Within three or four months after his release from Kilby Prison, he was visited by an EDDIE MATHEWS, a former inmate who had recently been released from Kilby Prison, and who is believed by [redacted] to be a narcotics addict. At this time [redacted] lived in the [redacted] in Montgomery. During the conversation with MATHEWS, MATHEWS made statements such as "...never have to work again," and "...going to antagonize to bring us money." [redacted] could not recall the specifics of the conversation, but from these statements, and others not recalled, made by MATHEWS, he had

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Mobile (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
3 - Miami (100-15058)
(1 - 100-15079) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted])

RLO:GK
(9)

100-442529-817

22

5 MAR 18 1965

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-10-82 BY SP2 [illegible]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

the impression MATHEWS was asking him to join the Communist Party. The subjects of Communism, Marxism or Socialism were not mentioned during the conversations, and when [redacted] showed no interest in the subject matter, the visit was terminated by MATHEWS. MATHEWS again visited at the [redacted] residence shortly thereafter, but only Mrs. [redacted] was home, and MATHEWS did not stay. b7D

[redacted] Approximately [redacted] MATHEWS invited [redacted] whose name is not recalled, and whose office was located [redacted] This doctor was approximately fifty years old at that time.

[redacted] He could not be more specific concerning his impression or any statements made which caused the impression. He said it may have been occurrences after the meeting which, in retrospect, furnished him with this impression.

After the meeting was over, MATHEWS castigated [redacted] for not showing more interest in inter-racial indeavors. MATHEWS then made statements concerning his never having to work again, and asked [redacted] to join the Communist Party. [redacted] said he is positive that his recollection was correct and accurate, and that MATHEWS used the term Communist Party as the organization which he wanted

[redacted] to join. MATHEWS did not go into any other details about the Communist Party, and when [redacted] indicated he was not interested, MATHEWS dropped the subject. This was the last time that [redacted] has seen MATHEWS. At that time, MATHEWS lived near Court Street, in a light grey or white, two-story frame house, and was not known to be employed. b7D

[redacted]

A white woman, name not recalled, about 5' 5" tall, red hair, about 55 years old now, who had been married, but was then divorced or living apart from her husband, resided near the Park Zoo in the Southeast Section of Montgomery, not then employed, but formerly connected with a beauty parlor in Montgomery.

Several months after the aforementioned meeting, this woman was particularly adamant that [redacted] join the Communist Party. [redacted] said the woman told him that if he joined her group, he would never have to work again, and that he could be "one of the local leaders in Communism." [redacted] said this woman discussed the Communist Party, but he can recall no details. He said she finally offered him $5,000.00 to join the Communist Party, but [redacted] said he was not interested in joining. According to [redacted] this woman was related in some manner to a white man, name not recalled, who was the Manager of the largest department store in Montgomery, which was possibly called the Montgomery Fair Store.

This Unsub male was also present at the aforementioned meeting. To the best of [redacted] recollection, this individual lived on Narrow Lane Road.

[redacted]

There were several other Negroes present, about whom [redacted] recalled no information. b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] was thoroughly questioned concerning all information pertaining to allegations of CP membership and activity. He could not offer any additional information to substantiate his statements, and said part of his life and his associates at that time were something he had made a determined effort to forget.

His only explanation as to why MATHEWS and the Unsub woman attempted so hard to recruit him into the Communist Party was that he was a non-drinker, and despite his prison record, a stable and serious minded individual.

[redacted] said his purpose in furnishing the information to the FBI was because of the racial problems in the Selma - Montgomery area, which may involve one or more of the individuals mentioned above.

Miami files reflect that in 1962, [redacted] was the subject of a National Bankruptcy Act case in this office [redacted]. In this case, the Assistant United States Attorney declined prosecution as there was a question of reasonable doubt that [redacted] testified falsely in the bankruptcy proceeding.

[redacted] appeared to interviewing Agent to be a sober and emotionally stable individual; however, his recollection of past events was extremely hazy, and he appeared to rely on impressions rather than on actual

facts presented. He was difficult to pin down as to specifics, and blamed his generalities on the passing of time. He reiterated several times that he was only interested in furnishing information so that the Bureau would have knowledge of any possible Communist influence in the Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, racial problems.

5-6 (Rev. 11-18-64)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI

9/29, 1964

___ Mr. Sullivan	___ Mr. Wannall
___ Mr. Sizoo	___ Mr. Day
___ Mr. Moore	[redacted] 807 b6
___ Mr. Baumgardner	807 b7C
___ Mr. Bland	603 RB
___ Mr. Branigan	
___ Mr. D. J. Brennan	_____
___ Mr. R. W. Smith	_____
	Room _____

SUPERVISORS

___ Mr. Bates	___ Mr. J.F. Martin
___ Mr. C.D. Brennan	___ Mr. Phillips
___ Mr. Broyles	___ Mr. R.C. Putnam
___ Mr. Decker	___ Mr. Reddy
___ Mr. Deegan	___ Mr. Rosack
___ Mr. Denz	___ Mr. Rozamus
___ Mr. Donohue	___ Mr. Ryan
___ Mr. Freund	___ Mr. Shaw
___ Mr. Gray	___ Mr. Shubatt
___ Mr. Kleinkauf	___ Mr. Simpson
___ Mr. Lenz	___ Mr. Thompson
	___ Mr. Walsh
	___ Mr. Wells

[redacted] 812 RB	
[redacted] 832 RB	___ Initial & Return
[redacted] 3 RB	___ Initial & Forward
[redacted] 803 RB	___ Correct
___ Please Call Me	___ Status
___ Please See Me	✓ RECORDS BRANCH
___ For Information	___ Consolidation Unit
___ Note & Return	___ Place on Record and Return
___ Note & Forward	___ Post in File & Destroy 0-1 or FD-205
___ Per Call	___ Please Handle

_____

Pls file these 2 Silent Records + photo w/ outgoing Ltr 3/29/65 & MM+MO

F. PHILLIPS
Room 808 RB
Ext. 702

Internal Security Section

Jack Mathews
FBI 1 067 23
(COPY)

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1 067 230, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Kilby Pr Montgomery Ala	Jack Mathews #C-8402	1-9-34	A & B with weapon	77 das
Kilby Pr Montgomery Ala	Jack Mathews #C-14032	3-6-36	PL	116 das
PD Birmingham Ala	Jack Mathews #33864	2-21-38	robb	2-22-38 del to SO Birmingham Ala 6-15-38 NG by jury in CC
SO Birmingham Ala	Jack Matthews #9501	2-24-38	robb	
St Convict Dept Montgomery Ala	Jack O. Matthews #C-21009	10-20-38	A & B with weapon	4 mos 129 das
SO Birmingham Ala	Eddie Matthews #9501	10-4-40	GL (watch)	
PD Birmingham Ala	Eddie Mathews #33864	10-2-40 (prt rec 10-11-40)	GL	10-4-40 del SO Birmingham Ala
SO Birmingham Ala	Eddie Matthews #9501	1-8-41	distilling	5-5-41 3 yrs Kilby Pr
Alcohol Tax Unit Birmingham Ala	Eddie Matthews #AN-5279-State	1-8-41	VPL-illicit distilling	5-5-41 PG 2 yrs Pen
St Conv Dept Montgomery Ala	Eddie Mathews #45627	5-8-41	distilling	3 yrs
SO Birmingham Ala	Eddie Matthews #JA-71010	laborer 10-24-44		

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

5-PMS

File 10-4-49

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961—O-615915

3-19-65 (234 NH)

2

3-19-65

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20537

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1 067 230, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD., Akron, Ohio	Eddie Mathews #37097	12-7-48	CCW	to GJ; 3-21-49 GP $25. & costs
PD Akron Ohio	Eddie Mathews #37097	7-22-52	susp	
SO Akron Ohio	Eddie Matthews #8381	7-30-52	burg	
PD Farrell Pa	Eddie Matthews #--	11-25-52	suspicion	rel to Ohio Auth to face robb chg.
SP Columbus Ohio	Eddie Mathews #96992	9-23-54	burg	1-15 yrs 11-16-55 Trans to LPF 7-19-56 Ret from LPF 9-20-56 Paroled 1-15-yrs Ret P.V 11-30-56 Paroled 5-8-58
PD Farrell Pa	Eddie Matthews #214	11-23- 56	Parole Violation	Released to Sheriff Warren Ohio 11-26-56
PD Cincinnati Ohio	Eddie Matthews #73035	5-8-58	Felon Reg	Released
WH Cincinnati Ohio	Eddie Matthews #--	Inquiry 7-16-62		
WH Cincinnati Ohio	Eddie Matthews #1815 B	9-7-62	DWI	5 das $123 fine

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1963 O—697-051

3-12-65 (234 JK)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20537

3

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1 067 230 , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

All descriptive factors (if any) furnished by you match those in our identification file unless herein quoted.

DESCRIPTION AND RELATED DATA:

Race: Negro

Sex: Male

Height: 75"

Weight: 175

Hair: Black

Eyes: Brown

Date and Place of Birth: 3-15-18 Ala.

Scars & Marks: Unk

Address: 1436 Race in 1962 (as on prt #1615B)

Occupation: Tr. Drv.

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The Attorney General

March 22, 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Confidential sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past have supplied the following information.

On March 16, 1965, Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel discussed President Johnson's speech before Congress on March 15, 1965, concerning civil rights legislation. Wachtel said that the speech covered every part of the "battle front." Both agreed that the speech was the most forthright ever made by the President. They did, however, also agree that "compliments" should wait until they saw what the bill being proposed by the President contained.

Rustin and Wachtel discussed what they should do in light of the President's willingness to "go all out" for the Negro. Wachtel suggested that Rustin seek permission to speak before one of the Congressional committees that will consider the legislation. In this connection Rustin said that the "battle" has shifted from Selma, Alabama, to Washington, D. C., and that they, therefore, need to get a group of senators and representatives to meet with Martin Luther King, Jr. Wachtel indicated that this could be arranged very easily.

Rustin and Wachtel are frequent advisors to King. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1949 Wachtel was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, an organization which was described as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. In addition, Wachtel's wife, Leonora, was a member of the Communist Party, USA, in 1944.

MAILED 18
MAR 22 1965
COMM-FBI

REC'D-ENCODING ROOM
MAR 22 2 55 PM '65

100- 442529

~~SECRET~~ (U)

REC-18

SFP:pah
(14)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

100-442529-[illegible]

19 MAR 23 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. John Doar
Acting Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Secret"~~ as the basic information is from NY 4212-S*, a source of continuing value relative to the racial situation. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could impair the source's security and thus possibly injure the national defense. Information obtained from NYairtel and letterhead memorandum 3/18/65. Separate dissemination being made to the military intelligence.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in ~~CIPHER~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing the facts of a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) demonstration which was held 3/8/65 at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration was in sympathy with the Civil Rights movement in Selma, Alabama, and among those participating in this demonstration were the following who have subversive affiliations:

TED PEARSON
DENNIS SCHREIBER
PIETER CLARK

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows: (U)

First:

Second:

Third:

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD SSSS
Date Form 3/18/65
How Form Airtel

Enclosed LHM is classified confidential because it contains data received from [redacted] which could lead to the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

3 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 7) ENCLOSURE
1 - Chicago
DET:mav
(4)

C C - Wick

REC-113 100-442529

21 MAR 17 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 25 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Confidential~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
SECURITY MATTER - C

On March 8, 1965, a source advised (C) (U) the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) conducted a protest demonstration in sympathy with the Civil Rights movement in Selma, Alabama, at the United States Federal Building located at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At approximately 2:30 PM, a group of approximately seven persons was observed picketing the Federal Building at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, and these individuals carried signs which read as follows:

"Peace in America First"
"Marines to Selma, Alabama"
"Why Viet Nam, And Not Selma"

These seven individuals representing SNCC who participated in this demonstration included among them Monroe Sharpe, Nate Jackson, Earless Ross, Carol Redmond, and Ted Pearson. Also observed passing out leaflets to passers-by was Dennis Schreiber. Also observed but not participating in the picket was Pieter Clark.

This SNCC demonstration lasted until approximately 4:00 PM, March 8, 1965, at which time the group departed the area without incident.

The leaflet distributed during this picket reads as follows:

"SELMA, ALABAMA--- WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

2-17-89 SP4 elw6 mm
#261632

~~Confidential~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-4-2529-819

~~Confidential~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"How would you feel if your elderly mother had been savagely beaten with clubs and whips by men on horseback as she knelt to pray? How would your feel if your own child was hospitalized after being strangled with tear gas?

"This happened to 600 people Sunday -here in America. This happened because these people ask for their right as citizens to be allowed to vote. Is Selma, Alabama in the U.S.A.?

"You know the answers to these questions, but Selma is far away. You know this is not justice, but it has not touched you personally.

"Isn't it time you took a clear look at what is happening? The U.S.A. is supposed to be a democracy that is run by the people. YOU are the people. YOU must protest if the government fails to do its job. If you do not, you are clearly saying that you like what is happening in Selma. If YOU do not protest YOU will be to blame for the consequences. 'This nation cannot continue half-slave and half-free.'

"The Marines are now being sent to 'free' Viet Nam. It is questionable if Viet Nam wants them. Here in America nobody is being sent to free Alabama when this is obviously needed. Does this make you proud to be an American?

"What can YOU do to protest? Send a telegram to YOUR President: L.B. Johnson, White House, Washington, D.C. and tell him how YOU feel about Selma.

"THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

"Freedom Center
4212 Cottage Grove Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60653
Phone: 924-3334

"S.N.C.C. is people like YOU fighting for their rights!"

~~Confidential~~ (U)

Concerning Ted Pearson, referred to above, it is to be noted that a second source advised on March 9, 1965, that Ted Pearson is a member of a Communist Party (CP) of Illinois youth group. (U)

Concerning Dennis Schreiber, referred to above, it is to be noted that this second source advised on March 9, 1965, that as of August, 1964, Dennis Schreiber attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

Attached hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Concerning Pieter Clark, referred to above, it is to be noted that a third source advised on March 9, 1965, that Pieter Clark in 1962 was a member of an unnamed communist group which then existed in the Chicago, Illinois, area and which purported to follow the communist line of the Chinese Communist Party. This same source also advised that between June, 1964, and August, 1964, Pieter Clark was in Cuba where he was part of a student delegation that had traveled to that country under the auspices of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC). (U)

Attached hereto is a characterization of the SCTC.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

(U) [redacted]

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

(U) [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/15/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to NY, 3/11/65

Letter dated 1/3/44, which appears to have been written by HARRY WACHTEL to LEAH WECHSLER, and letter postmarked 12/16/43, which was apparently written by CHARLES MIRAS to his wife, were both destroyed on 9/16/47.

U.S.A

EX-PROC

REC 61

100-442529-8201

19

2 MAR 17 1965

DVT. SEC.

cc 808RB

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

JCS:bob
(3)

MAR 24 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (1-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)

SUBJECT: CITIZENS COMMITTEE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
KINGSTON, NEW YORK, 3/11/65
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Re NY teletype to Director dated 3/11/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

The SAs who observed this demonstration were JACK H. LUPTON and LYNN E. MC CREDY.

The sources utilized in this LHM are [redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of Bufile [redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of Bufile [redacted]

3-Bureau
1-New York
1-New York
1-New York

LEMC:dcr
(7)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. MAR 15 1965

How Forw.

By

Rcom

58 MAR 23 1965 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
174 MAR 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
March 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Citizens Committee Protest Demonstration
Kingston, New York March 11, 1965
Communist Infiltration Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

On March 11, 1965, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed that a group approximating 65 individuals, gathered at the United States Post Office, Kingston, New York, shortly after 3:00 PM, this date. At approximately 3:40 PM, this group, to which others joined, marched down Broadway, Kingston, New York to the Old Dutch Church, Main and Wall Streets, where they went inside and held a short meeting. The demonstration and march was held to protest police brutality and violence in Alabama. The group dispersed shortly before 5:00 PM.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bertha Kricker and Julius Sippen were two of the individuals who participated in this march. According to this source, this demonstration was originally scheduled to take the form of a picket line in front of the Post Office but was changed into a march shortly before 3:00 PM.

No unusual incidents occurred and there was no violence. It was estimated that a total of about 100 persons participated in this demonstration.

Regarding Bertha Kricker, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 18, 1958, that Ralph Kricker, husband of Bertha, had remarked on August 14, 1958 that he and his wife have been Communists since their college days. This source stated that Bertha Kricker, on August 14, 1958, said that she, with her husband, attended a Communist Party (CP) meeting where the rules were read and she had protested some of the rules. Bertha Kricker was told that if she didn't follow the CP line, she would be expelled from the Party.

100-442529-

[redacted] ENCLOSURE

Citizens Committee Protest Demonstration
Kingston, New York, March 11, 1965
Communist Infiltration Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Regarding Julius Sippen, the second source advised in April, 1953, that Sippen took over the leadership of the CP in Kingston, New York. The source explained that as the leader of the CP in Kingston, Sippen also heads the group from Ellenville and Woodstock, New York. This source advised on May 7, 1955 that Sippen was Chairman of the committee to organize CP activities in the West Hurley, New York area.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/10/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Form No. 1 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DENVER (157-41)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO
3/12/65
RACIAL MATTERS

OCIRM

Attached hereto are an original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to captioned demonstration.

A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished separately to INTC, Denver, Colorado.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted] on 3/12/65.

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from the source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum could reasonably result in identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED

The Agents who observed the individuals participating in the demonstration are SAs [redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, ISD

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Denver
JHM:pmb/ckp
(4)

Date Forw. 3/17/65

How Forw. R.S.

By WNP/RL

MAR 16 1965

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Airtel & LHM
Room 828RB

Approved: 56 MAR 26 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SUBV. CONTROL

157-2-13-143

ORIG FILED IN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
March 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO
MARCH 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 12, 1965, a source advised that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) plans to hold a demonstration at the United States Post Office Building commencing at 1:30 p. m. this same date. Source advised he learned this demonstration was to be a "chain-in" demonstration.

On March 12, 1965, at 1:30 p. m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed an integrated group of approximately nineteen or twenty male and female individuals who met in front of the Main Branch, United States Post Office, 19th and Stout Streets, Denver, Colorado. This group immediately formed a "chain-in" picket line by having eleven members of the group chain themselves to the pillars on the outside of the Post Office Building, each holding up a letter which, combined, spelled out "FREE ALABAMA." Other individuals present handed out literature which was captioned "CHAIN IN" to demand freedom for Alabama. This leaflet, a copy of which is attached hereto, states demonstration was by the Denver Area Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

During this demonstration all chanted and sang various "freedom-type" songs and chanted statements such as: "J. Edgar must go; Scott Werner must go; George Wallace must go." Werner is Special Agent in Charge of the Denver FBI Office.

The group remained peaceful and remained outside the Post Office Building until approximately 3:00 p. m., at which time they unchained themselves and entered the main lobby of the Post Office Building where they gathered together in a group

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) 100-442529-

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

and sang some more "freedom-type" songs. After approximately ten minutes of this activity, they walked up the stairs to the second floor, outside the courtroom of the Honorable Alfred A. Arraj, United States Federal Judge, who was holding court at the time, and sang a "freedom-type" song outside his courtroom.

At approximately 3:25 p. m., the entire group departed and dispersed by 3:30 p. m.

It was noted that among those present at this demonstration were Howard Wallace and Allen Taplin, both of whom appeared to be leading the demonstration.

The source mentioned above advised both are members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), with Allen Taplin being the organizer of this Branch. Bill Perdue, also a member of this Branch, participated in the demonstration, along with Harry Nier, whom the source identified as the former Chairman of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Also participating in this demonstration were Clifton Whitley, Mamie Whitley, and Jan Phillips, all described by the source as members of the Denver Area Friends of the SNCC.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Documentations of the Denver Branch, SWP and Denver Chapter, FPCC, are attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DENVER AREA FRIENDS OF THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

"CHAIN IN"

TO DEMAND

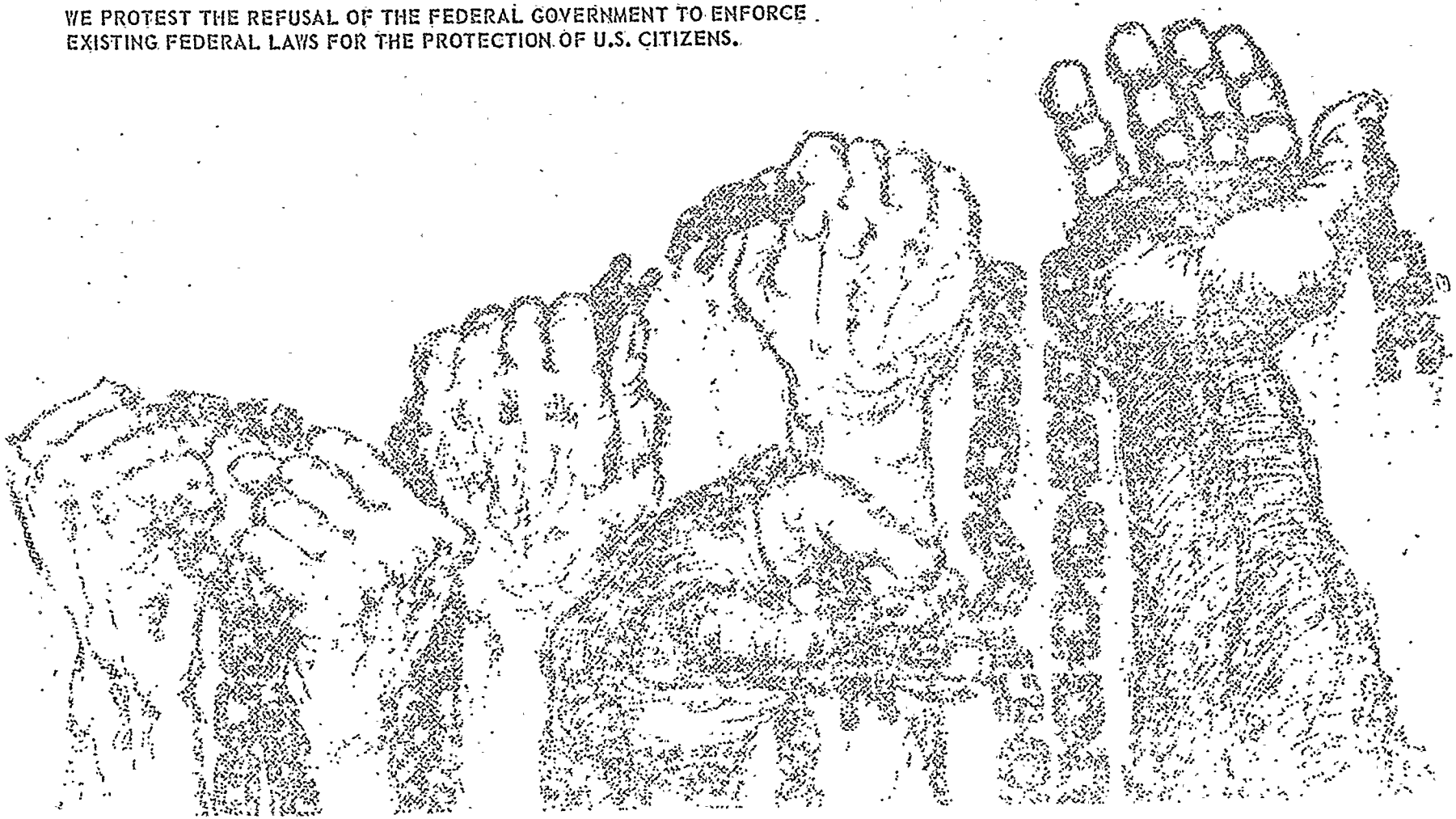
Freedom for Alabama

WE PROTEST THE REFUSAL OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE EXISTING FEDERAL LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF U.S. CITIZENS.

1:30-3:30 PM

FRIDAY, Mar. 12

MAIN POST OFFICE STEPS
Stout & 18th Sts., Denver



FBI

DATE: 3/12/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: (CIRM) FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO FBI, NYO, 3/9/65 RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
MAR 16 1965
Date Forw.
How Forw.
By

ReNYteletype to Bureau, 3/10/65.

ENCLOSURE

(4) Bureau (Enc.10)(RM)
(1- 157-6-34)
2- Jackson (Enc.2)(INFO)(RM)
1- New York (157-892)(RACIAL SITUATION, NYD)
1- New York [redacted] (ANGELO CUPRIEL)(45)
1- New York (BARRY MARKMAN)(46)
1- New York (BILLY LEVY)
1- New York (SANDY SABLER)(47)
1- New York (GERASIMO VAGELATOS)(45)
1- New York (IRA GRUPPER)
1- New York (JIMMY RIVERS)(45)
1- New York (JOSE RISTORUCCI)
1- New York (JUDITH FINN)
1- New York (LARRY JARVIS)
1- New York (AL SIMON)(45)
1- New York (MIRIAM BORDOFSKY)(46)
1- New York (RASHEED STOREY)(47)
1- New York (RICKEY EISENBERG)(46)
1- New York (STANLEY GOODMAN)(47)
1- New York (STEVE PERLMUTTER)

Room 828 RB

b6
b7C

CONT'D

VJA:mzb
(33)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
28 MAR 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

2 MAR 12 1965

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAR 30 1965

COPIES CONT'D

1- New York [redacted] (PHIL OKE)
1- New York (PAUL GOULDIN)
1- New York (BARBARA HOLDEN)(47)
1- New York (JERRY COVICI)(47)
1- New York (VICKI MORRIS)(47)
1- New York (GEORGETTE KAGAN)(45)
1- New York (LOUIS GRUPPER)(45)
1- New York (MATT WEINSTEIN)
1- New York (100-147963 (SNCC) 43
1-New York (157-1223 (CORE) 42
1-New York 100-151987 (DCA) 42 1-New York (100-153735)

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau and Jackson are copies of an LHM in above case.

SAs of the NYO who observed this demonstration are identified as follows:

JOSEPH V. WATERS
THOMAS J. DEVINE
[redacted]

SAs referred to in characterization of PAUL GOULDIN are [redacted]
AND [redacted]

Identification of sources utilized in attached LHM are as follows:

Source	Identity
Number 1	[redacted]
2	CG 5824-S*
3	[redacted]
4	NY 3246-S*
5	NY 4276-S*
6	NY 694-S*

NY 100-153735

Source	Identity
Number 7	[redacted] b7D
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	NY 2017-S*
14	[redacted]
15	
16	

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the identities of the above listed confidential informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The handbill and communications referred to in LHM are being exhibited in NY 157-892-1B.

Characterizations of individuals referred to have been set forth where available in NYO files. Detective BARNATHAN furnished information herein to SA JOHN C. SEATON.

Copies are designated for Jackson Office in view of the general expression of sympathy by the New York demonstrators for recent civil rights demonstrations in Selma, Alabama.

Harold Lee Moore

The following further details and observations of the New York Office are being set forth as of interest to the Bureau concerning the modus operandi and apparent strategy of representatives of the demonstrators to gain access to our space.

Within a few minutes after all of the marchers had been assembled by the police within their allotted area alongside our office building and were being confined within that area by police and wooden barricades, a spokesman for the marchers informed police officers they had a "petition" which they wanted to present to Assistant Director J. F. MALONE. This information was promptly communicated to Mr. MALONE who went immediately to the elevator lobby of our building in order to meet the marchers' representatives and to accept their petition, since it was apparent the delegation wanted to do no more than present the so-called petition to Mr. MALONE. Since we had previously arranged with the police that no more than three of the representatives would be admitted to our office space as a delegation, the police permitted three individuals access to the elevator lobby on the street floor of our building where they met Mr. MALONE. These representatives immediately stated they had three other people, for a total of six, which they desired to be admitted to our building. Mr. MALONE inquired as to the necessity for six people coming in when their only ostensible purpose was to present him with a petition. The spokesman at the time, MARION BARRY, a field representative of SNCC, said to Mr. MALONE that he could not express himself very well and wanted other individuals to assist in conveying his message to the FBI. BARRY'S utterances to this point would convey the obvious impression to anyone that he is, if anything, a very eloquent individual. Two other representatives of the marchers at this point had approached the police immediately outside the doorway, asking to be admitted with the three who were inside, and Mr. MALONE agreed to letting those two come in to accompany the other three in the elevator lobby while they presented him with their petition. When the other two were admitted, one of whom was an extremely heavy Negro male weighing approximately 290 pounds, and the other a white female, both rather shabbily dressed, neither gave any outward appearances of being leaders or eloquent spokesmen for the group. An experienced eye would immediately size them up as troublemakers. The five then asked to be taken upstairs to Mr. MALONE'S office.

One of the original three was Rabbi ABRAHAM HESCHEL of the New York Rabbinical Association, and he asked that the group go upstairs to our offices. Mr. MALONE immediately explained to the Rabbi that certain representatives of the group had obviously deceived him in transmitting their initial request that they merely be permitted to present a petition to Mr. MALONE, and that Mr. MALONE had come to the building lobby to meet them for this purpose and to accommodate them in their request. Mr. MALONE then agreed to the Rabbi's request to go to our offices for a further interview, if such was desired, but Mr. MALONE suggested that the Rabbi be accompanied by only two other individuals, one leader from CORE and one leader from SNCC, since these were the two dominant organizations represented in the marching group. The two last-arrived individuals, the heavyweight Negro male and the woman, protested vigorously atthis exclusion but finally accepted Rabbi HESCHEL'S suggestion that they agree to Mr. MALONE'S suggestion that three would be sufficient to come upstairs. The three who came up, Rabbi HESCHEL, MARION BARRY of SNCC, and GEORGE WILEY of CORE, were interviewed in our office space for approximately forty-five minutes, as set out in the attached letterhead memorandum, and thereafter left with no problem or incident.

It is the observation of the New York Office, based upon the happenings during the above-described period and based upon experiences of similar groups within recent days in the Justice Department building in Washington and in the Federal Court House building in New York City, that the delegation which called on our office very likely wanted to plant certain of their members in our offices in a sit-down demonstration. Had we admitted five or six individuals as they requested, very likely three or more of them would have tried to stage a sit-down in our space. MARION BARRY had to be physically escorted from the office of the United States Attorney in New York City recently in a similar demonstration, and it was apparent that the heavyweight Negro and his female companion who tried to enter our space would serve no other purpose as a member of the delegation. Under the circumstances, it is felt that our decision to admit a very small number of the group to our office space as representatives, no more than two or three, was a wise decision, and this experience will certainly be considered in any future activities of this nature.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 157-6-34

New York, New York
March 11, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office, March 9, 1965, Racial Matters

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following "freedom march" and demonstration held March 9, 1965, sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The marchers assembled simultaneously at two assembly points in Manhattan, at 3:30 p.m. on March 9, 1965, and converged on FBI, New York Office headquarters, 69th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, where a picketing demonstration was conducted from 5:00 p.m. until 7:15 p.m.

Handbills distributed widely at both assembly points, namely Bryant Park, mid-Manhattan, and 125th Street, Harlem, announced "we march for the black people of Selma to demand direct federal action now to protect lives of the Negroes of Alabama, and their right to march in peaceful assembly; to demand the immediate arrest of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama; to demand the dispatch of federal registrars to enable the Negroes to register to vote without being intimidated.".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

~~ENCLOSURE~~
ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

The handbills further noted that the march was sponsored by SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and supported by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City.

Approximately 80 youths, mostly of college age, formed the contingent which assembled at 125th Street, and 5th Avenue, Harlem. They carried signs showing affiliation with SNCC and CORE. The Harlem group reached the FBI, New York Office at 5:00 p.m. and commenced to picket in an orderly fashion, behind police barricades on the 3rd Avenue side of the FBI headquarters.

A group estimated at 450 to 500 individuals assembled in Bryant Park, 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. At that point placards were distributed reading "1865 to 1965, too long, vote now", "a crime to vote in land of the free", "we protest police brutality in Selma".

Other participating organizations in the march besides SNCC and CORE were "Catholic Worker", Rabbinical Assembly and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA).

The Bryant Park contingent left that area at 4:10 p.m. and marched in double column north on 5th Avenue to 69th Street, and then east to FBI headquarters. This column of approximately 500 marchers reached the New York Office at 5:30 p.m. and there joined the picketing demonstration already underway by the Harlem group. The number of demonstrators at FBI headquarters, New York City, swelled to approximately 600.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office March 9, 1965

At about 6:00 p.m. a delegation of the marchers approached the entrance of the FBI, New York Office, 201 East 69th Street, and made it known that they had a document they wished to present Assistant Director John F. Malone. Assistant Director Malone met these people in the lobby of the New York Office for the purpose of receiving whatever they had to offer. At this time, Rabbi Abraham Heschel indicated a desire to speak with Mr. Malone in his office, and Mr Malone agreed to speak with him and one representative from SNCC and one from CORE.

In addition to Rabbi Heschel, who is a member of Rabbinical Assembly, 3080 Broadway, New York City, George Wiley of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, and Marion Barry of SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, accompanied Mr. Malone to his office. This delegation explained the purpose of the demonstration which was primarily to request, through Mr. Malone, to have the Federal Government intervene in anyway possible to assure the civil rights of the Negroes in Alabama.

Mr. Malone explained to them the jurisdiction and responsibility of the FBI. At this point the delegation presented to him two documents. The first document was statement by the Rabbinical Assembly on the occasion of the New York march to the office of the FBI in which it was stated that the brutal and inhuman attack on peaceful Negro marchers in Selma, Alabama, violates every religious and democratic tenet of our civilization and cannot go unanswered. It was also stated that the Rabbinical Assembly was taking part in the demonstration to lend their voices to the demand that the Federal Government take all

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office
March 9, 1965

measures at once to safeguard the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all citizens to asemble peacefully in order to state their grievances. In the statement, the Assembly called upon the FBI to take a direct hand in bringing the perpetrators of the attack on innocent men and women to justice and called upon the Government to protect the rights of all its citizens.

The second document was in the form of a letter on the stationery of SNCC to the FBI, New York, attention Mr. Malone, dated March 9, 1965. In this letter, it was pointed out that SNCC knew that the FBI was "conducting an investigation" of police brutality in Selma in connection with the halting of a march to protest denial of the vote. SNCC, indicating that it has worked in Selma since the fall of 1962, stated that they had repeatedly been outraged by the failure of federal agents to take action under Section 3052, Title 18, of the United States Administrative Code as amended in 1951, which gives the FBI the same powers as United States Marshals to arrest on the spot those who are depriving others of their civil rights. Continuing, SNCC in its letter urged the FBI to arrest Sheriff James Clark of Dallas County, Alabama, whom they described as the prime instigator of violence in Selma.

At 6:45 p.m. this delegation departed from the New York Office. Along the line of march and during the demonstration in front of the FBI headquarters, the marchers sang freedom songs and chanted slogans

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, to Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office March 9, 1965

"freedom now", "let's go", and "out of Saigon, into Selma". The picketing demonstration at New York Office headquarters terminated at 7:15 p.m. Approximately 100 New York City police, with the use of barricades, effectively controlled the marchers during the demonstration.

Detective Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that no arrests were made and no incidents of violence were reported.

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965

Concerning Marion Barry referred to above, the following information is set forth:

> Confidential Source 1 on January 17, 1965, advised that Marion Barry attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of International Publishers and the 80th birthday celebration for Alexander Trachtenberg held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City in January, 1965.
>
> International Publishers is characterized in the Appendix.
>
> Confidential Source 2 advised on May 10, 1962, that on the same date, Alexander Trachtenberg attended an enlarged meeting of the CP, USA National Executive Committee held at CP, USA headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.
>
> "The Militant", November 9, 1964, Pages 3 and 5, reflected that Marion Barry of SNCC was a speaker on the panel at a Socialist Workers Party Conference on "The Negro Ghetto and Political Action" held on October 3, 1964.
>
> "The Militant" is characterized in the Appendix, which includes a characterization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Special Agents, FBI, observed the following individuals among the marchers and pickets who participated in the demonstration reported above:

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by
SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965

Angelo Cupriel
Barry Markman
Billy Levy
Sandy Sabler
Georgette Kagan
Gerasimo Vagelatos
Ira Grupper
Jimmy Rivers
Jose Ristorucci
Judith Finn
Larry Jarvis
Louis Grupper
Al Simon
Miriam Bordofsky
Rasheed Storey
Rickey Eisenberg
Stanley Goodman
Steve Perlmutter
Tyrone Storey
Phil Oke
Paul Gouldin
Barbara Holden
Matt Weinstein (observed by Confidential Source 8)

Detective Jack Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), advised that the following individuals also participated in the above demonstration:

Jerry Cowici
Vicki Morris

The following information is set forth pertaining to the individuals referred to above:

Confidential Source 3 advised in the latter part of 1962 and early part of 1963 that Angelo Cupriel and Sandy Sabler attended numerous affairs of "Advance" and "Burning Issues" during this period.

"Advance" and "Burning Issues" are characterized in the Appendix.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by
SNCC, to the FBI, NYO,
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 4 on February 14, 1965, furnished information to the effect that the following individuals were club leaders of the W.E.B Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) as of January, 1965:

Barry Markman
Jose Ristorucci
Larry Jarvis

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix.

Confidential source 5 advised on February 2, 1964 that Mortimer Daniel Rubin contacted Billy Levy and asked him to take some photographs of demonstrations supporting the current school boycotts. The purpose of these demonstrations was to protest racial imbalance in New York City schools.

On June 19, 1962, Confidential Source 6 advised that Mortimer Daniel Rubin was the National Youth Director, CP, USA, and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On February 14, 1964, Confidential Source 7 advised that Georgette Kagan attended the Fourth Annual Convention of Advance Youth Organization held on February 8, 1964 at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYO.
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 3 advised in July, 1962, that Gerasimo Vagelatos attended sessions of the CP Youth Training School held on July 8, 10, 12 and 14, 1962 in New York City.

Confidential Source 8 advised on November 25, 1964, that Ira Grupper was in attendance at a college meeting of the DCA held at 971 Columbus Avenue, New York City, in November, 1964.

Confidential Source 8 advised on December 22, 1964, that Jimmy Rivers and Louis Grupper attended the First State-wide convention of the DCA held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, on December 12, 1964.

Confidential Source 8 advised on December 7, 1964, that a meeting of the DCA, New York Executive Board, was held in New York City on December 5, 1964. JUDITH FINN was in attendance at this meeting.

Confidential Source 9 advised on February 4, 1965, that on January 13, 1965, AL SIMON attended the Eastern Seaboard Conference of "The Worker" held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored
by SNCC, to the FBI, NYC
March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 10 advised on January 19, 1965, that Miriam Bordofsky attended an enlarged Bronx County CP Committee meeting held at the Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January 14, 1965.

Confidential Source 11 advised on July 28, 1964, that Rasheed Storey was a member of the New York District Board, CP, USA, as of that date.

Confidential source 8 advised on December 7, 1964, that a college meeting of the DCA was held in New York City December 5, 1964. Rickey Eisenberg was in attendance at this meeting.

Confidential Source 12 advised on December 16, 1963, that two CP members in describing Stanley Goodman stated on December 15, 1963 that Stanley Goodman had been taken back into the CP.

Confidential Source 13 on November 24, 1964, furnished information to the effect that Steve Perlmutter was active with the Bronx Chapter, DCA, as of that time.

Confidential Source 8 on December 9, 1964, identified a photograph of Tyrone Storey as the person who was elected Vice President of Advance Youth Organization and who attended a meeting of the DCA on July 9, 1964.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 14 on July 9, 1959, advised that the SWP held a national convention on June 26 - 28, 1959 at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. Phil Oke was in attendance at this convention.

"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, Page 6, contained an announcement to the effect that the 2nd day's session of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964, at 106 East 14th Street, New York City.

Special Agents of the FBI observed PAUL GOULDIN entering and/or departing 106 East 14th Street, New York City on December 13, 1964.

On February 25, 1964, Confidential Source 8 advised that Barbara Holden was in attendance at a meeting of Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964 in New York City.

Confidential Source 8 advised on March 10, 1965, that Matt Weinstein, a member of the DCA, was also a participant in the demonstration at the New York Office, FBI, reported above.

On November 16, 1961, Confidential Source 15 advised that Jerry Covici was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club held on November 13, 1961 at his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Freedom March Sponsored by SNCC,
to the FBI, NYO, March 9, 1965

Confidential Source 16 advised on December 4, 1962, that Vicki Morris attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth CP Club at her residence in Brooklyn, New York on October 23, 1962.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI NEW YORK

205 AM EST URGENT 3-10-65 JAA

TO DIRECTOR /157-6-34/ /100-442529/ /1/ --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /157-892/ /100-153735/ 7 PGS

FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY ~~SNCC~~ STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO FBI, NYO, MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE. ~~RM~~ RACIAL MATTERS

~~CHRM~~. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SPECIAL AGENTS

~~SAS~~ OF FBI, NYO, ON MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE OBSERVED FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC, WHICH ASSEMBLED AT BRYANT PARK, FOUR TWO ST. AND FIVE AVE., NYC, AT THREE THIRTY PM. ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF THIS MARCH ASSEMBLED AT ONE TWO FIVE ST. AND FIVE AVE.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS WERE SNCC, ~~CORE~~ CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, AND THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY.

APPROX EIGHTY YOUTHS MARCHED FROM ONE TWO FIVE ST. AND FIVE AVE., IN HARLEM. HARLEM GROUP REACHED FBI, NYO HEADQUARTERS AT FIVE PM AND DEMONSTRATED IN ORDERLY FASHION ON THIRD AVE. SIDE OF NYC BUILDING, SIX NINE ST. AND THIRD AVE.

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED

102 MAR 17 1965

58 MAR 25 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34

A GROUP ESTIMATED AT ~~FOUR FIVE ZERO TO FIVE ZERO ZERO~~ 450 - 500 ASSEMBLED IN BRYANT PARK, FOUR TWO ST. AND FIVE AVE., NYC. PLACARDS WERE DISTRIBUTED READING "1865-1965 - TOO LONG - VOTE NOW", "U CRIME TO VOTE IN LAND OF THE FREE", "WE PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA".

PARTICIPATION INDICATED BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY /CORE/, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE /SNCC/, "CATHOLIC WORKER", RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY. THOSE IN GROUP APPEARED TO BE MOSTLY TEENAGERS AND STUDENTS AND SOME IN GARB OF MINISTERS.

ABOUT FOUR TEN PM, MARCH NINE, UNDER N.Y.C. POLICE DEPARTMENT NYCPD DIRECTION, MARCHERS WERE FORMED IN DOUBLE COLUMN AND WALKED NORTH ON FIVE AVE. TO SIX NINE ST., THENCE EAST TO FBI BUILDING AT SIX NINE ST. AND THREE AVE.

PRESENCE OF RASKEED STOREY AND AL SIMON, COMMUNIST PARTY CP MEMBERS WAS NOTED.

MARCH ARRIVED AT FBI BUILDING AT FIVE THIRTY PM. NO INCIDENTS NOTED IN COURSE OF MARCH UP FIVE AVE. THIS GROUP JOINED THE GROUP WHICH WAS ALREADY MARCHING IN FRONT OF FBI OFFICE.

AT APPROX SIX PM, A DELEGATION OF THE MARCHERS APPROACHED THE ENTRANCE OF THE NYO AND MADE IT KNOWN THAT THEY HAD A DOCUMENT THEY

END PAGE TWO

WISHED TO PRESENT TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOHN F. MALONE. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR MALONE MET THESE PEOPLE IN THE LOBBY OF THE NYO FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING WHATEVER THEY HAD TO OFFER. AT THIS TIME, RABBI ABRAHAM HESCHEL INDICATED A DESIRE TO SPEAK WITH MR. MALONE IN HIS OFFICE, AND MR. MALONE AGREED TO SPEAK WITH HIM AND ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM SNCC AND ONE FROM CORE.

IN ADDITION TO RABBI HESCHEL, WHO IS A MEMBER OF RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY, THREE ZERO EIGHT ZERO BROADWAY, NYC., GEORGE WILEY OF CORE, THREE EIGHT PARK ROW, NYC., AND MARION BARRY OF SNCC, ONE ZERO ZERO FIFTH AVE., NYC., ACCOMPANIED MR. MALONE TO HIS OFFICE. THIS DELEGATION EXPLAINED THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATION WHICH WAS PRIMARILY TO REQUEST, THROUGH MR. MALONE, TO HAVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTERVENE IN ANYWAY POSSIBLE TO ASSURE THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE NEGROES IN ALABAMA.

MR. MALONE EXPLAINED TO THEM THE JURISDICTION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FBI. AT THIS POINT THE DELEGATION PRESENTED TO HIM TWO DOCUMENTS. THE FIRST DOCUMENT WAS STATEMENT BY THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY ON THE OCCASION OF THE NEW YORK MARCH TO THE OFFICE OF THE FBI IN WHICH IT WAS STATED THAT THE BRUTAL AND INHUMAN ATTACK ON PEACEFUL NEGRO

MARCHERS IN SELMA, ALABAMA, VIOLATES EVERY RELIGIOUS AND DEMOCRATIC TENET OF OUR CIVILIZATION AND CANNOT GO UNANSWERED. IT WAS ALSO STATED THAT THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY WAS TAKING PART IN TODAY-S DEMONSTRATION TO LEND THEIR VOICES TO THE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TAKE ALL MEASURES AT ONCE TO SAFEGUARD THE CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS TO ASSEMBLE PEACEFULLY IN ORDER TO STATE THEIR GRIEVANCES. IN THE STATEMENT, THE ASSEMBLY CALLED UPON THE FBI TO TAKE A DIRECT HAND IN BRINGING THE PERPETRATORS OF THE ATTACK ON INNOCENT MEN AND WOMEN TO JUSTICE AND CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL ITS CITIZENS.

THE SECOND DOCUMENT WAS IN THE FORM OF A LETTER ON THE STATIONERY OF THE SNCC TO THE FBI, NY, ATTENTION OF MR. MALONE, DATED MARCH NINE SIXTY FIVE. IN THIS LETTER, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT SNCC KNEW THAT THE FBI WAS "CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION" OF POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA IN CONNECTION WITH THE HALTING OF A MARCH TO PROTEST DENIAL OF THE VOTE. SNCC, INDICATING THAT IT HAS WORKED IN SELMA SINCE THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTY TW , STATED THAT THEY HAD REPEATEDLY BEEN OUTRAGED BY THE FAILURE OF FEDERAL AGENTS TO TAKE ACTION UNDER SECTION THREE ZERO FIVE

END PAGE FOUR

TWO, TITLE EIGHTEEN, OF THE U. S. ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED IN NINETEEN FIFTY ONE WHICH GIVES THE FBI THE SAME POWERS AS U. S. MARSHALS TO ARREST ON THE SPOT THOSE WHO ARE DEPRIVING OTHERS OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS. CONTINUING, SNCC IN ITS LETTER URGED THE FBI TO ARREST SHERIFF JAMES CLARK OF DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, WHOM THEY DESCRIBED AS THE PRIME INSTIGATOR OF VIOLENCE IN SELMA.

AT SIX FORTY FIVE PM, THIS DELEGATION DEPARTED FROM THE NYO AND APPEARED TO BE SATISFIED.

WITH REGARD TO MARION BARRY --- [redacted] ON JAN. SEVENTEEN SIXTY FIVE ADVISED THAT MARION BARRY ATTENDED THE CELEBRATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS AND EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF ALEXANDER TRACTENBERG AT THE STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, NYC. b7D

"THE MILITANT", NOVEMBER NINE SIXTY FOUR, PAGES THREE AND FIVE REFLECTS MARION BARRY OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE WAS A SPEAKER ON THE PANEL AT AN SWP CONFERENCE ON "THE NEGRO GHETTO AND POLITICAL ACTION", HELD ON OCTOBER THREE ZERO SIXTY FOUR.

END PAGE FIVE

WITH RESPECT TO RABBI HESCHEL AND GEORGE WILEY, INDICES OF THE NYO WERE REVIEWED, BUT NO SUBVERSIVE INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH THEM WAS LOCATED.

DURING THE DEMONSTRATION, THE MARCHERS SANG FREEDOM SONGS AND CHANTED SLOGANS "FREEDOM NOW", "LET-S GO", AND "OUT OF SAIGON AND INTO SELMA".

HANDBILLS WERE PASSED OUT DEMANDING FBI INVESTIGATE POLICE BRUTALITY IN SELMA AND THAT FEDERAL ACTION BE TAKEN TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF NEGROES IN ALABAMA, THE IMMEDIATE ARREST OF SHERIFF CLARK, AND THAT FEDERAL REGISTRARS BE DISPATCHED TO ENABLE NEGROES TO REGISTER TO VOTE. THESE HANDBILLS WERE DISTRIBUTED IN THE NAMES OF SNCC AND CORE.

SAS OF THE NYO OBSERVED OVER TWENTY INDIVIDUALS AMONG THE MARCHERS WHO HAVE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE CP AND/OR THE DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

DEMONSTRATION TERMINATED AT SEVEN FIFTEEN PM AND AT ITS HEIGHT, CONSISTED OF SIX HUNDRED DEMONSTRATORS.

ONE HUNDRED NYC POLICE, WITH THE USE OF BARRICADES, PERFORMED AN OUTSTANDING AND EFFECTIVE ROLE IN CONTROLLING THE MARCHERS. NYCPD CO-

END PAGE SIX

OPERATED CLOSELY WITH THE NYO IN THIS MATTER. A RECOMMENDATION IS BEING MADE THAT A LETTER OF APPRECIATION BE FURNISHED TO NYC POLICE COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. MURPHY FOR THE OUTSTANDING COOPERATION EXHIBITED BY THE NYCPD IN THIS MATTER.

BSS, NYCPD REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NO ARRESTS AND THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

W.C. Sullivan

2 Encl. - MR DeLoach

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2018 BY: R92U78H96

F B I

Date: 3/10/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-14)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION,
ATLANTA DIVISION
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD SS, IS
MAR 15 1965
Date Forw.
How Forw. AM
By Mail-Med
Room 828 RB

C.I.R.M

Re Atlanta teletypes dated 3/8/65 captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to Racial Picketing Demonstrations occurring in this area.

There is enclosed for Mobile one copy of this letterhead memorandum for their information in light if the protests resulting from events occurring in an area covered by that office.

Confidential sources utilized in the attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
194 MAR 24 1965

Source 1 [redacted]
Source 2 NY694-S*
Source 3 [redacted]

1 ENCLOSURE

The attached memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ in view of information furnished by NY694-S, the unauthorized disclosure of which could logically result in the identification of an informant of continuing value which in effect would be detrimental to the National Defense of the United States.

Records
100-442529
157-14-2-1774

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Mobile (Enc. 1) (RM)
8-Atlanta
(1-44-1727) (Dallas County Voters Registration)
(1-[redacted]) (LAWRENCE GOLDMAN)
(1-100-5668) (ROBERT SHIPARO)
(1-100-Dead) (HARRY STIENMETZ)
(1-100-5668) (SNCC)
(1-100-Dead) (COAHR)
ARMcard
(12)

EX-103
9 MAR 12 1965

Approved: Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT

6 MAR 26 1965

Classified by 3408 SDPB
Declassify on: OADR
12/16/86

(FINAL FILED IN 157-14-2-1774)

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-30-2018 BY: R92U78H96

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 10, 1965

12/14/86 5668 SLD/PB
Classified by:
Declassify on: 9-2104 OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-13-87

PICKETING DEMONSTRATIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 8 AND 9, 1965, OUT OF SYMPATHY TO SELMA, ALABAMA, ALLEGED ACTS OF BRUTALITY

On March 8, 1965, Lieutenant MAURICE REDDING, Atlanta Police Department, advised that he had received information from one HERMAN PIERRA to the effect that the Committee of Appeals on Human Rights (COAHR), had on the campus of the Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Clark College, and Spelman College been organizing a protest picketing demonstration. According to Lieutenant REDDING, PIERRA estimated approximately 100 picketers would appear at the Old U. S. Post Office Building which also houses the United States Attorney's Office as well as the United States District Court Offices and would demonstrate that date from approximately 10:30 A. M. until about 5:30 P. M.

The March 8, 1965, issue of "The Atlanta Journal", a daily Atlanta newspaper, an article appeared reflecting approximately 30 negro and white students from the Atlanta University area silently picketed the Federal Court House in Atlanta, Georgia, on Monday, and their picket protested alleged police brutality in Selma, Alabama. According to the article, the protesters were hastily organized on the evening of March 7, 1965, by COAHR, which organization is headed up by one ROBERT TERRELL. TERRELL was quoted in the article as stating that the picket was a part of a general protest originating in the Selma, Alabama Office of the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC). TERRELL advised that SNCC had set out an appeal for simultaneous protests to occur in various cities in the United States.

The article further advised according to Mr. TERRELL the United States Court House was the target for this picketing demonstration as it contains the Office of the United States District Attorney, the man who prosecutes criminal cases for the Federal Government.

CONFIDENTIAL

157-6-2-1774

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure to automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442527

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PICKETING DEMONSTRATIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
MARCH 8 AND 9, 1965

In the March 9, 1965 issue of "The Atlanta Constitution," a daily Atlanta newspaper, appeared an article reflecting that approximately 35 white and Negro youths picketed the Old Post Office Building on March 8, 1965. According to the article, the group presented United States Attorney CHARLES GOODSON with a copy of a letter originally forwarded to the United States Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, which letter protested Dallas County, Alabama Sheriff JAMES CLARK'S roll in Sunday's racial strife in Selma, Alabama. The article quoted United States Attorney stating the group who met with him assured him they were not complaining about being deprived of any rights in the Northern District of Georgia but that their complaint was entirely relating to Alabama. Mr. GOODSON was quoted further stating this group desired Federal intervention in Selma. Physical observation by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 8, 1965, reflected that a picket protest demonstration was carried on by varying numbers of white and Negro youths, who appear generally to be of college age who were carrying numerous signs; some of which read as follows:

"JIM CLARK must go"
"Stop JIM CLARK"
"Stop brutality"
"Stop the reign of terror in Selma"
"Stop CLARK - and brutality"
"It is you obligation to act now in Selma"
"Bring troops to Selma"

From 10:30 A. M. on March 8, 1965, until approximately 5:30 P. M., same date, the number of picketers participating varied from 30 to 49 individuals. They were observed to walk in an orderly fashion on the curb side of the sidewalk at approximately five or six foot intervals on Walton Street, Forsyth and Poplar Street in Atlanta, Georgia, which streets bound the United States Post Office Building. No incidents or unusual disturbances were observed to occur.

On March 8, 1965, Lieutenant M. REDDING of the Atlanta Police Department advised that the picketing demonstrations at the Post Office Building were uneventful, that there were no incidents of violence reported and that the picketers complied with local ordinances relating to picketing demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PICKETING DEMONSTRATIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MARCH 8 AND 9, 1965

Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that from approximately 3:00 P. M. until 3:45 P. M. on March 8, 1965, one Mr. HERBERT SHAPIRO, a faculty member at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, appeared and participated in the picketing demonstration.

Atlanta confidential source 1 on March 3, 1961, advised that he considered HERMAN SHAPIRO to be a Communist Party member in Rochester, New York, based upon current Communist Party discussions and attendance at Communist Party meetings during 1960 and 1961. He advised that on July 11, 1960, that SHAPIRO and his wife had contributed money to the Communist Party in Rochester, New York, for dues and Communist Party literature. (U)

On March 9, 1965, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a picket demonstration occurring around the Federal Post Office Building, which demonstration took place from approximately 1:00 P. M. until 5:30 P. M. that date. Again it was noted there were approximately 30 to 35 demonstrators, many of whom were the same individuals who had appeared the previous day and generally speaking, the same picketing signs were carried. It was observed that one LAWRENCE ERIC GOLDMAN, who did not appear on the picket line was actively engaged in running the pickets. GOLDMAN was making arrangements for transportation of the demonstrators back to the campus and assigned those participating in the demonstration to the various lines as well as giving them signs to carry.

RUSSIA

Atlanta confidential source 2 in May, 1962, advised that a functionary of the Communist Party, USA, recommended LAWRENCE ERIC GOLDMAN as one of the group of fine youths who leaned toward a left, progressive or socialist outlook. Source stated that GOLDMAN may attend the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, during July and August, 1962, and afterwards, tour the Soviet Union. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PICKETING DEMONSTRATIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MARCH 8 AND 9, 1965

Atlanta confidential source 3 in September, 1962, advised that LAWRENCE GOLDMAN, also known as NICKY, departed New York City on July 25, 1962, en route to the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinke, Finland, and subsequently attended the festival and participated in part of a tour which was to visit the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic (East German).

The Eighth World Youth Festival is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

It was further observed on March 9, 1965, that Professor HARRY C. STIENMETZ, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, was observed in the vicinity of the picketing demonstration on several occasions driving his car full of students to participate in the picketing demonstration.

On December 22, 1952, ANNIE KINNEY advised that HARRY STIENMETZ was a member of the Communist Party, San Diego, California, during the period of 1933 through 1945. She identified STIENMETZ as being from San Diego, California, and as having attended a Communist Section Meeting comprised of various locals of the American Federation of Teachers Union, Palo Alto, California.

The American Federation of Teachers was designated by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 115 of the 1943 Report, to be a committee front organization for the Teachers of America. The June 20, 1954 edition of the "San Diego Evening Tribune" contained an article reflecting that the Third District Court of Appeals had on that date unanimously upheld the Constitutionality of the discharge of STIENMETZ from San Diego State College. According to the article, he was dismissed for refusing to say if he was or had been a Communist.

On March 9, 1965, no incidents or disturbances were observed to occur during the picketing demonstration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

PICKETING DEMONSTRATIONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MARCH 8 and 9, 1965

During the picketing demonstration of March 9, 1965, memeographed leaflets were distributed to passers-by which leaflet explained the purpose of the demonstration as being in reponse to the brutal treatment of the people in Selma, Alabama, who had attempted to conduct a peaceful demonstration from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, on March 7, 1965. The leaflet pointed out that these incidents were further evidence of brutality inflicted upon Negroes by Sheriff CLARK, and as a further indication that he is unfit to hold public office.

On March 9, 1965, United States Attorney CHARLES GOODSON advised that a delegation of four or five individuals had contacted him on March 8, 1965, and included in this delegation was ROBERT TERRELL, Executive Secretary on the Committee of Appeals for Human Rights. Mr. GOODSON stated their entire complaint related to incidents in the Selma, Alabama area and that he had proceeded to point out to this delegation that his jurisdiction was limited solely to the Northern Federal Judicial District of Georgia. Mr. GOODSON advised the delegation was courteous, did not in any way disrupt office routine or various other Court functions and at the conclusion of the audience departed from the Federal Post Office Building without incident.

Mr. ROBERT SCHEFFLER of the 111th Intelligence Corps, Third Army Headquarters, Ft. McPherson, Georgia, Mr. A. B. WENTZ, Secret Service, Mr. LEONARD HERNDON, Chief Deputy United States Marshal, and Lieutenant MAURICE REDDING of the Atlanta Police Department, were all advised of the proposed picketing demonstrations at the United States Court House Building.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 10, 1965

Title: RACIAL SITUATION
ATLANTA DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTER

Reference: Atlanta airtel to the Bureau dated March 10, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-114) DATE: March 10, 1965

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-29519)

SUBJECT: PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF
CP LEADERS
IS - C

On 2/28/65, radio station WDTM-FM, at 10:15 PM on its radio program "Forum", featured previously taped interviews by WDTM-FM announcer ALLAN STONE with HERBERT APTHEKER and RUSSELL NIXON. The Detroit Office monitored instant radio program.

10 - Bureau (Attachments)
1 - 100-357044 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-123974 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
1 - 100-437988 (AIMS)
1 - 100- (RUSS NIXON)
1 - 100- (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
1 - 100- (DAGMAR WILSON)
1 - [redacted]

9 - New York (Attachments)
1 - 100-145839 (PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF CP LEADERS)
1 - 100-93572 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
1 - 100-80532 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
1 - 100-90750 (RUSS NIXON)
1 - 100-148624 (AIMS)
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - 100- (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
1 - 100- (DAGMAR WILSON)
1 - [redacted]

9 - Detroit
1 - 100-16293 (HERBERT APTHEKER)
1 - 100-19124 ("NATIONAL GUARDIAN")
1 - 100-30619 (AIMS)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-29805 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
1 - 100-32457 (CIRM)
1 - 100-30213 (RUSS NIXON)
1 - 80-981 (STATION WDTM-FM)

MHS:sal (50) ENCLOSURE

56 MAR 29 1965

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
198 MAR 15 1965

Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
MAR 10 1965
FBI - DETROIT

100-3-114-586

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Attached to each copy of instant letter is a verbatim transcript of instant interviews. The Detroit Office is not in possession of a subversive characterization for ALLAN STONE.

STATION WDTM-FM
DATE 2/28/65
PROGRAM FORUM
TIME 10:15p

TOPIS: ALLAN STONE interviews RUSS NIXON, editor of the National Guardian, and HERBERT APTHEKER.

STONE: Good evening, this is ALLAN STONE. Welcome to FORUM. On tonights program we're going to have two pre-recorded interviews, the first with RUSS NIXON. MR. NIXON is the General Manager of the newspaper The National Guardian and he comes up for trial on the 18th of March for contempt of Congress for failure to testify at a House Un-American Activities Committee private hearing, or closed hearing, and we'll let the interview speak for itself. The second interview on tonights program will be with the eminant historian and Marxist scholar, DR. HERBERT APTAKER(sic) (APTHEKER). DR APTAKER was in Detroit recently, speaking and concluded a national tour on Negro History.

At the WDTM microphone today is RUSS NIXON, who is the General Manager of the National Guardian newspaper, a news weekly which has been described by some people as left-wing and by it's own staff as progressive. Welcome to WDTM RUSS NIXON.

NIXON: Thank you very much, I'm glad to be here.

STONE: Ahh, as some of our audience knows, MR NIXON is in a position of being accused of being in contempt of Congress because of a refusal to testify in private, I believe, along with two other people, about his activities concerning the trip of Professor (KAORU) YASUI of the Japanese Peace Movement. Now that's very brief and perhaps inacurate, let me ask RUSS NIXON to describe just what happened.

NIXON: Well it's brief but it's not inacurate, maybe some of your listeners will recall in November, 1963 Professor YASUI, who is the head of the Japanese Peace Movement and Dean of the Law School at Hosei University, came to the United States and he came to Detroit. It was a tragic day, we were hear on the day that President KENNEDY was assasinated. We had meetings here, a meeting at Wayne State University, and this was part of a national tour. It is stemming from this visit and the efforts that were necessary to have him permitted to make this visit that we now find ourselves charged with contempt of Congress. We go on trial on March 18th, in Washington D.C., and we could be subjected to a year jail sentence and $1,000 fine.

I think it's important that I tell you what I mean when I say "we". There are three of us involved, one is MRS. DAGMAR WILSON, who is famed throughout the world as the founder of the Women Strike for Peace.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

NIXON: (re WILSON) She's an artist, a designer, and known as probably the leadingfigure in the American Peace Movement. The second collegue of mine in trouble, as it were, is a woman, MRS. DONNA ALLEN who is one of the leaders of the Women Strike for Peace and who is the Legislative Chairman of the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, she's an economist she has just published a book on fringe benefits, it's being printed and published by Cornell University. They're the three of us who are involved.

Now to make the story very quick, Professor YASUI was blocked from coming here, and getting his visa be the standard provisions of the existing Immigration legislation, the WALTER-MC CARRAN Act, which was passed at the height of the MC CARTHY period in 1952. And since he is blocked, we were told by the government he visited China, he visited the Soviet Union and was engaged in certain peace activity. It became necessary to, in a formal way, to ask the State Department to waive this blockade and permit him to come. Well when we were informed of this, on one visit MRS. ALLEN went with me to the State Department and on another visit MRS. WILSON went with me. They were interested because their groups and their members were attending his speeches and they wanted to hear him. Subsequently, we convinced the government that it was, in their own terms, quotation "in the public interest" for Professor YASUI to come here and they waived the opposition to his coming and he made a successful trip.

STONE: Now this is a perfectly legal maneuver on your part, any citizen can go, if this is an administrative ruling, and ask that it be changed?

NIXON: Yes. Well, it's not only legal, it's the only way that you can proceed, as a matter of fact, this is what we were told we would have to do by the State Department. Ahh, now we come to the next chapter. The House Un-American Activities Committee, which as many of my listeners will know, is a committee of Congress that has been, for a long time, investigating people who they don't like, who they say, are left-wing, who have ideas that they say are un*American, and an increasing number of people are saying that this is un-American in itself, to try and investigate the ideas of people. This committee subpoenaed us to come to Washington to a secret hearing and what they told us they wanted to inquire about was our effort in having gone before the State Department to achieve the visa for Professor YASUI.

STONE: Ahh, MR. NIXON, you said a secret hearing, now was this the wording in the subpoena or did they put it in a different way? Now as I recall they term their private hearings executive sessions, is that true?

NIXON: Yes Sir.

STONE: Now was this the way the subpoena read, or were you under the understanding that when you got to Washington that this was just a hearing.

NIXON: Well actually, the subpoena did not say anything about what type of a hearing it was, but we were given to understand, verbally, before we went there that it was to be an executive session. Now that means the doors are locked, that there's no public transcript, the press is not present, the public is not present, and nothing can be revealed publically about the hearing.

STONE: Is this information, however, available to members of Congress on request? For instance, a Congressman, not on the committee, wanted to get the transcript of a hearing of an executive session of another committee of Congress, could he demand this, or just ask for it?

NIXON: Yes, your suggestion is that it is only partially secret, it's secret in a rather biased fashion and you're quite right. In addition to that the committee itself can, by a vote of the majority, which would be five people, release the full transcript anytime they wished, a partial transcript, or summaries. Ahh, for these reasons and many others we felt that we didn't want to say whatever we had to say on this behind closed doors and we thought that this was a rather star-chamber, sneak play which deserved public exposure, and so we insisted that we would not proceed with this until we were able to do it in public and they refused this and subsequently, and very quickly they said well since you refused you're in contempt of Congress and we've now been indicted, fingerprinted and we go on trial on March 18th.

STONE: Now there's something ~~different~~ about this contempt citation that's a little different than the usual, it was not voted on by Congress, was it?

NIXON: I can see you've done your homework, you're quite well aquanted with this. That is a special feature in this case, in ordinary cases the entire membership of the House of Representatives, 435 members, debates and votes on a contempt citation. In this instance, Congress was not in session so they did not vote and the Speaker of the House of Representatives interpreted his position merely as a messanger boy to transmit the contempt action of the committee, without any further consideration to the Justice Department. Many Congressmen are disturbed about this because this means 5 members of Congress could commit the entire United States Congress to an effort to put a citizen in jail on a controversial issue of this sort before a comm[illegible]

NIXON: Several Congressmen, Congressman BURTON of San Francisco, Congressman RYAN of New York, and others, have put bills into the hopper in Washington that would change these rules. So this action by four-five men could not be repeated and so that it would be necessary in the future for the entire house to act on any such question.

STONE: I noticed that one of the bills, al least, was attempted to be made retroactive which would make null and void the contempt ahh -

NIXON: Yes sir, quite right, these bills would be retroactive to the day that Congress recessed in 1964 and that would quash these contempt citations.

STONE: Is this an unprecedented step by the ahh, ahh, Congress or has there been some sort of an attempt before to work on these things the way it was done without being, going through the regular procedure.

NIXON: No, this is quite unprecedented, Congress has usually acted on these matters. Also unprecedented, I think is the challenge we're making to their right to force private citizens into secret hearings against their own will. I should tell you that we're going to fundamentally test the entire operation of the committee, in other words we're going to say in our trial, and if we have to go the the Appeals Court, to the Appeals Court and to the Supreme Court, we're going to say that it is unconstitutional to have a committee investigating and considering legislation that would violate the First Amendment by imposing restrictions on the right of speech, free press, free assembly, free petition. We're going to make a fundamental challenge to the committee.

STONE: What would happen, let me project a bit, what would happen, for instance, oftentimes there are some people who request private hearings and would be willing to testify just theopposite of you, now what happens if the committee fells that the information that they are requesting from someone is not in the public interest to reveal at that time because they are planing legislation or planing material or perhaps even hoping to turn over material to the appropriate police officials for further arrests?

NIXON: Well that in a way is what is going to be tested here, it's a challenge and a controversy between this kind of contention by the committee and the right of a private citizen to be protected in certain ways against a committee of this sort. I can tell you that it was clearly established in the discussions which we had and the record that we now have of those discussions that there was no national security information involved.

STONE: Well they did ask you some questions and I got the impressions that there was a different type of response from the three people, MRS. ALLEN, MRS. WILSON and yourself, what did you say or not say before the committee.

NIXON: There's really no difference between the three cases and that's reflected in the fact that now all three cases have been consolidated, our trial will be a common trial and our defense will be a common defense. The differences are very minor. I refused to even take the oath. MRS. WILSON and MRS. ALLEN took the oath and then refused to answer any questions whatsoever. The question that was asked of MRS. WILSON, which she refused to answer was simply that they had had testimony in these previous secret hearings to the effect that she had gone with me on a certain date in November, 1963 to the State Department on behalf of Professor YASUI's visa. That's the only substantive question that was asked.

STONE: Ahh, and you said, did you give the committee assurances that you were willing to testify in public as to this particular issue.

NIXON: Well there should be no misunderstanding about that, we did not, and I certainly did not say that I would answer any and all questions that they might want to ask, I would have considered, I can tell you, their questions as they came/ But what we said was that we would take the oath and we would proceed with the hearings and testify, as we considered their questions in public. This was all that was involved, we just would not proceed.

STONE: Ahh, I see. Well now ahh, lets sum up the thing, now you went to the State Department on behalf of your newspaper along with two people who are prominent in the American Peace Movement simply to change an administrative ruling of the State Department as to the acceptability of Professor YASUI of the peace movement of Japan to make a tour of the United States for the National Guardian, is that correct?

NIXON: That's correct. I do think it's important for people to understand the general value and meaning of this issue. I just noticed that yesterday the Michigan Democratic Party in it's state convention in Grand Rapids voted to support the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee, other state Democratic Parties have done so. And former President Truman, you know called this, just recently, he said the House Un-American Activities Committee is the most un-American thing in America.

NIXON: That is our position and we're determined to wage this fight in such a way that it will not only protect the three of us but all citizens from the attack of this kind of smearing, witch-hunting and basically un-American inquiry. Because what we need here is [redacted] freedom of descent, freedom of speech political freedom that's not subject to this kind of intimidation.

STONE: Today we've been talking with RUSS NIXON, who is the General Manager of the newspaper, the weekly newspaper, The National Guardian published in New York, who is to go on trial March 18th along with MRS. DAGMAR WILSON and MRS. [redacted] what is her first -

NIXON: DONNA ALLEN. Her husband is a professor at Michigan State University, incidentally.

STONE: - ahh who are also accused of being in comtempt of Congress for not being willing to testify in private, or an executive session before the House Un-American Activities Committee. We want to thank RUSS NIXON for coming to WDTM today.

NIXON: Thank you very much.

STONE: Today we are talking to DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, the Director of the American Institute of Marxist Studies and the Literary Executor of the estate of W. E. B. DUBOIS, at least the literary part of it. W.E.B. DUBOIS is one of ~~xhx~~ America's scholars on the Negro History and the Negro question and today we'll talk with DR. APTHEKER about W.E.B. DUBOIS and the history of the Negro people, especially that in the United States, and perhaps talk about the civil rights movement and its affect and where its going and what is the role of history and scholarship in this movement. Welcome to WDTM.

HERB: It's a great pleasure to be here.

STONE: What does it mean exactly the Literary Executor, what does this charge you with, Sir?

HERB: DR. DUBOIS had an enormous collection of papers and letters, I estimate perhaps as much as 250,000 altogether. When he left the United States for Africa he directed that all these papers and letters be put into my custody. I am charged now that he has died with preparing these for publication in a life and letters of the great doctor.

STONE: Could you tell us, give us a thumbnail sketch for the audience as to who W.E.B. DUBOIS was and his importance in American letters?

HERB: I'd like nothing better. The only problem in answering your question is the thumbnail. DR. DUBOIS is one of the great titans of world history. He was born to ALFRED and MARY BURKHART(phn) DUBOIS, a rather poor Negro couple, scratched out a living in farming in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in February, 1868. He died in Accra, the capital of Ghanna in West Africa in August 1963. The day before the great civil rights demonstration in Washington. DUBOIS was the founder of the modern Negro liberation movement in the United States. He was the founder of the present African Liberation Movement, and to be the acknowledged inspirer of two such world shaking epochs indicates that we are dealing here with a man of the stature of LINCOLN or LENIN. He also was a fantastic scholar, he was a poet, he wrote plays, some of them produced in Hollywood Bowl. He wrote two novels in his early life, he did another, a trilogy, when he was in his 80's, called BLACK FLAME. He began his teaching career as a professor of Greek and Latin, he was fluent of German and French wrote in both languages and lectured in both languages. He produced Harvard Historical Studies Number one in 1896. That was his PhD dessertation, he's the first Negro to receive a PhD at Harvard. He really pioneered in a half a dozen fields of scholorship too.

HERB: He produced the first book in what is today called Urban Sociology, the book is called The Philadelphia Negro and it was written while he was the University of Pennsylvannia, published in 1899. He wrote al east two classics that it seems clear will live forever one was first published in 1903, the great and lyrical souls of black folk, which went into 28 editions be the original publisher and is now ahappily available in a 50¢ paperback. And probably his magdum opus, certainly in the field of history, his great black reconstruction first published in 1935 and now also available in a somewhat more expensive paperback. The Souls of Black Folk is magnificent writing, some of the essays are so beautiful it is impossible not to weep, such as On the Passing of the First Born. The historic point of Souls of Black FolE is that it threw down the gaunTlet of Negro protest in the beginning of the 20th Century and specifically contested the leadership and the ideas of MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. The great point of Black Reconstruction, published as I said in 1935, is that it challenged successfully as it has turned out, the racist, white supremist school of American historiography which up to that point was quite dominant, particularly challenging it in the very sensitive areas of the Civil War and the reconstruction periods.

STONE: Ahh, may I interrupt and ask you did not DR DUBOIS have something to do with the early history of the NAACP?

HERB: Oh yes, as I said he was the founder of the modern Negro liberation movement and DUBOIS was decisive in the founding of the NAACP. Historically thw two individuals most important were probably WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, a white man and a Socialist, and DR. DUBOIS, who by the way at that time was also a memebr of the Socialist Party. DUBOIS had founded in 1905 a militant civil rights all-Negro movement called the Niagra movement and that entire organization, it's whole membership, joined at his urging, the NAACP when it was first concieved in 1909 and incorporated in 1910, and he was a member of the Executive Board in the beginning.

STONE: He was also editor of their ahh, their ahh magazine, wasn't that true?

HERB: Yes. He was the founder and the editor of the Crisis from 1910 through 1934.

STONE: What about his relationship with the American Civil Liberties Union, was he also not instrumental and being prominent in that organization?

HERB: Yes he was very active in the ACLU.

HERB: He always continued his active interests in civil liberties and he himself was frequently victimized,he was once actually arrested by the United States Government, indicted, fingerprinted, mugged and tried when he was past eighty, and of course aquitted. He was charged with being a foreign agent, which is about like charging ABRAHAM LINCOLN with the same crime.

STONE: This bring me to the next point in that obviously here's a man of stature, even if one were simply to go to the library, any modern library, and look at the list of books and when they were published and the titles and so forht, would give you an idea of his stature, when then is he so little known and noted in the general American press and specifically by fellow Negros

HERB: Well there are two reasons why he has been underplayed, which would not apply to the minimization among Negroes, although its part of it. The first reason is that he was a black man, a black man in America is, as DUBOIS said himself, beyond the veil, or as WRIGHT said he's in an iron cage. TED WARD said he was in a big white fog. Whatever the image the point is that he is, as it is said, in his place and his place is forgotten he is not himself supposed to be active or creative, he's supposed to be manipulated and docile and passive, etc. Well this means that he is to be forgotten. So in general the Negro has been omitted in terms of any active position in the American social order or American history. This is less true now for obvious reason but it's still true generally, that's one thing. The other is that DUBOIS was not only a black man he was a black poet, a black genius and a militant anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, anti-racist, Socialist, and late in his life, Communist.

STONE: Could this be part of the reason for his being underplayed in American letters and the American press the fact that late in his life and what seemed to be the journey towards the end of his life more and more to the position of the Communists or the American Marxists.

HERB: Oh there's no doubt that his general left oriantation induced and intensified the boycotting of him and the hounding of him as I said he was actually arrested. He was barred, he was treated like PAUL ROBESON for essentially similar reasons, maybe a little worse than ROBESON, I don't think MR. ROBESON was ever actually arrested, he was just exiled. So yes that is a fundamental thing, although they could not really quiet the man he ran for Unites States Senator when he was past eighty and got 250,000 votes, which is not very bad for a man who doesn't exist. And even the New York Times as late as 1948 when it wanted an expert summary of where the Negro was, turned to DUBOIS, he did a feature for the Times magazine as late as 1948.

STONE: One other thing that I'd like to ask in terms of the fact that DUBOIS is not known generally and that is what is being dome to bring to light the genuine history of Negroes in the United States, their culture, their capabilities and their history, what, I know that you 're involved in this and could you give us a brief summary of the picture as far as the growing enlightenment to Negroes themselves of their own past history and to the American public in general?

HERB: Again the problem in this question is the necessity of brevity but let me sayx what I can within our limits, first while there is now a great excitment about Negro history its kind of been discovered since the Negro movement is so vast that even the New York Times can no longer hide it, and its almost become lucrative now so that makes it a real American enterprise. Neverthe less its very important to bear in mind that Negroes in the first place have paid great attention to their history and there were many Negro historians before the Civil War and during the Civl War, people like GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS and ~~JOSEPH~~ JOSEPH T. WILSON, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, himself. Now the two great pioneers in this effort were aboveall CARTER G, WOODSON. The late DR. WOODSON, a Negro scholar, who lived most of his life in Washington, founded Negro History Week in 1926. He founded the association for the study of Negro life and history whichnis still very much in existance, he founded a learned journal, called the Journal of Negro History, which has been published quarterly ever since 1915. DR. WOODSON was a very outspoken man and he founded the association and Negro History Week as partof the liberationeffort. The second giant in this field, as I've already said, is DU BOIS who got his PhD in history at Harvard, and well he wrote about 18 or 20 books in various fields, most of them were in history. There were many other distinguished Negro scholars in history like RAFORD(phn) LOGAN, CHARLES WESLEY, ALRUTHEOUS A. TAYLOR, who's no longer living, he used to be a FISK, and younger men of great competence such as LORENZO GREEN, BENJAMIN QUARRELS and JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN and others. These are all Negro people and they naturally pioneered in this effort and they ~~xxx~~ carry much of the load. There have also been white ~~x~~people who have participated, this was true even before the Civil War too, some of the white abolitionist were interested in Negro history a man like JOSUAH COFFIN, for example.

STONE: May I ask since we're running short of time, what your view is as to the practicality of getting this kind of information in to the general school curiculum, in the grade school and the high school where not only Negroes can learn their own history as part of the American history as they are part of America, but the general public, the school public itself can learn thi do you have any suggestions?

HERB: I would say that in answer to this that it seems obvious to me that if we are to have integrated education we must have integrated text books. It impossible to think of education cleansed of racism being conducted with textbooks which exude racism either by omission or by commission. I myself, I am an optomist, if I weren't I would have long since changed my mode of living. Things have been accomplished in the past 25 years in this whole area of Negro history, they are being accomplishe now. Whatis needed is pressure, agitation, demonstration, a most effective form, organized. And I would emphasize the power of mothers, of women who see what their children are being fed, Negro and white women. The children are being fed racism. The mothers are very concerned as to what their children eat or do not eat but sometimes there isn't the same concern or expression of concern as to what the youngsters are taught and not taught in school. If church groups and ladies auxilaries and PTA, plus the existing civil rights organizations really exert pressure, really inquire carefully into the contents of the instruction textbooks considerable advances can be made. I repeat, however, that the effort to clean the curriculum is part of the whole effort structurally and substantively to produce an egalitarian rather than a race supremist education.

STONE: Then you would say the mothers, the poeple who can express their direct concerns on the school systems must be to focal point of the effort to change the general school picture to get this information about Negro history and its relationship to general American history into the classroom, or at least present it to the students for their acceptance.

HERB: They must, I think, be the spearhead of the agitation of the activity. This does not mean that the rest of us must not be active and I would here suggest myself that scholars and teachers, historians and writers, it behoves them to interest themselves in this and to activate themselves just from the viewpoint of truth to which presumeably scholars are dedicated.

STONE: Well DR. APTHEKER I thank you very much for joining us here on WDTM and I would like to just indicate that your position is Director of the organization you call AIMS, which is the American Institute of Marxist Studies, and to tell ouraudience that you are on tour now, I believe, of lecturing about the history and the culture the Negro people and that you are the Literary Executor of the W.E.B. DUBOIS, who, as we have discussed is one of the outstanding Negro historians and scholars We want to thank you so much for visiting us, we could do a whole series of programs with you if there were time and perhaps sometime in the future a true dialouge between all points of view will becomes once more possible.

STONE: As of now you're speaking in the Mid-West area. Where do you speak next in this area, where would people be able to hear you, let's say after you leave Detroit?

HERB: Well after I leave Detroit Imafraid that's about it, this is a termination of a lecture, although I will be lecturing at Queens University in Kingston, Canada, but actually after that I will be going home, that is to New York.

STONE: And your books are available, could you give us the titles of one or two of them so that people might like to follow up.

HERB: Oh, I'd love to, I'll mention a few one is a documentary history of the Negro people in the United States, which is in two volumes and in paper, Citidel published it. The other is American Negro Slave Revolts, apaper and cloth by International and just last week a new book of mine which happenes to be the 17th that I have published, published by Humanities Press and it is called One Continual Cry, a phrase taken from DAVID WALKER's APPEAL To the Colored Citizens of the World, 1829, and I discuss that remarkable 1829 product written by a Negro and als reprint it for the first time in over 100 years.

STONE: Well thank you very much. We've been talking with DR HERBERT APTHEKER and this is EX ALLAN STONE.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 3/2/65.

The 1965 Martindale Hubbell Law Directory lists JAMES W. LAMBERTON, [redacted] as a member of the law firm of CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN and HAMILTON, 52 Wall St., NYC. It was also indicated that he received a BA Degree from Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and that he received an LLB Degree from Yale University. It was also indicated that he was admitted to the bar in 1953 and is a member of the American Bar Association.

The current New York City Telephone Directory for Staten Island lists JAMES W. LAMBERTON, [redacted]

A review of the indices of the NYO revealed a reference to JAMES W. LAMBERTON in the case of "NADIA GRAY," was [redacted] (Bureau file [redacted] NY file [redacted]). NADIA GRAY'S Department of State file contained correspondence dated 1/19/56, indicating that the law firm of CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, FRIENDLY, and BALL, Southern Building, Washington, 5, D.C., was retained by GRAY in 1955 in connection with her application for a non-immigrant visa to enter the United States. The letter of 1/19/56, signed by Mr. JAMES W. LAMBERTON of the aforementioned law firm, indicated Miss GRAY'S plans to travel to the United States in the near future, and requested the Visa Office of the Department of State to make available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service the results of the investigation of Miss GRAY'S case. The reason for the request was given as "To obviate any avoidable delay when Miss GRAY presents herself to a United States Port of Entry." NADIA GRAY was reputed to be [redacted]

100-442529-821

REC 61

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Jackson (100-47) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) #42

JCS:mav
(4)

56 MAR 24 1965

2 MAR 19 1965

INT. SEC.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Date: 3/15/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH, NYC,
SUNDAY, 3/14/65
RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by SP7M4C/LPT
Declassify on: OADR
BU COPY HANDLED

CIRM

Re NY teletype, 3/14/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The confidential sources mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum in the order used are:

1.
2.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
162 MAR 23 1965

b7D

4-Bureau (157-6-34) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-NY (157-1223) (CORE) (42)
1-NY (157-1227) (SNCC) (42)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-NY (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1-NY (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS) (46)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-NY (157-892) (42)

DDO:rmv
(12)

MAR 16 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

64 MAR 25 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b7D

3. [redacted]
4. [redacted]
5. [redacted] (C) (U)
6. [redacted]
7. NY 694-S* (C) (U)
8. NY 2359-S*
9. NY 4212-S*
10. [redacted]
11. [redacted]

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration are F.T. THOMPSON, Jr. and JOHN F. LANGTRY.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information furnished by above listed sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal their identities and impair their future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national security of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 157-6-34
100-442529

New York, New York
March 15, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

2-19-96 SP7 MAC/LOT
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On Sunday, March 14, 1965, confidential sources 1 through 4, who have furnished reliable information in the past, participated in and furnished information regarding a demonstration which consisted of a march sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to protest the recent events in Selma, Alabama.

At 3:30 p.m., approximately 25,000 people gathered at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, and marched up Seventh Avenue to 135th Street, to Lenox Avenue, and back to 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, for a rally outside the Hotel Theresa. Special Agents of the FBI noted that in the forefront of the march were approximately 500 white members

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET (U)

of the clergy and nuns. Marchers carried placards and signs calling for voting rights in Alabama.

At the rally outside the Hotel Theresa, the master of ceremonies was actor Ossie Davis. Among the speakers were James Farmer, National Director of CORE, John Lewis, Chairman of SNCC, Bayard Rustin and Jesse Gray, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike. Among goals called for by these speakers were: Federal intervention in Selma; imposition of moral, social and economic boycott against Alabama with a suspension of all business activity in Alabama by trade unions; equal voting rights and opportunities for Negroes. Farmer also declared that within a week there will be a triumphant march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

The rally was terminated at 7:30 p.m., with no incidents.

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 14, 1965, the following individuals, whom source stated are members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA, were observed in attendance at the above described demonstration: (C) (U)

Jerry Covici
Lou Dinnerstein
Mildred McAdory Edelman
Irving Herman
Arthur Knight
Lenny Levenson
Bernice Linton

(C) (U)

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Ed Linton
Louise Patterson
Dave Pauker
Al Paula
Ed Pinckney
Jack Provenzano
Leo Rabouine
Mania Radzie
Charles Rivers
Sid Schwartz
James Tormey
Agnes Willis
Aaron Wool

(C) (U)

A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 15, 1965, the following individuals, whom the source stated were members of the CPUSA, were observed in attendance at the aforementioned demonstration:

Arthur Knight
Marion Knight
Leon Love
Lil Martinez
Ida Townsend

The first confidential source advised on March 14, 1965, the following individuals whom he described as members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, were observed in attendance at the above demonstration:

Eleanor Brown

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Judy Finn
Jackie Frieden
Ray Gardner
Jimmy Rivers
Ronnie Rivers

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

Lt. Anthony Bouza, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised March 14, 1965, that a group of 300 persons under the sponsorship of United Neighbors For Education and Integration, marched from 161st Street and Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, to join up with the marchers in Harlem. No incidents occurred.

A seventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of 1963, that a Communist Party functionary stated Ossie Davis was then a CP member (S) (U).

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in
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Internal Security - C

that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

An eighth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly -- openly."

A ninth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted

Re: Civil Rights March,
New York City,
Sunday, March 14, 1965
Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A tenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

An eleventh source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP, but that position was terminated during November, 1958.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 822 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/16/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

3-534 (Rev. 7-18-63)

SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)
(100-153735)

March 16, 1965

Director, FBI ~~(157-6-34)~~ (100-442529)

FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC TO
FBI, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS-C

Reference is made to your communication dated 3/10/65 transmitting ☐ negative(s) ☒ film ☐ photograph(s) ☐ document(s) ☐ pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request
☒ film has been developed
☐ enlargement(s) made
☒ positive copy made
☐ print(s) made
☐ slide(s) made
☐ negative(s) made
☐ Photostats made

The above is ☒ attached
☐ being sent under separate cover, via ☐ registered mail
☐ REA Express

O-1 3/22/65
To: ATLANTA
LOUISVILLE

RE: ATLANTA AIRTEL 2/10/65 WITH LEADS FOR ATLANTA & LOUISVILLE REGARDING MRS. BRADEN. DATE LET WILL BE SUBMITTED, STATUS OF INVESTIGATION ATLANTA LET WILL BE SUBMITTED 3-30-65.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enc. 7
COS:det

4 MAR 23 1965 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34

3/10/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) (100-442529)
(ATTN: MECHANICAL SECTION)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-892) (100-153735)

SUBJECT: FREEDOM MARCH SPONSORED BY SNCC TO FBI, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
M-G

Enclosed herewith are two each of Royal-X Pan Recording High Speed Film (SP 430). Also enclosed are three each of Tri-X Reversal Movie Film.

The Mechanical Section is requested to develop this film.

As regards the Royal-X Pan Recording, this film was shot after 6:00 PM, EST, and it is requested that positive copies of this film be returned to the New York Office.

5 - Bureau (157-6-34) (Encls. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - Mechanical Section)
1 - New York: (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York: (157-892) (42)

NOT RECORDED
98 MAR 22 1965

JJK:gmd
(8)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/16/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-442529-823
CHANGED TO
62-111080-X

SEP 12 1966
MT/SLP

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum noting the facts of a Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) demonstration which was held Saturday, 3/13/65, at the McCormick Place Exhibition Hall, Chicago, Ill. At the time the demonstration occurred, McCormick Place was the site of the Chicago National Boat, Travel, and Outdoors Show which included an exhibit of the State of Alabama. During this demonstration, arrests were made for criminal trespass and disorderly conduct by the Chicago Police Department and among those arrested was the following who has subversive affiliations:

PEGGY TERRY

Also included in this letterhead memorandum is information received from [redacted] (first source) which indicated that HELEN QUEEN, CP of Ill. member, had on the evening of 3/12/65 attempted to raise support of West Side CP of Ill. members for this 3/13/65 McCormick Place demonstration by CORE. b7D

In addition to [redacted], the following are sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum:

3-Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1-Chicago

DET:MDW
(4)

REC-9 100-442529-84

1 MAR 17 1965

C C - WICE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

See Reverse side for disseminations

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 17 11 59 AM '65

MAR 22 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CS, IS

Date Forw. 3/18/65

How Forw. a/c

By P.B.K'mel

partel + 1 LHM
828 P.B.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 19 2 13 PM '65

b7D

Second source.....
Third source.....
Fourth source.....
Fifth source.....

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ because it contains information received from the aforementioned confidential informants which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

March 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 13, 1965, Officer Frank Connelly, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) was on that date organizing a protest demonstration in sympathy with the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, and that the demonstration was to take place in the vicinity of McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, where the Chicago Boat Show was then currently in progress. Officer Connelly advised that information was available indicating that the demonstrators would possibly attempt to enter the Boat Show and demonstrate in the vicinity of the State of Alabama courtesy booth. Officer Connelly stated it was believed that this demonstration would begin to occur some time around 2:00 p.m. of March 13, 1965, and would continue until 10:00 p.m., March 13, 1965, which was the time the Boat Show was scheduled to close for the day.

A source advised on March 13, 1965, that ~~Helen~~ MRS. DANIEL QUEEN ~~Queen~~, a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois Garfield Club on the West Side of Chicago, had, on the evening of March 12, 1965, contacted CP of Illinois members on the West Side of Chicago and advised them of the CORE demonstration which was being organized to occur during the a.m. of March 13, 1965, and requested these CP members to attend this demonstration as well as contact other CP members and urge their participation in the demonstration.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-824

ENCLOSURE

During her statements concerning this proposed demonstration, Helen Queen also indicated that during the late evening hours of March 13, 1965, the CORE demonstrators proposed moving to the vicinity of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, where an all-night vigil would be attempted.

On March 13, 1965, Officer J. Campbell, Chicago Police Department, advised that at approximately 3:40 p.m., March 13, 1965, forty individuals were participating in a demonstration at McCormick Place, Chicago. Officer Campbell stated that these individuals were arrested while conducting this demonstration for failure to obey police orders from refraining from further picketing. Officer Campbell noted that the pickets had entered McCormick Place Exhibition Hall and had engaged in singing and chanting in the vicinity of the State of Alabama courtesy booth. Officer Campbell noted that although no acts of violence had occurred, the Alabama booth had been temporarily closed and order restored.

Officer Campbell further noted that following the arrests, a small group of pickets remained at McCormick Place until approximately 4:00 p.m., when all left the vicinity. Officer Campbell noted that the persons arrested included twelve men, fourteen women, and fourteen juveniles and that of the total number arrested, approximately half were of the white race. Officer Campbell advised that the adults were to be charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass and the juveniles arrested were to be referred to juvenile authorities.

On March 14, 1965, Officer Charles Jones, 21st District, Chicago Police Department, advised that the following individuals, all juveniles, had been arrested on March 13, 1965, in connection with the CORE demonstration at the State of Alabama courtesy booth, McCormick Place Exhibition Hall, Chicago:

Sheila F. Bryant
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

Carmen S. Bryant
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Monica A. Leventhal
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

Chris C. Davis
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Marvin L. Wilson
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Linda S. Jefferson
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Joseph D. Bakan
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Janice Bryant
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Susan L. Kelly
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Carol A. Crumpton
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Erwin Jefferson
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Edwin Jefferson
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

Linda J. Bryant
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Abby L. Schiffer
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

The "Chicago Sun Times" issue of March 14, 1965, page 3, columns 1-5, carried an article entitled, "40 Arrested at Boat Show Sit-In."

The aforementioned article notes that the Chicago Police Department had arrested 40 demonstrators Saturday, March 13, 1965, who had assembled at the State of Alabama exhibit at the Chicago National Boat, Travel and Outdoors Show being held at McCormick Place, Chicago. The article indicated that most of those arrested were carried out of the Hall one by one after refusing to leave their position near the Alabama exhibit. The article indicated that several of the 40 arrested were arrested outside of the Hall when they laid in front of the wheels of police squadrons which contained other arrested demonstrators.

The aforementioned article noted Lieutenant Thomas Nolan of the Chicago Police Department stating that 14 of the arrested demonstrators who were juveniles had been taken to the Prairie Avenue police station where they were released to their parents' custody. The article indicated that the adults, consisting of ten men and fourteen women, were taken directly to the station lock-up. The article stated that these individuals were charged with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct and bond was set at $200 with arraignment scheduled for Sunday, March 14, 1965, in Holiday Court.

According to the article, those booked gave the following names and addresses:

Robert Ropes
[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Earless Ross, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Peter Allen, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Edward Shur, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Richard Brown, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Robert Lucas, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Theodore Manhart, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

James Willard, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Lamar Mc Coy, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Charles Smith, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Brian Leekley, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

David Cleverdon, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Suzi Hill,
(gave no address)

Marlene Hargrove
Chicago, Illinois

Linda Turner
Chicago, Illinois

Sherrie Land
Chicago, Illinois

Peggy Terry
Chicago, Illinois

Marcia Emanuel
Chicago, Illinois

Ann Boekhoff
Chicago, Illinois

Dorothy Simpson
Chicago, Illinois

Marian Kramer
Chicago, Illinois

Ayn Woodward
Chicago, Illinois

Roberta Hird,
North Canton, Ohio

Margo Greene
Chicago, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Pamela Queen, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

Claudia King, [redacted]
Chicago, Illinois

The "Chicago Sun Times" article indicated that the demonstration had been called by CORE and that the pickets had begun to gather at McCormick Place at the 11:00 a.m. show opening time. The pickets carried placards on which were inscriptions such as "Alabama is a disgrace to the U.S." and "Free Selma First."

Concerning Peggy Terry, [redacted] mentioned above, as one of those arrested during this demonstration, it is to be noted that a second source and third source advised on April 2, 1960, and May 25, 1960, respectively, that as of that time Peggy Terry was a member of the CP of Illinois. CHICAGO, IL
HQ OF 100-6

A fourth source advised on June 4, 1964, that as of that date Peggy Terry was then Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC, Chicago.

On March 15, 1965, a fifth source advised that he had been contacted on the evening of March 12, 1965, by Helen Queen, a member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club, West Side of Chicago, and Helen Queen had apprised him of the proposed McCormick Place demonstration to be held by CORE on March 13, 1965. Source advised that Queen had indicated that she was contacting West Side CP of Illinois members and her friends in order to gain support for this demonstration. This source further advised that he had determined that Helen Queen had no authorization from the Chairman of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois, to conduct the contact of West Side CP of Illinois members to obtain their support for this demonstration and that her actions in doing so were the acts of an individual and did not have the sanction of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ATTENDED

The first source, mentioned above, on March 15, 1965, advised that on March 14, 1965, the CP of Illinois held a city-wide CP press meeting at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, IL. This source stated that among those in attendance at this meeting was Daniel Queen, husband of Helen Queen, and that during the course of the evening Daniel Queen mentioned his wife's attempts to organize support for the CORE demonstration held at McCormick Place on March 13, 1965. In discussing this demonstration, Queen indicated that apparently those contacted had misunderstood as to the location where they were to assemble for this demonstration because Helen Queen's efforts in this regard were completely unsuccessful in that very few people showed up. This same source also indicated that during the discussion Queen indicated that the demonstration which was conducted had several organizations represented but that these organizations acted independently of each other and there was a complete lack of coordination. Queen also advised that due to this lack of coordination, the proposed all-night vigil which was to be held that same evening at the Federal Building had not occurred. During these discussions, Queen indicated that he, himself, had not participated in the demonstration.

DN 3-14-65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1

APPENDIX

WOMEN'S PEACE AND UNITY CLUB, Formerly known as the Chicago Women for Peace

The aims and purposes of the Chicago Women for Peace (CWP), as set forth in its self-identified publication "Chicago Acts for Peace" (CAP) May, 1951, issue, describes this organization as a "service center for women working for peace." This publication described the CWP as being affiliated with the American Women for Peace (AWP) and as cooperating with the American Peace Crusade (APC).

The January, 1954, issue of "CAP" announced the dissolution of the AWP and the affiliation of the CWP with the APC Council in Chicago.

A source advised in November, 1956, that the CWP remained affiliated with the APC, Chicago, until the organization dissolved in September, 1955. The CWP continued with no national affiliation until September, 1956, when a "reorganization and name change took place," and it became known as the "Women's Peace and Unity Club" (WPUC). The reason given for this "reorganization and name change" was that the CWP had been formed to end the Korean War, and since that war was over and there was a "measure of peace in the world," women's interests were more centered on such issues as civil rights, desegregated and better schools, juvenile delinquency, equal opportunities, housing and cost of living. Source advised that the only actual "reorganization" of the CWP was the change of its name to WPUC.

A second source advised in October, 1956, that the Communist Party (CP), Illinois-Indiana District, had ordered the dissolution of the CWP because it no longer served the purpose of the Party since it was a "left-wing" peace group. Though the CWP refused to dissolve and chose to continue in the form of the WPUC, it continues to be a "communist front organization" whose policies and activities are directed by CP members.

A third source advised on May 15, 1964, that the WPUC, as of that date, continued to operate in the Chicago area as a peace organization under the direction and control of CP members and its objectives continued to be the same.

The AWP and APC have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

March 15, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

F B I

Date: 3/16/65

Transmit the following in _____ (TYpe in plaintext or code)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 9Ly1smch
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, Vol 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-16-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL (U)
(priority)

607

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)

Classified by 4282 Exempt
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/88 R253760

Classified by SP4DLW/KCA
Declassify on: OADR
5/27/87 R253760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR
(Bufile 44-12831)
(NYfile 44-1108)

DECLASSIFIED BY 4282 Exempt
ON 2/19/88 R253760

ReNYtel 3/12/65, reporting information that MARTIN LUTHER KING had made an appeal for labor leaders to join him in Selma, Ala. and was sending his assistant, ANDREW YOUNG to NY to raise funds, and teletype of 3/14/65, re conversation of RUSTIN and KING.

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY 304b PWT/DMS
ON 11/10/88 Garrow/King

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Mobile (100-) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1-44-557) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA)
1 - New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (#42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (#42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (#46)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (#41)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York (44-1108)

100-442529-82 MAR 23 1965

3/19/65 JWM/mca

CONFIDENTIAL MAR 17 1965

JMK:ats
(17)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 26 1965

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

44-12831-
100-106670-

NY 100-153735
NY 44-1108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed are seven copies of a LHM, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished to the Atlanta and Mobile Offices.

The sources of the information were NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*.

The sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Person Characterized
[NY 2359-S*](C)(U) NY 4212-S* [redacted]*)(U)	BAYARD RUSTIN BENJAMIN J. DAVIS](C)(U)
1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted], 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". 2. [NY 1190-S*](C)(U)	HARRY WACHTEL
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

For the information of the Bureau, the Friends of New York is a Quaker organization.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist influence thereof. In view of this information from NY 4212-S* and NY 4099-S*, it is believed absolutely necessary that this classification be used.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 16, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C
Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination-Civil Rights

On March 12, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised OTHER per court order

[redacted]

According to the source, [redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~ ~~REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~SECRET~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-825

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

CONFIDENTIAL

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (4)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (4)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (4)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in REC-39 (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL EX-101 (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) noting the facts of a sympathy sit-in demonstration by representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which was conducted on 3/9/65 at State and Madison Streets, Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this sit-in demonstration, 24 persons were arrested and charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Among those arrested were the following who have subversive affiliations:

BETH JOFFE
ED HEISLER
THOMAS J. BOHANON

CLASS. & EXT. BY DP TAP/cab
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/85

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First source - [redacted] (C) (U)
Second source
Third source -
Fourth source

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from the aforementioned confidential informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago
DET/bas/kmm
(4)

REC-39 100-442529-836

MAR 17 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE Approved: 12/4/80

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

67 MAR 30 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SSS
How Forw. Courier Date Forw. 3/15/65
By Pers. Del. Routed 4-1 LHM 828 R.D.
C C - WFO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

The "Chicago Sun-Times", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of March 10, 1965, page three, column one, carried an article entitled, "Sympathy Sit Knots Loop". This article indicated that on March 9, 1965, civil rights demonstrators had flung themselves down in the street at the State and Madison intersections, Chicago, Illinois, in a protest demonstration in sympathy with the Selma, Alabama Negroes and had thereby caused a massive jam at the height of the evening rush hour.

This article also indicated that due to this action, 24 persons were arrested and charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. Also, five of these individuals were charged with damaging city property for kicking off the back doors of the squadrol of the Chicago Police Department that had taken the arrested individuals to the Central District Station at 1121 South State Street, Chicago.

This article indicated also that of those arrested, many were members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) or members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

The article referred to also mentioned that during the course of the arrests, two policemen, Cornelius Morgan and Robert Reding, both of the Central District were treated for bites on the hand at the Wesley Memorial Hospital, which resulted when these officers made their arrests.

12-2-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY DP2 TAP/08
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/85

100-449529-826

ENCLOSURE

In describing the incident, the article in the "Chicago Sun-Times" indicated that initially about 15 young women assumed sitting positions in the middle of the intersection at State and Madison and were subsequently joined by 15 to 20 young men who crawled under Chicago Transit Authority buses that had been halted by the first group.

The article stated that about half of the demonstrators were of the white race and the rest were Negro. The article indicated that this condition continued until 6:00 PM when the traffic situation was restored to normal.

The article quoted a Lieutenant Stanley Bizarek of the Central District Station, Chicago Police Department as stating that there were between 50 and 60 demonstrators at the intersection when the demonstration first began and many of these demonstrators had originally been with a group who had picketed the United States Courthouse.

b6
b7C

Also, the article quoted a Mrs. Daisy Mae Oliver, [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Chicago, as stating that the demonstrators decided on their action at State and Madison because "not enough people were around to be aware of our protest at the Federal Building."

ILL.

Also quoted in the article was a statement by Lieutenant Bizarek to the effect that at the height of the demonstration there were approximately 20,000 to 25,000 persons present to witness the protest and the lieutenant also indicated that there were no serious injuries.

The article concluded by identifying the following individuals as those arrested during this demonstration:

Mrs. Carol Ackerman, [redacted] CHICAGO, ILL. [redacted] a representative of SNCC, who works for the EMPLOYED - Hyde Park Herald

REPRESENTATIVE OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Jacqueline Hunter, [redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.
student at Wendell Phillips
High School, who was released to
the custody of her parents

Mrs. Terri Apecilli, [redacted], a CHICAGO, ILL.
student who was also released
to the custody of her parents

Beth Noffe, [redacted]
member of SNCC MEMBER - STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
a CHICAGO, ILL.

[redacted]

Linda Smith, [redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.

Fanny Rushing, [redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.

Margaret Cunningham, [redacted], a member
of SNCC MEMBER - STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Steve Starkweather, [redacted]
memberof SNCC and CORE a MEMBER - STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CHICAGO, ILL.

James E. H. Bolton, III
[redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.
Administrative Director of SNCC in Chicago CHICAGO BRANCH - STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Clarence Kennedy, [redacted], who said
he came to Chicago from CHICAGO, ILL.
Birmingham, Alabama to look
for work

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Michael Ackerman, MEMBER-CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUA b6 b7C
a CHICAGO, ILL.
member of CORE

Harvey Pierson, HICAGO, ILL.
an
unemployed mechanic and member STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
of SNCC

Edward Heisler, EDWARD HEISLER
CHICAGO, ILL.
who said he was a reporter
for the Militant Newspaper of New York,
New York, a weekly

Ralph Rapoport, CHICAGO, ILL.
a general
office worker for SNCC
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Thomas J. Bohanon, THOMAS J. BOHANON
MISS.
a CHICAGO, ILL.
memberof SNCC and CORE
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Ron Woodard,
MISS.
CHICAGO, ILL.
a
member of SNCC
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Gene Jones, who declined to
give his age and address ILL.

Karl Meyer, KARL H. MEYER
CHICAGO, ILL.

Monroe Sharpe
CHICAGO, ILL

Canfield Wannis,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Jay A. Litvin,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chester Lesure, [redacted], [redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Faythe Stevens, [redacted], CHICAGO, ILL.

b6
b7C

This article also indicated that Thomas Bohanon and Ron Woodard had said that they had just returned from civil rights work in the State of Mississippi. The article also noted that Ron Woodard, Gene Jones, Monroe Sharpe, Karl Meyer and Garfield Harris were the five individuals charged with damaging city property.

Concerning Beth Joffe, referred to above, it is to be noted that a source advised that Beth Joffe attended a Christmas party held on December 16, 1960 by the Modern Teens Club of Chicago, Illinois, at a private residence located at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. (U)

A characterization of the Modern Teens Club is appended hereto.

A second source on October 17, 1962, advised that on October 9, 1962, a meeting of the Pete Levin Communist Party (CP) Club was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. This source advised that during the discussion at this meeting, the question of obtaining a new membership for the Modern Teens was discussed and among those suggested for membership in the Modern Teens was Beth Joffe. (U)

Concerning Ed Heisler, mentioned above, it is to be noted that a third source advised on March 8, 1965, that as of that date, Heisler was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Attached hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Branch, SWP.

In connection with Ed Heisler, who was identified above as a reporter for "The Militant" Newspaper, it is to be noted that "The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the SWP.

The SWP is designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In connection with Thomas J. Bohanon, referred to above, it is to be noted that a fourth source advised on January 26, 1962, that as of October, 1961, Thomas Bohanon was a member of a youth group within the CP of Illinois. (U)

Concerning Karl Meyer referred to above, the "Chicago Sun Times" magazine section, issue of April 15, 1962, pages 12 and 13, carried an article captioned "Despite Setbacks, He Keeps Marching For Peace." This article identifies Karl Meyer as a University of Chicago graduate who is a son of William H. Meyer, a former United States representative from Vermont. This article also identifies the senior Meyer as a Conscientious Objector in the World War II draft and identifies Karl H. Meyer as one of the leaders of a peace march which had taken place in October, 1961, where the participants had walked from San Francisco, California to Moscow, Russia. This article indicated that Karl Meyer had been jailed seven days in his quest for peace and that he stood for global disarmament and the end of the manufacture and testing of atomic weapons.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/17/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re New York letter, 2/26/65.

On 3/16/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised she has not yet received an invitation to attend any meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission in New York City and the subject matter has not been discussed in her presence. It is to be noted the informant was listed among those likely to attend this meeting.

[redacted] also advised the Independent Citizens Committee (CP front) of which [redacted] is having its annual conference on 3/20/65 and it is imperative she be present. However, if invited she would attempt to attend the meeting in New York City on Sunday, 3/21/65.

Both the Bureau and New York will be kept advised of any pertinent details.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - [redacted]

EC-111 100-442529-827
2 MAR 18 '65

CJW/djs
(6)

C - Wick

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 MAR

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-31-2018 BY: R92U78H96

FBI

Date: 3/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-NEW)(C)

SUBJECT: "MOURNERS MARCH" BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3/15/65
RM

Re my teletype 3/15/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memo. Information copies are being forwarded one each to OSI, ONI, and INTC, Philadelphia, and two to Secret Service, Philadelphia.

Confidential source mentioned in letterhead memo is [redacted]

Special Agent [redacted] observed known Communist Party members during the march.

The letterhead memo is classified ~~confidential~~, since data reported from the confidential source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3 - Bureau (ENCL. 8) (REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Philadelphia
2 - 157-NEW
1 - 157-1214 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE IN MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)

JRW:rdc
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC 14 100-442528

NOT RECORDED
78 MAR 25 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. 3/17/65
How Forw. R/S
By

1 airtel and
1 LHM & Room 828 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1214

b6
b7C
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 16, 1965

"MOURNERS MARCH" BY
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP),
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 15, 1965

On March 15, 1965, from 8:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m., upwards of 5,000 to 7,000 people marched around City Hall of Philadelphia in a demonstration to memorialize the Reverend JAMES REEB, Civil Rights worker killed in Selma, Alabama, who died March 11, 1965, and to dramatize the current voters registration activity of the Civil Rights groups in Selma, Alabama.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department, Commissioner's Office, advised on March 15, 1965, that shortly before Noon, upwards of 2,000 demonstrators joined the marchers around City Hall, after having formed at the Uptown Theater, Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, and marched the approximately two miles to City Hall. This group swelled the total taking part to an estimated 7,000, according to Commissioner HOWARD LEARY, of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Lieutenant FENCL advised that with the huge crowds, there was traffic congestion; however, the demonstration from start to finish was orderly with no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed JAMES DOLSEN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JOAN AYCOX, RITA "ROOKIE" GABOW, JARVIS TYNER, and ARLENE TYNER taking part in the march around City Hall.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-1158

ENCLOSURE

"MOURNERS MARCH" BY NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP),
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARCH 15, 1965

On March 12, 1965, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that all of the above individuals are current members of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 3/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AM REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)

CIRM
IS - C

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 3/17/65, that THOMAS DENNIS would be in New York City, N. Y., over the weekend of 3/20-21/65, nature of visit unknown.

New York is requested to furnish Detroit with pertinent activities concerning DENNIS while in N. Y.

4 - Bureau
(1 - 100-247898 - THOMAS DENNIS)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Info)
(1 - 100-98693 - THOMAS DENNIS)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-8482 - THOMAS DENNIS)
JRC/slk
(8)

REC-111 100-442529-7-8

11 MAR 19 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 29 1965

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/17/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 37
Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;
Page 19 ~ Duplicate;
Page 20 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;
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4-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO [redacted]

DATE: MAR 25 1965

FROM L. E. Short

SUBJECT CIRM
IS-C

b6
b7C

Hand carried from M.P.D. 11-19-64

The attached ENCLOSURE has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Deegan office 4092 (2-14-75)

100-442529-82

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

Detached + filed in Special Mail Room 3-26-65

NOT RECORDED
25 MAR 25 1965

INDEXED

65 MAR 25 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

March 22, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

~~Confidential~~ sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past have supplied the following information which may be of interest to the President.

On March 16, 1965, Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel discussed President Johnson's speech before Congress on March 15, 1965, concerning civil rights legislation. Wachtel said that the speech covered every part of the "battle front." Both agreed that the speech was the most forthright ever made by the President. They did, however, also agree that "compliments" should wait until they saw what the bill being proposed by the President contained.

Rustin and Wachtel discussed what they should do in light of the President's willingness to "go all out" for the Negro. Wachtel suggested that Rustin seek permission to speak before one of the Congressional committees that will consider the legislation. In this connection Rustin said that the "battle" has shifted from Selma, Alabama, to Washington, D. C., and that they, therefore, need to get a group of senators and representatives to meet with Martin Luther King, Jr. Wachtel indicated that this could be arranged very easily.

REC-1 100-442529-930 3-23-65

REC'D-READING ROOM MAR 22 2 55 PM '65

100-442529

SFP:pah
(10)

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

19 MAR 23 1965

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFIED BY 60260 INSPINT
ON 5-1-01
#930115

Honorable Marvin Watson

Rustin and Wachtel are frequent advisors to King. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1949 Wachtel was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, an organization which was described as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944. In addition, Wachtel's wife, Leonora, was a member of the Communist Party, USA, in 1944.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General and other officials of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "~~Secret~~" as the basic information is from NY 4212-S*, a source of continuing value relative to the racial situation. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could impair the source's security and thus possibly injure the national defense. Information obtained from NYairtel and letterhead memorandum 3/18/65. Separate dissemination being made to the military intelligence.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/18/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

(D-3[illegible] ev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-41

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) noting the facts of a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) demonstration which was held at McCormick Place Sunday, 3/14/65 in connection with the Chicago National Boat, Travel, and Outdoors Show and the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth at this exhibition.

Enclosed LHM notes the facts of this demonstration and during the course of the demonstration 23 individuals were taken into custody by the Chicago Police Department and among those arrested who had subversive affiliations were the following:

RICHARD KLING
DALE BERMAN
KENNETH GREEN
PEGGY TERRY (true name LUEVELLE OLETTA TERRY)
MICHAEL GAINER

The sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Chicago

DET:csm
(4)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, ISD

Date Forw. 3/9/65

100-442529-831

How Forw. 1-A

REC-41

By WNP mlg

8 MAR 18 1965

Room 828 RB

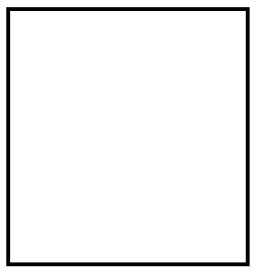
Courtesy

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324

b7D



Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from the aforementioned ~~confidential~~ informants which could lead to the identification of these ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 14, 1965, Officer Roman Rosiak, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sponsored demonstration was held at the McCormick Place Exhibition Hall beginning at approximately 2:00 p.m. March 14, 1965. Officer Rosiak stated that as part of the Chicago National Boat, Travel, and Outdoor Show being held at the McCormick Place, the State of Alabama maintained a courtesy booth and the CORE demonstration was directed against this exhibit.

Officer Rosiak further advised that eleven men, eight women, and two male juveniles and two female juveniles were arrested by the Chicago Police Department and charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespassing during the demonstration at McCormick Place when a number of demonstrators chained themselves together near the State of Alabama courtesy booth and refused to move on orders of the Chicago Police Department officers present during the demonstration. Officer Rosiak further stated that during the demonstration approximately 40 individuals participated and that the demonstration was terminated at 7:00 p.m. March 14, 1965.

On March 14, 1965, Officer Charles Jones, 21st District, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised that in connection with the demonstration held at McCormick Place on March 14, 1965, the following individuals were arrested:

Juveniles

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
~~Excluded~~ from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-831

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Renee Bradford, [redacted] b6 b7C

Michael Dotson, [redacted]

McKelvi Jackson, [redacted]

Yo-Saw Frizell, [redacted]

Adults

Michael B. Gainer, [redacted]
Clerk at the University of Chicago

Dell B. Keehn, [redacted] b6 b7C
Student at Kendall College
Evanston, Illinois

Richard Kling, [redacted]
Student at the University of Illinois
Chicago Circle Campus

Brian S. Leekley, [redacted]
A clerk

Kenneth J. Green, [redacted]
Stockboy for the Ohmite Electric Company
3601 Howard
Skokie, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Lamar McCoy, [redacted]
Unemployed

Earless Ross, [redacted]

Robert L. Bones, [redacted]

George R. Vickers, [redacted]
Student at Kendall College

Robert J. Lloyd, [redacted]

Dale Berman, [redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

Peggy Terry, [redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

Rose Marie Smith, [redacted]

Linda Turner, [redacted]

Charlotte Holliday, [redacted]

Claudia King, [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Sherrie Land, [redacted] b6 b7C

Susie Hill, [redacted]

Elayne Godina, [redacted]

Concerning Richard Kling, mentioned above, it is to be noted that a source advised on November 28, 1964, that Richard Kling is co-chairman of the north side W.E.B. DuBois Club of Chicago.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Chicago is appended hereto.

A second source advised April 12, 1964, that Richard Kling was a member of the Modern Teens Club.

A characterization of the Modern Teens is appended hereto.

The first source advised on December 4, 1964, that Richard Kling is the son of Jack Kling.

A third source advised on March 9, 1965, that as of that date Jack Kling was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois State Board.

Concerning Dale Berman, mentioned above, it is to be noted that the first source advised on August 12, 1963, that Dale Berman attended the founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call for Youth. This meeting was held on August 11, 1963.

A characterization of the Chicago Call for Youth is appended hereto.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The second source on April 21, 1964, advised that Dale Berman attended a meeting on April 12, 1964, of the Modern Teens.

This second source advised on December 15, 1964, that Dale Berman attended a meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Chicago on December 13, 1964.

Concerning Kenneth Green, mentioned above, it is to be noted that the second source on April 8, 1963, advised that Kenneth Green as of that date was treasurer of the Modern Teens Club.

A fourth source on August 11, 1963, advised that on that date Kenneth Green attended the founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call for Youth.

Concerning Peggy Terry, referred to above, it is to be noted that a fifth and sixth source advised on April 2, 1960, and May 25, 1960, respectively, that as of that date Peggy Terry was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois.

A seventh source advised on June 4, 1964, that as of that date Peggy Terry was Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club of Chicago.

Appended herto is a characterization of the Women's Peace and Unity Club..

Concerning Michael Gainer, referred to above, it is to be noted that the second source advised on May 15, 1964, that as of that date Michael Gainer was president of Modern Teens.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

This same source on October 9, 1964, advised that Michael Gainer had attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago on September 9, 1964.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)

CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, NALC
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM, and appropriate copies for other offices listed below, which contains information concerning a proposal by the Chicago NALC Chapter to postpone the National NALC Convention scheduled for 5/29-30/65 to 1966.

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on 3/17/65.

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a ~~confidential~~ informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encs. 7) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - New York (100-139834) (Encs. 2)(RM)
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - Detroit (100-27906)(Enc.1) (RM)
1 - St. Louis (100-17884)(Enc. 1) (RM)
4 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

EHW:jmn
(13)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
78 MAR 26 1965

b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-

60 MAR 31 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 18, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 17, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

At a meeting of the Executive Board, Chicago Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Chapter, held on March 16, 1965, Ulus C. Crowder, a member of the Chicago NALC Executive Board, reported that while in recent contact with A. Philip Randolph, National Chairman of the NALC in New York City, Randolph advised that he does not want the National NALC Convention scheduled for May 29-30, 1965, in Detroit, Michigan, to be held in Detroit because of the Trade Union Leadership Council group that is in existence there; that Randolph originally wanted the National Convention of the NALC for 1965 to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, but since the St. Louis NALC Chapter has advised that it is impossible for them to sponsor the Convention, Randolph, therefore, desires that the Convention be held in Chicago.

The Chicago NALC Board decided that the Chicago Chapter does not have the time, money, or forces to sponsor the Convention scheduled for May 29-30, 1965, and therefore will propose to Randolph that he postpone the National Convention until 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE
~~ENCLOSURE~~

3/25/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Shaw

To: SAC, Baltimore (100-12463)

From: Director, FBI (100-3-69)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Buded: 3/30/65

Reurairtel 3/23/65 enclosing letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meeting, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York," which sets forth information furnished by [redacted] b7D

Re LHM gives little information as to what actually transpired at the Party's National Negro Commission two-day meeting, which was billed as an extremely important meeting and the only full meeting of the Commission scheduled to be held during 1965.

Your office should promptly contact [redacted] b7D for additional details relating to the Party's National Negro Commission meeting. Specifically, [redacted] should be requested to comment on the following points:

(1) [redacted] b7D should be requested to furnish a summary of the reports made by Claude Lightfoot, George Morris and Earl Durham, notwithstanding informant's comment that the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media.

(2) What comments were made by Gus Hall? It is noted that although Hall was present during the entire meeting, [redacted] b7D made no reference to any comments made by Hall.

(3) What was the significance of the remark made by Henry Winston that at the present time the Communist Party would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement? Did Gus Hall and other Party functionaries agree with Winston's remark?

1 - New York

DUPLICATE YELLOW 100-442529

(1) - 100-442529 (CINM)

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 26 1965

WGS:pah
(8)

64 MAR 30 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(4) Was any Party policy formulated during the meeting?

(5) What Party tactics in the civil rights movement were discussed? In this connection were there any plans made relative to demonstrations, letter writing campaign, leaflet distribution, etc?

(6) What comments were made concerning the demonstration in Selma, Alabama? Was there any indication that Party members were participating or planned to participate in the Selma demonstration? Was anything said at the meeting to indicate that anyone in the Party was giving guidance to anyone concerning this or other civil rights demonstrations?

(7) What does the Party intend to do with the resolution it plans to prepare on the various aspects of the Negro struggle?

The Bureau is holding dissemination of re LHM in abeyance pending receipt of the results of your contact with [redacted] b7D In view of the foregoing, you should handle this matter promptly and resubmit an LHM incorporating the requested information. The LHM should be submitted by airtel to the Bureau by 3/30/65 and preferably before that date.

3/25/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Forsyth
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Buffalo

From: Director, FBI

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 3/14/65
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 3/15/65 reporting on captioned demonstration. Reairtel noted that, according to a police source, approximately 17 individuals of a total of approximately 400 participating in the demonstration were individuals with subversive connections. The subversives took no leadership role, but were merely participants. Reairtel stated that inasmuch as the Erie County Communist Party (CP) had no advance plans with respect to the demonstration and the members who did take part did so because of a notice in the local press, the identities of the 17 participants were not being included in the LHM.

Attention is invited to Buairtel 3/16/65 to Albany, copies to all continental offices, "CIRM," It is imperative that there be reported to the Bureau in a manner suitable for dissemination all subversive participation in demonstrations such as that reported by your referenced communication. The fact that the Erie County CP had no advance plans and that the members learned of the demonstration through the local press has no direct bearing on the fact that subversives did actually participate in the demonstration.

By return airtel submit a supplementary LHM containing the identities of the subversives known to have participated and including brief, timely characterizations of these individuals.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

SFP:pah
(8)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
182 MAR 25 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

DATE: March 23, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York and one to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted]

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a ~~confidential~~ informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

100-442529-72

NOT RECORDED
180 MAR 25 1965

ENCLOSURE

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

(5) - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735; CIRM)
1 - WFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-23443; CIRM)
(1 [redacted]
(1 - 100-19576; CINAL)

12 MAR 24 1965

FBI - SEC.

b3
b7D
b7E

RCN:dfm
(13)

AIRTEL TO BA 3/24/65

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
March 23, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 22, 1965, that on March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue, New York, New York. Of the 30 to 35 persons in attendance at the March 20, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be present:

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
CHARLENE MITCHELL
IRVING POTASH
JACK STACHEL
GUS HALL
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
GEORGE MORRIS
EARL DURHAM
DOROTHY HEALEY
JAMES TORMEY
MIKE DAVIDOW
EDWARD TEIXIERA
BETTY GANNETT

Of the approximately 20 persons present at the March 21, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
EDWARD TEIXIERA
DOROTHY HEALEY
GUS HALL
JACOB GREEN
CHARLENE MITCHELL
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
JACK STACHEL
EARL DURHAM
JAMES TORMEY

The meeting of March 20, 1965, got under way at about 10:15 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for chairman. TOM DENNIS from Detroit was subsequently selected as chairman for the session.

DENNIS then informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of a political situation in view of the Negro struggle. DENNIS then said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, EARL DURHAM would talk on civil rights.

During the morning LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports and in the afternoon DURHAM talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen.

During the second day, March 21, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL acted as chairman.

Just prior to the morning session HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those presented in various news media.

Following the discussion HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the U. S. Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the McCarran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next Fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party had won out, it would be legal and would no longer be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the McCarran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the main stream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, TOM DENNIS, EARL DURHAM, and ALVA BUXEMBAUM to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

The meetings were closed with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Atlanta
SAC, Louisville (Your file 100-6670 100-4722) DATE: 3/22/65 30

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)
Room No. ~~808 R.B.~~

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re Atlanta airtel 2/10/65 with leads for Atlanta and Louisville regarding a Mrs. Braden.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 3-31-65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____ (Date)

POW INSERT DIA

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

Return to Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Louisville (Atlanta) (Your file 100-4722) 100-6670 DATE: 3/22/65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. 800 R.B.

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 23 1965
FBI—ATLANTA

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re Atlanta airtel 2/10/65 with leads for Atlanta and Louisville regarding a Mrs. Braden.

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☐ report

☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 3-30-65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ airtel ☒ letterhead memo

☐ 5. Submit ☐ report

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____ (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/22/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
MAR 21 1965
TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

210 AM URGENT 3-21-65 AXS

TO DIRECTOR \44-12831\ \100-442529\, MOBILE AND SELMA

FROM NEW YORK \44-1108\ \100-153735\

I

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALABAMA VOTING DISCRIMINATION CR
EL.

CIRM IS-C

MR JEFF MILLER, SUPERINTENDENT OF OPERATIONS CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS, HOBOKEN NEW JERSEY, ADVISED ON MARCH TWENTY ONE NINE SIX FIVE A MR. WHEELER FROM SELMA ALABAMA CALLED HIM THIS PM AND ASKED HOW MANY BUSES HE COULD CHARTER TO BE AT THE JUCTION OF HIGHWAY SEVAN AND EIGHTIETH IN ALABAMA TO PICK UP PEOPLE THIS COMING WEEK .. MR MILLER STATED HE COULD NOT HANDLE THIS TRANSACTION HERE AND REFERRED WHEELER TOTRAILWAY REPRESENATIVE, CAPITAL MOTORS LIVES, FIVE TWO ZERO NORTH COURT STREET MONTGOMERYALABAMA, TELEPHONE W263-5592. MILLER STATED THEY WOULD BE THE ONES TO HANDLE THIS TRANSACTION, ABOVE FOR INFO AND WHATEVER ACTION MOBILE FEELS NECESSARY.

END

LRA NO.---3---

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 23 1965

56 MAR 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-28743-D

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBI NEW YORK

9:50 PM URGENT 3-21-65 AXS

TO DIRECTOR \44-18351\ \100-442529\,MOBILE, AND SELMA

\\\TO MOBILE AND SELMA VIA WASHINGTON\\\ ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK \44-1103\ \100-153735\ \\\10\\\

CCIRM

REGISTRARS OF VOTER, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA VOTING DISCRIMINATION

CIVIL

ON THREE TWENTY, NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE DASH S ASTERISK

ADVISED [redacted] OTHER Removed Per Court Order

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[redacted]

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[redacted] OTHER Removed Per Court Order

[redacted]

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100-442529

NOT RECORDED

182 MAR 23 1965

67 MAR 29 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

PAGE TWO

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

[redacted]

NEWARK ADVISED BY TELPHONE RE BELAFONTE\S DEPARTURE.

END PLS ACK FOR RELAY

CORR [redacted]

NNHH FBI WASH DC RELAY MO AND SM

MAR 20 1965

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBI NEW YORK

11 TXXX1150 PM URGENT 3-20-65 AXS

TO DIRECTOR \44-12831\ \100-442529\, MOBILE, AND SELMA

FROM NEW YORK \44-1103\ \100-153735\ \\\13\\\

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION, CR, EL

CIRM IS-C

ON MARCH TWENTY ON NINE SIXTY MR GEORGE WILEY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE, FORTY EIGHT PARK ROW, NYC ADVISED THAT THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE IS NOT SENDING ANY DELEGATION OR REPRESENTATIVE TO SELMA OR MONTGOMERY. HE SAID SOME LOCAL CHAPTERS OF CORE MAY SEND DELEGATIONS, BUT IF SO THEY WILL DO SO ON THEIR OWN VALITION AND WILL ACT INDEPENDENTLY. WILEY SAID NATIONAL CORE IS NOT ENCOURAGING ANYONE TO GO FROM NEW YORK, NOR ARE THEY COORDINATING ANY SUCH ACTIVITY OF LOCAL CHAPTERS.

CLARENCE D. FUNNYE, CHAIRMAN, NEW YORK CHAPTER OF CORE ADVISED ON THREE TWENTY SIX FIVE THAT THE LATTER GROUP WAS NOT OFFICIALLY ENCOURAGING MEMBER TO GO TO SELMA, ALABAMA BUT THAT HE BELIEVES ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE HAD GONE OF THEIR OWN VOLITION. FUNNYE ADDED THAT POSSIBLY OTHERS WOULD GO TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAM ON OR ABOUT THREE TWENTY SIX FIVE BUT NO PLANS WERE SET AS YET. 100-442529

END OF PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
167 MAR 22 1965

56 MAR 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-12831-2357

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[redacted] ADVISED ON MARCH TWENTY b7D

ON NINE SIXTYFIVE THAT THE HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF DISTRICT THREE IUE MET ON MARCH TWELVE ON NINE SIXTY FIVE AND OF THEIR LOCALS TO SEND A REPRESENATIVE TO SELMA ALABAMA HOWEVER AT A UN-NAMED MEETING THAT AFTERNOON LEARNED THAT DR MARTIN LUTHER KING AND NORMAN HILL DID NOT WANT THESE LOCAL REPRESENATIVE BUT INSTEAD REQUESTED THAT THE HEADS OF THE UNIONS PARTICIPATE. THEY ALSO REQUESTED THAT THE LABOR UNIONS DONATE FUNDS TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN SO FAR BY IUE AND INFORNANT WILL KEEP NYO ADVISED OF ANY INFORMATION HE CAN OBTAIN.

SND

LRA

FBI WASH DC

cc - Mr. Sullivan

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBI NEW YORK

1156 PM URGENT 3-20-65 AXS

TO DIRECTO FBI \44-12831\ \100-441529\ AND MOBILE

TO MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON \\\ ENCODED\\\

FROM NEW YORK \44-1108\ \100-153735\

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION, CR, EL,

CIRM IS-C

ON THREE TWENTY SIXTY FIVE NY FOUR ZERO NINE NINE DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION WHICH INDICATED THAT OTHER Removed Per Court Order

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167 MAR 22 1965

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OTHER Per Court Order

CORR PAGE TWO SECOND PARAGRAPH LINE SIX FIRST WD SHD BE [ ] IN PARENTHESIS

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OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

SAC MOBILE REQUESTED TO ADVISE SELMA.

END

LTR

C.C. Mr. Sullivan

FBI WASH, DC AND RELAY TO MO

FBI NEW YORK

9-06 PM URGENT 3-19-65 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -16- 44-12831, 100-442529 AND MOBILE

MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON-SNCODED

FROM NEW YORK 44-1108 100-153735

I

CIRM

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION,

CR, EL, CIRM. IS-C.

I

ON MARCH NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO- S ASTERISK

ADVISED THAT [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

[redacted]

MOBILE FURNISH INFO TO SLEMA.

AND PLS HOLD.....

CORR LAST LINE LAST WORD SELMA

1 Xerox 8 Encs.

100-442529-9

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 26 1965

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

64 MAR 30 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-12831

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR (100-441164)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47373)

SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
IS - C

Re Philadelphia telephone calls 3/16 and 17/65; Philadelphia Airtels 3/16 and 17/65, and Philadelphia teletypes 3/18/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above. Copies are being disseminated locally to ~~Secret~~ Service, ONI, OSI, and INTC.

Enclosed letterhead memo is classified ~~confidential~~, as information from the sources, if disclosed, could result in

4 - Bureau (ENCL. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-441164
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
9 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47373
1 - 100-33144 SUB A (JUSTIFICATION LETTER)
1 - 80-776
1 - [redacted] (JARVIS TYNER)
1 - [redacted] (NURELDEEN STOREY)
1 - [redacted] (SONDRA PATRINOS)
1 - [redacted] (RITA ANN GABOW)
1 - [redacted] (DEBORAH AMIS)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)

100-442529
1
NOT RECORDED
180 MAR 24 1965

b6
b7C

TJD:rdc
(13)

1
NOT RECORDED
180 MAR 24 1965

ENCLOSURE

56 MAR 26 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIG. NAL FILED IN 100-441164-37

the identification of ~~confidential~~ sources of continuing value.

The first source is PH-693-S*; the second source is [redacted] and the third source is [redacted] b7D

Special Agents ELMER E. SUSSMAN and THOMAS J. DEAKIN were on scene of proposed demonstration and made the identification of the five Communist Party members present.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 19, 1965

W.E.B. DU BOIS
CLUBS OF AMERICA

On March 15, 1965, a ~~confidential~~ source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that leaders of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were planning a picket demonstration on March 18, 1965, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel when Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH appeared to speak to the Philadelphia Crime Commission. The picket was to protest treatment of Negroes in Selma, Alabama.

A characterization of the DCA is attached.

On March 17, 1965, the source advised that Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have initiated the above demonstration and DCA may not be allowed to join as a sponsor. The picket was set for 5:30 p.m.

On March 18, 1965, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised he learned the above demonstrations might include sit-ins at the hotel.

On March 18, 1965, at 5:30 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed about 40 demonstrators gather in front of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets. Lieutenant FENCL advised they represented SNCC and CORE.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following persons among the demonstrators that gathered:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

W.E.B. DU BOIS
CLUBS OF AMERICA

DEBORAH AMIS
RITA ANN GABOW
SONDRA PATRINOS
NURELDEEN STOREY
JARVIS TYNER.

On December 16, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that all of the above are members of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and PATRINOS, STOREY, and TYNER are members of the District Youth Commission, CPEPD.

On March 18, 1965, a third ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JARVIS TYNER is the East Coast Regional Coordinator, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA); SONDRA PATRINOS is President of the Philadelphia Chapter, DCA; RITA ANN GABOW is Secretary of the Philadelphia Chapter, and NURELDEEN STOREY is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter.

Lieutenant FENCL advised that the demonstrators conferred before beginning the picket as they learned the Attorney General had to cancel his appearance. They decided that a demonstration would now be futile against anyone of lesser stature than the Attorney General.

No demonstration was held and no incidents occurred.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 19, 1965

Title W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

Reference Philadelphia memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/19/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 15, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner FJBB

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This memorandum recommends an airtel to all continental offices reminding them of the necessity for fully developing all information available concerning possible communist influences in the demonstrations presently taking place throughout the country in sympathy with the voter registration efforts of Negroes in Selma, Alabama.

As you are aware the Communist Party, other similar communist groups and communist individuals generally, never overlook the opportunity to exploit racial and similar situations in their efforts to attain communist objectives. The current situation in Selma offers a ready-made springboard for participation in or influence of the various demonstrations occurring around the country. Communist involvement generally takes many forms, some open and some more subtle. Likewise, participants, include actual Party members, as well as others with lesser subversive backgrounds.

Although current Bureau instructions provide for the field developing information concerning communist influences in the racial situation, it is believed that the broad scope and intensity of the demonstrations growing out of the Selma situation dictates that we again remind the field of its responsibilities in this regard.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval, on plastiplate, is an airtel to all continental offices reminding them of their responsibilities in this matter. After approval this memorandum should be returned to Supervisor S. F. Phillips, Room 808 Riddell Building, for the preparation and mailing of the airtel.

100-442529
Enclosure

SFP:pah
(7)

RECORDED 100-442529-83

1 MAR 24 1965

60 MAR 26 1965

3/16/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

As you are aware, the current voter registration efforts of Negroes in Selma, Alabama, and demonstrations there have precipitated a rash of demonstrations throughout the country. These demonstrations are being organized by a wide variety of groups, some of which are legitimate racial organizations and others having definite communist connections. As expected, communists of various shadings are involving themselves in these demonstrations.

This is to remind you of the Bureau's continuing responsibilities in captioned matter and that appropriate investigation be conducted to determine the full extent of influence and/or participation of subversive individuals and groups in the demonstrations around the country relating to the Selma situation. Information suitable for dissemination should be promptly submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memoranda.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of all Agent personnel engaged in security and racial matters and civil rights work.

2 - All Continental Offices

SFP:pah
(113)

100-442529-823
REC-1
1 MAR 24 1965

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/15/65, captioned same, prepared by SFP:pah.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 5
MAR 17 1965
COMM-FBI

60 MAR 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078)

3/23/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Martin

CIRM

Reurairtel 3/2/65.

Reairtel enclosed copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to several lawyers who participated in the taking of depositions in Mississippi.

In the future you should eliminate lengthy characterizations of individuals such as are set forth in this letterhead memorandum in regard to Edward Mosk. In addition, you should eliminate the information which has no bearing upon the individual's subversive activities or affiliation. This observation is particularly true in connection with Henry W. Sands who is identified on page nine of the letterhead memorandum as an attorney with offices in Los Angeles. Individuals who have no subversive affiliation should not be mentioned in memoranda or reports prepared for dissemination.

Los Angeles should insure that Agent personnel handling this and related investigations are aware of these instructions.

JFM:ltr
(5)

MAILED 19
MAR 22 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-33 100-442529-834

EX-114

19 MAR 23 1965

64 MAR 30 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3/24/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
Buded: 4/2/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-1-01 BY 60267 NSEPTW

ReBuairtel 3/16/65 to Albany, copies to all continental offices, captioned "CIRM," reminding the field of its continuing responsibilities regarding CIRM and that appropriate investigation be conducted to determine the full extent of influence and/or participation of subversive individuals and groups in the demonstrations around the country relating to the Selma situation.

So that the Bureau may know the extent of subversive influence and/or participation in the activities in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, areas, the following instructions should be immediately implemented. Through security, racial and other similar informants and sources; through coverage of the Communist Party, USA, and similar communist groups; and through coverage of Security Index, Reserve Index and other individuals of security interests, identify all subversives who traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, for the purpose of participating in marches, demonstrations and similar activities protesting voter discrimination. Be particularly alert to identify Security Index and Reserve Index subjects. Submit such information by airtel and letterhead memorandum by 4/2/65. Use the exact same caption as above. Include, where possible, facts relating

MAILED 11
MAR 24 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:pah (53)

100-442529-835

REC 8

19 MAR 25 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 30 1965

to participation and/or degree of influence exerted by the individuals. Characterizations of individuals should be succinct and generally limited to the most recent and subversive information available. Information copies should be designated for Mobile. Information developed after the Buded should be submitted by supplementary airtels and letterhead memoranda.

The requested communications are not intended to take the place of other communications being regularly submitted concerning demonstrations throughout the country in sympathy with the Selma situation or concerning the case entitled "Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, Civil Rights-Election Laws." Also include pertinent information even though previously submitted under captions other than that of instant airtel. The next quarterly CIRM reports should also include information now being requested.

The foregoing should be given prompt and continuous attention and necessary steps taken to insure meeting of Buded.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

REC-13

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are seven (7) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) noting the facts of a picket demonstration held 3/12/65 by the Student Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee (SNCC), on State Street, Chicago, Illinois and at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration and/or picket was in sympathy with the racial situation in Selma, Alabama and among others participating in this demonstration were the following, all of whom have subversive affiliations:

TED PEARSON
RICKY KLING
EDWARD HEISLER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD SS, ISD
Date Forw. 3/22/65
How Forw. H.N.P/LL
By RJS
1 airtel Room 828RB
2 XC's 828RB

The sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

First:
Second:
Third:
Fourth:

[redacted] (U)

b7D

The attendance of TED PEARSON, RICKY KLING, EDWARD HEISLER in this demonstration was verified through the observations of Special Agents RICHARD L. STRAIN and MAURICE J. WHITE.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - Chicago

DET:dll
(4)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-827

CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp2 tap/gp 12/4/10
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/15

MAR 17 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324

~~C~~ (U)

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from [redacted] b7D which could lead to the identification of these ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. ~~C~~ (U)

~~C~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

On March 12, 1965 Sergennt Samuel Nolan, Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, advised that at 7:00 AM on March 12, 1965, a protest demonstration in sympathy with the racial situation in Selma, Alabama was organized by the Student Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee (SNCC), on State Street in the Loop area of Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration was also a sympathy demonstration over the death of Reverend Reeb of Selma, Alabama and continued throughout the morning of March 12, 1965, at various locations on State Street in the Chicago Loop area, as well as the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant Nolan also advised that at 12:00 Noon, the original SNCC group which originally consisted of approximately 40 demonstrators were joined by some 200 students from Chicago Teachers College, North. Sergeant Nolan advised the demonstration continued until approximately 1:00 PM at the Federal Building when two representatives of the demonstrations presented a petition protesting the Selma situation to United States Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan.

Subsequent to the presentation of the petition to United States Attorney Hanrahan, the demonstrators began to dwindle in number until approximately 4:00 PM when only 20 picketers remained in front of the Federal Building.

PROPRIATE AGENCIES
D OFFICES
VERTING
12/31/75

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5 P2 Tap 12-1-75
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3/15/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-837

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

At 4:30 PM, this remaining group was joined by representatives of the University of Illinois, Downtown Campus group, as well as students from Northwestern University, Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and other additional SNCC representatives.

At approximately 5:30 PM, twelve demonstrators consisting of seven male demonstrators and five female demonstrators, all white, attempted a sit-in in the lobby of the Federal Building at 219 South Dearborn.

With the beginning of this attempted sit-in, the building doors of the Federal Building were immediately locked and at approximately 6:15 PM, the sit-in group agreed to leave the Federal Building after being informed by a United States Marshal that if they did not depart the building they would be arrested and jailed until March 22, 1965.

Also, United States Attorney Hanrahan spoke to representatives of this group in the building lobby and expressed his concern over the situation in Selma and advised the group he would communicate their opinions to the Attorney General of the United States. This group then agreed to leave the building. The demonstration before the Federal Building at 219 South Dearborn subsequently terminated at approximately 7;00 PM with no additional disorders, incidents or arrests.

Concerning the aforementioned demonstration before the Federal Building on March 12, 1965, it is to be noted that Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), during the course of this demonstration, observed the following individuals participating in the demonstration during the late afternoon:

Ted Pearson
Ricky Kling
Edward Heisler

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Concerning Ted Pearson, referred to above, it is noted that a source advised on March 9, 1965 that Ted Pearson was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, Youth Group. The same source also advised on March 9, 1965 that Ted Pearson is also chairman of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs, Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs is appended hereto.

Concerning Ricky Kling, it is to be noted that a second source advised on April 21, 1964, that Ricky Kling attended a meeting of the Modern Teens group on April 12, 1964. (U)

The first source, referred to above, advised on December 4, 1964 that as of November 28, 1964 Ricky Kling was co-chairman of a north side unit of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago. This same source also advised on December 4, 1964 that Ricky Kling, also known as Richard Kling, is the son of Jack Kling, a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Concerning Jack Kling, a third source advised on March 9, 1965 that as of that date Jack Kling was a member of the CP of Illinois, State Board. (U)

Concerning Edward Heisler, referred to above, it is to be noted that a fourth source on March 8, 1965 advised that Edward Heisler was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 15, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference memorandum of Special Agent Darwin E. Thornton, dated and captioned as above, at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 836 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: March 18, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

VIA _____ (Priority)

AMENDED copies

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification

DATE 8/16/79

Classified by SP4ELW/KFA
Declassify on: OADR

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

~~Classified by~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta and Baltimore offices.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the sources who characterized them are as follows:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3048 PWT/GAT
ON 11/1/88 (81-0802 Gamew/King)

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~
~~ON~~

4 - Bureau (ENC. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(ENC.2)(RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Baltimore (100-)(MARTIN LUTHER KING,JR)(ENC.2)
(INFO) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.(42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York

6 - ENCLOSURES

JMK:amf
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FBI
DATE FORW: 3/23/65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SFP:C.D.

REC. 61 100-442529-838

1 MAR 19 1965

INV. SEC.

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

77 APR 2 1965 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Person Characterized	Source
BAYARD RUSTIN	[NY 2359-S*] (#) W NY 4212-S*
[BENJAMIN J. DAVIS	W(#)[ ] C/TC
HARRY WACHTEL	1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [ ] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG: IS-C."
	2. [NY 1190-S*] (#) W

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished reliable and sensitive information concerning the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is imperative that a "~~Secret~~" classification be used.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 18, 1965

Bufile 100-442529

#253,760 81-0802 (Garrow | King)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/2/87 BY SP4 ELW/KCA
11/1/88 3042 PWT/GAT

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ ~~ON~~ 2/26/96 #253760

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 16, 1965, a ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington) and Harry Wachtel were in contact on that date. They discussed the speech of President Johnson before Congress on the night of March 15, 1965, which concerned a voting bill insuring the right of all Americans to vote. Wachtel said it covered every part of the "battlefront." Both agreed that the speech was the most forthright ever made by a President, but agreed that compliments should wait until they saw what the bill contained. (U)

In considering what they should do in light of President Johnson's willingness to "go all out" for the Negro, Wachtel suggested that Rustin seek permission to speak before one of the Congressional Committees that will consider the voting bill. In that regard, Rustin said the battle has shifted from Selma, Alabama, to Washington, D.C., therefore, they need to get a group of Senators and Representatives to meet with Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) in one of the caucus rooms. Wachtel answered that it could be arranged very easily. (U)

Declassified by ... Exempt from GDS, Category ... Date of Declassification Indefinite
Classified by ... Declassify on: OADR
#253760

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX
MAR 29 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~Confidential~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-838

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
FIELD OFFICES
ROUTING
P(S) OF
DATE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

During their conversation Wachtel told Rustin that the SCLC Administrative Board will meet on March 31, April 1-2, 1965, in Baltimore, Maryland, and that King will attend the opening session on March 31, 1965. He said the first session will be held at night and will consist of a dinner. & (u)

According to Wachtel, King will be in Great Neck, Long Island on the night of the March 30, 1965, to speak before a group of ministers and rabbis. & (u)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3/10/65

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636) P

RE: CHANGED
DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM

CIRM

Reairtel 3/9/65.

Title in this matter has been changed from "PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LONG BEACH AND LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965," to delete the words "proposed" and "Long Beach" as the demonstrations were held and is to be a continuing affair in Los Angeles.

For the Bureau's information, there are enclosed nine copies of a lettermead memorandum (LHM), dated and captioned as above, setting out information concerning the continuing demonstrations being held in the vicinity of the Federal Building in the Los Angeles Civic Center, by representatives of various groups in sympathy with the activity of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING in Selma, Alabama.

As noted in instant LHM the office of the General Services Administration and the United States Marshal's Office were furnished with advance information regarding the proposed activities of the demonstrators today. The Los Angeles Police Department is cognizant and affording coverage; and Region II, United States Army is aware of the continuing nature of this demonstration.

ROBERT STEPHEN SEDORE, Security Index subject of the Los Angeles Division (Burlington [redacted]) is one of the two individuals arrested 3/9/65, mentioned herein.

100-442527-

NOT RECORDED
174 MAR 31 1965

2-Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
~~1-San Diego (Enc. 1)(CIRM)~~
2-Los Angeles
GCD:ged
(15)

64 APR 2 1965

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-636

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LA 157-635

CLAUDE ALBERT LIGGINS has not been the subject of previous investigation in the Los Angeles Division (information in LHM concerning his signing a Du Bois Club petition was furnished by [redacted] and is located in LA file 100-65321-8). b6 b7C b7D

Instant LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protect Security Informants of continuing value. The sources used in the order of their appearance in the LHM are:

1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]
3 - [redacted]
4 - [redacted]
5 - [redacted] LA 4390-S
6 - [redacted]
7 - [redacted]

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

Los Angeles Division will continue to follow this matter closely and to keep the Bureau and other interested agencies advised. As noted in LHM, information copies of LHM are being furnished to the 115th IRTC, Region II, U. S. Army, and to the Los Angeles office of the U. S. Secret Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

March 10, 1965

[redacted] (U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned "Proposed Demonstrations at Federal Buildings, Long Beach and Los Angeles, California, March 9, 1965." The following information has been furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Source one advised that some demonstrators had stayed in front of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, all night March 9, 1965. Prior to 8:30 a.m., March 10, 1965, less than 25 demonstrators were on the scene. At 11:00 a.m., March 10, 32 Caucasians and 8 Negroes made up the entire demonstration. The followers of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) indicated they intended to turn out in force at noon; and members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)(See Appendix) indicated their intention of swelling the ranks of the demonstrators at 2:00 p.m., and in addition reportedly planned to attempt to go to the sixth floor in the Federal Building and stay there."

Shortly after 12:00 noon, March 10, 1965, three members of the American Nazi Party (ANP)(See Appendix) arrived in the vicinity of the Federal Building by automobile. They started to approach the demonstrators; but were ordered by an unidentified Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff to march on the west side of Spring Street, across the street from the Federal Building (it being noted that the Federal Building faces on the east side of Spring Street, and the bank of the building is on the west side of Main Street.)

At approximately 1:00 p.m., March 10, the combined crowd of demonstrators and curious onlookers, in front of and on the front steps of the Federal Building was in excess of 500

[redacted] (U)

100-442529-

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

individuals. Newsreel cameramen, and news reporters of the press, radio, and television were present.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal Dwight P. Snyder advised that two demonstrators, Claude Albert Liggins, Negro, [redacted] and Robert Stephen Seborer, Caucasian, born [redacted], were arrested on the night of March 9, 1965, for bodily attacks on Deputy United States Marshals, who were in process of clearing demonstrators from the Federal Building in Los Angeles. According to this source, these two individuals were arraigned before United States Commissioner Russell R. Hermann, during the morning of March 10, 1965. At the request of the United States Attorney bond was set at only $250.00 a piece, which has been posted. b6 b7C

A second source advised in September, 1964, that Robert Seborer was at that time chairman of a Communist Party (CP) club in the Western Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), at Los Angeles, California.

A third source advised that Claude Albert Liggins, born [redacted] a resident of Los Angeles, California, entered Los Angeles Metropolitan College, (a junior college administered by the Los Angeles City Board of Education) in September, 1962, on probation. He was disqualified in August, 1963; however, was readmitted again on probation in September, 1963, and last attended Los Angeles Metropolitan College in Spring, 1964. b6 b7C

DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

College records contain no record of a Claude Albert Leggins.

A fourth source advised in February, 1964, that Claude Leggins, a student at Los Angeles Metropolitan College, was the signer of a petition being circulated by the DCA (Informant indicated that this signature was somewhat illegible and the last name may have been either Liggins or Leggins).

A fifth source advised that between 11:30 and noon on March 10, 1965, a student demonstration was being conducted on the campus of the California State College at Los Angeles, 515 State College Drive, Los Angeles, in the so-called "Free Speech Area," adjacent to the College Music Hall. This was in the nature of an open meeting, and the topic of the meeting was, "What's With Selma, Alabama?" Following the conclusion of the meeting, transportation was to be offered to any of the campus participants who desired to proceed to the Federal Building in Los Angeles to participate in the demonstration being held there. The flyer announcing this activity on the college campus was signed by two individuals, one of whom was Marvin Trieger.

A sixth source advised in June, 1964, that Marvin Trieger was at that time Chairman, Youth Commission, SCDCP.

Subsequent to 3:00 PM, source one above, and source seven, indicated that some of demonstrators had left the picket line immediately in front of the front doors of the picket line and were lying down in the driveway used by United States Mail trucks, and thus were impeding ingress and egress of mail trucks. Twenty-nine of these individuals were taken into custody, and are to be arraigned for violation of Title 18, Section 1701 United States Commissioner (willfully obstructing United States mail trucks).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

It has been reported that approximately an additional 70 individuals were taken into custody late today, but have not yet been charged.

The Los Angeles Police Department is cognizant of the above and is affording coverage. The 115th INTC, Region II, United States Army, is aware of the continuing nature of this demonstration, and an information copy of this memorandum is being furnished that agency as well as the Los Angeles Office of the United States Secret Service.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-245)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
~~RACIAL MATTERS~~
C.I.R.M

Re San Francisco teletypes 3/13 and 14/65, entitled RACIAL SITUATION, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION, RM.

Enclosed are eight copies of a LHM setting forth various protest marches and memorial services in connection

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
29 - San Francisco
(157-245)
(157-243)
(157-400)
(100-50255)(PLM)
(61-380)(SWP)
(100-24927)(CORE)
(100-11596)(NAACP)
(100-50885)(SNCC)
(14-206)(CNVA)
(157-33)(ANP)
(100-52664)(DCA)
(INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD)
(100-54529)(OAKLAND DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE)
(157-251)(RM, MONTEREY)
(157-406)(RM, PALO ALTO)
(157-271)(RM, SALINAS)
(157-273)(RM, SAN MATEO)
(157-275)(RM, SANTA ROSA)
(157-278)(VALLEJO)
(157-272)(RM, SAN JOSE)
[redacted](F. HIRSCH)
(F. FINK)
(V. FINK)
(100-[redacted])(JOHN BEECHER)
(NORMAN HOWARD)
(A. MONTGOMERY)
(100-53902)(CIRM)
[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

JD:rap
(32)

12 MAR 19 1965

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
181 MAR 30 1965

1-cc AIRTEL & 1-xerox of pages 4 & 5 of LHM to ARR

SUBV CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent 4 APR 2 1965 M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-9-42-6245

SF 157-245
JD:rap

with events in Selma, Alabama, which took place over the weekend of 3/13-14/65. One LHM is being submitted summarizing general activities due to the similarity in nature of these protest demonstrations.

The first source in LHM is [redacted] contacted 3/12/65, by SA [redacted]

The second source is [redacted]

The third source is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The fourth source is SF 71-X*

The fifth source is [redacted]

The sixth source is [redacted]

The seventh source is [redacted] contacted 3/15/65 by SA [redacted]

The eighth source is [redacted]

LHM classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported could reasonably result in the identification of ~~confidential~~ sources of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)(P)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director, 3/2/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out additional information concerning the travel of attorneys from the Los Angeles area to Mississippi. Also enclosed for Jackson are three copies of the same letterhead memorandum.

SAs [redacted] and WILLIS BENNETT, JR. of the Denver office interviewed Rosenfeld in 1956.

b6
b7C

The following sources were utilized in this memorandum:

100-442529-838

ENCLOSURE REC 61

12 MAR 25 1965

(3) - Bureau (Encls 7)(AM-RM)
3 - Jackson (Encls 3)(AM-RM)
(2 - 100-47)
(1 - 157-100)
12 - Los Angeles
(2 - 100-66078)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-909)(MSP)
(1 - 100-5504)(NLG)
(1 - 100-3267)(ACLU)
(1 [redacted] (U)
(1 - 100-19548)(BEN MARGOLIS)
(1 - [redacted] (IRVING ROSENFELD)
(1 - [redacted] (HARRIET BUHAI)

Classified by 12-3083
Declassify on: OADR

SUBV. CONTROL INT. SEC.

(1 - [redacted] (PAULINE EPSTEIN)
(1 - [redacted] (MAYNARD OMERBERG)
(1 - 100-29269) (GEORGE SLAFF)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LDJ:kla
(18)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 3-25-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

1-cc & 1-cc LHM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

77 APR 2 1965

Information regarding NLG luncheon

[redacted]

Secondary documentation BEN MARGOLIS

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Secondary documentation IRVING ROSENFELD

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

(By request)

Secondary documentation HARRIET BUHAI

LA 3200-S*
CSLA 3870-S*

[redacted]

(By request)

[redacted]

Secondary documentation PAULINE EPSTEIN

[redacted] (U) b6 b7C b7D

Records, California State Bar Association

Secondary documentation MAYNARD OMERBERG

[redacted]

CSLA 3439-S*

Secondary documentation GEORGE SLAFF

[redacted]

(By request)

Secondary documentation ROBERT SHUTAN

Records, California State Bar Association

[redacted]

[redacted] (By request)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2018

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 22, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 2, 1965 a source advised there was a

OTHER Removed Per Court Order

[redacted]

miss

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

12-20-83
Classified by SP2 TAP/LCC
Declassify on: OADR

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-442529-839

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] OTHER Removed Per Court Order

A source advised on February 23, 1961 that as of February 1961 [redacted] (U)

IRVING ROSENFELD

In 1953 a source advised Irving Rosenfeld was a team captain of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Club of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in early 1953. He attended LYL meetings in 1951 and 1953, and was a member of the Executive Board, UCLA Club, LYL, from June to September, 1953. (U)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" of December 27, 1962, was an article which reported in part that Rosenfeld had been elected a new Board member of the NLG in Los Angeles for 1963. (NLG - See Appendix)

In August and November, 1956 Rosenfeld was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Denver, Colorado at which time he admitted attending LYL meetings, but stated he never considered himself to be a member. He furnished names of other individuals in attendance at these meetings. He stated his LYL activity ceased when he entered law school in 1953, stated the reading of transcripts of Smith Act trials "opened his eyes" and was of the opinion the LYL was an organization dominated and controlled by the Communist Party. He stated he believed the CP and its front organizations constituted a threat to the internal security of the United States.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

HARRIET BUHAI

A source advised that as of March 1947 Harriet Buhai was a member of the Culver City Club, Los Angeles County Communist Party. (U)

In October 1957 another source advised Buhai stated she had been a CP member from 1941 to 1953. (U)

Another source advised that Buhai was a member of the NLG in 1958, 1961 and 1962.

Another source advised that in 1961 Buhai was present at a meeting of the Womens Commission, SCDCP. Source could not state if all those present at this meeting were CP members. (U)

In January 1963 source advised Buhai was a member of the Board and Chairman of the Program Committee of the NLG.

PAULINE EPSTEIN

On April 9, 1963 a source furnished the 13th Annual Conference Journal of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) (See Appendix) for the year 1963. On page eight, Pauline Epstein was listed as a member of the Legal Panel of the LACPFB.

Another source advised Pauline Epstein was a member of the NLG in 1955, 1956, from 1958 to 1962 and in 1964.

MAYNARD OMERBERG

On July 13, 1964 source advised that at an enlarged board meeting of the LACPFB on July 9, 1964 it was announced Omerberg would go to Mississippi to help register Negroes and instruct them in their civil rights. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

In April 1948 another source advised Omerberg was an Independent Progressive Party (IPP-See Appendix) candidate for Congress from the 15th Congressional District in Los Angeles.

Another source advised that during the latter part of 1950 Omerberg was a member of the Lawyers Panel of the Civil Rights Congress as of January 1949.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Appearing in the "Beverly Hills Times" of February 25, 1965, March 4, 1965 and March 11, 1965 were three articles written by Attorney George Slaff regarding his trip to Mississippi. (See Attached) In the first article Slaff wrote that Bob Shutan of Beverly Hills was one of the attorneys who traveled to Mississippi.

GEORGE V. SLAFF

From 1948 to the present, Slaff has been legal counsel for Samuel Goldwyn Productions, Hollywood, California.

In February, 1942 Slaff furnished a statement to the Federal Power Commission, categorically denying he had ever been a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

In 1942, source, [redacted] b7D advised Slaff was considered an extreme radical, if not a communist, by a large number of his associates in the Federal Power Commission. Source further advised Slaff believed completely in government ownership of utilities and big business.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Appearing in the "Los Angeles Times," February 13, 1965, page four, was a letter from Slaff which indicated he was President of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), of Southern California.

ROBERT SHUTAN Bob Shutan

Records of the California State Bar Association reflect Robert H. Shutan was born [redacted] and was admitted to the California Bar on February 1, 1943. b6 b7C

On December 2, 1960 source advised Shutan was a sustainer of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) (See Appendix).

Another source advised in September 1964 that as of September 1964 the name and address of Robert Shutan, Esq., [redacted] were maintained by the NLG. Calif

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report From Mississippi

By George Slaff

(This is the first in a series of two articles by BH Attorney Slaff, So. California President of the American Civil Liberties Union on his experiences as a participant on the Mississippi February Challenge Project).

Lincoln's Birthday this year was a very special day for the Negroes of Mississippi and for me, too. For them, Feb. 12, 1965, one hundred years after the end of the Civil War, marked the last day of the first stage of a massive effort to restore to them one of the fundamental rights with which the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution had implemented the Emancipation Proclamation, the right to vote. For me it marked the culmination of the most satisfying experience of a long legal career, as well as one of the most moving emotional moments of my lifetime.

I was in Batesville, Mississippi, the county seat of Panola County along with two other lawyers.

We had just finished three and a half days of taking testimony in the Mississippi "Challenge."

The Challenge is the contest which has been brought by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party before Congress challenging the right of the five Congressmen from Mississippi to their seats on the grounds that 95% of the eligible Negroes in the state have been denied the right to vote "by intimidation, harrassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorization, violence and illegal and unconstitutional registration procedures."

The Challenge was filed on the opening day of Congress, Jan. 4. The law provides that when such a challenge is filed the "contestant" has forty days in which to gather and put into legal form, in depositions, the evidence that is to be presented on his behalf.

During the week that ended on Feb. 12, ninety-six lawyers from all over the country, had come to Mississippi at their own expense to serve as volunteer counsel in the monumental job of building the legal record to unseat the Congressmen.

Bob Shutan of Beverly Hills was one and I was another. Fifteen or twenty came from Los Angeles; about twice that number came from San Francisco and the rest came from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Since 1890, almost three-quarters of a century ago, when Mississippi adopted a new Constitution successfully designed to deprive its Negro citizens of their right to vote, until 1962, there were only two —"two"—Negroes permitted to register in Panola County, one in 1892 and one sixty years later in 1952! They have a device in that state requiring applicants for registration to "give a reasonable interpretation" of any section of the Mississippi Constitution.

If you are a Negro you are most likely to be asked to interpret Sec. 212, dealing with the interest rate on the "Chickasaw School Fund" and other trust funds for educational purposes for which the state is responsible, or Sec. 228 dealing with the division of the alluvial lands of the state into two levee districts, or Sec. 282 dealing with the recognizances and other obligations entered into the state or any subdivision thereof prior to the adoption of the 1890 Constitution.

If that is not enough to discourage you, you are likely to be evicted from the miserable shack that you have been occupying on the boss-man's plantation, or have your few dollars of credit at the store cut off, or lose your job at the cotton gin, or find that you can't get any work any place.

These are the hard facts of life in Mississippi in the year 1965.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"BEVERLY HILLS TIMES", Beverly Hills, Calif.
WEEKLY Newspaper
Vol. 6, No. 52
Page 3, Cols. 3-5

Date: 2/25/65
Edition: Home
Author: George Slaff
Editor: William Gruver
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report From Mississippi

PART II
By GEORGE SLAFF

(This is the second in a series of three articles by Mr. Slaff, So. Calif. president of the American Civil Liberties Union on his experiences as a participant in the Mississippi Challenge project).

It took an unusual band of courage for a Mississippian to take part in the Challenge. If you should have the unbelievable courage that it takes to be a leader and to try not merely to register yourself but to encourage and organize your people to do the same thing, as Robert Miles and William Kuykendall and C. J. Williams and the Rev. Middleton, then you are liable to have your house bombed with tear gas and Molotov cocktails, have it shot at innumerable times, or have fiery crosses burned in front of it.

Or you might have your twelve-year old daughter beaten so badly by the town marshal that she is hospitalized, because, as the marshal tells her, "your daddy is a smart NAACP nigger who's got ideas about registering."

No, these are not tales out of the immediate post-Civil War reconstruction days when the Ku Klux Klan was in its' zenith. These are the actual hard facts of life—and death—in Mississippi in the year 1965.

It is something which literally defies comprehension here in the calm peaceful atmosphere of Beverly Hills, and its detachment from the uncivilized jungle that is Mississippi today.

Negroes in Mississippi are not second class citizens—they are not citizens at all. As far as the great majority of the whites of that state are concerned they are not even people—they are serfs, helots, chattels. The word "Negro" is not in their vocabulary — only the foul corruption which they use.

In Batesville where my colleagues and I went to record sworn testimony of the facts of the deprivation of voting rights of Negro citizens we spent three and a half days in "Freedom House."

There we took the testimony of Robert Miles and the other Negro leaders of the county, the share-croppers and the tenant farmers, and of the Registrar of Voters, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the former Sheriff and the plantation owners.

(Next Week-Final Installment)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"BEVERLY HILLS TIMES,"
Beverly Hills, California
weekly newspaper
Volume - 7
Number - 1
Page 3 Column 4-5

Date: March 4, 1965
Edition: Home
Author: GEORGE SLAFF
Editor: William Gruvor
Title: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Character: IS-C; RM
or
Classification: 157 - 909 *
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

[X] Being Investigated

157 - 909 - 397

INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
FBI - LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report From Mississippi

PART III

By GEORGE SLAFF

(This is the third in a series of three articles by Mr. Slaff, BH attorney and So. Calif. president of the American Civil Liberties Union on his experiences as a participant in the Mississippi Challenge project).

It was a great occasion for the Negroes of the region. Every day of the hearing they streamed in from all parts of the country to crowd over two hundred of themselves into a room that could comfortably hold no more than a hundred and fifty.

They were very proud of their leaders and their neighbors who were not afraid to swear under oath what conditions had been like here all their lives. For three and a half days they listened intently as we put into the record the bitter history of the Panola County story to 1964 of Negro voter registration—or rather of Negro voter non-registration.

Then came the unexpected climax, for which nothing in a life-time of law practice had prepared me. We finished examining the last witness and the justice of the peace who had sat as presiding officer for three and a half days rapped the small table in front of him and announced, "The hearing is over."

The words were no sooner uttered than the entire audience rose in their places, joined hands and started—and continued for fully ten minutes—to sing "We Shall Overcome."

This was deliverance day for the Negroes of Panola County —although deliverance is still a long, long way off and they know it. But today they felt proud and strong and free, as they had all week.

For the first time in their lives they had seen the white men who have held them in bondage called to question and forced to account for their actions. For the first time in their lives they had seen themselves taking the initiative in a form of legal action on their own behalf against the white power structure that has ruled their lives and their fathers' lives and has denied them the most elementary rights of American citizenship. For this moment, they were free of fear.

It will be done sooner if the complacent people of Beverly Hills and all the other cities in these United States who read such things as these and cluck sympathetically about the awful conditions in Mississippi would stop clucking and start doing something about it.

It would help considerably if they would just put aside the cost of a few rounds of drinks or a couple of theatre tickets or an evening on the town, or more is they choose, and would send a check for an equivalent amount to the MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY, P.O. Box 1329, Jackson, Mississippi.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"BEVERLY HILLS TIMES"
Beverly Hills, Calif.
weekly newspaper
Volume - 7
Number - 2
Page 3 Columns 1 & 2

Date: March 11, 1965
Edition: Home
Author: GEORGE SLAFF
Editor: William Gruver
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3/19/65

0-1 TO NY 4-5-6
CIRM
RE BUTET 3/15/65 R
CONTACT WITH
[redacted] b7D
DATE LET WILL
BE SUBMITTED -
STATUS OF INVEST
SFP/ltg

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: SUPPORT OF THE SELMA, ALABAMA SITUATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (ILWU)
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau and SF are ten and one copies, respectively, of LHM regarding ILWU support of Selma, Alabama, situation.

Info obtained on 3/19/65 from [redacted] To be filed WFO file 100-16572 Sub C. b7D

LHM classified "~~Confidential~~" as data reported from the source could logically identify a ~~confidential~~ informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

(5) - Bureau (Encl.10)
(1-100-52134)(Cominfil ILWU)
(1-100-442529)(CIRM)
1 - San Francisco (100-6258)(Encl.1)(RM)
3 - WFO
(1-157-0)
(1-100-16572)(ILWU)
(1-100-43710)(CIRM)

FBG:sch
(9)

AIRTEL

0-1 TO NY 4/5/65
"REGISTRARS OF VOTERS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
VOTING DISCRIMINATION"
CR., EL.
CIRM."
RE NY TEL 3/26/65
100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
37 MAR 29 1965
BO: ROSTIN, KING, WNCHTEL
+ FRONT ROY.
DATE AIRTEL + LHM will
BE SUBMITTED. IF ALREADY
SUBMITTED ADVISE DATE + CAPTION.
SFP/ltg

APR 2 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/12/65

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAR 16 1965
How Forw.
By

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Room 828 RB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965
RM, CINAL

Remytel captioned as above and Bureau telephone call to SAC 3/12/65.

For the Bureau's information, there are enclosed nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), dated and captioned as above, summarizing data concerning the continuing racial demonstrations in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, by representative of various groups in sympathy with the activity of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, in Selma, Alabama.

Instant LHM contains additional data concerning proposed activity for Saturday, March 13, 1965. As this information was received either Officer in Charge Lieutenant Colonel MICHAEL LEWIS or Operations Sergeant HARRY I. MUUS, 115th INTC, Region II, U.S. Army, Pasadena, California, was telephonically advised on a continuing basis of all developments. These calls were made periodically throughout the day. An information copy of this LHM is being furnished that agency and the Los Angeles Office of the ~~Secret~~ Service. Both the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office are fully cognizant of proposed future demonstrations and will afford appropriate coverage. Instructions regarding Bureau coverage of event, furnished by Bureau in referenced telephone call will be carried out.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM) (AM)
8 - Los Angeles
GGB/mlh
(15)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
12 MAR 24 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 24 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LA 157-636

Instant LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protect Security Informants of continuing value. Sources used in this report are:

1) [redacted]
2) [redacted]
3) [redacted]
4) [redacted]

b7D

General Services and U.S. Marshal's Office aware of proposed activity in vicinity of Federal Building, 3/13/65.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 12, 1965

[redacted] (U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

Reference is made to prior memoranda captioned as above. The following information concerning the continuing activities of demonstrators in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Civic Center, Los Angeles, California, has been furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Sources one and two reported that at 8:35 p.m., March 11, 1965, there were approximately 50 persons marching on the city sidewalk on the North Spring Street side of the Federal Building. These persons were predominately young adults in their late teens and early twenties, and appeared to be under the leadership of Gene Walker, of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). A token number of demonstrators remained in the vicinity throughout the night.

Today, March 12, 1965, during the morning and early afternoon the pickets continued their picket line on the sidewalk in front of the Federal Building. At 2:00 p.m. March 12th there were only approximately twenty individuals on the picket line which increased by five by 2:30 p.m. Don Smith, of CORE, held an open "press conference" during the mid-afternoon, March 12, 1965, and announced that three ministers would test the validity of the court order issued March 11, 1965, which prohibited picketing, assembly, etc., "for any purpose whatsoever," on the Federal Reservation consisting of the Federal Building and the surrounding property within the city sidewalks bounding the building. According to Don Smith, these ministers (not named) would conduct a "prayer vigil" on the front steps of the Federal Building.

[redacted] (U)

COPY 1
ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

Assistant United States Attorney John K. Van de Kamp reported that following Smith's announcement, three ministers came to the office of the United States Attorney's Office to discuss the proposed "prayer vigil." Prior to leaving the ministers indicated they would obey the court order and not go through with the earlier announced proposal; however, when they left the building they "fell to their knees" and proceeded to go ahead with the prayer.

The above sources have indicated, twenty demonstrators moved to the steps of the Federal Building where subsequent to 5:00 PM they were holding a "prayer vigil," while some twenty-five additional demonstrators remained outside the boundaries of the Federal Reservation, and continued to walk on the city sidewalk in front of the Federal Building. Following 6:00 PM a public announcement from United States Attorney Manuel L. Real indicated no action would be taken against the individuals defying the court order as the United States District Judges who issued the order had left for the day and were unavailable for any further action at this time.

Information furnished March 12, 1965, by the office of the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, regarding 98 individuals arrested March 10, 1965, including names (and addresses where available) is as follows:

(U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

The following individuals have been charged with a violation of 18 United States Code, Section 1701, in connection with their activities on March 10, 1965:

NAME	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND
ANDERSON, Jefferey [redacted] [redacted] California	M	$2,000
BELLMAN, Marvlyn [redacted] Los Angeles, California	F	$2,000
BLACKBURN, Calvin [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
BOYCE, Anna [redacted] Los Angeles, California	F	$2,000
COHEN, Jeff [redacted] Venice, California	M	$2,000
DUNN, Kennth	M	$2,000
FLIER, Ninel [redacted] Los Angeles, California	F	(O/R) 3/11
FREEMAN, Roland [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
GOULD, Joshua [redacted] Santa Monica, California	M	$2,000

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

NAME	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND
HOY, Kathy [redacted] Costa Mesa, California	F	(O/R) 3/11
HULL, Possie [redacted] Altadena, California	M	$2,000 (released 3/11)
LANDRY, Joseph [redacted] [redacted] California	M	$2,000
ALLEN, Joseph Lafayette [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
LEFF, Renee [redacted] Los Angeles, California	F	$2,000
LINDLEY, Haynes [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
LUCIDO, Cathy [redacted] Jackson, Mississippi	F	$2,000
MILLER, Lester G. Sr. [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
OLIVER, Edmond V. [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
PAINTER, Harriet [redacted] [redacted] California	F	$2,000
PERLIN, David [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT
FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

NAME	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND
PIONTKOWSKI, Joann [redacted] California	F	$2,000 (release pending)
ROBINSON, Norma J. [redacted] Hawthorne, California	F	$2,000
ROVIN, Justice [redacted] Costa Mesa, California	M	$2,000
SHEASBY, Walter, Jr. [redacted] Siera Madre, California	M	$2,000
SOULE, Edward [redacted] Glendale, California	M	$2,000
STRICKLAND, Arrie, Jr. [redacted] Pasadena, California	M	$2,000
TABASTI, John [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
TREIGER, Marvin [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000
WITKOWER, James Bart [redacted] Los Angeles, California	M	$2,000 (Released 3/11)

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[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

The following individuals have been charged with a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 7, 13, and California Penal Code 416, 602(j); and 40 United States Code 318 and 44 CFR 100-.5:

MALES:

NAME	AGE	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND	
ARIAN, Allen D.	[redacted]	M	$250	b6 b7C
BELLMAN, Beryl L.		M	250	
BROMS, William F.		M	250	
BULKSBAZEN, John D.		M	250	
CHAMBERS, Glen S.		M	500	
COOPER, Jan R.		M	500	(released 3/12/65)
DIAMOND, Robert M.		M	250	
DUMAS, David A.		M	250	
EDDY, S. Bartlett		M	500	
FARBER, Gerald H.		M	500	
FISHER, Robert E.		M	500	
FLIER, John D. -Juv.		M	O/R	
FRANKEL, Edward P.		M	250	
GASTON, Dennis		M	250	
GIBSON, Frank A.		M	500	
GLENN, Franklin D.		M	500	
GILES, Lee A. -Juv.		M	O/R	

[redacted] (U)

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

NAME	AGE	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND	
HIGASHI, Adren T.		M	$250	b6 b7C
JONES, Ashton B.		M	250	
JONES, Clifford H.		M	O/R	
KINDY, William E.		M	250	
LANG, David E.		M	500	(released 3/12/65)
LEBOWITZ, Martin P.		M	500	
LOVE, Earl D.		M	500	
MAC KINNON, Warburton		M	50	
MC KENNA, Leonard F.		M	500	
MITCHELL, Grant G.		M	250	
OLIVER, Albert R		M	500	
PALACIOS, Joseph S.		M	250	
POLK, Bradley M.		M	250	
POLIACK, John P. - Juv.		M	O/R	
REYNOLDS, Peter A.		M	500	
SMITHAM, Tom		M	250	(released 3/12/65)
TODD, John T.		M	250	(released 3/12/65)
RASMUSSEN, Charles R.		M	500	
WARDLOW, John M.		M	O/R	
WATERS, Robin J.		M	O/R	
WOLFSON, Jack M.		M	250	

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[redacted] (U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

The following individuals have been charged with a violation of Title 18 United States Code, Sections 7, 13 and California Penal Code 416, 602(j); and 40 United States Code 318 and 44 CFR 100.5:

FEMALES:

NAME	AGE	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND
ARIAN, Loraine Olivia		F	$250
ARRAJ, Judy Anne		F	250
BARRETT, Linnell		F	250
BERND, Katherine B.		F	250
BROWN, Candy Karen		F	250
CHILDS, Eleanor M.		F	250
COOPER, Harice Yvonne		F	250
DIXON, Marlene D.		F	500
FRISCH, Deborah Rachel		F	500
GORDON, Marian		F	250
HARRIS, Kendra Claire		F	250
HALLATT, April		F	250
HUMPHREY, Mary		F	250
HIRSCH, Diane Freda - J.W.		F	O/R
JOHNSON, Louise Marie		F	500
JANSEN, Vickie Ann		F	250
MEYER, Rebecca Ann		F	O/R
MEYERS, Helen		F	250

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[redacted] (U)

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

NAME	AGE	SEX	AMOUNT OF BOND	
MORRIS, Roeta	[redacted]	F	$250	b6 b7C
NESVIG, Laurel Jean		F	250	(released 3/12/65)
OWEN, Margaret		F	500	
PIDAY, Mary Louise		F	O/R	
POSNER, Jo-Ann		F	250	(released 3/12/65)
RATKIN, Marsha Ann		F	500	
ROMO, Susan Fay		F	250	
SMITH, Susan Esther		F	500	
SWEEZY, Caroline P.		F	500	
TAIT, Lenora		F	50	
WHITE, Bonnie Jean		F	500	
WILKINSON, Jo Hildegarde		F	250	
WYMAN, Sonia Beth		F	250	

(U)

DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL
BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

Leslie N. Shaw, first Negro postmaster of a major metropolitan city, whose offices are located on the first floor of the Federal Building, has publicly deplored the actions taken by the pickets in this continuing affair, which started March 9, 1965.

Reverend H. H. Brookins, local head of the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), and Reverend Julian Keiser, civil rights coordinator for the Council of Churches, told another news conference that they hope to enlist 10,000 persons in the march, demonstration, and subsequent memorial service to be staged in downtown Los Angeles from Pershing Square Park to the Federal Building and the Los Angeles City Hall, in the Los Angeles Civic Center, tomorrow (March 13, 1965). Reverend Keiser reportedly stated, "We have no control over some individuals who don't recognize our leadership. We are trying to avoid having the civil rights movement condemned for what a few individuals do."

A third source advised that Elizabeth Searle Mc Carthy, Communist Party member, was busy contacting all members of the Long Beach Communist Party Club, Long Beach, California, during the morning of March 12, 1965, seeking their participation in the Los Angeles march from Pershing Square to the Federal Building, Saturday, March 13, 1965.

The above sources, and source four, have indicated that action for Saturday, March 13, 1965, is tentatively planned as follows:

10:30 a.m.	Assemble in vicinity of Pershing Square Park, central downtown, Los Angeles.
11:00 a.m.	As the assembled throng is proceeding from the vicinity of South Hill Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets (location of Pershing Square Park) to the Federal Building, a delegation

of civil rights leaders will meet with United States Attorney Real in his offices in the Federal Building, for an "open news conference."

Later: Marchers will "ring" the Federal Building once (i.e. each demonstrator will take one tour around the sidewalk bounding the four sides of the building, and will then move on to the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall, and the area immediately adjacent to the front of the City Hall (which is one block south of the Federal Building), where speeches will be given and a brief memorial service for Massachusetts minister James J. Reeb will be held. The local news media has reported that Reverend Reeb died Thursday night, March 11, 1965, as a result of a beating he received during the racial strife in Selma, Alabama.

Source four indicated that according to local CORE office, not only would the memorial service for Reverend Reeb be held at the City Hall steps on Saturday, but that on the following day, Sunday, March 14, 1965, an additional memorial service for him would be held at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California (see appendix).

The Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office are cognizant of the proposed activities indicated above and will afford appropriate coverage. Lt. Colonel Michael Lewis and/or Operations Sergeant Harry I. Muus, 115th INTC, Region II, United States Army, Pasadena, California, have been kept fully advised of developments in this matter as the information became available.

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DEMONSTRATIONS AT FEDERAL
BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 9, 1965

An information copy of this memorandum is being furnished that agency and the Los Angeles Office of the Secret Service.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(U)

[redacted] (U)

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 11, 1964, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not of itself connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

[redacted] (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

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FBI

Date: 3/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-6-26~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636)

RE: DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
CINAL

Re Buairtel 3/19/65 ~~requesting~~ subversive information, not previously furnished, re individuals arrested in this continuing series of demonstrations be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination.

For the Bureau's information there are enclosed nine (9) copies of a LHM setting out subversive information regarding all those individuals arrested that indices of this office indicate have subversive backgrounds, with the exception of individuals previously characterized in this matter.

In order that their records will be complete, an information copy of instant LHM is being furnished to the Los Angeles Office of the Secret Service and the 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army, Pasadena, California.

Informants utilized in preparation of instant LHM are as follows:

~~ENCLOSURE~~

(7) - Bureau (Encls. 9)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-422089)(CINAL)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-43372)(CINAL)
GGB:JMF
(9)

NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 30 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, ISD

8 MAR 23 1965

Date Forw. 3/22/65

How Forw. 1 Airtel

By C.R.P. mlf

Approved: _____ Room 828 RB Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 APR 9 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26

INT. SEC. RESEARCH SATELLITE

LA T-1 [redacted]

LA T-2 [redacted]

LA T-3 [redacted]

LA T-4 [redacted]

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LA T-5 [redacted]

LA T-6 [redacted]

LA T-7 [redacted]

LA T-8 [redacted]

LA T-9 [redacted]

LA T-10 [redacted]

LA T-11 [redacted]

LA T-12 [redacted]

Instant LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protext the current active security informants utilized, as noted above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 22, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

The following information characterizing individuals arrested in demonstrations at the Federal Building, Civic Center, Los Angeles, California, since demonstrations were started on March 9, 1965, was furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Allen David Arian, also known as Dave Arian

LA T-1 advised in March, 1964, that Dave Arian had attended a meeting sponsored by the Youth Action Union (YAU - See appendix of Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club), on March 7, 1964, at Elysian Park in Los Angeles. This meeting was in the nature of a "Southern California youth conference."

Judy Anne Arraj

LA T-2 advised in January, 1964, that Judy Arraj attended a Marxist class for Communist Party (CP) members at a private home at 1304 Bates Avenue, Los Angeles, which was conducted by the Educational Commission of the Southern California District CP (SCDCP).

Linnell Mary Barrett

LA T-1 advised in April, 1964, that Barrett had attended a conference for "socialist - orientated youth" which was held in San Francisco, California, from March 21 through 22, 1964.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

Beryl Larry Bellman

LA T-3 advised in January, 1965, that Bery' Bellman was in attendance at a special meeting of the Youth Committee of the SCDCP held in a private home at 5731 South St. Andrews Place in Los Angeles on December 13, 1964.

Marilyn Bellman

LA T-3 (supra) advised that Marilyn Bellman was in attendance at the above meeting of the SCDCP Youth Committee on December 13, 1964.

Anna "Hardy" Boye

LA T-4 advised in August, 1964, that Boye attended an SCDCP sponsored Educational Workshop held at 607 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, on August 7, 1964.

William Frederick Broms

LA T-3 (supra) advised that Broms was present at the above described meeting of the Youth Committee of the SCDCP on December 13, 1964.

Edward Philip Frankel

LA T-5 advised in February, 1965, that Frankel was elected treasurer of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club (see appendix) at a meeting of that club held January 26, 1965, at 1104 North Mariposa, Los Angeles, California.

Marion Gordon

LA T-6 advised in March, 1963, that Gordon was present at a conference called by the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania - Delaware at 2100 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 10, 1963.

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA MARCH 9, 1965

Reverend Ashton Jones

LA T-7 advised in December, 1964, that Reverend Ashton Jones was a volunteer worker at the headquarters of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (see appendix) in Los Angeles on December 3, 1964.

Albert Ray Oliver

LA T-3 advised in December, 1964, that Oliver attended a Marxist study class sponsored by the W. E. B. Du Bois of America (see appendix) which was held on November 30, 1964, at 1104 North Mariposa, Los Angeles.

Victor Oliver

LA T-8 advised on various dates in July and August, 1965, that Victor Oliver attended Marxist study classes in Los Angeles on July 13 and 27 and August 3, 1964.

Harriet Wendy Painter
nee Ratner

LA T-9 advised on February 16, 1962, that Painter was a subscriber to the weekly west coast communist newspaper "People's World" as of that date.

JoAnn Esther Piontkowski

LA T-9 advised in January, 1965, that Piontkowski attended a Marxist study class meeting at 937 South Genessee, Los Angeles, on December 3, 1964.

Susan Fay Romo

LA T-5 advised in October, 1964, that Romo was present at a general membership meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club (supra) held at a private home in Los Angeles on September 29, 1964.

DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL
BUILDING, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, MARCH 9, 1965

Walter Sheasby

LA T-11 advised in February, 1963, that Walt Sheasby was elected a member at large of the News and Letters Committee (NLC - see appendix) at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on January 10, 1963.

Marvin Alan Trieger

LA T-12 advised in June, 1964, that Marvin Trieger was at that time chairman, Youth Commission, SCDCP.

Jack Mikhail Wolfson,
also known as Michael Alexander

LA T-12 advised in May, 1964, that Wolfson attended a special closed meeting of the SCDCP on May 12, 1964, which was held at 3048 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, for the purpose of hearing a report on the civil rights movement in New York City by a national functionary of the CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2018

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SAC, New York (100-153735) 3/29/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Martin

O CIRM

Reurairtel dated 3/23/65 captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - C."

Referenced airtel enclosed an advertisement which appeared in the "New York Daily News," March 22, 1965, entitled "Broadway Answers Selma."

New York should follow this matter through press reports, sources and informants and should submit a letterhead memorandum subsequent to the performance on April 4, 1965, containing a summary of subversive backgrounds on the part of individuals and organizations sponsoring or participating in this affair.

JFM:gem
(4)

MAILED 11
APR 26 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 130

100-442529-840

25 MAR 29 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 APR 6 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CW 80,513
6972 BEP/DMS 12/28/89 (81-0802)
11/30/91 + 2/11/91 9803 ems/bmg (83-1719)

F B I

Date: 3/23/65

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (44-1129)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR; EL

CIRM
IS-C

81-0802 83-1719
Harrow/King Levison
Classified by 3042 PWP/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/2/88

Class. & Ext. By SP8B10 Bc4
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/23/85
7/26/82

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; three copies are enclosed for the Atlanta and Mobile Offices.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to CLARENCE JONES.

3 FM 10 Jan

5-Bureau (44-) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Atlanta ( ) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Mobile (44-) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
(1-100-) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1-New York (44-1129) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

CARBON COPY
100-442529
NOT RECORDED
87 MAR 30 1965

JMK:rmv
(15)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

64 APR 8

ENCLOSURE

ORIG FILED IN

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NY 44-1129
100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[~~SECRET~~] (U)

Here follows a list of the sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum:

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
[NY 694-S*] (S) (U)	STANLEY LEVISON (S) U

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from a source which has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial question in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because it contains information from [NY 694-S*] (S) (U) which was used in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON. The source who furnished the information concerning racial matters was NY 4099-S*. In view of this, it is absolutely necessary that this classification be used. (S) (C) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Eu 44-
100-442529

New York, New York
March 23, 1965

81-0802

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ (83-1719) 87,063
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN 80,513
6972 EEP/DMS 12/28/89 (81-0802)

Classified by 3042 PWT/10052
Declassify on: OADR 4/2/88

Class. & Ext. By SP 8 870 Loc
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/23/85
7/26/82

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Per Court Order

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 23, 1965, that

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The source advised on March 19, 1965, that

OTHER Per Court Order

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party,

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being "to the left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441164)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40865)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF AMERICA (DCA)
IS - C

CIRM

Re Chicago tel 3/23/65 and Butel to Chicago 3/23/65.

There are enclosed seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning a proposed demonstration to be sponsored by the Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

Source utilized in the preparation of the LHM was [redacted] b7D

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ in view of the ~~confidential~~ source of continuing value, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information could possibly prove prejudicial to the internal security of the country.

The Chicago Division will keep the Bureau advised of pertinent developments.

cc + encl. 810RB

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI
RAO (66-1) a
DATE FORW: 3-26-65
HOW FORW: a/a
BY: Court Courier

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
5 - Chicago
[redacted]
1-100-11329 (CORE)
1-100-40342 (SNCC)
1-100-41324 (CIRM)

ENCLOSURE
RLS:mec
(8)

NOT RECORDED
174 APR 22 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 APR 6 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441164-932

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 24, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF AMERICA (DCA)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 23, 1965, a source advised that a meeting of the City Council of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC), which Council is made up of officers of the three existing DuBois Clubs in Chicago, was held March 22, 1965. At this City Council meeting it was decided that the DCC would sponsor a march for civil rights on March 25, 1965, in sympathy for the marchers in Selma, Alabama, and in support of the President's voter registration bill. The exact time of the demonstration was unknown.

The marchers would start at various points located on the north, west and south sides of Chicago and proceed to the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, where the three groups would meet and picket. During the march the demonstrators are to carry signs and distribute leaflets carrying the theme "Pass the Bill" referring to President Johnson's right-to-vote bill.

Ted Pearson, President of the DCC and a Communist Party (CP) youth leader in the Illinois District, stated at the meeting that he would contact officials of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and other civil rights organizations to solicit their assistance in the demonstration.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether or not CORE and SNCC would participate knowing the demonstration was initiated by the DCC in view of the communist stigma attached to the DCC. Pearson stated that regardless of whether any of the organizations to be contacted failed to agree to participate, the demonstration would still take place with members of the DCC participating.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

This source advised on March 24, 1965, that on March 23, 1965, Kathy Pearson, wife of Ted Pearson and member of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois, stated that her husband had contacted officials of CORE and SNCC in an effort to gain their support for the picket demonstration planned for March 25, 1965. Kathy Pearson stated that officials of CORE had declined to give their support and did not elaborate further. She did state, however, that SNCC thought well of the idea and agreed to handle the delegation of marchers which would originate on the south side of Chicago and march to the Federal Building in the Loop.

The following agencies were advised of the proposed demonstration at approximately 8:30 AM on March 24, 1965:

Chicago Police Department, Sergeant Burton Lovely.
Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois, Robert Little.
Secret Service, Chicago, Maurice Martineau.
United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Miss Margaret Cox.
General Services Administration, Mr. Robert Kincheloe.

Characterizations of the DCA and DCC are attached.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 24 1965

Title	W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3/25/65

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

12-15-65
Classified by SAC PHILA/RAM
Declassify on: OADR
COMP 243 (89)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (44-28531)

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA (44-287)

SUBJECT REGISTERS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALA.,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CRS - ELECTION LAWS

CIRM

Re Philadelphia teletype, 3/24/65.

Enclosed for Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies furnished ONI, CGI, INSC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia, Pa.

LHM is being classified Confidential inasmuch as a confidential technique was employed to obtain the information.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 is an anonymous source. (S)

4 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (REGISTERED MAIL)
~~2 - 44-12031~~
1 - 100-442529
2 - Mobile (Enc. 2) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 2)(Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 44-287
1 - 157-12345
1 - 100-47672

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
183 MAR 31 1965

JK/ema
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

69 APR 5 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-28544-337

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 25, 1965

Classified by SP7 MAC/RDM
Declassify on: OADR 12-18-85
CUMP 243 89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION

The Lancaster, Pa., "New Era," a daily afternoon newspaper dated March 24, 1965, carried the story stating that a group of individuals left Lancaster, Pa., by auto that morning for Washington, D.C., where they would board a special train leaving Washington at 2 p.m., March 24, 1965, for Montgomery, Ala. The special train was scheduled to arrive in Montgomery at 7 a.m., March 25, 1965.

On the outskirts of Montgomery the group was to join the Selma to Montgomery march people for entrance into Montgomery. The Lancaster people will leave Montgomery at 5 p.m., March 25, 1965, by special train returning to Washington and arriving at noon, March 26, 1965. They will return to Lancaster, Pa., by auto from Washington, D.C.

Four of the group are from the Lancaster Theological Seminary of the United Church of Christ, and identified as Rev. PAUL E. IRION, Dean; WILLIAM C. FENSTERMACHER, LESTER HELMECZI and TERYL V. SCHWEITZER, latter three students.

Four other individuals are identified as being members of the Lancaster Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and are Mrs. SAMUEL B. TOMPKINS, Rev. WILLIAM E. NIETO, MARY WOLF, and LEONARD HORST.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442589-

ENCLOSURE

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The Rev. WILLIAM E. NIETO when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in 1950 admitted membership in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated as coming under the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Miss MICKEY COOPER, news director, radio station WAEB, Allentown, Pa., on March 24, 1965, advised she had been in contact with ARTHUR RAVITZ, civil rights worker of Easton, Pa., who has been in Alabama since March 20, 1965. RAVITZ went to Alabama with LEE HARRIS, Executive Committee member, NAACP, on Delta Airlines on March 20, 1965. Three-quarters of the passengers on the flight were civil rights marchers who were proceeding to Montgomery, Ala. RAVITZ and HARRIS' flight went through Atlanta, Ga., where RAVITZ and HARRIS were met by JOHN LEWIS and BOB WERTZ (phonetic) of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

~~Confidential~~ Informant PH T-1 on September 11, 1964, advised the name ARTHUR RAVITZ, [redacted], appeared on an index card at the headquarters of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared to contain the names and addresses of subscribers to "The Worker." (C) (U)

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b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

They proceeded to Montgomery by auto, arriving at 7:30 p.m., March 20, 1965. In discussion with SNCC leaders on March 20, 1965, SNCC predicted violence in the area — according to RAVITZ; however, they had no specific information and were basing their prediction on the general tenseness in the area.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RAVITZ and HARRIS intended to proceed to Selma, Ala., from Montgomery on March 20, 1965, but RAVITZ remained in Montgomery and stated he had been arrested the night of March 23, 1965, for picketing at the Alabama State Capitol Building in Montgomery and spent the night of March 23-24, 1965, in the Kilby State Prison, Montgomery. He had been arrested for failure to obey orders of an officer and obtained $100 bond and was freed on March 24, 1965.

A hunger strike was in progress by civil rights workers in Kilby State Prison who had been arrested the previous week in Montgomery and to continue their hunger strike they were refusing to make bond.

RAVITZ stated he intended picketing the State Capitol Building in Montgomery, Ala., with a group of SNCC people on the night of March 24, 1965, and would sleep in the vicinity of the Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING marching group, a short distance outside Montgomery, Ala., that night.

Miss COOPER also advised that DIANE LYSON of Nazareth, Pa., went to Montgomery, Ala., on March 23, 1965, by an unknown mode of transportation and was to contact RAVITZ in Montgomery.

Miss COOPER also said that LEE HARRIS has remained in Selma, Ala.

While spending the night of March 23-24, 1965, in the Kilby State Prison, RAVITZ came into contact with STANLEY GOLDBERG, [redacted] home address [redacted], currently a student at the University of Pittsburgh. He was one of 44 Northern students arrested last week who are refusing to make bond and conducting the hunger strike at Kilby State Prison. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD 323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

In Reply Please Refer to File No.: PH 44-887

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 25, 1965

Title	REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, DALLAS COUNTY, ALA., VOTING DISCRIMINATION
Character	CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
Reference	Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 25, 1965

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE

On March 22, 1965, PH T-1 and on March 25, 1965, PH T-2, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) held an annual conference on March 20, 1965, at the Heritage House, 1346 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

A characterization of the ICC is attached.

According to these sources, there were 50 people in attendance at this conference. The main speaker was ANDREW FREEMAN, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Philadelphia. According to FREEMAN, the Urban League has been attempting to obtain jobs for Negroes. He himself has traveled throughout the State of Pennsylvania seeking these jobs and it was noticeable that several banks have employed Negroes as bank tellers but this is only window dressing as there are no Negroes in executive positions. He referred to the Negroes in Selma, Ala., as an example for the northern Negroes to get out and fight for their rights and not be complacent.

After lunch, those in attendance attended panels on labor, social welfare, civil rights, education, and political action. At the panel on civil rights, Mrs. GERTRUDE BARNES, Vice-President, Philadelphia Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), stated that the Negro children in the Philadelphia School System do not receive the same treatment as the white children. If a teacher employed by the School System fights for equal rights for Negroes, he becomes unpopular and often a victim of influence from the Board of

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-[illegible]-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Education. She encouraged two years of kindergarten before children enter first grade.

It was also made known that a national mass march on Washington, D. C., would be held on April 17, 1965. This march would initiate in Detroit, Mich., and WALTER RUETHER, an official of the United Auto Workers Union, was one of the initiators of this march, the purpose of which is to protest the United States bombing of North Vietnam. It was also indicated that seven or eight bus loads of Philadelphians would participate in this march.

PH T-1 advised that GERTRUDE BARNES proposed that a protest march be made on City Hall, Philadelphia, sometime in the spring of 1965 to protest de facto segregation in the Philadelphia School System, and if this march was unsuccessful, she proposed a march be made to the State Capital at Harrisburg, Pa.

The following resolutions were passed at this conference; however, before being adopted by the ICC, they must be presented at a general membership meeting and be endorsed by the registered members:

1. The withdrawal of all troops from all foreign bases, including Vietnam.

2. Stop bombing of North Vietnam.

3. Enter peaceful negotiations.

4. Admit Red China to the United Nations.

5. Advocate world disarmament.

Officers for the coming year were then elected and are as follows:

Chairman	ELSIE DICKERSON
Vice-Chairmen	JEAN PERMA
	JOAN LAWES
	CARL DAHLGREEN
	LOU BATTLE

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Corresponding Secretary	MARION METELITS
Recording Secretary	ANN QUINN
Treasurer	CATHERINE MC CABE

On March 25, 1965, PH T-2 advised that ELSIE DICKERSON and MARION METELITS are members of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), and ANN QUINN is a current member of the Professional Club, CPEPD.

It was also announced at this conference that the Urban League of Philadelphia planned a delegation to Harrisburg on Monday, March 29, 1965, for the purpose of seeking higher rates for welfare recipients.

On March 25, 1965, PH T-2 advised that the ICC definitely would not send a representative along with this delegation.

3/25/65

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439348)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-46587) (P)

SUBJECT: INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/22/65; Philadelphia airtel dated 3/22/65, captioned "DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM (4/17/65, WASHINGTON, D.C.)," and Philadelphia teletype dated 3/22/65, captioned "PROTEST MARCH TO PHILADELPHIA CITY HALL ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL SYSTEM, SPRING OF 1965."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned Independent Citizens Committee.

INTC, ONI, OSI, and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia, are being furnished copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum for information.

The Philadelphia Police Department has been apprised of the above demonstrations.

4 - Bureau (Encs.-8) (RM) | ENCLOSURE
3 - 100-439348 (Encs.-7)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM) (Encs.-1)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-46587
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

EAS:pck
(8)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
168 APR 2 1965

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 APR 9 1965

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information received from ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value whose disclosure would adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

Informants mentioned in the letterhead memorandum are:

PH T-1

PH T-2

b7D

Information concerning statements of Mrs. BARNES regarding de facto school segregation in Philadelphia previously sent to Bureau by referenced Philadelphia teletype of 3/22/65 and letterhead memorandum which followed.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

DATE: March 29, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY,--USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel and letterhead memorandum dated March 23, 1964. Letterhead memorandum was captioned, "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York."

Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated March 25, 1965, requesting additional information and asking resubmission of letterhead memorandum by Baltimore.

For information of the Bureau and New York, [redacted] on March 26, 1965, orally advised that he was suffering from a heavy cold on March 20-21, 1965, and this combined with the acoustics in the various meeting places made it extremely difficult for him to hear the various reports in detail. He then added that [redacted] TOM DENNIS, Detroit CP leader. Conversation between DENNIS and [redacted] confirmed [redacted] views of the day's events. b7D

[redacted] on March 26, 1965, after being acquainted with questions set forth in above-referenced Bureau airtel of

ENCLOSURE

(5) - Bureau (Enclosures 10) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735; CIRM)
1 - WFO (Enclosure 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-23443; CIRM)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

8 MAR 31 1965

RCN:dfm
(13)

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DECLASSIFIED BY CINAL
NOT BEING DISSEMINATED
PERTINENT DETAILS DISSEMINATED
FILED IN 100-3-69-10330

March 25, 1965, said that he would be meeting with GEORGE MEYERS on March 27, 1965, and March 28, 1965, and would endeavor to obtain additional information regarding the National Negro Commission meeting of March 20-21, 1965. The added information as obtained from GEORGE MEYERS on March 27-28, 1965, was furnished to SA ROBERT C. NORTON on March 29, 1965, and is set forth in attached letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York and one to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a ~~confidential~~ informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 22, 1965, that on March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue, New York, New York. Of the 30 to 35 persons in attendance at the March 20, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be present:

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
CHARLENE MITCHELL
IRVING POTASH
JACK STACHEL
GUS HALL
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
GEORGE MORRIS
EARL DURHAM
DOROTHY HEALEY
JAMES TORMEY
MIKE DAVIDOW
EDWARD TEIXIERA
BETTY GANNETT

Of the approximately 20 persons present at the March 21, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
EDWARD TEIXIERA
DOROTHY HEALEY
GUS HALL
JACOB GREEN
CHARLENE MITCHELL
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
JACK STACHEL
EARL DURHAM
JAMES TORMEY

The meeting of March 20, 1965, got under way at about 10:15 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for chairman. TOM DENNIS from Detroit was subsequently selected as chairman for the session.

DENNIS then informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of the political situation in view of the Negro struggle. DENNIS then said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, EARL DURHAM would talk on civil rights.

On March 29, 1965, the source advised that the CP National Center had paid all the expenses of those attending the meeting since they wanted representatives from all parts of the country. The source said that National Negro Commission meetings which would be local in character will be held later on in the year with the Mid-West and West Sections meeting as a group and the East Section meeting as another group.

During the morning LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports and in the afternoon DURHAM talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen.

On March 29, 1965, the source said that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT during the morning of March 20, 1965, made a report which was later set forth in full in the March 28, 1965, issue

of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

LIGHTFOOT in making the report stated that if President LYNDON JOHNSON's voter registration bill was passed without compromising amendments, a strengthening Democratic political structure would emerge in the U. S.

LIGHTFOOT said that the registration of additional millions of Negro voters would change the political complexion of Congress and the country and that a new political force would emerge in the Southern U. S.

LIGHTFOOT emphasized that the demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, signalized a new stage in the struggle for full freedom and indicated a break with gradualism and tokenism.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that religious groups were now active in the Civil Rights Movement along with Trade Unions and these facts showed that a new and better relationship between the Negro people's movements was developing.

LIGHTFOOT acknowledged that Negro people who lived in ghettos were not yet fully involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

LIGHTFOOT warned that an expanded war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia would make the Negro people and the fight for their freedom a prime casualty. He therefore urged that efforts be made to end the U. S. war against the Vietnamese people.

The source stated on March 29, 1965, that GEORGE MORRIS in his report of March 20, 1965, reviewed the past history of the labor movement stressing that the Party had assisted in the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. MORRIS called upon the Negroes in the working class movement to form a closer association with all Trade Unions and to be more active in bringing forth their grievances. MORRIS stressed that Negro workers in the future should strive for active leadership in their unions. MORRIS stressed the necessity of Negro and white workers in full alliance.

The source also on March 29, 1965, said that EARL DURHAM on March 20, 1965, talked at length about the Civil Rights Movement in the U. S. pointing out that many and varied

organizations had played an important role in the movement. He said that it was essential that these various organizations act in a unified manner in order to insure final success.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT during the course of the day made the statement that each person present should go back to his District and work on a program which would assist the Civil Rights Movement. There were no specific directives or programs of action set forth during the day's events.

The source on March 22, 1965, said that during the second day, March 21, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL acted as chairman.

Just prior to the morning session HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those presented in various news media.

The source on March 29, 1965, advised that GUS HALL, CP General Secretary, during the course of the day made a 15-20 minute talk in which he stressed that a revolutionary movement, which was involving both the Negroes and the working class, was rapidly developing in the U. S. He urged those present to continue to have faith in the rank and file working men, both white and Negro, and asked that "The Worker" be supported since it was an organ of these revolutionary movements.

The source on March 22, 1964, said that following the discussion HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the U. S. Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the McCarran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next Fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party had won out, it would be legal and would no longer

be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the McCarran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the main stream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, TOM DENNIS, EARL DURHAM, and ALVA BUXEMBAUM to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

The source on March 29, 1965, advised that WINSTON had been concerned about the CP becoming involved in the Negro movement too openly. The source said that WINSTON was afraid that if this happened, it would appear that the movement was CP dominated. The source also advised on March 29, 1965, that JACK STACHEL was to be a member of the above-mentioned subcommittee.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that the subcommittee set up by WINSTON was to draw up a resolution which would deal with all of the aspects of the Negro revolution so that after the CP won out in its coming trial in October and had become a legal Party, it would be in a position to set up an immediate program of action in connection with the Negro revolution.

The source stated that no Party policy of a specific nature was formulated during the meeting and that MILDRED MC ADORY on one occasion during the meeting had remarked that factional groups among the New York CP leaders made it almost impossible to get any program of action established.

The source also stated on March 29, 1965, that no Party tactics with respect to the Civil Rights Movement were discussed or set forth as a program nor were there any plans made relative to demonstrations, like writing campaigns, or distribution of leaflets.

The source said that there were just general comments during the meeting in connection with the demonstration then going on in Selma, Alabama, and that there was no indication

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

that Party members were participating or plan to participate in the demonstration.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that the only instance of anyone in the Party being actively involved or giving guidance to anyone concerning Civil Rights demonstrations were comments made by EARL DURHAM which indicated that he had first-hand knowledge of things going on in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League, and Muslim organization in Chicago, Illinois.

The meetings were closed with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/09/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

REC-108

Date: 3/23/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1402)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY WEST
SIDE UNIFIED ACTION COMM., NYC,
ON 3/20/65
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel to Bureau, 3/19/65, entitled "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA; IS-C; ISA, 1950; and NYtel to Bureau, 3/21/65, entitled as in second captioned above.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Information copies are designated for Mobile in view of general sympathy expressed in captioned demonstration for current civil rights demonstrations in Alabama; copy for San Francisco as OO concerning W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs; copy for Jackson in view of support for Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. SAS who observed demonstrations were SAS JOHN C. SETON and FRANCIS J. MC LAUGHLIN, JR.

5 - BUREAU (100-442529)(Encls. 10)(RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
(1 - 100-441164)(DCA)
2 - MOBILE (Encls. 2)(INFO)(RM)
1 - JACKSON (Encl. 1)(INFO)(RM)
1 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-52664)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION DIV.)(42)
1 - NY 100-151987-Sub C (DCA)(42)
1 - NY 157-1247 (MFDP)(42)
1 - NY 157-1227 (SNCC)(42)
1 - [redacted] (OAKLEY JOHNSON)(45)
1 - [redacted] (JACKIE FRIEDER)(42)
1 - NY 157-1402 (42)
1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

REC-108 100-442529-84

10 MAR 24 1965

INT. SEC.

VJA:rvs (14)

2 XEROX
MAR 30 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 APR 8 1965

See over for dissemination

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441164-1
157-6-34-1
157-1402-1

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAR 24 12 36 PM '65

RECD
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAR 26 12 18 PM '65

MAR 29 1965
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, USD
Date Forw. 3/25/65
How Forw. R/S
By JCT/mat
(2) airtels (2) LHM 828 Rcs
(1 airtel (2) LHM dictaphone)

LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~," to protect identities of [redacted] b7D
Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 23, 1965

Bu 100-442529
157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)
Internal Security - C

Demonstration Sponsored by West Side Unified Action Committee, New York City, on March 20, 1965 Racial Matters

A ~~confidential~~ source advised on March 19, 1965, that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WSUAC) would sponsor a demonstration on Saturday, March 20, 1965, in general sympathy with the civil rights struggle of the Negroes in Selma, Alabama. This source stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America would participate in this demonstration.

Special Agent personnel, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 20, 1965, observed a demonstration wherein 16 individuals representing WSUAC, West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) assembled at 3:00 p.m. at 80th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City and marched to 103rd Street and Manhattan Avenue, New York City. At this point, the group increased to about 30 individuals and conducted a street rally. The group carried placards bearing slogans such as the following:

"Stop Police Terror in Alabama";
"Federal Intervention in Alabama";
"Protest Wallace Tyranny" and
"Protect Civil Rights."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

2 XEROX
MAR 30 1965

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CIRM
Demonstration Sponsored by
WSUAC, New York City, on
March 20, 1965

Several speakers talked about slum conditions in New York City, protested police brutality and supported the civil rights demonstrations of Negroes in Selma, Alabama. The demonstration and rally terminated at 5:30 p.m. No incidents of violence or disturbances occurred.

Individuals observed ~~as~~ participating in the demonstrations were Oakley Johnson and Jackie Frieder.

A second ~~confidential~~ source advised on November 16, 1964, that Jackie Frieder was Chairman of the Upper West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Club as of November, 1964.

A third ~~confidential~~ source advised on October 14, 1964, that Oakley Johnson attended a meeting on October 12, 1964, of Club Number 1, West Side Section, Communist Party, and also attended meeting of this club on November 13, 1963.

The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix.

All ~~confidential~~ sources referred to above and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/29/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48292)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Buairtel 3/24/65.

Enclosed are nine copies of letterhead memorandum for Bureau and one copy of letterhead memorandum for Mobile. Letterhead memorandum summarizes all information obtained concerning communist participation in marches. No detailed information available as to role played by individuals at scene of marches.

NK T-1 is [redacted]

NK T-2 is NY 1776-S*

NK T-3 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

12/23/85 SP 1 mac/sjm
comp 243539

9 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
1 - Mobile (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Newark
(1 [redacted] (HERMAN NASH)
EWC:ks
(6)

REC-1 100-442529-8442

18 MAR 30 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. ARMY;
DATE FORW: 4/5/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

UNREC COPY FILED IN 44-8-2-1944-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

March 29, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/23/85 BY SP2 mac/apm
Cmp 243589

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Lieutenant Al Hoeger, Englewood, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on March 20, 1965, that Mrs. Shirley Lacey, [redacted] was among a group from Bergen County, New Jersey, who had gone to Alabama to participate in the demonstration march from Selma to Montgomery commencing March 21, 1965. b6 b7C

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 11, 1965, furnished an announcement issued by the New Jersey Conference for the Rights of Migrant Workers (NJCMW), which listed Shirley Lacy as chairman of the sub-committee on community action.

A characterization of the NJCMW appears in the appendix hereto.

On March 22, 1965, Reverend Bernard Schlegel, a member of the Civil Rights Commission of Bloomfield, New Jersey, advised that he had learned that David Rubinstein, also a member of the commission, had been designated to represent the commission in Montgomery, Alabama, on March 25, 1965. Schlegel stated Rubinstein was expected to leave New Jersey on March 25, 1965, with an interfaith group and return the same day.

NK T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 27, 1944, that Dave Rubinstein, then of Bronx, New York, was a member of the Fordham Club in Section 8 of the Bronx County Communist Party.

ENCLOSURE
100-442527-842

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Rudolph W. Waring, an admitted member of the CP, USA in New Jersey from approximately 1950 until September, 1962, advised on June 1, 1961, that Dave Rubinstein was present on May 31, 1961, at a special meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey Communist Party.

On March 23, 1965, Lieutenant Al Hoeger, Englewood, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that Herman Nash, Maywood, New Jersey, was to leave Bergen County, New Jersey, on March 23,1965, to join the demonstration march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

On August 4, 1960, NK T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of August 3, 1960, Herman Nash was a member of the Brakemen's Club, Railroad Section, Communist Party of New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965
NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

A ~~Confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1964, that TONY CASCONE announced at a meeting of the State Board of the COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey (NJCP) on December 5, 1964, that a new forum had been organized to take up the cause of migrant workers and their families. CASCONE stated that one meeting had been held, and the next meeting would be held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. CASCONE stated that he and NICK KOURAMBIS had co-sponsored the new forum. CASCONE noted that KOURAMBIS is the Chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP).

The same source had previously advised on March 24, 1964, that CASCONE was then a member of the State Board of the NJCP. The same source had further advised on August 4, 1964, that NICK KOURAMBIS had attended a meeting of the NJCP State Board on August 2, 1964.

The "Newark Evening News", published daily at Newark, New Jersey, in the issue dated December 31, 1964, printed a letter to the editor from NICK KOURAMBIS, Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in which KOURAMBIS stated that on January 8, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a statewide campaign would be initiated to raise the social, political, and economic level of migrant workers in New Jersey.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 11, 1965, that a meeting was held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on January 8, 1965, to initiate a statewide campaign to raise the levels of the migrant workers in New Jersey, and also that this meeting formed an organization called the NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW). The meeting was under the leadership of NICK KOURAMBIS. TONY CASCONE was also present at this meeting.

The second source further advised on February 9, 1965, that the NJCMW held another meeting on February 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. NICK KOURAMBIS was elected permanent chairman. It was announced at this meeting that the mailing address of the NJCMW would be 129 Clinton Avenue,

APPENDIX

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (CONTINUED)

Newark, New Jersey, where the meetings were held through the courtesy of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, which has an office at this address. It was announced that an additional mailing address is Post Office Box 129, Port Norris, New Jersey.

APPENDIX

REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/30/65

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 3/24/65.

Security informants and sources of the Buffalo Office have been regularly contacted throughout the development of the Selma situation, as have our racial informants and sources. In addition, sources in all logical transportation companies were contacted to identify individuals who traveled to Alabama to participate in these demonstrations.

No information has been developed that any Security Index, Reserve Index and/or any other subject in whom this office has a security interest, participated in any of the activities in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, areas.

100-442529-843

REC-1

4-1

31 MAR 31 1965

cc-408RD

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Buffalo

GJL:RBM
(3)

APR 6 1965

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 25 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

632 PM CST URGENT 3-25-65 AAA

TO: DIRECTOR (100-442529)

FROM: CHICAGO (100-41324)

~~CIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

CIRM

DEMONSTRATION HELD THIS DATE BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE FIFTEEN PM, FEDERAL BUILDING, TWO ONE NINE SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO, AND LOOP AREA. AGENT OBSERVATION INDICATED PARTICIPATING GROUPS WERE NATIONAL ASSN. OF SOCIAL WORKERS, MILE SQUARE ASSN., AND W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO. APPROXIMATELY SIX HUNDRED PARTICIPANTS AT HEIGHT OF DEMONSTRATION AND GREATER NUMBER REPRESENTED BY SOCIAL WORKERS. APPROXIMATELY ONE SIX TO ONE EOGHT INDIVIDUALS IN DU BOIS UNIT. SIX TO SEVEN MEMBERS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS OBSERVED INCLUDING TED PEARSON, BOB KOESTER, ROBERTA BRUCE, ILENE WAGNER, DOROTHY HAYES, CHARLOTTE HOLENIA AND MANJA DAVIS. SWP MEMBER EDWARD HEISLER PRESENT. SEVERAL MINISTERS AND ONE PRIEST OBSERVED AND SIX ROMAN CATHOLIC NUNS. DEMONSTRATORS ASSEMBLED FEDERAL BUILDING AFTER MARCHING FROM VARIOUS LOCATIONS CHICAGO AREA AND AFTER TWENTY MINUTE DEMONSTRATION FEDERAL BUILDING CIRCULATED LOOP AREA, RETURNING TO FEDERAL BUILDING WHERE GROUP ASSEMBLED FEDERAL BUILDING PLAZA. DEMONSTRATION DISBANDED FIVE FIFTEEN PM AFTER PRAYER MEETING. NO INCIDENTS OBSERVED AND GROUP ORDERLY. SIGNS CARRIED REFLECTED SYMPATHY FOR VOTOR [illegible] DEMONSTRATIONS ALABAMA AND DELEGATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

100-442529-844

REC 139

8 APR 5 1965

66 APR 6 1965

cc: Sullivan

PAGE TWO

ADMITTED FEDERAL BUILDING TO PRESENT LETTERS TO U.S. Attorney ~~USA~~ AND OFFICE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, LETTERS TO BE FORWARDED TO PRESIDENT OF U.S. INDICATING SOCIAL WORKERS SUPPORT ALABAMA DEMONSTRATIONS. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION U. S. Attorney ~~USA~~, GSA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITSRY AUTHORITIES AND CHICAGO Police Department ~~PD~~ ADVISED. ~~LHM~~ FOLLOWS.

END Letterhead Memo.

WA...OMS

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-14-2018

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b7C

3/30/65

Airtel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, Atlanta
Baltimore
New York

From: Director, FBI

CIRM
Bufile: 100-442529
Atfile: 100-6670
BAfile: 100-23443
NYfile: 100-153735

COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C
Bufile: 100-438794
Atfile: 100-5718

DECLASSIFIED BY 16781FPIC/LL
ON AUG 8 1985
CAT 0/15 CLC

ACTIVITIES

Classification Data 2-16-78 FBI/DOJ

Classified by 4080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LEDITJG 11-22-77

ReATrad to Bureau, Baltimore, Detroit and New York 3/29/65, "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C," and ATtel to Bureau, Baltimore and New York 3/29/65, "Cominfil SCLC, IS - C."

In connection with plans of King to be in New York City 3/30-31/65 and activities of SCLC Board in Baltimore (banquet 8 p.m., 3/31/65 and meeting 4/1-3/65), following instructions should be carried out. This confirms telephonic advice given New York Office 3/30/65.

New York should attempt to cover King's activities while in New York City. Include coverage of his advisors with subversive backgrounds such as Stanley David Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, particularly Levison, to determine if in contact with King.

Bureau desires Baltimore to effect such coverage as is possible of the SCLC activities in Baltimore which will identify any subversive participants, particularly such as Levison and O'Dell. In this connection it will be necessary for New York to afford appropriate coverage to principals and coordinate investigation with Baltimore, including furnishing Baltimore necessary descriptions and photographs.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:pah
(14)

MAILED 8
MAR 30 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-6848

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

56 APR 6 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

19 MAR 31 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to AT, BA and NY
Re: CIRM
COMINFIL SCLC
100-442529
100-438794

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Security is paramount. All investigation must necessarily be most discreet and no actions taken which could cause embarrassment to Bureau or alert individuals involved as to Bureau interest.

Atlanta should be alert through established sources to information which would be helpful to New York and Baltimore and transmit same promptly upon receipt.

All recipient offices must keep Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and expedite submission of letterhead memoranda containing information suitable for dissemination.

Baltimore should be alert to possibility of developing information through news media sources as the SCLC activities will likely be publicized to some extent.

Recipient offices should note that suggested names of Levison and O'Dell are not to be considered as only individuals who would be of interest. Appropriate attention should be given to all possible SCLC people and King advisors with subversive backgrounds, including such others as Ralph Helstein and Lawrence Reddick, concerning whom New York Office is aware.

NOTE:
Telephonic advice to New York Office was given by Supervisor C. D. Brennan of the Bureau to SAC, Roney, of the New York Office 10:40 a.m., 3/30/65.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI
Date: 3/22/65

Transmit the following in--
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-02 BY 39063 EEW/dmg
#404386-2

3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
3- Baltimore (100-23443) (RM)
(1-100-10584) (JAKE GREEN)
(1-100-12076) (GEORE MEYERS)
4- Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
[redacted] (EARL DURHAM)
(1-100- (ROZ DURHAM)
(1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
2- Detroit(100-32457) (RM)
(1-100-8482)
3- Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM)
[redacted] (DOT HEALY)
[redacted] (CHARLENE MITCHELL)
2- San Francisco (100-53902) (RM)
(1-100- (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
1- New York (100=153735)
:mmh

b6
b7C

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(43)

Approved: TFM Sent M Per
(Special Agent in Charge)

REC-39 100-442529-846

16 MAR 23 1965

C C. Wick

APR 8 1965

NY 100-153735

On 3/20/65, [redacted] advised that a National CP Negro Commissionmeeting would be held on on 3/20, 21/65 at the Woodstock Hotel, 127 W. 43rd St., NYC. b7D

COPIES CONTINUED

1- New York (100-12959) (CONNIE BART)
1- New York (100-9369) (TED BASSETT)
1- New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
1- New York (100-98693) (TOM DENNIS)
1- New York [redacted] (EARL DURHAM) b6
1- New York [redacted] (ROZ DURHAM) b7C
1- New York (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT)
1- New York (100-14692) (EUGENE GORDON, SR.)
1- New York (100-64608) (JAKE GREEN(
1- New York (100-83994) (GUS HALL)
1- New York [redacted] (DOT HEALY)
1- New York (100-83317) (HOSEA HUDSON)
1- New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
1- New York (100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1- New York [redacted] (MILDRED MC ADORY)
1- New York (100-87804) (GEORGE MEYERS)
1- New York [redacted] (CHARLENE MITCHELL)
1- New York (100-13203) (GEORGE MORRIS)
1- New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)
1- New York (100-) (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
1- New York [redacted] (AL SIMON)
1- New York (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL)
1- New York [redacted] (RASHEED STOREY)
1- New York (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY)
1- New York [redacted] (AGNES VILLIS)
1- New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)

On 3/20/65, SAS F. J. MC LAUGHLIN, JR. and JOHN C. SEATON observed the following people entering and/or leaving the Woodstock Hotel:

JAKE GREEN
ALVIN SIMON
HOSEA HUDSON
CHARLENE MITCHELL
MILDRED MC ADORY
JIM TORMEY
BETTY GANNETT
MIKE DAVIDOW
GUS HALL
GEORGE MEYERS
ARNOLD JOHNSON
TOM DENNIS
CONNIE BART
IRVING POTASH
RASHEED STOREY
TED BASSETT
GEORGE MORRIS
EUGENE GORDON, SR.
ROSCOE PROCTOR

N.Y.

On 3/21/65, SAS MC LAUGHLIN and SEATON observed the following individuals entering and/or leaving the Woodstock Hotel:

GUS HALL
TOM DENNIS
ROSCOE PROCTOR
DOT HEALY
MILDRED MC ADORY
RASHEED STOREY
CONNIE BART
JAKE GREEN
JACK STACHEL
EUGENE GORDON, SR.
HOSEA HUDSON
TED BASSETT
CHARLENE MITCHELL
IRVING POTASH
AL SIMON
EARL DURHAM
ROZ DURHAM
JIM TORMEY
ARNOLD JOHNSON
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
AGNES WILLIS

N.Y.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/31/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3-25-65

Information in attached Chicago teletype is being included in our 3/26/65 letter to the White House and Attorney General on racial matters.

AJD

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta dated 3/24/65.

No subversive individuals or groups from the San Diego Division have traveled to Alabama during March, 1965.

CC-60 RB
3 - Bureau
2 - San Diego

RM:rkb
(5)

ST-112 REC-9 100-442529 841
4-1
MAR 31 1965

INT SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018

b6
b7C

3/26/65

AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-636)

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) AT SOUTH PARK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 25, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
CINAL

C 1 RM

Remytel and airtel 3/25/65 captioned as above.

For the Bureau's information there are enclosed - nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above, containing information received subsequent to submission of referenced tel and airtel. As instant LHM contains data relating to the interest of the Communist Party (CP) in this affair, which was not available when referenced airtel was prepared, an extra copy has been furnished for consideration under CINAL.

Instant LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ to protect currently active security informatns of continuing value. Informants utilized in the preparation of instant memorandum are:

1. [redacted]
2.
3.

4. [redacted]
5.
6.

b6
b7C
b7D

7-Bureau (Encls. 9)
(1-100-422089) (CINAL)
5-Los Angeles (157-636)
(1-100-43372) (CINAL)
(1-105-255) (CORE)
(1-157-943) (RACIAL VIOLENCE)
[redacted] (LOUIS LOMAX)
GGB/dhw
(12)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 12 1965

ENCLOSURE

69 APR 20 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-9-67-91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 26, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATION BY CONGRESS
OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)
AT SOUTH PARK, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, MARCH 25, 1965,
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to the previous memorandum dated and captioned as above, concerning the proposed demonstration rally at South Park, 51st Street and Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, March 25, 1965, under the sponsorship of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The following information was furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Source one advised that William Cottle Taylor, Vice Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), was contacting leaders of all Communist Party (CP) clubs in the Moranda Smith Section of the SCDCP to urge their respective CP clubs participate in this affair.

Source two reported that Louis Lomax, author of, "The Negro Revolt," and "The Reluctant African," was scheduled to speak at this rally.

Source three advised that in addition to Lomax, the following persons were scheduled to speak at the rally:

Don Smith, Chairman
Los Angeles area CORE

Louis Smith,
Northeast Regional Director of CORE

Persons who were arrested in the Los Angeles Federal Building demonstrations, as well as demonstration monitors and picket captains, were to be given an opportunity to express their feelings and tell of their personal experiences.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATION BY CORE
AT SOUTH PARK, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, MARCH 25, 1965,
RACIAL MATTERS

Source four advised that Marvin Trieger was to be one of the speakers at this CORE demonstration.

Source five advised in June, 1964, that Marvin Trieger was at that time chairman, Youth Commission, SCDCP.

Source six and three advised that the scheduled rally at South Park began at approximately 7:10 p.m., March 25, 1965. There were approximately 130 persons present, about equally divided between Negroes and Caucasians. A male Negro from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who announced he was the chairman of CORE in Tulsa, acted as master of ceremonies. Marvin Trieger was the first speaker. He made a plea for unity "among our forces." Louis Lomax, who was scheduled to speak, showed up but refused to speak, as he felt the rally was being held by the wrong group. He did not elaborate. Reverend Thomas Kilgore of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, filled in for him for a few minutes. The fact that Lomax had refused to speak was announced just before the pitch was made for the collection. As a result, a great number of people left, and the collection taken amounted to only $49.12, according to source three. Dr. Christopher Taylor, president of the local unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Louis Smith, of CORE, both spoke briefly. Mr. Smith indicated he was from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He claimed his son had been the victim of police brutality in Philadelphia, " and has never been the same since." He said that the arrests of demonstrators at the Federal Building in Los Angeles during the past two weeks, for interferring with the operations of the mails and the courts, "should wake us up." He urged more people to become involved in "lay-ins" and "sit-ins," according to source three.

CORE officials were very disturbed at the apathy in the community, that was apparent when such a small number of persons turned out for this affair. They had been predicting, prior to the demonstration, that they would have two to three thousand persons present. The small turnout and the resulting small collection greatly disappointed the CORE officials.

DEMONSTRATION BY CORE
AT SOUTH PARK, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, MARCH 25, 1965,
RACIAL MATTERS

Pertinent information above was furnished Operations Sergeant Harry I. Muus, 115th IITC, Region II, Pasadena, California, throughout the day, March 25, 1965, as it became available. An information copy of this memorandum is being furnished that agency and also to the Los Angeles Office of the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/31/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel 3/24/65, requesting identities of all subversives who travelled to Alabama in March, 1965, for the voter registration demonstrations.

Through sources and coverage of security subjects and subversive organizations, no information has been developed to date that any individual from this area with subversive background, activity, or connections travelled to Alabama to participate in the voter registration demonstrations.

EX-102

REC-9 100-442529

16 APR 1 1965

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

EEG:bj
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: APR 6 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 25, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This morning (3/25/65) Mr. Frank Worthington, an attorney in the Internal Security Division of the Department, telephonically contacted Supervisor S. F. Phillips, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, and advised that the Attorney General is planning to appear on the television program "Meet the Press." Worthington was not sure, but thought that it might be this coming Sunday, 3/28/65. Worthington stated that he and Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley were intending to help brief the Attorney General by anticipating some of the questions that might be asked. They thought that there is likelihood that the Attorney General might be asked what the communist influence in the racial movement is or what the communist influence might be on some of the civil rights leaders. Worthington made no requests of a specific nature other than to state that they were seeking some general over-all answer that the Attorney General might use if he were asked questions such as the above.

Mr. Worthington was tactfully referred to the fact that a large volume of information has been, for some time, regularly furnished to the Department in the general subject matter he was making reference to and that the reports, letterhead memoranda and other communications were in the captions of "Communist Influence in Racial Matters," "Martin Luther King, Jr.," and other similarly related titles. It was also tactfully brought to Mr. Worthington's attention that practically all the material we have been furnishing the Department is classified, ranging up through ~~"Top Secret."~~

Mr. Worthington expressed his thanks for being referred to the material by titles as indicated above and stated that he felt that he and Mr. Yeagley would probably be able to satisfy the Attorney General with sufficient information.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

100-442529

SFP:pah (6)

56 APR 8 1965

2 XEROX
APR 1 1965

REC-131 100-442529-849

21 MAR 31 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-1-01 BY 60824 AN SEPTNF 93TT5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
Page 17 ~ b7D;
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
Page 100 ~ Duplicate;
Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
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C
30

[redacted]

March 22, 1965

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Department of Information
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Civ m

The community in which I reside is an arch-conservative one and I have many times heard the charge that Dr. Martin Luther King is either a Communist or a Communist dupe. I have also heard many times that the civil rights movement is largely infiltrated with Communists. It does no good to try to refute these claims, and I therefore am hoping that you will be kind enough to give me any information that you are able to give regarding these charges.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC- 99 100-442529-850

21 APR 1 1965

[redacted]

mml ack 3-30-65 DFC: yms

97

CORRESPONDENCE

REC- 99 100-442529-850

March 30, 1965

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]:

Your letter of March 22nd has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I cannot be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find informative.

MAILED 30
MAR 30 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
Our Heritage Of Greatness
U. S. News & World Report 12/7/64
U. S. News & World Report 12/21/64
St. Louis Globe-Democrat 11/25/64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles

DFC:jms
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 30 1 17PM '65

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/26/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/26/65.

NYO, through its established and reliable sources, has not developed any additional information regarding a group in New Rochelle, New York, which had raised $5,000.00 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn more money.

A review of the bank account of MARTIN LUTHER KING and CORETTA S. KING for 1/65 did not reveal any large deposits for this period.

NYO will continue to remain alert through its established sources and the news media for any information concerning the group in New Rochelle, possibly including MICHAEL NISSELSON, which is raising funds for KING and the SCLC.

U.S.A

CC-808 RD

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York

JCS: egb
(4)

REC- 131 100-442529-852

11 MAR 31 1965

EX-101

875

66 APR 6 1965

EX-CC

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 851 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

RE : CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of an LHM reflecting proposed travel to Selma, Alabama, by KIPP MIRIAM DAWSON and CLYDE ANNETTE CUMMING, who are on the Security Index in the San Francisco Office based on their current membership in the SWP.

The source who furnished the information is [redacted] who furnished it orally to SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL on 3/26/65.

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information obtained from an informant which could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

8 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (ENCLS. 8) (AM REG.)
2 - Mobile (INFO) (ENCLS. 3) (REG.)
(1 - Mobile (Selma) (ENCL. 1)
5 - San Francisco (100-53902)
1 - [redacted]
1 -
1 -
1 - 173-9

JRS/afp
(10)

100-442529 853

SEC. 131

MAR 31 1965

~~AGENCY~~: ACSI, CNI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 3-29-65
HOW FORW: H/S
BY: J.F.M./jfs

1-cc+1-cc LHM
8 of R.B.

C. C. Wick

56 APR 6 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SF 100-53902
JRS/afp

A copy of the LHM and photographs of DAWSON and CUMMING are being enclosed for the information of the Mobile Office.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
March 26, 1965

SF 100-53902

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABANA
MARCH, 1965

b6
b7C

A source advised on March 26, 1965 that KIPP DAWSON and CLYDE CUMMING will leave San Francisco on the evening of March 26, 1965 via Greyhound Bus for Selma, Alabama, where they will remain for approximately two weeks working with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The source advised that both DAWSON and CUMMING are members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

KIPP MIRIAM DAWSON is described as follows:

Race:	White Kipp Dawson
Sex:	Female
Born:	[redacted]
Height:	5'2"
Weight:	118 lbs.
Build:	Stocky
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-853

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Clyde Cumming

CLYDE ANNETTE ~~CUMMING~~ is described as follows:

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Female
Born:	[redacted]
Height:	5'2"
Weight:	100 lbs.
Build:	Small
Hair:	Black, very short
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Light to medium

b6
b7C

Alabama
Calif
Socialist Workers Party
Members

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: March 30, 1965

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference Atlanta airtel, dated February 10, 1965, with respect to a Mrs. BRADEN, Atlanta, Georgia, having been in contact with EDWINA SMITH of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Georgia, on February 9, 1965.

From information available at Louisville, no definite statement can be made as to whether the above Mrs. BRADEN may or may not be identical with ANNE BRADEN, SI subject of the Louisville Office, as it is known ANNE BRADEN was still maintaining her residence at Louisville, Kentucky, as of March 26, 1965, but she does do considerable traveling in connection with her position of Field Secretary for the Southern Christian Educational Fund, Inc. As Atlanta files will indicate, ANNE BRADEN has in the past been in contact with the SCLC.

In an effort to resolve this matter, a check was made on March 29, 1965, with [redacted] (Protect Per Request), [redacted], Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Louisville, Kentucky, by SA [redacted] as to the toll charges made to Louisville, Kentucky phone number 774-3331 for February 8 - 10, 1965. This phone is listed to the Southern Christian Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) as well as CARL and ANNE BRADEN, 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

b6
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b7D

3 - Bureau (100-442529)
(100-438794) (SCLC) RM
3 - Atlanta (100-6670)
[redacted] RM
(100-5718) (SCLC)
3 - Louisville (100-4722)
(100-3346) (CARL BRADEN)
(100-3533) (ANNE BRADEN)

100-442529-854

EX-117

REC-19

3 MAR 31 1965

WLW:pab
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-11-85 BY SP1 CLS/LCA 80-1048 5-6-87 SP8 CLS/LCA 80-1048

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794

64 APR 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LS 100-4722

[redacted] advised that on February 8, 1965, toll charges were made on the above phone for calls to Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee and Raleigh, North Carolina. The records do not reflect the person making the calls nor the identity of the persons called. The numbers called in Nashville were 256-3183 and 256-6058; in Knoxville 577-8746 and in Raleigh 832-0363.

The only toll charge made to the above phone on February 9, 1965, was a call from "BRADEN" (not further identified), in Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky phone 582-5539 (the night numberfor the main Louisville Post Office, Louisville). It is felt this call was probably made by CARL BRADEN inasmuch as other information in the Louisville files reflect that on the evening of February 9, 1965, CARL BRADEN spoke at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

b6
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The only toll charge made to the above phone, on February 10, 1965,was an outgoing call at 10:42 a.m., to Bluefield, Virginia phone 325-7102. The records show person making the call was "Mrs. BRADEN". This would indicate that ANNE BRADEN was in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 10, 1965. However, [redacted], advised there is considerable toll charge activity with respect to Louisville phone 774-3331, and the records indicate persons other than the BRADENS charge toll calls to this phone.

If information available to Atlanta resolves the question of the identity of the Mrs. BRADEN who was in contact with EDWINA SMITH,on February 9, 1965, Louisville should be so advised.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/31/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C
b7D

Re Atlanta airtel dated 2/10/65 concerning a Mrs. BRADEN, who was in contact with SCLC employees.

The following Atlanta, Georgia, sources were contacted on 3/31/65 and had no knowledge of a Mrs. BRADEN who teaches in Atlanta, Georgia.

[redacted], Personnel Office, Morehouse College.

[redacted], Registrars Office, Morehouse College.

[redacted] Atlanta University
[redacted], Spelman College Registrar
Clark College.
[redacted], Southern Regional Council

The above sources had no information regarding a teacher or professor by the name of BRADEN.

A check of school catalogues at Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta University, Clark College, Spelman College, Georgia Tech, Emory University and Agnes Scott was negative.

100-442529-854X

Records of the Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga., checked on 3/22/65 disclosed no teacher on payroll with the name of BRADEN

No further action Atlanta UACB.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Louisville (RM)
5- Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1- [redacted]
(1-
(1-
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)

REC-99 100-442529-2190

16 APR 1 1965

RRN:elt
(8)

Ltr to Atl re (100-438994)
FBI/Imm 4/7/65 2cc Louisville

1 XEROX
APR 12 1965

56 APR 19 1965

3/29/65

PLAIN

AIRTEL

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-5327)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-12235)

SUBJECT: JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
6 CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 3/10/65 and Bulet to New York, 3/16/65 captioned "CIRM".

It should be noted that [redacted] is identical to [redacted]. He has been an approved criminal informant of the NYO since 1958. This source is not known to be a member of CORE, NAACP or any other Civil Rights movements.

b7D

In past discussions with informant, he has indicated he is in sympathy with the Civil Rights movement, but has never stated he has participated in any demonstrations.

Source telephonically contacted this office on 3/29/65 and advised [redacted]

4 Bureau (63-5327)
(1 - 100-442529)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1 - New York (100-154955)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (62-12235)

WAV:pcs
(10)

100-442529

APR 29 1965

60 JUN 1 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 4/2/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReCGairtel 3/3/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a copy of a report given by Bayard Rustin at a "State of Race" conference held in New York City in January, 1965. It was indicated that this report might be the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission then scheduled to be held 3/20-21/65.

ReCGairtel 3/25/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a detailed report by [redacted] concerning the March, 1965, meeting of the National Negro Commission. b7D

Chicago is requested to inquire of [redacted] as to what, if any, use might have been made of the Rustin report at the Commission meeting. Any positive information developed should be included in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. It should contain sufficient background data in order to tie-in the Rustin report with the Commission's use of it.

1 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:gem
(5) gem

855

REC- 13 100-442529 -85

19 APR 2 1965

MAILED 25
APR 1 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-102

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

From: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-14439)

Subject: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
Buded: 4/2/65

Re Bureau airtel, 3/24/65.

No information has been developed at Milwaukee indicating that any subversives traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, from Wisconsin to participate in activities protesting voter discrimination, and no LHM is being submitted.

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(AM-RM)
1 - Mobile (Info)(AM-RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)
EEH:jb
(6)

REC 40 100-442529-856

11 APR 2 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Martin

SAC, New York (100-153735)

April 1, 1965

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re Tairtel 3/29/65, copies to New York, and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date, both dual captioned "Cointil SCLC, IS-C" and "CIRM."

Referenced communications reported a recent discussion between Martin Luther King, Jr., and two of his close advisers, Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin. They discussed the "pros and cons" of a proposed labor union meeting which Rustin is arranging. They discussed a general need for the timing of this meeting to be right, the need for money, and finally decided to go ahead with the affair as planned. It was indicated that approximately 30 top labor officials would meet with King and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. No further details concerning the proposed meeting or its purpose were known.

Receiving offices should be extremely alert through [redacted] coverage of captioned and related matters to additional information relative to the planned meeting and particularly as to any subversive influence. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments and information which should be disseminated should be promptly submitted by letterhead memoranda.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:jas (10)

MAILED 6
MAR 3 1 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-1 100-442529-857

19 APR 1 1965

Nelson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted] REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 3/19/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

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b7C
b7D
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM captioned and dated same as instant airtel.

Enclosed herewith for the New York office is one copy of LHM.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, 112th INTC, and two copies are being furnished to Secret Service, San Antonio.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON, JOHN STANFORD, JAMES SAGER, WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE

3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
13-San Antonio
(2-100-9845)
(1-157-272 CORE)
(1-157-94-Sub 1) (RM, SAN ANTONIO)
(1- [redacted])
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-66-5620)

ENCLOSURE

ST-100 100-442529 - 858

REC-34

16 MAR 31 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC [illegible]
DEPT, ISD, CRD, RA[illegible]
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

Approved: Sent ____ M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) ONLY

DATE 1-6-84

JMN/dnb (4) ICC AT & LHM 80 PGS.

SA 100-9845

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-2: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR
SA T-3: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-4: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-5 Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-6: NY 694-S*	
SA T-7: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-8: [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7E

Special Agent of the FBI who witnessed the demonstration is SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-6, and SA T-8, informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC [redacted] BE/1661W4 ON 3/19/04

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

b6 b7C

Classified by 5p7mgc 4+

Declassify on: OADR

#[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST ~~INFILTRATION OF~~ RACIAL MATTERS

On March 14, 1965, the following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas:

At approximately 1:35 p.m. the San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) led a group composed of Negroes and whites in a parade from the City Hall in San Antonio to the Alamo. The group carried a floral piece which had a banner across the front which read, "Heroes of Freedom." They also carried placards which read as follows: "One Nation - One People;" "Stop the War in Alabama;" "Negroes are Americans - Let Them Vote."

The San Antonio Branch of CORE was led by DON WATKINS who is the temporary chairman of CORE in San Antonio, and he was accompanied in the front line by G. J. SUTTON; Father SHERRILL SMITH, and Father LAWRENCE MURTAUGH, Catholic Priests stationed in San Antonio who participated in the recent Selma, Alabama, attempted protest marches on March 8 and 9, 1965; KATRINA WOOD; Father JOHN WAGNER, Executive Secretary of San Antonio's Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., local attorney affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union. Also in the parade was JOHN W. STANFORD, ~~Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas.~~

SA T-2 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party, District 20, meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected Communist Party

~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-858

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party. (U)

SA T-3 [2/43] (U)

Source advised that in February, 1943, SUTTON was a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the Party. (U)

SA T-4 [2/46] (U)

Source advised that SUTTON attended a meeting of the Communist Party in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1964. (U)

SA T-5 [4/14/59] (U)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend Communist Party meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal Communist Party member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the Communist Party in such a capacity. (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

SA T-1 [10/27/64] X (U)

Source advised on that date that SUTTON is not a Communist Party member, to Source's knowledge. X (U)

SA T-1 [1/4/65] X (U)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a Communist Party member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the Communist Party in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the Communist Party of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time. X (U)

SA T-6 [1/7/60] X (U)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist Party - USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP - USA, and District Organizer in Texas. X (U)

U.S.A.

Upon the group's arrival at the Alamo they were greeted by approximately 75 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headed by its President, RICHARD L. DOCKERY. During the course of the demonstration, DOCKERY acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers were Father SMITH and Father MURTAUGH who praised the work of the civil rights leaders in Selma, Alabama, and both Priests demanded Federal intervention in Selma and legislation to protect the Negroes' civil rights in connection with their voting privileges.

The closing memorial tribute was given by the Reverend WILLIAM DE WOLFE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of San Antonio. DE WOLFE referred to the Reverend JAMES J. REEB as "a martyr who died so that others may have the essential dignity of human beings."

On March 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took photographs of various persons at the above-mentioned demonstration.

On March 22, 1965, several of these photographs were shown to SA T-1 who identified the following individuals as appearing therein:

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN W. STANFORD
G. J. SUTTON
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE.

SA T-1 tentatively identified one of the individuals appearing in one of the photographs as JAMES SAGER.

SA T-2 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a Communist Party City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the Communist Party

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-7 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-1 (3/22/65)

Source identified WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE as communist sympathizers.

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to informant

to be a member of the Communist Party in San Antonio from 1954 to the present time, during which at various times he has held local leadership positions in the party.

On March 16, 1965, SA T-1 advised that on March 13, 1965, it was learned that on that date JOHN STANFORD telephoned the residence of a Communist Party member in San Antonio and said that he wanted to see that person at the demonstration to be held on Sunday in downtown San Antonio. This was the demonstration by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and others in memory of the death of a white minister in Selma, Alabama, recently.

According to SA T-1, Father SHERRILL SMITH, Father MURTAUGH, and G. J. SUTTON were among those observed at the demonstration on March 14, 1965. They appeared to be among those leading the demonstration. There appeared to be more than 200 people there.

On March 17, 1965, SA T-8 advised that on March 16, 1965, JOHN STANFORD said he had tried to contact a Communist Party member on the evening of March 13, 1965, to remind that person about the demonstration that was taking place on March 14, 1965, for the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration was to take place at the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. STANFORD apologized for waiting so late to call that Communist Party member to remind him of this, stating that he should have called earlier.

STANFORD was very enthusiastic regarding the demonstration which was held at the Alamo on March 14, 1965, and stated that everyone who saw him and talked to him were very nice to him. STANFORD stated that with all the publicity he received as (U)

having been at the demonstration, he received only one bad report and that was from the woman who telephoned him and told him that he was doing more harm to the civil rights movement by being at a demonstration than he was doing good.

In speaking about the demonstration, STANFORD was extremely happy that so many students from St. Mary's University took part in the demonstration. He was also glad to see so many Catholic nuns now involved in the struggle for civil rights.

STANFORD mentioned that more and more people are getting involved in the civil rights movement. He stated that even his 87-year old mother-in-law who is living in Alabama took part in a demonstration recently.

On March 26, 1965, SA T-1 advised that although JOHN STANFORD urged attendance at the CORE demonstration on March 14, 1965, in San Antonio, it is not believed the Communist Party had any influence in, or control of, the demonstration.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Antonio Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY [redacted]

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine (9) copies and to the Mobile Office, one (1) copy of a LHM. The source noted in the LHM is [redacted]. Sources shown in the LHM as having no knowledge of any security subjects from the Seattle Division traveling to Alabama during March, 1965 for the purpose of participating in activities protesting voter discrimination are as follows:

Source	Date Contacted	Agent
[redacted] SE 785-S	3/29/65	STEVE S. CARTER
	3/29/65	STEVE S. CARTER
	3/30/65	[redacted]
	3/30/65	FRED G. COOK
	3/28/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/28/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/29/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/23/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/25/65	H. EDWARD MC NULTY
	3/29/65	KENNETH C. HOWE
	3/30/65	W. H. WILLIAMS, II
	3/30/65	FRED G. COOK
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9) (REG)
1 - Mobile (Info.) (Encl. 1) (REG)
2 - Seattle (1 - 56-39)
FGC:cmh
(7)

100-442529-860

EX-101

25 APR 5 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 APR 9 1965

UNREC COPY ANE COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-52-27

[redacted] who is in a position to identify a number of security subjects of the Seattle Office, personally traveled to Alabama on March 25, 1965).

Information concerning individuals traveling to Alabama who are not the subject of security investigations has previously been submitted by the Seattle Office to the Bureau under the caption "Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, Civil Rights-Election Laws." b6 b7C b7D

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by [redacted] could resonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the national security. No local dissemination has been made because matters of local interest are not contained in this LHM.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Seattle, Washington
March 30, 1965

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

On March 25, 1965 a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the latter part of March, 1965, THORUN ROBEL, advised no one from Seattle had participated in the civil rights demonstrations in the Selma (Alabama) area.

C P

WA-574

During March, 1965 the source, above, identified THORUN ROBEL as Chairman of the South Central Communist Party Section Committee, and member of the District Committee, Northwest District Communist Party.

Sources who are familiar with Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party activities in the State of Washington advised during March, 1965 that they know of no one from the State of Washington who had traveled to Alabama during March, 1965 for the purpose of participating in marches, demonstrations and similar activities protesting voter discrimination.

Do NOT Diss.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

175

100-442529-8160

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 6, 1964, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815-5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, is a present affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch includes RICHARD FRASER, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 859 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Buairtel to Cleveland, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies, and for the Mobile Office, two copies of a letterhead memorandum covering participation by persons in the Cleveland Office territory in the Selma-Montgomery march. One copy is designated for the Cincinnati Office since LAIBMAN attends school in that office's territory.

CV T-1 used in instant letterhead memorandum is identified as [redacted], and CV T-2 as [redacted].

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since the information contained therein, if divulged, could compromise sources of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-Mobile (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Cleveland
REK/smd
(7)

0-17 to Cleveland
Copy to _____
Date 4/2/65
By _____
Remarks: Cincinnati is CIRM matter and is being covered by Cincinnati. To Mr. Cleveland.

100-442529-861

AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 4-2-65
HOW FORW:
BY

8 APR 2 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-11-2117

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
~~EXPM~~
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," local newspaper of general circulation, in its issue of March 17, 1965, page 1, carried an article entitled "Horse Charges, Swinging Clubs Described by Cleveland Youths," which identifies some of the persons from the Cleveland, Ohio, area who participated in the Selma to Montgomery march. One of those identified in the article as participating in the march is "DAVID ~~X~~LAIBMAN, 22, ALA of 3617 Winchell Rd., Shaker Heights (Ohio), an Antioch College senior..." It is noted that Antioch College is located at Yellow Springs, Ohio. [redacted]

ATTENDED
CV T-1 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 29, 1965, that a meeting of the Ohio Communist Party State Committee was held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, Cleveland, on March 28, 1965, and among those in attendance was DAVID LAIBMAN from Antioch College.

CV T-2 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 1, 1965 that he had been in contact with the principal leaders of the Ohio Communist Party on a number of occasions during the month of March, 1965, at which time the Selma to Montgomery March was discussed. These Communist Party leaders evidenced sympathy for the aims of the marchers, but they took no steps to participate themselves nor did they urge others to participate therein.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-861
ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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b7D
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] Dr.f Formed

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-29-85 BY [redacted] REP/cth
CAPTIONED SCLC

BAC

Re Atlanta airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 1/22/65 and Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 2/21/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination enclosed also for the Atlanta Division are four (4) copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The identities of sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Confidential source one is [redacted], University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, contacted by SA ROBERT A. REEVES 3/18/65.

Confidential source two is [redacted], Chicago Commission on Human Relations, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/8/65.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
4 - Atlanta (Encls. 4)(RM)
(1 - 100-5718)(SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-6670-A)
(1 - 100-6563)
2 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted])
JPO:mps
(10) /ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 8 1965

CARBON COPY

58 APR 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-25

[redacted]

Administrative

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The Chicago Division files were reviewed on 3/10/65 and contained no information identifiable with the Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC). The Chicago Division files also failed to contain any information identifiable with JESSIE JACKSON, Chicago School of Divinity, Chicago, Illinois.

The following confidential informants of the Chicago Division, who are acquainted with some aspects of the racial situation in the Chicago area, were contacted on dates indicated below and advised orally that they have no information to indicate that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is attempting to establish a branch to be known as the NCLC. These sources further advised that JESSIE JACKSON was unknown to them.

Source	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	3/19/65	SA ROBERT F. BARRY
	3/22/65	SA ROBERT F. BARRY
	3/19/65	SA [redacted]
	3/21/65	SA
	3/18/65	SA
	3/19/65	SA PHILIP R. WANERUS
	3/19/65	SA PHILIP R. WANERUS

The Chicago Division files contained numerous references identical with Reverend JOHN R. PORTER, 6409 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Illinois; however, Reverend PORTER is not actively investigated by the Chicago Division since no derogatory information is noted in the files.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~Secret~~ because information previously furnished by the Atlanta Division was obtained from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1965

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] RPCH
ON 7-29-85
GATRAN/SCLC

b6
b7C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 18, 1965, confidential source one advised a Special Agent of the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that her records failed to reflect that Jessie Jackson was a member of the faculty or student body of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. This source further advised she had determined through inquiry at the Chicago School of Divinity, Swift Hall, 1023-35 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, a part of the University of Chicago, that Jessie Jackson was not a member of the faculty or student body at that school.

On March 8, 1965, confidential source two advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had no information to the effect that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is attempting to establish a branch office in the Chicago area to be known as the Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC). This source advised that the SCLC presently maintains a branch office in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that Reverend John R. Porter, 6409 South Sangamon, Chicago, Illinois, who is Pastor of Christ Methodist Church located at the same address, is the leader of this organization in the Chicago area and uses the church address as an office in connection with SCLC correspondence. This source further advised that Jessie Jackson, Chicago School of Divinity, Chicago, Illinois, was unknown to him.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SECRET

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On March 23, 1965, Officer [redacted], Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised he had no information that the SCLC intends to establish a branch office to be known as the NCLC. Officer [redacted] advised the Engelwood Chapter of the SCLC is currently maintained in Chicago and is under the leadership of the Reverend John R. Porter, Pastor of Christ Methodist Church, 6409 South Sangamon, Chicago, Illinois. Officer [redacted] further advised that Jessie Jackson is unknown to him.

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Officer [redacted] furnished the following descriptive information regarding Reverend Porter:

Name	Reverend John R. Porter
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Residence	6409 South Sangamon Street, Chicago
Place of Birth	Arkansas
Height	5'9"
Weight	195 pounds
Complexion	Dark brown
Occupation	Pastor, Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois
Education	Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Carrett Theological Seminary of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Marital Status	Married
Wife	June Carroll Porter
Characteristics	Wears mustache

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-new)(C)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION 3/25/65
BY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
FEDERAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C
b7D

CIRM

Remytel 3/25/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies forwarded OSI, ONI, INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

The demonstration was observed by SA JOHN R. WINEBERG

Confidential Informant PH T-1 is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information obtained from PH T-1, if disclosed, would tend to identify an informant of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, ISD

Date Forw. MAR 31 1965

How Forw. R-5

By [redacted]

Room 828 RB

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-new
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-47373 (DCA)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 157-1214 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS)

JRW:EMR
(9)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
180 APR 2 1965

67 MAR 27 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1214

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 26, 1965

b6
b7C

POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION MARCH 25, 1965 BY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, FEDERAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Reference is made to communication dated March 25, 1965.

On March 25, 1965, approximately 160 students, boys and girls, Negro and white, from Girls High School and Central High School, Philadelphia, demonstrated at the 9th and Chestnut Streets entrance of the Federal Building in Philadelphia from 3:30 until 4:35 p.m. The group carried signs protesting the denial of voter registration to Negroes in Alabama. The demonstration was orderly with no incidents.

Inspector [redacted] (NA), Philadelphia Police Department, Commissioner's Office, advised that the student leader of the group was WILLIAM SIMON, [redacted], student at Central High.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed BILL TYSON marching in the demonstration.

On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised BILL TYSON is a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Philadelphia Branch, and has been in charge of high school recruiting in the past.

A characterization of the DCA is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 26, 1965

Title POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION MARCH 25, 1965, AT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, FEDERAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-2-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/2/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision
1 - Mr. Knickrhem
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, San Antonio (100-9845)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Reairtel 3/26/65 and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date reporting on a demonstration held in San Antonio 3/14/65 which was in sympathy with the voter registration activities being carried on in Selma, Alabama.

The following are Bureau observations relative to the letterhead memorandum for corrective action where indicated and for the future guidance of personnel preparing communications of this type:

1. Letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Infiltration of Racial Matters." Correct caption should read "Communist Influence in Racial Matters." Correct your copies.

2. Page one of the letterhead memorandum commences with a statement to the effect that certain activities were observed by a Bureau Agent. The third paragraph relates the identities of individuals in a parade. The last listed is reported "Also in the parade was John W. Stanford, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas." The manner in which this is reported implies that a Bureau Agent is testifying to Stanford's Party position. This is not likely what was intended and certainly unnecessary in light of information on page three which identifies Stanford's Party position as furnished by an informant. In view of the foregoing the following should be deleted from the last two lines of paragraph three, page one "Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas."

MAILED 25
APR 2 1965
COMM-FBI

SFP:gem
(6)

REC-99 100-442529

EX-109

19 APR 5 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

77 APR 12 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

3. On page two information is reported from T-4, obtained 2/46 concerning Party meeting 2/12/64. An error in dates is obvious. Advise as to corrections necessary.

4. More than one page is devoted to a characterization of G. J. Sutton. Characterizations of individuals engaged in racial matter activities should be as succinct as possible and should be aimed at revealing the most subversive type of information. The same observations are being made relative to the characterization of Stanford, it being noted that almost an entire page was devoted to characterizing this individual.

5. Pages four and five contain a characterization of a sister of G. J. Sutton, a Mrs. Lillian Taylor, nee Sutton. There is no apparent reason why a characterization of this woman is necessary. It is possible, however, that she may have participated in the demonstration and her name omitted as a participant. In the event she was a participant, advise as to corrective action indicated.

6. Two of the participants in the demonstration are identified as a William and Elizabeth Lytle. The characterization of these individuals is limited to a statement from T-1 ( ) that these two people are "communist sympathizers." Such a characterization, standing alone, is near meaningless and not desirable. When an individual is described only as a "communist sympathizer" by a person interviewed, there must follow some reasons for the description given by the person interviewed. This applies not only to citizens interviewed but to informants as well. As a matter of fact, it would appear that an informant should certainly be in a position to give his reasons for describing an individual as a communist sympathizer. b7D

Furnish advice as requested by return airtel as dissemination of letterhead memorandum being held in abeyance. Include amended pages where appropriate. Also advise the New York Office

which received a copy of referenced communication. Do not take any corrective action as to copies already disseminated.

The foregoing should be brought to the personal attention of the personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of referenced communications. They should be scored with form errors.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1965

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

6-57PM EST URGENT 4-1-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI --9--/100-442529/ AND BALTIMORE /100-23443/

------- BALTIMORE VIA WASHINGTON ENCODED ------

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

OCIRM

OTHER Per Court Order

NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFO ON THIS DATE

[redacted]

SND

WA...ALS

FBI WASH DC R RELAY

REC 5 100-442529-863
EX-105

APR 5 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

APR 8 1965

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

RELAYED TO BA

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALA.
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 3/24/65.

The March 19, 1965, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "15 Clerics Here Off to Selma," which set forth the names of 15 clergymen who left Pittsburgh that day for Selma, Ala., where they would participate in the 5-day civil rights march on Montgomery, Ala.

On 3/29/65, [redacted], University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., an established source, who has furnished reliable information in the past (protect identity), furnished the names of 128 students from colleges in the Pittsburgh area who traveled to Montgomery during 3/65, to participate in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination.

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The Pittsburgh indices contain no identifiable pertinent information regarding the clergymen or students referred to above.

Confidential informants who are familiar with some CP and related activities in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, advised during 3/65, that they could furnish no

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh

DFW/alb
(6)

REC- 99 100-442529-864

EX-102

20 APR 3 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 APR 12 1965

information concerning individuals from Western Pennsylvania or West Virginia who participated in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination at Selma-Montgomery, Ala.

In view of the negative information developed in this matter, the above information is not being incorporated in a letterhead memorandum nor will this information be incorporated in Pittsburgh's next CLRM report.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403)(P)

CIRM

MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Re Bureau airtels 3/16 and 3/24/65.

Contact with sources, security and racial informants fail to indicate Security Index, Reserve Index or other individuals of security interest to this office went to Selma or Montgomery, Alabama.

Further, a review of passenger lists for buses, airlines and private autos did not reveal any of the above individuals participating.

If information received or developed concerning individuals falling into above categories did go or will go in the future to Selma or Montgomery, Bureau and Mobile will be advised immediately and appropriate LHMs will be submitted.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Mobile
2 - Indianapolis
(1 - 157-141)
PJF/jab
(7)

REC-6 100-442529-865

20 APR 3 1965

INT. SEC.

C. C. Wick

66 APR 12

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 3/25/65.

Attached hereto for the Bureau are three (3) copies and attached to each copy of this letter one copy of an informant statement concerning a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, held on March 20, 21, 1965.

This information was furnished by [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 23, 24, 1965.

The original informant report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted].

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

3 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 100-12076) (GEORGE MYERS)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
2 - Boston (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (EDWARD TEIXEIRA)
2 - Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
4 - Detroit (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
(1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
6 - Los Angeles (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
(1 - 100-) (CORE)
(1 - 100-) (United Civil Rights Committee)
(1 - 100-) (SAM KUSHNER)

(Copies cont. ii page)

1cr & cc LHM
RB

3 ENCLOSURES
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DEC 28 1970

79 APR 23 1965

EX-100
REC. 13
100-442529-867
11 APR 1 1965

CG 100-41324

3 - Mobile (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
(1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)
33 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-79717) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
(1 - 100-89590) (CP, USA, Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-89691) (CP, USA, Domestic Ad. Issues)
(1 - 100-84994) (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-27539) (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA, Organization)
(1 - 100-80634) (CP, USA, Farmers Matters)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-15946) (JIM TORMEY)
(1 - 100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-83317) (HOSEA HUDSON)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
(1 - 100-18065) (JACK STACHEL)
(1 - 100-) (TED BASSETT)
(1 - 100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
(1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
(1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)
(1 - 100-) (Council of Federated Organizations)
(1 - 100-) (CORE)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (Revolutionary Action Movement)
(1 - 100-) (Progressive Labor)
(1 - 100-) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - [redacted]
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

(Copies cont. iii page)

CG 100-41324

2 - San Francisco (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted])
7 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, Organization)
(1 - 157-397) (RAM)
(1 - 100-36644) (NALC)
PHK/rms
(68)

b3
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b7E

Chicago, Illinois
March 23, 24, 1965

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held on March 20 and 21, 1965, in the Woodstock Hotel in Manhattan, New York. Present at the meeting were:

GUS HALL
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JIM and BETTY TORMEY (BETTY present 3/20/65 only)
IRVING POTASH (present 3/20/65 only)
GEORGE MORRIS
GEORGE MEYERS
EARL DURHAM from Chicago
THOMAS DENNIS from Detroit
JAKE GREEN from Baltimore
AL SIMON from New York
EUGENE GORDON from New York
MILDRED McADORY from New York
CHARLENE MITCHELL from California
DOROTHY HEALEY from California
CONNIE HART, who is moving to Cleveland
HOSEA HUDSON from New York
RASHEED STOREY from Harlem
AGNES WILLIS from New York (present 3/21/65 only)
MIKE DAVIDOW from "The Worker"
BOSCO PROCTOR from California
JACK STACHEL from New York
TED BASSETT
ARNOLD JOHNSON
DEBBIE, daughter of AMOS, from Philadelphia (present 3/20/65 only) (worked in SNCC office in Atlanta one time, Negro, in her 20's)
EDWARD TEIXEIRA from Boston.

D. APPROX
1940-1945

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100-442529-867

ENCLOSURE

The discussion agenda was a main report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT followed by two sub-reports, one by GEORGE MORRIS on the Negro-labor alliance, and one by EARL DURHAM on trends in civil rights movement, all three reports to be given one after the other and then discussion from the floor.

LIGHTFOOT's opening report, in essence, is as follows:

The tremendous significance in developments in Selma, Alabama, puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. If it will be successful, it could mark the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. It would mean more than any previous political struggle in terms of political progress. The registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON will make possible changes in the entire world situation. In 1960, JOHN F. KENNEDY recognized that the Negro vote in the South could hold the balance of power for the entire South. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. It will be possible to restore what was lost in the reconstruction period. The question is what was behind JOHNSON's speech? There was a recognition on the part of

certain sections of the ruling class that there could be no stopping of the movement for equality and, therefore, it was necessary to try and control the development in favor of maintaining capitalism. This action by JOHNSON proves the correctness of the Party's line in the 1964 elections. In spite of all of the problems presented by the JOHNSON Administration's attack on North Viet Nam and his slowness in Alabama, it is inconceivable that with a GOLDWATER in the White House, any fight back would have been successful. It is of utmost importance that the coalition that brought about the defeat of GOLDWATER and is now acting in Alabama, this coalition must be further strengthened. JOHNSON, LIGHTFOOT continued, is a very skilled politician and they would have to give the devil his due. In spite of tremendous pressure and opposition, he has been able to keep the coalition together. However, the Party must not give up its political criticism of the Administration, even through the proposals of some amendments to the bill. There must be no more casualties in this civil rights struggle. There must be promotion of the civil rights fighters. The literacy tests must be thrown out completely. For labor, there must now begin their organizational

drive in the South. The line of struggle in the South is quite clear and the North must find ways to supplement this struggle. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. It was not until 1963, that the northern industrial cities actually got into the civil rights fight. The main struggle in the North has been centered around school boards and education. Now the struggle in the North must be how to use the vote effectively in determining political future. The main question is what happens in the Negro communities? This means the Party must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. A big void exists in the movement. The Party can no longer work like it did in the old days. We must work with existing organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement. Particularly is there a void in the Negro community. The civil rights organizations just do not penetrate into the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT continued that as far as life in the ghetto is concerned, the problems stem from the economic relationships in the ghettos. Particularly is this true when you think of the problems of Negro youth. It is impossible to continue much longer where Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. There

must be a program developed to combat this. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that the socialist perspectives of the Party must be enlarged and presented to the Negro community. We must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre. The role of the left in the struggle is of key importance. We must meet the ideological challenge that tries to exclude us from participation. Negro communists must fight for citizenship in the civil rights movement. Every district where there are Negro cadre, they must relate to the civil rights movement. LIGHTFOOT proposed that we try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in that community. LIGHTFOOT further proposed that we must strengthen our Party's role in the South and that there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South. That, in essence, is LIGHTFOOT's report although it took some two hours. It mainly emphasized and re-emphasized the significance of the Selma developments and spent a great deal of time stressing the potential of that development.

The next sub-report was by GEORGE MORRIS on the Negro-labor alliance. The following is the essence of that report:

MORRIS indicated that the trade union movement is changing for the better in this period. Where there has been struggle in the trade union, it was only a moral approach to Jim Crow and it has mainly centered on small questions of solidarity to the civil rights movement. There was a time when there was head-on collision between the civil rights movement and the labor movement as reflected in the sharp battle at the San Francisco convention between GEORGE MEANY and A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. Following that struggle, the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) was formed in order to organize the Negro workers. The NALC never quite fulfilled its potential. There were many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past. Now there has been some breakthroughs. The trade unionist that was in charge of the civil rights program for the union has now been replaced by someone from United Auto Workers (UAW). This new head has taken a more vigorous position in regards to civil rights, and it was he who called for labor delegations to Selma and help organized some of them. The March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. MEANY was opposed to the March on

Washington, but the labor movement participated anyway. MORRIS concluded that the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. There have been some significant advances as a result of this pressure, and MORRIS mentioned the examples of the brewery workers in New York who signed a new contract which will bring many more Negro workers into the shops and the equal opportunities pledge that the unions made, should be used to force them to end Jim Crow. There are still negative aspects and certain tensions that still exist, but the legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. As far as the trends toward the Negro-labor alliance, MORRIS said the Washington march made a tremendous stride in that direction. In 1964, the UAW convention further consolidated that direction. However, if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles. The right to work laws must be repealed and the civil rights movement must help in that repeal. The Selma struggle, of course, must be supported by labor, and we must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace. There are over 1½ million Negroes in the trade union

movement. Most of them are not in the skilled crafts. However, they do form a pressure group against labor bureaucracy. The organization of Negro caucuses in the trade union movement is a progressive thing. Some of the Negro workers would not agree with the struggle for super-seniority since many Negroes now have been in trade union movements for years. Many of the Negro trade union leaders are not leaders in the civil rights movement. The NALC did not quite make it because there was not an aggressive policy. The next step in substantiating the Negro-labor alliance is the development of the struggle on economic questions and in this we must activate the Negro trade unionists to play a more active role within the union.

HENRY WINSTON took the floor. WINSTON indicated that he was critical of two comrades who neglected their responsibilities at this meeting. One was RASHEED STOREY from Harlem who had the responsibility of being at the Party office to instruct the out-of-town delegates where the meeting was being held. STOREY was two hours late and comrades from out-of-town had to wait outside in the cold until he arrived. TED BASSETT also had the responsibility to the meeting that he did not fulfill. When he indicated that these comrades

should make a statement of apology and self-critically explain why they neglected their responsibilities, RASHEED STOREY spoke and indicated he was sorry and recognized that he made a mistake but gave no explanation as to why. TED BASSETT also apologized and indicated he had some article to get to "The Worker" and did not fulfill his other obligation.

After the lunch break, a woman came into the hall (white with a foreign accent) and indicated she wanted to ask GUS HALL a question. She was immediately told it was a private meeting and she was shunted outside the hall. WINSTON later explained that GUS HALL had appeared on a radio program called Hot Line in New York, and the audience was asked to phone in questions. One question, GUS indicated, that he did not have time to answer; therefore, the lady said when she busted into the meeting Saturday, that she wanted an answer to her question. WINSTON said that he wonders where she got the address of the meeting, and he used that as an example to indicate the seriousness of the comrades who fail to handle their responsibilities in planning the meeting.

Upon return from lunch, the sub-report by EARL DURHAM from Chicago was given as follows:

DURHAM indicated that the trends he would speak about in the civil rights movement would be colored by the experiences in Chicago and would not necessarily reflect the situation nationally. However, some information has national implication. DURHAM indicated that he would request that the tape recorder which had been running since the beginning of the meeting be stopped at a certain point because he would rather not have the remarks recorded. DURHAM indicated that there was no one overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. There are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The South is still the central area and the North is still a supplementary struggle. There is a broad coalition of forces, the main theme of tactics being non-violent direct action. The character of the forces in the leadership still remains middle class Negro in coalition with white middle class forces and students, particularly in the white religious community which is more active now. Secondly, some sections of the Catholic Church have become more active in the movement than the other religious communities. None of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community, and

particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out. Negro and white youth play a substantially large role in the civil rights movement. There are some national trends that should be noted by the Commission. At this point, DURHAM requested the tape recorder be turned off. DURHAM indicated one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives, and DURHAM indicated that after the Democratic national convention in 1964, the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi was rejected at that convention and the white liberal organizations became seriously alarmed. Under the leadership of the National Council of Churches, a series of conferences were held with the leaders of civil rights organizations, all except Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The character of these meetings was an attempt to control the developing civil rights movement under the leadership of the established liberal organizations, and they felt that SNCC was getting things out of hand. They destroyed the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), they redbaited SNCC, and they threatened to withdraw funds from the project after their

requests were not met. This policy had almost disasterous effect. It created wide gaps between the young freedom fighters in the South and the national leaderships of all the organizations, until the tempo of the movement and the events prevented public blowups. The redbaiting has increased. There is continuous pressure from the FBI on Reverend KING. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) leadership meets regularly with the FBI whenever they request it, and if too many suspicions arise around any individual, CORE usually dismisses them. BAYARD RUSTIN, at a recent meeting, spoke against wholesale redbaiting and tried to develop a program which could include the left, but at the same time prevent them from having any serious policy making positions. On the ideological front, DURHAM posed the following questions:

1. Should we fight for a single overall center for civil rights? Then the answer, of course, is no. However, DURHAM indicated certain organizations deserve special emphasis. They are SNCC and NALC.
2. Has the Negro middle class exhausted its potential? DURHAM said no, but the Party's responsibility is to concentrate on strengthening the working class base.

3. Is the white liberal the main enemy? DURHAM indicated no, but the fight for Negro leadership in the civil rights movement is key.

4. Can freedom be won on the state monopoly capitalism? DURHAM indicated that this question could very well open up a useful debate in the civil rights movement and help develop socialist perspectives.

DURHAM further indicated the movement cannot continue without coming to grips with the economic problems of the Negro masses. DURHAM then outlined the following tasks:

1. All-out fight for unity of the movement;

2. The broadest unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people;

3. Ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement;

4. Consider for the North a left center in the ghetto.

Lastly, DURHAM closed by lauding the Party's past role in the struggle for civil rights and indicated that the slogans the Party advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses, and even President JOHNSON now says, "We shall overcome."

This was the end of DURHAM's report.

The first speaker was DEBBIE from Philadelphia. DEBBIE indicated that DURHAM's report as far as she can see is an accurate description of the trends. CORE and SNCC in the South have become very closely aligned. The switch from the Mississippi Democratic Party to Alabama voter registration, however, was not a conscious shift. There had been activities in Alabama since 1962, led by SNCC. There was a followup of the Mississippi Freedom Party after the convention, and there is substantial struggle in that State. In Alabama, SNCC is the organization with the deepest mass base. There is some resentment in SNCC since they did all of the ground work then Reverend KING comes in and takes over the movement. There is tremendous pressure on the civil rights groups to become aligned to the JOHNSON Administration. The reason that SNCC has its prestige is because neither FORMAN nor JOHN LOUIS have ever been involved in White House discussions. Also in SNCC, there is the current of thought that a fundamental change with the social structure is necessary for freedom.

MIKE DAVIDOW indicated that the problems of the ghetto is a peculiar problem in the North and demands concentration by the Party. The concentration should be on the economic

problems, and these problems must be tackled seriously by the development of a program. The march that took place in Harlem in support of Selma indicates that the people of Harlem want the support in their struggles in the South, but they also demand that some action take place in Harlem itself.

GEORGE MYERS indicated the basis of social change in the South is in the economic relationships of the South, and he has written an article which will be in the next "Political Affairs" which will go into detail. MYERS further indicated that Negro labor unity is growing around the question of political action. The Freedom Party of Mississippi deserves the widest support. If the Party can move on economic questions, it will help build the Negro labor alliance. There must be a struggle to get the right to work laws repealed. MYERS indicated he agrees with the building of the Party in the South, and we must consider sending people to live in the South plus financial help. MYERS also indicated that the struggle for home rule in Washington, D.C. should demand serious attention.

TED BASSETT indicated that the sending of troops, for the nationalization of the National Guard of Alabama is a

tremendous advance for the JOHNSON Administration. All the while JOHNSON was conducting activities to avoid sending of troops. Now the Party's task is to fight for the bill and to push for amendments to that bill.

CHARLENE MITCHELL stated that in Los Angeles, there were tremendous demonstrations in support of Alabama. The first ones were led by CORE around the Federal Building. Later, CORE gave up its leadership because of internal problems. There has been some discussion in CORE and SNCC as to what constitutes leadership. Some seem to feel that leadership means you only carry out what the rank and file suggests. There was formed in California a new organization called the United Civil Rights Committee under a Reverend BROOKINS. It was this organization that called the big march and has developed a sustained activity on Selma. SAM KUSHNER helped in the ideological discussions in this civil rights committee to unify the approach to the march. The Party in California has many problems in understanding and developing a unified approach to the civil rights movement. MITCHELL also indicated it is necessary to link the struggle in the South with the fight against the war in Viet Nam. MITCHELL

also indicated that Negro cadre should be helped to play more of a role in the civil rights movement.

DEBBIE spoke again and indicated that the materials put out by the Party have been inadequate. Some of it, she said, has a negative effect. She indicated that "The Worker" sometimes messes up the stories. On the question of labor, she said there is little going on and some of it is late and there needs to be a program to step this up. DEBBIE also indicated she feels the Party must do more to present itself to the civil rights movement.

The meeting on Sunday, March 21, 1965, opened with HOSEA HUDSON. HUDSON indicated that he did not believe the comrades who were criticized Saturday realized the seriousness of the problem. He gave an experience he had while working in the South where meetings were organized during the time the police were changing shifts. He indicated that gave them about five minutes to get together and any comrades who did not show up within that five minutes did not meet. HUDSON indicated LIGHTFOOT's report met with his agreement and indicated that President JOHNSON's speech on the right to vote would not solve

all problems. He further indicated this was not the first right to vote struggle in the South and gave certain experiences that the Party had when he was in Alabama. He further indicated that the Party must get out more educational material to help equip the freedom fighters in their struggle for Negro rights. He also agreed that the rank and file of the trade union movement in the South is not being mobilized by the leadership of the trade union movement to participate in the struggle.

MILDRED MC ADORY indicated that the right to vote movement can also be extended in the North and West because Puerto Rican and Mexican Americans are deprived of their right to vote on the basis of certain literacy tests that are on the law books. The right to vote bill must get rid of the poll tax. MC ADORY indicated that the unemployment rate in the Negro communities and the low income makes these problems of utmost importance in the Party's work, particularly among the youth. There must be support to the progressive parts of the problems in some agencies, particularly since these agencies have been redbaited and otherwise attacked. Even after training of Negro youth by some of these agencies, there are still insufficient job opportunities available. We should think of how to organize grass roots movements in the Negro community.

GUS HALL took the floor and indicated he wanted to speak only on one question--that is, the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. He quoted from articles from left wing other than communist publications which indicated the questioning of the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. HALL said that this is a serious challenge for the Party and must be met. HALL indicated that the authors of these articles try to narrow the working class down to fit their own conclusions. They eliminate the Negro workers, the white collar workers, the unemployed, the youth that have never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, the retired workers and the workers that actually run the automated machinery and they eliminate students of working class families. They almost narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions. The class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement are workers. After you pass through the few leaders of the movement who make up the articulate leadership, the rest are workers. HALL is writing an article called the Labor Negro Community which he intends to deal with these fundamental questions. There are two processes in

America, HALL indicated--the struggle of the working class for better living conditions and the struggles of the Negro people's movement for freedom. The objectives of the Party must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 elections. The fight against poverty can be one of the main examples. We in the Party must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

JAKE GREEN from Baltimore indicated he had had meetings of the Negro Commission of the Baltimore CP prior to this meeting. He indicated in a very negative tone that there was extreme dissatisfaction with the method of carrying out decisions of the Negro Commission held in Chicago. GREEN indicated that the analysis of what is happening in the Negro field is just not enough. The Party must evaluate its work and see how it can contribute. GREEN was critical of the report by GEORGE MORRIS because he felt it did not meet the problem. He was warmer to the report given by EARL DURHAM because it tried to answer some of the problems. GREEN indicated that in Baltimore, the Commission has asked what was the Party's status in all of these struggles? GREEN also indicated that there should be a Party program outlined

for all districts. GREEN wanted to know what happened to the proposals that the Commission made at its last meeting, and also the line of the national convention had not been re-evaluated. GREEN indicated they wanted national perspectives for the Party. GREEN concluded by indicating that the Party's position on NALC needed re-evaluation because he feels that this organization could be a weapon in building Negro-white unity in labor.

The next speaker was EDWARD TEIXEIRA from Boston. He indicated that he was disappointed that "The Worker" was not placed on the agenda of the Commission because he feels very strongly that the paper could be a useful weapon in the struggle for civil rights. There has been massive demonstrations in the Boston area, and TEIXEIRA went on to describe those demonstrations. Nowhere was there any indication of any serious leadership being given by the Party in these demonstrations, although TEIXEIRA indicated that Party people had participated.

RASHEED STOREY from Harlem gave an example of how the Party could help stimulate activities in the Negro community. He stated that CORE had started a Jobs For Youth

project in Harlem, but had given it up after it ran into difficulty. A small group of Negro youth then took over the program and issued a statement to the community asking for support to a program to win jobs for Negro youth. They now have five full-time people working for only a minimum salary, and they have organized a community center. They solicited funds from the businesses of the community and trade unions, and they asked various business enterprises to list their job opportunities with them and they in turn turned them over to young people who participate in the center program. They also made contact with the legitimate agencies that have been in the field and are developing a cooperative working relationship with them. They have organized a sports program; they have developed relationships with the other civil rights organizations, and they have organized the parents of the young people. STOREY continued indicating that the Party did not have a program for its ghetto activities and, therefore, it is floundering. He further continued that Negro cadre must be released to work in the Negro community, and he criticized the national leadership for not seeing that the struggle in Selma would be a national highlight in the struggle

for civil rights. Lastly, he was critical of the Party's youth program in that it did not have the ideological know-how to jump into the civil rights program.

GUS HALL interrupted to ask a question as to where in Harlem could there develop a conference around three questions--the elimination of the literacy tests in New York for voting; reapportionment and proportional representation. STOREY indicated that he thinks it will be possible.

AL SIMON spent a great deal of his discussion on insisting that we unite the struggle for Negro freedom with the struggle for peace. He further developed the point that the Negro youth had not been seriously reached by either the Party or the civil rights movement. He then spent time discussing the Negro intelligentia. He indicated that independent of the Party, groups of Negro intellectuals have been meeting and discussing the future of the freedom movement. LEROY JONES, national Negro playwright, has been leading a group of cultural figures in such discussion. LEROY JONES' line is one of armed aggression and works closely with organizations such as Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), the Unity Council and the "Progressive Labor" people. SIMON indicated that he has

been fighting this line without too much success and in one instance, his life was threatened. There must be, SIMON continued, articles in "Political Affairs" combating the position of LEROY JONES, and all other publications we have in our influence should be used to combat this line. SIMON further indicated that we should reform the cultural commission of the Party and develop a discussion for an art program. We should try to amend the war on poverty bill so that it will include Negro artists. And lastly, the Party should reassess JESSE GRAY's program and JESSE GRAY himself and make a decision as to whether we support it or not.

JIM TORMEY indicated that there had been a conference on the upper west side dealing with some questions of proportional representation and reapportionment and it may be possible that other conferences can be organized. TORMEY indicated his agreement with EARL DURHAM's report and particularly on the emphasis dealing with concentration on building the working class component to the civil rights movement. TORMEY indicated that GUS HALL's article on the Negro labor community will be most helpful. The civil rights movement has a tremendous influence on the trade union movement,

and the Party should help mobilize workers to the fight. TORMEY continued in his opinion, the NALC should be one of our major concerns. It is the instrument that can be used to move white workers into the struggle for freedom. The NALC is a labor-based organization and in New York, it helped negotiate an historic contract with the brewery workers and now it is moving into the building trades.

ROSCOE PROCTOR indicated that he felt uneasy because of an underestimation of how rough the fight to pass the right to vote bill will be. He further indicated that in GEORGE MORRIS' speech, there was not much activity from organized labor and that disturbs him. He agreed with the emphasis on making a fight to promote the war on poverty and other economic questions facing the Negro community. He gave one experience of how the Party had helped stimulate a jobs opportunity center in San Francisco. PROCTOR also agreed that EARL DURHAM's report was very stimulating and poses some serious questions for his area.

EUGENE GORDON gave a statistical study of the status of the Negro people in the United States dealing with such subjects as income, economic status, housing, educational level,

medical and life expectancy, statistics on death and birth rates. GORDON concluded by indicating that documents that come out dealing with the Negro freedom struggle should include these statistics that exposes the evils of the Jim Crow system.

THOMAS DENNIS, after giving a report on the demonstrations held in Detroit, mentioned the necessity for concentration on organizing Negro workers. He further indicated that the role of the Party must be more than just analyzing events, but individual Party members must commit themselves to the day-to-day activity of the civil rights movement.

JACK STACHEL began to speak, but because of his heart condition, cut himself short and asked to be excused.

AGNES WILLIS spoke and indicated that the NALC has not out-lived its usefulness. It does not always have to be conducting street demonstrations to be effective. She feels that because it is made up of trade unionists, it knows how to negotiate with labor on some of the economic questions facing the Negro people. She went further to discuss problems of Negro youth in Harlem and asked that a program be developed to meet this need.

WILLIS was the last speaker and it was decided that HENRY WINSTON would summarize the discussion, which he did as follows:

WINSTON indicated that he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the Party. All ideological programs now have to be geared for a Party convention at the end of 1965. The Mc Carran Act may prevent the Party from having a public convention, but at any rate there will be a convention. If they are successful in beating back the Mc Carran Act, then we will have a public convention. We must now establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. This committee will be chaired by JIM JACKSON and will have the following members: JACK STACHEL, EARL DURHAM, TOM DENNIS and ALVA BUXENBAUM. This committee should begin immediately to gather facts for the documents. The following were questions that must be considered in the drafting of such a document. WINSTON said the basic policy of the Party based on the 1964 elections is a sound policy:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole? For example, WINSTON continued, we must expand

the contradiction of capitalism and how these contradictions relate to the Negro struggle--such questions of war and peace, the election policies and the Party.

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today and answers by indicating that Alabama is the most industrialized State in the South. It has a strong working class and has an indigenous movement staffed by Negro workers with a long history of class struggles.

3. The document must give the Party position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.

4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. WINSTON explained that this is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. It would drown in blood the struggle for Negro rights and would set the movement back hundreds of years. Our Party must have a forthright position against violence and terror.

5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. WINSTON explained that the ultra-

left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority in the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country, and with the help of the other dark peoples of the world, this can be done. This, WINSTON indicated, is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States and these ultra-lefts counsel the Negro people to sit back and wait until their African and Asian brothers come over and liberate them.

6. A sixth question is on the Negro-labor alliance and the question there is how to strengthen this alliance and here the role of the Party is essential. We must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. This will lay the basis for solid Negro-labor unity. We must fight to end all poll tax. We must fight to end all terror in the struggle to wipe out the Dixiecrats from the political life of our country. The war against poverty should be part of this organizing drive in the South.

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the Party among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

Last but not least, although we are far behind, someone must add some information on the problems of the farm and the sharecroppers. WINSTON again reiterated he thought this was a good meeting and hoped that the decisions would be carried out.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then took the floor and indicated that WINSTON had taken care of summarizing the meeting, and since he had a few more minutes and a captive audience, he would give a few remarks on his trip abroad so as to bring this information to the Commission. LIGHTFOOT spoke about his travels; however, his remarks were not heard.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

10:59 PM EST URGENT 3-31-65 WMB
TO DIRECTOR (100-442529 AND 100-438794) AND ATLANTA (100-6670 AND 100-5718)
FROM BALTIMORE (157-833) 312335

CIRM; COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C.

RE ATLANTA RADIOGRAM MARCH 30 AND BUREAU AIRTEL MARCH 30.

MARTIN LUTHER KING ARRIVED FRIENDSHIP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT APPROXIMATELY 2:20 P.M. FROM NYC. MOTORCADE TO LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL, BALTIMORE ARRIVED 2:50 P.M. PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED SCHEDULE CALLS FOR BANQUET AT LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL THIS EVENING AT 8 P.M. BA CITY PD AFFORDING KING MAXIMUM SECURITY COVERAGE.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW.

RECEIVED: 11:09 PM MLT

868

100-442529

CC-BOERB

REC-1

3 APR 2 1965

XEROX
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...igence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it ...order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-6-34) DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1247)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM;
NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE aka
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlets to Bureau, 1/15/65 and 2/4/65; Bulet to NY, 1/18/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Sources utilized in attached communication are identified as follows:

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
2-Washington Field (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
1-New York [redacted]
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EX. - 109

4-2 MAR 31 1965

EXP. PROC.

UNLESS COPY AND FILE COPY

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: MAR 31 1965
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

INT. SEC.

67 APR 8 1965

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1247

Source	#1	[redacted]
"	#2	
"	#3	NY 1190-S*
"	#4	NY 3222-S*
"	#5	[redacted] b6 b7C b7D
"	#6	(concealed at his request)
"	#7	[redacted]
"	#8	
"	#9	NY 719-S*
"	#10	[redacted]
"	#11	

Attached LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect identities of confidential sources 1, 2, 4 through 11. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information copies are designated for JACKSON since general activity outlined herein supports the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and to WFO in view of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen in the Capitol

Enclosed LHM, together with LHM submitted 1/15/65, incorporates available information concerning the New York Committee for support of the MFDP challenge (NYC - MFDPC), and indicates that the activities of this group are directed generally to unseating the regular Mississippi Congressmen. Other incidental objectives of the group appear to be lending support from time to time to community endeavors such as the NYC school boycott and the recent welfare workers strike in NYC.

Of the elected officers of the NYC - MFDP, set forth in LHM dated 1/15/65, [redacted] pertinent characterization available in NYO files concerns SUSAN KINOY. With respect to SUSAN KINOY there is no information available that she is or has been a member of the CP. Of individuals listed as members of various committees formed within the NYC - MFDPC, RUDY JONES and JOSH LAWRENCE were

reported as CP members in 1958 and 1961, respectively. Review of files on these individuals reflects that they reportedly have been associated with JESSE GRAY, himself a Security Index subject of the NYO. Contact will be made specifically with [redacted], both of whom are familiar with JESSE GRAY and his associates, to determine if possible the extent of participation by JONES and LAWRENCE in the affairs of the NYC - MFDPC. Contact will also be made with other logical racial informants and security informants to determine the extent of any CP influence in captioned organization. Following this coverage a recommendation will be made to the Bureau concerning further investigation of the organization for possible Communist involvement. b7D

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DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 29, 1965

Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

New York Committee For Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

Reference is made to memorandum dated January 15, 1965, entitled as above.

All confidential informants referred to in this communication and in the Appendix attached have furnished reliable information in the past. Characterizations of individuals mentioned in this communication are set forth, where pertinent, at the end thereof.

Confidential source number one made available on December 23, 1964, printed material issued by the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge (NYC - MFDPC). This material indicated that the New York Office for this committee is located at 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Coordinators in the New York Office of the committee were listed as William Strickland of the Northern Student Movement at the same address and Tina Lawrence of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Confidential source number two advised on December 31, 1964, that a meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on December 29, 1964, at Manhattanville Center, 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Only about eighteen members were present and "freedom petitions" were circulated among those present to get signatures in support of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen. Isaiah Robinson was in charge of the meeting.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 4/25/78 JWS

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100-442529-869

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The same confidential source advised on January 8, 1965, that a general meeting of the captioned committee was held on January 5, 1965, at Manhattanville Center, New York City. It was stated at this meeting that William Strickland, Chairman of the NYC - MFDPC was in Washington, D. C. at the time. Isaiah Robinson, Chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee, was the principal speaker. He urged the members present to boycott every new school to be erected in Harlem, claiming the children would only be attending a "Jim Crow" school and would be getting inferior education.

The same source stated that a general meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held at Manhattanville Center on January 12, 1965. William Strickland, Chairman of captioned committee, was the principal speaker. Discussed at this meeting was the text of a resolution challenging the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen.

The same confidential source advised on February 4, 1965, that a meeting of captioned committee was held January 26, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. Only about five people were present at this meeting. Discussed were plans to contact Senators and representatives in a campaign to enlist their support for the challenge of the Mississippi Congressmen. (U)

Confidential source number two advised on February 10, 1965, that an enlarged meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on February 9, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. There were approximately 25 people present, including supporters from Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx and Westchester. Informant stated that William Strickland as of February, 1965, was serving as Chairman and Susan Kinoy was serving as Recording Secretary of captioned organization.

The same confidential source advised on January 19, 1965, that a rally was held at the Church of the Masters, 12[illegible]nd Street and Morningside Avenue, New York City, January 14, 1965, at which 300 people were present. Jesse Gray of the

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Community Council On Housing, New York City, was one of the principal speakers. He came out in support of the strike by welfare workers in New York City. William Strickland of the NYC - MFDPC stated captioned organization would support the welfare workers strike. WILLIAM STRICKLAND was present at this rally.

The same confidential source advised on January 5, 1965, that on December 31, 1964, a reception for Mississippi students was held in the office of Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City. This reception was given by Malcolm X, late leader of the OAAU, New York City, who was assassinated February 21, 1965. Malcolm X spoke at this reception and stated that he is supporting the MFDP.

The OAAU is characterized in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

An article in the "Long Island Press", December 28, 1964, page 2, reported that Harold Sachs of Merrick, New York, Vice Chairman of the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, had announced the formation of a committee on Long Island to support the Mississippi challenge. Two members of the Executive Board of the Long Island Coordinating Committee were named as Co-Chairmen of the Challenge Committee, namely Alvin Dorfman of Freeport, New York, and Harold Trent of Lakeview, New York. The article further stated that the following members of the Challenge Committee would serve as Chairmen in the five congressional districts of Long Island:

"First District: Joyce Insolia of Huntington and Calvin Cobb of North Babylon. Second District: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schensul of Plainview. Third District: Mr. and Mrs. Norman Blum of Roslyn. Fourth District: Farley Wheelwright, Central Nassau Unitarian Universalist Church, Garden City. Fifth District: Alvin Dorfman of Freeport.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number three advised on March 5, 1944, that Norman Blum was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. Blum at that time held the position of Labor Secretary of his club.

Confidential source number four on April 13, 1961, advised that the name Norman Blum, 89 Salem Road, Roslyn Heights, New York, was as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession of James Tormey, 215 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. (C) (U)

Confidential source number five on April 11, 1961, advised that James Tormey as of that date was a member of the Communist Party, USA National Committee, a member of the New York State Communist Party Committee, and Chairman of the Kings County Communist Party.

The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, May, 1963, page 3, listed the name Calvin C. Cobb as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild for 1963.

Confidential source number six advised on September 17, 1964, that the name Calvin C. Cobb, Esquire, Triangle Building, Amityville, New York, appeared on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild as of September, 1964.

It should be noted that Amityville is a village adjoining Babylon on Long Island.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The National Lawyers Guild is characterized in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

Confidential source number seven advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer with the Harlem Region of the Communist Party but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential source number eight advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray is no longer a Communist Party member but is friendly to the Communist Party.

Confidential source number nine advised in December, 1953, that Florence Wallerstein had been making an attempt to reach Susan Kinoy, wife of Arthur Kinoy and had been informed that the Kinoys had moved to Connecticut. (C) (U)

Confidential source number ten advised May 11, 1961, that Florence Wallerstein as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the Communist Party.

A mimeographed letter dated June, 1964, from the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Michigan, addressed to National Lawyers Guild members included a brochure of the National Lawyers Guild and listed many of the officials of the National Lawyers Guild, Arthur Kinoy of New York was one of several Vice Presidents of the National Lawyers Guild.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number eleven advised in 1960, that Harold Trent attended a meeting of the Hollis Communist Party Club, Queens County, as of May 31, 1960.

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DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/25/[redacted]

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBuairtel to Chicago and New York dated 3/12/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies, and for each Office indicated 2 copies, of a LHM containing information regarding a meeting of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party (CP), USA, held in New York City on 3/20 - 21/65.

Source used for this information is [redacted]

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as the information therein, if divulged, could compromise a source of continuing value.

It should be noted that copies of this communication are not being designated for individual case files inasmuch as complete dissemination to all offices will be made by separate communication.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 7)(RM)
2 - Baltimore (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Boston (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Cleveland (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Detroit (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted])

REC- 99 100-442529-870

17 MAR 27 1965

EX-101

PHK/[redacted]
(21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 APR 14 1965

C C- Wick

XEROX
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UNSC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 23, and 24, 1965, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York City, on March 20, 21, 1965, with approximately 26 individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania.

N.Y. According to this source, the opening report was given by Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. Lightfoot mentioned the tremendous significance of developments in Selma, Alabama, which puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. He stated if this movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. Lightfoot related that the registration features of the bill proposed by President Johnson could make possible changes in the entire world situation. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. Lightfoot stated the President's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. He stated the CP must not give up its political criticism of the Johnson Administration. Lightfoot stated the literacy tests must be thrown out completely.

Do Not Diss.

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R209 DEC 28 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442629-510

ENCLOSURE

Lightfoot further stated for labor, there must now begin an organizational drive in the South. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. He stated the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. He stated the CP could not work like it did in the old days since they must work with assisting organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement.

Lightfoot stated there is a void in the Negro community since civil rights organizations do not penetrate into the ghetto. Lightfoot also spoke of Negro youth, stating there must be a program to combat the fact that Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. He stated the CP must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre.

Lightfoot proposed that the CP try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in those communities. Lightfoot further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

The second report was given by George Morris, a N.Y. member of the CP, USA Negro Commission, on the Negro-labor alliance. Morris stated many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past; however, there have been some breakthroughs. He stated the March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. Morris stated the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. He stated there are still negative aspects and certain tensions still exist, but legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. He stated if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into the economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles.

Morris stated the Selma, Alabama, struggle must be supported by labor, and the CP must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace.

The third report was given by Earl Durham, a member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. Durham related there was not an overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. He stated there are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. He related the white religious community is more active now, particularly in the Catholic Church. Durham stated none of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community and particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out.

Durham related that one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives. Durham spoke of continued red-baiting and gaps that have been created between freedom fighters in the South and the national leadership of civil rights organizations. He stated the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. There must be an all-out fight for unity of the movement; there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people; there must be ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement, and concentration given to establishing for the North a left center in the ghetto.

Durham closed by lauding the CP's past role in the struggle for civil rights, and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even President Johnson now says, "We shall overcome."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

According to this source, after these reports, various representatives gave their opinions of the reports as well as their feelings regarding the civil rights struggle. This source further advised that on March 21, 1965, the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was held with further discussions by representatives from the various districts. During this session, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, took the floor and stated he wanted to speak on the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. Hall quoted from articles from left-wing publications other than communist publications, which articles questioned the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. Hall stated these writers eliminate the Negro workers, the unemployed, the youth that never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, and others and thereby narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions. N.Y.

Hall stated the class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement is workers. He stated there are two processes in America--first, the struggle of the working class for better living conditions, and second, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. Hall stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 election. Hall stated the CP must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

According to this source, after further discussions by various individuals, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, summarized the meeting. N.Y.

Winston stated he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the CP and all ideological programs now have to be geared for a CP convention at the end of 1965. Winston stated the Mc Carran Act might prevent the CP from having a public convention, but at any rate, there will be a convention.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Winston stated we must establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. He stated certain questions must be considered in drafting such a document, and these questions are as follows:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole?

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today?

3. The document must give the CP position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.

4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. This is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. The CP must have a forthright position against violence and terror.

5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. He explained the ultra-left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority of the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country and with the help of the other black peoples of the world, this can be done. Winston stated this is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States.

6. Another question is on Negro-labor alliances and how it can be strengthened. He stated the CP must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. The war against poverty should be part of the organizing drive in the South.

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the CP among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

8. Something must be added on the problems of the farm and sharecroppers.

Winston ended his summation by stating he hoped the decisions would be carried out.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
March, 1965

Rebuairtel 3/24/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Mobile are copies of an LHM pertaining to travel of individuals with subversive backgrounds who traveled to Montgomery, Alabama during March, 1965.

Los Angeles has prepared a second copy of this LHM for its file for possible dissemination to Secret Service. Bureau should advise if it desires such dissemination.

[redacted]

Continental Trailways Bus System, 601 South Main, Los Angeles, advised 3/29/65, that his firm maintained no passenger manifest on the bus chartered by Los Angeles CORE for a trip to Selma, Alabama and return during the week of 3/19 - 26/65, and there was no way of determining the identity of the passengers on this bus.

Copies of the American Flyer Airlines and the Trans International Airlines manifests are being retained in Los Angeles file 100-66078-1A.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl 9)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Encl 1)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles

GBP/bjk
(6)

ICC 828 RB/100-442529 4-5-65

REC-41 25 APR 2 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, [illegible]
DATE RCVD: 4/5/65
HOW RCVD: AIRTEL
BY: 5-Pics.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APR 7 1965

XEROX

ICC AT+LHM 8 pcs.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

As other persons with subversive backgrounds are identified as having journeyed to Selma and Montgomery, this information will be furnished by supplemental letterhead memoranda.

The LHM is classified ~~"confidential"~~ because information from sources 1 through 15, tends to identify confidential information from confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

Following is a list of sources utilized in enclosed LHM:

1. LA 3824-S*
2. CSLA 3741-S
3. [redacted], State Bar of California, San Francisco (conceal per request)
4. [redacted] (C) (U)
5. Anonymous Source, WFO (C) (U)
6. [redacted]
7. [redacted]
8. [redacted]
9. [redacted] (C) (U)
10. [redacted]
11. [redacted]
12. [redacted] (C) (U)
13. [redacted]
14. [redacted]
15. [redacted] former Security Informant [redacted] (per request); information furnished orally to SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN, located in this LHM.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

American Flyer Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, California, advised on March 26, 1965, that the following were among the 99 persons aboard the American Flyer Airlines Lockheed Electra or among 101 persons aboard an American Flyer Airlines Lockheed Constellation chartered to fly them to Montgomery, Alabama on March 24, 1965, and return to Burbank, California on March 25, 1965:

MARY CLARKE
[redacted]

Source number one advised on July 26 and 27, 1955, that Mary Clarke was dropped from the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955 for personal reasons. She had no personal political differences with the LACCP and would furnish financial assistance to the Party from time to time.

GUY ENDORE
211 First Anita
Los Angeles, California

Guy Endore voluntarily appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C. in June, 1958 and admitted under oath that he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Hollywood, California for ten years up until 1949, but he declined to identify others in the CP because of a faulty memory.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-[illegible]-871

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

AUDREY FUSS

[redacted]

Source number two advised on August 13, 1953, that Audrey Fuss was a member of an unknown division or section of the LACCP in the Summer of 1953, and her services were probably being utilized by some unknown functionary of the LACCP.

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CATHERINE GUMPERTZ

[redacted]

Catherine Gumpertz, Director and Vice President of the Pacifica Foundation, testified before a Federal Communications Hearing Committee in Los Angeles on December 16, 1963, that she was not then a CP member, but that she had been a CP member in 1944 for less than one year and had no connection with the CP after leaving it.

BEN KAGAN
No address

Source number three advised on April 9, 1964, that Ben Kagan, [redacted] was then a member in good standing of the Hollywood - Beverly Hills Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (see appendix).

Mrs. EUGENE LEVITT

[redacted]

[redacted] advised February 26, 1964, that Phyllis Levitt and her husband, Eugene Levitt, were members of the CP in Greenwich Village, New York City, during the period 1954 to January, 1957.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

EVELYN LUSHER
No address

Source number four advised on December 15, 1964 and January 13, 1965, that Evelyn Lusher, [redacted], had meetings of Discussion Unlimited (see appendix) on December 11, 1964 and January 8, 1965, at her home.

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QUENTIN OGREN
No address

Source number five advised on December 26, 1949, that one Quentin Ogren, 3246 Live Oak Street, Huntington Park, California, was a member of the NLG in 1949.

Quentin Oscar Ogren, born September 5, 1915, at Rockford, Illinois, and employed in 1951 by the Wage Stabilization Board at Los Angeles, home address 10943 Sampson Avenue, Lynwood, California, in application for Federal employment stated that he joined the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in 1938, as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago, and dropped his membership in 1939.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MANUEL TALLEY
[redacted]

Source number six advised during the period November 2, 1960 to July 19, 1961, that Manuel Talley attended several meetings of the Independent Student Union (ISU) (see appendix) at Los Angeles, during the period October 25, 1960, to July 5, 1961.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

HELEN TRAVIS

[redacted]

Source number seven advised March 23, 1959, that Helen Travis was a current member of the CP, Michigan District.

[redacted], Trans International Airlines, 1350 North Highland, Los Angeles, advised March 29, 1965, that the following were among 101 persons aboard an Trans International Airlines Lockheed Constellation, chartered to fly them to Montgomery, Alabama on March 24, 1965, and return to Burbank, California on March 25, 1965: b6 b7C b7D

PAULINE DOBBS

[redacted]

Source number eight advised February 8, 1957, that Pauline Dobbs represented the Houston CP at a Texas State CP Conference held January 13, 1957.

JO ANN GOLDBERG

[redacted]

Source number six advised during the period July 19, 1961, to November 13, 1961, that during the period July 5, 1961, to November 8, 1961, Jo Ann Goldberg attended six meetings of the ISU in the Los Angeles area.

SANDRA GLADSTONE

[redacted]

Source number nine advised March 20, 1964, that an announcement was made at a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP on March 18, 1964, that Sandra Gladstone, a member of the club, had requested that she be dropped from the CP but that she would continue to contribute to the support of the CP. (U)

Serial 87 | CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

V. MARLOW,

[redacted]

Source number ten advised on October 11, 1963, that Vaughn Marlow, as Vaughn Snipes, attended the annual encampment of a Los Angeles Local of the SWP (LAL-SWP) (see appendix) on September 7, 1963.

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DON SMITH

[redacted]

Source number eleven advised on November 16, 1964, that Don Smith, a member of the Executive Board of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) of Los Angeles, attended a reception sponsored by the "People's World" (PW) on November 12, 1964, in Los Angeles. (U)

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

Mrs. DOROTHY STERLING

[redacted]

Source number twelve advised November 3, 1952, that the Burbank Chapter of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) (see appendix) held a meeting at the home of Dorothy Sterling, [redacted], on October 5, 1952. (U)

BERTHA TAUB

[redacted]

Source number thirteen advised on February 9, 1965, that Bertha Taub, [redacted], was a current member of the Executive Board of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF)(see appendix).

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Source number fourteen advised March 29, 1965, that it had been learned that Robert Gist, [redacted], had journeyed to Montgomery, Alabama with Helen Travis and Mary Clarke. b6 b7C

Source number thirteen advised on April 6, 1964, that an Executive Board meeting of the CCPAF was held recently at the home of Robert Gist, [redacted]. (U)

Source fifteen, who has been familiar with CP activity in the Los Angeles area and in the Southwestern states in the past, advised March 29, 1965, that he flew to Montgomery, Alabama on one of the above chartered flights on March 24, 1965, and returned on March 25, 1965. He stated that he observed no one known to him as active in, or connected with the CP, nor did he note the presence of anyone who has acted as an apologist for communism in the past. He added that he could detect no communist influences during his brief stay in Alabama and that any such influences would have been most unwelcome to the leaders of the march.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

871

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
April 1, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-31-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735 DATE: 4/1/65

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529

Room No. ~~808 R.~~ B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

XX ReBulet 3/1/65 concerning interviews re HARRY WACHTEL.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ letter ☐ report ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 4/12/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

100-153735

GPO 867-820

Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
S.F. Phillips

4-5-65

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

28622

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel 3-24-65 which instructed your office to submit the identities of individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in marches in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, area during March, 1965. Particular attention was to be given to the identities of individuals on the Security Index (SI) and Reserve Index.

Reairtel 3-31-65 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date. It was reported on page 3 of the LHM that, according to a source of your office, a discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Chicago Urban League where it was speculated as to who might be in Alabama participating in the civil rights demonstrations. During this discussion the only name mentioned was that of Ann Frosten. The LHM reported a characterization of Frosten indicating former attendance at Communist Party club meetings and information to the effect that as of 1964 she was described as a Marxist.

Frosten is a SI subject, your office origin. In view of her subversive background, it is most desirable that some positive determination be made as to whether or not she did go to Alabama during March, 1965. It is believed that the speculation that she might go dictates that her whereabouts be resolved. Immediately determine whether or not she did go to Alabama and advise by airtel, including appropriate amended pages. If she did go, that fact should be reported. If she did not go, the information concerning her should be deleted. Designate copies of your return communications to Mobile. Expedite as dissemination LHM being held in abeyance.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:snp
(5)

REC 12 100-442529

19 APR 6 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 37
Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;
Page 19 ~ Duplicate;
Page 20 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 53 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 54 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 55 ~ OTHER - per court order;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate;
Page 76 ~ Duplicate;
Page 87 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/31/65

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) ~~(P*)~~ REC 106

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 3/29/65, copies to Mobile and Atlanta.

On 3/30/65, HARVEY MORRISON ROUNTREE, 15435 298th Terrace, Homestead, Florida, was interviewed at his residence by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] He furnished the following information about EDDIE MATHEWS:

Name	EDWARD MATHEWS, and known as ED and EDDIE MATHEWS
Race	White
Age	50-55 years old present time
Place of Birth	Unknown, but not Alabamian or southerner, yet had no northern accent indicative of an area
Height	5'8" to 5'9"
Weight	170 - 175 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Hair	Blondish-red, receding hairline in front
Eyes	Unknown
Education	Unknown
Characteristics	Quiet type, a "loner," an avid reader
Scars and Marks	None known

REC-106 100-442529-873

3 APR 2 1965

(3) - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Atlanta (RM) (Info)
2 - Mobile (RM) (100-10F)
2 - Miami (100-15058)
(1 - 49-1097) (ROUNTREE)

RLO:sl
(8)

APR 13 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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b7C

Marital Status	Single
Employment	No civilian employment known
Residence	1951 - Rooming house, two story frame type, near Court Street, Southeast Section of Montgomery, Alabama
Relatives or Friends	Not known except Unsub woman below

MATHEWS was in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama, during 1950-51 when ROUNTREE was also inmate there. MATHEWS worked in the "Tag Plant," where they made Alabama State License Plates. Reason for his imprisonment not known, but length of sentence believed three years. Employment outside of prison not known. He did not give appearance of having a great deal of money. He was "picked up" by Montgomery Police Department for vagrancy in 1951. Presiding judge dismissed case when MATHEWS showed up wearing a new suit which ROUNTREE had given him. MATHEWS did not own a car but stated in 1951 that he was going to Robinson Auto Sales, Montgomery, to see about a car. MATHEWS said this ROBINSON, first name unknown, had formerly been in Kilby Prison prior to when MATHEWS and ROUNTREE were there. MATHEWS not known to have girlfriend or married during this time. He acted and gave appearance of being a "hophead," that is, using some type of narcotics. ROUNTREE has not seen or heard anything about MATHEWS for approximately ten years.

ROUNTREE furnished the following description of the Unsub Woman who offered him $5,000.00 to join the Communist Party:

Name	Not recalled
Race	White
Age	About 55 years present time
Place of Birth	Unknown, but believed native of Montgomery, Alabama

Height	5'5"
Weight	130 - 135 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Red
Eyes	Unknown
Marital Status	Married, but then either divorced or living alone and apart from husband
Schooling	Unknown
Characteristics	Sounded a little "scatter-brained," not schooled in the formalities of speech
Scars and Marks	Unknown
Wealth	Did not give appearance of wealth
Residence	Resided in two story frame house which faced east, two houses across from corner drugstore which faced west, street not recalled, but near Park Zoo in Southeast Section of Montgomery
Employment	Not then employed, but formerly connected with beauty parlor in Montgomery
Relatives	Related in some manner to manager of largest department store in Montgomery, possibly named Montgomery Fair Store

ROUNTREE said MATHEWS and this Unsub female were known to each other as Unsub Woman referred to MATHEWS having previously approached ROUNTREE.

FBI Number 1067230 is identical with ROUNTREE. He said he has never used any aliases, but his surname is sometimes spelled ROUNDTREE which is incorrect; the correct spelling is ROUNTREE.

Information furnished by ROUNTREE concerning MATHEWS and the Unsub Woman asking him to join the Communist party was again discussed thoroughly. He reiterated the Unsub female offered him $5,000.00 to join the Communist Party and said she had a lawyer from whom she could obtain the money. He believed she was serious and did not say this in a joking or off-handed manner. She told him that she had hired a private detective to find him as he was the one she wanted in their group. ROUNTREE could not offer any additional information to substantiate his statements. When queried as to whether these two people were asking him to join in establishing the interracial radio station and dance hall, he at first stated that this was possibly so, but he does not have that impression. His definite impression is that they were asking him to join the Communist Party. He said that he was not trained in the knowledge of communist language, and it was merely a "layman's" impression he was giving. He said he would be willing to testify in a court of law concerning the information he had furnished.

ROUNTREE could furnish no other information about MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

As set out in Miami letter 3/16/65, ROUNTREE appeared to again rely on impressions rather than actual facts presented. His recollections were extremely hazy, which he attributed to time elapsed. An ulterior motive in furnishing the information was not shown by ROUNTREE. He reiterated again that he was only interested in the Bureau having this knowledge in view of the racial unrest in the Montgomery-Selma area.

As reBulet stated, a considerable question arises as to the credibility of ROUNTREE in view of his record of arrests and convictions.

The limited investigation requested of Mobile by the Bureau should determine whether there is any substance to ROUNTREE's allegations.

Observations of the Bureau concerning future dissemination of this type of information have been noted and will be strictly followed in order to prevent unnecessary delay in Bureau investigations.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/31/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to New York 1/18/65 requesting efforts be made to secure a 500 word speech of BAYARD RUSTIN on "World Peace."

Discreet efforts to date have been negative. Efforts were made through a post office box cover and through former [redacted] b7D

Atlanta will be alert to follow this matter through established sources.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-153735)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
RRN:elt
(4)

REC-2 100-442529-87

16 APR 6 1965

EX-103

66 APR 12 1965

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (157-302) (C)

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 3/14/65
RACIAL MATTERS
OCIRM

Re Buffalo airtel, 3/15/65 and Bureau airtel, 3/25/65.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau airtel, there is enclosed herewith a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth timely characterizations of 17 individuals who took part in captioned demonstration.

Confidential informants used in the characterizations are identified as follows:

BU T-1 [redacted]

BU T-2 [redacted]

BU T-3 [redacted]

BU T-4 [redacted]

b7D

0-174 BU 3/8/65 (filed)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
78 APR 15 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (AM-RM)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 100-18520, CIRM)
CES:cas
(5)

REC-9

3 MAR 31 1965

100-[illegible] CIRM

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORWD:
HOW FORWD:
BY:

69 APR [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

BV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-6-347

BU 157-302

BU T-5
BU 210-S*

BU T-6
[redacted]

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because data from BU T-1 through BU T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
March 30, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 16, 1965, Sergeant GEORGE WITTMAN, Anti-Subversive Squad, Buffalo, New York Police Department, advised that he and Detective FRANK DOUGHERTY observed the following individuals taking part in a protest demonstration on March 14, 1965, in the vicinity of the Buffalo and Erie County Library and the U. S. Court House Building, Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York:

RICHARD ALEXANDER

Buffalo T-1 periodically advised during 1961 that RICHARD ALEXANDER was then a member of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) who, during the latter part of that year, participated in factional activity which resulted in a split in the Communist Party (CP) over a disagreement with the New York District and National CP leadership. Informant reported that ALEXANDER left the CP in late 1961 and during 1962 and 1963 was active in the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in Buffalo, New York.

A characterization of PLM, nationally and locally, is attached as an Appendix to this communication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Buffalo T-2 reported in March, 1964, that RICHARD ALEXANDER was a member of PLM but informant advised in July, 1964 that he was no longer carried on the rolls as a member of this organization.

BEATRICE BERMAN

Buffalo T-3 advised in April, 1962, that BEATRICE BERMAN had been for several years a member of the ECCP who resigned therefrom on or about April 15, 1962.

Buffalo T-2 advised in March, 1964, that BEATRICE BERMAN was then a member of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

MAX BERMAN

Buffalo T-4 advised in April, 1962, that MAX BERMAN was a former member of the ECCP who became involved in a factional split in the CP in late 1961 over a disagreement with the National and New York District CP leaders. BERMAN left the CP in late 1961.

Buffalo T-2 reported in March, 1964, that MAX BERMAN was then a member of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

FRANCES CLUNE

Buffalo T-4 advised in January, 1964, that FRANCES CLUNE was then an active member of the ECCP.

N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

MICHAEL CLUNE N.Y.

Buffalo T-4 advised in January, 1964, that MICHAEL CLUNE was then a member of the ECCP.

CARL MOOS

Buffalo T-1 advised in December, 1962 and March, 1963, that CARL MOOS paid dues and contributed to the sustaining fund of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

Buffalo T-2 reported in October, 1964, that MOOS was then attending meetings and study classes of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

JOAN MOOS

Buffalo T-2 advised in October, 1964, that JOAN MOOS was then considered a member of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

NORMAN ROGGOW

Buffalo T-4 reported periodically in 1963 and 1964, that NORMAN ROGGOW admitted that he attempted to join the CP in New York City sometime in 1962 but had failed because CP officers were suspicious of his motives. Informant further advised that ROGGOW has, since then, made concerted efforts to become a member of the ECCP by establishing his sincerity.

SEYMOUR RUDNER

Buffalo T-4 advised in March, 1965, that SEYMOUR RUDNER is the current chairman of the ECCP. N.Y.

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

JOSEPHINE SPORN

Buffalo T-5 advised in 1961 that JOSEPHINE SPORN was a former member of the ECCP who discontinued her membership therein in early 1960. N.Y.

Buffalo T-5 reported periodically in 1963 and 1964 that JOSEPHINE SPORN has, since 1962, associated closely with PLM members.

Buffalo T-2 advised in March, 1964, that JOSEPHINE SPORN is not carried on the rolls of PLM as a member.

PAUL SPORN

Buffalo T-5 reported periodically in 1961 that PAUL SPORN was a former education director of the ECCP who was expelled from the CP in late 1961 for taking a leadership role in a factional dispute in the CP. Informant reported periodically during 1962 through 1964 that SPORN has taken a leadership role in the establishment of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN

Buffalo T-1 periodically advised in 1961 that EDWARD WOLKENSTEIN was then Organizational Secretary of the ECCP who was expelled from the CP in late 1961 for taking part in factional activity against the New York District and National CP leaders. Informant periodically reported during 1962 through the forepart of 1964 that WOLKENSTEIN served as a member of the Executive Committee of PLM in Buffalo, New York.

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Buffalo T-2 reported in April, 1964, that WOLKENSTEIN had resigned from PLM sometime in April, 1964.

EDWARD MERRILL

Buffalo T-6 advised in March, 1965, that EDWARD MERRILL is an active member of the Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party (BB, WWP). N.Y.

A characterization of the BB, WWP is attached as an Appendix to this communication.

JEANETTE MERRILL

Buffalo T-6 advised in March, 1965, that JEANETTE MERRILL was then an active member of the BB, WWP. N.Y.

MILTON NEIDENBERG

Buffalo T-6 advised in March, 1965, that MILTON NEIDENBERG was then the organizer of the BB, WWP. N.Y.

ANN STERLING

Buffalo T-6 reported in March, 1965, that ANN STERLING frequently attends meetings and functions of the BB, WWP. N.Y.

JOHN TOKAR

Buffalo T-6 advised in March, 1965, that JOHN TOKAR has participated in demonstrations sponsored by the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), the youth organization of the BB, WWP. N.Y.

DEMONSTRATION IN PROTEST OF SELMA, ALABAMA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK, MARCH 14, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Date: April 1, 1965

Via Airtel REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

From SAC, BALTIMORE

Subject: CIRM
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-6670)
(BAFILE 100-23443)

COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C
(BUFILE 100-438794)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-5718)
(BAFILE 100-23450)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-16-80 BY SP4JAM/MC

Re BA tel to Director and Atlanta dated March 31, 1965, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; INTERNAL SECURITY - C." Five copies of LHM are also enclosed for Atlanta.

ENCLOSURE

(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Bureau (1 - 100-106670 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encs. 14)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encs.5)(RM AIR MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 157-833 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
FJW:kss
(15)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~PSD~~
DATE FORW: 4/2/65
HOW FORW: [illegible] REC-10
BY:

100-442529-875

ICLAT-LHM 10 Encs.

6 APR 2 1965

77 APR 14 1965

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [illegible]
DATE OF REVIEW FOR [illegible]
DECLASSIFICATION [illegible]
12-11-80
6076

DIREC COPY AND COPY CS ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-875 100-106670

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

April 1, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Captain Gordon Gaeng, Planning and Research Bureau, Baltimore City Police Department, advised that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. arrived at Friendship International Airport by plane from New York City at approximately 2:20 p.m. on March 31, 1965. Upon his arrival, he was met by a police detail under Captain L. W. Humphreys, Jr. He came to the Lord Baltimore Hotel and was observed arriving there at 2:50 p.m. Captain Gaeng advised that in view of the controversial nature of the activities of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., he would be afforded police protection while in Baltimore.

"The Sun," a Baltimore daily newspaper, on April 1, 1965, reported that the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. was honored at a dinner held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel at 8:00 p.m. on March 31, 1965, which was attended by approximately 950 people. "The Sun" reported that Dr. King had stated that a decision on his plan for an economic boycott of Alabama would come out of the two-day session of the Executive Board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference that begins April 1, 1965, at Baltimore, Maryland. He said plans would be made for the next six months for this organization. He also said that something forceful must be done to prod the people of Alabama into stopping the racial policies of Governor George C. Wallace.

The newspaper reported that during the long program of tributes at the affair, Dr. King was made an honorary citizen

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11 80 BY SP4 JRM/LL

100-442529-875

COPIES DESTROYED 6076
R209 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

of Baltimore by Mayor THEODORE R. McKELDIN and an honorary citizen of the State of Maryland by an Aide of Governor MILLARD TAWES.

"The Sun" newspaper also reported that the dinner was picketed by two members of a group called "Confederates for Free Segregation," and they carried signs reading, "God, Wallace, U.S.A. - Big Three for Segregation - Down with King," and "There's no Police Brutality in Baltimore - Three Cheers for Bernie Schmidt and our Police Force."

B. APPROX. 1944

Captain Gordon Gaeng, Baltimore Police Department, on April 1, 1965, advised that the two youths who were doing the picketing were Rick Neilson, a white male, [redacted] who resides [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland and Paul Stewart, a white male, [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland. The youths picketed from 8:30 to 8:45 p.m., according to the police report. There were no incidents and no arrests.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4/2/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Seattle (100-27267)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel 3/24/65 and your airtel 3/30/65.

Your airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which was completely negative in respect to any subversives going to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in captioned marches. The LHM need not have been submitted. It is not being disseminated.

Your airtel advised that information concerning individuals traveling to Alabama "who are not the subject of security investigations" had previously been submitted to the Bureau under the caption "Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, CR - EL." It is not clear to the Bureau, on the basis of reairtel, as to whether or not there were individuals with subversive backgroundswho did go to Alabama but which individuals are not the subject of security investigations. In order to correlate in one place information concerning subversives who went to Alabama in March, 1965, it is necessary that a communication with above caption be submitted to provide for the desired reporting. This would include all individuals with subversive backgrounds without regard to whether or not they may be the subject of security investigations.

1 - Mobile (100-10F)

SFP:fhd
(6)

MAILED 7
APR 2 - 1965
COMM-FBI

REC 5

100-442529-876

1 XEROX
APR 6 1965

19 APR 5 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 APR 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-28547-1

Airtel to Seattle
RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
100-442529

Based on the foregoing, you are instructed to advise by return airtel whether or not any individuals with subversive backgrounds were previously reported under the caption of the CR - EL matter. If so, include a current LHM with instant caption.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND OFFICES ADVISED DURING SEPT (S)

DATE ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
5650 SOUTH WOODLAWN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
DEMONSTRATION AND VIGIL
FEDERAL BUILDING
219 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 3/20/65

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAG/sas 12-5-80
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-1-85

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning the First Unitarian Church demonstration and vigil held 3/20/65 in the Loop area ending at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois. Also included is information concerning individuals who participated in this demonstration and who have subversive backgrounds.

The following confidential informants were utilized in the preparation of this LHM: Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago PD; [redacted] and [redacted] (C) (U)

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from [redacted] and [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and impair their future effectiveness. (C) (U)

REC-9 100-442529-877

ENCLOSURE ST-110

5 APR 2 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)(RM)
1 - Chicago

DET:mec
(4)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, S.I.D., [illegible]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [illegible]
DATE FORW: 4/5/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APR 14 1965

ICC AT +1 encl LHM 7 copies.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, 5650 SOUTH
WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DEMONSTRATION AND VIGIL
FEDERAL BUILDING, 219 SOUTH DEARBORN
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MARCH 20, 1965

A source advised on March 26, 1965, (C) (U) that on March 20, 1965, the First Unitarian Church, 5650 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, sponsored a demonstration and vigil in memory of the deceased Unitarian Minister Reverend James J. Reeb. This demonstration began with an assembly at Buckingham Fountain on the lake front, Chicago, Illinois, and ended at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, where the group circled the Federal Building for one hour concluding with a five minute silent vigil of prayer. The assembly of this group began at Buckingham Fountain at 2:00 PM and ended at 3:40 PM. (U)

The source (C) (U) advised that approximately 225 youths participated in this demonstration and about 30 of this number were Negroes. Also, the source stated that from 10 to 15 adults were observed as active in connection with this demonstration; however, few if any of the adults actually participated in the demonstration at the Federal Building. (U)

Source (C) (U) advised that among the individuals who actually were in the line of march at Buckingham Fountain was Milton Cohen. Source also (C) advised that in the demonstration line up at the Fountain was James West. Source (C) stated that West left the group when the group started to march toward the Federal Building but he was subsequently observed standing along the line of marchers as the demonstration ended at the Federal Building. Source also (C) advised that among the few adults who did participate with the youth group and the demonstration at the Federal Building were Ben and Eva Friedlander. (U)

12-5-80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP bdp
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-1-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-879

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, 5650 SOUTH
WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DEMONSTRATION AND VIGIL
FEDERAL BUILDING, 219 SOUTH DEARBORN
STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MARCH 20, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This source further advised that among those bringing the youths to the assembly area were Charles H. Fischer and his wife Sylvia Fischer (U)

The source stated that among the picket signs carried by the demonstrators were the following: (U)

"We March with Selma for Justice and Equality"
"Pass Voting Laws"
"Youth March for Voting Rights"
"Stop Police Brutality in Selma"
"One Man One Vote"
"Did Reeb Die in Vain?"

Source stated that as the group circled the Federal Building they sang "Jim Crow Must Go" and "Freedom - Now." (U)

Source also advised that among individuals who accompanied the demonstrators from the Buckingham Fountain to the Federal Building was Edward Heisler and that once the group arrived at the Federal Building Heisler participated in the demonstration. (U)

Concerning Milton Cohen, it is to be noted that a second source advised on March 24, 1965 that Cohen is a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois State Board. (U)

Concerning James West, it is to be noted that this second source advised on March 24, 1965 that James West is a member of the CP of Illinois State Board and Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This same second source advised on March 24, 1965, that Ben and Eva Friedlander are members of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Concerning Charles H. Fischer, it is to be noted that Isaac Alexander Wright, a self-admitted former member of District 5 of the CP from April, 1943, to December, 1955, advised in January, 1949, that Fischer attended a meeting of District 5 leaders held on January 13, 1949, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The second source advised on May 27, 1964, that in the recent past the CP of Illinois had discussed the feasibility of contacting Sylvia and Charles Fischer but decided it would do no good since the CP has no influence over the Fischers. The Fischers as of May, 1964, were not friendly toward the CP. (U)

Relative to Edward Heisler, mentioned above, it is to be noted that on March 29, 1965, a third source advised that as of that date Edward Heisler was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). (U)

A characterization of the Chicago Branch SWP is appended hereto.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, 5650 SOUTH WOODLAWN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DEMONSTRATION AND VIGIL FEDERAL BUILDING, 219 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS MARCH 20, 1965

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source (S) is an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

5

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Chicago (100-33741) 4/2/65

Director, FBI (100-3-69)

1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Shaw

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

"The Worker" of 3/28/65 contains an article captioned "Lightfoot Sees More Representative Government Resulting from Vote Law," which states that Lightfoot's remarks were made at a conference called by the Communist Civil Rights Affairs Committee. This is apparently in reference to Lightfoot's remarks made at the meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), National Negro Commission which was held in New York City, 3/20-21/65.

It is noted that information has been received recently indicating that the CPUSA was considering changing the name of the National Negro Commission to the Civil Rights Commission.

In view of the foregoing, Chicago should contact [redacted] and Baltimore should contact [redacted] in order to determine if the CPUSA has renamedits National Negro Commission as indicated above. b7D

2 - Baltimore (100-124641)
1 - New York (100-80641)

(1) - 100-442529 (CIRM)

WGS:pah
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
78 APR 2 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10291

64 APR 14

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6:24 PM EST URGENT 4-2-65 WMB
TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) (100-438794) NEW YORK (100-153735)
ATLANTA (100-6670) (100-518)
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM BALTIMORE (157-833) 021745

CIRM; COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C.

TEL RE BALTIMORE TEL APRIL 1, AND BA PHONE CALLS BUREAU AND NEW YORK TODAY.

MARTIN LUTHER KING HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT NOON TODAY AND ELABORATED ON PROPOSED ALABAMA BOYCOTT. HE SPOKE AT COPPIN STATE COLLEGE, BA, 2:30 P.M. WENT TO FRIENDSHIP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND DEPARTED ON EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT 64 AT 4:00 P.M. NONSTOP TO KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC, TO ARRIVE 5:06 P.M.

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 6:45 PM JLD

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-16-80 BY SP4JMM

54088
805 14 354

REC-47 100-442529-878

25 APR 6 1965

CC-808RB

XEROX
APR 22 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-878

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

64 APR 9 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/13/97 BY SP3 BTJ/JMS
368,182-1

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442559)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1344) C.

SUBJECT: CIRM;
Proposed Boycott of NYC Schools
By City-Wide Committee for Integrated
Schools, March, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/9/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum in above case.

With termination of the school boycott, as reported herein, this matter is being brought to a close in the NYO.

The confidential source utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] This letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect this source. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to this source might impair his future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1-157-6-34)
1-New York (157-1350) (CWCIS) (42)
1-New York (100-128388) (MILTON GALAMISON) (42)
1-New York (157-1344)
1-New York

VJA:pmg
(9)

REC-32 100-442559-879

20 APR 3 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 4-5-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: S. E. Fitzpatrick

1-cc & 1-cc LHM 3 APR 65

Approved: J. C. Wick. Sent _____ M Per _____

6 APR 13 1965

Special Agent in Charge

2 XEROX
APR 7 1965

UNREC COPY AND 2 COPIES OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-34-
100-442559 RECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

BU 100-442559
BU 157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

On March 10, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the recent school boycott conducted by Reverend Milton Galamison of the Siloam [illegible] Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, there was Communist Party (CP) support of the boycott at least at the club level. This source, however, did not know of any CP control of the boycott. As an example, this source related that members of the Borough Hall Club, CP Kings County, New York, were urged to participate in at least one day of school picketing in support of the school boycott. Informant stated that he did not know of any specific CP members who did any picketing during the boycott.

An article in the New York Herald Tribune, dated March 10, 1965, page 18, entitled, "Galamison Halts School Shutdown", announced that the 50-day-old "shutdown" of the city's schools which had been limping along for several weeks, was officially shut down on March 9, 1965, by its organizer, Reverend Milton Galamison Mr. Galamison reportedly stated that he had suspended the boycott because of lack of support from other Civil Rights groups.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX
APR 7 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3 Btj/JMS
ON 5/13/97
368,102-1

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-879

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

REC-47

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XX TELETYPE

11:03 PM EST URGENT 4-1-65 WMB
TO DIRECTOR
FROM BALTIMORE 012212
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
~~CIRM~~; COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C. CONFERENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

RE BALTIMORE TEL MARCH 31.L

MARTIN LUTHER KING OBSERVED AT LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL THIS A. M. POLICE SOURCES ADVISED THAT KING HAD BREAKFAST AT THE SHERATON-BELVEDERE HOTEL AND RETURNED TO LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL ABOUT 10:00 A. M. FOR SCLC BOARD MEETING: A MASS MEETING AT THE CORNERSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH, BA, 7:30 P. M. THIS EVENING.

BETWEEN 1:00 P. M. AND 2:15 P. M. APPROXIMATELY 100 NEGROES DRESSED IN BURLAP OVER USUAL CLOTHING PICKETED THE LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL. THEY WERE LED BY ELDER L. MICHAUX WDC. AND WERE PROTESTING THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA BEING CONSIDERED BY THE SCLC EXECUTIVE BOARD.

BALTIMORE CITY PD AFFORDING KING MAXIMUM SECURITY COVERAGE. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 11:14 PM EGH

80SEP 735 54668

REC-47

12-16 RD

100-424227-880

25 APR 6 1965

80 RB

CC Secretary

APR 7 1965

APR 19 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-16-82 BY SP4 JRM

Reference Bureau airtel to Atlanta, Baltimore, and New York, 3/30/65.

Enclosed herewith for Baltimore are two photographs which contain shots of CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, and HUNTER PITTS ODELL. For the information of Baltimore, CLARENCE JONES is an Attorney who represents MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

NY will remain alert for any information which would indicate that individuals such as JONES, LEVISON, and ODELL plan to participate in the SCLC function in Baltimore, Maryland, starting on 4/1/65.

100-808RB

4-Bureau (RM)
1-(100-438794)
2-Baltimore (100-23443) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-(100) (Cominfil SCLC)
1-New York (100-149194)(#41)
1-New York (#42)

100-442527-881

JCS:lfm
(9)

REC-32 16 APR 2 1965

100-103

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442527-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GC APR 14 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/30/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

REC-44

SUBJECT: CIRM

JOE DOMBROSKI
SM-C

Re NYlet to Director, FBI, 1/29/65, Boston airtel to SAC, NY, 1/13/65, and Boston letter to SAC,NY 1/26/65.

During January, 1965, Boston sources who are familiar with some activities of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, were shown a photograph of the subject and were unable to furnish any information concerning him.

Investigation by the Boston office determined that captioned subject is not identical with JOSEPH EUGENE DOMBROSKI, the subject of [redacted]

Investigation to date by NYO has disclosed that captioned subject's true name is JOSEPH S. DANKOWSKI, [redacted] NYC.

NY sources who are familiar with various phases of racial and subversive activity in the New York area have, to date, been unable to furnish any information that the subject has participated in race riots.

The above sources have furnished information that the subject has been in contact with individuals associated with subversive activity in the New York City area.

A report setting forth the above investigation is in preparation and will be submitted under the subject's true name when complete.

100-443003

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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CC-808RD

REC-44 100-442529-882

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
[redacted] (JOE DOMBROSKI)
1 - New York [redacted] (JOE DOMBROSKI)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM)

Contact 4-5

21 MAR 31 1965

Subversive

WCK; wk
(6)

INV. SEC.

64 APR 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/24/65 captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. Two copies are being furnished Mobile for information in accordance with the instructions set forth in referenced airtel.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported from PH T-2, PH T-3, and PH T-4, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Security and racial informants as well as other sources were contacted but they had no knowledge of any Security Index or Reserve Index subjects who traveled to Alabama during March 1965. Security informants reported

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encs.-9) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encs.-2) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW:bck
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 4/5/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

REC-27 100-442529-1883 3 APR 2 1965

ST-112

INV SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 APR 19 1965

ICC AT & CHM & OBs.

the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware expressed an interest in the Selma-Montgomery March but issued no directions or instructions for any of its members to participate. U

For the information of the Bureau, DIANE LAISON is on the Security Index of the Philadelphia Office. U

The informants and sources contacted are as follows:

[redacted]

SA [redacted]
SA [redacted]
SA EDWARD A. MURPHY
SA [redacted]
SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SA JEREMIAH W. DOYLE
SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD
SA STANLEY S. CZARNECKI
SA THOMAS W. SHERMAN
SA HAL H. BREMER
SA THOMAS F. CARRIG
SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON
SA BRUCE G. ERICKSON
SA WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS
SA [redacted]
SA
SA

b6
b7C
b7D

Informants utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

PH T-1	NY 1239-S*
PH T-2	[redacted]
PH T-3	Anonymous Source
PH T-4	[redacted]

U

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 1, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

The Doylestown "Intelligencer" of Doylestown, Pa., in its March 13, 1965, issue contained an article reflecting that a delegation from Bucks County would proceed to Selma, Ala., for memorial services for Reverend JAMES REEB on Sunday, March 14, 1965. This article indicated that the delegation would include ISAAC ~~BEN EZRA~~. U

MRGMS

On November 8, 1954, confidential source PH T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to comments made by the leadership of the Communist Party (CP) in the New York area, ISAAC and HILDA BEN EZRA, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., were considered fine, devoted people and inferred that ISAAC was transferred from the Jackson Club, New York State Industrial Concentration, to Industrial, Pennsylvania, and that HILDA was also transferred from the Jackson Club, New York State Concentration, to the Street Club, Philadelphia, and that their dues were paid through 1953. U

It is noted that no specific times were reported with regard to the time to which the information set out above pertains nor was the specific reference to transfer or dues clarified. U

On August 8, 1955, the Bucks County Credit Bureau was checked and reflected that ISAAC and HILDA BEN EZRA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [illegible] DATE 1/13/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASSIFIED BY 6855
ON 12/16/11 Dm4/plc

COPIES DESTROYED
K209 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-883

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

then resided at [redacted] and previously resided at [redacted] New York, and at that time had made a deposit on property at [redacted] Levittown, Pa. U

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b7C

On October 8, 1956, ISAAC BEN EZRA, [redacted] Levittown, Pa., advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had never been associated with any organization or individuals which held beliefs inimical to the best interest of the United States and that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and did not consider himself a Communist. U

inimical

The March 20, 1965, issue of the "Intelligencer Journal," a Lancaster, Pa., daily newspaper, reports that 18 individuals, including G. WAYNE GLICK, Dean of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., left the area on the morning of March 20, 1965, by automobile for Alabama. They were expected to reach Birmingham, Ala., by dinner time on March 20, 1965, and to attend an orientation at a Birmingham Unitarian Church before proceeding to Selma, Ala. Among those in this group was LEONARD V. CHERRY, a professor at Franklin and Marshall College. U

PA ALA

Confidential source PH T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 22, 1953, that LEONARD VICTOR CHERRY on April 20, 1953, at a meeting of the Communist Party in Durham, N. C., with two other individuals formed a separate club of the Communist Party, at which time he was elected chairman. U

This newspaper article further reflects that when this contingent arrives in Selma, Ala., they would be joined with six others from Lancaster, who left Lancaster by auto on March 18, 1965. After the march to Montgomery begins, both groups would leave by automobile for Pennsylvania and it was indicated they expected to arrive in Lancaster, Pa., on Monday, March 22, 1965. U

The March 24, 1965, issue of "New Era," a daily Lancaster, Pa., newspaper, carried the story that a group of U

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

individuals left Lancaster, Pa., by auto on that date for Washington, D. C., where they would board a special train leaving Washington at 2:00 p.m. for Montgomery, Ala. This train was scheduled to arrive in Montgomery at 7:00 a.m. on March 25, 1965. According to this article, this group was to join the Selma to Montgomery March on the outskirts of Montgomery for the march into that city. These people planned to leave Montgomery at 5:00 p.m. on March 25, 1965, by special train, returning to Washington and arriving at noon, March 26, 1965. The return trip to Lancaster, Pa., from Washington would be made by automobile. Among those individuals identified as being members of the Lancaster Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) who made this trip was Reverend WILLIAM E. NIETO. U

65 48 17
PA ALA. DC

The Reverend WILLIAM E. NIETO, when interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1950, admitted membership in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. U

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

1600 VALLEY RD.

Miss MICKEY COOPER, News Director, Radio Station WAEB, Allentown, Pa., advised on March 24, 1965, that she had been in contact with ARTHUR RAVITZ, a civil rights worker from Easton, Pa., who had been in Alabama since March 20, 1965. RAVITZ went to Alabama with LEE HARRIS, Executive Committee member, NAACP, on March 20, 1965. Approximately 75 percent of the passengers on this same flight were civil rights workers proceeding to Montgomery, Ala. RAVITZ and HARRIS were met in Atlanta, Ga., by JOHN LEWIS of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). They proceeded to Montgomery by automobile, arriving there at 7:30 p.m. on March 20, 1965. U

GA PA ALA GA

RAVITZ and HARRIS intended to proceed to Selma, Ala., from Montgomery on March 20, 1965, but RAVITZ remained in U

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

Montgomery and stated he had been arrested the night of March 23, 1965, for picketing at the Alabama State Capital Building in Montgomery and spent the night of March 23, 1965, at the Kilby State Prison in Montgomery. He had been arrested for failure to obey orders of an officer and obtained $100 bond and was freed on March 24, 1965. RAVITZ stated he intended to picket the State Capital Building in Montgomery with a group of people from SNCC on the night of March 24, 1965, and would sleep in the vicinity of the Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING marching group a short distance outside Montgomery, Ala. According to Miss COOPER, DIANE LAISON of Nazareth, Pa., went to Montgomery, Ala., on March 23, 1965, and was to contact RAVITZ in Montgomery.

On September 11, 1964, confidential source PH T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name ARTHUR RAVITZ, [redacted] Easton, Pa., appeared on an index card at the headquarters of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared to contain the names and addresses of subscribers to "The Worker."

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b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On March 25, 1965, confidential source PH T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that DIANE LAISON and her husband GARY are current members of the Professional Club, CPEPD.

The March 29, 1965, edition of the "Bethlehem Globe Times," Bethlehem, Pa., carried an article under the heading "Ala. Marcher Admits She Was 'Frightened.'" According to this article, Mrs. DIANE LAISON, a 26 year old Nazareth woman, summed up her experiences in Alabama in one word - "frightening." The wife of a Lehigh University teacher, she was one of several area residents to visit Alabama for what has come to be called "The March." According to this article, she was scared to death and explained she felt cowardly by comparison with the courage she

saw. Mrs. LAISON left the Lehigh Valley on Tuesday, March 23, 1965 for Philadelphia from where she flew to Atlanta, Ga. Transportation to Montgomery was made by a rented automobile. Mrs. LAISON, presently working on her thesis for a Ph.D. in mathematics, was one of the brave ones. She said she would do it again although still more frightened.

Confidential sources who are aware of some of the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) activities in the Philadelphia area advised that although the CP and the SWP have expressed an interest in the Selma-Montgomery March and the voter registration drive in Alabama, they have no knowledge of any instructions or directions for any of their members to travel to Alabama to participate in this activity.

The SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

44 1129

~~44-1108~~

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 4-5-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~888~~ R.B.

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VOTING DISCRIMINATION., CR., EL. CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurtel 3/28/65 reporting discussions between Rustin, King, Wachtel and Fauntroy.

☒ 2. DATE ☒ airtel ☒ letterhead memo ☐ submitted ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 4/9/65

If already submitted advise date and caption.

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 6 1965

FBI—NEW YORK

by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 2-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 4-5-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. 800 R.B.

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 3/15/65 re contact with [redacted] b7D

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☐ report

☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 4/8/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo

☐ 5. Submit ☐ report

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

APR 6 1965

FBI—NEW YORK

(Date)

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

100-153735

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) 3/31/65

SAC, RICHMOND (100-10241) -RUC-

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C

Reference Atlanta airtel to the Bureau 1/22/65; Chicago airtel to the Bureau, 2/12/65; and Springfield letter to the Bureau 2/19/65.

AT WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

The City Directory for the City of Winchester, Winchester, Virginia, reflects that Reverend REGINALD A. MERCER is the Pastor of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Braddock Street, Winchester, Virginia, and that he resides at [redacted], Winchester, Virginia.

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b7C

The current Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Directory of Virginia for the Winchester, Virginia, area reflects that telephone number [redacted] is subscribed to by Reverend REGINALD A. MERCER, [redacted] Winchester, Virginia.

The only previous information concerning Reverend MERCER in Richmond files is as follows:

On June 24, 1963, Captain JOSEPH RITTER, Winchester, Virginia, Police Department, advised that REGINALD A. MERCER, Minister, Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Winchester, Virginia, had announced that representatives of the local Negro community in Winchester, Virginia, are going to meet with representatives of the local government and business establishments to obtain better job opportunities and recreational facilities for the local Negroes. He said that Reverend MERCER had announced

3-Bureau (2-100-438794)
(1-100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Atlanta (100-5718)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1-Richmond
WHT/nlh
(6)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
2 APR 5 1965

66 APR 12 1965

100-438794-211

that the local Negro group is in no way affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He further advised that Reverend MERCER stated that the white people in Winchester, Virginia, have been sympathetic toward the Negroes and have attempted to obtain equal opportunity and responsibility for the local Negro community.

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4-5-65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReSEairtel, 3-30-65.
ReBUairtel, 4-2-65.

No individuals with subversive backgrounds were previously reported by the Seattle Office under the caption "Registrars of Voters - Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, CR-EL." No information has come to the attention of the Seattle Office disclosing travel to Selma, Alabama from the State of Washington by individuals with subversive backgrounds.

cc 808RB
2-Bureau (REG.)
1-Seattle

FGC:ldk
(4)

100-442529-884

REC 29

9 APR 7 1965

EX-117

1 XEROX
APR 8 1965

INT-SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-27582-44

SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)

4/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 4/1/65, copies to Mobile. The LHM reports that Diane Laison went to Montgomery, Alabama, 3/23/65 in connection with captioned marches. She is described as a current member of the Communist Party (CP) per information obtained 3/25/65.

Page five of the LHM reports that confidential sources who are aware of some of the CP activities in the Philadelphia area report no knowledge of any current CP member from the Philadelphia area actively participating in this activity in Alabama. This statement appears contradictory to the previous information concerning Laison.

Page five of the LHM has been retyped at the Bureau to delete the last sentence of the first complete paragraph.

1 - Mobile (100-10F)

SFP:fhd
(6)

REC-6

100-442529-885

MAILED 30
APR 7 - 1965
COMM-FBI

19 APR 7 1965

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

REC-6

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) --P--

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel dated 3/24/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Mobile two copies of an LHM showing identification of individuals who travelled from the Cincinnati Division territory to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in demonstrations and concerning whom subversive derogatory information was located in Cincinnati files.

The following informants and sources in the indicated areas were contacted during the course of this investigation:

Established source [redacted] was contacted by [redacted]

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3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Info) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Cincinnati
(1 - 100-14539) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]) (DAVID LAIBMAN)
(1 - [redacted]) (W. SUMPTER McINTOSH)

REC-6 100-442529-1886

6 APR 15 1965

TPS:jas
(8)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 4-6-65
HOW FORW: RS
BY: S.F.P. [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1-cc + 1-cc LHM & E.R.B.

SA [redacted] on 3/30/65. [redacted] furnished the identity of two individuals connected with the Wesley Foundation Students Civil Rights Movement at Ohio University who travelled to Alabama. Indices of the Cincinnati Office contain no pertinent information identifiable with these individuals.

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Sources contacted in Cincinnati were [redacted] on 3/31/65, and [redacted] on 3/31/65, by SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD. [redacted] identified DAVID LAIBMAN, mentioned in LHM, as individual who travelled to Alabama. LAIBMAN is on Security Index, Cincinnati Office, Bureau file [redacted]

Also in the Cincinnati, Ohio, area, information was obtained from local newspapers identifying 31 individuals as having travelled to Alabama during March, 1965. Newspaper articles for the most part identified these individuals by name only. Review of Cincinnati indices produced no pertinent information identifiable with these individuals.

In the Chillicothe, Ohio, area, the following sources were contacted in this matter with negative results:

[redacted]

The above sources were contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/29 and 31/65.

[redacted]

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The above sources were contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/31/65.

In the Columbus, Ohio, area, no individuals were identified who travelled to Alabama during March, 1965. The following sources were contacted with negative results:

[redacted]

The above sources were contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/31/65.

[redacted]

The above sources were contacted with negative results by SA [redacted] on 3/31/65.

In the Dayton, Ohio, area, 28 individuals were identified as having travelled to Alabama during March, 1965,

to participate in demonstrations. These individuals were identified through contacts with the following sources and through public source information. SUMPTER McINTOSH was the only individual identified from the Dayton, Ohio, area concerning whom pertinent identifiable information was located in Cincinnati files. Sources in the Dayton area contacted are as follows:

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The above sources were contacted on 3/31/65, by SA

In the Portsmouth, Ohio, area, no individuals were identified who travelled to the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, area in March, 1965, to participate in activity protesting voter discrimination.

On 3/31/65, SA contacted the following sources with negative results:

[redacted]

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On 3/31/65, SA [redacted] contacted the following sources with negative results:

[redacted]

In the Steubenville, Ohio, area, three sources identified three individuals as persons travelling to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in demonstrations. Indices of the Cincinnati Office contain no identifiable pertinent information concerning any of these individuals. Sources contacted are as follows:

[redacted]

The above sources were contacted by SA [redacted] on 3/31/65.

In the areas of Hamilton, Springfield and Zanesville, Ohio, no individuals were identified as having travelled to

Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in demonstrations, and there are no logical sources in these areas to contact.

Other sources in the Cincinnati Division territory not immediately available for contact will be contacted at the earliest opportunity and if positive information obtained subsequent LHM will be submitted. Any individuals subsequently identified by sources contacted will be checked through the Cincinnati indices and if subversive derogatory information located, LHM will be submitted.

Names of all individuals identified as travelling to Alabama during March, 1965, from the Cincinnati Division territory are being retained in file at Cincinnati.

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] who is an informant of continuing value, and disclosure of information would tend to identify this source and compromise future effectiveness thereof. b7D

Information from [redacted] was furnished orally to SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD on 3/31/65, and is first reported in this communication.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

On March 31, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 28, 1965, David Laibman, a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, indicated that he had just returned from Montgomery, Alabama, where he had participated in demonstrations.

The first source advised on March 31, 1965, that on March 28, 1965, David Laibman attended a meeting of members of the Ohio District, Communist Party, USA, held at Cleveland, Ohio.

On March 31, 1965, Miley O. Williamson, Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dayton, Ohio, advised that during March, 1965, Sumpter McIntosh, Dayton, Ohio, travelled to Alabama to participate in the marches protesting voter discrimination in that area.

Arthur Paul Strunk, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from approximately March, 1944, until December, 1952, and who served as Financial Secretary of the Dayton Communist Party Section from February, 1945, to April, 1952, and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI from April, 1943, until September, 1954, advised during 1949 that Sumpter McIntosh, Jr., was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from 1946 to 1948. Strunk said Sumpter McIntosh, Jr., was not very active, but did

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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GROUP 1
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ENCLOSURE

100-442529-886

attend a number of meetings of the Party. Strunk stated that to his knowledge Sumpter McIntosh, Jr., was not a member of the Communist Party during the year 1949.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY [redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: April 1, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel to SAC, Atlanta, copy to New Haven dated 3/24/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for Mobile one copy of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"confidential"~~ since it contains information from security informants of a continuing value, the disclosure of such information could jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources who furnished information as set forth therein are as follows:

First Source - [redacted]
Second Source - [redacted]

3 - Bureau (enc. 8)
1 - Mobile (enc. 1) (info)
8 - New Haven (2-100-18290)
(1- [redacted] R. GOLDBURG) (1- [redacted] W. UPHAUS)
(1- [redacted] E. WEINERMAN) (1- P. MARCUSE)
(1- L. MICHAELOWSKI)
(1-44-164)

WCH/kjb
(12)
REGISTERED MAIL

0-17 to New Haven
Copy to
Date 4/5/65
By
Remarks: Reliability of
Consulted Sources
regarding dates not
ascertained for.

REC-6 100-442529-887

25 APR 2 1965

8 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: AGAR, ONI, OSI, [illegible]
DEPT: ISD, GRD,
DATE FORW: 4/7/65
HOW FORW: Courier

70 APR 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Third Source -
Fourth Source -
Fifth Source -
Sixth Source -

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SA [redacted] observed the rally held on the New Haven Green, New Haven, Connecticut, on March 24, 1965.

New Haven will continue to afford this matter appropriate attention and upon receipt of pertinent information the Bureau will be promptly advised by supplementary airtels and letterhead memoranda.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please
Refer to File
No. NH 100-18290

April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ROBERT EUGENE GOLDBURG

The March 27, 1965, edition of the "New Haven Register," a New Haven, Connecticut, daily newspaper, contained an article on page one entitled, "After Montgomery March Returning Clergy See a 'New Day' Dawning." This article revealed that Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG of Temple Mishkan Israel, Hamden, Connecticut, and Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS, director of World Fellowship, Inc., were among thirty-nine New Haven persons who marched the last six miles to Alabama's state capitol on Thursday, March 25, 1965.

The article revealed that according to Rabbi GOLDBURG, he arrived at Montgomery on March 25, 1965, at which time " a jubilant people" went into the city "singing many songs."

According to the article, Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS said that "one felt the spirit of victory as the marchers sang 'We Shall Overcome.'" UPHAUS also commented that no amount of reading will ever take the place of actually being in the presence of "this thing." He commented that people from all over the United States had participated in the demonstration and his impression was that the people of Montgomery, Alabama, who observed the demonstration, "were watching their world go out from under them."

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Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-887

ENCLOSURE

The 1963 Hamden, Connecticut, City Directory reveals that ROBERT EUGENE GOLDBURG is a Rabbi of the Congregation Mishkan Israel, Hamden, Connecticut, and resides at [redacted] Hamden.

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On January 8, 1953, a source, who had furnished reliable information in the past, identified Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB) in 1952.

The ACPFB has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in 1959, a national officer of the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL (NCSJMS) prepared letters to the American Civil Liberties Committee requesting they take an active part in efforts to free MORTON SOBELL. These letters were prepared by this individual for the signature of Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG.

According to a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in 1962, Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG stated he was in sympathy with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and in April, 1962 he made a $50.00 contribution to that group.

Characterizations of the NCSJMS and the FPCC are set forth hereinafter in the appendix section.

A characterization of Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS is included with that of the World Fellowship, Inc., in the appendix section.

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The March 19, 1965, edition of the "New Britain Herald," a New Britain, Connecticut, daily newspaper, on page one, contained an article captioned, "Area Clergymen Relate Events in Racially Torn Alabama City." This article revealed that ninety residents of Connecticut had returned that morning from a trip to Alabama and that among these individuals was LADISLAUS MICHALOWSKI. The article quoted the Reverend VINCENT WATSON, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, New Britain, as having stated that the group arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 19, 1965; that the group had been transported to Selma, Alabama, by buses and cars; and that the group had been greeted at Selma with "hand-clapping and freedom songs." According to Reverend WATSON, an orientation session was held at Selma and attended by approximately 400 persons from seven states. Included with the orientation was a "workshop on non-violence." Reverend WATSON stated that he had talked with WILSON BAKER, Selma, Alabama, commissioner of public safety, who stated that the authorities were fearful of "teenage whites throwing missiles from moving vehicles."

C. P. Member Conn.

On May 3, 1957, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that LADISLAUS MICHALOWSKI was then a member of the Communist Party.

On March 23, 1965, Reverend WADE EATON, Pastor, Christ Church, 345 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that a rally sponsored by an informal group of representatives from the New Haven, Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Yale University Medical School Committee on Human Rights, the New Haven Human Relations Council, and various clergymen, would be held on the New Haven Green in the center of New Haven, Connecticut, on the evening of March 24, 1965, in support of the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On the evening of March 24, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the above-mentioned rally, which was attended by approximately two-hundred persons. During the rally, Dr. EDWIN RICHARD WEINERMAN, associate professor of medicine at Yale University Medical School, New Haven, spoke concerning the activities of the Medical School Committee on Human Rights in regard to medical preparations for the Selma to Montgomery march.

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The March 23, 1965, edition of the "New Haven Register," on page eighteen, contains a letter to the Editor, written over the name of E. RICHARD WEINERMAN, M.D., Chairman, New Haven Medical Committee for Human Rights. In the letter, WEINERMAN indicated that he had participated in the "Selma-Montgomery march" in behalf of the Medical Committee for Human Rights. He stated that "our" function had been: to assist the civil rights workers to obtain needed medical care when they were attacked or became ill; to visit the jailed demonstrators in order to deter abusive treatment; and to assist in the medical preparations for the Selma-Montgomery march. WEINERMAN said that "we" were concerned with adequate provision for sanitary facilities and public health precautions, but only as a contribution to the success of the march - not as a criticism of it.

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 21, 1963, that during April, 1962 Dr. EDWIN RICHARD WEINERMAN informed HOLLAND ROBERTS that he deeply respected ROBERTS efforts to improve American-Soviet relations and that he was grateful for the experience made possible through ROBERTS' office, the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco, of meeting with the Soviet Delegation "that visited the area several months ago."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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According to a sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, HOLLAND ROBERTS is president of the American-Russian Institute of San Francisco, California, and a member of the Palo Alto Club of Santa Clara County, California, Communist Party.

The American-Russian Institute of San Francisco has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 19, 1965, Detective ROBERT CRANE, Waterbury, Connecticut, Police Department, advised that on March 18, 1965, a group of approximately ninety persons who reside within the State of Connecticut departed Hartford, Connecticut, by air for Montgomery, Alabama. According to Detective CRANE this group returned by air to Hartford, Connecticut, on March 19, 1965, and one of the individuals who participated in this trip was PETER MICHAEL MARCUSE.

During February, 1954 HAROLD KENT advised that PETER MICHAEL MARCUSE was then a member of the Communist Party.

HAROLD KENT, [redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a member of the Communist Party in Connecticut in 1949 and from 1952 to January 10, 1956. He has voluntarily furnished information to the FBI since February, 1952.

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WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI),
aka: World Fellowship Center

The records of the Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois show that World Fellowship, Inc., submitted Articles of Incorporation on October 13, 1936. The Annual Report of World Fellowship, Inc., dated March 5, 1959, lists WILLARD UPHAUS as Executive Director, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Connecticut. The character of the affairs which the corporation is actually conducting are listed as "occasional publications, summer conferences at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire, Executive Director travels to speak and organize activities for justice and peace."

On July 24, 1963, a source described the World Fellowship Center, Albany, New Hampshire, as definitely pro-communist in attitudes and objectives, based on their programs and speakers of known Communist and Communist front backgrounds appearing there, which programs and speakers have been critical of the U. S. Government and its policies as opposed to praiseworthy pronouncements of the concepts of governments in the Soviet Union and its allies, notably Cuba.

WILLARD UPHAUS was sentenced to one year imprisonment for contempt of court on December 14, 1959, in Merrimack County Superior Court, New Hampshire, for refusal to produce records identifying individuals who attended the World Fellowship Center, Conway, New Hampshire, during 1954 and 1955. The New Hampshire Attorney General said many of these individuals were affiliated with groups "officially designated asCommunist infiltrated or controlled" and requested their identities in connection with an investigation of subversive activities in the State of New Hampshire. UPHAUS was released from Merrimack County House of Correction, Boscawen, New Hampshire, on December 11, 1960.

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WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC. (WFI),
aka: World Fellowship Center

A second source advised on March 28, 1960, that plans had been announced for a building program for WFI summer camp which would represent a monument to the sacrifice WILLARD UPHAUS has made in connection with his work for WFI and his struggle with the courts resulting in his imprisonment. According to this source, contributions were being solicited to the World Fellowship Building Fund for this purpose with a goal in Connecticut of $85,000.

A third source on May 11, 1964, provided literature of the WFI which revealed its winter headquarters at 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, and summer headquarters at Conway, New Hampshire. This literature also announced that the summer program of the World Fellowship Camp at Conway, New Hampshire, was scheduled to commence on June 22, 1964, and would continue through September 8, 1964.

A fourth source on March 26, 1964, identified "Doctor Willard Uphaus" as one of the national co-chairmen of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past

4/6/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Detroit (100-32457) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reurairtel 4/2/65 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date identifying individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in marches in the Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, area during March, 1965, for the purpose of protesting voter discrimination.

Your attention is directed to Buairtel 3/24/65 which contained the instructions upon which your airtel was based. It was instructed that characterizations be succinct and generally limited to the most recent and subversive information available.

The LHM identified a Jesse Max Dean as one of the participants, in the marches. The characterization of Dean is in two parts. One part reports his 1962 association with the National Lawyers Guild. The other part reports that Dean invoked the Fifth Amendment before the HCUA 5/13/54 when asked whether he was then, or ever had been, a member of the Communist Party (CP).

Dean is on the Reserve Index, Section A, your office origin. A review of the Bufile concerning Dean reveals information to the effect that he was a member of the CP in 1951. The Bureau believes that the information reported concerning Dean invoking the Fifth Amendment, standing alone, is near meaningless insofar as reporting hard facts concerning

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Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
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Holmes
Gandy

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subversive association. Surely if information is available to the effect that Dean was a member of the CP, such information should receive priority in being included in a characterization. Had his Party membership been reported, it would have been unnecessary to report his encounter with the HCUA.

By return airtel submit an amended page two to the LHM which should report Dean's former Party membership. Advise other offices to which the LHM was sent.

In addition, this communication should be brought to the personal attention of the Agent responsible for the preparation of the characterization concerning Dean. He should be instructed that in the future the Bureau will expect a more rigid adherence to Bureau instructions. It should not have been necessary for the Bureau to review its file concerning Dean thus necessitating the additional communications for the rectification of this matter. This needless effort both at the Seat of Government and in your office is a direct result of the failure to follow the explicit instructions contained in Buairtel 3/24/65.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 3/31/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION,
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
MARCH, 1965
Buded 4/2/65

ReBuairtel 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning individuals who have been in Alabama during March, 1965, in connection with the demonstrations protesting the voter discrimination aspect in that state. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also enclosed for Mobile.

The sources utilized in connection with this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

b7D

The first source is [redacted]
The second source is CG 6031-S*
The third source is [redacted]
The fourth source is CG 5824-S*.
The fifth source is [redacted]
The sixth source is [redacted]
The seventh source is [redacted]
The eighth source is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - Mobile (Encl. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
1 - Chicago

DET:sck
(5)

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10 APR 1 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&O
DATE FORWD:
HOW FORWD:
BY:

CG 100-41324

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because it contains data received from CG 5824-S*, [redacted] and [redacted], the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 31, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION,
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
MARCH, 1965

A source advised on March 23, 1965, that on March 22, 1965, the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Source advised that during the course of the discussion at this CP of Illinois Board meeting, it was indicated that the CP of Illinois had no representation at the voter discrimination demonstrations being held in Selma, Alabama, in connection with the Reverend Martin Luther King's voter registration drive.

Source stated that those present discussed the question of the lack of representation and it was decided that Ted Pearson, a CP of Illinois youth leader, who was in attendance at the State Board meeting, would leave for Selma, Alabama, that week to represent the CP of Illinois' interests.

A second source on March 25, 1965, advised that on that date James West, CP of Illinois Organizational Secretary, had indicated that Ted Pearson had not gone to Selma, Alabama, because Pearson could not get plane reservations.

The "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of March 28, 1965, Section 1, Page 3, Columns 6 and 7, carried an article entitled, "Elude Chase on Alabama Murder Road."

The aforementioned article reflected an interview of Mandel A. Terman, described in the article as Chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who resided at 660 Irving Park Road, Chicago, and was the operator of a nursing home and a theater.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
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In this interview reflected in the aforementioned article Mandel Terman reported that he had been in Alabama during the civil rights march between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, and during the time Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, the Detroit, Michigan, housewife was slain. According to the interview, Mandel Terman stated that he had been on the same Highway 80 on the Wednesday when Mrs. Liuzzo was slain and that he had been chased by four men in a car and that he had escaped these unidentified individuals by driving 90 to 100 miles an hour and gaining refuge in a hamburger stand.

According to the article Mandel Terman stated that at the time he was chased he was driving a secretary of Martin Luther King, and prior to the incident had participated in the demonstrations being held in Alabama and was, like Mrs. Liuzzo, one of those individuals who drove demonstrators between Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

The article further identified Mandel Terman as an individual who had refused to testify before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in connection with allegations that he had been a member of the CP.

A third source on March 29, 1965, advised that on that date it had been learned that Mandel Terman had been in Selma, Alabama, at the time Mrs. Viola Liuzzo was slain and had been in that state for approximately four days at the time of the incident. This source advised that Terman had stated that during the time he was in Alabama he was in great fear of his life inasmuch as he had been in charge of transportation between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama.

It is to be noted concerning Mandel Terman that a fourth source advised on November 5, 1958, that Mandel Terman, in the early 1940s, was a member-at-large of the CP of Illinois.

The same source also stated that Terman in November, 1958, was in Russia, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and also to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source on March 29, 1965, advised that Chicagoans known to her to have been in Selma, Alabama, during the Reverend Martin Luther King's voter registration demonstrations were Doctor Quentin Young and Irene Turner. This source advised that Young and Turner were in Alabama in connection with the civil rights demonstrations and were part of a medical team which had offered its services to the Reverend Martin Luther King's organization.

Concerning Doctor Quentin Young, it is to be noted that the first source on January 31, 1964, advised that as of January, 1964, Doctor Quentin Young was a member of the CP of Illinois. ALA

Concerning Irene Turner, it is to be noted that a sixth source on July 9, 1947, advised that Irene Turner, as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois. ALA

Lola Belle Holmes, 6851 South Calumet, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the CP at Chicago from August, 1957, to January, 1963, on March 29, 1965, advised that during a discussion at the Chicago Urban League the previous week, it was speculated as to who might be in Alabama participating in the civil rights demonstrations in that state and during this discussion the only name mentioned was that of Ann Prosten.

By suitable pretext Jesse Prosten, husband of Ann Prosten, was contacted and Prosten advised that his wife Ann had been in Selma, Alabama, in connection with the Reverend Martin Luther King's voter registration drive and had participated in the demonstrations conducted by King's organization. Mr. Prosten further advised that his wife had gone to Selma as a member of a medical group from Chicago, which group had offered its services to the Reverend King. Mr. Prosten advised that his wife was in Selma for approximately two weeks in this capacity. ILL

Concerning Ann Prosten, it is to be noted that a seventh source on December 21, 1962, and May 2, 1963, advised that Ann Prosten was attending CP of Illinois club meetings up to December, 1962; however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP club meetings.

The first source on April 2, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, held in April, 1964, a CP member stated that Ann Prosten was not a current CP member but that she was still a Marxist.

Concerning Jesse Prosten, it is to be noted that a ninth source advised on June 4, 1962, that CP of Illinois leaders as of June 1962, were interested in maintaining continuous contact with Jesse Prosten, a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with Prosten were to obtain financial contributions from Prosten and to keep him current on CP policy.

"The Militant," issue of March 8, 1965, page 3, columns 3,4, and 5, carried an article reflecting the results of an interview of civil rights participants in Selma, Alabama, conducted on February 24, 1965, by Joel Britton.

Concerning "The Militant," it is to be noted that this newspaper is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP is an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Concerning Joel Britton, ALA it is to be further noted that an eighth source on March 29, 1965, advised that as of that date Joel Britton was a member of the Chicago Branch SWP.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the Chicago Branch SWP and the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 31, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

Character

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-205 (Rev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: 4-1-65

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (File 100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING
VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, Alabama
MARCH, 1965
BUDED 4/2/65

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 4-2-65

Reason for the delinquency: SOURCES STILL ATTEMPTING TO ASCERTAIN Whereabouts of SI & RI Subjects For March 1965.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 4-9-65

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457) (P)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
(OO: NEW YORK)
(BUDED 4/2/65)

Re Bureau airtel to Detroit, dated 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/2/65 for the Bureau; one copy to New York; and two copies to Mobile.

The enclosed copies of letterhead memorandum are classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information furnished by sources could

3 - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc.-1) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc.-2) (Info.) (RM)
12 - Detroit
(1 - [redacted]) (ROBERT ABRAM)
(1 - [redacted]) (JESSE MAX DEAN)
(1 - [redacted]) (DAVID ELSILA)
(1 - [redacted]) (WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE)
(1 - [redacted]) (EDGAR HOLT)
(1 - [redacted]) (C. FREDERICK ROBINSON)
(1 - [redacted]) (MYZELL SOWELL)
(1 - 100-18276) (WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER)
(1 - [redacted]) (WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.)
(1 - 100-32458) (JOHN CONYERS, JR.)

REC-42 100-442529-890
APR 9 1965

CEM/vas (18)
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, NR

DATE FORW: 4/9/65
HOW FORW:
BY:

INT. SEC.

58 APR 15 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc AT + LHM 8085.

1 ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

1 - LHM 7/13/66 to NSA WJM:vm

reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness thereof which might have an adverse effect on the national security of the United States.

WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE was interviewed on 1/19/56 by SA WILLIAM S. HAUSER and SA [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

EDGAR HOLT was interviewed on 9/6/56 by SA [redacted] and SA WILLIAM S. HAUSER.

SOURCES:

DE T-1 is [redacted]

DE T-2 is

DE T-3 is [redacted]

DE T-4 is

DE T-5 is

DE T-6 is

DE T-7 is

DE T-8 is

DE T-9 is

DE T-10 is

DE T-11 is CG 5824*-S

DE T-12 is [redacted]

DE T-13 is DE 846-S*

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 2, 1965

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

DE T-1 advised on March 20, 1965, that Herbert Kransdorf stated on this date that the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) is doing "nothing" in connection with the Selma, Alabama, Civil Rights demonstrations.

DE T-2 advised on December 3, 1964, that Herbert Kransdorf is Chairman of the MDCP.

On March 29, 1965, DE T-3 advised that the following were included among a group of individuals who chartered a plane for a flight on March 25, 1965, from Flint, Michigan, to Montgomery, Alabama. DE T-3 said he did not know if any of these individuals participated in Civil Rights demonstrations or exerted any influence in the demonstrations:

Robert Abram, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

Max Dean, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

Dave Elsila, [redacted] Pontiac, Michigan

William Genske, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

Edgar Holt, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

C. F. Robinson [redacted] Flint, Michigan

Myzell Sowell, [redacted], Detroit, Michigan

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529 - 890

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

ROBERT ABRAM

DE T-4 made available information on September 6, 1961, which disclosed that Robert Abram, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, was then a member of the Detroit Branch, National Lawyers Guild (NLG). b6 b7C

Characterizations of the Detroit Chapter NLG and the NLG are contained in the appendix hereto.

JESSE MAX DEAN

DE T-14 advised on January 23, 1951, that JESSE MAX DEAN was then a member of the Communist Party in Flint.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" (Volume 20-3), March - April, 1962, issue, which is self-described as a publication of the NLG, sets forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board (NEB) of the NLG who were elected at the 25th Anniversary Convention of the NLG at Detroit, Michigan, February 22-25, 1962. Jesse Max Dean is listed as a newly elected member of the NEB.

DAVID ELSILA

DE T-5 advised on January 3, 1962, that at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) held on December 17, 1961, at 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, David Elsila was elected Treasurer of the FPCC and was also made the Publicity Chairman.

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-2 advised on May 7, 1962, that David Elsila was then active on the Detroit Committee, United States Festival Committee.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee, Incorporated, (Eighth World Youth Festival) Detroit Festival Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-2 advised on February 5, 1965, that David Elsila recently indicated a desire to reactivate the Detroit Festival Committee.

WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE

Beatrice Churchill, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party from 1946 to 1952, who has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) advised on May 9, 1955, that she had not known William Louis Genske as a member of the Communist Party, but knew him to be very sympathetic with Communism and its aims.

William Louis Genske, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, was interviewed on January 19, 1956, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Genske stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party, but admitted having attended Communist Party (CP) meetings in the past and subscribing to "The Worker". Genske declined to answer when asked if he had ever belonged to the Proletarian Party of America (PPA), but admitted that in the past he had subscribed to the "Proletarian News".

b6
b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The PPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Proletarian News" is self-described as the official publication of the PPA.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

EDGAR HOLT

Edgar Holt was interviewed on September 6, 1956, at Flint, Michigan, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Holt stated that he had formerly been a member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) and had learned subsequent to his membership in this organization that it had been designated as subversive.

Holt further stated that he had never been a member of the CP and would never, under any circumstances, join the CP. Holt said his former membership in the SNYC was not initiated or controlled by the CP and that he was not cognizant during the period of his membership in the SNYC that the CP was a controlling force in this organization.

The SNYC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

C. FREDERICK ROBINSON

DE T-4 made available information on September 6, 1961, which disclosed that C. Frederick Robinson, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, was then a member of the Detroit Chapter NLG. b6 b7C

DE T-4 made available information on August 30, 1963, which disclosed that C. Frederick Robinson, with addresses given as [redacted] and [redacted] both Flint, Michigan, was included on a mailing list of the NLG.

MYZELL SOWELL

DE T-6 made available information on April 6, 1964, which disclosed that Myzell Sowell was a member during 1964 of the Executive Board, Detroit Chapter NLG.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

BAXTER

Mich
Ala

On April 1, 1965, DE T-2 corroborated the information that David Elsila, supra, went to Alabama during March, 1965. DE T-2 said that Elsila and Willie Louis Baxter went to Selma, Alabama, during March, 1965, to participate in the Civil Rights demonstrations. This source also advised that he did not know the extent of participation in the Civil Rights demonstrations by Elsila and Baxter or the extent of their influence in these demonstrations.

WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER

DE T-7 advised on November 21, 1958, that Willie Louis Baxter was in 1958 a member of the MDCP.

Mich

DE T-8 advised in December, 1958, that it was stated by Coleman Young in December, 1958, that Willie Baxter was released from CP work to enable him to work in the mass field of activities as a Progressive; that Young said Willie Baxter had been somewhat taken over by the "Right Wingers" and that the CP was finding it difficult to control the activities of Baxter.

Ala

DE T-7 advised on September 29, 1964, that Coleman Young is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-9 advised on April 1, 1965, that William W. Bunge, Jr., a teacher at Wayne State University (WSU), Detroit, Michigan, who resides at [redacted] Detroit, was in Selma, Alabama, for three days in March, 1965, during the Civil Rights demonstrations.

b6
b7C

Mich

DE T-9 also advised that he did not know if Bunge had participated in any demonstrations or had exerted any influence in the Civil Rights demonstrations.

WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.

DE T-10 advised on August 14, 1962, that, according to a statement recently made by Carl Winter, an organization known as the Association for Economic Studies (AES) is publishing "Labor Today".

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

DE T-11 advised on April 5, 1964, that Carl Winter was then a member of the CP, USA National Board.

A characterization of "Labor Today" is contained in the appendix hereto.

It was disclosed on September 10, 1962, through the Office of Records of the Corporation Section, Corporation and Securities Commission, State of Michigan, 300 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, that the AES was incorporated on August 3, 1962, with address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan. The resident agent of this corporation was listed as William Bunge, [redacted] Detroit.

b6
b7C

DE T-12 advised on February 15, 1965, that William Bunge, a teacher and the publisher of "Labor Today", was a speaker at the "Labor Today" Conference held on February 6, 1965, at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan.

The March 26, 1965, Final Four Star Edition of "The Detroit News", a newspaper of general circulation published daily in Detroit, Michigan, contains an article on Page 6A captioned, "Many Detroiters Have Made Selma Pilgrimage". This article disclosed that John Conyers, a United States representative from Detroit, Michigan, flew to Selma, Alabama, from Washington.

JOHN CONYERS

DE T-13 advised in April, 1964, that William Allan stated that John Conyers met with him on April 3, 1964, at "The Worker" Office in Detroit, Michigan, and had discussed with Allan the campaign of Conyers for public office and a recent trip to the State of Mississippi where Conyers had participated in Civil Rights activities.

DE T-13 also said that William Allan stated he, Allan, asked Conyers for an article which Allan would have published as though it came from MDCP Headquarters. Allan added that Conyers said that

this would be "beautiful" and that Allan should go ahead with this idea.

DE T-1 advised on November 17, 1964, that William Allan is a member of the MDCP City Council.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, DETROIT BRANCH

On November 7, 1960, a source reported that ED SHAW, Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member was Detroit Branch SWP representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was in the process of establishing the Detroit Chapter of the FPCC, the national office of which is in New York City.

On January 29, 1961, the "Detroit News" published an article stating that the Detroit Branch of the FPCC had been organized in Detroit with an office at the residence of ED SHAW, 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, and that an Executive Board had been elected with ED SHAW named the Chairman of the board.

According to the article, the Detroit Branch, FPCC, was affiliated with the national organization and listed among its purposes "general efforts to create a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Cuba". The article further stated that public meetings and discussions on Cuban-American relations were planned by the group in a "forceful and dynamic program to bring the truth about Cuba to the people of Michigan".

A second source on October 17, 1961, advised that activities of the Detroit Chapter, FPCC, had slowed down considerably and that during the summer and early fall very few activities were sponsored by this group.

This source further reported on June 22, 1962, that the FPCC activities in Detroit, Michigan, were at a standstill and that there were no plans for future activities.

The first source advised on October 4, 1962, that EDWARD SHAW was scheduled to leave Michigan on October 8 or 9, 1962, for Mountain Spring Camp in Washington, New Jersey, where he was to be an instructor for the next session of the Trotsky School.

2

The second source advised on October 4, 1962, that there had been no activities connected with the FPCC and that as far as the source knew this committee was defunct.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-32457

Detroit, Michigan
April 2, 1965

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Marches Protesting Voter Discriminations
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Report at Detroit, Michigan, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date: April 6, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)
CINAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-7-00 BY SP2 CJW #93117

Reference Bureau letter to Chicago dated April 2, 1965, captioned "Communist Party, USA, Organization, IS - C," which pointed out that there is an article in "The Worker" of March 28, 1965, which concerned remarks made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission. This article referred to a "Communist Civil Rights Affairs Committee". The Bureau requested that [redacted] and [redacted] be contacted in order to determine if the CP, USA, had changed the name of the National Negro Commission to the Communist Civil Rights Affairs Committee.

On April 5, 1965, [redacted] pointed out that in the late Fall of 1954, at a National Negro Commission meeting CLAUDE LICHTFOOT had requested such a change but it had been voted down.

5 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-3-69; ORGANIZATION, CP, USA)

3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-80641; ORGANIZATION, CP, USA)
(2 - 100-153735; CIRM)

2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-124641)

1 - HFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)

4 - Baltimore [redacted]
(1 - 100-19376; CINAL)
(1 - 100-12464; ORGANIZATION, CP, USA)

RCN:dfm
(10)

REC-24 100-442529-891

18 APR 7 1965

10 - ENCLOSURE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSED IN DET 100-3-69-

Do not disc. Enclosure detached for filing

[redacted] said that to the best of his knowledge no such change has been made and it is his opinion that the use of the words "Communist Civil Rights Affairs Committee" was done in order to hide the fact that this was a National Negro Commission meeting. It is also noted that the attached letterhead memorandum clearly indicates that the Party still considers this to be the National Negro Commission. b7D

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meeting to be Held April 23, 1965, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being sent to New York, two to Chicago, one to WFO, and four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source used is [redacted]

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "Secret" because of the manner in which the information was obtained and because of the fact that [redacted] is an extremely valuable informant and a lower classification might reasonably result in his identification.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
April 6, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING
TO BE HELD APRIL 23, 1965
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, known to the source as the Chairman for the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission, wrote the following letter dated April 1, 1965, to JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland:

"Dear Comrade,

"The next meeting of the National Negro Commission will be held in New York City on Friday, April 23, at 23 West 26th Street, at 10:00 a.m.

"This will be a one day meeting with a limited agenda. We plan to discuss in greater detail problems of the South. I urge all comrades invited to come and be on time.

"Comradely yours,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2CTJW
ON 11-7-00
#93CVO

"/S/ CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

"For the Commission"

Do not Dest

The source knows the address, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, to be the headquarters of the CP, USA, and also the main office of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 28 1970

~~SECRET~~ (U)
ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-891

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Chicago airtel and LHM 3/31/65 and Buairtel to Chicago 4/5/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies each of amended pages three and four to Chicago LHM dated 3/31/65 entitled as above, and one copy each of amended pages three and four for Mobile.

These amended pages include the results of a pretext telephone call to JESSE PROSTEN, husband of ANN PROSTEN, conducted on 4/7/65. The pretext utilized was that of a student of Northwestern University seeking a speaker for a student civil rights group who had been in Selma, Alabama. This pretext of JESSE PROSTEN by SA [redacted] resulted in PROSTEN's furnishing the information that his wife ANN had been in Selma for two weeks in connection with the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's voter registration drive as a member of a medical unit.

b6
b7C

For the information of the Mobile Office, the Bureau by reBuairtel to Chicago advised dissemination of Chicago's LHM of 3/31/65, a copy of which was furnished to Mobile, was being held in abeyance until Chicago resolved whether ANN PROSTEN had in fact been in Alabama.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
2 APR 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
1 - Mobile (100- CIRM) (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Chicago
DET:mec
(5)

58 APR 15 1965

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INT. SEC.

CONSOLIDATION
NO ACTION

The Bureau and Mobile are requested to insert amended pages enclosed herewith. Chicago copies have been amended.

For the information of Bureau and Mobile, the ninth source used to characterize JESSE PROSTEN is [redacted] b7D whohas furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-8-

FBI

Date: 4/6/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-539) (C)

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE
ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE. N. W. MARCH 8, 1965
SPONSORED BY NAACP
RACIAL MATTERS OCIRM

ReWFOairtels and LHMs 3/11, 12, 13/65 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a LHM captioned as above and containing information concerning some of the individuals who participated in the demonstrations and were arrested by the MPD on charges of disorderly conduct.

Of the fifty-four individuals who were identified as participants in the demonstration and were arrested, pertinent identifiable information is contained in WFO files on three person, namely: BARRY WELLS, LYNN BARBARA WELLS and ALEX PASSIKOFF.

The first source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] b7D

WFO placing this case in a closed status.

1 ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Encs. 8) - 3 additional 198 RB
4 - WFO
(1-100-18303)
(1-100-2680)
(1-100-41626)

Records
cc - 100-442529

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 8 1965

LED:ant
(7)

No documentation since pert. info previously documented

C. C. Wick

APR 7 1965

AIRTEL

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: APR 14 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-53-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
April 8, 1965

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W., MARCH 8, 1965, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 8, 1965, a demonstration began in Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups promoting integration. Demonstrations were conducted in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and Department of Justice Building at Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., the Office of the Attorney General, the reception area of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the East Wing of the White House and the Capitol Building. The demonstrations terminated on March 10, 1965.

At approximately 3:25 p.m. on March 10, 1965, a group of 22 individuals, who had previously demonstrated in front of the White House, appeared in the reception area of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Old Post Office Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. One member of this group was Barry Wells, [redacted] Garrett Park, Maryland.

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b7C

At approximately 11:45 a.m. on March 11, 1965, a group of twelve demonstrators entered the East Wing of the White House through the visitor's gate and staged a sit-down on the ground level of the East Wing of the White House. Among this group was Lynn Barbara Wells, [redacted] Garrett Park, Maryland.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W., MARCH 7, 1965. SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The current Washington D. C., Telephone Directory lists R. H. Wells, Jr., as residing at [redacted] Garrett Park, Maryland. b6 b7C

On August 2 , 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Roy Hudson Wells had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) for the past 14 years.

In October, 1952, Mary Stalcup Markward, an admitted former member of the Communist Party and the Communist Party of America, and who, during the period of 1945 to 1951, had positions of responsibility in the CP, knew Roy Hudson Wells as a member of the CP during this period.

The Communist Party had been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 13, 1965, at approximately 4:30 p.m. 34 individuals staged a sit-down demonstration on Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., in front of the White House. One of the demonstrators was Alex Passikoff, 1424 Kings Road, Washington, D. C.

On January 7, 1965, Marion John Heatherly, [redacted] Washington, D. C., advised Alex Passikoff recently arrived from New York City, and participated in the demonstration sponsored by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in Washington, D. C., on January 4, 1965. Passikoff stated he had participated in attempted road-blocks of main highways during the opening of the World's Fair in New York in 1964.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W., MARCH 8, 1955, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Frank Harlow, [redacted] Irvington, New Jersey, picked up a hitchhiker named Alex Passikoff [redacted] New York, New York, on August 24, 1950. During the conversation, Passikoff said he had recently been thrown out of the CP, and then tried to enlist Harlow into the CP, at which point Harlow said he "threw him out of the car."

b6
b7C

On February 22, 1955, the New York City Police Department answering a call to proceed to 81-04 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Queens, New York, were told by Mrs. Betty Passikoff that her husband, Alex, was an active Communist.

The records of the Queens County Board of Elections, reviewed on April 17, 1964, reflect Alex Passikoff 89-15 168th Street, indicated a preference for the CP in 1933-1934.

[redacted] of [redacted] Agency, [redacted] the [redacted] Agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/31/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
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b7E

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP/CSH/DBS 6/3/80
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3/29/85

~~Confidential~~

FBI

Date: 3/29/65

SECRET

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-42

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM

RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re Chicago teletype 3/23/65, Butel to Chicago 3/23/65 and Chicago airtel to Bureau 3/24/65 all captioned W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA); IS-C; Chicago teletype to Bureau 3/25/65 captioned CIRM; and Chicago teletype 3/25/65 captioned DEMONSTRATION AND MARCH BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, CHICAGO AREA CHAPTER, AT U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING, 219 SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, IN SYMPATHY WITH SELMA, ALABAMA, CRISIS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 25, 1965; RM.

Enclosed herewith are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning a march and/or demonstration which was held 3/25/65 at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, and the Loop area, Chicago. Copies of this LHM are being designated for the Bureau files on the Cominfil case on National Association of Social Workers and DCA inasmuch as there are current investigations being conducted concerning these organizations and they were part of the participating group.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-892

REC-42

2 MAR 31 1965

(7) - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
1-- (RACIAL MATTERS)
1-100-441164 (DCA)
1-100- (COMINFIL-NASW)
1-100- (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE)
7 - Chicago
1-157-0 (RACIAL MATTERS)
1-100-40865 (DCA)
1-100-35202 (COMINFIL-NASW)
~~Confidential~~ 1-100-40342 (SNCC)

1 CC - Mick

ICC 828 RB
abh-med
4-2-15

Classified by 9145 JFK/LCD
Declassify on: OADR

58 APR 19 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. [redacted] INT. SEC.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]

SECRET DETACHED (14)

DATE FORW: 4/1/65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: SEP. C.O.

ICCATKLHM 808RB

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-

CG 100-41324

The confidential informants utilized as sources in the preparation of the LHM are as follows:

[redacted]

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b7D

The Special Agents of the FBI observations referred to in enclosed LHM were made by the following Special Agents of the FBI who conducted the fisur of this demonstration:

SA [redacted]
SA
SA
SA
SA
SA

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from [redacted] and [redacted] which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. (U) (S)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Chicago, Illinois
March 29, 1965

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP1 GSK/DSB/CAD 6/3/80
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.....2.....
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION.....3/29/85.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 24, 1965, Mr. Sam Nolan of the Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised that his section had learned that a march and demonstration in sympathy with the voters registration demonstrations in Alabama was to be held on March 25, 1965, at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Nolan stated that the participating groups in this demonstration were to be the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), the Mile Square Federation of Ministers and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Mr. Nolan advised that the DuBois Clubs were to meet at Ashland and Madison Streets on the west side of Chicago and were to march from that location at 3:00 PM to the Federal Building. The Mile Square Federation of Ministers was scheduled to assemble at Jackson and Hoyne Streets and would also march at the same time to the Federal Building. Mr. Nolan stated that SNCC was scheduled to congregate at 22nd and State Streets, Chicago, at 3:30 PM and then march from this location to the Federal Building. Mr. Nolan noted after all these groups had assembled at the Federal Building they would conduct a rally which was to terminate in the Federal Building plaza on the Quincy side of the Federal Building.

On March 25, 1965, Mr. Nolan again advised that the Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, had learned further that the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) had requested permission to assemble at Congress Plaza, Congress and State Streets, Chicago, and then march from the Congress Plaza to the Federal Building and other Loop locations where

Classified by 9145 JFK/RW SP-1 AG/RW 11/19/86
Declassify on: OADR 100-442529-892 5/28/87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U) ENCLOSURE

they intended to conduct a demonstration in sympathy with the voter registration demonstrations currently being undertaken in the State of Alabama. Mr. Nolan advised that, according to information he had received, the group represented by the social workers would number in the vicinity of approximately 400 persons. Mr. Nolan advised that he did not know whether the NASW group was in any way connected with the demonstration to be conducted by the other groups who were to march on the Federal Building; however, it was indicated that the social workers would also assemble at the Federal Building.

On March 25, 1965, at 4:00 PM, Special Agents of the FBI observed 14 individuals arrive at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, and this group carried a large sign which stated "March for Freedom - W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America." This group upon its arrival at the Federal Building was subsequently joined by two additional individuals making a total of 16.

Shortly after the arrival of the DCA group, this group was joined by approximately 100 persons who carried signs identifying their group as members of the Mile Square Federation, 1832 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago. These two groups began to circle the Federal Building, and their ranks were subsequently joined by approximately 30 additional individuals until the group totalled approximately 130 people.

At approximately 4:30 PM, a large group of individuals carrying signs identifying them as members of the NASW were observed in the vicinity of Quincy and State Streets. This group proceeded north on State Street to Madison Street and then west on Madison to City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, where they proceeded to picket this building.

At 4:30 PM the group represented by the Mile Square Federation and the DCA left the Federal Building and proceeded north on Dearborn Street to the City Hall location where they, too, joined the social workers demonstration.

At approximately 4:43 PM, this entire group, now containing approximately 600 persons, returned to the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, and proceeded to march around the building in an orderly manner. At the height of this demonstration, the 600 members of the demonstration were about equally divided between white and Negro.

Signs carried during this demonstration were as follows:
"We Shall Overcome"
"Equal Justice 1965"
"Integration not Segregation"
"Ballots not Bombs"
"Support LBJ Voter Bills"

The group indicated above continued to circle the Federal Building until 5:05 PM when the group was assembled in the Federal Building Plaza on the Quincy Street side of the building, at which time a group of ministers led the group in prayer. At 5:15 PM the demonstration was disbanded.

During the aforementioned demonstration and march, the demonstrators were orderly and no incidents occurred. During the demonstration representatives of NASW, numbering approximately ten, were admitted to the Federal Building and requested to be shown to the officesof the United States Attorney and Senator Paul Douglas where they requested that they be permitted to present letters for forwarding to the President of the United States reflecting the social workers' sympathy with the voter registration demonstrations being conducted in the State of Alabama.

Among the participants in this demonstration, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals:

Ted Pearson	Roberta Bruce
Robert Koester	Ilene Wagner
Dorothy Hayes	Charlotte Holenia
Manja Davis	Edward Heisler

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on March 25, 1965, that the DuBois Clubs assembled a group of approximately 14 individuals in the vicinity of Ashland and Madison Streets, Chicago, at approximately 3:00 PM, and this group then marched to the Federal Building where they joined other groups demonstrating in that area in behalf of the voter registration situation in the State of Alabama. This source stated that among the groups represented were the NASW, the DuBois Clubs, the Mile Square Federation and a group of individuals representing SNCC. (X)(S)(U)

This source further advised that the DuBois Clubs had attempted to initiate a demonstration by calling representatives of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), SNCC and the NASW. Source advised that CORE, when contacted, declined to participate; however, the SNCC organization, when contacted, agreed to assemble a group. Source further advised that NASW, when contacted by a representative of the DuBois Clubs, advised this representative that they had already scheduled a demonstration for the Federal Building on March 25, 1965, and that as part of their demonstration in the Loop area they intended to also demonstrate at the City Hall Building, Chicago. This social workers representative stated that the NASW did not desire to coordinate their demonstration with the DuBois Clubs because many of their membership who would participate in the demonstration held city and county jobs as social workers and they did not care to have themselves identified with an organization such as the DuBois Clubs. (X)(S) (U)

This source further advised on March 25, 1965, that during this demonstration the following individuals were in attendance: ~~(S)~~ (U)

Jeff Gold	Dutch (Herman) Wagner
Kathy Pearson	Ilene Wagner
Ted Pearson	Ricky (Richard) Kling
Hector Pedroza	Ted Wulbert
Don Weatherall	Charles Harris
Rod Stephans	Roberta Bruce
Robert Koester	

(X)(S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This same source advised in connection with the above individuals that the following individuals were known to source to be current members of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois:

Ted Pearson
Kathy Pearson
Dutch Wagner
Ilene Wagner
Don Weatherall
Roberta Bruce
Robert Koester

This same source also advised that Ted and Kathy Pearson, Ilene and Dutch Wagner, Ricky Kling, Don Weatherall, Charles Harris, Rod Stephans, Roberta Bruce and Robert Koester are also current members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC).

Concerning Hector Pedroza, it is to be noted the same source advised on October 18, 1963, that at a meeting of the Northwest Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, held October 11, 1963, at 17 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, a discussion was held concerning possible recruits for membership in the CP of Illinois, and that during the course of this discussion the name of Hector Pedroza was mentioned as one such possible recruit. During this discussion it was also stated that Hector Pedroza's father was at one time a member of the CP in Mexico.

Concerning Ted Wulbert, it is to be noted that a second source advised on January 15, 1962, that as of January, 1962, Ted Wulbert was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the SWP Chicago Branch, DCA and DCC are appended hereto.

A third source on March 25, 1965, advised that he had attended the demonstration held at the Federal Building, Chicago, on March 25, 1965. This source furnished substantially the same

information concerning this demonstration as that furnished by the first source, and in addition, this source advised that he recognized the following individuals, known to him to be current members of the CP of Illinois, in attendance: (S) (U)

Roberta Bruce
Kathy Pearson
Don Weatherall
Robert Koester
Ted Pearson
Dutch Wagner
Ilene Wagner

(S) (U)

This same source also advised that the following individuals were recognized by him to be in attendance and that he knows these individuals as members of the DCC: (S) (U)

Rod Stephans
Charles Harris

(S) (U)

As noted above, Special Agents of the FBI on March 25, 1965, observed Dorothy Hayes, Charlotte Holenia and Manja Davis as being in attendance during this demonstration.

A fourth source advised on March 25, 1965, that Hayes, Holenia and Davis are all current members of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois (U)

Concerning Edward Heisler observed by Special Agents of the FBI in attendance at this demonstration on March 25, 1965, it is to be noted that the second source advised on March 22, 1965, that Edward Heisler is a current member of the Chicago Branch, SWP. (U)

Concerning Jeff Gold referred to above, it is to be noted that the first source on February 3, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the Northwest Chicago CP Youth Club held in Chicago, on January 30, 1964, a discussion was held concerning the recruitment of new members into the CP and one of the names mentioned as to possible membership was Jeff Gold. (S) (U)

This same source on August 14, 1964, advised that at a meeting of a CP of Illinois Youth Club held in Chicago on August 7, 1964, a discussion was held concerning the recruitment

of new members and the name of Jeff Gold was mentioned. During the discussion concerning Jeff Gold, it was stated that it had been learned that Gold did not wish to risk membership in the CP at this time, but that his father, Sam Gold, was trying to influence him in favor of membership. It was also stated concerning Gold that he had decided against involvement with the CP but would be involved with the DuBois Clubs (S)

Concerning Sam Gold referred to above, it is to be noted that a fifth source advised on December 10, 1964, that Sam Gold attended a combined meeting of two CP of Illinois Clubs which was held in Chicago on December 8, 1964. (U)

The information concerning the plans and preparation for this demonstration and the demonstration itself was furnished to the following agencies:

Margaret Cox, Secretary to the United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago.

Mildred Chiarl, Office of the General Services Administration, Compliance Division, Chicago.

Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago.

Sergeant Burton Lovely, Intelligence Division, Chicago Police Department.

Robert Little, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Chicago, Illinois

March 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~[illegible]~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: April 1, 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel dated March 24, 1965.

Enclosed to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination; for Mobile and New York, one copy of a letterhead memorandum for information concerning above captioned matter. Information copy furnished to New York since that office is the Office of Origin in CIRM, IS-C.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could possibly compromise the identity of these sources and impair the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources utilized are identified as [redacted] first source, and the second source is [redacted]

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Informants and sources of the Minneapolis Office who were contacted concerning this matter are identified as follows:

6 ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
[redacted] - RACHEL TILSEN)
1 - Mobile (Info)(Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Minneapolis
[redacted] RACHEL TILSEN)

DEW:dmp
(8)

REC-28 100-442529-893

ST-111

2 APR 8 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 4/5/65
HOW FORW:
BY: SFP:cj

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

60 APR 19 1965

ICCAT & Ikeuy LHM 80805

Per 4/5/65
By SFP:cj
Remarks: Reliability of Cowsill source not accounted for.

Informant	Date Contacted	Agent By Whom Contacted
[redacted]	3/29/65	SA MICHAEL J. FOX
	3/31/65	SA DONALD E. WALLER
	3/30/65	SA C. LEE SNOEYENBOS
	3/30/65	SA C. LEE SNOEYENBOS
	3/29/65	SA MICHAEL J. FOX
	3/31/65	SA RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS
	4/1/65	SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN
	4/1/65	SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN
	4/1/65	SA WILLIAM P. EFFERTZ

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b7C
b7D

Mrs. RACHEL TILSEN, subject of Bureau file [redacted] is presently a Security Index subject of the Minneapolis Office.

Contact with sources above has indicated that there was no discussion on a policy level among leadership of the MDD CP concerning participation in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama marches.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 1, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Sources familiar with activities in the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDD CP), including the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and a source familiar with activities of the Twin Cities Branch, Socialist Workers Party, who were contacted during March and April, 1965, have advised that no instructions were received or issued locally on a policy level concerning participation in marches protesting voter discrimination in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama area to their knowledge. These sources could furnish no information concerning participation in these marches by local members of the MDD CP or the Twin Cities Branch, Socialist Workers Party.

The Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

The March 31, 1965 issue of the "Minneapolis Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, contained on page 3 an article written by Dick Cunningham, Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer, captioned "Two Twin Cities Women Carry Coffin Cases in Montgomery", datelined Montgomery, Alabama.

This article identified Mrs. Kenneth Tilsen, [redacted] Mendota, Minnesota, as one of a group of several women who left Minneapolis, Minnesota on Sunday, March 28, 1965, to participate in a memorial service at the Alabama State Capitol for Mrs. Viola Liuzzo.

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b7C

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1 XEROX
APR 9 1965

893

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in May, 1958, that Rachel Tilsen, also known as Mrs. Kenneth Tilsen, was identified by Rose Renaud, then a member of the District Board and District Committee of the Communist Party, as a member of the Communist Party Professional Club in the St. Paul, Minnesota area.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in March, 1965, that Rachel Tilsen is the daughter of Meridel Le Sueur, a long-time member of the Communist Party who is regarded as one of the leading Communist Party members in the MDD CP, is an author and writer and travels extensively throughout the United States.

The "Minneapolis Star", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, issue of March 30, 1965, on page 3B in the column captioned "Suburban Neighbors", prepared by Minneapolis Star Staff Writer Ralph Thornton, revealed six Twin Cities area housewives were identified as having departed by automobile Sunday, March 28, 1965, for Selma, Alabama to attend memorial services for civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Kenneth Tilsen, [redacted] Mendota Heights, was identified as one of these individuals. b6 b7C

The article states in part, "Why did they go when Alabama officials said women don't belong down there, they responded by saying, 'As long as they keep killing, we'll keep going.'"

The article stated that these women were members of no particular group but got together through word of mouth and telephone calls. All were identified as having worked on civil rights projects such as food and clothing collections for the South.

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[redacted] (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

DATE: April 2, 1965

Transmit the following in PLAIN (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL PLAIN ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)(U)~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON [redacted] #253760

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ReNY teletypes, 3/31/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING - SM-C", reporting his activities while in New York.

Enclosed are 6 copies of an LHM, captioned and dated as above; 2 copies are submitted to the Atlanta Office.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PNT/BS Dufuse
ON 11-3-88 81-0802 Marino/King

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*.

6/3/87 SQUELWKFA
Classified by
Declassify on: #253,760
~~Declassify on:~~ #253,760

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1- 100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (RM)
7-New York
(1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1- [redacted]) (RACHELLE HOROWITZ)
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
(1- 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)

JMK:crp
(13)

ENCLOSURE

REC-28 100-442529-894

ST-111

20 APR 3 1965

AGENCY: 1-xerox copy ACSI ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 4-6-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [redacted]

[INT/SEC.]

60 APR 19 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - cc + 1 - XEROX LHM FOR R.B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP OF CLASSIFICATION changes DATED 8-3-88
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] REASON FOR EXTENSION DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-2-87
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Person Characterized
[NY 2359-S*] (U)	BAYARD RUSTIN
NY 4212-S* and [redacted] U	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Two sources characterized HARRY WACHTEL:

1. Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. [NY 1190-S*] (U)

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	RACHELLE HOROWITZ

The agents of the NYO who observed KING, LEE, WACHTEL, and RUSTIN at Kennedy Airport were [redacted] and NEIL P. DIVERS.

The identities of the agents who participated in the surveillance of KING, WACHTEL, LEE, and RUSTIN into the City were the same as in the previous paragraph, with the additional agents: FORREST T. THOMPSON, THOMAS J. DEVINE, and [redacted]

SAS [redacted] observed KING, RUSTIN, and LEE enter the city Squire Inn, NYC.

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SAS [redacted] observed KING, RUSTIN, and LEE leaving the City Squire at 3:42 p.m. to go to the Commodore Hotel. b6 b7C

SAS [redacted] NEIL P. DIVERS, and [redacted] observed KING, LEE, and RUSTIN enter the Commodore Hotel.

SAS [redacted] saw KING, RUSTIN, and LEE leave the Temple at Great Neck.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. The source is NY 4212-S*.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
April 2, 1965

Bufile 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 30, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact with Rachelle Horowitz (a confidante of Rustin) on that date. Horowitz told Rustin that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) would arrive at Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, at 1:24 p.m. that date, and that King wanted Rustin to meet him at the Airport. Rustin told Horowitz to inform Harry Wachtel of his plans. (U)

On March 30, 1965, at 1:40 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAS) (FBI) observed Martin Luther King and Bernard Lee (assistant to King) departing from American Airlines flight 910, which had arrived at Kennedy International Airport from Detroit, Michigan. They were met by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel.

Following a short period at the Airport, during which King and his associates were in the Press Office, they drove into New York City in Wachtel's

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/3/87 BY SP4ELW/KEA

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

station wagon and arrived at the City Squire Motor Inn, 51st and Broadway, New York, New York, at 2:37 p.m., which King, Rustin, and Lee entered. Wachtel drove off.

At 3:42 p.m. SAS of the FBI observed King, Rustin, and Lee leave the City Squire Motor Inn and take a taxi to the Commodore Hotel, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, which they entered at 4:12 p.m.

Observation of the activities board at the hotel disclosed that a reception by the New York Central Labor Council was being held in King's honor.

> "The New York Times," March 31, 1965, page 17, column 1, reported that Martin Luther King was honored at a reception at the Commodore Hotel, on March 30, 1965, given by the New York Central Labor Council.
>
> The reception, according to the article, was attended by 100 union leaders. These leaders presented $50,000 in cash and pledges for the use of the SCLC.
>
> During a press conference held at the reception, King announced his determination to press his plans for an economic boycott of Alabama despite the reported opposition of the Johnson Administration, the article reported.

On March 30, 1965, at 10:35 p.m., King,

[redacted]

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Rustin, and Lee were observed by SAS of the FBI, while they were leaving the Beth El Temple, Old Mill Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

With reference to the above, the same confidential source mentioned heretofore, advised on March 16, 1965, that Harry Wachtel told Rustin that King would be speaking to a group of rabbis and ministers in Great Neck, Long Island on March 30, 1965. R (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June 1958, reflected that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL.

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on July 8, 1960.

A characterization of the YSL is attached.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (4)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (4)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (4)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 2, 1965

Title — Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character — Internal Security - C

Reference — is made to Letterhead Memorandum, captioned and dated as above

All Sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 4/9/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reurairtel 4/2/65, copy to Mobile, and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) which reported on individuals with subversive backgrounds who went to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in the protest against voter discrimination.

On page one of the LHM it is reported that Stanley Levison was to go to Alabama to participate in the civil rights march. The Bureau has no positive information concerning whether or not Levison actually did go to Alabama. Because of the particular importance which Levison is to the Bureau's CIRM investigation, it would be very desirable to determine whether or not Levison did in fact go to Alhbama and if he did what his activities there were. New York should attempt to make an immediate determination relative to this and if not resolved promptly should set out necessary leads for the Mobile Office including the forwarding of a photograph and description. New York should also furnish Mobile sufficient background data concerning Levison to enable Mobile to properly handle its inquiry. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all developments relative to this matter involving Levison.

Page seven of the LHM contains a characterization of Pete Seeger who was one of the entertainers reportedly in Alabama. The first paragraph of the characterization reports Seeger's Party membership, 1947 - 1949. The second paragraph reports that Seeger had been indicted in 1957 for refusing to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities about his political beliefs and associates; that he was sentenced in 1961; and that as of 4/15/61 he was free on bail pending appeal of his conviction.

2 - Mobile (100-10F)

REC 27 EX-117 100-442529-895

SFP:fhd
(8)

MAILED 8
APR 8 1965
COMM-FBI

APR 14 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

19 APR 9 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Letter to New York
RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
100-442529

Considering the Bureau's desire that characterizations be succinct, as instructed by Buairtel 3/24/65, information concerning Seeger's Party membership was, the that should have been reported. Further, when reporting all information concerning a prosecutive action the reporting should bring the matter to a conclusion rather than leaving a loose end hanging in the air. In other words, if Seeger's conviction was pertinent, what was the result of his appeal? The observations in instant paragraph are for the future guidance of appropriate personnel.

4/8/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, San Antonio (100-9845) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 4/2/65 which furnished Bureau observations and directed corrective action relative to a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of 3/26/65 submitted by your office. Reairtel 4/5/65 which submitted an amended LHM.

Both LHMs reported that William and Elizabeth Lytle participated in a racial demonstration. The only characterizing information reported on both LHMs is information from T-1 [redacted] to the effect that informant identified the Lytles as "communist sympathizers." Your attention is directed to item number six in reBuairtel, noting the inadequacy of a characterization limited only to a description as "communist sympathizer." b7D

By return airtel submit an amended page five for the LHM which should contain an adequate characterization of the Lytles.

The Bureau notes that your office resubmitted the seven-page LHM in its entirety. A review of these pages reveals that several were retyped although they required either no changes or very minor changes. In the interest of streamlining and reasonable paperwork management, it is the Bureau's view that the entire LHM should not have been resubmitted. Bring this matter to the attention of appropriate personnel for their future guidance.

SEP:lmm
(4)

100-442529-897

MAILED 30
APR 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

19 APR 8 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 1 1 19 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: April 5, 1965

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: OCIRM
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-6670)
(BAFILE 100-23443)

COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C
(BUFILE 100-438794)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-5718)
(BAFILE 100-23450)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-12-80 BY SP4 JJA

Re Baltimore teletype to Bureau and Atlanta dated 4/1/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". Five copies of LHM are also enclosed for Atlanta.

REC 27 100-442529-896

12 APR 6 1965

(7) - Bureau (1 - 100-106670 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) ENCLOSURE
(Encl. 14) (REGISTERED MAIL)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(Encl. 5) (RM AIR MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 157-833 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
FJW:rch
(15)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 4-7-65
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

58 APR 15 1965

1 CC 928 R.B.

1-CC 4-CCCHNM 808 R.B.

100-4135-194-1A-106670-2-

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

April 5, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-80 BY SP4 JAN/kk

6076
80514
7356
54688

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 1, 1965, Captain GEORGE H. DEUCHLER, Central District, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, advised that on the morning of April 1, 1965, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. left the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, and went to the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, where he had breakfast. About 10:00 A.M. Dr. KING returned to the Lord Baltimore Hotel where he attended a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Board Meeting.

Captain DEUCHLER advised that between 1:00 P.M. and 2:15 P.M. on April 1, 1965, approximately 100 to 125 Negroes dressed in burlap over their usual clothing and wearing burlap on their heads picketed the Lord Baltimore Hotel carrying signs which read, "Russian Termites - God Save America". This group was led by Elder LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON MICHAUX of Washington, D. C.

The News-American, a Baltimore, Maryland daily newspaper, on April 1, 1965, contained a story concerning this picketing which reflected that the demonstrators were followers of Elder LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON MICHAUX, President of the Gospel Spreading Association and head of seven Churches of God in Washington, D. C. The News-American reported that Elder MICHAUX said that he was demonstrating against the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. because Dr. KING has failed to show a true spirit of humility. He said that the proposed economic boycott of Alabama is not going to do any good and it will kill the civil rights movement.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-896

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The News-American reported that Elder MICHAUX was asked if the sigrs reading, "Russian Termites" implied that communists had infiltrated the civil rights movement and that Elder MICHAUX had replied, "No, but the movement might provide an avenue toward communism".

On the evening of April 1, 1965, Dr. KING attended a mass meeting held at the Cornerstone Baptist Church in the 1600 block of Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland. There were no incidents and no demonstrations in connection with this meeting.

On a news program in the late evening of April 1, 1965, the Reverend KING's wife appeared live and was questioned by news commentators. Some of the questioning dealt with measures that are usually taken for her protection and for the protection of Dr. KING and she advised that the measures taken for the protection of Dr. KING and herself during their visit to Baltimore are greater than have ever been taken anywhere else.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: APR 1 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel dated 3/24/65.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of LHM concerning travel to Alabama during March, 1965, by individuals with varying degrees of subversive histories. Copies of this LHM are being forwarded to Mobile and Selma for information.

It should be noted in regard to RAYMOND COPE that CG 5824-S* during January, 1965, reported that during December, 1964, the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, requested the CP,USA, to furnish all available information on COPE. In this connection it was reported that his CP name was C. R. JONES; that he formerly resided in Boston and was acquainted with CP members GEORGE BLAKE and SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD, and that he presently is associated with the Berkeley Unitarian Church. This information is not being set forth in the LHM in view of instructions that information from CG 5824-S* is not to be included in any communication for

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(AMRM)
2 - Mobile (INFO)(Encls. 3)(RM)
(1 - Mobile (Selma)(Encl. 1)(INFO)(RM)
5 - San Francisco
(1 - 173-9)
(1 - 157-245)
(1 - 157-502)

WHK/jmp
(10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7 destroyed.
REC-101 100-442529 898

20 APR 3 1965

EX-102

dissemination outside the Bureau even if paraphrased.

The sources utilized in the LHM were as follows:

SOURCES:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
SF T-1 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of ANDREW JUVINALL 100-53902-206
SF T-2 is [redacted]	
SF T-3 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of JAN and NORMAN HOWARD
SF T-4 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of NORMAN HOWARD
SF T-5 is SF 71-X*	"
SF T-6 is [redacted]	"
SF T-7 is [redacted]	"
SF T-8 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of J. RAYMOND COPE
SF T-9 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of J. RAYMOND COPE and Rev. HARRY B. SCHOLEFIELD
SF T-10 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of Rev. HARRY B. SCHOLEFIELD
SF T-11 is [redacted]	100-53902-209
SF T-12 is CS SF 2148-S*	Collateral identification of DOROTHEA HAVEN HEGARTY

b6
b7C
b7D

SOURCES: (Continued)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
SF T-13 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of JOSEPH GUMBINER
SF T-14 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of JULIA ILTIS
SF T-15 is [redacted]	"
SF T-16 is [redacted]	100-53902
SF T-17 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of SUSAN CLOKE
SF T-18 is [redacted]	"
SF T-19 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of JEFFRY FREED
SF T-20 is [redacted]	"

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-20 could result in identification of sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
April 1, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper, during March of 1965, reported that the following clergymen left San Francisco on the night of March 8, 1965, for the purpose of joining in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama:

Reverend Lane Barton
St. Barnabas Episcopal Church
San Francisco

Reverend Canon Robert W. Cromey
St. Aidens Episcopal Church
San Francisco

Reverend Donald E. Ganoung, Vicar,
Good Samaritan Episcopal Church
San Francisco

Reverend Andrew Juvinall
Hamilton Methodist Church
San Francisco

Reverend Walter S. Press
National Christian Council of United Church of Christ

The "San Francisco Chronicle," is a daily newspaper of general circulation in Northern California, which is published in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529 898

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reverend Lane Barton was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on April 11, 1964, in connection with the sit-in demonstrations sponsored by the San Francisco Branch of the National Association for Advance of Colored People (NAACP) at the Cadillac Agency, 1000 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. Barton pleaded nolo contendere and received a jail sentence of 20 days suspended, a fine of $150.00 which was suspended, and probation for six months.

Reverend Robert Cromey also was arrested on April 11, 1964, by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with the sit-in at the Cadillac Agency in San Francisco. He also pleaded nolo contendere to the charge of failure to disperse, and received the same sentence as Reverend Barton.

Reverend Donald Ganoung also was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on April 11, 1964, in connection with the above sit-in demonstration, he also pleaded nolo contendere, and received the same sentence as Barton and Cromey.

The "Palo Alto Times" on July 12, 1951, reported that Andrew Juvinall, Methodist Minister, was one of eight church leaders urging the United States Supreme Court to reconsider its decision declaring the Smith Act Constitutional.

The "Palo Alto Times," is a daily newspaper published in Palo Alto, California, with general circulation in that area.

Juvinall reportedly contributed financially to the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.

(SF T-1 December, 1941)

The Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Registrar of Voters, Stockton, California, in 1949, furnished information to the effect that the name of one Andrew Juvinall was included on a list of circulators of petitions for the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) to enable the IPP to participate in the Primary Elections in 1948.

A characterization of the IPP is contained in the Appendix pages attached hereto.

The Department of Justice in November, 1961, advised that various petitions, letters and postcards had been sent to the President of the United States during late 1960, urging clemency for Morton Sobell. One of the signatures was that of Walter S. Press, [redacted] Carmichael, California. b6 b7C

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is contained in the Appendix pages attached hereto.

Records of the San Francisco Retail Credit Association reflect that Walter S. Press was a Minister in Carmichael, California, before coming to San Francisco.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper also reported that Mario Robert Savio had flown out of San Francisco on March 8, 1965, to take part in a demonstration at Selma, Alabama. The paper noted that Savio had received widespread publicity in both the press and on television as the leader and spokesman for the Free Speech Movement (FSM) at the University of California (UC) in Berkeley, California.

Savio was arrested in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco on March 7, 1964, on a charge of blocking an entrance to the hotel in violation of Section 415 of the California Penal Code. He was acquitted in Municipal Court, San Francisco.

Savio also was arrested in connection with a sit-in demonstration sponsored by the FSM at the UC in

Berkeley on December 3, 1964. Upon his appearance to plead to these charges on March 2, 1965, he was sentenced to two days in jail for contempt of court, which he served on March 4 and 5, 1965. The trial for the arrest on the FSM demonstration is still pending.

The "San Francisco Examiner" on March 11, 1965, Page 7, reported that Reverend Clark Olsen of Berkeley, had received a beating by five white men in Selma, Alabama. Olsen was reported to have stated that he went to Alabama because he had a feeling of revulsion against the brutal police attacks of the preceding Sunday.

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, with general circulation throughout Northern California.

Olsen is the husband of one Lyudmilia Ivanova Olsen, nee Stefutkina, who filed a Petition for Naturalization on July 11, 1963. In a sworn statement before an Examiner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on October 4, 1963, Mrs. Olsen admitted membership in two trade unions in the Soviet Union, but denied any membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. She declared that membership in the unions was necessary to hold her job. She was born [redacted] in Moscow, USSR. b6 b7C b7E

While Olsen was a student at Oberlin College, he was chosen by college students to take a student-financed trip to the Soviet Union in 1954. He and another American student reportedly spent 17 days touring the USSR during the summer of 1954, at which time he also visited some of the Soviet satellite countries. He was later interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his trip and he stated that [redacted] in that regard.

Olsen reportedly has been organizing a student tour to the Soviet Union for the summer of 1965, at which

time his wife plans to visit relatives in Moscow, USSR.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Howard and his wife, Jan Howard, reportedly left San Francisco on March 8, 1965, to participate in the racial demonstrations at Selma, Alabama.

(SF T-2 3/11/65)

Jan and Norman Howard reportedly were members of the Mike Quinn Club of the Communist Party in Los Angeles during 1946.

(SF T-3 2/27/52)

As of 1953, Norman Howard had been a member of the Communist Party for at least six years. He transferred in 1953 from the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the Legal Group of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

(SF T-4 2/16/53)

At the time that Howard was transferred from the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the Communist Party in Northern California in 1953, he complained to the Communist Party that the security of his job as an attorney for Shell Oil Company had been jeopardized as a result of contact by a Communist Party member under conditions which did not insure security.

(SF T-5 5/14/53)

Norman Howard attended meetings of the Employment Discussion Club, a Communist Party - conceived and controlled organization designed to influence members of "right wing" labor unions and to promote the Communist Party line through open political activities in one of the two major political parties.

(SF T-6 10/18/54)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

delete At a Communist Party meeting in Santa Clara County, California, on June 11, 1959, Communist Party members discussed the obtaining of a "People's World" (PW) contribution from Howard.

(SF T-7 6/24/59)

delete The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

delete In 1959, Howard sought to learn through the Communist Party, how many persons had been subpoenaed before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) whose names had not appeared in the newspapers.

(SF T-7 8/9/59)

Cole

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on March 16, 1965, Page 1, reported that Reverend J. Raymond Cope, Minister of the First Unitarian Church in Berkeley, was in Selma, Alabama. Cope was reported as having stated that he had learned that "not over 10 percent of the people are against integation, the remainder are afraid to say anything."

U.S.S.R.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" is a daily newspaper published in Berkeley, California, with general circulation in that area.

Re Cope too long delete Cope attended a gathering of Communist Party members in a Salt Lake City home on December 19, 1942.

(SF T-8 December, 1942)

delete In 1963, Cope was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (NCAHCUA). (See appendix)

(SF T-9 10/24/63)

delete The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on May 18, 1964, reported that Cope and his wife would be in Moscow, Russia, for six months beginning May 25, 1964, for

the purpose of studying the Russian people, not their politics.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" on March 17, 1965, Page 4, identified Reverend Harry B. Scholefield, Minister of the First Unitarian Church, as being one of a group of Bay Area Unitarian Ministers who had traveled to Selma, Alabama. Scholefield was quoted as having stated that the State troopers in Selma "did everything wrong" in their efforts to control civil rights demonstrations.

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, with general circulation in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Reverend Harry B. Scholefield in 1963, was listed as listed as a sponsor of the NCAHCUA.

(SF T-9 9/17/63)

Scholefield signed an appeal to the President of the United States on behalf of Morton Sobell in 1962 according to information received from the Department of Justice.

Scholefield was a sponsor of a petition seeking a five year statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation cases in 1960.

(SF T-10 3/16/60)

Dorothea Haven Hegarty, [redacted], Mill Valley, California, a physician practicing under the name of Dorothea Scoville, reportedly intended to depart for Mississippi on March 17, 1965, to assist Negroes in that area. She reportedly intended to lecture to Negroes on good health practices and diet.

b6
b7C

(SF T-11 3/12/65)

A source in April, 1959, furnished a Communist Party registration form from Marin County,

California, which contained identifying background information similar to that of Dorothea Hegarty.

(SF T-12 April, 1959)

The "Daily Californian" on March 18, 1965, reported that Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner, Director of the Hillel Foundation in Berkeley, had been arrested in Selma, Alabama, on March 17, 1965, while picketing the home of the Mayor of Selma. Gumbiner reportedly was released on $200.00 bond after having been arrested for violating a city ordinance prohibiting picketing in a private residential area.

The "Daily Californian" is published daily, except Saturday and Sunday, during the University school year by the Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley, California.

Joseph Henry Gumbiner was previously arrested on July 20, 1961, at the Jackson, Mississippi, Municipal Airport and was charged with breach of peace for failing to obey orders of the Police Department according to the records of the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department.

The Department of Justice, in November, 1961, reported that Gumbiner had directed an appeal to the President of the United States urging clemency for Morton Sobell.

The "Davis Enterprise" newspaper on March 23, 1965, Pages 1 and 5, reported that a busload of Davis area residents left on March 21, 1965, to "bear witness" in Montgomery, Alabama. The newspaper included the names of Mrs. Judy Iltis and Ted Strelkoff as members of the group making the trip to Alabama.

The "Davis Enterprise" is a newspaper published in Davis, California.

Julia Patricia Iltis, also known as Judy Iltis, was listed as a Communist Party member in the

records of the Communist Party at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1947.

(SF T-~~14~~ 13 11/13/47)

Iltis registered as a Communist Party member for 1950 in Lorain, Ohio.

(SF T-~~14~~ 13 11/16/49)

During the period 1954 to 1956, Iltis was a member of the Communist Party in Newark, New Jersey.

(SF T-15 1956)

In 1961, Theodore Strelkoff was a member of the faculty at the UC in Davis, California. His parents reportedly returned to Russia during 1960 or 1961.

(Kirk Wilson, 6635 Dana Street, Oakland, California, 1961)

Clyde Cumming and Kipp Dawson, members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, reportedly were scheduled to leave San Francisco on the evening of March 26, 1965, via Greyhound bus for Selma, Alabama. They reportedly intended to remain in Alabama for approximately two weeks, working with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

(SF T-16 3/26/65)

The "Golden Gater" on March 22, 1965, Page 1, reported that nearly 25 San Francisco State College students were among the 300 individuals arrested on March 19, 1965, as they joined in a march to test the City Parade Ordinance prohibiting marches in a residential district in Selma, Alabama. The students arrested reportedly included Jeff Freed, past chairman of San Francisco State College Friends of SNCC; Charles Love, a graduate student in Language Arts, and Susan Cloke, a junior English major.

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

The "Golden Gater" is a publication of the students at San Francisco State College in San Francisco which is published daily and distributed on the campus.

In October of 1964, Susan Cloke was active in the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley.

(SF T-17 10/13/64)

The W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley is characterized in the Appendix pages attached hereto.

Susan Cloke attended Communist Party contact classes for the study of Marxism in Berkeley, on October 18 and November 22, 1963.

(SF T-18 12/4/63)

Jeffry Freed, Chairman of the Publicity Comittee of the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam, was in attendance at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization in San Francisco on April 23, 1964.

(SF T-19 4/27/64)

The Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam is characterized in the Appendix pages attached hereto.

On February 20, 1965, Jeffry Freed was observed as one of the speakers at a Viet Nam protest rally in front of the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. Freed represented Toward an Active Student Committee (TASC), a student political group on the campus of San Francisco State College. Freed and the other speakers were critical of United States policy in Viet Nam and advocated the withdrawal of United States military assistance to that country.

(SF T-20 2/20/65)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Charles Love was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on April 11, 1964, in connection with the racial demonstrations on Auto Row. He received six months probation.

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BAY AREA COUNCIL OF SOBELL COMMITTEES,
aka. Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell, Northern California
Council of Sobell Committees

A source advised on October 31, 1955, at the Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees (BACSC) was formed on October 17, 1955, in San Francisco, California, as the local affiliate of the National Sobell Committee to carry out the policies of the National Committee to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL.

On April 22, 1964, a second source advised that the BACSC has its headquarters at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California, and is continuing to function and plan future Sobell affairs.

On December 18, 1959, a third source advised that MARY KRVAR, a member of the Warehouse Club, Communist Party (CP), East Bay Region, Oakland, California, and the paid organizer for the BACSC, has stated that the CP is interested in controlling the BACSC so that the BACSC will continue to follow the line of the National Sobell Committee in attempting to obtain the freedom of MORTON SOBELL.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - BERKELEY BRANCH;
W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter;
Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club and Berkeley DuBois Club;
East Bay DuBois Club

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, was originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATHEW HALLINAN.

This same source advised in October, 1963, that MATHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party (CP) Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

A second source advised that a leaflet distributed by the Berkeley DuBois Club in September, 1964, reflected the name of that organization to be the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America - Berkeley Branch."

This same leaflet, under the heading "The DuBois Clubs of America" reads as follows: "The Berkeley DuBois Club is a part of a nation-wide socialist youth organization founded in June of this year. It attempts to bring together those action-oriented youth who consider socialism to be a visible alternative to the ills of this society."

During February, 1965, the Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club was registered with the University of California as an "off-campus" membership organization. As such, it could present lectures on campus with prior University permission and was allowed to set up and maintain a literature table on campus.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
April 1, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 4/8/65

To

[XX] Director
Att. Internal Security Sec.
Division 5

[ ] SAC
[ ] ASAC
[ ] Supv.
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno
[ ] Clerk

FILE # SF 100-53902

Title CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reactivated on Nov. 8 P/S

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge	[ ] Open Case
[ ] Assign.....Reassign.....	[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Bring file	[ ] Prepare tickler
[ ] Call me	[ ] Recharge serials
[ ] Correct	[ ] Return assignment card
[ ] Deadline.....	[ ] Return file
[XX] Deadline passed	[ ] Return serials
[ ] Delinquent	[ ] Search and return
[ ] Discontinue	[ ] See me
[ ] Expedite	[ ] Send Serials.....
[ ] File	to .....
[ ] For information	[ ] Submit new charge-out
[ ] Initial & return	[ ] Submit report by .....
[ ] Leads need attention	[ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re SF airtel & LHM 4/1/65.

SF T-14, Page 9, of re LHM should be SF T-13. Bureau please correct its copies. Mobile advised. SF copies corrected.

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

SAC CURTIS O. LYNUM

Office SAN FRANCISCO

____ See reverse side

file 100-449579

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/2/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

DATE 4/3/65

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 Hamill
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
CIM, II. 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-8-81

Transmit the following in PLAIN

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (100-149194)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C;
COMINFIL, SCLC
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/16/65

Amended 10/79

DECLASSIFIED BY Dr. P form used ON AUG 9 1985

Re NY teletype of 4/1/65, concerning BAYARD RUSTIN's remarks about MARTIN LUTHER KING and his plans to call for a boycott of Alabama.

Enclosed are 7 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above; 3 copies are furnished the Atlanta Office and 2 copies to the Baltimore Office.

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*.

Classified by SP4ELW/IKFA #256760
Declassify on: OADR

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1- 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
2-Baltimore (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-) (COMINFIL SCLC)
4-New York
(1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)

JMK: crp
(16)

REC-41 100-442529-899

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD IS

Date Forw. APR 7 1965

20 APR 3 1965

How Forw. R-S

By

1 ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APR 9 1965

2 Room 828 RB SECRET - INTERIOR

1 XEROX

APR 9 1965

69 APR 15 1965

1-cc & 1-XEROX LHM for RB

DECLASSIFIED BY 30427 PUTT/SR ON 11-3-98 Miguard
Classified by 6225 on GDS Category Indefinite Declassification: 11-22-77

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-438794-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Sources who furnished the documentation of BAYARD RUSTIN were NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*; [redacted] characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. b7D

A search in the files of the NYO did not contain subversive information identifiable with THOMAS or TOMMY SMITH.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information of a highly sensitive nature with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist influence thereof. The source of this information was NY 4212-S* and in order not to jeopardize the source, the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is used.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 2, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529
100-438794

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ SECRET

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SRY/JAM/LW
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-2-85

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Communist Infiltration of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL ... Classification Changed to ... 2-10-78 ...

#253,760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/2/87 BY SP4 ELW/KFA

60076 60074 73518 54688

Classified by Exempt from GDS Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/3/88

On March 31, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington, August 1963 and advisor to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) was in contact with Tommy Smith (a personal friend and confidant of Rustin) on that date. Rustin told Smith that he would be in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 1 and 2, 1965, to attend a meeting of the Administrative Board of the SCLC. (4)

Rustin told Smith that he was "trying to bail out King on that stupid boycott thing" (alluding to an appeal by King that Alabama be boycotted because of what King called "a total breakdown of law and orders and a reign of terror".) In that regard, Rustin said, that one of his (King's) aides "who doesn't have much sense put this on the wires and sent telegrams all over the country without notifying King". It was at that time, according to Rustin, that King asked him what he should do. According to Rustin, he told King to say that the boycott matter was being discussed and that it would be decided during the Administrative Board meeting whether to go through with the boycott. (4)

Classified by ... Exempt ... Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/12/87

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. (4)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL ... DATE 2-10-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~
~~(Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SECRET

1 XEROX
APR 9 1965

100-442529-899

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters;
Communist Infiltration of the
SCLC

~~SECRET~~

Rustin told Smith that a press conference would be held by King at noon on Friday (April 2, 1965) during which King would announce plans to call for a boycott of a couple of products in Alabama. King would not ask for a complete boycott, Rustin concluded. (4)

[redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 1 1965
TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1139AM URGENT 4-1-65 EMR

TO DIRECTOR -4- AND BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FROM NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM, IS-C

COMINFIL, SCLC, IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2-10-78 JEB

BUFILE /100-442529/ /100-438794/, NY FILE /100-153735/ /100-149194/

ON MARCH THIRTY ONE, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO-S ASTERISK ADVISED BAYARD RUSTIN /ORGANIZER OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON/ IN CONTACT WITH TOMMY SMITH /A CONFIDANT OF RUSTIN/ ON THAT DATE. RUSTIN ADVISED HE WOULD BE IN BALTIMORE ON APRIL ONE - TWO, SIXTY FIVE, TO ATTEND MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF SCLC. RUSTIN SAID HE WAS TRYING TO "BAIL OUT KING ON THAT STUPID BOYCOTT THING", ALLUDING TO KING-S APPEAL FOR A BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA/ AND SAID ONE OF KING-S AIDES HAD URGED THE BOYCOTT WITHOUT CONFERRING WITH KING. ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, THE BOYCOTT ISSUE WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE BOARD MEETING, AND AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY, KING WILL ANNOUNCE THAT HE PLANS TO ASK A BOYCOTT OF A COUPLE OF PRODUCTS, BUT WILL NOT URGE A COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

100-442529-

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

SND

18 APR 9 1965

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-29

1-XEROX 808 R.

XEROXED TO

FBI GASH 30 R RELAY

C-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

APR 9 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/1/65

Attached reports comments of Bayard Rustin, an adviser to Martin Luther King, Jr., concerning King's announcement earlier this week of a boycott in Alabama.

Dissemination being made to White House and Attorney General.

SFP:CSH

APR 1 6 48 PM '65 F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
APR 1 4 42 PM '65
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS SECTION
DOM INTELL DIV.
APR 2 7 28 AM '65
FBI
APR 5 10 27 AM '65
APR 5 10 27 AM '65
APR 1 4 09 PM '65
APR 1 11 59 AM '65
REC'D - ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPT OF JUSTICE
APR 5 5 11 59 AM '65
REC'D - ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPT OF JUSTICE
APR 1 4 42 PM '65
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS SECTION
DOM INTELL DIV.
APR 2 7 28 AM '65
FBI
APR 5 10 27 AM '65
APR 5 10 27 AM '65
APR 1 4 09 PM '65
APR 1 11 59 AM '65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 33
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 68 ~ Duplicate;
Page 69 ~ Duplicate;
Page 70 ~ Duplicate;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;
Page 72 ~ Duplicate;
Page 73 ~ Duplicate;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
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4/8/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervisio
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, Baltimore (100-23443)
Boston (100-35427)
Portland (100-10580)
St. Louis (100-19352)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
(BUDED: 4/2/65)

ReBuairtel 3/24/65 instructing that certain information relative to captioned matter be furnished the Bureau by 4/2/65.

By return airtel, without fail, submit requested data. If already submitted, advise date, caption and type of communication.

SFP:gem
(11)

REC- 44

100-442529-901

APR 9 1965

MAILED 8
APR 8 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 14 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4/9/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Baltimore (100-23443) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Rcurairtel 4/6/65 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date reporting information concerning a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission, which is to be held 4/23/65.

The airtel explains that the LHM is classified "Secret" because of the manner in which the information was obtained and because of the fact that the source, [redacted] b7D is extremely valuable and a lower classification might reasonably result in his identification. It was also stated that to further protect the informant, the LHM was shown as having emanated from Washington, D.C.

The LHM states that Claude Lightfoot, known to the source as Chairman of the Commission "wrote the following letter dated April 1, 1965, to Jacob Green, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland." There is then set out a verbatim recording of the letter.

Cognizant as your office appears to be for the necessity to protect the informant, it appears to the Bureau that no logical steps in that direction are being taken. It is believed that the information should be recorded without mention of the name of the individual receiving the letter; without setting out a verbatim record of the letter, but instead paraphrasing its contents; and further, paraphrasing the information to avoid specific reference to the existence of a letter.

SFP:lmm
(7)

REC 61

902

MAILED 8
APR 8 1965
COMM-FBI

APR 9 1965

58 APR 15 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Based on the foregoing, you are instructed to resubmit, by return airtel, an LHM which should reflect in its preparation thought and imagination rather than the mere copying of information. Reconsider the matter of classification and fully justify such classification as given to the resubmitted LHM. Also advise offices which received the LHM.

This matter should be brought to the personal attention of the personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of referenced communications so that they may be guided in the future by these observations.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 903 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/9/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-53902) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Reurairtel 4/1/65 enclosing a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which was in response to Buairtel 3/24/65.

The Buairtel set out the purpose of soliciting from a number of offices, including yours, the identities of subversives who participated in the activities captioned above. The purpose, as stated, is "So that the Bureau may know the extent of subversive influence and/or participation.... Instructions were to identify all subversives who traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in marches, demonstrations and similar activities protesting voter discrimination. It was further instructed that characterizations of individuals be succinct and generally limited to the most recent and subversive information available.

The following is a summary of delinquencies in referenced LHM requiring corrective action and explanations.

1) Page one lists five clergymen who went to Alabama. The characterizations of the first three, Barton, Cromey and Ganoung, failed to contain subversive information. The only information set forth concerning these three individuals is that they had been arrested in 1964 in connection with a sit-in demonstration sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Unless your office has subversive information concerning these individuals, all reference to them should be deleted from the LHM.

MAILED 30
APR 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:fhd
(6)

REC-42 100-442527-904

60 APR 19 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

19 APR 12 1965

2) One of the five clergymen referred to above, Press, is characterized on page three. The characterization states that the Department of Justice in November, 1961, advised that various petitions, letters and post cards had been sent to the President of the United States urging clemency for Morton Sobell. One of the signatures was that of Press. There then follows the statement that a characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is contained in the Appendix. There is no showing that Press' name as one of the signatories is related to the indicated Committee. If there is a tie-in, such must be shown. If there is not, there should be no reference to the Committee but instead there should be a brief statement concerning who Morton Sobell is. Revision of page three is therefore necessary.

3) Page three identifies Mario Savio as having gone to Alabama. The characterization of Savio contains only information concerning his recent arrests in connection with racial demonstrations. This is not subversive information. On the other hand, it is noted that your office does have available subversive information concerning Savio. For example, he is a close associate of Bettina Aptheker, a Communist Party (CP) member, and in recent months numerous comments have been made by Party officials favorable to Savio. Revision is necessary in order to include subversive information on Savio and delete the nonsubversive data.

4) Pages four and five report information concerning a Reverend Clark Olsen who went to Alabama. The characterizing information is that Olsen is the husband of a woman who had previously admitted membership in two trade unions in the Soviet Union but denied any membership in the CP of the Soviet Union. She declared that membership in the unions was necessary to hold her job. This information was developed during a naturalization proceeding as she had been born in Russia. Other information is to the effect that Olsen had visited Russia in 1954 when he was a student in college [redacted] b7D [redacted] It is also reported that Olsen is organizing a student tour to Russia for the Summer of 1965.

None of the information set out concerning Olsen is believed to be subversive. Unless you have subversive information to report concerning this individual, all reference to him must be deleted.

5) Pages five and six report that Jan Howard and her husband Norman went to Alabama. The characterization concerning Norman Howard is much too lengthy. The first two paragraphs report that the Howards were Party members during 1946 and as of 1953 Norman had been a member of the Party for at least six years. The last two paragraphs of page five and top three paragraphs of page six are considered unnecessary and should be deleted.

6) Pages six and seven contain information concerning a Reverend J. Raymond Cope who went to Alabama. The characterization of Cope is considered too lengthy and, more important, fails to include the most damaging subversive information available. Salt Lake City report of SA [redacted] 4/23/43, a copy of which your office possesses, contains hard information relative to Cope's Party membership in the 1940's. This information should be reported and the information presently in the LHM, which is relatively far less important, should be deleted. b6 b7C

7) Page seven reports that a Reverend Harry B. Scholefield went to Alabama. The characterization of him is in two parts, the first being a reference to the fact that he had signed an appeal to the President on behalf of Sobell (see item number two above). The same Bureau observations as in item number two above hold relative to giving full meaning to Scholefield's activities on behalf of Sobell. The second part of the characterization is a statement to the effect that Scholefield was a sponsor of a petition seeking a five-year statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation cases in 1960. This information, standing alone, is not subversive and must be deleted.

8) Pages seven and eight report that a Dorothea Hegarty reportedly intended to depart for Mississippi 3/17/65 to assist Negroes in that area. This woman's travel to Mississippi is certainly not germane to captioned matter and all references to her must be deleted from the LHM.

9) Page eight reports that Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner was in Alabama. The characterization of this individual is in two parts, the first being that he had been arrested in 1961 at Jackson, Mississippi, for failing to obey orders of the police department. This is not subversive information and must be deleted. The second part of the characterization concerns Gumbiner's appeal on behalf of Sobell. The same Bureau observations hold here as for item number two above.

10) Pages eight and nine report that a Julia Iltis went to Alabama. Three paragraphs are devoted to outlining her former Party membership, one in 1947, another in 1950 and the third for the period 1954 - 1956. All that is necessary is a brief statement relative to her most recent Party membership. Correct.

11) Pages eight and nine also report that Ted Strelkoff went to Alabama. The only characterizing information concerning this individual is that in 1961 he was a member of the faculty at the "UC" in Davis, California, and that his parents reportedly returned to Russia during 1960 or 1961. The Bureau cannot conceive of how this information has been construed as subversive. References to Strelkoff must be deleted unless your office has subversive information concerning him.

12) Page nine identifies three students who had been arrested in Alabama, 3/19/65, one being Charles Love. The only information characterizing Love is that he had been arrested in San Francisco in 1964 in connection with a racial demonstration. This is not subversive information and must be deleted.

Promptly revise the LHM and resubmit in accordance with instructions and observations above. Expedite as Buded was originally set as 4/2/65. Furnish a copy of the revised LHM to Mobile which had received the original LHM.

By separate communication promptly furnish the Bureau explanations from personnel who prepared and approved referenced communications for the delinquencies set out in items numbered one, three, four, seven, eight, eleven and twelve. Include your recommendations relative to administrative action.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel to NY, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, and one copy has been designated for Mobile.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 5) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-137560) (PETER CAMEJO)
1-New York (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS)
1-New York (100-123603) (RUBY DEE)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-102397) (JOHN KILLENS)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (46)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-83801) (PETE SEEGER)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JCS:rmv
(19)

5 ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 4-7-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

REC-6

20 APR 3 1965

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources used in this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Source #1 NY 4092-S*

Source #2 [redacted]

Source #3 [redacted] NY 694-S* [redacted]

Source #4 NY 4212-S*

Source #5 NY 2359-S*

Source #6 [redacted]

Source #7 [redacted]

Source #8 [redacted]

Source #9 [redacted]

Source #10 [redacted]

Source #11 [redacted]

Source #12 [redacted]

Source #13 [redacted]

Source #14 AT 1386-S*

Agents who observed SIDNEY POITIER on 9/12/55, were E.J. GALLAGHER and ROBERT H. BERTKE and on 9/14/55, were ROBERT H. BERTKE and [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Agents who interviewed POITIER on 12/29/54, were [redacted] and ROBERT A. VILLEMURE.

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b7C

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*, both of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* [redacted] who has furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON (S)(U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

6972 Exclusions 4/29/86 Classified by SP4E2W/ISFA Declassify on: OADR #253,760
Carroll Leason 83-1719 6/2/87
Classified by SP4E2W/ISFA
Declassify on: OADR #253,760

OTHER Per Court Order

During March, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information [redacted]

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Classified by SP4E2W/ISFA
Declassify on: OADR
E.O. 96,025

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 9803 FBI/DOJ
(83-1719) 87,063

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] bcd
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4/2/85
4/30/82

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~ downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~

100-442529-905

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

In April, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism. ~~b7D~~ (U)

~~b7D~~ A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in March, 1965, that Bayard Rustin was going to Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the civil rights march to that city. Bayard Rustin has been acting in an advisory capacity to Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference).

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (4)(U)

The fourth confidential source, (4)(U) advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times" of March 25, 1965, on page 27, contains an article captioned, "Stars Give Show For Rights March" by Donald Janson. According to this article, a show would be given by a score of entertainers from the stage and screen, to entertain civil rights demonstrators who were on the five-day Freedom March from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama. The place where the show would be given is the final campsite (on March 24, 1965) of the march, a ball park on the grounds of the City of St. Jude, Roman Catholic parochial school and hospital near the city limits of Montgomery.

According to the article, most of the entertainers had been obtained for this show by Harry Belafonte, the prominent singer. Among those to attend were Pete Seeger, Ossie Davis, John Killens.

In "The New York Times" of March 24, 1965, on page 33, there appears an article captioned, "Top Entertainers in Alabama Tonight." It was indicated in this article that Ruby Dee would be among those entertaining the civil rights marchers on their way to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

On October 28, 1958, the third confidential source advised that according to Jean Smith, Secretary at CP Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The third confidential source advised during the latter part of 1963, that a CP functionary stated that Ossie Davis and his wife, Ruby Dee, were then CP members. ~~(S)~~ (U)

N.Y. RUBY DEE DAVIS

A seventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 24, 1963, that John O. Killens was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of Killens' speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom." ~~(S)~~ (U)

JOHN KILLENS

An eighth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 19, 1963, that the Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forum. ~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A ninth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 20, 1962, that the name of John Killens was contained on a list of persons described as names of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways. (4)(u)

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of John Killens were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list. (4)(u)

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 22, 1964, a tenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem. According to the source, John Killens was to write the script for the film. (4)(u)

A characterization of PLM appears in the Appendix.

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~~Strictly~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

~~SECRET~~

On December 13, 1954, John Lautner, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP in January, 1950 was Chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew Pete Seeger as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 15, 1961, page 3, reported that Pete Seeger, who had been indicted in March, 1957, on ten counts of contempt for refusing to answer ten questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) about his political beliefs and associates, was sentenced on April 4, 1961, by Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy in Federal Court, New York City, to a year on each of ten counts, sentences to run concurrently. According to this article, Seeger remained free on $2,000.00 bail, pending appeal of his conviction.

An eleventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 29, 1965, that William Price, an official of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and a writer for the "National Guardian" had gone to Selma, Alabama, in March, 1965. This source also furnished information that Reverend Lee Ball had also gone to Selma during this same period.

Characterizations of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

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CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

A twelfth confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on March 6, 1964, that he had been in contact with Reverend Lee Hampton Ball and that Ball advised him that he was Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

The eleventh confidential source advised on June 11, 1963, that a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the HCUA was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and Reverend Lee Ball, according to the report, had been nominated for the position as treasurer. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such.

In an article appearing in "The Worker" of March 28, 1965, Fred Gilman wrote an article captioned, "Freedom March Sweeps Onto Dixie Capital" in which he indicated that he was in Montgomery, Alabama, covering the freedom march.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On June 5, 1964, the fifth confidential source advised that Seymour Joseph, who is also known as Fred Gilman, attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on that date.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

A thirteenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 23, 1964, that Seymour Joseph was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964. (U)

N.Y.

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery - A Marcher's Report" by Peter Camejo who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that Peter Camejo participated in the civil rights march.

ALL N.Y.

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

(U) A fourteenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 19, 1965, furnished information which indicated that Sidney Poitier would be among those present for the entertainment of the civil rights marchers who were on their way to Montgomery, Alabama.

N.Y.

ALL

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed Sidney Poitier entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CPUSA Headquarters and the New York State CP Headquarters.

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SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

On December 29, 1954, Sidney Poitier was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of the interview, Poitier stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology," but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later in the interview, he stated that he had never been a member of the CP. He remarked that he had attended some affairs at which current events and politics were discussed, and he stated that these might have been construed by some individuals as CP meetings. Poitier also stated that he has associated with people whom he believed to be Communists. During the interview, Poitier said he had received the "Daily Worker" for many months, although he neither personally subscribed to it or rejected it. Poitier advised that he was acquainted with Ben Davis.

SECRET

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Bu 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past except source number 12, who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

20*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)

RE: CIRM,
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBUairtel to Atlanta and other offices, 3/24/65.

Through contact with sources mentioned in referenced airtel to Atlanta and public sources no individuals with subversive backgrounds known to have traveled from Oregon to Alabama during March, 1965, for demonstration and similar activities. No further communication being submitted in connection with instant matter.

3-Bureau
1-Mobile
1-Portland

LEF/msg
(5)

REC-28 100-[illegible]-906

1 XEROX
APR 14 1965

8 APR 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-[illegible]

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: The Director

DATE: 4-2-65

FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 6488-6491. Congressman Buchanan, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning civil rights activities in Alabama pointing out that the majority of the citizens in that State are law-abiding and fairminded. He advised that in Birmingham, as in many major cities, there is a certain criminal element. Mr. Buchanan also comments on the Communist influence in the civil rights movement. He stated "This has been a primary target of the Communist movement for a long time. J. Edgar Hoover so said, and there is much evidence that because of its unique value as propaganda the civil rights movement, with many absolutely honest people and people who are absolutely devoted to Negro rights, nevertheless, has been a prime target of Communist activity."

CIRM

100-442529-
APR 14 1965

Original filed in: 66-7281-7813

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-1-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

66 APR 27 1965

RA

April 12, 1965

REC-3 100-442527-907

EX-101

Mrs. Thomas H. Youngblood

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. Youngblood:

I received your letter of April 3rd and want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my book, "Masters of Deceit," and administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

In connection with the matters you mentioned, you may be assured this Bureau will continue to do everything within its power to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch, thoroughness and objectivity. In this regard, I am enclosing a copy of the remarks made by Senator Thomas J. Dodd on the Floor of the Senate on February 25, 1965, along with other material I trust will be of assistance to you in learning of the nature of the FBI's role in civil rights matters.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 5
APR 12 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
Our Heritage of Greatness
Remarks by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (Congressional Record, 2-25-65)
U.S. News and World Report, 12-21-64
LEB Intro, 2-65
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:asf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]

April 3, 1965

J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

MRS. THOMAS H. YOUNGBLOOD
[redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Writing to you is not an easy thing for me to do, as you have always been one to be admired from afar because of your seemingly unsurpassable greatness and intelligence. Thanks to you we have just finished reading a masterpiece of literature called "Masters of Deceit." It is one of the easiest read books and best outlined of any on this particular subject that we have ever read. In my opinion, it should be on the preferred reading list of every school or educational institution in the United States. The only way we can fight this terrible thing happening to us is to learn their tactics. Is the opposition from the Reds so great that this cannot be done? I think not.

Only last year my husband and I began to learn what was really going on, literally in our own back yard, and it has concerned us no end because we feel a tremendous responsibility toward the future of our five children.

You are to be commended for standing up in the behalf of freedom conscience Americans. If I remember correctly, you were one of the first persons to say publicly that the Communists were behind the civil rights movement. We, also, are convinced this is true simply because the discrimination is not nearly as great as the news media and "carpet baggers" would have the nation think. What other reason for th demonstrations and agitation than for deliberate racial strife to keep us off guard?

Again, thank you for being one of the few leaders left that we can look to for true dedication to the causes we all stand for and pray for.

You have our warmest regards and best wishes and I firmly believe that "We shal Overcome"; the far more dangerous plots of the Reds, that is.

Most respectfully,
Mrs. Thomas H. Youngblood
Mrs. Thomas H. Youngblood

4-12-65

REC-3

1 APR 1965

REC-3 100-442529-908

April 8, 1965

ST-116

Mr. H. Zaleski

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Zaleski:

Your letter of April 2nd has been received.

Regarding the question you asked, I would like to explain that I frequently speak "off the record" in connection with my appropriations testimony. When I go "off the record" on these occasions, the remarks I make contain material which is strictly confidential and available for official use only. The individuals to whom I am speaking are members of Congress and in their official capacity are entitled to confidential information. Regulations of the Department of Justice require information contained in our files be maintained as confidential, and I am sure you will understand that for purposes of protecting the internal security of the Nation, this is absolutely essential.

I am enclosing some material concerning our responsibilities with respect to civil rights investigations which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
APR 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

(See Enclosures & NOTE next page)

WAM:pem (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. H. Zaleski

Enclosures:
The FBI's Role in the Field of Civil Rights
Our Heritage of Greatness
FBI and Civil Rights
The FBI: The Protector of Civil Liberties
The FBI... Guardian of Civil Rights

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that we have had prior correspondence with this individual in 1964 when he wrote favorably regarding the Director's press conference. He was not identifiable at that time and was sent reprint material not duplicated with this letter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Apr 2, 1965

J. E. Hoover, Director F. B. I.

Dear Sir:

On page 40 and 41 in your 1965 appropriation report discussing "Communist interest in Negro activities" you go "off the record". In view of the importance of the "civil rights" movement I think your "off the record" comments should be made public or else people will begin to think less of you and the F. B. I. for covering up communists.

I am awaiting your answer.

H. Zaleski

[redacted]

b6
b7C

COPY:nm

Apr 2, 1965

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

J. E. Hoover, Director F.B.I.

Dear Sir:- °C.I.R.M.

On page 40 and 41 in your 1965 appropriation report discussing "Communist interest in Negro activities" you go "off the record" In view of the importance of the "civil rights" movement I think your "off the record" comments should be made public or else people will begin to think less of you and the F.B.I. for Covering up Communists.

I am awaiting your answer

H. Zaleski
H. ZALESKI

ST-116

REC-3 100-442329-908

EX-104 PROC.

38 APR 5 1965

5 APR 5 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

b6
b7C

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 909 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, New York (100-153735)

4/13/65

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

(C) CIRM

ReBAairtel 4/6/65 and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date which, for the information of recipient offices, reported the following:

Under date of 4/1/65 Claude Lightfoot, "For the Commission," wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Party in Maryland announcing the next meeting of the National Negro Commission is to be held in New York City 4/23/65 at Party Headquarters. It is to be a one-day meeting with a limited agenda and it is the plan to discuss in greater detail problems of the South.

It is likely that this information, which was obtained from [redacted] has been circulated to Party people in the areas covered by the offices being furnished a copy of this communication. b7D

New York should initiate plans for coverage of the meeting and recipient offices should be alert to the possibility of available informants attending the meeting to transmit any coverage which New York may be able to effect. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments. Immediately after the meeting the Bureau should be furnished expeditiously a succinct summary of activities which took place, to be followed by full details in a communication suitable for dissemination.

2 - Baltimore (100-23443)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
2 - Chicago (100-41324)
2 - Cleveland (100-27056)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)
2 - Los Angeles (100-66078)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)
2 - San Francisco (100-53902)

REC-6

100-442529-910

19 APR 13 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:pah
(21)

MAILED 19
APR 13 1965
COMM-FBI

APR 19 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: April 10, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, St. Louis (100-19352) (P)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/24/65.

No information developed that any subversives traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, for participation in marches, demonstrations, and similar activities protesting voter discrimination.

CC-808 RB
3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Mobile (Info) (RM)
1 - St. Louis
WAH/mwf
(5)

REC-9 100-442529-911

EX-101

5 APR 13 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI NEW YORK

10-39 PM URGENT 3-19-65 DAE

TO DIRECTOR -20- 44-12831 100-442529 AND MOBILE

MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON-SNCODED

FROM NEW YORK 44-1108 100-153735

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION, CR. F. Bis Election Laws Communist Infiltration-Racial Matter CR., EL. CIRM, IS-C. Internal Security-Communist

RENYTEL THREE NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE CAPTIONED "REGISTRARS VOTERS MONTGOMERY COUNTY ALABAMA VOTING DISCRIMINATION".

THE FOLLOWING IS ADDITIONAL INFO AS REPORTED IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATION.

ON MARCH NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO-S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, AND NORMAN HILL /UFL-CIO/ CONFERRED THIS DATE RE CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS. RUSTIN SAID THAT ROY WILKINS /NAACP/ (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH /NALC/ (Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee) WERE INCENSED BECAUSE JAMES FORMAN /SNCC/ CALLED FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN WASHINGTON, DC. RUSTIN SAID IN LIGHT OF THIS WILKINS DESIRED THAT KING SIGN A STATEMENT DENOUNCING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN WASHINGTON. KING SAID THAT HE SAW NO WAY OF WORKING WITH SNCC, THEREFORE, HE HAD TO BREAK WITH THEM. HE SAID, HOWEVER, HE WAS

END PAGE ONE.....

1 APR 12 1965

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED

165 APR 13 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

50 APR 19 1965

Xerox 806 R.B.

NOT PREPARED TO DO SO AT THIS TIME BECAUSE HE DID NOT WANT TO DENOUNCE A FELLOW ORGANIZATION. KING SAID THE SNCC PEOPLE HAD BEEN TELLING PEOPLE THAT HE SOLD OUT WHEN HE CANCELLED THE MONTGOMERY MARCH. KING STATED "IF SOMETHING IS-NT DONE /TO CONTROL SNCC/ THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE A RACE RIOT IN MONTGOMERY". KING RELATED THAT AT A RECENT CHURCH MEETING FORMAN /SNCC/ CALLED FOR A "VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT".

KING, IN ELABORATING ON DIFFERENCES THAT SNCC, SAID THAT "THEY" CONFUSE THE PRESS AND SAY NASTY THINGS ABOUT HIM. KING SAID THAT FORMAN TOLD A REPRESENTATIVE FROM "LIFE" MAGAZINE THAT "WE" DID NOT HAVE A PROGRAM, PROMPTING KING TO SAY THAT THEY CAN NOT BE REASONED WITH, AND ARE FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES. ACCORDING TO KING THEY /SNCC/ ARE IN MONTGOMERY. KING SAID "JUST AS SURE AS I AM LYING HERE THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE A RACE RIOT BREAK OUT, BECAUSE THEY DO NOT BELIEVE IN NON-VIOLENCE".

THEY WORSHIPPED MALCOLM X MORE THAN ANY OTHER NEGRO LEADER IN THE COUNTRY, KING ADDED.

WACHTEL URGED THAT KING PICK A MORE APPROPRIATE TIME THAN THE PRESENT TO BREAK OFF RELATIONSHIP WITH SNCC. WACHTEL SAID HIS SON INFORMED HIM THAT MANY COLLEGE STUDENTS DO NOT KNOW WHICH WAY TO TURN, THEREFORE, TO THEM, SNCC, HAS A GREAT DEAL OF RESPECT. WACHTEL SAID

END PAGE TWO.....

IN LIGHT OF THIS "WE" SHOULD NOT UNDERESTIMATE THIS INFLUENCE.

ACCORDING TO SOURCE, RUSTIN URGED KING TO SIGN A STATEMENT WHICH WOULD BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF WILKINS, RANDOLPH AND KING, WHICH WOULD DENOUNCED CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN VIEW OF THE PENDING VOTING BILL. KING SAID THIS STATEMENT WAS AN EXCELLENT ONE, BUT DECLINED TO SIGN FOR TWO REASONS.

ONE. THAT AFTER SIGNING THE STATEMENT HE WOULD HAVE TO GO RIGHT BACK TO WORK WITH THE SNCC PEOPLE, BECAUSE THEY ARE IN HANDS.

TWO. BECAUSE HE FEELS HE CAN COMMUNICATE WITH SNCC SUFFICIENTLY TO NEUTURALIZE THEIR ANXIETIES.

RUSTIN SAID HE WOULD PERSUADE RANDOLPH AND WILKINS NOT TO ISSUE THE STATEMENT AT THIS TIME, BUT ADDED THAT DEMONSTRATIONS WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ENACT THE VOTING BILL.

KING SAID THAT THE SNCC PEOPLE WERE IN MONTGOMERY TRYING TO PROVOKE VIOLENCE, AND HAD A THREE HOUR SESSION YESTERDAY DISCUSSING HOW THEY CAN GET A MARTYR IN ALABAMA. THE ESSENCE OF THEIR MEETING, KING SAID, WAS TO DEVISE A METHOD WHEREBY SOMEONE FROM SNCC WOULD BE KILLED. KING SAID THAT THIS WAS INSANE, BUT WAS CONVINCED THAT FORMAN WOULD LISTEN TO HIM. HE SAID HE THOUGHT HE COULD GET FORMAN TO PLACE ALL OF HIS RESOURCES AND PEOPLE IN THE MARCH TO MONTGOMERY, AND GET ALL THE PEOPLE

END PAGE THREE.....

CORR L4 W2 DENOUNCE

WHO ARE PLANNING TO GO TO WASHINGTON, TO GO TO MONTGOMERY INSTEAD.

ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, KATZENBACH CALLED HIM TO EXPRESS HIS CONCERN ABOUT THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE LEAVING SELMA AND THE LARGE GROUP WHO WILL ENTER MONTGOMERY. KING SAID HOSEA WILLIAMS WAS HIS ORGANIZER, AND WAS TAKING CARE OF THESE PROBLEMS.

WACHTEL SAID THERE WAS A LEADERSHIP COUNCIL SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON, DC., TO DISCUSS THE VOTING BILL. HE SAID IT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED THAT HE, RUSTIN, AND WALTER /FAUNTRY/ ATTEND THE MEETING. KING GAVE HIS CONSENT FOR THEM TO ATTEND AS HIS REPRESENTATIVES, AND TO BE PREPARED TO SPEAK FOR HIM. KING SAID HE WOULD APPEAR BEFORE ONE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES TO TESTIFY IN BEHALF OF THE BILL.

MOBILE FURNISH INFO TO SELMA.

END AND PLS HOLD.....

I

- POSSIBLE
- MR. SULLIVAN

FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/8/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet dated 4/2/65.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 8, 1965, that the BAYARD RUSTIN report was not used as a basis for any discussion in the National Negro Commission meeting held on March 20 and 21, 1965. This source advised that EARL DURHAM in his report briefly mentioned the RUSTIN report; however, there was no discussion or other use made of the report. b7D

In view of the fact that no use was made of the RUSTIN report, this Office will not submit a LHM.

EXP. PROC

REC 12 100-442529-9

9 APR 12 1965

cc-808RB

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

PHK/rms
(5)

INT. SEC.

FBI

Date: April 5, 1965

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: CIRM
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-6670)
(BAFILE 100-23443)

COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C
(BUFILE 100-438794)
(ATLANTA FILE 100-5718)
(BAFILE 100-23450)

Re Baltimore teletype to Bureau and Atlanta dated April 2, 1965, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". Five copies of LHM are also enclosed for Atlanta.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD IS
APR 8 1965
Date Forw.....
How Forw. R-S
By

EX 110

ENCLOSURE Room 828 RB ND

REC- 99

7 - Bureau (1 - 100-106670 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 14) (REGISTERED MAIL)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encl. 5) (RM AIR MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 157-833 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
FJWarren
(15)

21 APR 6 1965

INT. SEC.

Approved: E. Tolson Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

cc: WICR

ENC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

April 5, 1965

BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA BY THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
RACIAL MATTERS

On April 2, 1965, the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. held a press conference at noon at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

The Sun, a Baltimore daily newspaper, on April 3, 1965, reported that the Reverend KING had declared an immediate economic boycott of Alabama with a timetable of intensifying stages designed to bring the state to terms on the issue of civil rights.

Major industries now planning to locate or expand in Alabama were asked to suspend these plans immediately and the Federal Government was urged to enforce vigorously the section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits racial discrimination in programs supported by Federal finances.

The second stage calls for action from community leaders as well as the Federal Government. He said that men of good will in churches, labor unions and private institutions would be asked to withdraw investments or pension funds from placements which might be used to support racism and brutality in Alabama and the United States Treasury would be asked to withdraw tax debts from deposits in Alabama banks.

The third stage would be to call on the nation to boycott specific consumer products which would be "carefully selected". Dr. KING listed five responses he expected in Alabama as evidence of a change in racial attitude. They were:

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R209 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-913
ENCLOSURE

1. An end of the poll tax in state elections.

2. Voter registration at times convenient to working people.

3. The appointment of Negroes to policy making positions on state boards and in state agencies.

4. An end to police brutality and equal police protection to all citizens.

5. Denunciation by officials and civic leaders of violence and the use of racist ideas in political statements.

Dr. KING also stated at his press conference that besides the boycott now underway, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) agreed to several other courses of action. They are:

1. A massive and intensive voter registration drive in 120 black belt counties in seven southern states to be undertaken by 2,000 college student volunteers this summer.

2. An expansion of SCLC work into several northern cities this summer. Targets will be discrimination in employment, housing, de facto school segregation and problems of poverty.

3. A tour of many northern cities by Dr. KING before summer "to inject non violence into the veins of them" in an effort to forestall violent racial disturbances.

4. Recommendations for changes in the proposed voting bill to expand its area of jurisdiction into all states, to eliminate poll taxes in state elections and to provide protection to voters from harassment and intimidation.

RE: BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA BY THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION RACIAL MATTERS

Dr. KING spoke at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland, on April 2, 1965, and from there went directly to Friendship International Airport.

[redacted] Friendship Airport Police Department, advised on April 2, 1965, that Dr. KING boarded Eastern Airlines Flight 64 at 4:00 P.M., April 2, 1965, and that that plane was flying non stop to Kennedy International Airport, New York City, where it was scheduled to arrive at 5:06 P.M. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-new)(100-41324)

COMINFIL-EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE
CHILDREN OF MALCOLM (X) SHABAZZ
IS - C

CIRM

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau 4/4/65.

Enclosed herewith are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information indicating that an affair was held 4/4/65 at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 4130 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The sources who furnished the information concerning the above held by captioned fund on 4/4/65 are as follows:

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

In addition to the above, the following confidential informants were also utilized in the preparation of the LHM:

[redacted] b7D

5 - Bureau (Enc. 14)(RM)
3 - Chicago
1-100- (COMINFIL, ACT)

DET:mec
(8)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 APR 12 1965

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 100-new
CG 100-41324

[redacted] b7D

The enclosed LHM is classified confidential because it contains data received from [redacted] and [redacted] which could lead to the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. b7D

For the information of the Bureau, this case is carried under a Cominfil classification due to the number of communists and former communists on the organizing committee of the organization and despite the information furnished by [redacted] to the effect that the meeting was not CP instigated. This case will be followed when analyzed and recommendations regarding a Cominfil investigation will be submitted. It is noted that the telephone number furnished for the organization is also the same as ACT and it is possible that the meeting and organization are a front for ACT. b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 6, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION,
EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE
CHILDREN OF MALCOLM (X) SHABAZZ,
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 4, 1965, a source advised that an affair was held on that date at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 4130 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which affair was sponsored by an organization calling itself the Educational Fund for the Children of Malcolm (X) Shabazz. Source stated that approximately 1200 to 1500 persons attended this affair, and that approximately ten percent in attendance were of the white race, the remaining being of the Negro race. Source advised that the speakers at this meeting included the following:

Ossie Davis, well known Broadway actor
Lawrence Landry, Chairman of ACT
Dr. T.R.M. Howard
John O. Killens, a Negro author
Val Gray, a Negro female
Sterling Stuckey, who acted as chairman of the affair

Source further advised that the rally or function appeared to be more correctly described as a civil rights rally although it was listed as an affair to raise funds to furnish financial aid for the children of the assassinated Malcolm X. Source advised that the speakers, although depicting Malcolm X as a martyr and a hero and a lonely hunter who was seeking truth, did not center their remarks on Malcolm X, his beliefs or the causes of his death.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source further advised the affair was peaceful in nature and that during the program none of the speakers outlined specific plans for a future program although the speakers did indicate the organization would continue to exist in order to provide for Malcolm's widow and children. A collection was taken up at this meeting for this purpose, however, no announcement was made as to the amount received, but it was indicated that any further contributions to the fund for Malcolm's children should be mailed to the fund care of the Independence Bank, 7936 South Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Source noted that among those recognized in attendance at this affair was Brenetta Howell.

A second source advised on April 5, 1965, that he had also attended the affair held April 4, 1965, to raise funds for Malcolm X's children and widow, and this source estimated that approximately 700 individuals attended this affair, and that the affair was conducted without any violence.

Source furnished essentially the same information concerning this affair as furnished by the first source indicated above. However, source noted that attending this function were busloads of college students from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, and that approximately ten percent of those in attendance were of the white race. Source noted that also attending this function was Lula Saffold.

The second source indicated above on April 1, 1965, made available a letter dated March 20, 1965, on the letterhead of the Educational Fund for the Children of Malcolm (X) Shabazz and this letterhead indicated that the funds address was 413 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, telephone number area code 319 924-1390. This source advised that this address and telephone number lists to the Chicago civil rights organization ACT of which Lawrence Landry is chairman.

The aforementioned letter appealed to the recipient of the letter for funds for the support of the assassinated Malcolm X Shabazz's family consisting of Malcolm's wife, four children and an unborn fifth child.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A paragraph of this letter states as follows as to the purpose of this fund: "It is vitally important that you and your colleagues join us in our efforts to perpetuate, in the children of Malcolm, a living monument to a brave, Black man. This can only be done if you urge your friends, family, and associates to contribute generously to the 'Educational Fund for the Children of Malcolm X Shabazz.'"

The letter closed with the indication that contributions could be mailed to the fund for Malcolm's children care of Independence Bank, 7936 South Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60619.

The aforementioned letter was signed Dr. T.R.M. Howard for the committee. This "committee" consisting of 44 individual names had among these names the following individuals:

Frank Anglin, Jr.
Leon Beverly
Mrs. Margaret Burroughs
Sally Callahan
Mrs. Brenetta Howell
Al Janney
Bennett Johnson
Clifton Laws
Alice Turner
Robert Peter Wimbush

Concerning Malcolm K. Little, also known as Malcolm X Shabazz, it is to be noted that this individual, according to voluminous public information sources, was assassinated February 21, 1965, at the Audubon Ballroom, New York, New York. Malcolm K. Little is further described in the appendix pages of this communication in characterizations of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated and the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

Confidential sources familiar with various phases of the Nation of Islam (NOI) activity in the Chicago, Illinois, area advised on March 31, 1965, that they possessed no information indicating that the NOI was aware of or had any plans whatsoever which might interfere with the function held on April 4, 1965.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On April 5, 1965, a third source advised that the NOI participated in no way regarding the meeting held at the Tabernacle Baptist Church on April 4, 1965, in Chicago. Appended hereto is a characterization of the NOI.

Concerning the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois' interest in the fund raising function held on April 4, 1965, it is to be noted that a fourth source who is in a position to have knowledge of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission activities and policy advised on April 2, 1965, that the CP of Illinois' position concerning this function was that the CP was not against children but that the CP considered such an effort as not being the main struggle at this time.

Source advised that the CP of Illinois took the position that if such an educational fund could be set up and promoted by individuals outside the CP of Illinois forces that would be fine; however, the CP of Illinois was not participating in the organization and development of the educational fund for Malcolm X's children and that any CP of Illinois members who assisted in the development of this fund or who lent their names to it would do so on their own and without the approval of the CP of Illinois.

This fourth source further advised that the organization for this educational fund had created considerable dissension among the CP of Illinois forces and that some CP members felt that Bennett Johnson may have been the organizing force behind it. Source stated that Alice Turner, one of the individuals whose name appears as a member of the committee, had claimed that she did not consent to her name being used and had filed a protest with the fund.

Concerning those individuals listed as members of the committee and mentioned herein, the following is noted.

Frank Anglin, Jr.

As of September, 1964, Frank Anglin, Jr., was the treasurer of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), according to information furnished by a fifth source on September 9, 1964.

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Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Leon Beverly

Leon Beverly, according to information furnished by a sixth source, on July 25, 1958, voluntarily withdrew from the CP when he assumed office with the United Packinghouse Workers of America so that he could file a non-communist affidavit.

Mrs. Margaret Burroughs

A seventh source advised on December 2, 1961, that Margaret Burroughs was a teacher in Chicago who belonged to the Professional Section of the CP of Illinois. She was never known to hold any positions in the CP of Illinois although she was known as a CP member from approximately 1939 until 1956.

An eighth source advised on December 17, 1962, that on November 30, 1962, Margaret Burroughs attended a meeting of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC) which was held at Margaret Burroughs' home, and Burroughs attended as an active member.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC.

Sally Callahan

A ninth source advised on August 13, 1964, that on August 1, 1964, Sally Callahan attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) work. The same source stated that in the recent past Callahan had been friendly toward certain members of the CP of Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mrs. Brenetta Howell

The fourth source, referred to above, on August 30, 1963, advised that Mrs. Brenetta Howell as of August 30, 1963, was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People CP of Illinois Club.

Al Janney

The fourth source on December 19, 1962, advised that as of December, 1962, Al Janney was not a current member of the CP of Illinois and did not pay CP dues. Source advised that Janney is, however, a CP sympathizer and will meet with CP of Illinois leaders at any time or any place. This source advised that Janney did not attend CP meetings and that Janney had left the CP of Illinois as a member in the fall of 1960 and had not been back to the CP since.

Bennett Johnson

On April 3, 1964, the fourth source advised that Bennett Johnson as of April, 1964, was among a group of individuals who, although members of the CP of Illinois, were not members of a CP club. This source advised that in the strictest classification Johnson was not a member of the CP of Illinois but was a person who had dropped out of CP work but remained ideologically in sympathy with the CP and who had no antagonism toward the CP. Because of this classification, Bennett Johnson as of April, 1964, was considered a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and met with bona-fide members of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Clifton Laws

A tenth source advised on December 12, 1950, that Clifton Laws left the CP in 1942 but still believed in communist theories; however, Laws felt that society was not ready for communism.

An eleventh source on May 22, 1963, advised that on May 19, 1963, Clifton Laws attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum(WPF).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPF.

Alice Turner

The ninth source advised on November 23, 1962, that Alice Turner on November 8, 1962, by self admission placed herself in the CP from 1948 to the present.

This same source advised on August 13, 1964, that on August 1, 1964, Alice Turner attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois subcommittee on NALC work.

Robert Peter Wimbush

A twelfth source advised on September 4, 1958, that in 1958 Wimbush was secretary of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

Lula Saffold

A thirteenth source between June 3 and October 25, 1963, advised that Lula Saffold was present at three meetings of a CP of Illinois South Side Club held during the period May 29 through October 22, 1963.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 6, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE CHILDREN OF MALCOLM(X) SHABAZZ, COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The second source is an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

3:06 AM CST URGENT 4-5-65 EH
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO 050511

COMINFIL. EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE CHILDREN OF MALCOLM X
IS-C, CIRM.

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL APRIL 1, 1965 ENTITLED MALCOLM K. LITTLE. AKA. IS-MMI.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT TWELVE TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE, TEN PER CENT CAUCASIAN ATTENDED A MEETING OF CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION APRIL 4 IN CHICAGO. SPEAKERS INCLUDED OSSIE DAVIS AND SEVERAL WELL KNOWN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS FROM CHICAGO AREA. SOURCE DESCRIBED AFFAIR AS A CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY CENTERED AROUND THE NEED TO FURNISH FINANCIAL AID FOR THE CHILDREN OF MALCOLM X. ALTHOUGH MALCOLM X WAS DEPICTED AS MARTYR, HERO AND A LONELY HUNTER SEEKING THE TRUTH, THE PROGRAM DID NOT CENTER AROUND HIM, HIS BELIEFS OR THE CAUSE OF HIS DEATH. THE THEME WAS NEED TO CONTINUE IN STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. AFFAIR WAS PEACEFUL. BRENNETA HOWELL, KNOWN TO [redacted] AS CURRENT CP MEMBER, OBSERVED IN AUDIENCE BUT WAS NOT A SPEAKER. NO SPECIFIC PLANS OUTLINED FOR FUTURE. SPEAKERS INDICATED THE ORGANIZATION WOULD CONTINUE TO EXIST IN ORDER TO PROVIDE AID FOR MALCOLM'S CHILDREN. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 4:26 AM MLT

25 APR 12 1965

NOT RECORDED
172 APR 12 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is ~~to be disseminated outside~~ the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/9/65

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (C)

SUBJECT:

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11 - 14, 1964
RACIAL MATTERS
Newark File 157-1614

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
Newark File 100-48052

Re Newark letter to the Bureau, 11/6/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group and one copy to Secret Service, Newark.

NK T-1 is [redacted] b7D

This case is being closed by the Newark Office.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (100-)(Enc. 12)(RM)
(2-100-442529)
3-Newark
(1-100-37964)
JRL/mpt
(7)

1-4/9/65-27
NOT RECORDED
78 APR 13 1965

APR 20 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
April 9, 1965

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST 11 - 14, 1964

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On March 5, 1965, William Price, Supervisor of Writs, Prosecutor's Office of Passaic County, Passaic County Court House, Paterson, New Jersey, advised that the court records concerning the appeal of Richard Sarjeant show that his appeal from a disorderly person conviction in magistrate's court, Paterson, New Jersey, was received October 7, 1964. The appeal was heard before Judge Edward Johnson on January 22, 1965, at which time Judge Johnson found Sarjeant guilty on both of the counts on which he was originally charged.

Sarjeant was found guilty on appeal of being a disorderly person in that he used offensive language and molested or interferred with other persons. He was also found guilty on appeal of being a disorderly person in that he loitered or created a disturbance while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

On March 5, 1965, Sarjeant was sentenced by Judge Johnson to pay a fine of $100 plus $20 cost of court.

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 16, 1963, that a New Jersey Communist Party Seminar was held at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963. NK T-1 stated that among those present was a Negro, male from Paterson, New Jersey, age 27 - 30, 5'7" tall, 150 pounds, called "Sarjeant" (phonetic).

On February 7, 1964, NK T-1 was recontacted and a photograph of Richard Sarjeant was observed by him and identified as being identical to the Negro, male called "Sarjeant" (phonetic) who attended the New Jersey Communist Party Seminar at 126 Eastern Parkway, Irvington, New Jersey, on December 14, 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: April 13, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

ReBuairtels March 24, 1965, and April 8, 1965.

No pertinent information developed at Boston concerning captioned matter as outlined in reairtels so no memoranda have been submitted.

3 - Bureau
2 - Mobile (Info)
2 - Boston
(1 - 100-35427
1 - 44-431)
KPW/bbr
(7)

REC-10

APR 14 1965

ST-116

cc - Mobile

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

D-36 (Rev. 11-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/19/04 BY Auc 60280 BCE/TCB/CW 983919

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio dated 4/2/65 which set forth certain observations and instructions for corrective action and future guidance in this case.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of amended LHM captioned as above and dated 3/26/65. This LHM was originally submitted to the Bureau by San Antonio airtel to the Bureau dated 3/26/65.

Enclosed herewith for New York is one copy of amended LHM of 3/26/65.

It should be noted that where corrective action was requested, it was taken in amended LHM. In the future characterizations of individuals in LHMs and reports will be more succinct and complete.

Responsible personnel have been advised and form errors are being scored.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
13-San Antonio
(2-100-9845)
(1-157-272 CORE)
(1-157-94-Sub 1) (RM, SAN ANTONIO)
(1- [redacted]
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-
(1-

REC 44 100-442529-915

RECORDED
APR 9 1965

b6
b7C

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SENT SEC.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 4/14/65
HOW FORW:
BY: SEP: C.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JMK/dnb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60290 BE/TCG/CW
ON 3/19/04
983919

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 14, 1965, the following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas:

At approximately 1:35 p.m. the San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) led a group composed of Negroes and whites in a parade from the City Hall in San Antonio to the Alamo. The group carried a floral piece which had a banner across the front which read, "Heroes of Freedom." They also carried placards which read as follows: "One Nation - One People"; "Stop the War in Alabama"; "Negroes are Americans - Let Them Vote."

The San Antonio Branch of CORE was led by DON WATKINS who is the temporary chairman of CORE in San Antonio, and he was accompanied in the front line by G. J. SUTTON; Father SHERRILL SMITH, and Father LAWRENCE MURTAUGH, Catholic Priests stationed in San Antonio who participated in the recent Selma, Alabama, attempted protest marches on March 8 and 9, 1965; Father J.M. WAGNER, Executive Secretary of San Antonio's Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., local attorney affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union. Also in the parade were JOHN W. STANFORD, JR., and LILLIAN SUITON TAYLOR.

SA T-2 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party, District 20, meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected Communist Party

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-915

ENCLOSURE

Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party.

SA T-3 (2/43)

Source advised that in February, 1943, SUTTON was a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the Party.

SA T-4 (2/46)

Source advised that SUTTON attended a meeting of the Communist Party in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1946.

SA T-5 (4/14/59)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend Communist Party meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal Communist Party member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the Communist Party in such a capacity.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

Source advised on that date that SUTTON is not a Communist Party member, to Source's knowledge.

SA T-1 (1/4/65)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a Communist Party member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the Communist Party in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the Communist Party of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-6 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist Party - USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP - USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Upon the group's arrival at the Alamo they were greeted by approximately 75 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headed by its President, RICHARD L. DOCKERY. During the course of the demonstration, DOCKERY acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers were Father SMITH and Father MURTAUGH who praised the work of the civil rights leaders in Selma, Alabama, and both Priests demanded Federal intervention in Selma and legislation to protect the Negroes' civil rights in connection with their voting privileges.

The closing memorial tribute was given by the Reverend WILLIAM DE WOLFE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of San Antonio. DE WOLFE referred to the Reverend JAMES J. REEB as "a martyr who died so that others may have the essential dignity of human beings."

On March 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took photographs of various persons at the above-mentioned demonstration.

On March 22, 1965, several of these photographs were shown to SA T-1 who identified the following individuals as appearing therein:

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN W. STANFORD
G. J. SUTTON
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE.

SA T-1 tentatively identified one of the individuals appearing in one of the photographs as JAMES SAGER.

SA T-2 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a Communist Party City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the Communist Party

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State Conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-7 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-9 (6/11/59)

From statements made and literature read (National Guardian and The Worker) by WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE, Informant believes they are both communist sympathizers; however, Informant has no knowledge of them being members of the CP.

The Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. ...Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." (Committee on Un-American Activities Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to Informant

in San Antonio from 1954 to the present time, during which at various times he has held local leadership positions in the Party.

On March 16, 1965, SA T-1 advised that on March 13, 1965, it was learned that on that date JOHN STANFORD telephoned the residence of a Communist Party member in San Antonio and said that he wanted to see that person at the demonstration to be held on Sunday in downtown San Antonio. This was the demonstration by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and others in memory of the death of a white minister in Selma, Alabama, recently.

According to SA T-1, Father SHERRILL SMITH, Father MURTAUGH, and G. J. SUTTON were among those observed at the demonstration on March 14, 1965. They appeared to be among those leading the demonstration. There appeared to be more than 200 people there.

On March 17, 1965, SA T-8 advised that on March 16, 1965, JOHN STANFORD said he had tried to contact a Communist Party member on the evening of March 13, 1965, to remind that person about the demonstration that was taking place on March 14, 1965, for the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration was to take place at the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. STANFORD apologized for waiting so late to call that Communist Party member to remind him of this, stating that he should have called earlier.

STANFORD was very enthusiastic regarding the demonstration which was held at the Alamo on March 14, 1965, and stated that everyone who saw him and talked to him were very nice to him. STANFORD stated that with all the publicity he received as having been at the demonstration, he received only

one bad report and that was from the woman who telephoned him and told him that he was doing more harm to the civil rights movement by being at a demonstration than he was doing good.

In speaking about the demonstration, STANFORD was extremely happy that so many students from St. Mary's University took part in the demonstration. He was also glad to see so many Catholic nuns now involved in the struggle for civil rights.

STANFORD mentioned that more and more people are getting involved in the civil rights movement. He stated that even his 87-year old mother-in-law who is living in Alabama took part in a demonstration recently.

On March 26, 1965, SA T-1 advised that although JOHN STANFORD urged attendance at the CORE demonstration on March 14, 1965, in San Antonio, it is not believed the Communist Party had any influence in, or control of, the demonstration.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Antonio Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-7 (12/[illegible]4)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-1 (3/22/65)

Source identified WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE as communist sympathizers.

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to Informant to be a member of the Communist Party

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

RE: (C) CIRM IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/19/04 BY Auc 60290 RCE/TCB/LCW 983919

ReBuairtel to San Antonio dated 4/8/65, San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 4/5/65, and San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 3/26/65.

Referenced Buairtel instructs San Antonio to submit amended page 5 for San Antonio LHM dated 3/26/65. This LHM is an amended LHM which was submitted by San Antonio with referenced San Antonio airtel of 4/5/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of amended page 5 of amended San Antonio LHM of 3/26/65. Enclosed herewith for New York is 1 copy of amended page 5 for that LHM.

INFORMANTS

Due to Bureau instructions for a more accurate and full characterization of ELIZABETH and WILLIAM LYTLE in LHM, it was necessary to utilize an additional informant, the identity of whom is set forth below. The identity of the other 8 informants is set forth in referenced San Antonio airtel of 3/26/65.

SA T-9: [redacted]

DOCUMENTATION OF ELIZABETH and WILLIAM LYTLE.

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (Enc. 9)(AM RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
13-San Antonio
(2-100-9845)
(1-157-272 CORE)
(1-157-94-Sub 1) (RM.SA)
(1- [redacted])

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED 5 APR 14 1965

INDEXED

CONSULTATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670) 4/15/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

SECRET

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - (Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Classified by 346 Mal/gw
Declassify on: OADR
11-1984
80,513

Reference is made to the quarterly report of SA Robert R. Nichols, 3/31/65, Atlanta.

On cover page C, it is stated that T-19 was used to characterize Carl Bloice. On page 28, T-20 is indicated as the source for information concerning Bloice. It appears that the T-20 on page 28 should read T-19. Bureau copies corrected. Do likewise with your copies. Not necessary to advise outside agencies.

Reliability memorandum states that the identities of all concealed sources in rerep furnished reliable information in the past except T-11 who is qualified as "accuracy of information has not been verified." T-11 [redacted] (U) b7D is [redacted] who is described as having furnished reliable information in the past. In view thereof, reliability memorandum being changed at Bureau to delete exception. Do likewise. Not necessary to advise outside agencies.

For your future guidance, the qualification of T-11 as stated in the reliability memorandum was not in accordance with Bureau rules. Refer to Agents Handbook, Part I, page 61. The language prescribed is "contacts with whom have been insufficient to judge the reliability of his information."

Appendix pages of rerep (38-47) not marked "Appendix" as required. No action necessary.

b6
b7C

Page 30 contains a characterization of Martin Luther King, Jr., which states that he "has been described as a confirmed Marxist." Source is indicated as T-16 (NY 694-S*). (U) This information similarly reported in the New York report of SA [redacted] 4/13/62, "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C," copies to your office. While no corrective action is desired relative to referenced CIRM report, the following observations are made for your future guidance in connection with characterizing King.

MAILED 30
APR 14 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 - New York (100-153735)

REC- 99 [illegible]

EX-105

SECRET

19 APR 15 1965

SEP 1 1965

(8)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to Atlanta
RE: CIRM
100-442529

~~SECRET~~

The information which NY 694-S* furnished was obtained by him from Lement Harris, a Communist Party, USA, functionary. Harris in turn had been given this information by Stanley Levison, another Party personage. The reported information, as rerep stated, "has been described as a confirmed Marxist" leaves a measure of doubt or question as to who described King in such manner. It might be implied that the Bureau informant did, which of course is not so. In order to protect the source, we, of course, cannot bring Harris's name into the matter. It is, therefore, suggested that in the future a statement be made to the effect that a Party functionary had so described King, without indicating the name of such functionary. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The foregoing observations concerning the characterization of King are also for the future guidance of the New York Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 99

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/8/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 3/1/65.

On 3/24/65, SA [redacted] and SA THOMAS J. DEVINE attempted to interview ANITA ZIMMERMAN but she said she had nothing to say.

On 3/19/65, SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] attempted to interview MEYER ROSEN, but he said "We've been all through this before. Leave me alone."

HARRY TOBMAN was interviewed on 4/2/65, by SA [redacted] and E. MARK NISWANDER. TOBMAN expressed his willingness to assist the government but appeared to be very nervous. He was asked if he could recall the possible membership of certain individuals in the Bath Beach Club of the CP. TOBMAN declined to make any direct statements concerning his past membership in the Bath Beach Club or furnish the names of any other individuals so involved. He added that it was such a long period of time since he resided in Brooklyn that he could not recall the names of people whom he knew at that time.

NY is continuing efforts to interview DAVID ROSENBERG, ESTER WAGNER and MARTIN WAGNER.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

TJD: egb
(3)

REC-99 100-442529-918

16 APR 1965

EX-114

16 APR 21 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 98032DD/sds
REASON: 1.4 (c)
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-8-85

F B I

DATE: 4/8/65

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 EN 80,513
6922 EEP DMS 12/20/89 (81-0802)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) REC-13

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Classified by 3042 PAT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 11/8/88
Gainor/King 81-0802

ReBulet to NY, 3/29/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above; three copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

Sources used in the LHM are as follows:

b6
b7C
b7D

Source #1 NY 4099-S*

Source #2 [redacted]

Source #3 NY 694-S* (U)

Source #4 CSLA 3200-S* (U)

4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Atlanta (100-5566) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1- 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
4-New York
(1- 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (#41)
(1- 100-79303) (COMINFIL CORE) (#41)
(1- 100-147963) (COMINFIL SNCC) (#41)

REC-132 SEP 112

6 APR 9 1965

JCS:tms
(12)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: ded/es Sent 12-12-77 M Per

Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification change PAGE 8-27-79 Lamb

79 APR 27 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI/SEC. SERV.
DATE FORW: 4/12/65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Source #5

Source #6

[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Special Agents who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., with HARRY BELAFONTE on 4/4/65, were [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4099-S*. This source holds a sensitive position with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* who (U) furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 8, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 ~~11/13/89~~ CN 80,513
6972 EEP/DMS 12/28/89 (81-0802)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 5, 1965, contains an article captioned " 'Answer to Selma' Benefit Raises Record $150,000" by John Molleson. According to the article, "Broadway Answers Selma", was a benefit staged on the evening of April 4, 1965, at the Majestic Theater which brought together the stars of virtually every Broadway show and some of the great stars of past shows to give a ringing lesson in integration and to raise about $150,000 for the cause of freedom. It was pointed out that tickets for the benefit which was staged by Hillard Elkins, sold for $1,000 to $5 and according to the article the proceeds were said to be the highest for a single benefit performance in the history of the theater.

Among the beneficiaries of the performance were the family of the Reverend James J. Reeb (the minister who was recently killed in Alabama while there in the cause of civil rights), the Voter Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is President), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the L. and M. Rabinovitz Fund of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

It was stated in the article that in a box at the right of the theater sat Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., who was loudly applauded when he entered from the balcony level.

Garrow/KING 81-0802
~~Classified by 3042 PWT DMS~~
Declassify on: OADR ~~11/8/88~~

12/17/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~3042 RDD~~ 9018
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-28-85

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
led/ea 12-3-77

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

1 XEROX
Apr 16 1965

ENCLOSURE

919

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Approximately sixty performers appeared in the three hour show which was held in the Majestic Theater, the use of which was contributed by the Shuberts. Services for the affair were donated by stagehands, electricians, musicians, press agents, managers and producers.

The show began with Sammy Davis introducing Mayor Wagner. The performances were sheer entertainment, consisting of songs, skits, monologues.

The following is a list of people who participated in the show:

Victor Borge
Carol Burnett
Carol Channing
Maurice Chevalier
Sir John Grielgud
Buddy Hackett
Robert Preston
Barbara Streisand
Eli Wallach — C.P. member 1947 — DC
Art Carney
Ethel Merman
Elizabeth Allen
Sergio Franchi
Irene Worth
Martin Gabel — [illegible]
Herschel Bernardi — C.P. member — Calif
Chita Rivera
Nancy Dussault
Walter Matthav
Ulla Sallert
Billy Daniels — [illegible]
Tiger Haynes
Comden and Green
(Betty Comden and Adolph Green)
Irene Dailey

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Dicki Shawn
Ruby Dee — CP rec'd 1963
Steve Lawrence
Eydie Gorme
Barbara Cook
Barry Gray
Inga Swenson
Louis Gossett
"Golden Boy" singers and dancers
Fritz Weaver
Tom Bosley
Leonid Hambro — [illegible] played pro-Soviet groups
Don Porter
Alan Arkin
Karen Morrow
Bethel Leslie
Dan Dailey
Sydney Chaplin
Diana Sands
Martin Sheen
Anne Jackson
Martha Scott
Maria Karnilova
Paul Lipson
Richard Kiley
David Burns
Elliot Lawrence

OTHER Per Court Order

On April 6, 1965, the first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 26, 1957, identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 and early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). (X) U

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism. S (U)

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Martin Luther King departing from the Majestic Theater in the company of Harry Belafonte. U

On October 28,1958, the third confidential source advised that according to Jean Smith, Secretary at CP Headquarters, New York City, S (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on May 27, 1964, that Harold Bernardi who is also known as Herschel Bernardi, as of December, 1947, was a member of the Los Angeles County CP and had been transferred to the CP in New York. (U)

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on May 18, 1946, that in May, 1946, Billy Daniels was recruited into the CP by Group One of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City. (U)

The third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of 1963, that a CP functionary stated that Ruby Dee was then a CP member.

Francis Oliver McGowan, [redacted] advised on September 12, 1950, that Martin Gabel was the Assistant Chairman of a National Council of American Soviet Friendship Rally held at Madison Square Garden on November 16, 1944. b6 b7C

The National Council of American Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1942, page six, in a column "What's On", lists one Leonid Hambro as an entertainer at the School for Democracy.

A characterization of the "School for Democracy" is set forth in the appendix pages.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", September 6, 1949, page two, column four, reported that Leonid Hambro, pianist, appeared at the Paul Robeson Concert at Peekskill, New York.

The late city edition, "The New York Times", December 23,1963, reported that Paul Robeson left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight on a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, Robeson once said he loved "the Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifice for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world". It added that most of the questions directed at Robeson on his arrival in New York City, on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife, who told reporters that her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific".

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The "Daily Worker", page seven, column one, March 29, 1957, lists Leonide Hambro as the piano soloist at the 35th Anniversary Concert of the "Morning Freiheit" to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 13, 1957.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is set forth in the appendix pages.

A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 14, 1957, that on March 18, 1957, Eli Wallach, while at an informal hearing held at the United States Passport Office, Washington, D.C., stated he had not been a member of the CP since the fall of 1952, but refused to answer questions concerning the CP and/or related activities prior to 1952. (A) 4

Source furnished information showing that there was a CP membership on Wallach's part for a brief period prior to World War II, but none during Wallach's military service during the war. Source stated he learned that in about 1947, there was a resumption of Wallach's membership in the CP. His membership was spasmodic and there was no activity other than perhaps attending a few meetings. According to the source, Wallach had a difficult time leaving the CP and it was difficult to say definitely when he did so.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1. APPENDIX

"SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY"

1. "As a result of the investigations into alleged subversive activities of teachers of the New York City public schools by the Rapp-Coudert Committee of the New York State Legislature in or about 1940, a number of teachers resigned, or were suspended or dismissed by the Board of Election from their teaching posts in New York schools and colleges.

"At the annual spring conference of the Teachers Union of New York City in 1940, at which approximately 51 teachers who had been dismissed or who had resigned as a result of the investigation were present, the idea of a so-called School for Democracy was put forth and found general acceptance.***

"*** Of the organizers and original faculty of the School for Democracy, about one third have been identified in the record as members of the Communist Party, and several of those so identified have been established as functionaries of the Party's educational apparatus***."

"It is found that the School for Democracy in New York City was a Communist Party-controlled institution utilized by the Party to propagate Marxism-Leninism on a broad basis among the masses of people.***"

"The evidence shows that the Communist Party formed the Jefferson School of Social Science by merging the School for Democracy and the New York Workers School."
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, pp. 3-5.)

2. "In 1941, the Communists established a school in New York City which was known as the School for Democracy (now merged with the Workers School into

2. APPENDIX

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

the Jefferson School of Social Science)." The above "was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system of New York City."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/13/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION SELMA-
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBulet to NY, 4/9/65.

Enclosed herewith for Mobile is one photograph of STANLEY LEVISON.

On 4/12/65, a pretext telephone call was made to the office of STANLEY LEVISON, 1841 Broadway, NYC, 58-2-6020, and an unknown female advised that her employer, STANLEY LEVISON had recently gone to Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of participating in the civil rights march which terminated in that city.

The pretext telephone call was made by SA JOHN C. SEATON under the guise of a member of a small civil rights group attempting to obtain a speaker for a meeting. The unfemale indicated that she felt LEVISON would not be in a position to help and referred the caller to some of the major civil rights groups.

An attempt was made by the NYO to confirm LEVISON's departure through major airlines in NYC, but no pertinent information was developed.

Mobile should display the photograph of LEVISON to sources and Agents who are familiar with those participating in the Selma-Montgomery March.

REC-22 100-442529-921

12 APR 14 1965

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2-Mobile (100-10F) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/82 BY sp8bj/bca

INT. SEC.

142

6 APR 22 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 920 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-439190)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (100-14158)

SUBJECT: CIRM MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

COMINFIL STUDENT NON-VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC) INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau airtel, 3/24/65, under first caption; Bureau letter to Albany, 4/5/65, under second caption.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for the Atlanta Office two copies and for the Mobile Office two copies of a LHM showing participation of ROBERT S. HENES in demonstrations at Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, during March,

6 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 5) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190) (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Info) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Info) (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - Cincinnati (1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 100-14158)
(1 - 100-12984)

TPS/hja
(13)

ENCLOSURE 11-4-86 SP-1 AG/DW (#52028)

21 APR 12 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/86 BY 9146 CJR/RW

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&C

DATE FORW: 4/14/65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SEP:CJ.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LOCATE ALBANY 100-

922

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

1965, and further identifying HENES with the SNCC.

Source utilized in the LHM is NY 2440-S*, location CI 100-12984-90.

HENES is listed in the Security Index of the Cincinnati Office, Bufile [redacted] b6 b7C

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from a source of continuing value and identification of this source could impair future effectiveness and have an adverse effect upon the internal security of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
April 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST-INFLUENCE-IN-RACIAL-MATTERS MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

b6
b7C

On April 5, 1965, a letter appeared in the "Cincinnati Enquirer," a newspaper of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed "To the Editor." The letter was captioned with a headline reading "SNCC Doubts Johnson's Good Will." The letter shows the writer to be Robert S. Henes, [redacted] The letter shows that the writer described himself as having recently returned from the Selma-to-Montgomery march. The letter continues with a protest against an editorial which previously appeared in the "Cincinnati Enquirer" concerning the SNCC. The writer of the letter is critical of the editorial in the "Enquirer" concerning the SNCC because it "viciously attacked the militant leadership" of this group. The letter shows other statements by the writer in support of the SNCC.

A copy of the letter is attached to this communication.

SP-196/NW 1/14/86

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 CH/NW CH 32028
ON 4/22/86
CH 32028

Robert S. Henes

On May 4, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during March, 1964, Robert S. Henes, [redacted] indicated he felt the

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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209 DEC 28 1970

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-7-922

had wasted several years working in left-wing socialist groups and decided he could make better use of his time by joining the Socialist Workers Party (SWP.) Henes further indicated he had applied for membership in the SWP and hoped he had proven over the years that his positions on various issues had been sufficiently revolutionary for members in the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI, AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'SNCC Doubts Johnson's Good Will'

TO THE EDITOR: Since returning last week from the first hectic day of the Selma-to-Montgomery march (the only day of that monumental effort which I was privileged to witness), I have pondered in shock and amazement your editorial of March 21, in which you so viciously attacked the militant leadership of the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC).

This is not the first time, of course, that I have read blatant misrepresentations in the press generally and your paper in particular. But I wonder, has not the time passed when we could discredit those who displease us simply by shouting "Red?"

Doubtless, the leadership of SNCC is indeed more "militant," less "moderate," than Dr. King. They are less patient, less moderate than the good doctor in confronting America's centuries of treachery against her black citizens (subjects?). Above all, they are less moderate in their doubts about the "good will" of a Texas President and his "liberal" party, whose blue-coated minions faithfully butchered black Americans on the streets of "enlightened" New York City last summer.

Leaving aside the patent absurdity of the charge that pacifist "sit-down" tactics (futile as they are against the clubs of Wagner's, Johnson's or Wallace's cops) are a "Commie" device, is it really subversive to call upon Americans of any color to organize and act intheir own interest, rather than await salvation from above or afar—with or without a Nobel Prize? This has been the democratic way; if it is dead, then perhaps we must ask ourselves just who has done the subverting.

ROBERT S. HENES, 811 Main St., Hamilton

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8 Cincinnati Enquire
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journa
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 4/5/65
Edition: Final
Author: Robert S. Henes
Editor: Brady Black

COPIES DESTROYED
209-DEC 28 1970

SP-1 AGRW 11/4/88
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/86 BY 9145 SP/RW
CM 252128

ENCLOSURE 100-7-922

SAC, New York (100-153735) 4/19/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReATairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 3/1/65, copies to New York, which reported on a contact 2/25/65 between Martin Luther King, Jr., and one of his staff, Andrew Young. They discussed the preparation of a fund-raising appeal letter to be sent out by King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King instructed Young to contact Hunter Pitts O'Dell and have him work on the letter. O'Dell, of course, is the long-time communist who has been close to King for many years.

Bureau airtel 3/3/65 to Atlanta and New York noted that because of the vital importance of the King-O'Dell relationship to captioned matter, all possible efforts should be made to develop factual information revealing the current status of this relationship. The current letter-writing chore which O'Dell reportedly was to perform seemed to be vital to this matter.

Atlanta airtel and LHM 3/17/65, copies to New York, makes reference to a letter appealing for funds for the SCLC which was to be sent to Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union. It is, of course, not known whether this particular letter is an isolated one or whether it is of the same type as O'Dell was to assist in writing.

Atlanta airtel 4/7/65, copies to New York, furnished copies of a letter dated March, 1965, addressed to "Dear Friend." It is on the letterhead of King and is signed with the purported signature of King. This letter makes a plea for funds as a result of actions that were taking place in Alabama. The letter was furnished to the Atlanta Office by a source of that office, and Atlanta expressed the belief that this letter is the one which King instructed Andrew Young to have O'Dell work on "because it is the first and only letter known to have come from SCLC or King which is an appeal for funds based on their Selma activities."

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:jmw/cjw
(8)

MAILED 6
APR 16 1965
COMM-FBI

REC 12 100-442529-923

10 APR 19 1965

60 APR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

While the Bureau may be inclined to subscribe to Atlanta's belief, it is still necessary to obtain, if at all possible, factual data which will prove that O'Dell is still doing a service for King. With this objective in mind, it is desired that aggressive and imaginative investigative steps be taken in an effort to obtain the desired intelligence. The following are some suggested avenues to explore. They are not intended to be all-inclusive.

A review of the known writings of O'Dell may furnish some clues as to whether or not he, in fact, prepared the March, 1965, letter over King's purported signature. In this regard it should be noted that O'Dell has been a regular contributor to "Freedomways" for some time, and this should be a good source for some of his writings. A check with established sources available concerning O'Dell, King, and the SCLC might prove fruitful.

In addition, it is desired to determine whether the March, 1965, letter actually was mailed and, if possible, in what quantity. As it presently stands we know only that a single source received this letter.

The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all developments in this matter and any positive information obtained should be submitted in a form suitable for dissemination.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 4/19/65

REC 12

Director, FBI (100-442529) 92-4

1 = Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurlet 4/7/65 advising that your office does not have an established source [redacted]

b7D
b7E

Earlier investigation in this matter disclosed the desirability of developing information concerning [redacted] as it relates to captioned matter. It was subsequently developed through [redacted] an established and reliable source, who is acquainted with information concerning [redacted]

Relet stated that due to the sensitive nature of this investigation, the matter would not be pursued, UACB.

The Bureau believes that this matter should be further pursued by developing a reliable source [redacted] should be a logical initial step in identifying individuals [redacted] who would merit checking out as possible sources. In this respect it should also be noted that it is in the interests of your office to have an established reliable source [redacted] for the value such a source might be in the future relative to a variety of Bureau cases.

Give this matter appropriate attention and advise the Bureau of the results of your investigation.

SFP:ltr
(4)

FJB

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tave
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
APR 16 1965
COMM-FBI

APR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/7/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to New York, 3/15/65. b7D b7E

On 4/1/65, [redacted] furnished information that [redacted]

NYO does not have an established source [redacted] Therefore, due to the sensitive nature of this investigation, this matter will not be pursued further. UACB.

REC 12

100-442529-924

6 APR 19 1965

Ret to NY 4/19/65 SFP: ltr

1-808RB

(2) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(3)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/9/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

The following is furnished for the information of the Bureau:

[redacted] was contacted on 4/5/65. Civil rights matters were not discussed with the informant at this time. He did, however, volunteer the following information: b7D

JAMES HOFFA and HAROLD GIBBONS, Executive Vice President of the IBT, are contemplating the establishment of an educational fund which will guarantee the educational needs of all orphans of individuals killed as a result of the civil rights movement. He stated that this fund will be voluntarily supported by various individuals and organizations throughout the country and the IBT will underwrite the cost and guarantee the education of these children in the event sufficient funds are not accummulated from organizations other than the IBT.

Informant advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

During the course of this conversation, informant indicated [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

It is further believed that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] any information furnished by the informant relating to civil rights matters will be duly reported.

REC-1

2 - Bureau (100-442529)
1 - New York [redacted] b7D
1 - New York (100-154955)
1 - New York (100-153735)

WAV:pcs
(5)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 4/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

ReBuairtel 4/9/65, which requested revised LHM in lieu of LHM submitted by this office under date of 4/1/65.

Attached hereto are eight copies of LHM suitable for dissemination concerning individuals who reportedly travelled to Alabama during March 1965, in whom the Bureau has an interest. Copies sent to Mobile and Selma for information only.

With reference to MARIO SAVIO, during the Free Speech Movement and student demonstrations at the University of California, Berkeley, he was seen in frequent contact with several members of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Clubs and/or CP; however, this information has not been received in sufficient detail to enable it to be used in any documentation for SAVIO.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(REG)
2 - Mobile (INFO)(Encls. 3)(AM)(REG)
1 - Mobile (Selma)(Encls. 1)(INFO)(AM)(REG)
5 - San Francisco
(1 - 173-9)
(1 - 157-245)
(1 - 157-502)
FSP:rap
(10)

REC-44 44-25926

4 APR 20 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC-COPY AND COPY OF THIS FILED IN

SF 100-53902
FSP:rap

With reference to any favorable comments made by CP leaders of SAVIO, there is no reported information indicating these were anything more than unsolicited comments and therefore the San Francisco Office feels, based on interpretations set forth in Buairtel 4/9/65, the information should not be considered subversive and included in LHM for SAVIO.

With reference to Reverend COPE, CG 5824-S* reported during January 1965 that during December 1964, the Security Branch, International Department, Central Committee, CP of the Soviet Union, requested the CP, USA, to furnish all available information on Reverend COPE. In this connection, it was reported that Reverend COPE's CP name was C. R. JONES; that he formerly resided in Boston and was acquainted with CP members GEORGE BLAKE and SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD and that he presently is associated with the Berkeley Unitarian Church. The above information was not set forth in LHM in view of instructions that information from CG 5824-S* was not to be included in any communication for dissemination outside the Bureau, even if paraphrased.

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources in LHM are:

Source 1 is [redacted]	100-53902-206
Source 2 is [redacted]	Characterization for JAN and NORMAN HOWARD
Source 3 is [redacted]	Characterization for NORMAN HOWARD
Source 4 is [redacted]	Characterization for Reverend J. RAYMOND COPE
Source 5 is [redacted]	Characterization for Mrs. JUDY ILTIS
Source 6 is [redacted]	100-53902
Source 7 is [redacted]	Characterization for SUSAN CLOKE
Source 8 is [redacted]	Characterization for SUSAN CLOKE
Source 9 is [redacted]	Characterization for JEFF FREED

SF 100-53902
FSP:rap

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from the sources utilized could result in identification of sources of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness.

Agent responsible for overall coordination of LHM dated 4/1/65 is on annual leave outside San Francisco field division territory. Explanations will be obtained and forwarded upon his return.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

April 13, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

A source reported on March 11, 1965, that NORMAN HOWARD and his wife JAN reportedly left San Francisco, California, on March 8, 1965, to participate in the racial demonstrations at Selma, Alabama.

A second source reported on February 27, 1952, that JAN and NORMAN HOWARD were members of the Mike Quinn Club of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, during 1946.

A third source reported on February 16, 1953, NORMAN HOWARD had been a member of the CP for at least six years. He transferred in 1953 from the Los Angeles County CP to the Legal Group of the CP in San Francisco.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a Berkeley, California, daily newspaper, on March 16, 1965, page 1, reported that Reverend J. RAYMOND COPE, Minister of the First Unitarian Church in Berkeley, was in Selma, Alabama. Reverend COPE was reported as having remarked "not over 10 per cent of the people are against integration, the remainder are afraid to say anything."

A fourth source has reported that on December 19, 1942, Reverend COPE attended a gathering of CP members at 219 East

Do Not Disclose

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100 - 442527-926

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 1965

Eighth South, Salt Lake City, Utah. Fourth source identified Reverend COPE as a member of the CP.

The "Davis Enterprise," a Davis, California, local newspaper published in Davis, California, related on March 23, 1965, pages 1 and 5, that a busload of Davis area residents left on March 21, 1965, to "bear witness" in Montgomery, Alabama. The newspaper included the name of Mrs. JUDY ILTIS as one in the group making the trip to Alabama.

A fifth source reported in 1956 that during the period from 1954 to 1956, Mrs. ILTIS was a member of the CP in Newark, New Jersey.

A sixth source reported on March 26, 1965, that CLYDE CUMMING and KIPP DAWSON, members of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), reportedly were scheduled to leave San Francisco on the evening of March 26, 1965, via Greyhound bus for Selma, Alabama. They reportedly intended to remain in Alabama for approximately two weeks, working with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization for the SWP is attached hereto.

The "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College campus daily publication, on March 22, 1965, page 1, reported that nearly twenty-five San Francisco State College students were among the 300 individuals arrested on March 19, 1965, as they joined in a march to test the City Parade Ordinance prohibiting marches in a residential district in Selma, Alabama. The article listed JEFF FREED, past Chairman of San Francisco State College Friends of SNCC, and SUSAN CLOKE, a junior English major, among those arrested.

A seventh source reported on October 13, 1964, that in October 1964, SUSAN CLOKE was active in the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 1965

A characterization for the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter is attached hereto.

An eighth source reported on December 4, 1963, that on October 18 and November 22, 1963, SUSAN CLOKE attended CP contact classes for the study of Marxism in Berkeley.

A ninth source reported on April 27, 1964, that JEFF FREED, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam (Ad Hoc), was in attendance at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization in San Francisco, on April 23, 1964.

A characterization for the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam (Ad Hoc) is attached hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH 1965

Reference: San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/13/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/9/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Date: April 12, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated April 6, 1965, and Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated April 9, 1965.

Above-referenced Bureau airtel referred to above-referenced Baltimore airtel which had an accompanying letterhead memorandum and requested that the letterhead memorandum be resubmitted paraphrasing its contents. The letterhead memorandum attached is resubmitted as requested.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meeting to be Held April 23, 1965, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being sent to New York, two to Chicago, one to WFO and three are being retained by Baltimore. The source used is [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported by [redacted] could b7D

4 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69; CP, USA; ORGANIZATION)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-80641; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
(2 - 100-153735; CIRM)
2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(100-124641)
1 - WFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 100-12464; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)

100-4/10 [illegible] 927
REC-28
25 APR 14 1965

10 ENCLOSURE

RCN:dfm
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted];
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 4/14/65
HOW FORW: HAND
BY: SPRICE

INV. SEC.

ENCL FILED IN

ENCL COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
April 12, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING
TO BE HELD APRIL 23, 1965
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, known to the source as the Chairman for the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission, has recently declared that he plans to hold the next National Negro Commission meeting at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, on April 23, 1965.

The source said that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wants to talk on the problems in the "South."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 28 1970

REC- 28 ENCLOSURE 100-1425[illegible]-927

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/14/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)

CIRM
RM

~~Class. & Ext. By SP-1 GSK/mam~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~ 2
~~Date of Review 4/14/85~~
#209,009 6/19/81

Re: HARRIETT BUHAI
SM - C

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago and other offices dated 1/23/65, and Los Angeles letter to Jackson dated 3/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning HARRIETT BUHAI. Enclosed also for Jackson is one copy of letterhead memorandum due to their interest in the matter.

Confidential informants who furnished information regarding BUHAI's past activities in enclosed letterhead memorandum were set out in cover letter to letterhead memorandum submitted to Bureau by Los Angeles Division on 6/3/64. San Diego received letterhead memorandum but not cover letter. L.A LHM CAPTIONED "HARRIET BUHAI, LA FILE 100-26886 BUFILE 100-394339

b6
b7C
b7D

Source who furnished information regarding BUHAI's attendance at National Lawyers Guild meeting 11/22/64, and 3/1/65, is [redacted] Informants conversant with Communist Party and related activities in the San Diego Division who furnished negative information concerning subject were [redacted] contacted by SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY 8/18/64, [redacted] and [redacted] by SA [redacted] on 8/26/64, and [redacted] and [redacted] by SA [redacted] on 8/21/64. (U)

The letterhead memorandum is stamped ~~"Confidential"~~ since it contains information from confidential informants of continuing value to the Bureau the disclosure of which may jeopardize the effectiveness thereof.

REC- 99 100-442529-928

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(AM-REGISTERED) RM:edj
1 - Jackson (100-57)(Enc. 1)(AM-REGISTERED) (7)
3 - San Diego (2 - 100-13295)
(1 - 100-13039)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~ APR 17 1965
HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Diego, California
April 14, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HARRIETT BUHAI

BUHAI resides at 3175 Cauby Street, San Diego, at Apartment 38, and is an attorney employed by Gostin and Katz, Attorneys, Suite 725, 326 Broadway, San Diego, California.

Confidential sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that BUHAI was a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1941 through 1954 and attended a CP meeting in 1961. Since 1951 BUHAI has been active in or has attended functions of the following organizations:

Los Angeles Committee For Protection of Foreign Born (See Appendix)
Independent Progressive Party (See Appendix)
Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (See Appendix)
Constitutional Liberties Information Center (See Appendix)
May Day Committee (See Appendix)
Citizen's Committee To Preserve American Freedoms (See Appendix)
Fair Play For Cuba Committee (See Appendix).

In 1963 BUHAI was treasurer of the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee (See Appendix) and she was a member of the Board of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG)(See Appendix). In 1962 and 1963 BUHAI traveled to Cuba. She is currently a member of the NLG and a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 22, 1964, BUHAI attended a dinner sponsored jointly by the Los Angeles Committee For The Protection of Foreign Born and the Los Angeles Branch of the NLG. This source further advised that on March 1, 1965, BUHAI attended a luncheon in Los Angeles sponsored by the Los Angeles chapter of the NLG.

Sources conversant with CP and related front group activities in the San Diego, California area, advised in August 1964 that they were unable to furnish any information concerning HARRIETT BUHAI.

BUHAI is described as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 GSK/mka
ON 6/19/81
#209,009

HARRIETT BUHAI

Name	HARRIETT BUHAI
Race	White
Sex	Female
Nationality	American
Born	October 25, 1915, at Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'2"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown, wears glasses
Complexion	Medium
FBI Number	742 854 B.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

HARRIETT BUHAI

MEDICAL AID TO CUBA COMMITTEE
LOS ANGELES DIVISION

ANGELO ROMAN, [redacted] b6 b7C advised on February 27, 1962, that he was then Chairman of the Medicine Committee of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (LA-FPCC) and was in correspondence with the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee in New York City, the purpose of both organizations being to send medical aid to Cuba.

IRVIN WALDER, Department of Social Service, City of Los Angeles, California, advised on May 29, 1962, that a Medical Aid to Cuba - Los Angeles Committee (MACC-LA), which its officers claimed was organized locally on April 9, 1962 as a non-political humanitarian organization, had that day filed notice of its intention to hold its first public meeting on June 6, 1962.

A source advised on June 8, 1962, that MURIEL FRUMKIN, admitted Literature Secretary of the LA-FPCC, said that the MACC-LA had been "joined" to the LA-FPCC (as its Medicine Committee) but had been separated from it as an independent organization because doctors in Los Angeles generally were reluctant to donate to anything so "political" as the LA-FPCC.

[redacted] b6 b7C Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, advised on October 23, 1962 that according to a source believed to be reliable, CLINTON ERIK GUILLERMO of the LA-FPCC had recently remarked that the MACC-LA had abandoned the pretense of being separate and independent from the LA-FPCC and was "back in" it, that "it's not separate anymore".

A second source advised on June 19, 1963, that the MACC-LA had ceased to exist as a functioning organization, that although it was once the subject of much attention at affairs of the LA-FPCC, it was no longer even mentioned.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

XEROX COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRIET AE

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

"A source advised on 6/20/63 that the Fair Play for C Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Sprin 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-C unists and 'liberals' for the announced purpose of defen g the 'truth' about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemie A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960, under the st ulus of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Worker Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until by 1962 the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) had succeeded in gaining a foothold in its executive committee. At the present time both the LAL-SWP and the SCDCP share control of the Los Angeles chapter with the latter being the more dominant of the two.

A second source advised on 6/19/63 that since early 1962 the LAL-SWP has shown diminishing interest in the Los Angeles chapter of the FPCC, recognizing that it has lost what popular appeal it formerly had, but has nevertheless managed to retain control of certain key positions in it, not wanting to have created an organization only to turn it over to the 'Stalinists' and in view of the possibility a new invasion of Cuba could revive its value to the LAL-SWP.

Both the CP and the SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

APPENDIX CONTINUED

MEDICAL AID TO CUBA COMMITTEE
LOS ANGELES DIVISION

[illegible] I

A third source advised on June 20, 1963, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-Communists and "liberals" for the announced purpose of defending the "truth" about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC (LA-FPCC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960, under the stimulus of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the LA-FPCC without difficulty until by 1962 the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) had succeeded in gaining a foothold in its executive committee. At the present time, both the LAL-SWP and the SCDCP share control of the LA-FPCC with the latter being the more dominant of the two.

A fourth source advised on June 19, 1963, that since early 1962, the LAL-SWP has shown diminishing interest in the LA-FPCC, recognizing that it has lost what popular appeal it formerly had, but has nevertheless managed to retain control of certain key positions in it, not wanting to have created an organization only to turn it over to the "Stalinists" and in view of the possibility a new invasion of Cuba could revive its value to the LAL-SWP.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 13
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 45 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 81 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ Duplicate;
Page 83 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 98 ~ Duplicate;
Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
Page 100 ~ Duplicate;
Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;
Page 115 ~ Duplicate;

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/16/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-154899) (RUC)

SUBJECT: AL BRONSTEIN
SM - C

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, dated 3/2/65, entitled "CIRM".

NYO indices reflect no identifiable information with ALVIN BRONSTEIN or AL BRONSTEIN.

N.Y.

cc-808RB

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
2-New York
(1 - 100-153735)

SED:pam
(6)

INT. Soc. Plots

REC-42 100-442529-929

8 APR 19 1965

66 APR 27 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457)(P)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
(OO: New York)

Re Detroit airtel 4/2/65, which enclosed a LHM of same date identifying individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in marches in the Selma - Montgomery, Ala., area during March, 1965, for the purpose of protesting voter discrimination.

ReBuairtel 4/6/65, requesting an amended page two to LHM of above mentioned Detroit airtel 4/2/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of amended page 2 to the LHM enclosed in referenced Detroit airtel; one copy to New York; and two copies to Mobile.

Source, DE T-14 is former [redacted] b7D
[redacted] in Detroit, Mich. [redacted] has subsequently requested that identity be protected and not disseminated outside Bureau.

ENCLOSURE - Enc. inserted in draft by SFP: C.S.Jon 4/14/65

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc. 2)(RM)
12 - Detroit
(1 - [redacted] ROBERT ABRAM)
(1 - [redacted] JESSE MAX DEAN)
(1 - [redacted] DAVID ELSILA)
(1 - [redacted] WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE)
(1 - [redacted] EDGAR HOLT)
(1 - [redacted] C. FREDERICK ROBINSON)
(1 - [redacted] MYZELL SOWELL)
(1 - [redacted] WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER)
(1 - [redacted] WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.)
~~(1 - 100-32458 JOHN CONYERS, JR.)~~

REC 37 100-442529-930

EX-101 3 APR 19 1965

b6 b7C

CEM/sal
(18)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 APR 27 1965

C. C. WICK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 1, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach
C I R M

SUBJECT: LEROY COLLINS
CHAIRMAN
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
CRITICISM OF FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/12/94 BY SP9 AC CN 348,960

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, I saw Governor Leroy Collins at 2:30 p.m. today in his office, Room 5079 of the Commerce Building. A very pleasant conversation ensued. We had a common meeting ground inasmuch as my former college roommate once served as his campaign manager. A distant cousin, Bennett DeLoach, an Editor in Tampa, Florida, is one of the Governor's closest friends.

I told Governor Collins there were two things which the Director wanted me to discuss with him. I first briefed him generally concerning Martin Luther King and then presented him with the ~~Top Secret~~ monograph entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." He was also given the supplemental information containing the fact that Coretta King, King's wife, had stated that Collins was blinded by prejudice.

Governor Collins was quite shocked to receive the information concerning King. He stated he had heard rumors but had discounted them as bias and prejudice. He asked a number of questions concerning King which were answered on the spot.

To sum up, Governor Collins stated he would be very careful in the future concerning his dealings with King. He indicated that he would deeply appreciate it if the Director would send further information concerning King, and any other civil rights leaders involved in communism, to him from time to time. He stated this would be most helpful to him in his work. I specifically pointed out to Governor Collins the ~~Top Secret~~ classification of the document given him and the fact that he might want to keep this document in a safe place. He indicated this would be done.

I told Governor Collins there was a second matter that needed to be discussed. I mentioned that at the Cabinet meeting on March 25, 1965, he had reportedly told the Cabinet, and newspaper reporters, that the Federal Government was not living up to its promise of nondiscrimination in employment in Alabama. When asked which agencies were at fault, Governor Collins named several, including the FBI and the Department of Justice.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Cregar (Liaison)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
CDD:saj (7)

1/00-44 2329-
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 22 1965
5 APR 22 1965

APR 27 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-101239-16

Governor Collins interrupted me at this point and stated he would first like to explain how this came about. He stated that the President had invited him to attend the closed Cabinet meeting. While reporting on activities in Selma, Alabama, he included the fact that there did not appear to be sufficient integration in the Federal Building in Selma, Alabama, among Federal agencies. He told the Cabinet that to a certain extent the Negro mistrusted the Federal Government in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. He stated he told the Cabinet he walked through the Federal Building and that the only Negro he saw there was the janitor in the building.

Governor Collins added that following the Cabinet meeting George Reedy, at the President's instructions, had asked him to talk to reporters concerning his full report to the President and the Cabinet. Upon giving this report, Governor Collins once again added the statement about the lack of integration in Selma, Alabama. He specifically stated Selma, Alabama, however, and did not include the entire State of Alabama.

Governor Collins stated that reporters pressured him into naming several Departments or Bureaus in which he did not see Negro employees while visiting the Federal Building in Selma. He stated he could not recall naming the FBI, however, could possibly have done so. He added he had not meant to imply criticism in the least inasmuch as he knew that there would be definite and serious problems in the event the FBI, or any other Federal agency, attempted to use Negroes in Selma, Alabama.

I told Governor Collins that he should, of course, realize that Selma, Alabama, is an FBI Resident Agency and not a field office. I told him that we did not, as a rule, maintain clerical employees in Resident Agencies. I stressed to him also the difficulties involved insofar as Negro investigative employees in Selma, Alabama, are concerned. I told the Governor that obviously he had not sized up the situation clearly with respect to the FBI. He admitted this and again stated that he had not meant to imply criticism.

I brought out the point to Governor Collins that we are constantly in search of Negro applicants; however, the FBI must insist upon qualified Negro applicants. I told him it would be impossible to water down our qualifications on entry requirements and then expect such employees to fulfill the serious and heavy responsibilities of the FBI. The Governor thoroughly agreed and stated that it would amount to segregation in reverse if we unfortunately did adopt such policies. I mentioned that should the Governor come across any qualified Negro applicants, Agent or clerical, it would be appreciated if he would refer them to us. He stated he knew none but would keep this in mind.

I then gave him the example of the Negro Agent that was transferred from Newark, New Jersey, to Miami, Florida, who first expressed concern to the Director that he would not be treated properly inasmuch as Miami is a southern city. I told Governor Collins that this same Agent reported back to the Director, after 4 months' work in Miami, that it was not the white race that mistreated him but, frankly, his own

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

people, the Negroes, had shunned him and had referred to him as a "fink." Governor Collins admitted that Negro law enforcement officers are somewhat looked upon as "stool pigeons" by their own race.

The conversation with Governor Collins ended after approximately 45 minutes. I feel that the fact that the Director had me challenge him on his unfortunate remarks accomplished the fact of putting him on record regarding our employment situation. He was frankly told that we have hundreds of Negroes employed in the FBI and that there has been no discrimination policy in the FBI since 1924. It is believed that he will hesitate before making additional critical or unfortunate remarks concerning the FBI.

ACTION:

Consideration should be given to contact with Governor Collins from time to time with further information concerning communist infiltration of the civil rights movement.

Yes sir

RWK

DE was mild we made him look up ops or about ops.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY:
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

~~TOP SECRET~~

b6
b7C

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Downgrade to ~~Secret~~
per 60324 uc 0Xdw/sab
4/29/12

March 24, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable LeRoy Collins
Director
Community Relations Service
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document have been furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-442529

REC-40 100-442529-93

APR 21 1965

FBI

MAR 26 10 27 AM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

NOTE:

See memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan from F. J. Baumgardner, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," dated 3/23/65, prepared by SFP:pah.

SFP:pah
(11)

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 23, 1965

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: "COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--A CURRENT ANALYSIS"

100-442529

You will recall that in December, 1964, with the Director's approval and after first checking with the White House, we disseminated to the Heads of the intelligence community a paper captioned as above which depicted the communist influence in the Negro movement. Emphasis was given in the paper to the communist influences on Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as facts relating to his immoral nature.

As you are aware, LeRoy Collins, former Governor of Florida, is Director, Community Relations Service (CRS), Department of Commerce, and in this position serves as something of a "mediator" in problems relating to the racial field. He has been a key individual relative to the situation in Selma, Alabama. Information of interest to the CRS is regularly being disseminated to that agency. We just received reliable information concerning a conversation between Martin Luther King, Jr., and his wife, Coretta, during which Coretta made reference to the Selma situation and said that Collins was blinded by prejudice. We have disseminated the information concerning the King conversation to CRS.

It is believed that, in view of Collins' important position relative to the racial movement, he should have benefit of the paper which we have already given to the White House and the Heads of the intelligence community. Our relations with Collins have been friendly; he is a long-time admirer of the Director and the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Collins enclosing a copy of the paper captioned as above.

100-442529
Enclosures

SFP:pah
(10)

XEROX
APR 21 1965

REC-74 100-442529-932

4 APR 21 1965

UNCLASSIFIED

4 APR 23 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/6/84 BY SP4 MCC

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-19-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 APR 23 1965

File Number 100-442529-933

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-19-65

airtel

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. H. L. Edwards
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-53902) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Buairtel 4-9-65 which was in reference to your airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of 4-1-65. The Bureau noted a number of delinquencies in the LHM and set out instructions relative to corrective action necessary. The LHM was to be resubmitted.

Reurairtel and enclosed LHM 4-13-65 which was intended to be in response to the Bureau's request for a resubmitted LHM.

The resubmitted LHM is still not in conformance with Bureau instructions. The following is a summary of the additional delinquencies noted thus requiring further corrective action and for you to again resubmit the LHM.

(1) The original LHM reported on the presence in Alabama of Reverend Andrew Juvinall. Characterizing subversive information concerning Juvinall was included. The resubmitted LHM fails to contain any reference to Juvinall. Information concerning him should be included.

REC-114 100-442529-934

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:deh (7)

MAILED 30
APR 19 1965
COMM-FBI

19 APR 20 1965

FSBB

20 APR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(2) The original LHM reported on the presence in Alabama of Reverend Walter S. Press. The Bureau set out specific instructions in item number two of its airtel of 4-9-65 concerning the manner in which Press was to be characterized. The subversive information concerning him involved an effort on his part urging clemency for Morton Sobell. It was instructed that there should be a brief statement identifying Sobell. The resubmitted LHM contains no reference whatsoever to Press. He must, of course, be included and characterized in accordance with the Bureau's instructions.

(3) The original LHM reported the presence in Alabama of Mario Savio. The Bureau noted under item number three of its airtel that the characterizing information concerning Savio was not subversive information. It was indicated that there was available to your office subversive information and as an example, it was stated that he was a close associate of Bettina Aptheker, a Communist Party (CP) member. The resubmitted LHM contains no reference to Savio and your airtel 4-13-65 "justifies" the deletion of Savio by stating "during the Free Speech Movement and student demonstrations at the University of California, Berkeley, he was seen in frequent contact with several members of the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Clubs and/or CP; however, this information has not been received in sufficient detail to enable it to be used in any documentation for Savio."

The Bureau does not agree with the "justification." It is believed that there is subversive information available concerning Savio, particularly as to his association with Bettina Aptheker, to enable your office to prepare a characterization. Your airtel and LHM of 1-19-65 "University of California, Berkeley, California, Information Concerning, Student Demonstrations"

contains information concerning Aptheker accompanying Savio at appearances at various universities to address student meetings and rallies. Boston airtel and LHM, copies to your office, 12-15-64, concerning the student demonstrations contains information concerning Savio and Aptheker together in New York City 12-10-64. These are but two examples. You are expected to thoroughly review your files concerning the Savio-Aptheker relationship and from information available prepare an appropriate characterization of Savio and include him in the LHM. In this respect, it is noted that the summary report emanating from your office concerning Savio 3-12-65 recommended his inclusion in Section B of the Reserve Index.

(4) The original LHM reported the presence in Alabama of Reverend Harry B. Scholefield. Item number seven of Buairtel of 4-9-65 directed certain corrective action relative to the characterizing information concerning this individual. The specific reference was to his activity on behalf of Sobell. The resubmitted LHM completely deleted information as to Scholefield. He should, of course, be included in accordance with corrective action indicated. In addition, it is noted that this individual had been a sponsor of NCAHCUA, which organization was appropriately characterized in an Appendix page. This connection of Scholefield should be included.

(5) The original LHM reported the presence in Alabama of Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner. Item number nine of the Bureau airtel directed certain corrective action relative to the characterization of Gumbiner. This involved, as in the similar instance cited above,

an act of Gumbiner in behalf of Sobell. Gumbiner should, of course, be included in the LHM with a characterization in accordance with Bureau's instructions.

Promptly again resubmit the LHM in its entirety in accordance with the instructions above as well as in Bureau airtel 4-9-65. Expedite as Buded was originally set as 4-2-65. Furnish a copy to Mobile which has received copies of the two LHM's submitted to date.

It will also be necessary for your office to submit by separate communication explanations from personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of the airtel and LHM dated 4-13-65. Your own recommendations relative to administrative action must be included. It is noted that your office is presently preparing explanations and recommendations based upon the delinquencies in the original LHM. If not submitted, include all in a single cover communication. If already submitted, now furnish the explanations and recommendations relating only to the resubmitted LHM of 4-13-65.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBU airtels, 3/24/65 and 4/8/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned as above.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Mobile for information.

The first confidential source used in letterhead memorandum is [redacted] New York, N.Y.

b6
b7C
b7D

The second confidential source is [redacted] New York, N.Y.

The third confidential source is [redacted]

These sources were used to characterize LAWRENCE REDDICK and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) REGIS. MAIL
2 - Mobile (Encl. 2) REGIS. MAIL
2 - Baltimore (cc 100-22234 REDDICK)
FJW:ers
(7)

EX 105

REC 4

100-442529-35

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.: 9 APR 10 1965
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 4/14/65
HOW FORW: 5 [illegible]
BY: SEP:C.D.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 APR 29 1965

ICCAT & LHM 808 ws.

Security, racial and criminal informants and sources have furnished no information indicating other individuals of security interest attended the Selma-Montgomery march.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

April 9, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA; MARCH, 1965

The Sun, a Baltimore, Maryland, daily newspaper, on March 22, 1965, contained a story date-lined Selma, Alabama, March 21, 1965, by Bynum Shaw, Sun staff correspondent, which reflected that Dr. LAWRENCE REDDICK, of Coppin State College, Baltimore, was in the Selma to Montgomery March on March 21, 1965.

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is a Professor at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland, and currently resides in Baltimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, a confidential source advised that she had learned that Dr. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 W. 135th St., New York City, N.Y., was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party (CP). A second confidential source, on July 5, 1950, advised that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was known to him as a CP member.

On January 20, 1964, a third confidential source advised that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK attended an affair sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR), held at Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1964, at which the main speaker was BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, identified by the source as National Secretary of the CP, USA.

On January 21, 1964, the third source advised that on January 18, 1964, Dr. LAWRENCE REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland.

During the conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia. REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP.

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was interviewed by Special

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-935

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama; March, 1965

Agents of the FBI, in Atlanta, Georgia, February 5 and 11, 1964. He stated, at that time, that he was not and had never been a member of or sympathizer with the CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

April 9, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Character

Reference Memorandum, dated April 9, 1965, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-2529)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-1129)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
Montgomery County, Alabama
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR; EL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-21-86 BY SP7 MAC/LPT
11/7/88 3042 Post Lous Darrow King Drif

CIRM
IS-C

ReNYtel, 3/28/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed are seven copies of LHM captioned as above, concerning the conversation among BAYARD RUSTIN, MARTIN LUTHER KING, HARRY WACHTEL and WALTER FAUNTROY on 3/28/65.

The source of information in the LHM is NY 4212-S*.

Sources in the characterizations are as follows:

RUSTIN (CIRM) NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

CARBON COPY

5 - Bureau (Encls 7)(RM)
(1-100-442529)(RM)
(1-100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Atlanta (44-)(Encls.3)(RM)
(1-100-6670)(RM)
(1-100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Mobile (44-)(Encls.3)(RM)
(1-100-)(RM)
(1-100-)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
1 - New York (100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(42)
1 - New York (100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
1 - New York (44-1129)(25)
1 - New York
RGO:val
(17)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
180 APR 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 APR 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-1406-297

NY 100-153735

DAVIS

WACHTEL

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50 at WFO, re "NLG; IS-C"

NY 1190-S*

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from a highly sensitive source who furnishes information regarding racial question in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
April 9, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights; Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

3042 Pub Rights 11/7/88 Harrod/King
DECLASSIFIED BY SP 7 MAC/LCL
ON 3-20-96

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on March 28, 1965 concerning a conference held that day among the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference)(SCLC), Walter Fauntroy (Washington Representative of the SCLC), Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel.

The conference was mainly concerned with King's appearance on the nationally televised program " Meet the Press ", scheduled for that evening.

King stated that he expected to be questioned concerning his relationship with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), specifically as to whether a split is developing between SNCC and the SCLC and the extent to which Communism and irresponsible elements dominate the SNCC movement. King stated he is not aware of any left-wing or Communist infiltration in the SNCC.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
~~Excluded~~ from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442521-

[redacted]

Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination

Communist Influence
In Racial Matters

King advised that discussions had been held concerning the need for additional action in Alabama, and after a discussion it was agreed that he would announce plans for an embargo on Alabama products when he appeared on television that evening.

Fauntroy advised that the Teamsters Union desires to undertake some action and would perhaps stop trucks hauling into Alabama. He cautioned however that for various reasons, it is not desireable that it be a joint SCLC and Teamsters project but that talks are presently being held with Teamster officials.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/19/65

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau, dated 1/27/65.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1-cc 80-8R.B
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS-chd
(6)

EX 109

REC-23 100-442529-936

9 APR 20 1965

INT. SEC.

0 APR 28 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/14/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-31723)

SUBJECT CPUSA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

On 4/13/65 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised upon the request of FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, CPEPD, source telephonically contacted DANNY RUBIN and [redacted] National Trade Union Commission, CPEPD, on 4/9/65. [redacted] HELEN and CARL WINTER, Room 437, Madison Square Hotel, 26th and Madison Avenues, New York City.

b7D

100-369-10470

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 100-3-69
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3 - New York
1- 100-80641 (ORGANIZATION)
1 - 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
1 - 100-128255 (DANIEL RUBIN)
8 - Philadelphia (100-31723)
1 - [redacted] (FRANK AYCOX)
1 - 100-28841 (FRANCES GABOW)
1 - [redacted] (AARON LIBSON)
1 - [redacted] (MARION METELITS)
1 - 100-33150 (FACTIONALISM)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]

CJW/ese
(14)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
15 APR 7 1965

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 APR 26 1965

[redacted] b7D

RUBIN and JOHNSON indicated that they (CPUSA) have already spoken to some individual about this situation and within the next two months this person will be going to Philadelphia to take charge of the District. No names were mentioned.

Meanwhile, ARNOLD JOHNSON has been assigned to the Philadelphia District to meet and service them. He plans to attend the next meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, scheduled to be held in Philadelphia on April 20, 1965, at 39 East Walnut Lane.

RUBIN further stated he had invited the Executive Committee of the CPEPD (FRANCES GABOW, MARION METELITS and FRANK AYCOX who has replaced AARON LIBSON, as well as AARON LIBSON) to meet with the National Secretariat of the CPUSA in New York City on 4/19/65. It is to be noted that AARON LIBSON was Organization Secretary of the CPEPD until he was recently removed and replaced by AYCOX.

RUBIN stated since [redacted] b7D b6 b7C

[redacted]

DANNY RUBIN also indicated the individuals mentioned above would be invited to attend a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, 4/23-25/65. It is assumed these individuals will also attend the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, on 4/23/65.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY:
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

TES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

MEMORAN M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) DATE: 4/14/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1414) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL
COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AT
WASHINGTON, DC
APRIL 23 - 25, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL

ReBuairtel, 4/2/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of an LHM in above case.

The confidential sources referred to herein are:

1.
2.
3. NY 694-S*

(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (ENC. 10) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (ENC. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (M.L. KING)
2-Jackson (ENC. 2) (RM)
3-Washington Field (157-568) (ENC. 3) (RM)
(1- (RUTH WILSON)
(1- (LUKE WILSON)
2-New York
(1-100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

b6
b7C

VJA:mbo
(12)

157-6-3 137

3-13-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 607 6WAH/8/0
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-14-85

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
170 APR 15 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY
DATE 3-13-79

ENCLOSURE

64 APR 23 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

This LHM is classified "Confidential" since unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to the above sources might impair their future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests.

The circular and brochure of the Medical Committee for Human Rights referred to herein, are exhibited in NY 157-1414-1A.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 14, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Bufile 157-6-34
NYfile 157-1414

National Conference of Medical
Committee for Human Rights at
Washington, DC
April 23 - 25, 1965
Racial Matters

Reference is made to previous communication submitted captioned as above and dated March 30, 1965.

The first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on April 5, 1965:

A circular of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 211 West 56th Street, New York City, dated March 22, 1965, narrated that the MCHR came into being in the summer of 1964, to support the civil rights movement in Mississippi with Health and Medical Personnel.

This source also furnished a brochure on the Constitutional Convention and First National Conference of the MCHR scheduled for April 23 to 25, 1965, at Howard University, Washington, DC. The brochure contained the following agenda:

"Friday, April 23, 1965

"CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

"11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. There will be plenary sessions all day, with a break for lunch. At the end of the sessions there will be elections of Nomination and Resolution Committees.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

CONFIDENTIAL
Group II
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

CONFIDENTIAL

National Conference of Medical
Committee for Human Rights at
Washington, DC
April 23 - 25, 1965

"All MCHR members are invited.

"NATIONAL CONFERENCE

"8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.	OPENING PLENARY SESSION This meeting will be addressed by a leading government official.

"Saturday, April 24, 1965

"10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	WORKSHOPS
"Technical Workshops	1. Chapter structure & membership 2. Fund raising & recruitment
"Program Workshops	1. Field Teams 2. Health projects in the South 3. Government programs 4. Local activities
	Workshops will be repeated in the afternoon so that each delegate may attend two different sessions.
"6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	DUTCH TREAT COCKTAIL PARTY
"8:00 p.m.	CONFERENCE DINNER Main Speaker: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Sunday, April 25, 1965

"8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.	FINAL PLENARY MEETING

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

National Conference of Medical
Committee for Human Rights at
Washington, DC
April 23 - 25, 1965

"Reports from Constitutional Convention, Workshops, and Committees will be heard at this meeting.

National Officers will be elected at this time.

"A post-convention Cocktail Party and Reception will be given for all MCHR Convention delegates at the home of - Mr. & Mrs. Luke Wilson
9100 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland
from 3-6 p.m."

A second confidential source advised in September, 1955, that Luke W. Wilson was a member of the Communist Party as of that time. This source further stated that Wilson was a permanent financial sustainer of the New York State Communist Party Committee. (U)

A third confidential source advised in 1962, that Luke Wilson in 1962, was a financial contributor to the Communist Party. (U)

This third source also advised in October, 1954, that Ruth Wilson (Mrs. Luke W. Wilson) was a contributor of money to the Communist Party in the amount of $15,000.00 to $20,000.00 a year, and was a secret member of the Communist Party. The above information about Ruth Wilson applies to the period sometime in 1945 to 1948. The source previously stated in January, 1954, that the source heard that Ruth Wilson was not then a member or contributor of the Communist Party. The second and third sources have furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/13/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

4/22/65

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442629)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision Folder)
1 - Mr. Phillips

for S.I.T

Reurairtel 4/9/65 and enclosed letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date which reported on an individual with a subversive background who participated in captioned marches.

The LHM was not classified. It is noted, however, that it contained information from a most important source of your office, [redacted] whose security must be protected, as many times indicated in communications from your office. The information this informant furnished appears to be the type which was probably known to only few individuals. b7D

In view of the foregoing, the LHM was classified "~~Confidential~~" by the Bureau before dissemination.

It is noted that reairtel was submitted by your office 4/9/65, seven days after Buded 4/2/65 and your office did not even furnish the Bureau a delay letter advising that the deadline would not be met.

Form errors should be scored against the responsible personnel for both the failure to classify the LHM and the failure to meet the Buded coupled with failure to advise the Bureau in advance.

The responsible personnel should be impressed with the necessity for exercising greater care in the discharge of their responsibilities in this most vital area of the Bureau's work.

MAILED 11
APR 21 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:lmm:bp bp
(5)

REC-1 100-442529-937

19 APR 22 1965

20 APR 28 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 938 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 16 1965

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYP

FBI NEW YORK

10-21AM URGENT 4-16-65 KRG

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ -13-

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 1P

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION - RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM. BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH C.

NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED ON APRIL SIXTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, BAYARD RUSTIN IN CONTACT WITH ANDY/UNDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING/. YOUNG SAID THE MEETING WHICH HE WAS SUPPOSED TO ATTEND IN WASHINGTON ON APRIL FIFTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, DID NOT MATERIALIZE BECAUSE HE MISSED HIS PLANE. HOWEVER, YOUNG SAID A MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL SIXTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, AT TWO PM, IN WASHINTON WITH COLLINS /GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE/ AND OTHERS FROM THE DEPARTMETN OF COMMERCE. THE MEETING WILL BE DEVOTED TO MATTERS RELATING TO THE ALABAMA BOYCOTT AS WELL AS OTHER SCLC MATTERS.

RUSTIN AT YOUNG/S REQUEST AGREED TO ACCOMPANY YOUNG TO THE MEETING. THEY AGREED TO MEET AT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT AT ONE PM AND TO TAKE THE EASTERN SHUTTLE TO WASHINTON.

END

3344

FBI WASH DC

REC-16 100-442529

APR 21 1965

66 MAY 3 1965

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-2897

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV.
APR 19 2 59 PM '65

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS FBI
APR 20 4 05 PM '65
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV.
APR 16 12 34 PM '65
REC'D - DE LOACH F B I
APR 16 3 04 PM '65
REC'D - SULLIVAN FBI - JUSTICE
APR 19 3 16 PM '65

S-113 (1-10-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/16/65

Governor Collins is aware of this visit. On 4/1/65 Mr. DeLoach saw Gov. Collins and, among other things, gave him a copy of Bureau "~~Top Secret~~" document entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--a Current Analysis," which has details concerning Rustin's communist and homosexual background.

Civil Rights Division being advised of information in attached.

JCT:CSH

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 940 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: F26M83K20
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

FBI

Date: 4/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out information concerning the Hungarian Workers Home (HWH). Also enclosed for Jackson are three copies of the same letterhead memorandum.

The following sources were utilized in this memorandum:

[redacted] Partial characterization of the Women's Circle. b7D

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because of data furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

3 - Bureau (Encl.7) (RM)
3 - Jackson (Encl.3) (RM)
4 - Los Angeles
LDJ:rms
(10)

1 - ENCLOSURE

100-442529-942

18 APR 16 1965

cc - Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. STR.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R[illegible]
DATE FORW: 4/16/65
HOW FORW: Rls
BY: [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1cc & cc LHM
608 RB

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
April 13, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

Appearing in the Hungarian language newspaper "A Teny" of February 1, 1965, Volume XVIII, Number Two, Page Three, Columns one and two (see appendix), was an article which reported in part that volunteers had built a cultural center in the "Negro-inhabited city of Mileston" (Mississippi). The article continued "the Los Angeles Hungarian Workers Society (see appendix) which also stands ready with assistance in the service of every noble cause, decided to begin a campaign to gather books for the Mileston Negro Cultural Center library.

"The Workers Home and the Workers Women's Circle's leadership and members also decided at their last meeting that they will handle jointly the transportation and expenses of the collected books. ...".

On March 31, 1965, the March 1, 1965, Volume XVIII, Number Three issue of "A Teny", Page Three, Column Three, read in part as follows:

"BOOKS TO MISSISSIPPI!

"We ask those who have thus far not taken part in this noble action, to send unwanted books to the Workers Home, from which the members of the Home and the Womens Circle will begin promptly the packaging and shipping of the books. The members also pay the shipping charges".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529 942

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On April 1, 1965, source advised the Women's Circle is the female contingent of the Hungarian Workers Home. Source had no further information concerning the type of books sent or the full identity of the organization receiving the books.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

[redacted]

APPENDIX

"A TENY"

An informant advised on May 14, 1964, that "A Teny" ("The Fact") is a Hungarian-language newspaper which closely follows the Communist Party line and has done so since at least the late 1940's. This newspaper is published monthly in Los Angeles, California.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES HUNGARIAN WORKMEN'S HOME SOCIETY, aka.,
Hungarian Worker's Home

A source advised on May 15, 1964, that the Los Angeles Hungarian Workmen's Home was formed about 1921 in Los Angeles, California, as a charitable and social organization for persons of Hungarian descent. The membership is made up primarily of middle-aged persons. Since at least the mid-1940's, the Hungarian Worker's Home has been controlled and dominated by Hungarians who have closely aligned themselves with the Communist movement in Los Angeles. The general membership, however, has not aligned itself with the Communist Party. The organization maintains its headquarters at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California.

Source advised that the Hungarian Worker's Home facilities at the above address are periodically utilized for meetings by the Communist Party.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OMAHA	NEW YORK	4/22/65	4/19/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY aSm

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN V. BARNES at Omaha dated 1/26/65.

-RUC-

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source — Location

OM T-1: [redacted] — Instant report b7D

OM T-2: CG 5824-S*

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly-placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interest of the nation.

A*
Cover Page

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(Registered)
1 - OSI, Offutt AFB, Nebraska)(Registered)
1-INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (Registered)
1 - ONI, Omaha, Nebraska (Registered)
1 - New York (Registered)
COPIES DESTROYED (100-6837)
R200 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-943
REC-6
EX 105
21 APR 26 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.		
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO		
DATE FWD.	DATE FOR: 4-26-65		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:		
BY	BY:		

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

4 APR 26 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-304 (Rev. 8-2-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Office of Special Investigations, Offutt AFB, Nebraska (RM)
1 - INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, Omaha, Nebraska
(Registered Mail)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Omaha, Nebraska
Date: April 22, 1965

Field Office File No.: 100-6837 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, former CP member, Des Moines, Iowa, continues as Chairman of the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Des Moines CORE Chapter consists of less than 12 persons and GRIFFIN is only officer.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

The Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) continues to maintain headquarters at 1242 East

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, 1608 - 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, continues to function as chairman of the local Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE.

The Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE has less than 12 members and is rather ineffective as a racial group in Des Moines, Iowa.

There has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE nor is GRIFFIN known to use her position as chairman of this group to espouse communist causes or discuss communist philosophy.

(OM T-1, April 19, 1965)

In February, 1957, EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, had stated that she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

(OM T-2, February, 1957)

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN is not known to have been active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

(OM T-1, April 19, 1965)

323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Omaha, Nebraska
April 22, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Omaha dated April 22, 1965. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 944 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/20/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
IM-C

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 4/13/65, captioned "CIRM".

On 4/20/65, a pretext telephone call was made by SA JOHN C. BEATON to the office of Sane Nuclear Policy, 14 East 45th Street, New York City, OX 7-2265. An unmale, who identified himself as the Chairman of the New York Council of SANE, stated that this organization is planning a rally which will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, probably in the first week of June. He stated this rally is only in the planning stage at this time and the speakers have not yet been determined. He added, however, that it is anticipated there will be speakers from Congress as well as Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, NORMAN THOMAS, and others.

The pretext used was that of an individual interested in the work of SANE calling for information about the rally.

2 - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
(1 - 100-138790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5986) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-40729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-133090) (SANE) (41)
1 - New York (100-136585) (42)
JCS:gmd
(12)

100-442529-
RECORDED,
102 APR 26 1965

69 APR 9 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-17-79 BY 9803 RDD/gz8

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-

There is no characterization available for JAIE, which is a pacifist organization.

New York will remain alert for any information which might indicate KING intends to attend this rally.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/19/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/14/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/23/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel and enclosed LHM 4/21/65 dual captioned "CIRM," "Cominfil of SCLC, IS-C."

It was reported at the bottom of page 1 of the LHM that Martin Luther King, Jr., told his secretary on 4/20/65 that he was meeting with Harry Belafonte in the SCLC office the afternoon of 4/20/65. This office is located in Atlanta, Georgia. King's secretary advised him that the Associated Press (AP) wanted some photographs of this meeting, but King stated that she should tell the AP that the meeting time and place had been changed. King said "he did not want them to get pictures of the personnel from Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), but he did not explain his reasons for this."

The foregoing is not clear in two respects. If the meeting with Belafonte was to be held in the SCLC office, what relation would SNCC personnel have to this meeting? The expression "pictures of the personnel from SNCC" is not clear. Does it mean pictures of SCLC personnel to be obtained from SNCC? Or does it mean pictures of SNCC personnel?

Promptly recheck with original source for possible clarifying information and advise Bureau. Expedite as dissemination is being held in abeyance. If appropriate, submit amended pages to Bureau and offices receiving referenced communications.

REC-39 100-442529-945

SFP:deh
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
APR 23 1965
COMM-FBI

58 APR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - BUREAU

19 APR 26 1965

4/23/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-53902)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
BUDED 4/27/65

Re Buairtels 4/9, 19/65 which instructed that explanations and recommendations relative to administrative action be submitted in connection with letterhead memoranda submitted by your office under dates 4/1, 13/65.

Requested material must be received at the Bureau no later than 4/27/65. If unable to meet this deadline, furnish full justification therefor.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC- 39

100-442529-946

19 APR 26 1965

MAILED 6
APR 23 1965
COMM-FBI

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D - BALTIMORE

APR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Milwaukee (100-14439)

1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
4/26/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re quarterly Milwaukee rep 4/9/65, SA Russell D. Jones, "CP,USA, Wisconsin District, Milwaukee Division, IS-C."

On page 11, under the heading, "Domestic Administrative Issues," information is reported from [redacted] obtained 1/28/65. According to informant, Wisconsin Party leaders are [redacted] in full accord "with the resentment and rioting of the Negroes but the CP does not want to take an active part because they feel that any tinge of the CP would be a setback to the Negro movement." Party leaders being in full accord with rioting (as distinguished from orderly demonstrations) by Negroes is considered an important item relative to captioned matter. By return communication, furnish fullest details available in support of the information on page 11 of rerep. Include verbatim accounts of what CP leaders said, if available. In the event this information was previously furnished the Bureau, advise date, caption and type of communication

b7D

SFP:deh:tef
(4)

REC 5 EX 110

100-442529-947

19 APR 27 1965

MAILED 6
APR 26 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Felt
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 4 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/21/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-34) DATE: 4/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1414)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel, 4/2/65, captioned, "NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AT WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 23 - 25, 1965, RACIAL MATTERS."

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of an LHM setting forth information concerning the nature, background and organization of the MCHR as well as identities of its national officers and committeemen.

3-Bureau (ENC. 10) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (ENC. 2) (RM)(Info)
2-Boston (ENC. 2) (RM)
2-Jackson (ENC. 2) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (ENC. 2) (RM)
2-New Haven (ENC. 2) (RM)
2-Pittsburgh (ENC. 2) (RM)
3-Washington Field (157-568) (ENC. 3) (RM)
(1-[redacted] (LUKE WILSON)
(1-[redacted] (RUTH WILSON)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York (100-25849) (EDWARD BARSKY) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (MARVIN BELSKY) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (MIRIAM BELSKY) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (WAGNER BRIDGER) (47)
1-New York [redacted] (DESMOND CALLAN) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (JOHN HOLLOMAN) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (TOM LEVIN) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (ROBERT SAGER) (45)
1-New York [redacted] (ESTELLE OSBORNE) (46)
1-New York [redacted] (ALFRED MOLDOVAN) (42)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 3-13-79

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
47 APR 20 1965

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 157-2853-R

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b7C

VJA:mbo
(30)

1 ENCLOSURE

3-13-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 6076 WAH/[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-16-65

CONFIDENTIAL

MAY 5 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential sources referred to are identified as follows:

1. [redacted]
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]
4. NY 694-S*
5. [redacted] (by request).
6. [redacted]
7. NY 3246-S*
8. [redacted]
9. [redacted] (by request).
10. [redacted]
11. [redacted]
12. Former CSNY 425-S
13. [redacted]
14. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" since unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to confidential sources 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 might impair their future effectiveness, and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests. (U)

Offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to check indices under the name of MCHR, as well as under the names of professionals from their territory associated with it, as set forth in attached LHM, and furnish pertinent results to Bureau and the NYO.

Offices having leads in this case are requested to complete the investigation by 5/3/65.

Copies to Atlanta as information since information concerning MCHR previously furnished Atlanta office.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Results of such coverage will be considered, along with subversive characterizations of individuals reported herein, in a determination whether a cominfil investigation should be instituted concerning MCHR in order to fully develop any subversive ramifications involved.

The SA who contacted ESTELLE OSBORNE, 2/4/55, was SA [redacted] b6 b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

April 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile 157-6-34
NYfile 157-1414

Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Racial Matters

All confidential sources referred to herein and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Characterizations of individuals mentioned are set forth before the Appendix in alphabetical order, where available.

Confidential source Number 1 furnished the following information on April 5, 1965::

A circular on the stationery of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 211 West 56th Street, New York, New York, dated March 22, 1965, contained the following information concerning the MCHR:

"It has become apparent that the Civil Rights movement has urgent need for support by Health and Medical personnel. The MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS came into being last summer to fill this need in Mississippi. Since it was formed, our organization has continued to work and grow, as physicians, nurses, dentists, psychologists, medical students and other professionals throughout the Nation have welcomed the opportunity to use their specific health skills for the cause of Civil Rights. We now have MCHR groups in 8 major cities and hundreds of individual members."

U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6347 sec 8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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R209 DEC 28 1970

100-442529

Cat ~~Group II~~

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

9-28-77

ENCLOSURE

~~100-442529~~

Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Source Number 1 also made available a brochure concerning the National Conference of the MCHR scheduled for April 23 - 25, 1965, at Howard University, Washington, DC, which indicated that a Cocktail Party and Reception would be given for all MCHR Convention delegates at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Wilson, [redacted] Bethesda, Maryland on Sunday, April 25, 1965, from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

b6
b7C

Confidential source Number 1 also made available a "Newsletter," dated March, 1965, of the New York Chapter, MCHR, which reflected that the New York Chapter had been formed and was located at the same address as the National Office, 211 West 56th Street, New York City.

Confidential source Number 1 made available on April 5, 1965, a circular distributed by The Physicians Forum, Incorporated, 510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, which contained the following pertinent information:

> "Over the years the Forum has given behind-the-scenes help to many important organizations interested in the same goals. The most important organization that we have helped through giving names and manpower is the Medical Committee for Human Rights, 211 West 56th Street, New York. New York.
>
> The Physicians Forum is characterized in the Appendix.

Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Confidential source Number 2 on February 8, 1965, made available a list of national officers and committee chairman of the MCHR, which is set forth below:

National Officers

Aaron O. Wells, MD, Chairman
[redacted]
New York, New York

Jerome Tobis, MD, Vice Chairman
[redacted]
Manhasset, New York

Stanley Nelson, DDS, Secretary
[redacted]
New York, New York 10019

Alfred Moldovan, MD, Treasurer
[redacted]
New York, New York

Committee Chairmen

Chapter Liaison and Newsletter Editor

Lee Hoffman, MD
[redacted]
Mamaroneck, New York

Civil Rights Liaison

Herbert Cave, MD
[redacted]
Mt. Vernon, New York

Constitution (pro tem)

Stanley Nelson, DDS
[redacted]
New York, New York 10019

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Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Delta Ministry Liaison

H. Jack Geiger, MD
c/o Harvard School of Public Health
55 Shattuck Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Dental Program

Stanley Nelson, DDS
[redacted]
New York, New York 10019

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4

Federal Liaison

Leslie A. Falk, MD
[redacted]
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Fund Raising

Edward Barksy, MD
[redacted]
New York, New York

Jackson Resident Physician - Liaison

Robert Smith, MD
[redacted]
Jackson, Mississippi 39203

Medical Care Panel

Marvin S. Belsky, MD
[redacted]
New York, New York

NMA Liaison

John L. S. Holloman, MD
[redacted]
New York, New York

Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Nurses

Miss Ianthe C. Harris, RN
[redacted]
New York, New York

Mrs. Nicy H. Russell, RN (Co-Chairman)
[redacted]
New York, New York 10037

Professional Relations Liaison

Robert Sager, MD
[redacted]
New York, New York

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Program

H. Jack Geiger, MD
c/o Harvard School of Public Health
55 Shattuck Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Count Gibson, MD (Co-Chairman)
[redacted]
Newton Centre, Massachusetts

Psychiatrists

Wagner Bridger, MD
[redacted]
Flushing 58, New York

Public Relations

Constance Friess, MD
[redacted]
New York, New York 10021

Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Personnel

Desmond Callan, MD
[redacted]
Bronx, New York 10463 b6 b7C

Recruitment and Membership

Tom Levin, Ph.D.
[redacted]
New York, New York 10024

Desmond Callan, MD (Co-Chairman)
[redacted]
Bronx, New York 10463

Women's Auxiliary

Mrs. Miriam Belsky
[redacted]
New York, New York

Confidential source Number 2 also on February 8, 1965, made available a list of the National Executive Board members of the MCHR, which was composed of all of the individuals listed above with the exception of Robert Smith, MD of Jackson, Mississippi and Mrs. Miriam Belsky, New York, New York, who were not included in the list of National Executive Board members. However, the National Executive Board in addition, reflected the names of the following individuals:

Mrs. Estelle Osborne, RN, National Nurses Council, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City.

David G. Miller, MD, [redacted]
[redacted] New Haven, Connecticut. b6 b7C

4

Medical Committee for
Human Rights

Richard Hausknecht, MD, [redacted], [redacted], Bronx, New York.

Charles Goodrich, MD, [redacted], Great Neck, New York.

Reverend Lawrence L. Durgin, Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Street, New York City.

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Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Racial Matters

Confidential source number 2 on February 3, 1965, made available a newsletter of the MCHR, 211 West 56th Street, New York City, dated January, 1965, which indicated that the following doctors from the Los Angeles area were active in behalf of the MCHR Los Angeles Chapter:

Dr. Robert Peck
Dr. Arthur Dunn
Dr. Stephen Seligman
Dr. Bernard Brickman

Officers of the New Haven Chapter of MCHR recently elected are the following according to the same newsletter:

President	Dr. E. Richard Weinerman
Vice-President	Dr. Philip K. Bondy
Secretary	Dr. Edwin C. Severinghaus
Treasurer	Dr. Paul H. Lavietes

Dr. Edward Barsky

Confidential source number 3 advised in May, 1953, that Dr. Edward Barsky was at that time a member of the Communist Party(CP).

Confidential source number 4 on February 20, 1961, made available information indicating that Dr. Edward Barksy was one of a group of doctors who had donated $3500.00 to the CP in 1960 and it was estimated that the group would donate $3000.00 to the CP in 1961. (U)

Dr. Marvin Belsky

Confidential source number 4 on April 12, 1961, identified Dr. Marvin Belsky as a secret member of the CP. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Racial Matters

[redacted]

On April 6, 1961, confidential source number 5 made available information which indicated that [redacted]

This information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The person to be subpoenaed is [redacted]

Dr. Desmond Callan

On January 15, 1954, confidential source number 6, a former CP member from 1945 to 1952, advised that Desmond Callan was recruited into the CP at Columbia University in approximately 1946.

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Dr. Constance Friess

On October 18, 1964, confidential source number 7 made available material which indicated that the name Dr. Constance Friess, [redacted] New York City, [redacted] was maintained by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

CONFIDENTIAL

Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Racial Matters

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated is characterized in the Appendix.

Dr. John L. S. Holloman, Jr.

Former New York State Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein by letter dated June 20, 1952, indicated that Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr. [redacted] New York City, was a subscriber to the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund in the amount of $30.00 as of October 28, 1949.

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The Civil Rights Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential source number 8 advised February 13, 1962, that Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr. was one of the numerous signers of a petition directed early in 1962 to the President of the United States requesting executive clemency for Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson.

The "New York Times" May 3, 1961, page 14, set forth an article concerning Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson which indicated that they were serving a prison term in May, 1961 for refusal to answer questions of the House Committee On Un-American Activities.

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted

former member of the CP in Louisville testified in Jefferson, Kentucky, Circuit Court on December 11-13, 1954, that she had known Carl Braden as a leading member of the CP in Louisville in 1954.

Confidential source number 9 advised on September 17, 1952 that Frank Wilkinson as of that time was a member of the Los Angeles County CP.

Dr. Tom Levin

Confidential source number 10 advised on November 6, 1962, that Dr. Tom Levin, [redacted] New York City, attended a reception for persons who were to appear before the Parole Board on October 30, 1962 in behalf of Morton Sobell. This reception was held on October 29, 1962 at International House, 1895 R Street, Washington, D.C.

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On December 11, 1962, confidential source number 11 advised that the name Dr. Tom Levin, [redacted] New York City, was known at Headquarters of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City; that he had attended on October 30, 1962 a hearing and had written a letter to the Parole Board in behalf of Morton Sobell.

A characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is set forth in the Appendix. This characterization includes one for Morton Sobell.

Estelle Osborne

Confidential source number 12 made available information on December 5, 1949, indicating that Estelle Osborne was a member of the National Executive Board of the Congress of American Women as of that date.

The Congress of American Women has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," March 29, 1948, page 7, reflected that Estelle Osborne was chosen Treasurer of the Council on African Affairs on March 26, 1948.

The Council on African Affairs has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" is a defunct Communist newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

Estelle Osborne was contacted by a Special Agent(SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) on February 4, 1955. She declined to furnish any substantial information pertaining to involvement in the Communist movement either on her part or on the part of others known to her.

Dr. Robert Sager

Confidential source number 13 on February 13, 1958, made available a copy of letterhead stationery of The Physicians Forum, Incorporated

which contained a mimeographed letter dated January 30, 1958. The reverse side of the letterhead contained a list of individuals under the heading "Board of Directors." The name Robert Sager M.D., New York, New York, appeared on this list.

In 1948 Dr. Kauffman Wallach, 41 West 96th Street, New York City, advised that he had maintained office space with Dr. Sager approximately 10 years previous to that time. He considered Dr. Sager to be definitely pro-Russian and pro-Communist. He had formed this opinion during the time he shared office space with Dr. Sager. Dr. Sager had often expressed his sentiments in favor of Communism and Russia.

[redacted]

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Confidential source number 5 advised on April 6, 1961, that [redacted]

[redacted]

This information is not to be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Luke Wilson

Confidential source number 14 in September, 1955, identified Luke Wilson as a member of the CP as of that time. This source further stated that Wilson was a permanent financial sustainer of the New York State CP Committee. (U)

Confidential source number 4 advised in 1962 that Luke Wilson in 1962 was a financial contributor to the CP. (U)

Mrs. Ruth Wilson

Confidential source number 4 advised in October, 1954 that Ruth Wilson (Mrs. Luke Wilson) was a contributor of money to the CP in the amount of $15,000.00 to $20,000.00 a year and was a secret member of the CP. This information applies to the period some time in 1945 to 1948. This source previously stated in January, 1954 that the source heard that Ruth Wilson was not then a member of or contributor to the CP. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 16, 1965

Bufile 157-6-34
NYfile 157-1414

Medical Committee for
Human Rights
Racial Matters

All confidential sources referred to herein and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Characterizations of individuals mentioned are set forth before the Appendix in alphabetical order, where available.

Confidential source Number 1 furnished the following information on April 5, 1965::

A circular on the stationery of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR), 211 West 56th Street, New York, New York, dated March 22, 1965, contained the following information concerning the MCHR:

"It has become apparent that the Civil Rights movement has urgent need for support by Health and Medical personnel. The MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS came into being last summer to fill this need in Mississippi. Since it was formed, our organization has continued to work and grow, as physicians, nurses, dentists, psychologists, medical students and other professionals throughout the Nation have welcomed the opportunity to use their specific health skills for the cause of Civil Rights. We now have MCHR groups in 8 major cities and hundreds of individual members."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, Newark (157-1861)

Subject: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, LAKEWOOD, N.J., 4/4/65

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 9 1965

How Forw. R-5

By alh-mel

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS / Room 828 RB / alh

Re Newark teletypes to Bureau 4/2 and 4/65.
Newark airtel to Bureau 4/2/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

A copy of LHM is being submitted to 108th INTC, Newark, N.J., and Secret Service, Newark.

This LHM was delayed due to source being unavailable until 4/6/65.

NK T-1, mentioned in LHM, is [redacted] contacted by SA JAMES A. HARLEY, JR.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442525) (CIRM)
5 - Newark
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]) (NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS)
(1 - 157-) (OCEAN COUNTY RACIAL MATTERS)
(1 - 157-1611)

JAH:mafm/mas
(7)

100-442529-
100-442525-
NOT RECORDED
78 APR 12 1965

ENCLOSURE
69
66 APR 21 1965

11 APR 8 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APR 30 1965

SUBJECT CONTROL

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b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-21-

INCONS APR 26 1965
Out done 4/30/65

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
April 7, 1965

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
APRIL 4, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Brent Braisted, Lakewood, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on April 6, 1965, that the Ocean County Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), held a memorial service in Lakewood on April 4, 1965. This service was to honor the memory of Mrs. Viola Luizzo, slain civil rights worker.

Braisted said that Mrs. Grace Houston, Lakewood, New Jersey, President of the Ocean County Chapter of NAACP, acted as chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Houston led a prayer for the Selma, Alabama, marchers, for Mrs. Luizzo, and all those who have given their lives for the civil rights movement.

Among those in attendance were Lakewood, New Jersey, township officials and clergymen of all faiths. There were approximately 200 persons at the affair.

The main speaker, Nicholas Kourambis, was introduced, Braisted said, by Mrs. Houston as the executive chairman of Migrant Workers for the NAACP.

Braisted said that Kourambis did not stick to the memorial service idea of the gathering. He said that all must unite to fight for the right of Negroes. He then said that all must help put an end to Mississippi style bigotry in South Jersey.

100-442525-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

He said that he personally has fought poverty in South Jersey in the Port Norris and Bridgeton areas. He concluded by saying that in some parts of New Jersey the Negro does not vote and "Poverty exists in New Jersey, sufficient to strangle all of us".

Braisted said no problems arose as a result of the meeting, and the affair broke up quietly at 3:30 p.m.

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 6, 1965, that Nicholas Kourambis was at that time a member of the New Jersey Communist Party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 948 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/28/65

1 - Mr. Phillips

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Newark (100-48292)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER REGISTRATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel 3/24/65 which instructed your office, among others, to submit the identities of individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in captioned Marches. ReNKairtel and letterhead memorandum 3/29/65 which was in response to the Bureau airtel of 3/24/65.

Congressman William L. Dickinson of Alabama recently made remarks on the floor of the House concerning captioned Marches. He claimed that one of the speakers on the platform in front of the State Capitol in Montgomery was Abner Berry. The Congressman claimed that Berry was photographed although he had not seen the photograph.

Berry is a Security Index subject, your office origin, your file [redacted] He has a long-time record of communist activities. b6 b7C

Noting that the original Bureau instructions of 3/24/65 emphasized that recipient offices be particularly alert to identify Security Index subjects who went to Alabama and that Berry is not mentioned in the Newark communication of 3/29/65, you are now instructed to immediately determine whether or not Berry did in fact participate in captioned Marches. Should it be established that he did appear at the State Capitol at the completion of the March, this should, of course, be construed as participation in the March. Any confirming information should be included in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Give this matter prompt attention and advise the Bureau by airtel.

REC-125 100-442529-949

1 - Mobile

SFP:gem
(5)

EX-112 MAILED 19
APR 28 1965
COMM-FBI

11 APR 28 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 3 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

Date: 4/20/65

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
(00: NY)

FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION
RACIAL MATTERS
Bufile 157-2448
NYfile 157-1380
(00:NY)

ReNYairtel to Bureau, 1/4/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM on above case.

Confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Number 1
Number 2
Number 3
Number 4
Number 5

[redacted] b7D

100-442529-950

REC-109 11 APR 27 1965

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(2-157-2448)
1-NY (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1-NY (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
1 [redacted] (JAMES HAUGHTON) (45)
1-NY (157-1255) (COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING) (42)
1-NY (157-) (UCHO) (42)
1-NY (100-128388) (M. GALAMISON) (42)
1-NY (157-1380)
1-NY (100-153735)

10 ENCLOSURES

VJA:pae/rmv
(13)

64 MAY 5 1965

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FBI
DATE FORW: 4-27-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

EXEC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-2448-1

b6
b7C

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect the identities of the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of information contributed by these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment would have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest.

The following informants were contacted in January, 1965, but could furnish no pertinent information concerning the Federation for Independent Political Action (FIPA):

b7D

Records of the Bureau of Special Services (BSS), NYCPD, were examined on 3/2/65, by SA AUGUST J. MICEK, but reflected no pertinent information at that time concerning FIPA. It does not appear at present that FIPA is more than a paper organization using the space and telephone of Harlem Unemployment Center, 139 W. 125th St., NYC. Additional racial informants are being contacted and records of BSS will be rechecked in an effort to determine the status of FIPA and the extent of any Communist influence in FIPA. It is noted there is no listing for FIPA in the current Manhattan address telephone directory.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

Bufile 100-442529
100-153735

April 20, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C;
Federation for Independent Political Action
Racial Matters

Reference is made to previous communication submitted in this matter dated January 4, 1965. All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

b7D

Confidential source Number 1, on January 15, 1965, made available a circular entitled, "Welfare Rally For a Human Welfare Program", which announced a mass rally for Thursday, January 14, 1965, 8:00 p.m., at the Church of the Masters, 360 West 122nd Street, New York City. One of the speakers listed was Jesse Gray. The circular listed the Federation for Independent Political Action (FIPA) and the Community Council on Housing (CCH) as two of the sponsoring organizations. The circular con-

FORMER C.P. MEMBER
PRO-COMMUNIST
DIRECTOR OF
LEADER OF FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT SOCIAL ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529 - 950

ENCLOSURE

tained a notation, "For information call or visit, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, or 139 West 125th Street, New York City". It is noted that 6 East 117th Street is the address of CCH, of which Jesse Gray is Director; and 139 West 125th Street, is the address of Harlem Unemployment Center (HUC), of which James Haughton is Director. James Haughton was named on the Interim Committee of FIPA at its inception in December, 1964.

Confidential source Number 1 further advised on January 19, 1965, that approximately 300 people attended the above rally on January 14, 1965. Jesse Gray of CCH was one of the principal speakers and talked about slum conditions in Harlem.

Confidential source number 2 advised on November 20,1958 that Jesse Gray had been organizer for Harlem Region, CP, up until November, 1958.

Confidential source Number 3 advised on November 20, 1958, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party (CP), Jesse Gray is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

An article in the "Journal American", January 23, 1965, page 4, by Victor Riesel, "Inside Labor", set forth the following concerning FIPA:

"From inside their newly organized coalition, known as the Federation for Independent Political Action, comes word that they want to run Mr. Galamison for Mayor and Mr. Gray for a seat on the City Council this fall, on a straight Negro ticket." Reverend Milton Galamison is widely known as director of several school boycotts in New York City. Jesse Gray is described above.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Federation for Independent Political Action

Confidential source Number 1 made available a circular prepared by FIPA, 139 West 125th Street, New York City, telephone number 666-0787, which urged all stores to close beginning Friday, February 26, 1965, at 3:00 p.m., and all day Saturday, February 27, 1965, "in honor of Malcolm X's funeral".

On August 16, 1964, confidential source Number 4 advised that Malcolm X was Founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, in New York City.

The Muslim Mosque, Incorporated is characterized in the appendix.

It should be noted that telephone 666-0787 is listed to the Harlem Unemployment Center, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

On February 25, 1965, confidential source Number 5 advised that a street rally sponsored by FIPA was held from 7:00 p.m. until 8:15 p.m., at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. This rally was a tribute to Malcolm X. Jesse Gray was one of the principal speakers at this rally and told the crowd of approximately 200 people that blame for the death of Malcolm X should be placed on outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him down. He blamed Malcolm X's death on "white power structure".

The "Journal American", February 27, 1965, page one, in an article entitled, "Harlem Merchants Snub Demand to Close for Funeral", set forth the following with reference to the boycott of Harlem stores which remained open on February 26 and 27, 1965.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Federation for Independent Political Action

"Many responsible Harlem leaders denounced the boycott effort. 'I have no reason to believe that the people who called for this boycott have the interest of the community at heart,' said Hulan Jack, former Manhattan Borough President and Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee of the United Council of Harlem Organizations."

The United Council of Harlem Organizations allegedly issued the following statement:

"To call for a closing of all stores in this area at such time without having given consideration to the needs of the people in terms of food, medical supplies and sundries would paralyze the entire community".

In the above article, FIPA is described as "a creation mainly of Harlem strike leader Jesse Gray".

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI head-quarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/21/65

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/18/65.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-7 100-442529-951

16 APR 26 1965

EX-101

69 MAY 3 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	APR 28 1965	4/19-26/65

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/29/65 at Salt Lake City.

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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R209 DEC 28 1970

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-6

100-442529-952

1 APR 29 1965

COPIES MADE:
(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (REG. AM)
1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)
1 - New York (Info) (REG.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

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R209 DEC 28 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — USK 52

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ASD), CRD, [illegible]			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5-20-65			
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:			
By	BY:			

Notations: [illegible] INT. SEC.

1-cc report 80-0-B

4 MAY 10 1965

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7E b7D
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of ETHEL HALE, JOSEPH CURTIS, ROBERT ARCHULETA, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, UDA HANSON, BERNICE CURTIS
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of DOROTHY MARSHALL

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of:
Date: APR 2 8 1965

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Reported members of Communist Party (CP) have exhibited an interest in activities of Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) and have participated in civil rights demonstrations 3/7-10/65 by NAACP, Salt Lake City. NAACP, Salt Lake City, seeks to discourage participation of communists in its demonstrations. Some reported CP members are present members of Salt Lake City Branch of NAACP but do not hold office in NAACP.

- P* -

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY 1259
ON 2/12/98

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 2/15/98 JJR/ass

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information was developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah

The NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, held an installation of officers meeting in Salt Lake City on January 17, 1965. ETHEL HALE and JOSEPH CURTIS were present.

JOSEPH DI SANTI recently invested $500 in the NAACP Credit Union, Salt Lake City.

C.P. Member — Utah

ROBERT ARCHULETA recently made inquiries about the new President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He seemed quite concerned with respect to whether JOHNIE DRIVER would work out all right or not.

(SU T-1, 1/27/65)

ETHEL HALE was a member of the Communist Party (CP) in the early part of July, 1963.

JOSEPH CURTIS, JOSEPH DI SANTI and ROBERT ARCHULETA were members of the Utah State Board of the CP early in July, 1963, and ARCHULETA was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah at that time.

(SU T-2)

JOSEPH DI SANTI and JOSEPH CURTIS participated in the demonstration in Salt Lake City under the sponsorship of the NAACP to promote the passage of civil rights bills by the Utah State Legislature on March 7, 1965.

(SU T-3, 3/11/65)

ETHEL HALE, JOSEPH DI SANTI and ROBERT ARCHULETA participated in the above demonstration on March 7, 1965.

(SU T-1, 3/7/65
SU T-4, 3/7/65)

ETHEL HALE participated in similar demonstrations under the same sponsorship in Salt Lake City on March 8 and 9, 1965.

(SU T-1, 3/8,9/65
SU T-4, 3/8,9/65)

JOSEPH CURTIS participated in a similar demonstration under the same sponsorship in Salt Lake City on March 10, 1965.

(SU T-1, 3/10/65)

ROBERT ARCHULETA on March 27, 1965, stated that DOROTHY MARSHALL of the National Committee To Abolish The House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) would be in Salt Lake City on Friday, April 2, 1965. She will speak under the auspices of the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL). ARCHULETA desired to determine which members of the Salt Lake City NAACP might be safely invited to the speech by DOROTHY MARSHALL.

(SU T-1, 3/29/65)

A characterization of the NCAHUAC is included in the appendix hereto.

DOROTHY MARSHALL in March, 1965, was a Vice President and National Co-ordinator of the NCAHUAC.

(SU T-5)

A characterization of the UCCL is included in the appendix hereto.

JOSEPH DI SANTI on April 2, 1965, stated he plans to do some remodeling on his house in the very near future and would apply to the NAACP Credit Union, Salt Lake City, for a loan to accomplish this.

(SU T-1, 4/6/65)

JOSEPH CURTIS has indicated an intention to transfer some money from his Postal Savings to the NAACP Credit Union, Salt Lake City.

(SU T-1, 4/9/65)

There are approximately 325 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. This branch of the NAACP has periodically sponsored demonstrations and other activities designed to further the civil rights of Negroes. JOHNIE M. DRIVER, an engineer at Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, was elected President of the Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, on December 7, 1964. Demonstrations in Salt Lake City, Utah, were sponsored March 7 through 10, 1965, by the NAACP, Salt Lake City, for the purpose of influencing the Utah State Legislature to pass civil rights bills being considered by the Legislature.

DRIVER, other officers and members of the branch are aware of the fact that CP members and sympathizers could use demonstrations and other activities for communist purposes. The National Headquarters of the NAACP has warned all branches pertaining to such activities on the part of the CP. DRIVER hopes to be able to discourage such activities on the part of communists and sympathizers but has been in the Salt Lake City area less than two years and has little knowledge with respect to the tactics of the CP or its members in the Salt Lake City area. He has obtained some general ideas with respect to persons who may have communist sympathies as a result of discussions he has had with members of the Board of the Salt Lake City NAACP, but he has no knowledge based on his own experiences with these people and does not know the basis of the information he has received.

DRIVER will continue to seek the guidance of ALBERT B. FRITZ, immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, in any specific instance in which communist influence is suspected. FRITZ continues to be a member of the Board of the NAACP in Salt Lake City, Utah.

President DRIVER on April 19, 1965, spoke in Provo, Utah, before the Public Affairs Forum Of Utah County (PAFUC). This was at the request of UDA HANSON of Spanish Fork, Utah, who stated she was now President of this organization. DRIVER spoke on the work of the NAACP in connection with civil rights. Subsequent to giving the talk, he has been told by members of his organization that the PAFUC of Utah County is a communist group. Nothing took place at the meeting of the PAFUC when DRIVER spoke which caused him to be suspicious of the group.

President of Salt Lake City Branch - National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

(JOHNIE M. DRIVER, [redacted] Kearns, Utah, 4/23/65)

b6
b7C

UDA HANSON was a member of the CP of Utah in the early part of July, 1963.

(SU T-1)

A characterization of the PAFUC is included in the appendix hereto.

On April 23, 1965, Mr. DRIVER made available membership lists of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP for examination. Included among the current members were the following:

C.P. Members

BERNICE CURTIS, [redacted] South Salt Lake, Utah.
JOSEPH CURTIS, [redacted] South Salt Lake, Utah.
JOSEPH DI SANTI, [redacted] Granger, Utah.
ETHEL HALE, [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah.

BERNICE CURTIS was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP in the early part of July, 1963.

(SU T-2)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has from time to time sponsored demonstrations and other activities designed to further the rights of Negroes. Officers and members of this branch are aware of the fact that CP members and sympathizers could use such demonstrations and other activities for their own purposes. Every effort has been made to discourage the participation of CP members and sympathizers in all activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. This has been relatively successful in the past because of the knowledge that ALBERT B. FRITZ, Past President of the organization, had pertaining to communism and its members. The new President, JOHNIE M. DRIVER, does not have such knowledge but is expected to receive guidance from FRITZ. The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP during the period March 7 through 10, 1965, sponsored demonstrations in Salt Lake City for the purpose of influencing the passage of civil rights legislation by the Utah State Legislature.

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP has approximately 320 paid-up members. Its President is JOHNIE M. DRIVER.

Among the members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP at the present time are BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH CURTIS, JOSEPH DI SANTI and ETHEL HALE. None of these attend meetings except infrequently.

None of the above have any influence in the policies of the organization, and none are officers, nor have they ever been officers.

The NAACP on a national basis is opposed to communism and known communists are not supposed to be accepted as members. It is difficult, however, to challenge a person on this basis, since CP membership is almost impossible to prove. For this reason, membership is seldom challenged on the basis of communism, but care is taken wherever possible to keep persons suspected of being communists from getting in policy-making positions. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, considers that it has been successful in this respect.

The organization has also been able to avoid the distribution or use of what it considers to be communist propaganda.

The PAFUC and the UCCL are considered by NAACP officers in Salt Lake City to be communist front organizations. Mr. FRITZ, the immediate Past President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, has in the past periodically received invitations to speak before these groups. He has made it a policy not to accept speaking invitations from the UCCL since it is located in Salt Lake County, but about once a year accepts an invitation to speak before the PAFUC, since he considers that presenting the NAACP program to that organization might be of some value to the persons who attend. JOHNIE M. DRIVER is the new President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He recently spoke before the PAFUC in Provo, Utah, but his reaction to the group is not known.

(SU T-1, 4/23/65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 28, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 28, 1965, at Salt Lake City

b6
b7C

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/65

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

(OO: NY)

ReBulet dated 8/28/64.

In the absence of any information to submit by report for the past quarter, this letter is being submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
1- Savannah

WPF:ehr
(5)

EX-112 REC-99 100-442529-953

29 APR 28 1965

69 MAY 3 1965

INV. SEC.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2018 BY:
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date: 4-26-65

Date Forw. APR 28 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

How Forw. AIRTEL

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

By THP/ADP

Room 8238 RB

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-~~375~~ 357)

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AT SITE OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1965
~~RACIAL MATTERS~~
CIRM - IS-C

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. The LHM is being disseminated to local military intelligence agencies and Secret Service. One copy is also being furnished to the Chicago Office for dissemination to the Regional Office of GSA at Chicago.

The sources used in the characterizations of MORRIS JAFFA and BETH ROBINSON are identified as follows:

CV T-1 is [redacted]

CV T-2 is

CV T-3 is

CV T-4 is

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ for the reason that it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-4 which could reasonably identify these sources of continuing value thereby compromising their future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
1 - Chicago (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-27056)

CAH:ral
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 30 1965

2 APR 27 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 MAY 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-389

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
April 26, 1965

DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AT SITE OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1965

In accordance with plans previously announced in public news media, the Cleveland Branch of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) conducted a demonstration at the construction site of the new Cleveland Federal Building on April 26, 1965, to protest alleged discrimination in hiring practices of building trade unions involved in the project. The demonstration began at approximately 10:00 AM, and, according to Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, some forty-seven persons participated in the picket line. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that on three separate occasions groups of demonstrators sat down at the work entrance to the construction site or on Lakeside Avenue, adjacent to the site. Those persons engaged in civil disobedience were promptly arrested by the Cleveland Police and charged with disorderly conduct. Local news sources reported a total of twenty-four persons were arrested, including Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland NAACP, and Reverend DONALD G. JACOBS, President of the NAACP in Cleveland. According to Sergeant UNGVARY, those persons arrested were booked and released on their own bond.

The demonstration recessed at 11:50 AM, and was resumed at 2:00 PM with approximately thirty-two persons participating in a picket line on Lakeside Avenue, adjacent to the construction site. Sergeant UNGVARY advised on April 26, 1965, that there was no civil disobedience during the afternoon demonstration and no arrests were made. He stated that the demonstration was terminated at 3:30 PM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AT SITE
OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1965

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that during the morning phase of the demonstration, MORRIS JAFFA and BETH ROBINSON were observed participating in the picket line.

MORRIS JAFFA

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) of Ohio, advised on December 12, 1949, that JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

CV T-1 reported during the period 1957-1958, that JAFFA attended five functions of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB) during this time.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-1 also reported on May 21, 1959, that JAFFA was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, which banquet was held on May 10, 1959, in Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-2 advised on March 9, 1964, that JAFFA was at that time a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

BETH MICHELE ROBINSON, nee Wolland

CV T-3 advised on April 2, 1962, that BETH MICHELE WOLLAND gave a speech at a forum of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) held March 26, 1962, in New York City. Her talk concerned her 1961 visit to Cuba and she spoke favorably of the Cuban government of FIDEL CASTRO, and noted that she was employed by the Ministry of Education compiling statistics, while in Cuba. Source stated he had learned also that she had traveled to Cuba, via Mexico, apparently without permission of the United States State Department.

CV T-4 advised on October 13, 1964, that a forum, sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 11, 1964, at which the SWP candidate for

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP AT SITE
OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1965

Vice President of the United States was the speaker. CV T-4 stated that of the 30 persons present at this forum, 17 were known to him to be members of the SWP. BETH ROBINSON, although not a member of the SWP, was among those present.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the FPCC is attached.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS announced to public news sources during the demonstration that plans for its continuance on April 27, 1965, were not finalized. He stated that a meeting of the NAACP would be held on the evening of April 26, 1965, at which time plans would be made relative to the possible continuation of the demonstration on Tuesday, April 27, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4/28/65

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

REC 87 -954

CIRM

EX-101

ReNYairtel to Bureau and Atlanta 4/27/65 indicating the potential plan for Clarence Jones and Stanley David Levison to visit Martin Luther King, Jr., in Atlanta on Sunday or Monday, May 2 or 3, 1965.

Recipient offices should immediately make plans to effect coverage of principals in order that any King - Levison meeting may be verified, if possible by visual observations of Bureau Agents. **SECURITY IS PARAMOUNT.** Take no actions which might cause embarrassment to the Bureau. Keep Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

SFP:baf
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

70 MAY 4 1965

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36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-16-84 BY sp6 Rpa/sd 80 513

OTHER Removed per Court Order

On 4/26/65, NY 4092-S* advised tha

Information furnished by NY 4092-S* is to be classified "~~Secret~~" because this source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the U.S. and it is felt this classification is necessary to protect the informant.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
4 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
(1- 100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1- 157-993)(SCOPE)
1 - New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (157-15336) (SCOPE)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
JFO:cag
(12)

EX-101

3 APR 28 1965

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b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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DATE 01-17-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	4/30/65	1/1/65 - 3/31/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ELDRED W. COX — TYPED BY: MJ

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ELDRED W. COX, 1/29/65, at Newark.

P*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is disseminated to intelligence agencies listed pursuant to Bureau instructions.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:	Location:
NK T-1	
NK T-2	

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

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3 - Newark (100-48052)

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100- 442529 - 955 REC- 23

6 MAY 3 1965

956-964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
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Date Fwd.	DATE: 5-6-65
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:
By	BY:

Notations

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NK 100-48052

Identity of Source:	Location:
NK T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of HERMAN NASH.
NK T-6 [redacted]	
NK T-7 [redacted] (by request)	Characterization of MORTON STAVIS.
NK T-8 [redacted] (by request)	Characterization of WALTER WITTMAN.

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Will follow communist influence in racial matters and submit further report by 8/1/65.

B

Cover Page

NK 100-48052

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because information herein tends to identify the following sources of present and future value, impairment of whom could adversely affect the national security:

NK T-1 through NK T-6.

C*

Cover Page

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DATE 01-17-2018 BY: F89M99K22

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: ELDRED W. COX
Date: 4/30/65

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #: 100-48052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

IRVING POTASH, Chairman of State Board of NJCP, is aiding RICHARD SARJEANT, who was convicted of charges growing out of rioting at Paterson, N.J., in 1964. Members of Newark Branch of SWP urged to become more active in civil rights activities. CLIFTON DE BERRY informed open forum of SWP that average Negro sees that militant approach will bring results and only self defense will protect Negro lives and property. DE BERRY said rifle clubs being formed. At meeting of NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS at Port Norris, N.J., it was recommended that migrant workers make their demands felt this summer when their services are needed most. HERMAN NASH, CP member in 1960, and DAVE RUBINSTEIN, who attended CP meeting in 1961, expected to participate in demonstration in Alabama in March, 1965. RUBINSTEIN is a member of Civil Rights Commission of Bloomfield, N.J.

P*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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NK 100-48052

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEW JERSEY DISTRICT (NJCP):

IRVING POTASH, Chairman of the State Board of the NJCP, has met with RICHARD SARJEANT, a member of the NJCP club in Paterson, New Jersey. SARJEANT had also been the leader of a group known as the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY group at Paterson, New Jersey. SARJEANT was recently convicted on charges growing out of a riot at Paterson, New Jersey. SARJEANT has now been abandoned by his fellow NJCP members at Paterson, and he is suffering from a recurrent tuberculosis condition.

POTASH intended to supply SARJEANT with a physician. POTASH also intended to supply SARJEANT with an attorney to handle an appeal of his conviction.

(NK T-1, 2/8/65.)

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS:

1. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
NEWARK BRANCH:

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a membership meeting of the SWP, Newark Branch, on January 17, 1965, members were urged to become more active in civil rights activities in cities in this area.

(NK T-2, 1/20/65.)

CLIFTON DE BERRY, of New York City, known to be a member of the National Committee of the SWP, addressed a public forum sponsored by the Newark Branch of the SWP on February 14, 1965.

DE BERRY spoke of the Negro struggle in the United States. He stated that both white and Negro radical groups are undergoing changes and that the average Negro in the United States can see that the militant approach will bring results. DE BERRY said that only self defense will protect Negro lives and property, and that many rifle clubs are being formed, both in the North and in the South. DE BERRY expressed the opinion that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has lost its grip on the Negro people in the United States, and more militant groups are being formed in the South.

(NK T-3, 2/17/65.)

2. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCRMW):

A characterization of the NJCRMW appears in the appendix hereto.

A meeting of the NJCRMW was held at Newark, New Jersey, on February 6, 1965. Recommendations were received from various committees.

It was recommended that pressure be brought upon the state legislative body to make provisions of the Migrant Workers Law compulsory. Living conditions in the area of Port Norris, New Jersey, for migrant workers were described. It was recommended that someone be hired to live in the Port Norris area to obtain firsthand experience in living conditions there.

It was also recommended that the Migrant Labor Board be forced to hire more inspectors to enforce the laws and that migrant workers have representation on the Migrant Labor Board. A telegram was to be sent to the Governor of New Jersey, asking support for a $2 an hour minimum wage.

(NK T-4, 2/9/65.)

Approximately eighty-five persons attended a meeting of the NJCRMW on March 6, 1965, at Port Norris, New Jersey. A statement of grievances was distributed listing certain "human rights" which were being denied to "over twenty thousand migrant workers in New Jersey." The statement declared that the NJCRMW is acting as a grievance committee in behalf of the migrant worker. The statement of grievances claimed that commercial, agricultural, and packing enterprises employing migrant workers could afford to pay increased wages. The wage rate of $2 per hour was dismissed as not extravagant.

At the meeting it was recommended that migrant workers make their demands felt this summer when their services are needed most.

(NK T-4, 3/11/65.)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

A. DEMONSTRATION, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965.

HERMAN NASH was among members of the Bergen County, New Jersey, Chapter of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY who were expected to leave Bergen County on March 23, 1965, to join the demonstration march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. b6 b7C b7D

([redacted], Englewood, New Jersey Police Department, 3/23/65.)

As of August, 1960, HERMAN NASH was a member of the Brakemen's Club, Railroad Section, COMMUNIST PARTY of New York.

(NK T-5, 8/4/60.)

B. MEMORIAL SERVICE IN MEMORY OF MRS. VIOLA LIUZZO, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, APRIL 4, 1965:

The Ocean County Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held a memorial service in Lakewood, New Jersey, on April 4, 1965, to honor the memory of Mrs. VIOLA LIUZZO, slain civil rights worker. Approximately two hundred persons attended the service. The main speaker, NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS, was introduced as the Executive Chairman of Migrant Workers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In his talk, KOURAMBIS stated that all must unite to fight for the rights of Negroes and that all must help to end Mississippi-style bigotry in Southern New Jersey. KOURAMBIS stated he has fought proverty in Southern New Jersey, and concluded by saying that in some parts of New Jersey, the Negro does not vote and "poverty exists in New Jersey sufficient to strangle all of us." b6 b7C b7D

([redacted], Lakewood, New Jersey Police Department, 4/6/65.)

NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS was a member of the NJCP as of April, 1965.

(NK T-1, 4/6/65.)

C. TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS IN MISSISSIPPI IN EFFORT TO UNSEAT REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSISSIPPI IN CONGRESS:

According to an article in the "Clarion-Ledger", January 25, 1965, MORTON STAVIS stated that he and attorney WALT WITTMAN of New Jersey, would work in Mississippi taking depositions.

("Clarion-Ledger", 1/25/65, published daily at Jackson, Mississippi.)

MORTON STAVIS was known to be a loyal CP member. MORTON STAVIS indicated that he had been associated with the CP for a long period of time.

(NK T-7, self-admitted former CP member, 1943-44, 10/28/55.)

All members of the NJCP received instructions that should they be interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, they should report the interview to MORTON STAVIS.

([redacted], self-admitted former CP member, 1949-55, 1/27/53.) b6 b7C b7D

MORTON STAVIS invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past CP membership.

[redacted] was listed as a member-at-large of the National Executive Board of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. OTHER Per Court Order

(The "New York Guild Lawyer", Volume 20, #3, March-April, 1962 issue, self described as a publication of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD.)

A characterization of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD is contained in the appendix hereto.

N.I. WALTER WITTMAN was a member of a professional group of the CP from 1947 until late 1950 or early 1951.

(NK T-8, 12/19/53.)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

A. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION OF BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY:

The Civil Rights Commission of Bloomfield, New Jersey, is an official body of the town of Bloomfield. The five members are appointed by the Mayor of Bloomfield. DAVE RUBINSTEIN is a member of the commission.

MR. + MRS. DAVE RUBINSTEIN is also a member of the Housing Committee of the Human Relations Council of Bloomfield. This is a private group which aims at assuring equal human rights and civil rights to all persons in the town of Bloomfield. N.J.

CAROLINE RUBINSTEIN, wife of DAVE RUBINSTEIN, is part-time secretary of the Human Relations Council of Bloomfield. This is a compensated position, The Human Relations Council maintains no office space, and CAROLINE RUBINSTEIN works from her home. N.J.

DAVE RUBINSTEIN was designated to represent the Civil Rights Commission of Bloomfield at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 23, 1965.

([redacted], Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Bloomfield, New Jersey, 3/22/65.)

DAVE RUBINSTEIN attended a special meeting of the State Board of the NJCP on May 31, 1961. b6 b7C b7D

([redacted], self-admitted member of the NJCP from approximately 1950 to September, 1962, 6/1/61.)

NJCP leaders had recently decided to reactivate an old committee on electoral questions. CAROLINE RUBINSTEIN was a member of this committee.

(NK T-6, 1/3/62.)

NK 100-48052

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., reflects the following on page 121 regarding the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG):

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the COMMUNIST PARTY, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the COMMUNIST PARTY and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the COMMUNIST PARTY itself. Among these organizations are the *** NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. When the COMMUNIST PARTY itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

APPENDIX

NK 100-40062

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1964, that TONY CASCONE announced at a meeting of the State Board of the COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey (NJCP) on December 5, 1964, that a new forum had been organized to take up the cause of migrant workers and their families. CASCONE stated that one meeting had been held, and the next meeting would be held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. CASCONE stated that he and NICK KOURAMBIS had co-sponsored the new forum. CASCONE noted that KOURAMBIS is the Chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP).

The same source had previously advised on March 24, 1964, that CASCONE was then a member of the State Board of the NJCP. The same source had further advised on August 4, 1964, that NICK KOURAMBIS had attended a meeting of the NJCP State Board on August 2, 1964.

The "Newark Evening News", published daily at Newark, New Jersey, in the issue dated December 31, 1964, printed a letter to the editor from NICK KOURAMBIS, Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in which KOURAMBIS stated that on January 8, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a statewide campaign would be initiated to raise the social, political, and economic level of migrant workers in New Jersey.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 11, 1965, that a meeting was held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on January 8, 1965, to initiate a statewide campaign to raise the levels of the migrant workers in New Jersey, and also that this meeting formed an organization called the NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW). The meeting was under the leadership of NICK KOURAMBIS. TONY CASCONE was also present at this meeting.

The second source further advised on February 9, 1965, that the NJCMW held another meeting on February 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. NICK KOURAMBIS was elected permanent chairman. It was announced at this meeting that the mailing address of the NJCMW would be 129 Clinton Avenue,

NK 100-[redacted]

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (CONTINUED)

Newark, New Jersey, where the meetings were held through the courtesy of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, which has an office at this address. It was announced that an additional mailing address is Post Office Box 129, Port Norris, New Jersey.

APPENDIX

3 (Rev. 11-29-61)

FD-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

April 30, 1965

100-48052

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference

Report of Special Agent Eldred W. Cox, dated and captioned as above, at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	4/29/65	4/23 - 27/65

TITLE OF CASE

C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR. | TYPED BY: jkw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR., dated 1/29/65 at San Diego.

- P* -

0-7 to San Diego 5/10/65
Recap of SA R. McCormick Jr.
For info. 1. 2nd ab 8/1/65 changed to read 8/1/65 on Page B under "Leads"
2. Copies of reports may be left. Use suffix with

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SAN DIEGO

Will follow activities in this matter and submit report to reach Bureau by 8/1/65.

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
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SD T-2 is	

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1 - San Francisco (Info) (REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)

INFORMANTS (Continued)

SD T-3 is [redacted]
SD T-4 is [redacted]
SD T-5 is [redacted]
SD T-6 is [redacted]
SD T-7 is [redacted]

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Characterization of DELLA ROSSA

SD T-8 is [redacted]
SD T-9 is [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Francisco and Los Angeles for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

SD 100-13295

ADMINISTRATIVE (Continued)

Identification of ARTHUR STEVENS, THERESA VIDAL and WILLIAM BEARD at the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee protest march on 2/12/65 at San Diego, was made by SAs RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR., and [redacted]. b6 b7C

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from SD T-1 through SD T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
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1 - Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR. Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: April 29, 1965

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party, San Diego (CPSD), and San Diego Branch - Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP), had members attend San Diego Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meetings, however, local CORE Chapter has expelled CP and SDB-SWP members. San Diego Chapter of CORE continues to be only racial group consistently active in San Diego racial movement. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) staged protest demonstration 2/12/65 in Main Post Office, San Diego, and one SDB-SWP member and two CP members were present.

- P* -

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GROUP 1
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SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A.) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

Art Stevens

Calif

On December 20, 1964, ARTHUR STEVENS, identified by the informant as Chairman of the San Diego County Communist Party (SDCP), said that Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) members are fighting among themselves, and he is not going to attend any more CORE meetings.

(SD T-6, January 4, 1965)

At a regular meeting of the CPSD on January 17, 1965, ARTHUR STEVENS discussed his role in CORE and how he had been called undesirable by HAROLD BROWN, the Chairman of the San Diego CORE Chapter.

(SD T-4, January 21, 1965)

At a regular SDCP meeting on February 3, 1965, at the home of THERESA VIDAL, whom the informant identified as a regular member of the SDCP, ART STEVENS reported on CORE. He said that on February 1, 1965, he was called to appear before the Executive Board of CORE to answer the charges brought against him. He was asked by the board if he was a member of the CP. STEVENS said he told HAROLD BROWN that he would have to think a long time before he answered that question, and that BROWN should think a long time to decide whether he wanted the question answered. The board asked STEVENS to send in his resignation. STEVENS asked those present at the CP meeting what he should do, and it was decided that he should not send in his resignation, but should not have anything to do with CORE.

SD 100-13295

(SD T-3, February 15, 1965)
(SD T-6, February 5, 1965)

(B.) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN DIEGO BRANCH

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party appears in the appendices hereto.

The San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SDB-SWP) held a social on January 10, 1965, at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego. BILL KITT, who was identified by the informant as a regular member of the SWP, said that he had heard that HAROLD BROWN Chairman of CORE, had pushed through a motion in the last CORE meeting to make it unconstitutional for a communist to belong to CORE. KITT wanted to give this information to the local press, but BILL BEARD and WALLY HOSKINS, whom the informant identified as regular members of the SDB-SWP, wanted to withhold the information since the CORE vote was not final and there was going to be a fight on this issue. LUD GARTNER, whom the informant also identified as a regular member of the SDB-SWP, said that BEARD's and HOSKINS' position on the CORE situation was directly opposite the National SWP's position. GARTNER said this case called for a showdown.

(SD T-7, January 13, 1965)

A regular meeting of the SDB-SWP was held at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, on January 12, 1965. The meeting was called to formulate branch policy toward directing BILL BEARD on how to act in CORE. BEARD was asked to make a report on the CORE attempts to get rid of BEARD and ART STEVENS.

(SD T-7, January 17, 1965)

On January 23, 1965, a meeting and social, under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum, was held at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego. DELLA ROSSA of Los Angeles spoke on "The FBI and Civil Rights."

(SD T-1, February 1, 1965)
(SD T-2, February 1, 1965)
(SD T-7, January 29, 1965)

DELLA ROSSA is an SWP functionary from Los Angeles, California.

(SD T-7, January 29, 1965)

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum appears in the appendices hereto.

At a regular meeting of the SDB-SWP held on January 26, 1965, at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego, LUD GARTNER gave a report on the last CORE meeting. BILL KITT gave a ten-minute lecture on the branch's position toward CORE.

(SD T-7, January 29, 1965)

A regular meeting of the SDB-SWP was held on February 2, 1965, at 1853 Irving Avenue. There was a discussion of CORE and it was decided that at the next CORE meeting LUD GARTNER should demand that the members vote on whether or not socialists and communists should be expelled. It was decided that they should not wait until HAROLD BROWN felt he had sufficient forces to carry the vote for expulsion.

(SD T-5, February 8, 1965)

SD 100-13295

A regular meeting of the SDE-SWP was held on February 9, 1965, at 1853 Irving Avenue. LUD GARTNER reported that the CORE Executive Board voted to expell BILL BEARD, ARI STEVENS, and himself.

(SD T-1, February 23, 1965)
(SD T-2, February 23, 1965)

On February 20, 1965, IRVING KIRSCH, Los Angeles Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) spoke at the SDE-SWP headquarters at 1853 Irving Avenue, San Diego. He appealed for funds to aid students at the University of Indiana in a legal fight concerning their having attended a meeting on March 25, 1963, at the University of Indiana, at which a Negro and the national officer of the YSA spoke about the civil rights struggle.

(SD T-8, February 23, 1965)

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance appears in the appendices hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A.) STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATION SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA February 12, 1965

On February 12, 1965, the San Diego Chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) staged a protest march from the downtown sector of San Diego to the Main Post Office in San Diego, where they picketed, sang songs, and made speeches protesting the lack of Federal assistance for Negro voter registration in Selma, Alabama. Special Agents of the FBI observed ARTHUR STEVENS, THERESA VIDAL and WILLIAM BEARD take part in the demonstration. There were no incidents

or arrests, and the above persons assumed no leadership status during the demonstration.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

An "Ad Hoc" committee of the San Diego Branch of CORE met at [illegible] Dorothy, San Diego, on March 3, 1965. Among those present were ART STEVENS and BILL BEARD. The purpose of this meeting was to review charges against CORE Chairman HAL BROWN. The group proclaimed that they were against the expulsion of BEARD and STEVENS. If the National CORE did not back them in their requests, they would leave CORE and form a separate civil rights organization.

(SD T-[illegible], March 17, 1965)

A meeting of CORE was held at the Memorial Recreation Center on March 4, 1965. There were approximately 50 persons present, and among them was BILL BEARD. It was stated at this meeting that National CORE did not desire anyone belonging to the SWP or the CP as members.

(SD T-9, March 17, 1965)

1

APPENDIX

San Diego Branch of the
Socialist Workers Party
SDB - SWP

On May 1, 1964, two confidential sources advised that the SDB-SWP has been in existence since March 8, 1959, and continues to exist. These sources further advised that the SDB-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

THE SAN DIEGO LABOR FORUM
aka, MILITANT LABOR FORUM

Sources advised on April 1, 1965, that the San Diego Labor Forum is not, in fact, an organization. It has no officers, collects no dues and has no membership. It is simply a name to be used for sponsorship of meetings arranged by the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party by which means the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party hopes to attract persons of the laboring class as well as liberals and others to meetings for recruitment purposes. The San Diego Labor Forum is currently referred to as the Militant Labor Forum.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California
April 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR., dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	4/30/65	4/19-28/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: esc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 1/29/65, Cleveland.

Classified By: SP4 elw/alw
Declassify on: OADR 6/17/87

LEAD

CLEVELAND

At Cleveland, Ohio. Will follow and report communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI and PITTSBURGH

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the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

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b6
b7C
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b7E

Identity of Source		Location
CV T-1:	NY 2359-S* (C) (U)	
CV T-2:		(C) (U)
CV T-3:		Characterization of: AUDREY CLINE, RUTH LENCL
CV T-4:		100-27056-91 Characterization of: BETH ROBINSON, GERALD GORDON
CV T-5:		Characterization of: BETTY RENTER
CV T-6:	(C) (U)	(C) (U) Characterization of: DUNCAN FERGUSON, ROD HOLT, MARILYN HOLT, DON ROTHENBERG, ARTHUR EVANS, JAMES JACKSON
CV T-7:	Former PSI	100-26234
CV T-8:	(C) (U)	Characterization of: SOPHIE BARTELL 100-27096-92 (C) (U)

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CV 100-27056

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Identity of Source		Location
CV T-9:	[redacted] (C) (U)	100-27056-92 Characterization of: BERNARD MANDEL, MAX SCHOENFELD (C) (U)
CV T-10:	[redacted] (C) (U)	100-27056-92 (C) (U)
CV T-11:	[redacted]	100-27056-92
CV T-12:	[redacted] (C) (U)	[redacted] (C) (U) Characterization of: EDNA KAUFMAN, DAVID LAIBMAN, HENRY SIEGEL
CV T-13:	[redacted] (C) (U)	100-27056-91 Characterization of: DON SMITH, ERIC REINTHALER, JOHN MC CANN, JUDY REINTHALER, AUDA ROMINE, BONNIE HOLT, PAUL LODICO (C) (U)
CV T-14:	[redacted] (per request)	100-27056
CV T-15:	[redacted] (per request)	100-27056
CV T-16:	[redacted]	100-27056 Characterization of: TONY WALSH

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b7C
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CV 100-27056

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Identity of Source		Location
CV T-17:	Anonymous source	Characterization of: WILLIAM GARFINKLE
CV T-18:	[redacted] (C) (U)	Characterization of: RUTH LENCL (C) (U)
CV T-19:	[redacted]	Characterization of: TONY WALSH b7D
CV T-20:	[redacted]	Characterization of: TED and FRANCES DOSTAL
CV T-21:	[redacted] (C) (U)	Characterization of: JAMES JACKSON (C) (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 10/30/64, showed that ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON and NORMAN EMERSON PEERY were arrested in connection with a racial demonstration in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964. IC WILLIAM HEGEDUS was advised on April 27, 1965, that both of these cases are still pending in the Court of Appeals.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since information reported herein could reasonably result in the identity of the informants who furnished the information. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness, e.g., CV T-1 through CV T-6, etc.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: Cleveland, Ohio
Date: April 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 16, 1965, THROUGH APRIL 15, 1965

Communist Party influence in Negro movement in Cleveland reported to be nonexistent. CP leaders in Cleveland took no steps to participate in Selma to Montgomery March, and Cleveland Socialist Workers Party reported to have shown no interest in this march. SWP designated one of its members to attend a CORE meeting in Cleveland. SWP paper, "The Militant," sold at Freedom Fighters, Inc., rally in Cleveland. SWP and CP members participated in demonstrations held in Cleveland in February and March 1965. Degree of communist participation in United Freedom Movement in Cleveland, in Kent State University CORE Chapter, and in Cleveland Freedom Fighters, Inc., conference set forth.

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CV 100-27056

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Local CP Plans and Activity

CV T-1 advised on January 24, 1965, that a meeting of leading CP, USA, functionaries was held in New York City that date. At this meeting it was reported that although there has been a tremendous rise in the Negro liberation movement, Party influence in the Negro community in the Cleveland area is nonexistent. (U)

CV T-2 advised on March 9, 1965, that on March 8, 1965, FRIEDA HARRIS advised that she had received a telephone call from ANNE BRADEN regarding the "Selma situation." BRADEN wanted the people in Cleveland to send telegrams to President JOHNSON and to the Attorney General of the United States requesting that federal troops be sent to Alabama. (U)

FRIEDA HARRIS: VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN reported on February 17, 1961, that she knew HARRIS to be a member of the Heights Club of the CP of Cleveland, Ohio, as of April 1960.

ANNE BRADEN: Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky. In testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against ANNE BRADEN, Mrs. AHEARN identified BRADEN as being a known CP member in

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Louisville, Kentucky, from January 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

CV T-3 advised on April 1, 1965, that he had been in contact with the principal leaders of the Ohio CP on a number of occasions during the month of March 1965, at which times the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, March was discussed. These CP leaders evidenced sympathy for the aims of the marchers, but they took no steps to participate themselves in this march, nor did they urge others to participate therein. (U)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-4 advised on March 17, 1965, that a business meeting of the SWP was held in Cleveland on March 4, 1965, at which it was announced that there is to be a meeting at the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) headquarters in Cleveland, the meeting to pertain to DON FREEMAN, a teacher who is being investigated by the Cleveland Board of Education. CORE is planning on putting out a leaflet in FREEMAN's behalf. At this meeting of the SWP a motion was passed that DON SMITH should attend this CORE meeting.

CV T-7 advised that DON FREEMAN is connected with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Cleveland.

RAM: A characterization of the RAM is contained in the Appendix hereto, and that characterization identifies DON FREEMAN.

DON SMITH: CV T-13 stated on May 5, 1964, (U)

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Don

that SMITH was then a member of the SWP and Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). (C) (U)

YSA: A characterization of the YSA is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on March 12, 1965, that at an SWP meeting, held in Cleveland on March 7, 1965, DON SMITH reported that he had attended a meeting of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE, which meeting was held on March 5, 1965, and which pertained to the defense of DON FREEMAN. SMITH stated that he had helped prepare literature to be mailed by CORE in connection with FREEMAN's defense.

CV T-6 advised on March 25, 1965, that at an SWP meeting, held in Cleveland on March 18, 1965, ERIC REINTHALER reported that over 80 issues of "The Militant" had been sold at a recent Freedom Fighters, Inc., rally and conference. (C) (U)

ERIC REINTHALER: REINTHALER was convicted in United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1958, on the charge of conspiring to violate the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 through the filing of false noncommunist union officer affidavits. On February 19, 1958, he was sentenced to eighteen months in prison and fined $2,500.

Ohio

Socialist Workers Party

CV T-13 advised on January 13, 1965, that REINTHALER is a member of the SWP and was present at an SWP meeting on January 7, 1965. (C) (U)

"The Militant": A characterization of "The Militant" is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION FEBRUARY 6, 1965, IN CLEVELAND SPONSORED BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC., PROTESTING VOTER REGISTRATION IN ALABAMA

CV T-7 advised on February 6, 1965, that a meeting of Freedom Fighters, Inc., which is a small local civil rights group, was held on February 5, 1965, at which it was decided to sponsor a demonstration in downtown Cleveland during the afternoon of February 6, 1965, to protest the arrest of Negroes in connection with the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. Source advised that this demonstration did take place between 3:30 p.m. and 5 p.m. on February 6, 1965, with approximately 25 persons marching in front of the Federal Building in downtown Cleveland. They carried signs protesting the jailing of Negroes in Alabama, urging that Negroes throughout the South be permitted to vote. Source advised that the demonstration was orderly and that there were no incidents.

[redacted], Cleveland Police Department, confirmed that the demonstration was orderly, that there were no arrests, and that among the 25 participating in the march were LEWIS G. ROBINSON, BETH ROBINSON, DUNCAN FERGUSON, ROD HOLT, and MARILYN HOLT. b6 b7C

LEWIS G. ROBINSON: LEWIS G. ROBINSON, in his application for a position with the United States Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to the question, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party, USA, or any Communist or Fascist organization?" stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950."

The Labor Youth League (LYL) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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In April 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the local police failed to do so.

BETH ROBINSON: CV T-4 advised on October 13, 1964, that a forum, sponsored by the SWP, was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 11, 1964, at which the SWP candidate for Vice-President of the United States was the speaker. CV T-4 stated that of the 30 persons present at this forum, 17 were known to him to be members of the SWP. BETH ROBINSON, although not a member of the SWP, was among those present.

DUNCAN FERGUSON: CV T-6 advised on January 29, 1965, that DUNCAN FERGUSON was at that time a member of the SWP in Cleveland, Ohio, and was present at an SWP meeting held in Cleveland on January 21, 1965. (C) (U)

ROD HOLT: CV T-6 advised on January 29, 1965, that FREDERICK RODNEY HOLT, known as ROD HOLT, is currently a member of the SWP in Cleveland, Ohio, and was present at an SWP meeting held in Cleveland on January 21, 1965. (C) (U)

MARILYN HOLT: CV T-6 advised on January 29, 1965, that MARILYN HOLT was at that time a member of the SWP in Cleveland, Ohio, and was present at an SWP meeting held January 21, 1965. (C) (U)

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B. DEMONSTRATION MARCH 13, 1965, IN CLEVELAND, SPONSORED BY UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, PROTESTING VOTER REGISTRATION IN ALABAMA

[redacted] advised on March 13, 1965, that approximately 189 adults and 52 juveniles participated in a march at the Federal Building, downtown Cleveland, the march lasting from noon to 1 p.m. on March 13, 1965. The demonstration was sponsored by the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice, in Cleveland, and the public was invited to attend. Leaflets distributed at the demonstration demanded immediate dispatch of federal troops and marshals to Alabama to protect Negroes who are attempting to register to vote. The demonstration was peaceful and no arrests were made. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that among those participating in this demonstration were the following:

AUDREY CLINE
WILLIAM GARFINKLE
GERALD GORDON
RUTH LENCL
BERNARD MANDEL
DON ROTHENBERG
MAX SCHOENFELD
JOHN MC CANN
ERIC REINTHALER
JUDY REINTHALER
AUDA ROMINE

CV T-8 advised on March 22, 1965, of the demonstration in front of the Federal Building on March 13, 1965, and identified EDNA KAUFMAN and SOPHIE BARTELL as also being present.

AUDREY CLINE: CV T-3 advised on September 11, 1961, that AUDREY CLINE was at that time a member of the Ward 27 Club of the CP in Cleveland, Ohio.

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CV T-3 advised on June 21, 1964, that a meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 19, 1964, for the purpose of hearing a leading functionary of the CP, USA, discuss the Chinese-Russian ideological dispute. AUDREY CLINE was present. (U)

WILLIAM GARFINKLE: CV T-17, on February 28, 1944, reported that as of February 2, 1944, WILLIAM GAREINKLE was a member of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD).

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted], Cleveland Police Department, advised on August 11, 1949, that GARFINKLE had circulated and signed a petition for a CP member who was a candidate for the Cleveland Board of Education in 1949.

b6
b7C

GERALD GORDON: MELVIN HARDIN, a former member of the CP, who has furnished information to the United States Government, advised on May 2, 1958, that at a meeting of the Organizational Secretaries of the Cedar-Glenville Section of the Ohio CP, held on April 29, 1958, in Cleveland, GERALD GORDON resigned from the CP. (U)

CV T-4 advised on April 19, 1963, and on January 15, 1964, that GERALD GORDON is considered by some members of the SWP in Cleveland as being a sympathizer of the SWP, since he attends some functions sponsored by the SWP. However, GORDON has been approached to become a member of the SWP and has declined.

RUTH LENCL: CV T-18 advised on October (U)

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17, 1963, that a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 13, 1963, with GUS HALL being present. (U)

CV T-3 stated on November 12, 1963, that on November 10, 1963, RUTH LENCL commented that GUS HALL had been in Cleveland in October 1963 for a State CP meeting and that she had been asked to attend this meeting but was unable to be present. Source stated that GUS HALL was at this time General Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

BERNARD MANDEL: JOHN VICTOR BLANC, a former member of the CP who testified on behalf of the United States Government in 1949, advised on June 30, 1946, that BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP Book #88987.

CV T-9 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by BERNARD MANDEL, and sponsored by the SWP, Cleveland, Ohio, was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland. (U)

DON ROTHENBERG: On February 3, 1948, Mrs. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, Washington, DC, a self-admitted former member of the CP, stated that DON ROTHENBERG was at that time a member of a CP group in Washington, DC.

CV T-6 advised on May 20, 1955, that DON ROTHENBERG was then the Ohio State Director of the Progressive Party (PP). (U)

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A characterization of the PP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

MAX SCHOENFELD: On September 15, 1959, CV T-9 advised that SCHOENFELD was the organizer of the Cleveland Branch of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) since prior to 1952. After the dissolution of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL (in 1958), SCHOENFELD met with the former ISL members regularly until they all joined the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) in mid-December 1958. On September 13 and 27, 1963, this source advised that SCHOENFELD became a member of the SP-SDF when the ISL members joined that group and had been identified in attendance at meetings of the SP-SDF within the past year. (U)

Characterizations of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL and of the ISL are contained in the Appendix hereto.

JOHN MC CANN: CV T-13 advised on December 31, 1964, that JOHN MC CANN was formerly a member of the YSA at Kent State University and that he has applied for admission into the SWP at Cleveland. An SWP meeting was held December 27, 1964, at which MC CANN was present, and following this meeting, it was agreed that those members who were present would recommend MC CANN for membership in the SWP. (U)

JUDY REINTHALER: CV T-13 advised in January 1965, that JUDY REINTHALER is the wife of ERIC REINTHALER, who is a current member of the SWP. He advised that JUDY REINTHALER, although not an SWP member, does frequently attend SWP affairs with her husband. (U)

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AUDA ROMINE: CV T-13 advised in January 1965 that AUDA ROMINE was at that time an active member of the SWP in Cleveland. (U)

EDNA KAUFMAN: CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that a State conference of the Ohio CP was held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, and EDNA KAUFMAN was present. (U)

SOPHIE BARTELL: JOHN VICTOR BLANC advised during the years 1945-48 that SOPHIE BARTELL was active in the Ohio CP and attended many CP meetings. He advised in February 1948 that on January 30, 1948, she was present at an enlarged meeting of the County Central Committee of the CP in Cleveland.

CV T-8 advised on July 25, 1963, that SOPHIE BARTELL was one of a group of women affiliated with a peace organization in the United States who went to Russia in June 1963 at the invitation of the Congress of Women, which was sponsored by the Women's International Democratic Federation. Those attending from the United States each signed a statement agreeing on their return to appear before various groups in the United States to tell the true story of the Russian way of life and make friends in the United States for Russia.

A characterization of the Women's International Democratic Federation is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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C. DEMONSTRATION MARCH 16, 1965, IN CLEVELAND, SPONSORED BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC., PERTAINING TO THE ARREST OF DON FREEMAN

[redacted] advised on March 16, 1965, that a demonstration was held in downtown Cleveland on March 16, 1965, sponsored by Freedom Fighters, Inc., and attended by approximately 75 persons. The demonstration was led by LEWIS G. ROBINSON. Of the 75 participants, all but about 8 to 10 were grade school or junior high school students. They marched around the Cleveland Board of Education Building carrying placards showing that the demonstration was in protest against contemplated action by the School Board to remove DON FREEMAN as a teacher. b6 b7C

"The Plain Dealer," local Cleveland newspaper of general circulation, issue of March 17, 1965, carried an article stating that FREEMAN was fired by the Cleveland Board of Education on March 16, 1965, "because of his Negro nationalist writings and activities."

[redacted] advised that there were no incidents and no arrests were made.

LEWIS G. ROBINSON, previously identified, was the only person observed participating in this demonstration who is of interest to this report.

D. PARTICIPATION IN ALABAMA VOTER REGISTRATION DEMONSTRATIONS DURING MARCH 1965

As previously reported, CV T-3 advised on April 1, 1965, that CP leaders in Cleveland took no steps to participate themselves in the Selma to Montgomery March, nor did they urge others to participate therein. (U)

CV T-6, CV T-9, CV T-10, and CV T-11 all advised in April 1965 that they had no knowledge of any persons connected with the CP in the Cleveland area having participated in the Selma to Montgomery March.

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CV T-8 advised that he had learned that DAVE LAIBMAN, who is a student at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, participated in this march. Source advised that DAVE LAIBMAN's home is in one of the suburbs of Cleveland. (U)

DAVE LAIBMAN: CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that DAVE LAIBMAN attended a CP State conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965. (U)

CV T-13, CV T-5, and CV T-4 advised on March 30, 1965, that no one from the Cleveland area connected with the SWP or the YSA went to Alabama in March 1965 for the purpose of participating in the voter demonstration marches taking place there. These sources also advised that neither the SWP nor the YSA discussed the demonstrations in Alabama, nor did they show any interest therein.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. UNITED FREEDOM MOVEMENT (UFM)

CV T-14 advised on October 7, 1964, that the United Freedom Movement is not a membership organization but is made up of representatives from about 30 Cleveland organizations, each of which is entitled to send 2 delegates to the UFM. The identities of these delegates can change from meeting to meeting.

"The Cleveland Press," local newspaper of general circulation, in its issue of February 19, 1965, identified the new officers of the UFM, there being 9 such officers, and one of those being ARTHUR EVANS, a vice-chairman.

ARTHUR EVANS: CV T-6 advised on December 14, 1964, that a Militant Forum meeting was held in Cleveland on December 6, 1964, at (U)

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which the "situation in the Congo" was discussed, the speakers denouncing United States activity in the Congo. EVANS was present. Source advised that the Militant Forum is a public forum sponsored by the SWP. (U)

CV T-6 advised on April 1, 1965, that ART EVANS was the first of three speakers at a Militant Forum meeting held in Cleveland on March 21, 1965, at which he and the other speakers were critical of the suspension of DON FREEMAN as a Cleveland school teacher because of his activity in connection with the RAM. (U)

b7D

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

1. Cleveland Chapter of CORE

CV T-2 advised on February 17, 1965, that a meeting of Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) was held in Cleveland on January 25, 1965, at which EDNA KAUFMAN stated that CORE had received 1,000 copies of the ANNE BRADEN pamphlet entitled "HUAC - Bulwark of Segregation." (U)

CCR: VIRGINIA HARDIN advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, at which the name Citizens for Constitutional Rights was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, as only officer and chairman of the CCR, controls the operation of this group which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the House Committee on

Un-American Activities and to fight against the Smith Act and the Mc Carran Act. CONFIDENTIAL

CV T-15 advised on April 1, 1965, that he had not observed any of the ANNE BRADEN pamphlets entitled "HCUA - Bulwark of Segregation" at CORE headquarters and further that none of these pamphlets were ever mailed by the Cleveland CORE Chapter.

2. Kent Chapter of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)

CV T-16 advised on February 12, 1965, of a change in the identities of the officers of the CORE Chapter located at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio. He stated that this CORE Chapter, which is campus-approved, is practically defunct, holds meetings very infrequently, and that only 5 or 6 persons attend these meetings in addition to the officers.

CV T-16 identified the officers, one of them being TONY WALSH, the president.

TONY WALSH: CV T-16 advised on June 2, 1964, that he had learned from a confidential source of his, whose identity he did not wish to reveal, that a group of five students at Kent State University (KSU) were at that time in the process of forming a unit of the YSA at KSU. One of these students was TONY WALSH.

CV T-19 advised on April 23, 1965, that he is familiar with YSA activities and YSA members at KSU since the fall of 1964; that TONY WALSH has not been known to him to be a YSA member or active in the YSA at KSU during that time.

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C. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

CV T-13 advised on September 25, 1964, that Freedom Fighters, Inc., is an interracial group in Cleveland, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes. He stated that in recent months it has directed its activity to the civil rights program generally rather than just the question of unemployment. (C) (U)

CV T-6 advised on March 25, 1965, that a Freedom Fighters, Inc., conference was held on March 13, 1965, at Masonic Temple, 843 East 105th Street, Cleveland, and was attended by approximately 45 to 50 persons. The meeting pertained to the civil rights struggle, and among those in attendance were LEWIS ROBINSON, BETTY RENTER, BONNIE HOLT, JAMES JACKSON, HENRY SIEGEL, ERIC REINTHALER, PAUL LODICO, TED DOSTAL, and FRANCES DOSTAL. (C) (U)

BETTY RENTER: CV T-5 on January 13, 1965, identified BETTY RENTER as being at that time a member of the Cleveland Branch of the YSA.

BONNIE HOLT: CV T-13 advised on May 5, 1964, that BONNIE HOLT is currently a member of the Cleveland Branch of the YSA. (C) (U)

JAMES JACKSON: CV T-6 advised on October 29, 1963, that JACKSON was at that time Organizational Secretary of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP (POC) in Cleveland and a member of the POC National Committee.

CV T-21 advised on September 8, 1964, that JAMES JACKSON had been elected to the POC National Committee at the Sixth National POC Conference held in New York City on September 5-6, 1964. (C) (U)

POC: A characterization of the POC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

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HENRY SIEGEL: CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that a State conference of the Ohio CP was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965, HENRY SIEGEL being present. (U)

PAUL LODICO: CV T-13 advised on April 2, 1965, that as of that date LODICO was a member of the SWP in Cleveland. (U)

TED DOSTAL: CV T-20 advised on September 2, 1963, that the Workers World Party Labor Day conference convened at Workers World Party (WWP) headquarters in New York City on August 31, 1963. The convening of the conference was preceded by a meeting of the presidium composed of the WWP National Committee members, which group included THEODORE DOSTAL.

WWP: A characterization of the WWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

FRANCES DOSTAL: CV T-20 advised on September 2, 1963, that FRANCES DOSTAL was in attendance at the WWP Labor Day conference held in New York City on August 31, 1963.

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"THE MILITANT"

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"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

"The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.)

"Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party. * * * The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

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PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC), aka, Provisional Organizing Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist Party; Provisional Committee for the Reconstitution of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party; Provisional Committee to Reconstitute the Communist Party, USA

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., states as follows regarding the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party:

"PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

"1. Found to be 'a new Communist splinter group.' The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party 'also known as the POC * * * was formed in August, 1958, by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus.'

"'The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee Group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of "disruptive, factional, anti-party activities."

"'The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party * * *.'

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"'The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core dedicated, and extremist Communists who, despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism.'" (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pages 69 and 70.)

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Mrs. JULIA BROWN, on December 15, 1958, reported that the first meeting of the Cleveland Branch, POC, was held on December 14, 1958, under the direction of ADMIRAL KILPATRICK, POC organizer and Chairman of the Cleveland Branch.

Mrs. JULIA BROWN is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, who furnished information to the Government and testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in June, 1962.

A source on February 26, 1963, reported that ADMIRAL KILPATRICK on February 8, 1963, stated that the National Office of the POC provides most of the financial support received by the Cleveland area POC.

A second source advised on May 4, 1964, that as of that date, the POC in Cleveland is known to have four members.

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

April 30, 1965

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Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, captioned and dated as above at Cleveland, Ohio

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CV T-7, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 01-17-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBANY	NEW YORK	4/30/65	3/12/65-4/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: bal

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/31/64 at Albany.
Albany letter to Bureau dated 1/29/65.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
AL T-1 is [redacted]	100-8494-1144
AL T-2 is [redacted]	

Characterization of
JEANETTE & MICHAEL DWORKIN
100-8494-1149

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-958 REC-41

EX-107

9 MAY 3 1965

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By	BY:

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MAY 12 1965

1 - cc Report to S.S.O.R.B.

38 MAY 3 1965 FBI - ALBANY

AL 100-19249

AL T-3 is [redacted] 100-8494-1142
Liaison Source

AL T-4 is PSI [redacted] 100-8494-1148

b6
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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from AL T-2, whose identity, if revealed, to unauthorized sources, would adversely affect the national security interests.

LEAD:

BOSTON & BUFFALO (INFO)

Information copies are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in CP activities in this area.

THE ALBANY OFFICE

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Rome, N.Y. (RM)
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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ALBANY, NEW YORK b6 b7C
Date: 4/30/65

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JEANETTE DWORKIN, former CP member and wife of current CP Educational and Literature Director, Albany, N.Y., has been designated Chairman of the "Boycott Mississippi Products Committee" of the Schenectady, N.Y. NAACP. She was active in a campaign of the Albany Friends of SNICK to collect funds for and ship hard hats to civil rights marchers in Selma, Ala. in 3/65. She and husband had as dinner guest in 4/65 LAFAYETTE SURNEY, who spoke at the State University of New York at Albany 4/2/65. SURNEY identified in local press as a member of the Executive Group of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

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~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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II. Communist Tactics

JEANETTE DWORKIN has been designated Chairman of the "Boycott Mississippi Products Committee" of the Schenectady, New York chapter of the National Association for the Adancement of Colored People (NAACP). She is responsible for the territory extending from Dutchess County to the northern New York State line and Oneida County through the eastern state line.

(Confidential Informant AL T-1, March 12, 1965)

JEANETTE DWORKIN is a former official of the Albany Communist Party (CP), who left the Party ranks in the late 1950's but has maintained an interest in integration movements. Her husband, MICHAEL DWORKIN, is currently Educational and Literature Director of the Capital District CP.

(Confidential Informant AL T-2, April 2, 1965)

The organization Albany Friends of SNICK in early March 1965 engaged in a campaign to collect funds to purchase hard hats to be shipped to the civil rights marchers in Selma, Alabama. $90.00 worth of these hats were purchased locally in Albany and JEANETTE DWORKIN, who had actively participated in this effort, called at the R. B. Wing Building Supply Company, in the company of other campaign workers, and took delivery of the hats and thereafter put them on a plane to be shipped to Selma, Alabama.

(Confidential Informant AL T-3, March 15, 1965)

In March 1965 JEANETTE DWORKIN spoke of having made numerous phone calls to collect $4.00 each for hard

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hats to be sent to civil rights workers in Alabama in connection with the demonstrations in Selma.

(Confidential Informant AL T-4, March 26, 1965)

The Albany, New York daily newspapers "Knickerbocker News" and "Times Union" of April 2, 1965 reported that LAFAYETTE SURNEY had spoken at the State University of New York at Albanyon April 2, 1965 on the role of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the South. He was identified as a member of the Executive Group of the SNCC, project director of the Mississippi Summer Project and [redacted] active in the SNCC since 1961.

JEANETTE DWORKIN had been in charge of the arrangements for SURNEY's appearance in Albany and set up his schedule of speeches and handled his press relations. She also met him on his arrival at the airport and provided transportation. He was a dinner guest of JEANETTE and MICHAEL DWORKIN.

(AL T-2, April 2, 1965)

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

No information developed.

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-19249

Albany, New York

April 30, 1965

TITLE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/65

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (100-18520)

SUBJECT: CIRM, IS-C

SOG ACTION: (Records Branch)

☑ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 90 day report due 5/1/65

Reason for the delinquency: SA to whom assigned working on applicant recruiting

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: By 5/14

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to IS-C cases.)

☒ No administrative action necessary.

DVT SEC

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DATE 01-17-2018 BY: F89M99K22

FBI

Date: 4/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NY)

ReNY teletypes 4/24-25/65, concerning 3 day national meeting in NYC, 4/23-25/65.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the meeting. First source utilized is NY 694-S* and the second source is NY 5056-S*.

This memorandum has been classified ~~Confidential~~ because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the National defense interests of the country.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
150 MAY 18 1965

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (100-3-69) (Encl. 7) (RM)
1-NY (100-80641) (42)
TJD:rmv
(5)

7 ENCLOSURE

21 APR 28 1965

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 MAY 19 1965

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-3-69

New York, New York
April 27, 1965

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 21, 1965, that a meeting of National Committee members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) and invited guests would be held on April 23-25, 1965, at the Hotel Astor, New York City.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 23-25, 1965, that the meeting began during the evening of April 23, 1965, for the stated purpose of discussing ways and means of preserving peace in the world and ending the war in Viet Nam.

Gus Hall delivered the main report which he characterized as a general report. Hall stated the Viet Nam war is a "war of United States imperialist aggression" and will lead to isolation and disaster. People throughout the world are protesting United States aggression and calling the United States an "outlaw." Hall compared the present action of the United States Government to fascism in Nazi Germany. Capitalism is blind to human suffering. United States officials should be forced to tour the areas of Viet Nam and see the destruction.

Hall declared United States imperialism is the main obstacle to peace in the world and the United States is the only world power which has not given up war as an instrument of diplomacy. The United States has not accepted the judgment of history that colonialism has come to an end.

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~~Group I~~ ~~ENCLOSURE~~
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~~downgrading and declassification~~

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

Hall stated the United States imperialists through the assistance of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) are attempting to set up public governments which will be favorable to United States imperialistic aims. Hall cited Iran as an example, however, the CIA is not big enough to stop the anti-imperialist revolution sweeping the world.

The United States has been able to escalate the war in Viet Nam since the Socialist countries are not able to present a united front. The division among the Socialist countries has given the imperialists room to maneuver. A victory over the present policies of the United States would be a victory for coexistence.

Hall continued, saying that the role of the Communist Party (CP) is to expose the roots of imperialism which is monopoly capitalism. Monopoly imperialism and capitalism are inter-twined. Special departments of imperialism in the Federal Government are set up to serve the monopoly capitalist companies. The Johnson Administration has in effect set up an illegal, invisible government in Washington by appointing heads of large corporations to head government departments and who are in turn able to dictate United States policy.

The escalation of the war will affect the domestic policy of the government. It will drag the entire political spectrum in its wake. The present imperialistic action has given hope to the ultra-right. Hall denounced recent red-baiting attacks against the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and other civil rights forces.

World opinion is unanimously against United States world policy. Hall referred to the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama civil rights march and to the April 17, 1965 march on Washington regarding Viet Nam. He said the CP and individual Communists have played roles in these protests.

Hall stated the forces of peaceful coexistence must join together in the struggle against imperialism and voiced confidence that imperialism would soon be forced to retreat.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

The CP should mobilize against the ultra-right. The Socialist Party leads to "leftist isolationism."

Hall discussed the 1964 political action policy and stated the CP should have concentrated more on the lower elections. Each CP District should make a survey of the 'peoples' political action groups" and plan ahead for youth candidates. The Party should not be afraid of being drawn into united front activities and should work with any force that is willing. The CP should promote united left action but should be critical of the 'radical leftism which seeks to attack the Party.

Hall noted that there is a growing rejection of red-baiting in the mass movements and that recently two officials of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee attacked red-baiting. There is a growing acceptance of Communists and their contributions. The legal restrictions on the Party creates problems of communication with mass movements and of building the Party. Some Party members feel the Party can't fight out of its present difficulties. This is defeatism. The Party has not taken advantage of the open doors the mass movements afforded by the rejection of red-baiting. Hall concluded by saying the Party has recaptured much of its ability to get mass actions on the roads and it has been the initiating spark for mass actions of this period. Party members and the leadership have taken part in the leadership and planning and initiating of mass action.

On April 24, 1965, George Meyers delivered an informational report concerning a recent meeting of the CPUSA Negro Commission. Meyers commented concerning his article Negro-Labor Unity Against the Dixiecrats which was published in the April, 1965 edition of "Political Affairs," self-described as the "Theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, USA . Meyers noted that sixty per cent of the South's population is now urbanized and industry has

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

grown tremendously. The Dixiecrat grip, which draws its strength from the rural areas, is weakening. A growing working class, Negro and white, is forming an alliance with the Negro movement. The guaranteeing of the right to vote and the elimination of Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley law will produce new democratic developments.

Meyers submitted the following proposals which had been developed by the Negro Commission:

1. Each district should set up small committees to work with the leadership in organizing the work in the South. 2. Recruit Party members and try to make permanent assignments in areas of concentration. 3. Districts should be responsible for getting written materials to these areas. 4. The Party role in relation to the labor movement should be one of stimulating the idea of organizing the South. 5. Prepare the cadre and educate members on reconstruction of the South. 6. The Party leadership should prepare an informational catalogue on the South for the use of other groups. 7. Each district should work out plans to recruit Negro youths. 8. Keep the struggle for civil rights in motion. 9. Work to organize the unorganized in the South. 10. Raise a substantial amount of money in September-December, for work in the South. This money will be controlled by the Negro Commission.

Hyman Lumer gave a short report on the United States economic situation. Lumer noted that the boom of the auto industry has been a major factor in the upswing of the economy during which time big corporations have profited tremendously. Unemployment has not gone down and this year more youths will enter the labor market. Housing construction has declined and will continue to decline. The effects of the tax cut will no longer be felt. The position of United States capitalism has been strengthened and this has had an effect on the United States foreign policy. There should be a step up in the poverty and unemployment campaign to offset the action in Viet Nam.

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

The second source advised the remainder of the day and most of the following day was devoted to comments on Gus Hall's report by the participating members and guests.

On April 25, 1965, discussion on Gus Hall's main report continued until James Jackson commented on his trip to the Soviet Union where he acted as a representative of the CPUSA at a March 1, 1965 conference in Moscow. Jackson reported eighteen other Parties were represented and gave their views on how to heal the split of Socialist countries. Only the Italian and British Parties expressed doubt concerning the usefulness of a new meeting to arrive at unity. Jackson said "we" are in full accord with the actions of the conference, with the communique issued by the conference and favor a meeting of the Eighty One Parties as soon as conditions permit.

Daniel Rubin presented a resolution calling for a National Convention of the CPUSA during the first quarter of 1966. Preparations will begin with the writing of drafts and documents and a pre-convention discussion in October, 1965. Draft resolutions will be made on peace, trade union work, civil rights, youth, electoral activity and the Party and the fight for the Party. These drafts will be prepared by various commissions and their work will be reviewed in June, 1965. All resolutions concerning the future National Convention were approved.

Gus Hall summarized the meeting stating it produced a very fertile discussion, the best in years. Hall noted that differences of opinions exist among the comrades, but these differences are not of the harmful type. Hall said the Party missed a tremendous two year period when it did not understand the youth upsurge and noted that sluggishness is the main weakness of the Party. The Party should react to opportunities more quickly especially at the present time, when there are historic possibilities for achievement and for making progress.

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America -
Organization
Internal Security - C

The meeting concluded with the passage of the following proposals: 1. Adoption of the main line of Gus Hall's report. 2. Refer to the National Board a proposal for a two day electoral conference in June. 3. That a two day meeting be held not later than the end of June on Party organization and tasks. 4. Each District should give maximum support to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge to the seating of representatives from Mississippi and the adoption of proposals presented earlier in the name of the National Negro Commission.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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Copy to: (See Below)

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE Office: San Francisco, California
Date: April 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/13/81 BY SP6 BJA/tmb

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

This report covers the period January 1, 1965, through March 31, 1965.

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] RDD/cla ON AUG 10 1993 # [redacted]

b6 b7C

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA:

CP members in San Francisco were requested to pay extra month's dues for support of CP in South. "Call to Conference" distributed January 18, 1965, assigned task to CP of helping to unify the movement for Negro rights. Northern California

[redacted]

Classified by SP2 TAP/ei 11-1-84
Declassify on: OADR

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 BJA/tmb 12/7/81
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/30/85

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DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 12-28-77 GAJ/RDB

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 1/9/78 CAS/MRH

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District CP Negro Commission reportedly has not been functioning.

SWP:

SWP San Francisco Branch on March 3, 1965, was encouraged to help create a socialist-oriented group to help solve problems of the Negro ghetto.

PLM:

PLM throwaway issued in March, 1965, called for arrest and jailing of Alabama Governor WALLACE and Sheriff CLARK.

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

1963, 1964 Racial Demonstration arrests:

SF Municipal Court on 2/18/65 cleared calendar of all pending civil rights sit-in cases by entry of nolo contendere pleas by all defendants not previously convicted in jury trials, and imposed $25 fine plus $4 court costs, or 5 days and a suspended sentence of 15 days. Mass arrests of 1963, 1964 in SF resulted in trials and pleas of guilty for 239, not guilty for 45, 277 dismissals (many because of previous convictions on similar charges), 158 nolo contendere pleas, and 8 juvenile dispositions.

"Oakland Tribune" Demonstrations:

Individuals arrested December 12, 1964, for demonstrating against the paper for alleged discrimination on March 19, 1965, were found guilty of refusal to disperse, disturbing the peace, and of being a public nuisance. In addition, nine were found guilty of resisting arrest. Sentencing scheduled for April 19, 1965. Participation of communists in demonstrations noted.

MISSISSIPPI DEPOSITION PROJECT:

Northern California attorneys traveled to Mississippi to assist in taking depositions to support challenge against that State's Congressmen.

JACK LONDON SQUARE (OAKLAND) DEMONSTRATIONS:

Demonstrations in Oakland protesting alleged discrimination in hiring policies during February, 1965, attracted some individuals with subversive backgrounds.

POLICE BRUTALITY PROTEST, OAKLAND, 2/19/65:

Demonstration of 65 against alleged police brutality in Oakland led by MARK COMFORT alleged lack of Negroes on police force caused police department to be lacking in understanding problems of Negro community. COMFORT was arrested.

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SF 100-53902
WHK:sab

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ALABAMA SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATIONS:
February and March demonstrations in San Francisco Bay Area protesting alleged injustices in Alabama attracted some subversive elements and were orderly.

STUDENT ACTION AGAINST AMERICAN ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID:
March 19, 1965, demonstration in San Francisco Bay Area attracted only 27 demonstrators who demonstrated without incident.

MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY:
Thirteen Bay Area residents with some subversive connection of varying degree, were reported to have traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, to participate in the marches.

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SF 100-53902
WHK:sab

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SF 100-53902
WHK:sab

DETAILS

At San Francisco, California

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP USA)

1. National Level

The CP USA, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

No pertinent information was developed during the period of this report.

2. District and Lower Levels

At a CP Club meeting in San Jose, California, on October 30, 1964, DON CLARK, member of the CP in San Jose, stated that each CP club was to collect an extra month's dues from each CP member for the Southern Solidarity Fund. He explained that because of the persecution of the CP in the South and the lack of money among CP members in that area, it is necessary for money to be raised elsewhere and sent to them to permit them to continue to function.

[SF T-1
January 19, 1965]

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on January 7, 1965, it was announced that each CP member was being asked by the CP to pay one extra month's dues in support of the CP's solidarity plan in the South.

[SF T-2
January 11, 1965]

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SF 100-53902
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At a meeting of the Executive Board of a CP club in San Francisco on January 12, 1965, there was a discussion of the fund drive starting on March 1, 1965. It was announced that all CP members must pay a month's dues for use of the Party organizations in the southern part of the United States.

[SF T-3
January 14, 1965]

The Santa Clara County Trade Union Commission of the CP met in San Jose, California, on January 12, 1965. At this meeting, FRAN FINK, Chairman, proposed that the CP form a committee of people associated with the labor movement for the purpose of taking an official stand opposing the seating of the Mississippi delegation in Congress. He suggested that the committee issue an educational leaflet for distribution at industrial plants.

[SF T-1
January 19, 1965]

On January 18, 1965, the San Francisco County Committee of the CP met in San Francisco. A mimeographed document entitled "Call to Conference" was distributed to serve as a basis for pre-conference discussion among CP members. This document declared, in part, as follows:

> "The CC issues this call for a conference to take place in the early spring. The CC believes that events have progressed to the point where it is necessary to take a new look, give an account of its stewardship and make those changes called for by the situation which will best guarantee further and accelerated progress...
>
> "As we noted in the last year's conference the struggle for Negro rights took place around the housing, jobs and representation questions. We can be proud of our role in helping to elect the first Negro Assemblyman. We can count ourselves as some of the

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original sponsors and fighters for a minority person on the Board of Supervisors.

"The sharpness of the struggle has resulted in a division in the Negro Community, culminating in the recently concluded elections in the NAACP, where a militant slate was elected. We have not yet assessed the full meaning of the struggle as we have not really analyzed and paid attention to a number of developments among the Negro people nationally and locally. This includes the Mississippi developments as well as tackling such questions as: when a Negro representative finally gets on a public body does he ipso-facto become a part of the, or a tool of the 'establishment.' What can we say about the age-old Marxist concept of being a 'tribune for the people?' Does it apply under these circumstances.

"It should be noted that we and our friends have finally begun some steps in the Mexican-American Community. There have been only the barest beginnings, but a number of avenues for work are open in this area.

"Quoting from last year's report on the tasks in the field of Negro rights, 'helping to unify the movement; particularly to bring in the full participation of the Negro unionists; helping to bring clarity on the matter of the character and future of the Negro Peoples' Struggles and its relation to the Socialist movement; clarification in the labor movement and winning a larger section to active support, particularly on the jobs question.'...

"Last year's conference noted: 'The coalition in San Francisco has now reached the level where qualitative changes have to be made for further basic progress. In the main this means some tangible results to the rank and file of the coalition - such as the adoption of an anti-scab ordinance; rejection

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of the Redevelopment Agency's phony program of 'people removal', more than token solution of de facto school segregation; city cooperation with the State and National government in meeting the automation threat, and a less equivical attitude towards the Freedom Movement's attempts to wipe out job discrimination. It also means full support for Negro and other minority representation. ...

"Life does not usually permit to go 'as planned' and that happened in connection with the 1964 elections. There has been considerable discussion and conclusions drawn from that election. However, we would list the following points for consideration. First, nationally and locally our position to defeat the ultra-right proved to be by far the only correct program. Those who 'plagued' both houses are still trying to figure out what happened. That does not mean that our independent position was developed sufficiently and presented clearly. Secondly, a mixed situation in San Francisco, where Johnson, Willie brown and the Burtons were overwhelmingly elected, existed, for at the same time Propositions 14 and 17 passed by large margins. The local propositions passed except for the parks and recreation..."

CC refers to the San Francisco County Committee.

[SF T-4
January 20, 1965]

A CP club met in San Francisco on January 20, 1965. At this meeting, JUANITA WHEELER, a member of the club, pointed out that many of the CP members in the Fillmore Club of the CP were not working for various reasons. She stated that the CP must devise a means of getting these people working and active in the Negro community. She pointed out that the main concentration of the Fillmore Club was in housing, civil rights, and issues involving poverty-stricken people. She revealed that the CP County Committee had

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criticized her severely for her inability to influence the Fillmore Club in connection with community activities.

[SF T-5
January 21, 1965]

At another meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on February 17, 1965, JUANITA WHEELER proposed that the forthcoming CP conference discuss the involvement of more people on the Negro Commission. She noted that the Northern California District Negro Commission of the CP had not been functioning.

[SF T-5
February 26, 1965]

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. See appendix pages regarding SWP in San Francisco. (Page 58)

At a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP in San Francisco on March 3, 1965, it was reported that a "Negro racist group" had held a meeting the preceding week for the purpose of establishing a work committee comprised of various Negro groups for the purpose of solving some of the problems of the Negro ghetto. SWP members were told that it was necessary to turn this "national type" group upside down and create a socialist-oriented group.

[SF T-6
March 4, 1965]

The SWP sponsored a meeting in San Francisco on March 5, 1965, at which a tape supplied by the SWP of New York City was played. This tape contained an address by MALCOLM X, which was delivered to the Militant Labor Forum in New York

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City on January 8, 1965. This address declared, in part, as follows:

1. The distress of American Negroes has not been alleviated by President JOHNSON and "other Southern racists."

2. It is important for Black Muslims and "other uncompromising Negro organizations" to force other civil rights groups to adopt a more militant stand than they otherwise would pursue.

3. MARTIN LUTHER KING and JAMES FARMER constitute tactics of the "White Government" to contain, rather than further, the civil rights efforts.

4. African freedom was won only by meeting force with force.

5. The United States needs a Mau Mau movement to bring about Negro-white equality. Appeasement and humility will only prolong white mistreatment of Negroes.

6. Negroes must provide their own protections.

[SF T-7
March 8, 1965]

MALCOLM X was the leader of the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims), who was assassinated in New York City in the spring of 1965.

The Nation of Islam is characterized in the Appendix of this report. (Page 72)

MARTIN LUTHER KING is the leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which has been active in connection with civil rights activities in the South.

JAMES FARMER is the national leader of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

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2. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

The PLM is characterized in the Appendix pages of this report. (See Page 65)

A throwaway entitled "Let's Blackjack Johnson" was issued by the PLM, Post Office Box 73, Berkeley, California, during March of 1965. This throwaway declared, in part, as follows:

"Apparently it is all right for the Negro people to be clubbed, tear-gassed and blackjacked by the 'Ku Klux Kops' not only in Selma but in every black ghetto from Harlem to the San Francisco Bay area.

"Events in Selma have proved that the civil rights tactic of meeting violence with prayer is only an invitation to more violence. The only time the Federal Government sends its troops is to prevent the Negro people from fighting back.

"Governor Wallace of Alabama and Sheriff Clark should be arrested and jailed.

"The only path for winning freedom from opression is by organizing for revolutionary struggle. It will not win Freedom Now, but it will win freedom. The phony Civil Rights Bill didn't do it, nor will any phony Right to Vote Bill.

"Let us prepare and organize now to win political power! Yes, Mr. Johnson, you will be blackjacked--and we will be free!"

[SF T-8
March 14, 1965] &4

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. 1963-1964 RACIAL DEMONSTRATION ARRESTS

WALTER GIUBBINI, Chief Deputy District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco, California, advised on February 19, 1965, that all pending civil rights sit-in cases which resulted from the 1963-1964 demonstrations were cleared from the calendar of the San Francisco Municipal Court on February 18, 1965. The basis for the settlement was a nolo contendere plea by all defendants who had not been convicted previously in jury trials held in the San Francisco Municipal Courts. Judge ALBERT AXELROD imposed a $25.00 fine plus $4.00 court costs, or five days and a suspended sentence of 15 days. Judge AXELROD gave each defendant a 15 day delay in execution of the fines and/or jail terms.

Included in the settlement were the cases of 91 individuals arrested at Mel's Drive-In in San Francisco on November 3, 1963. Sixty-three of these defendants pleaded nolo contendere and 28 were dismissed because they had previous convictions in sit-in trials which occurred subsequent to this arrest. It is noted that 117 arrests involving 91 individuals were made at Mel's Drive-In.

The 91 defendants who were awaiting retrial for demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, the Cadillac Agency, and Auto Row during the spring of 1964 were dismissed because most of the defendants had been convicted in similar cases.

Mr. GIUBBINI furnished the following recapitulation of the sit-in demonstrations in San Francisco:

Date	Location	Total	Status
9/14/63	Select Rentals	15	Dismissed--complaint withdrawn
11/3/63	Mel's Drive-In	117	63 nolo pleas; 28 dismissed

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Date	Location	Total	Status
3/1/64	Sheraton-Palace Hotel	121	Dismissed; faulty injunction
3/7/64	Sheraton-Palace Hotel	174	Tried in San Francisco Municipal Court
3/14/64	Cadillac	110	Tried-San Francisco Municipal Court
4/11/64	Auto Row	228	Tried-San Francisco Municipal Court
6/12/64	Bank of America	1	
	Total Arrests	766	

Results of Trials and Pleas:

Guilty	239	
Not Guilty	45	
Dismissed	277	(Many because of previous convictions on similar charges)
Nolo Contendere	158	
Juveniles	8	
Total Individuals Involved	727	

Note: Thirty-nine difference in totals accounted for by multiple arrests of the same individual.

WALTER GIUBBINI stated that the latest action resulted in the following:

1) The court calendars were completely cleared.

2) Every person against whom a charge was pending in Municipal Court and who had no previous conviction for the same type of violation was convicted.

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3) Repeat charges against those who were previously convicted were dismissed as a matter of public policy because as a matter of practicality additional charges on the same type of offense in the opinion of the District Attorney would have little practical effect on the individuals involved and no additional sentences would have been served.

4) Drawn out jury trials were eliminated.

5) The above settlement resulted in a high percentage of convictions.

6) The fifteen-day suspended County Jail sentence for those that recently pleaded nolo contendere will have a sobering effect and tend to moderate actions in any current demonstrations.

B. "OAKLAND TRIBUNE" DEMONSTRATIONS

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on January 27, 1965, contained an article, "Five Tribune Pickets Get Jail Terms." This article reported that five pickets convicted of trespass at the "Oakland Tribune" on November 21, 1964, during a demonstration protesting alleged job discrimination against Negroes, were sentenced to jail terms on January 26, 1965. The article reported that FRANK GASPERIC, age [redacted], and ANTHONY WILDE, age [redacted], were sentenced by Oakland Municipal Court Judge MARTIN N. PULICH to start serving 7-day jail terms at the Alameda County Jail on January 27, 1965. PHILIP DAVIS, age [redacted], NORMAN CHASTAIN, age [redacted], and MARK COMFORT, age [redacted] reportedly were ordered to begin 30-day sentences at Alameda County Jail January 27, 1965. b6 b7C

NORMAN CHASTAIN, in an interview by the Office of Special Investigations of the U. S. Air Force, stated on March 27, 1957, that he had been reading communist and socialist literature since the age of 15. He stated that he believed firmly that socialism was the best form of government, although "he concurred with the communist line that force should be used if other approaches are unsuccessful."

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WHK:sab

CHASTAIN attended a number of meetings of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco during 1963 and January, 1964.

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SF T-10
March 23, 1964

See Appendix re W. E. B. Du Bois Club of San Francisco. (Page 59

CHASTAIN attended a meeting of Progressive Labor in San Francisco on October 7, 1964.

SF T-11
October 9, 1964

MARK COMFORT was listed as a special guest at the 26th Anniversary celebration of the "People's World" newspaper on February 1, 1964, in the January 25, 1964, edition of the "People's World" newspaper.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist weekly newspaper published in San Francisco.

MARK COMFORT was arrested in connection with racial sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In on November 2 and 3, 1963, and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964.

PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class in Berkeley, California, on October 26, 1962.

SF T-12
November 2, 1962

DAVIS was arrested in connection with the sit-in demonstration at Mel's Drive-In on November 2 and 3, 1963.

FRANK A. GASPERIC, at the time of his arrest, described himself as a musician.

ANTHONY ADAM WILDE, according to arrest records, listed his residence at [redacted]. b6 b7C

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According to the records of the Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, Oakland, California, the following individuals on March 19, 1965 were found guilty in Municipal Court, Oakland, of refusal to disperse, disturbing the peace, and being a public nuisance in connection with their activities and arrest on December 12, 1964:

ROY BALLARD, aka. ROY ALFRED ROBINSON
WILLIE JAMES BALLARD
RALPH EMERY BAPTISTE
NORMAN BRIAN CHASTAIN
WILLARD CHASTAIN
STEVEN CHERKOSS
FRANK MARTIN JAY
MICHAEL VICTOR KLEIN
ROBERT L. OLMSTEAD
ARTHUR LEE TURNER
ANTHONY ADAM WILDE
BETH ELLEN YOUNG
LOWELL S. YOUNG

Nine also were found guilty of resisting arrest.

With the exception of OLMSTEAD AND WILDE, the individuals were scheduled to be sentenced on April 19, 1965.

MARK EVERETT COMFORT, MIKE MYERSON, and HECTOR REYNA, aka HECTOR REYNO, were among the eighteen arrested, and they asked for separate trials and their cases were pending as of March 31, 1965.

WILLARD CHASTAIN was one of 84 individuals who participated in the trip to Cuba during July, 1964, in defiance of the U. S. State Department ban on travel to Cuba.

The "News-Call Bulletin" newspaper on March 16, 1963, reported that MIKE MYERSON had acknowledged that he was the W. E. B. DuBois Club, Berkeley Chapter, representative in Ad Hoc

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Committee to End Discrimination. The article also reported that MYERSON had led a 450-member U.S. contingent to the communist-sponsored World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, in August 1962. AHCED is characterized in the Appendix. (P.57)

The "News-Call Bulletin" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco.

AHCED sponsored a demonstration at the "Oakland-Tribune" in Oakland on January 16, 1965, from 1:15 to 3:05 p.m. Approximately 48 individuals demonstrated, carrying signs, singing songs and chanting slogans while picketing.

About thirteen anti-AHCED pickets also demonstrated in support of the "Oakland-Tribune," as well as ROBERT MARTELL, a representative of the American Nazi Party.

Participants in the picketing included the following:

MARK COMFORT
PHILIP DAVIS
STEVE DE CANIO
ARTHUR GOLDBERG
JOAN ISOM
MIKE MYERSON
ROY ROBINSON
MORT SCHEER
ARTHUR TURNER
ANTHONY WILDE

[SF T-9 on 1/18/65]

STEPHEN DE CANIO was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on November 3, 1963, March 7, 1964, and April 11, 1964, in connection with racial sit-in demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In, the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, and the Cadillac Agency.

ARTHUR LEE GOLDBERG was described in the November 22, 1964, issue of of the "San Francisco Examiner" as one of the leaders of the Free Speech Movement on the University of California campus and as a former teaching assistant at the University of California in Berkeley, who was on probation for his role in campus demonstrations.

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The Free Speech Movement (FSM) at the University of California, Berkeley, California, was organized during the early part of the Fall Semester, 1964, by students opposing administration regulations prohibiting the collection of funds and the use of university facilities for the planning and implementing of off-campus political and social action. The FSM sponsored a series of student demonstrations and rallies. One such rally on December 2, 1964, resulted in approximately 1,000 students staging a massive sit-in at Sproul Hall (the Administration Building) on campus. Early on the morning of December 3, 1964, after administration efforts to prevail upon the students to leave had failed, 780 demonstrators who remained were arrested. These cases currently are pending in Municipal Court, Berkeley. The FSM grew to such proportion that it attracted national and world-wide publicity.

[redacted]
Police Department
University of California
Berkeley, California
on 4/22/65

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GOLDBERG attended the founding convention of the DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco from June 19 to 21, 1964.

SF T-14 [on 6/23/64]

GOLDBERG was arrested in connection with racial sit-in demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 1, 1964, and again on March 6 and 7, 1964.

JOAN ISOM attended classes of the San Francisco School of Social Sciences in San Francisco in 1964.

SF T-15 [on 12/18/64]

The San Francisco School of Social Sciences is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report. (Page 77)

ROBERT MARTELLwas "group leader" of the San Francisco Bay Area Unit of the American Nazi Party as of March 8, 1965.

[SF T-16 on 3/12/65] 4

The ANP is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report. (Page 64)

ROY ROBINSON attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America in San Francisco on June 19, 1964.

SF T-14 [on 6/23/64]

ROBINSON was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at Mel's Drive-In on November 2 and 3, 1963, and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 7, 1964.

MORT SCHEER was the West Coast organizer and vice-president of the PLM as of October 31, 1964.

SF T-17 [on 11/2/64]

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AHCED sponsored another demonstration at the "Oakland-Tribune" newspaper on January 30, 1965. This demonstration consisted of a picket line of approximately eighteen persons who carried signs, sang "freedom songs" and chanted slogans.

Individuals who participated in the demonstration included NORMAN CHASTAIN, MARK COMFORT and SANDOR FUCHS.

[SF T-9 and SF T-58 on 2/1/65] X4

SANDOR FUCHS was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 6 and 7, 1964.

C. Mississippi Deposition Project

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on January 14, 1965, reported that San Francisco Bay Area lawyers were bound for Mississippi to assist in the taking of depositions to support the challenge against the congressmen elected from Mississippi. The article identified WILLIAM THORNTON BELCHER, JR., as a member of the delegation of attorneys bound for Mississippi.

[During the early part of 1946, BELCHER attended closed meetings of the Seamen's Branch of the San Francisco County CP in San Francisco] X(K)

[SF T-18 in 1946] X4

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on January 19, 1965, reported that San Francisco attorneys left San Francisco on January 19, 1965, for Mississippi. The attorneys were reportedly proceeding to the Fourth Congressional District in order to perfect a challenge to the Mississippi congressional delegation. One of the attorneys identified as a member of the group was BENJAMIN DREYFUS.

A self-admitted former member of the CP on June 23, 1955, stated that he was a member of the Professional Section of the CP from 1935 to 1950 and DREYFUS was a CP member from 1942 to 1950.

[SF T-24 on 6/23/55] X4

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On January 28, 1965, it was reported that JOHN THORNE, an attorney from San Jose, California, was in Mississippi taking depositions from Negroes who allegedly were denied voting rights in the November, 1964, national elections.

SF T-26 [on 1/28/65]

JOHN THORNE was an active member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as early as December, 1949.

SF T-27 on 7/19/50

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the Appendix Pages of this report. (Page 74)

A partial list of sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities as of September 1, 1963, listed JOHN E. THORNE, a San Jose attorney, as one of the sponsors.

SF T-28 [on 9/17/63]

The National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report. (Page 73)

NORMAN HOWARD reportedly intended to depart for Mississippi on January 29, 1965, to participate in the taking of depositions in that state.

SF T-26 [on 1/28/65]

As of 1953, HOWARD reportedly had been a member of the CP for at least six years and at that time he was being transferred from the Los Angeles County CP to the Legal Group of the San Francisco CP.

[SF T-30 on 2/16/53]

The "San Francisco Examiner" on January 30, 1965, reported that MARGARET ANNE MERRITT was one of a group of

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court reporters proceeding from the San Francisco Bay Area to Mississippi to serve as a volunteer in the taking of depositions to challenge the Congressional elections.

In June of 1954, MARGARET MERRITT, nee MARGARET PURSLEY, was identified as a new member of the Southwest Berkeley Club of the Alameda County CP. She attended meetings of this club during 1947 through 1949.

SF T-39 [on 6/19/54]

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On February 8, 1965, HUGH BRAZEL MILLER stated that he had spent the first week of February, 1965, as a volunteer worker in Mississippi on the project to challenge the Mississippi delegation.

HUGH MILLER was identified as a member of the Professional Section of the CP in San Francisco from 1945 to 1951.

[SF T-38 in 1951] (C) 4

As of March, 1964, HUGH MILLER was a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the NLG.

[SF T-42 in March 1964] (C) 4

D. Demonstrations at Jack London Square, Oakland

On February 5, 1965, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sponsored a demonstration on Jack London Square, Oakland, California, in protest against the restaurants on the square because of alleged discrimination against Negroes. A maximum of 150 individuals formed a picket line and chanted slogans, carried signs and sang "freedom songs." The demonstration was orderly and there were no arrests or incidents.

Individuals participating in the demonstration included the following:

TED COHEN
ART GOLDBERG
HOWARD JETER
TOM MILLER.

[SF T-9 on 2/8/65] (C) 4

TED COHEN was identified as a member of the CP Youth Club in Berkeley as of March, 1964. (C) 4

SF T-12 [in March, 1964] (C)

HOWARD JETER was identified in the "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on December 18, 1964, as a San Francisco high school

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teacher who was arrested at the University of California in connection with the Freedom of Speech demonstrations. He was described as the former chairman of the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (NCCPFB).

The NCCPFB is characterized in the Appendix Pages of this report. (Page 76)

In the transcript of meetings between the "Oakland-Tribune" and AHCED in 1964, TOM MILLER was identified as the representative of CORE.

The demonstration on February 5, 1965, also attracted DURAN BELL, KEN CLOKE, BARBARA GARSON and BRIAN TURNER.

[redacted] on 2/5/65 b6 b7C b7D

DURAN BELL, JR., attended classes on dialectics sponsored by the S.P in 1957 (U)

[SF T-44 in 1957]

KEN CLOKE attended CP recruiting classes in 1962 and a CP contact class in November of 1963.

SF T-12 [on 12/5/63]

CLOKE was identified as a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Berkeley in 1963.

SF T-12 [on 12/5/63]

See Appendix Page 61 re W.E.B.DuBois Club, Berkeley.

BARBARA GARSON introduced herself as a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at a YSA conference in Berkeley on July 28, 1961. She stated at this time that she disliked the CP.

[SF T-43 on 8/11/61]

2C 2F The YSA is characterized in the Appendix Pages 77B, 77C.

The Records of the University of California at Berkeley reflect that BRIAN TURNER, a leader of the Free Speech Movement on the campus, was dropped from the University of California on September 30, 1964, for a violation of university regulations and re-instated on November 20, 1964.

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A demonstration sponsored by CORE took place at the Sea Wolf Restaurant, Jack London Square, Oakland, on February 12, 1965 from 7:10 PM to 8:55 PM. A maximum number of approximately 125 individuals carried signs, chanted slogans and sang "freedom songs." During the demonstration, five individuals were arrested by the Oakland Police Department on the following charges:

SHARON STERN, [redacted], charged with disturbing the peace and profanity.

DAVID GOINES, [redacted], charged with interfering with an officer. MICHAEL D. PARKER, [redacted], charged with interfering with an officer.

DAVID FRIEDMAN, [redacted], charged with interfering with an officer.

CYRIL JOSEPH SIMMONS, [redacted], charged with profanity and disturbing the peace. After the demonstration broke up, approximately 20 individuals gathered at the entrance to the Oakland City Jail. MARK COMFORT was arrested at that location and charged with disturbing the peace, profanity, and interfering with an officer.

(SF T-9, SF T-45, 2/12/65)

SHARON STERN was a student at the University of California at Berkeley, California, as of September, 1964.

The records of the San Francisco Police Department reflect that STERN was arrested on March 2, 1964, and again on April 11, 1964, in connection with racial sit-in demonstrations in San Francisco.

The 1963-1964 University of California Student Directory listed DAVID L. GOINES as a freshman in Letters and Sciences.

GOINES on February 11, 1965, participated in a demonstration at a noon-time rally at the University

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of California, protesting U. S. intervention in Vietnam. He was one of the approximate 200 individuals who marched from the University campus to the Selective Service Board and participated in a demonstration in front of the Selective Service Building. His name appeared on an eight-foot petition presented to the woman in charge of the draft board, protesting U. S. intervention in Vietnam and demanding that U. S. troops be withdrawn. The petition also stated that the signators were of draft age and that they wouldrefuse military service against the people of Vietnam.

([redacted], b6 b7C b7D
Intelligence Detail,
Berkeley PD, Berkeley,
California, 2/11/65)

The 1964-1965 University of California Student Directory listed MICHAEL D. PARKER as a fifth year student in Political Science.

The Berkeley Campus Chapter of CORE published the "Campus Core-lator" in September, 1964. Page 2 of that publication identified DAVID FRIEDMAN as editor.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department reflected that FRIEDMAN was arrested on March 1, 1964, in connection with racial demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The records of the San Francisco Police Department reflect that SIMMONS was arrested on March 14, 1964, for a part in the racial demonstrations at the Cadillac Agency in San Francisco. The records listed SIMMONS as an unemployed butcher.

CORE sponsored a demonstration at Jack London Square in Oakland on February 19, 1965, from 6:50 PM to 9:40 PM. The demonstrators carried signs protesting alleged discrimination in hiring practices at the restaurants on Jack London Square, sang "freedom songs," and chanted slogans. The demonstrations were

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orderly, and there were no arrests or incidents. Approximately 2,000 participants were observed in connection with the demonstration, including the following:

WALTER BATCHELOR
MALCOLM BURNSTEIN
TED COHEN
HILBERT COLEMAN
JIM FORSYTH
DAVID FRIEDMAN
ART GOLDBERG
CONN HALLINAN
MATTHEW HALLINAN
GERALD HARAWITZ
HOWARD HARAWITZ
JOHN HAYES
ALEX HOFFMAN
MAURICE JACKSON
HOWARD JETER
ROBERT KAUFFMAN
JACK KURZWEIL
HELEN LIMA
ROBERT MAC PHAIL
SAUL MANDELL
TOM NICKELS
ROBERT OLMSTEAD
VIRGINIA PROCTOR
HARVEY RICHARDS
PAUL RICHARDS
ED ROSENFELD
MARIO SAVIO
TOM SCATINA
MARION SYREK
DECCA TREUHAFT
ROBERT TREUHAFT
JACK WEINBERG

Section of pages missing from computer file

[(SF T-9, 2/23/65)] #4

The transcript of the "Oakland Tribune", AHCED meetings in regard to alleged discrimination at the newspaper listed MALCOLM BURNSTEIN as legal counsel for AHCED.

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JIM FORSYTH has been active in Youth For Jobs during 1964 and 1965.

(SF T-46, [2/19/65])

FORSYTH attended a meeting of CP East Bay Chairmen on October 13, 1964.

(SF T-47, [10/20/64])

Youth For Jobs is characterized in the appendix pages of this report. (Page 78)

CONN HALLINAN was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at an enlarged meeting of the San Francisco County Committee in San Francisco on April 3, 1964.

(SF T-4, [4/6/64])

MATTHEW HALLINAN was elected Chairman and CP Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP Off-Campus Youth Club in September of 1963.

(SF T-12, [10/63])

HOWARD HARAWITZ attended three CP - sponsored Marxist discussion classes during the period October, 1962, through January, 1963.

(SF T-12, [1/63])

ALEX HOFFMAN is an attorney for AHCED and a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

[(SF T-13, 1/28/65)]

ROBERT KAUFFMAN attended a CP USA national meeting regarding youth matters in New York City in December of 1962.

[(SF T-48, 1/14/63)]

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KAUFFMAN was elected Secretary of the CP Northern California District in February of 1963.

(SF T-49, 3/7/63)

JACK KURZWEIL was a member of the CP Youth Club in Berkeley in August of 1963.

(SF T-12, 8/13/63)

HELEN LIMA attended a meeting of CP East Bay Chairmen on October 13, 1964.

(SF T-47, 10/24/64)

ROBERT MAC PHAIL was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on March 1, 1964, and April 11, 1964, in connection with racial demonstrations in San Francisco.

SAUL MANDELL has been active in connection with AHCED functions.

(SF T-13, 2/25/65)

TOM NICKELS reportedly became "anti-police" and "anti-American" after being contacted by CORE. Subsequent to his contact by CORE, he became extremely interested in the Civil Rights Movement.

(SF T-50, 2/25/65)

VIRGINIA PROCTOR attended a conference of the Northern California District CP in San Francisco on June 12, 1964.

(SF T-51, 6/19/64)

HARVEY RICHARDS was identified by [redacted] a source of the FBI [redacted] RICHARDS was so identified by [redacted] in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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PAUL RICHARDS attended a CP contact class in Berkeley on November 22, 1963.

(SF T-12, 12/4/63)

RICHARDS was arrested on April 11, 1964, by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstrations at the Cadillac Agency.

ED ROSENFELD traveled to Cuba in 1964 in defiance of the State Department travel ban.

ROSENFELD was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department on April 11, 1964, in connection with the racial demonstrations.

MARIO SAVIO was a leader of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California during the latter part of 1964. During the demonstrations, he was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to be in close association with, and frequent conversations with, BETTINA APTHEKER and ROBERT KAUFFMAN.

BETTINA APTHEKER attended a CP National Conference in New York City on July 20, 1964.

(SF T-14, 7/20/64)

APTHEKER also attended a meeting of the CP USA National Committee in New York City on July 18 and 19, 1964.

(SF T-56, 7/19/64)

SAVIO spoke at a forum sponsored by the YSA in Los Angeles on November 27, 1964.

(SF T-52, 12/1/64)

MARION SYREK was a member of the Oakland branch of the SWP in 1964.

(SF T-53, 8/6/64)

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WALTER BATCHELOR attended a YFJ meeting on March 8, 1965.

(SF T-19, 3/31/65)

HILBERT J. COLEMAN was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department in connection with racial demonstration sit-ins on March 14, 1964, and April 11, 1964, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel and Cadillac Agency. He also was arrested on December 3, 1964, in connection with the FSM sit-in at Sproul Hall. He listed his date of birth as [redacted] at [redacted], and his address as [redacted]. b6 b7C

(SF T-19, 12/28/64)

GERALD HARAWITZ attended a YFJ meeting on March 8, 1965.

(SF T-19, 3/31/65)

JOHN HAYES attended a meeting of the Steering Committee of PLM in New York City on May 16 and 17, 1964.

(SF T-20, 5/18/64)

HAYES wrote an article which appeared in the Sept.-Oct., 1964, issue of "Progressive Labor" entitled "F.B.I. in Fillmore".

One JOHN HAYES also signed the petition against U. S. intervention in Vietnam which was presented to Selective Service in Oakland on February 11, 1965, which declared the signators thereto refused to fight against the people of Vietnam.

TOM SCATINA attended a joint meeting of members of the San Francisco CP Youth Club and East Bay Youth Club in San Francisco on December 8, 1963.

(SF T-12, 12/9/63)

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DECCA TREUHAFT was identified as a CP member in California in 1948, at which time she was described as an individual having an understanding of Marxism who helped shape local CP policy.

(SF T-54, [4/1/53])

TREUHAFT continued to be a member of the CP as of 1958.

(SF T-49, [3/21/58])

TREUHAFT reportedly resigned from the CP in 1958.

(SF T-55, [5/1/58])

ROBERT TREUHAFT was reported on February 16, 1959, page 9 of the "San Francisco Chronicle" as having been identified in testimony before the HCUA as a member of the CP "elite corps" of lawyers. The HCUA report dated February 16, 1959, pages 68 and 69, identified TREUHAFT as a CP member.

JACK WEINBERG attended a general membership meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Berkeley on October 11, 1964.

(SF T-12, [10/16/64])

During the evening of February 19, 1965, the following individuals were observed participating in the demonstrations at Jack London Square.

BETTINA APTHEKER
WALTER BATCHELOR
TED COHEN
HILBERT COLEMAN
PHILIP DAVIS
CONN HALLINAN
MATTHEW HALLINAN
MAURICE JACKSON
HOWARD JETER

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JACK KURZWEIL
ROBERT MAC PHAIL
ROBERT MARTELL
TOM MILLER
MIKE MYERSON
ROBERT OLMSTEAD
DECCA TREUHAFT
ROBERT TREUHAFT
JACK WEINBERG

[(SF T-45, 2/23/65)]

CORE sponsored a demonstration at Jack London Square in Oakland on February 20, 1965, which lasted from approximately 6:45 PM to 9:30 PM. An estimated 400 persons participated in picket lines in front of six restaurants on the Jack London Square and two restaurants on lower Broadway Street in Oakland. The demonstrators carried signs protesting alleged discrimination in hiring policies of restaurants, sang "freedom songs" and chanted slogans. The demonstrations were orderly, and there were no arrests or incidents. The following individuals were observed among the participants:

WALTER BATCHELOR
MALCOLM BURNSTEIN
DAVID FRIEDMAN
BARBARA GARSON
MARVIN GARSON
GERALD HARAWITZ
ALEX HOFFMAN
HOWARD JETER
ROBERT MAC PHAIL
TOM MILLER
TOM NICKELS
MARIO SAVIO
MARION SYREK
JACK WEINBERG

[(SF T-9, 2/23/65)]

BARBARA GARSON is a self-admitted member of the Berkeley YSA who attended YSA meetings in 1962 and 1963.

[(SF T-57, 1963)]

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MARVIN GARSON was a member of the Berkeley Chapter of YSA from July 1961 through February, 1963. (A)4

[(SF T-57, 2/5/63)](A)4

CORE sponsored a demonstration at Jack London Square in Oakland on February 27, 1965, from approximately 7:10 PM to 9:25 PM. A maximum of 125 persons picketed three restaurants. The demonstration was orderly, and there were no arrests or incidents. The following persons were observed among the participants:

HILBERT COLEMAN
DAVID FRIEDMAN
DAVID GOINES
MAURICE JACKSON
TOM MILLER
TOM SCATINA
SHARON STERN
JACK WEINBERG

[(SF T-9, 3/1/65)](A)4

CORE sponsored a demonstration at Jack London Square on March 10, 1965, with picketing from 5:30 PM to 8 PM. Approximately 80 pickets marched, carried signs, sang songs, and chanted slogans. Signs carried by the pickets accused the East Bay Restaurant Association of "JIM CROW" tactics in its hiring policies.

A rally was held at approximately 8 PM and JACK WEINBERG, representing the University of California Campus Chapter of CORE, explained that leaflets would be distributed explaining the dispute between CORE and the East Bay Restaurant Association. WEINBERG announced that a meeting of Campus CORE would take place immediately after the rally. He also announced that peaceful picketing would take place the following Friday night if theEast Bay Restaurant Association did not agree to change its hiring policies. He stated that picketing action would be stepped up if the Restaurant Association failed to react to the picketing. The picketing and demonstration were orderly, and there were no arrests or incidents.

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The following individuals were observed among the demonstrators:

WALTER BATCHELOR
HILBERT COLEMAN
MAURICE JACKSON
JACK WEINBERG

[(SF T-45, 3/11/65)]

CORE sponsored a demonstration in Jack London Square on March 6, 1965. Approximately 110 individuals participated in picketing which lasted from 7 PM until 9 PM. The following individuals were recognized participating in the demonstration:

WALTER BATCHELOR
HILBERT COLEMAN
DAVID FRIEDMAN
MARVIN GARSON
JOAN ISOM
MAURICE JACKSON
ROBERT MAC PHAIL
TOM MILLER
JACK WEINBERG

[(SF T-58, 3/6/65)]

E. Police Brutality Protest, February 19, 1965

On February 19, 1965, a demonstration against alleged police brutality took place in front of the Hall of Justice, Oakland, from approximately 12:30 PM to 4:30 PM.

MARK COMFORT led approximately 60 young people in a picket line from approximately 12:30 PM to 1 PM. At 1:10 PM, COMFORT interrupted the picket line, called the group together, and made a brief speech wherein he asserted that police brutality was a fact of life in Oakland.

COMFORT alleged that police brutality was particularly well known among members of the Negro community of Oakland. He declared that the Oakland Police Department was completely lacking in a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the Negro community because there were only 17 Negroes on the Oakland Police Force.

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At approximately 1:12 PM, COMFORT was placed under arrest by police officers and escorted into the Hall of Justice Building.

[(SF T-45, 2/23/65)] (X) 4

COMFORT was arrested for contributing to the delinquency of minors in having induced high school students to become truants in connection with the picketing in front of the Hall of Justice. Approximately 25 of the pickets were students of Mc Clymonds High School.

([redacted], Oakland Police Department, 2/19/65)

b6
b7C
b7D

The picketing resumed at approximately 1:25 PM with approximately 27 pickets and continued until approximately 4:30 PM. Among the individuals participating in the picket line were the following:

RALPH BAPTISTE
WALTER BATCHELOR
ELIZABETH BLUM
NORMAN CHASTAIN
MARK COMFORT
MAURICE JACKSON
ROBERT MAC PHAIL
VIRGINIA PROCTOR
ROY ROBINSON
TOM SCATINA

[(SF T-45, 2/23/65)] (X) 4

F. Alabama Sympathy Demonstrations

The Santa Clara Valley Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and CORE planned a 24-hour vigil for February 24, 1965, in front of the Post Office Building in San Jose, California. The vigil was scheduled to last until February 27, 1965, as a means of demanding FBI intervention in Selma, Alabama. FRED HIRSCH, Co-Chairman of the Santa Clara Valley Friends of SNCC, stated that the FBI was standing by

member of SCLC from 1957-1963

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in Selma, Alabama, and witnessing the violation of the constitutional rights of Negroes.

All members of the CP in San Jose were urged to participate in the vigil by JOE GRAHAM, Chairman of the CP in Santa Clara County.

[(SF T-59, 2/22/65)]

FRED HIRSCH was a member of the CP from 1958 to 1963, at which time he resigned from the CP in order to permit him to advance in his union and to participate in politics in Santa Clara County.

[(SF T-60, 2/22/65)]

The February 23, 1965 edition of "San Jose Mercury", a daily newspaper, carried a news item concerning the proposed vigil. ANDREW MONTGOMERY, President of the San Jose Chapter of CORE, was noted as having stated "This is a case of the so-called law in Selma perpetrating outrages on the citizens there. Sheriff JIM CLARK, his posse, and city police there are the greatest legal lawbreakers since the Ku Klux Klan rode roughshod over most of the South. Federal officials have witnessed almost every arrest and beating in Selma. There is a Federal law which can put a stop to the brutality, terrorism and denial of legal rights. The Federal people are watching and are doing nothing."

The news article stated that SNCC in San Jose had voted unanimously to demand the following five-point program on the part of Federal officials:

(1) Immediate arrest of Sheriff CLARK
(2) Issuance of a permanent restraining order ending interference with voter registration activity.
(3) Arrest of local law enforcement officials by the FBI if constitutional rights of Negroes are violated.
(4) Release of citizens arrested and jailed by Sheriff CLARK and his posse.
(5) That the Justice Department press voter registration suits pending in Selma, Alabama.

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FRED HIRSCH appeared at the San Jose Office of the FBI on February 26, 1965, along with a delegation of individuals, and advised a Special Agent of the FBI they wished to present a petition to the FBI. The following petition was read by HIRSCH at the doorway of the FBI office in a manner so that it would be audible to all individuals present, including representatives of television, radio, and the newapapers. The petition was as follows:

"WE DEMAND THAT THE F.B.I. AND THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PREPARE AND ISSUE A COMPLAINT IN THEIR OWN NAMES, OR THAT A COMPLAINT BE PREPARED FOR THE SIGNATURES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, THE SAID COMPLAINT TO CHARGE SHERIFF JAMES CLARK OF SELMA, ALABAMA WITH VIOLATIONS OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 241, 242 and 594 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE. WE DEMAND THAT THIS COMPLAINT ISSUE UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF TITLE 10, SECTION 333 OF THE U. S. CODE, TITLE 18, SECTIONS 3052 AND 3053, TITLE 42, SECTIONS 1971 and 1987, AND THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSITUTITION.

"We citizens of San Jose who have been demonstrating in front of the Main Post Office, housing the FBI and the Justice Department, demand to see justice done in Selma, Alabama and other parts of the Deep South. Ninety-one per cent (91%) of the eligible Negro voters have been denied the right to register and vote. Now, when those citizens demonstrate for that most sacred of all American political rights, they are beaten, arrested and intimidated by Sheriff Clark and his posse.

"In a recent speech, President Johnson called for all Americans to be concerned about this denial of the right to vote. Our concern has led us to find that there are many laws which would enable the Federal Government to right unconstitutional wrongs of the Deep South.

"The law enforcement agencies of Selma and of the State of Alabama have overthrown the Constitution and laws of the United States by force and violence. They have instituted a police system that is a mockery of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, a system

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that completely denies the validity of the First Amendment free speech provisions. A situation which allows the Federal Government to overlook the laws of the land, allowing official terror to stand as the arbiter of justice, can no longer be tolerated. Surely the bloody billysticks of Sheriff Jim Clark cannot sway the President of the United States from his avowal to uphold the Constitution. The FBI and the Justice Department must take action to enforce the law, ensuring the full rights of citizenship to all our people equally. Continued laxity in law enforcement toward the racist violators of the Constitution not only undermines American democracy, but destroys all security in the guarantees of our founding documents.

"WE FURTHER DEMAND:

I. THE ARREST OF SHERIFF JAMES CLARK OF SELMA, ALABAMA BY THE FBI OR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

II. THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SEEK A PERMANENT RESTRAINING ORDER ENDING ALL INTERFERENCE WITH VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITY.

III. THAT THE FBI OR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ARREST ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO ARE VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

IV. THAT FEDERAL OFFICIALS OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF ALL CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN JAILED FOR VOTER REGISTRATION ACTIVITY.

V. THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PRESS THE VOTER REGISTRATION SUITS NOW PENDING IN CENTRAL ALABAMA.

SOME OF THE LEGAL TOOLS READY FOR USE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"There is no doubt that the Federal Government actually has all the power it needs to stop terrorism

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and police intimidation in the Deep South.

Title 10, Section 332, U. S. Code, authorizes the President to use troops when it is "impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

Title 10, Section 33, U. S. Code, permits the President to use "any other means" to protect the Constitutional rights of the citizens when the state fails to do so.

United States Constitution, XIV Amendment, ensures voting rights.

Title 18, Section 241, U. S. Code, makes it a felony to conspire to deprive anyone of his civil rights; Section 242 makes it a misdemeanor for officials to deprive any citizens of their civil rights "under color of law."

Title 18, Section 594, U. S. Code, makes interference with the right to vote a criminal act punishable by $1,000 fine and/or one year in jail.

Title 18, Sections 3052, 3053, U. S. Code, authorize U. S. Marshals and FBI agents to make on-the-spot arrests of persons depriving others of their Constitutional rights.

Title 42, Section 1971, U. S. Code, authorizes the Federal Government to: 1) ask for Federal Court injunctions to prevent any act interfering with the right to vote; 2) request the appointment of voting referees to register persons denied the right to vote; 3) ask for whatever orders are necessary to guarantee fully the right to vote.

Title 42, Section 1987, U. S. Code, requires all federal judicial officials to arrest and prosecute all persons violating any civil rights statute.

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Approximately 150 individuals appeared in front of the San Jose Post Office on February 27, 1965, at 1 PM.

(SF T-60, 2/27/65)

The following individuals known to be active members of the CP in San Jose were present during a demonstration on February 27, 1965:

DONALD CLARK
VIVIAN FINK
FRIEDA GRAHAM
JOE GRAHAM

(SF T-1, SF T-59, 2/27/65)

Approximately 40 individuals appeared at the office of the United States Attorney in San Francisco on March 9, 1965, under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Chapter of CORE. These individuals protested events in Selma, Alabama, and presented to the U. S. Attorney a hastily-drawn petition requesting Federal action in Alabama. After presenting the petition, the demonstrators left the Office of the U. S. Attorney and were joined in front of the Federal Building by approximately 60 other demonstrators. There were no incidents and no arrests, and the group dispersed at approximately 12:50 PM.

(SF T-21, 3/9/65)

U. S. Attorney CECIL F. POOLE, San Francisco, advised on March 9, 1965, that he had been notified telephonically by LOUIS BORIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), that the ILWU planned to stage a demonstration at the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, on March 10, 1965, at 2 PM for the purpose of protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama.

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WILLIAM MICHAEL FOARD, a former CP member who testified as a government witness in the 1952 Smith Act trial in Los Angeles, California, has described GOLDBLATT as a "true Marxist" who originated CP policy in the ILWU. FOARD identified GOLDBLATT as a CP member as late as 1947.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) expelled the ILWU on August 29, 1950, on charges that its policies and activities consistently were directed toward the achievements, programs, and purposes of the CP, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the constitution of the CIO.

The demonstration protesting the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, sponsored by the ILWU took place on March 10, 1965, as scheduled, with approximately 500 persons in attendance.

Speakers at this demonstration included WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER, Northern California Regional Director for ILWU, Reverend FREDERICK DOUGLAS HAYNES, Third Baptist Church, San Francisco, DANIEL F. DEL CARLO, Secretary-Treasurer of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; HARRY BRIDGES, president of ILWU; CHARLES DUARTE, president of Local 6 of ILWU; ROBERT ROHATCH, president of Local 10 of ILWU; Reverend DONALD GANOUNG, Good Samaritan Church of San Francisco; JAMES RICHARD HERMAN, president of Local 34 of ILWU; LOUIS GOLDBLATT, and U. S. Attorney CECIL F. POOLE.

GOLDBLATT presented a petition to U. S. Attorney POOLE urging Federal intervention in Selma, Alabama. During the demonstration, the ILWU passed a resolution calling for a boycott of all products originating in the state of Alabama.

The demonstration was peaceful and there were no incidents or arrests.

(SF T-22, 3/10/65) 4

WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER reportedly attended 21 meetings of the Longshore Branch of the San Francisco County CP between July 17, 1949, and June 6, 1950.

(SF T-4, 6/9/50)

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Reverend FREDERICK HAYNES on July 3, 1962, reportedly expressed regret that he was unable to attend the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, which was scheduled to be held in Moscow, Russia, from July 9 through 14, 1962, and which was sponsored by the World Peace Council.

(SF T-23, 2/21/63)

A characterization of the World Peace Council is contained in the appendix pages of this report. (See Page 77A)

Records of the U. S. District Court, San Francisco, reflect that on May 25, 1949, HARRY BRIDGES was indicted for criminal acts of perjury and conspiracy committed to conceal CP membership, thereby obtaining U. S. citizenship fraudulently. BRIDGES was convicted of these charges on April 4, 1950. His conviction was upheld by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, but the U. S. Supreme Court reversed this conviction on June 15, 1953, on the basis of the Statute of Limitations.

CHARLES DUARTE was a member of the CP in San Francisco County in 1949.

(SF T-37, [1949])

JOHN GILBERT WILLIAMS, a self-admitted CP member from 1949 to 1952, stated on January 31, 1955, that JAMES RICHARD HERMAN was a member of the CP in San Francisco from 1949 through 1952.

On March 9, 1965, an estimated 600 persons walked from the University of California campus in Berkeley to the City Hall in Oakland, headed by two individuals who carried a large CORE banner. The march lasted from approximately 2 to 4 PM. Upon arrival at City Hall, a rally was held until approximately 5 PM. Several speakers, representing the clergy and civil rights groups, protested the situation in Selma, Alabama, and demanded federal intervention to protect Negroes in Alabama.

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Literature distributed along the march route and at City Hall revealed that the demonstration was sponsored jointly by CORE, SNCC, and Youth For Jobs.

There were approximately 700 persons present during the rally at City Hall. The demonstration was orderly, and there were no incidents or arrests.

[(SF T-40, 3/9/65)]

G. Student Action Against American Economic Support of South African Apartheid

On March 19, 1965, a protest demonstration originated at One Bush Street, San Francisco. A leaflet captioned "Protest U.S. Support of Apartheid" was distributed during the course of the demonstration, which lasted from approximately 2 PM until 3 PM. The leaflet alleged that U.S. business had aided racism in South Africa and in the South. The leaflet contended that after Sharpeville, South Africa, had severed ties with the British Commonwealth foreign capital began to flee the country, and the economy of South Africa began to falter. The leaflet contended that the American Government went to the rescue, along with U. S. corporations and banks.

At approximately 3 PM, the demonstrators marched to the offices of the South African Consulate, 360 Pine Street, San Francisco, a distance of approximately two blocks. They demonstrated at the Consulate until approximately 3:50 PM, with the number of pickets reaching a maximum of 25.

There were no arrests or incidents during the demonstrations. Those participating in the demonstration wore buttons or carried signs identifying themselves with SNCC or CORE.

Following the demonstrations, a short rally was held on the steps of the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange, 301 Pine Street, San Francisco. MIKE MYERSON, one of the demonstrators, commented that the San Francisco demonstration was part of a nation-wide campaign, commemorating the Fifth Anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre wherein South African police had killed 67 natives who were protesting the government's passport laws.

[(SF T-25, 3/19/65)]

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The following individuals were noted to be present in connection with the demonstrations:

LEE GOLDBLATT
HOWARD HARAWITZ
MATTHEW HALLINAN
MIKE MYERSON

[SF T-25, 3/19/65] U

As of October, 1964, LEE GOLDBLATT was Secretary-Treasurer of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club, Berkeley Chapter.

[SF T-41, 10/64] U

H. Marches: Protesting Voter Discrimination, Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, March, 1965

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, during March of 1965, reported that Reverend ANDREW JUVINALL and Reverend WALTER S. PRESS were among a group of clergymen leaving San Francisco on the night of March 8, 1965, for the purpose of joining in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. The article identified JUVINALL as Pastor of the Hamilton Methodist Church, San Francisco, and PRESS as being associated with the National Christian Council of the United Church of Christ.

JUVINALL reportedly contributed financially to the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.

(SF T-31, [in December, 1941])

The Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Registrar of Voters, Stockton, California, in 1949, furnished information to the effect that the name of one ANDREW JUVINALL was included on a list of circulators of petitions for the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) to enable the IPP to participate in the primary elections in 1948.

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A characterization of the IPP is contained in the Appendix Pages attached hereto. (Page 71) CONFIDENTIAL

The Department of Justice in November, 1961, advised that various petitions, letters and postcards had been sent to the President of the United States during late 1960 urging clemency for MORTON SOBELL. One of the signatures was that of WALTER S. PRESS, 4911 El Camino Avenue, Carmichael, California.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, along with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. SOBELL was sentenced to thirty years in prison on April 5, 1951. The ROSENBERGs were sentenced to death on the same date and were executed legally on June 19, 1953.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper also reported that MARIO ROBERT SAVIO had flown out of San Francisco on March 8, 1965, to take part in a demonstration at Selma, Alabama. The paper noted that SAVIO had received widespread publicity in both the press and on television as the leader and spokesman for the Free Speech Movement (FSM) at the University of California (UC) in Berkeley, California.

MARIO SAVIO was observed by Special Agents of the FBI on numerous occasions during October, November and December, 1964, to be closely associated with BETTINA APTHEKER while both were extremely active as leaders and spokesmen for the FSM at UC, Berkeley. SAVIO was observed consulting with BETTINA APTHEKER on numerous occasions at UC during the public rallies and demonstrations.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette," a daily newspaper published in Berkeley, on December 10, 1964, reported that SAVIO, APTHEKER and two other FSM leaders would engage in a whirlwind

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tour, speaking at colleges and universities throughout the United States. The article also reported that SAVIO would appear on several television shows during the period of the tour. The purpose of the tour was stated to raise funds for the students arrested in connection with the FSM demonstrations and to arouse sympathy for the FSM cause.

BETTINA APTHEKER is a member of the Communist Party (CP) who attended the CP, USA National Committee meeting in New York City, which was held during the period July 18-20, 1964. She is the daughter of Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(SF T-56, 8/4/64)

NORMAN HOWARD and his wife, JAN HOWARD, reportedly left San Francisco on March 8, 1965, to participate in the racial demonstrations at Selma, Alabama.

(SF T-26, 3/11/65)

JAN and NORMAN HOWARD reportedly were members of the Mike Quinn Club of the CP in Los Angeles during 1946.

(SF T-29, 2/27/52)

As of 1953, NORMAN HOWARD had been a member of the CP for at least six years. In 1953, he transferred from the Los Angeles CP to the Legal Group of the CP in San Francisco.

(SF T-30, 2/16/53)

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on March 16, 1965, page 1, reported that Reverend J. RAYMOND COPE, minister of the First Unitarian Church in Berkeley, was in Selma, Alabama. COPE was reported as having stated that he had learned that "not over 10 per cent of the people are against integration, the remainder are afraid to say anything."

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COPE was identified as a CP member who attended a gathering of CP members in a Salt Lake City home on December 19, 1942.

[(SF T-33 in December, 1942)]

The "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, on March 17, 1965, page 4, identified Reverend HARRY B. SCHOLEFIELD of the First Unitarian Church as being one of a group of Bay Area Unitarian ministers who had travelled to Selma, Alabama. SCHOLEFIELD was quoted as having stated that the state troopers in Selma "did everything wrong in their efforts to control civil rights demonstrations."

Reverend HARRY SCHOLEFIELD was listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (NCAHCUA) in 1963.

(SF T-32, [9/17/63])

SCHOLEFIELD signed an appeal to the President of the United States on behalf of MORTON SOBELL in 1962 according to information received from the Department of Justice.

The "Daily Californian" on March 18, 1965, reported that Rabbi JOSEPH GUMBINER, Director of the Hillel Foundation in Berkeley, had been arrested in Selma, Alabama, on March 17, 1965, while picketing the home of the Mayor of Selma. GUMBINER reportedly was arrested for violating a city ordinance prohibiting picketing in private residential areas and was released on $200 bond.

The Department of Justice in November, 1961, reported that GUMBINER had directed an appeal to the President of the United States urging clemency for MORTON SOBELL.

The "Daily Californian" is published daily during the university school year by the Associated Students of the UC at Berkeley, California.

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The "Davis Enterprise," a newspaper published in Davis, California, reported on March 23, 1965, pages 1 and 5, that a busload of Davis, California, residents had departed on March 21, 1965, to "bear witness" in Montgomery, Alabama. The newspaper identified Mrs. JUDY ILTIS as a member of the group making the trip to Alabama.

During the period 1954 to 1956, ILTIS was a member of the CP in Newark, New Jersey.

(SF T-34 in 1956)

CLYDE CUMMING and KIPP DAWSON, members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, reportedly were scheduled to leave San Francisco on the evening of March 26, 1965, via Greyhound bus for Selma, Alabama. They reportedly intended to remain in Alabama for approximately two weeks, working with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

(SF T-35 on 3/26/65)

The SWP is characterized in the appendix pages attached hereto. (Page 58)

The "Golden Gater," a San Francisco State College daily publication, on March 22, 1965, page 1, reported that nearly 25 San Francisco State College students were among the 300 arrested on March 19, 1965, as they joined in a march to test the City Parade Ordinance, prohibiting marches in a residential district in Selma, Alabama. The article listed JEFF FREED, past chairman of San Francisco State College Friends of SNCC, and SUSAN CLOKE, a junior English major, as being among the individuals arrested.

SUSAN CLOKE was active in the member of W.E.B. Du Bois Youth Club, Berkeley, Chapter, in October of 1964.

(SF T-41 on 10/13/64)

On October 18 and November 22, 1963, CLOKE attended CP contact classes for the study of Marxism in Berkeley.

(SF T-12 on 12/4/63)

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SF 100-53902
WHK/bjd

JEFF FREED, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Vietnam (Ad Hoc), attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization in San Francisco on April 23, 1964.

[(SF T-36, on 4/27/64)]

A characterization of the Committee to End U.S. Intervention in Vietnam (Ad Hoc) is attached hereto. (Page 67)

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFILTRATION IN ORGANIZATIONS

No pertinent information developed during the period of this report.

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IV. INDEX TO INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN REPORT

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AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION

CONFIDENTIAL

According to an article in the March 8, 1964, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily morning newspaper, TRACY SIMS stated among other things that following a sit-in demonstration in San Francisco during October 1963 by various civil rights groups, the groups realized that a central, coordinating committee was needed. The formation of AD HOC COMMITTEE TO END DISCRIMINATION (AHCED) was the result and SIMS became its chairman.

A source reported on December 9, 1963, that in December 1963 TRACY SIMS attended a joint meeting of the San Francisco Communist Party Youth Club and the Communist Party Berkeley Off-Campus Youth Club.

A second source, on May 12, 1964, described AHCED as a central body of representatives from militant youth organizations whose purpose was to work for equal civil rights and to put pressure on establishments and employers to hire more people from the minority races, especially Negroes.

A third source reported on March 13, 1964, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on March 11, 1964, KIPP DAWSON, a representative of AHCED, related among other things that AHCED was directed and controlled by the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area.

A fourth source reported on January 30, 1964, that on January 29, 1964, KIPP DAWSON attended a San Francisco Branch membership meeting of the Socialist Workers Party.

Second source related on May 12, 1964, that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of the Bay Area consisted of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of San Francisco, Berkeley, and San Francisco State College. According to source, any member of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco who attends San Francisco State College is automatically a member of the club at San Francisco State College.

A fifth source reported on February 3, 1965, that on February 3, 1965, a press conference was held at 1366 Turk Street, San Francisco, California. At this press conference, an official of AHCED announced and passed out press releases that as of February 3, 1965, AHCED was no longer in existence.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA - BERKELEY BRANCH,
W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter;
Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club and Berkeley DuBois Club;
East Bay DuBois Club

A source advised on April 12, 1963, that the W.E.B. DuBois Youth Club - Berkeley Chapter, was originated in October, 1962, principally through the efforts of MATHEW HALLINAN.

This same source advised in October, 1963, that MATHEW HALLINAN was elected as Chairman and Communist Party (CP) Youth Commission Representative of the Berkeley CP On-Campus Youth Club during September, 1963.

A second source advised that a leaflet distributed by the Berkeley DuBois Club in September, 1964, reflected the name of that organization to be the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America - Berkeley Branch."

This same leaflet, under the heading "The DuBois Clubs of America" reads as follows: "The Berkeley DuBois Club is a part of a nation-wide socialist youth organization founded in June of this year. It attempts to bring together those action-oriented youth who consider socialism to be a visible alternative to the ills of this society."

During February, 1965, the Berkeley W.E.B. DuBois Club was registered with the University of California as an "off-campus" membership organization. As such, it could present lectures on campus with prior University permission and was allowed to set up and maintain a literature table on campus.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, Also Known as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party

CONFIDENTIAL

In his book "This Time The World," copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963, issue of "The Richmond News Leader," a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964, a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, a distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual," an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses;" second "the dissemination of our program and the truth about the Party;" third "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda;" and fourth "the attainment of power through the voters of the newly-won masses."

On February 17, 1964, Karl Rodgers Allen, Jr., former Deputy National Commander of the ANP, advised that George Lincoln Rockwell believes that he has completed the first two phases of his struggle for power and is now well into the third phase. Allen said, however, in his opinion, Rockwell has only completed phase one.

APPENDIX

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1. SF 100-53902

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, aka
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor" CONFIDENTIAL

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley.... page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor," a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

A second source advised on February 25, 1965, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement (BAPLM) has no headquarters. MORTIMER SCHEER, the Organizer for BAPLM, operates out of his residence, 2629 Acton Street, Berkeley, California.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

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INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY

CONFIDENTIAL

The 1955 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 46, stated, "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the communists, and by the time the Wallace for President campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock, stock, and barrel by the Communist Party of California. Time after time the committee in questioning witnesses throughout the State discovered that the leaders of the Communist Parties in various localities were identical with the leaders of the Independent Progressive Party in the same area. It is true, of course, that in the Independent Progressive Party there were many sincere liberals who, because of dissatisfaction with the two major political organizations registered as Independent Progressives and continued their affiliation until the true control of the I.P.P. became obvious. These people invariably resigned, many of them having given the benefit of their experience to various official agencies interested in the exposure of subversive activities."

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 100-53902

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE
FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The "Daily People's World", now known as the "People's World", a west coast communist newspaper, of November 2, 1950, page 10, columns 1 and 2, contained an article entitled, "Northern California Committee for Foreign Born Planned." This article stated that plans for the organization of a Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born would be made at a meeting on November 6, 1950, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

A source advised on April 22, 1964, that the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, although an independent organization, carries out a program of activity in Northern California which coincides with the aims of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The source further advised that the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born continues to be active in defending the foreign born in deportation proceedings and in securing support for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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SF 100-53902 WORLD PEACE COUNCIL, aka
World Council of Peace

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Page 179, contains the following citation regarding the World Peace Council, aka World Council of Peace:

Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist Peace Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.)

APPENDIX

-77A-

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-53902

San Francisco, California
April 30, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE, dated as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliab information in the past.

SF T-50, who is a close associate of TOM NICKELS, the person on whom the information was furnished.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	4/30/65	1/1/65 - 3/31/65

TITLE OF CASE

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11/9/81

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] COBJA/cont
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DATE OF REVIEW 4/30/85 according to release

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILBERT H. KEHE — TYPED BY: sab

CHARACTER OF CASE: [redacted] PAD (C)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON AUG 10 1993

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REFERENCE: Bulet to Albany, copies to all offices, dated 8/28/64
Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE dated 1/29/65 at San Francisco.

4/7/88 [redacted]
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ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York for information in view of the fact that it is the Office of Origin in this matter. Copies are being furnished to other offices on the West Coast because of their interest in communist activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas, and to Mobile and Jackson in view of the effect of some of the communist activities in Northern California on the events occurring in their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local

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1-CC report - P&R.B

MAY 24 1965

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intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in connection with this type of report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-9, SF T-14 through SF T-18 [illegible] etc., could result in identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California, and submit a report no later than August 1, 1965.

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SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	4/30/65	4/10/65 - 4/26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHARLES J. WYLAND	BSP

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

O - to PH 5/12/65
Report of SA Charles J. Wyland
4-30-65.

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REFERENCE

Philadelphia letter to Bureau, dated 2/9/65.

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NEW YORK (INFORMATION): For future guidance SS Offices

One copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office for information pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities concerning captioned matter.

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Notations

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Date of Declassification Indefinite
2 LHS bja 6-6-78

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PH 100-47672

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "confidential" since it contains information reported from PH T-1 through PH T-17, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The Agent who identified the individuals participating in the 3/15/65 march around City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., was Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration on 3/18/65 were Special Agents ELMER E. SUSSMAN and THOMAS J. DEAKIN.

Special Agent JOHN R. WINEBERG observed the demonstration on 3/25/65.

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INFORMANTS

PH T-1 [redacted] (U)

100-47672-18

100-47672-38

Characterization of DEBBIE AMIS

Characterization of NURELDEEN STOREY

Characterization of JARVIS TYNER

Characterization of JAMES DOLSEN

Characterization of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX

Characterization of JOAN AYCOX

COVER PAGE (U)

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b7E

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

PH T-1 [redacted] (Cont'd) (U)

Characterization of RITA GABOW
Characterization of ARLENE TYNER
Characterization of SANDRA PATRINOS (U)
Characterization of GARY LAISON
Characterization of DIANE LAISON

PH T-2
CG 5824-S* (U)

Characterization of PHIL BART (U)
Characterization of HENRY WINSTON

PH T-3 [redacted] (U) (U)

PH T-4 [redacted]

100-45838-138

PH T-5 [redacted]

100-47672-38

PH T-6 [redacted] (U)

100-47269-115 [redacted] (U)

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

PH T-7 [redacted]

[redacted]

PH T-8 [redacted]

100-44848-264 (U)

PH T-9 [redacted]

100-47672-23

PH T-10 [redacted]

100-47672-23 (U)

PH T-11 [redacted] (Detroit)

100-47672-23

PH T-12 [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

PH T-13 [redacted] (U)

PH T-14 [redacted]

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PH 100-47672

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

PH T-15 [redacted]

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100-47672-46

PH T-16
Anonymous Source

PH T-17 [redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM TYSON

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 2 - Secret Service, Philadelphia (RM)
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1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Date: April 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-47672 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ 4-15-85 SP4 7CMV 99LLB

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/1/65 THROUGH 3/31/65. Confidential informants reported the Communist Party was interested in "State of the Race" meeting of civil rights leaders in New York City in January 1965. At meeting of National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA, DEBBIE AMIS, member of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), stated the material on civil rights published by the Party has been inadequate, and "The Worker" sometimes messes up the stories. AMIS felt the Party must do more to present itself to the civil rights movement. At meeting of Communist Party Club, CPEPD, in January 1965, it was stated the people today feel no need for the Party as the issues which the Party had previously fought for are now being taken up by the various civil rights organizations. Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice filed petitions with Philadelphia Police Department on charges of police brutality. At meeting of Proletarian Communist Committee in March 1965, it was stated there were too many "Uncle Toms" in the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Black Muslim groups. They must be led by one who understands Socialism, Marxism, and Leninism. Voters Registration Drive in Mississippi supported by individuals with subversive backgrounds. Communist Party members participated in marches and demonstrations protesting voter discrimination in Alabama. Du Bois Club planned to participate in picket of Attorney General in Philadelphia and sponsor clothing drive for people in Selma, Ala., to support boycott.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DISSEMINATED TO OTHER AGENCIES AS INDICATED ON ATTACHED SLIP(S) DATE 6/17/75

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Group 4
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Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LLS/bja 6-6-78

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DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the like, Made at National Meetings

"The Evening Star," a Washington, D. C., newspaper, dated November 9, 1964, on page C-20, contained an article captioned "Negro Spokesmen Planning Talks on '65 Rights Activities." According to this article, leading Negro spokesmen were planning a "State of the Race" meeting in New York City in January 1965. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss what future activities will engage the civil rights organizations and what new directions the movement will take. (U)

On February 2, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that on Saturday, January 30, 1965, FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), advised that a "State of the Race" conference was to be held on January 30 and 31, 1965, at the Methodist Council of Churches in New York City, and the Communist Party was most desirous of learning details of this affair. (C) (U)

GABOW also stated that should any information be obtained concerning this meeting, it should be given to PHIL BART, who was scheduled to be in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 5, 1965. (C) (U)

On April 5, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised that PHIL BART was a member of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). (C) (U)

On March 23 and 24, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA was held on March 20 and 21, 1965, at the Woodstock Hotel in Manhattan, N. Y. At this meeting, DEBBIE AMIS, of Philadelphia, stated that the materials published by the Communist Party on civil rights have been inadequate. Some of it, she stated, had a negative effect. She indicated "The Worker" sometimes messes up the stories. DEBBIE AMIS expressed her opinion that the Party must do more to present itself to the civil rights movement. (C) (U)

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On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that DEBBIE AMIS was a current member of the CPEPD. (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast, Communist publication. (U)

On March 29, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised a memorial for THOMAS NABRIED, former Chairman of the CPEPD, was held on Sunday, March 28, 1965, at the Fellowship House, 1521 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. FRANCES GABOW, Political Action Secretary, CPEPD, acted as chairlady of this meeting; and stated this memorial was held to honor THOMAS NABRIED, former Chairman of the CPEPD, who passed away on January 20, 1965. She praised NABRIED for his work in civil rights and respected him for his work in the peace movement. (U)

The main speaker on this occasion was HENRY WINSTON, who stated that NABRIED was a Marxist and a Leninist. He felt NABRIED had a deep understanding of the problems of all races and creeds. He was most active in the civil rights struggle which is taking place today. (U)

According to WINSTON, this civil rights struggle taking place today has grown out of the desires of the Negro people to overcome the injustices they incurred for years. The successes achieved today are a culmination of efforts of such men as NABRIED. Years ago, the Communist Party had led the struggle for civil rights; and, today, the young Negro leaders have been able to draw on these experiences and develop tactics and strategy in their current struggle. WINSTON regretted that NABRIED was not alive to see the victory won in Alabama because he felt certain that NABRIED would be happy to learn of this success. (U)

On April 5, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised that, as of that date, HENRY WINSTON was Vice-Chairman, a member of the National Secretariat, and a member of the National Board, CPUSA. (U)

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2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the like, at District and Lower Level Meetings

On January 15, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised that at a meeting of the Unity Club, CPEPD, held on January 13, 1965, at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., a discussion was held concerning the line and activities of the Communist Party. (W)

Unity Club Pa

DALLAS ~~WILLIAMS~~, Chairman of this Club, stated that the people today do not feel the need for the Communist Party as they have in the past. WILLIAMS noted that several issues which the Communist Party had fought for had been taken up and handled by civil rights organizations, such as the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the movement of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING. According to WILLIAMS, people prefer to work through these organizations instead of the Communist Party because these organizations have obtained better results as far as civil rights and improving the racial situation are concerned. (W)

On March 22, 1965, Confidential Informants PH T-1 and PH T-5 advised that the Independent Citizens Committee held its annual conference on March 20, 1965, at the Heritage House, 1346 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (U)

A characterization of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) is contained in the Appendix section of this report. (W)

According to these sources, there were fifty people in attendance at this conference. The main speaker was ANDREW FREEMAN, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Philadelphia, Pa. (W)

According to FREEMAN, the Urban League has been attempting to obtain jobs for Negroes. He has traveled throughout the State of Pennsylvania seeking jobs for Negroes; and it was quite noticeable that several banks have employed Negroes as bank tellers, but this is only "window dressing" as there are no negroes in executive positions. He referred to the Negroes in Selma, Ala., as an example for the Northern Negroes to get out and fight for their rights and not be complacent. (W)

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At the Panel on Civil Rights, Mrs. GERTRUDE BARNES, Vice-President, Philadelphia Chapter, NAACP, stated that the Negro children in the Philadelphia School System do not receive the same treatment as the white children. She stated that if a teacher employed by the School System fights for civil rights for Negroes, he becomes unpopular and often a victim of influence from the Board of Education. (U) PA

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

Philadelphia Fighters For Liberty and Justice

A characterization of the Philadelphia Fighters For Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) appears in the Appendix section of this report. (U)

On January 15, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-6 advised that at the meeting of the PFLJ, held on January 14, 1965, at 1712 North Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., HAROLD ALLEN, Chairman of the PFLJ, stated that a Mrs. THOMPSON and a Mrs. SAUNDERS, whose sons were shot by the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department during the holidays of 1964, had attended this meeting to lead a protest against the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department. (U) PA

According to ALLEN, a protest meeting would be held on January 15, 1965, at the Police Precinct Stations at 55th and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and at 17th and Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. The PFLJ planned to submit a letter of protest and present their grievances, including police brutality, to the police officials at these precincts. (U)

On January 15, 1965, Sergeant HERN, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department Radio Room, advised that seventeen persons, representing the PFLJ, presented petitions to the above precincts protesting police brutality. (U)

On January 18, 1965, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised that on January 15, 1965, the PFLJ presented petitions protesting the killing on November 3, 1964, of WARRINGTON SAUNDERS, JR., age twenty-two, and HAROLD THOMPSON, age eighteen. (U)

On February 4, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-6 advised that at a meeting of the PFLJ, held on January 28, 1965, a discussion was held concerning the trial of WARRINGTON SAUNDERS. Several members of the PFLJ appeared at this hearing, but were not permitted in the room. Mrs. SAUNDERS, mother of WARRINGTON SAUNDERS, JR., gave a report of the hearing, and was most critical of the police in their handling of this case. It was then decided the PFLJ would wait and see what action the police department would take next. At that time, they would then consider taking action on this matter. (U)

On March 24, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-7 advised that members of the PFLJ met on March 10, 1965, to distribute leaflets in the vicinity of North Philadelphia, between 15th Street and 25th Street and Susquehanna Avenue to Columbia Avenue. These leaflets reflected that since August 28, 1964, countless Negroes had been shot down by the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department. The last paragraph of these leaflets vigorously protested the unwarranted police shootings and murders of Negro people in Philadelphia, Pa. (U)

Proletarian Communist Committee

A characterization of the Proletarian Communist Committee (PCC) appears in the Appendix section of this report. (U) PA

On March 9, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised that at a meeting of the PCC, held on February 7, 1965, PAUL AULT, Chairman, led a discussion concerning civil rights, in which he stated there were too many "Uncle Toms" in the leadership of the NAACP and Black Muslim groups. Because of this, their work was not effective. According to AULT, the Negroes needed correct leadership, which could only be given to them by someone who understands Socialism, Marxism, and Leninism. (U)

A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI), formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, and a characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI) appear in the Appendix section of this report. (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(COMMUNIST DIRECTION, INFLUENCE, AND PARTICIPATION IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, DRIVES, AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES WITH RACIAL OVERTONES)

A. VOTERS REGISTRATION DRIVE IN MISSISSIPPI

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) book, captioned "Project Mississippi," as furnished by Confidential Informant PH T-9, contained a list of lawyers participating in the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South, a project of the NLG, for the summer of 1964. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) appears in the Appendix section of this report. (U)

Among the sixty-six lawyers listed in this operation were the names of two attorneys from Philadelphia, Pa., HARRY LORE, assigned to Greenwood, Miss., the week of August 17, 1964, and IRVING MILLER, who was assigned to the same location at the same time. (U) ERWIN MILLER Pa

On February 11, 1955, Confidential Informant PH T-10 advised that he was acquainted with a small group of students at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., during the 1953-1954 academic year, who considered themselves to be "theoretical Marxists." Among those of this group, he considered HARRY LORE to be the most intense about Marxism. (C) U

According to the opinion of Confidential Informant PH T-10, HARRY LORE was well versed in Marxism, and

was not similarly well versed on other subjects. LORE always praised the Russian form of government, and criticized the United States Government. (U)

A booklet, captioned "The National Lawyers Guild Silver Anniversary Convention, 1962," lists members and officers of that organization. On page four of the above booklet appears a list of the members of the Executive Board, among whom was HARRY LORE. (U)

On February 27, 1962, Confidential Informant PH T-11 made available a booklet, captioned "The National Lawyers Guild Silver Anniversary Convention, 1962," which contains a "1962 Lawyers Referral Directory." Included under the heading of Pennsylvania is the name of ERWIN MILLER. (U)

B. MARCH PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, ALABAMA, MARCH 1965

1. Possible March on City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Protesting Police Brutality in Selma, Ala., March 13, 1965

On March 18, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-12 advised that a seminar on "Racism and Its Development In Our Society" was held at the W. E. B. Du Bois Club, 3260 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 12, 1965. (U) members of the Youth Club, CPUSA

This seminar was led by JARVIS TYNER, who opened the discussion with a brief history of racial conditions as they first existed in the South. He then discussed the current racial problems in the United States, including those in Selma, Ala., over voting rights for the Negro and the protest demonstrations which resulted in the death of a white minister. After a short discussion on this matter, it was decided that at the next business meeting, they would include a discussion as to what action the Du Bois Club should take in reference to the situation in Selma, Ala. (U)

At this meeting, NURELDEEN STOREY stated he was attempting to activate a group of high school students from West Philadelphia to march from 52nd and Market Streets to City Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, March 13, 1965, to protest police brutality in Selma, Ala. After a short discussion, it was realized that STOREY had not made any prior preparation; and, as a result, the other members opposed this march. (U)

On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that NURELDEEN STOREY and JARVIS TYNER were members of the Youth Club, CPEPD. (U)

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) appears in the Appendix section of this report. (U)

2. Mourners March by NAACP,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
March 15, 1965

On March 15, 1965, from 8:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m., upwards of 5,000 to 7,000 people marched around City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., in a demonstration to memorialize the Reverend JAMES REEB, civil rights worker killed in Selma, Ala., who died on March 11, 1965, and to dramatize the current voter registration activity of the civil rights groups in Selma, Ala. (U)

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised on March 15, 1965, that shortly before noon, upwards of 2,000 demonstrators joined the marchers around City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., after having formed at the Uptown Theater, Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and after having marched approximately two miles to City Hall. This group swelled the total taking part to an estimated 7,000. (U)

According to Lieutenant FENCL, because of the huge crowds, there was traffic congestion, but the demonstration was orderly with no arrests or incidents. (U)

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed JAMES DOLSEN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JOAN AYCOX, RITA "ROOKIE" GABOW, JARVIS TYNER, and ARLENE TYNER participating in the march around City Hall. (U)

On March 12, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that the above-mentioned individuals are current members of the CPEPD. (U)

3. Planned Picket of Attorney General, March 18, 1965

On March 15, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised that leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in Philadelphia, Pa., were planning a picket demonstration on March 18, 1965, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., when Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH appeared to speak before the Philadelphia Crime Commission. This demonstration would be held to emphasize the voting rights for Negroes in Selma, Ala., the protection of Negroes in Selma, Ala., and the prosecution of the people responsible for the persecution of the Negroes in Selma, Ala. (U)

On March 17, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised that CORE and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had initiated the above demonstration, and the DCA may not be able to join as a co-sponsor. The picket was scheduled to begin at 5:30 p.m., March 18, 1965. (U)

On March 18, 1965, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised he learned the above demonstration might include sit-ins at the hotel. (U)

On March 18, 1965, at 5:30 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed about forty individuals gather in front of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. According to Lieutenant FENCL, these individuals represented CORE and SNCC. Among the demonstrators, the Special Agents observed the following individuals:

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DEBBIE AMIS
RITA GABOW
SANDRA PATRINOS
NURELDEEN STOREY
JARVIS TYNER

(U) PA

On December 16, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that the above-named individuals were current members of the CPEPD. (C)

(U)

Also, on March 18, 1965, Lieutenant FENCL advised the demonstrators learned that the Attorney General had canceled his appearance in Philadelphia, Pa.; and they decided that the demonstration would then be futile against anyone of less stature than the Attorney General. As a result, no demonstration was held. (U)

4. Participation in Selma - Montgomery March

The Doylestown "Intelligencer" of Doylestown, Pa., in its March 13, 1965, issue contained an article reflecting that a delegation from Bucks County would proceed to Selma, Ala., for memorial services for Reverend JAMES REEB on Sunday, March 14, 1965. This article indicated that the delegation would include ISAAC BEN EZRA. (U)

MRS. ISAAC BEN EZRA

On November 8, 1954, Confidential Informant PH T-14 advised that according to comments made by the leadership of the Communist Party in the New York area, ISAAC and HILDA BEN EZRA, [redacted] were considered fine, devoted people, and inferred that ISAAC was transferred from the Jackson Club, New York State Industrial Concentration, to Industrial, Pennsylvania,

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and that HILDA was also transferred from the Jackson Club, New York State Concentration, to the Street Club, Philadelphia, and that their dues were paid through 1953. (U)

It is noted that no specific times were reported with regard to the time to which the information set out above pertains nor was the specific reference to transfer or dues clarified. (U)

On October 8, 1956, ISAAC BEN EZRA, [redacted], advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had never been associated with any organization or individuals which held beliefs inimical to the best interest of the United States, and that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and did not consider himself a Communist. (U) b6 b7C

The March 20, 1965, issue of the "Intelligencer Journal," a Lancaster, Pa., daily newspaper, reported that eighteen individuals, including G. WAYNE GLICK, Dean of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., left the area on the morning of March 20, 1965, by automobile for Alabama. They were expected to reach Birmingham, Ala., by dinner time on March 20, 1965, and to attend an orientation at a Birmingham Unitarian Church before proceeding to Selma, Ala. Among those in this group was LEONARD V. CHERRY, a professor at Franklin and Marshall College. LANCASTER, PA. (U) ALA

Confidential Informant PH T-15, advised on April 27, 1953, that LEONARD VICTOR CHERRY, on April 20, 1953, at a meeting of the Communist Party in Durham, N. C., with two other individuals, formed a separate club of the Communist Party, at which time he was elected Chairman. (U)

This newspaper article further reflected that when this contingent arrived in Selma, Ala., they would be joined with six others from Lancaster, who left Lancaster by automobile on March 18, 1965. After the march to Montgomery begins, both groups would leave by automobile for Pennsylvania; and it was indicated they expected to arrive in Lancaster, Pa., on Monday, March 22, 1965.(U)

The March 24, 1965, issue of "New Era," a daily Lancaster, Pa., newspaper, carried the story that a group of individuals left Lancaster, Pa., by automobile on that date for Washington, D. C., where they would board a special train leaving Washington at 2:00 p.m. for Montgomery, Ala. This train was scheduled to arrive in Montgomery at 7:00 a.m., on March 25, 1965.(U)

According to this article, this group was to join the Selma to Montgomery March on the outskirts of Montgomery for the march into that city. These people planned to leave Montgomery at 5:00 p.m., on March 25, 1965, by special train, returning to Washington and arriving at noon, March 26, 1965. The return trip to Lancaster, Pa., from Washington would be made by automobile.(U)

Among those individuals identified as being members of the Lancaster Chapter of the NAACP who made this trip was Reverend WILLIAM E. NIETO.(U)

The Reverend WILLIAM E. NIETO, when interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1950, admitted membership in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.(U)

PA
Wash
ALA

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.(U)

Miss MICKEY COOPER, News Director, Radio Station WAEB, Allentown, Pa., advised on March 24, 1965, that she had been in contact with ARTHUR RAVITZ, a civil rights worker from Easton, Pa., who had been in Alabama since March 20, 1965. RAVITZ

ALA GA

went to Alabama with LEE HARRIS, Executive Committee member, NAACP, on March 20, 1965. Approximately seventy-five per cent of the passengers on this same flight were civil rights workers proceeding to Montgomery, Ala. RAVITZ and HARRIS were met in Atlanta, Ga., by JOHN LEWIS, of SNCC. They proceeded to Montgomery by automobile, arriving there at 7:30 p.m., on March 20, 1965. (U)

ALA

RAVITZ and HARRIS intended to proceed to Selma, Ala., from Montgomery on March 20, 1965, but RAVITZ remained in Montgomery, and stated he had been arrested the night of March 23, 1965, for picketing at the Alabama State Capitol Building in Montgomery, and spent the night of March 23, 1965, at the Kilby State Prison in Montgomery. He had been arrested for failure to obey orders of an officer and obtained $100 bond and was freed on March 24, 1965. (U)

RAVITZ stated he intended to picket the State Capitol Building in Montgomery with a group of people from SNCC on the night of March 24, 1965, and would sleep in the vicinity of the Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING marching group a short distance outside of Montgomery, Ala. (U)

According to Miss COOPER, DIANE LAISON, of Nazareth, Pa., went to Montgomery, Ala., on March 23, 1965, and was to contact RAVITZ in Montgomery (U)

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On September 11, 1964, Confidential Informant PH T-16 advised that the name ARTHUR RAVITZ, [redacted], appeared on an index card at the headquarters of the CPEPD, Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared to contain the names and addresses of subscribers to "The Worker." (U)

ALA
GA

Born 1931

On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that DIANE LAISON and her husband, GARY LAISON, are current members of the Professional Club, CPEPD. (U)

GA

MRS. GARY LAISON

ALA
FBI

The March 29, 1965, edition of the "Bethlehem Globe Times," Bethlehem, Pa., carried an article under the heading "Ala. Marcher Admits She Was 'Frightened.'" According to this article, Mrs. DIANE LAISON, a 26-year-old Nazareth woman, summed up her experiences in Alabama in one word - "frightening." The wife of a Lehigh University teacher, she was one of several area residents to visit Alabama for what has come to be called "The March." (U)

According to this article, DIANE LAISON was scared to death, and explained she felt cowardly by comparison with the courage she saw. Mrs. LAISON left the Lehigh Valley area on Tuesday, March 23, 1965, for Philadelphia, from where she flew to Atlanta, Ga. Transportation to Montgomery was made by a rented automobile. Mrs. LAISON, presently working on her thesis for a Ph.D. in Mathematics, was one of the brave ones. She said she would do it again although still more frightened. (U)

5. Clothing Drive of DCA for Selma Residents

On March 24, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised that ARLENE TYNER, as a representative of the DCA in Philadelphia, Pa., was sponsoring a clothing drive to collect clothing for the residents of Selma, Ala. ~~(C)~~ (U)

According to Confidential Informant PH T-13, the DCA plans to collect clothing in the neighborhood of the DCA clubhouse, located at 3260 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, March 17, 1965. The purpose of this drive was to support the boycott of white merchants in Alabama. ~~(C)~~ (U)

On April 13, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-12 advised that the DCA in Philadelphia, Pa., had sponsored a "Freedom Party for Selma" at the DCA clubhouse, 3260 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 10, 1965, for the purpose of obtaining funds to ship used clothing to Selma, Ala. The used clothing had been previously gathered by the DCA in the neighborhood of the clubhouse. Although twenty-five persons visited the clubhouse during this affair, only a total of $5.00 was raised by donation to pay the cost of shipping the clothing to Selma, Ala. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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6. Demonstration on March 25, 1965, at Federal Building, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

On March 25, 1965, approximately 160 students, boys and girls, Negro and white, from Girls' High School and Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa., demonstrated at the Ninth and Chestnut Streets entrance of the Federal Building in Philadelphia, Pa., from 3:30 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. The group carried signs, protesting the denial of voter registration to Negroes in Alabama. This demonstration was orderly with no incidents. (W)

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed BILL TYSON marching in this demonstration. (W)

On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-17 advised BILL TYSON was a member of the DCA, Philadelphia Branch, and has been in charge of high school recruiting in the past. (W)

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NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

"2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

"'Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 of the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.'

"3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and

(w)

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"'reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

(W)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

100-47672 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 30, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	4/30/65	2/1/65-4/28/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	DONALD F. WISEMAN	jep

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA DONALD F. WISEMAN dated at Pittsburgh, 1/29/65.

- p* -

LEADS:

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is furnished for the information of the New York Office which is the office of origin.

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

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EX-102

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Notations

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5-6-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

FBI [illegible] SEC.

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PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from all sources herein could reasonably result in identification of Bureau investigative techniques or confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted] (Characterization of ARTHUR EDELMAN, 3/22/65) (Characterization of GABOR KISH, 3/22/65) (Characterization of LOUIS BORTZ, 3/22/65) (Characterization of JAMES QUINN, 2/27/59) (Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF, 3/31/64)	[redacted]
PG T-2 is [redacted]	PG 100-15192-8 [redacted]
PG T-3 is [redacted], Cleveland Office (Characterization of EDWARD BORTZ, 2/14/65)	
PG T-4 is [redacted] (Characterization of BETH EDELMAN, 1/19/65)	
PG T-5 is [redacted] (Characterization of THOMAS NABRIED, 7/13/64)	
PG T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
PG T-7 is [redacted] (Characterization of RALPH HALLOW, 12/60)	

PG 100-15125

INFORMANTS (Continued)

Informant	Location
PG T-8 is [redacted] (Characterization of ERNEST DALGLISH, 6/62)	
PG T-9 is [redacted] (Characterization of ERNEST DALGLISH, 3/1/63)	

C*
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Olmsted AFB, Pa. (RM)
1 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: DONALD F. WISEMAN Office: Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date: 4/30/65

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

S|
ARTHUR EDELMAN, District Committee member, Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP), advised that during March, 1965, CPWP members would attend meetings in the Pittsburgh area to set up demonstrations sympathizing with civil rights activities. S|GABOR KISH, District Committee member, CPWP, urged the promotion of civil rights in steel mills. S|BETH EDELMAN, Organizer, CPWP; her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN; LOUIS BORTZ S|and his son, EDWARD, participated in March on Washington, 4/17/65.

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GROUP 1
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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

On March 16, 1965, PG T-1 advised that on March 11, 1965, ARTHUR EDELMAN stated that members of a CPWP group would be attending meetings in the Pittsburgh area held for the purpose of setting up demonstrations sympathizing with civil rights activities and for the purpose of promoting the activities of the United Negro Protest Committee (UNPC) at Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is noted that the UNPC during the past two years picketed business establishments in Pittsburgh, claiming that these establishments practiced racial discrimination in their employment policies.

PG T-1 further advised that ARTHUR EDELMAN failed to mention the names of any of the CPWP members or the organizations holding such meetings as mentioned above.

On March 22, 1965, PG T-1 advised that as of that date ARTHUR EDELMAN was a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

On March 23, 1965, PG T-1 advised that on March 18, 1965, in the course of a CPWP meeting in the Pittsburgh area, the civil rights issue was discussed. During this discussion GABOR KISH stated that the CP should urge that the forthcoming contract between the United Steelworkers of America (USWA), AFL-CIO, and the steel manufacturers include "power" for those serving as chairmen of the Civil Rights Committee of their respective USWA locals so that aforementioned committee could effectively promote civil rights in the steel mills. KISH said that civil rights in the steel mills should be promoted for all the workers, both Negro and white. KISH stated that the white workers in the mills must be shown the importance of civil rights as a national problem and how it was necessary to solve this problem for the economic and social welfare of the United States.

On March 22, 1965, PG T-1 advised that as of that date GABOR KISH was a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Student March on Washington, April 17, 1965

The April 17, 1965, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled "Viet Policies Ripped by 20,000 Students," which set forth that on that date more than 20,000 demonstrators picketed the White House and staged a protest march to end the war in Vietnam. The article noted that the demonstrators were organized by "Students for a Democratic Society" which described itself as a radical but non-Communist national union of students.

On April 14, 1965, PG T-2 advised that on April 13, 1965, LOUIS BORTZ stated that he and Born [redacted] and BETH and ARTHUR EDELMAN, [redacted], planned to depart from the Pittsburgh area on the morning of April 17, 1965, to travel to Washington, D. C., to participate in the March on Washington, April 17, 1965.

On March 22, 1965, PG T-1 advised that as of that date LOUIS BORTZ was a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

On February 18, 1965, PG T-3 advised that he understood that, as of February 14, 1965, EDWARD BORTZ was Chairman of the Pittsburgh DuBois Club, the Pittsburgh branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On January 21, 1965, PG T-4 advised that on January 19, 1965, THOMAS NABRIED stated that BETH EDELMAN had been transferred by the National Office, CP, to Pittsburgh, Pa., to assume the position as Organizer of the CP in Western Pennsylvania.

On July 13, 1964, PG T-5 advised that as of that date THOMAS NABRIED was a member of the National Negro Commission and the National Committee, CP. In addition, NABRIED was

elected Chairman of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware on July 12, 1964.

It is noted that THOMAS NABRIED died January 20, 1965.

On April 15, 1965, PG T-6 advised that as of that date LOUIS BORTZ, [redacted], and JAMES QUINN, [redacted] planned to travel to Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 16, 1965, to participate in the March on the following day. PG T-6 stated that the foregoing individuals were planning to travel to Washington, D. C., in an automobile belonging to LOUIS BORTZ and that they expected to return to Pittsburgh immediately following the March.

On March 20, 1959, PG T-1 advised that JAMES QUINN attended a CP meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 27, 1959, at which time the status of the CPWP was discussed.

On April 22, 1965, PG T-2 advised that on April 20, 1965, LOUIS BORTZ stated that the student March on Washington was a success and that approximately 75 people, most of whom were students from Pittsburgh schools, had participated in the March on Washington, April 17, 1965.

PG T-2 advised that BORTZ further stated that those accompanying him to Washington, D. C., on April 17, 1965, to participate in the March included [redacted] BETH and ARTHUR EDELMAN; RALPH HALLOW, and ERNEST DALGLISH.

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On March 6, 1962, PG T-7 identified a photograph of RALPH HALLOW as being identical with an individual who attended a CP conference in Chicago, Illinois, in the latter part of December, 1960.

On July 27, 1962, PG T-8 advised that a letter of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) dated June, 1962, listed ERNEST DALGLISH - Pa., on the Executive Committee of the ECLC in New York, N. Y.

The ECLC is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On March 1, 1963, PG T-9 advised that ERNEST DALGLISH had been in consulation with HERBERT KRANSDORF concerning a lecture to be sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee for Public Information.

The Pittsburgh Committee for Public Information is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On March 31, 1964, PG T-1 advised that as of that date HERBERT KRANSDORF was employed on a full time basis as the Organizer of the CPWP.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

On February 1 and 7, 1963, a source advised that ERNEST DALGLISH, 1353 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., was responsible for the printing of a poster advertising a lecture to be held March 2, 1963, in Pittsburgh, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Committee for Public Information, same address, which organization was self-characterized on the poster as a non-partisan, non-profit group, interested in the public dissemination of the vital issues facing man today.

The current "Polks' Pittsburgh City Directory" lists 1353 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, as the address of the Religious Society of Friends.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Donald F. Wiseman, dated and captioned as above at Pittsburgh, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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CG 100-41324

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals, or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

Special Agents who observed TED PEARSON, RICKY KLING, ED HEISLER and BEVERLY WULP on March 12, 1965, are as follows:

SAs RICHARD L. STRAIN
MAURICE J. WHITE
[redacted]

Special Agents who observed the demonstration on March 25, 1965, and identified participants are as follows:

SAs DARWIN E. THORNTON
EMIL L. SCHROEDER
PAUL H. KELLERMEYER
[redacted]

The pretext of JESSE PROSTEN referred to in instant report was made by SA THORNTON who represented himself as a student seeking a civil rights speaker who had been in Selma, Alabama.

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location	
CG T-1		(U)
	Characterization of BENNETT JOHNSON	
	" AL RABY	
	" ISHMAEL FLORY	
	" HAROLD BARON	
	" Dr. HERBERT LERNER	(U)
	" CHARLES FISCHER	
	" SYLVIA FISCHER	
	" JACK KLING	
	" MILT COHEN	
	" JAMES WEST	
	" BEN FRIEDLANDER	
	" EVA FRIEDLANDER	
	" ANN PROSTEN	
	" LESTER DAVIS	
	" BRENETTA HOWELL	
CG T-2		(U)
CG T-3		(U)
CG T-4		(U)
	Characterization of DENNIS SCHREIBER	
	" TED PEARSON	(U)
	" RICHARD KLING	
	" DALE BERMAN	
	" KATHY PEARSON	
	" DUTCH WAGNER	
	" ILENE WAGNER	
	" DON WEATHERALL	
	" ROBERT KOESTER	
	" ROBERTA BRUCE	
	" HECTOR PEDROZA	
	" JEFF GOLD	

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Source

CG T-5 (U)

CG T-6

CG T-7 (U)

CG T-8 (U)

CG T-9 (U)

CG T-10

CG T-11

CG T-12
Security Section,
Intelligence Division,
Bureau of Inspectional Services,
Chicago Police Department

CG T-13 (U)

Location (U)

Characterization of BERNARD LUCAS
" IRENE TURNER

Characterization of EARLESS ROSS

Characterization of Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG
" MANJA DAVIS
" CHARLOTTE HOLENIA
" DOROTHY HAYES

(U)

(U)

Characterization of JESSE PROSTEN

Characterization of EDWARD HEISLER
" BEVERLY WULP
" TED WULBERT
" JOEL BRITTON
" BARNIE TAYLOR

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-494
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-556
Characterization of Dr. ARTHUR G. FALLS

Characterization of ROSALYN DEAN

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CG 100-41324
DET: MJT

Source		Location	
CG T-14	(U)	Characterization of PIETER CLARK	(U)
CG T-15	(U)	Characterization of ARLENE WARD BRIGHAM	(U)
CG T-16	(U)	Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY " DANIEL QUEEN	(U)
CG T-17	(U)	Characterization of THOMAS BOHANAN	(U)
CG T-18	(U)	Characterization of BETH JOFFE	(U)
CG T-19	(U)	Characterization of BETH JOFFE	(U)
CG T-20	(U)		(U)
CG T-21 (Former-requested)	(U)	Characterization of PEGGY TERRY	(U)
CG T-22	(U)	Characterization of PEGGY TERRY	
CG T-23	(U)	Characterization of DALE BERMAN " KENNETH GREEN " MICHAEL GAINER	(U)
CG T-24	(U)	Characterization of TED PEARSON " KATHY PEARSON " ROBERTA BRUCE " DON WEATHERALL	(U)

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CG 100-41324
DET:MJT

Source		Location	
CG T-24 (Cont.)		Characterization of ROBERT KOESTER	(U)
[redacted]	(U)	" DUTCH WAGNER	
		" ILENE WAGNER	
		" ROD STEPHANS	
		" CHARLIE HARRIS	
CG T-25		Characterization of SAM GOLD	
[redacted]	(U)		
CG T-26			
[redacted]	(U)		
CG T-27			
CG 5824-S*	(U)		
CG T-28		Characterization of ANN PROSTEN	
[redacted]	(U)		(U)
CG T-29			
[redacted]	(U)	[redacted]	(U)
CG T-30			
[redacted]	(U)	[redacted]	(U)

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AND FIELD OFFICES

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DATE 1/19/65 amended text

Report of: DARWIN E. THORNTON
Date: 4/29/65

Classified by 7-30-84 3972 TDK Officer
Declassify on OADR

Chicago

Field Office File No.: 100-41324

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

Declassify on: OADR
#24632

~~SECRET~~ 2-13-80
3972 TDK/agp

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 282 TDK/agp
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2, 4.2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/29/95

Synopsis: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, and EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, attended a CPUSA National Negro Commission meeting where they delivered reports on Negro civil rights struggle from national and CP of Illinois standpoint. LIGHTFOOT called for new methods of work by the CP in voters registration, Negro economic needs, and solidarity actions in the South. DURHAM criticized lack of an over-all national center in Negro civil rights struggle and characterized struggle as carried on by middle class Negroes, white middle class forces and students. DURHAM stated existing civil rights organizations without a definite base in Negro communities particularly among working class faction of Negro population. CP of Illinois forces in various civil rights organizations reviewed. CP of Illinois concentration directed toward Negro American Labor Council (NALC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). CP of Illinois attempts to influence ACT and Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) unsuccessful. CP of Illinois relationships other civil rights organizations and leaders noted. EUGENE TOURNOUR, Midwest Director of CORE and CP member within Chicago area CORE leadership, fired from CORE position by National Staff of CORE. At Young Socialist Alliance National Convention Negro resolution adopted whereby YSA to continue to support Negro civil rights organizations and YSA will seek Negro members because Negroes at present are the militant people (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LHM/SLIP (S) DATE 1/19/65

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CG 100-41324

who will be foremost in working class movement which will hasten the revolution. YSA to stress support of Black Nationalist movement, because they are most militant force (U) of Negro people. Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) beset by dissension and factionalism over internal leadership problems. Public disclosures of RAM's existence and activity has had limiting effect on RAM and has created security problems for RAM membership. CP, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), (U) RAM and other communist influence noted during civil rights demonstrations during period 2/65 through 4/65 where pertinent. Demonstrations Chicago area generally orderly, however, Chicago Police Department made arrests where violence present or where law violations engaged in by demonstrators. Newly elected officers and Executive Committee Chicago Branch NAACP for 1965 -1966 set forth and subversive background of officers and Committee members noted where pertinent. (C)(U)

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DETAILS:

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American League Against War and Fascism
Socialist Workers Party
Young Communist League

The following organizations mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)
Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF)
Fruit of Islam (FOI)
Modern Teens
Muslim Mosque, Inc.
Nation of Islam (NOI)
Organization of Afro-American Unity
Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC), known in Chicago as Chicago Call for Youth (CALL), formerly the Progressive Youth Clubs of Illinois
Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (National)
Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)
Unnamed Organization in Chicago Area Purporting to Follow MAO Tse-tung CP Line
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (Chicago and National)
Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC)
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

CONFIDENTIAL

DENIED

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like, Made at National Meeting; Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

(U)

On March 20 - 21, 1965, a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York, New York, with approximately twenty-six individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Mississippi, California, and Pennsylvania. (U)

The delegates from CP of Illinois to this meeting were CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, and EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

The opening report at this meeting was delivered by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who also serves as Chairman of the CPUSA National Negro Commission. LIGHTFOOT during this time mentioned the tremendous significance of recent developments in Selma, Alabama, which in his opinion placed the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. LIGHTFOOT said that if this new movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. (U)

LIGHTFOOT related that the voters registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON could make possible changes in the entire world situation. LIGHTFOOT said that the change in the political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. LIGHTFOOT stated that President JOHNSON's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP must not give up its political criticisms of the JOHNSON administration. (U)

LIGHTFOOT in his report called for literacy tests for voter registration purposes to be thrown out completely. LIGHTFOOT further stated that labor should begin an immediate organizational drive in the South and that the right to vote is the link that (U)

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could move the coalition forward. LIGHTFOOT also stated that the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP could not work the way it did in the old days since the CP must work with existing organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire Civil Rights Movement. (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that there is a void in the Negro community since Civil Rights organizations do not penetrate into the Negro ghetto. LIGHTFOOT also said that in relation to Negro youth the CP must create a program to combat the fact that Negro youths are systematically excluded from the job market. LIGHTFOOT called for the CP to develop a program which would help build a socialist cadre. (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT concluded by noting that the CP should try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in those communities. He further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and that in each district three man committees be established whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South. (C)

Also during the course of the CPUSA National Negro Commission meeting EARL DURHAM, who is a member of the CPUSA National Negro Commission, delivered a report on the Civil Rights struggle to date. (C) (U)

DURHAM in his report related that there was not an overall national center in the struggle for Civil Rights either organizationally or ideologically. DURHAM said that there are many organizations for many forms of the struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. DURHAM said that the white religious community is more active now particularly the Catholic Church. DURHAM noted that none of the Civil Rights organizations in existence has a definite mass base in the Negro community particularly among the working (C) (U)

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class factions of the Negro population. He also said that the trade union as such is not involved in the Civil Rights struggle although some individual trade unionists spoke out. (U)

DURHAM in his report related that one large area of struggle is the militants vs. the conservatives. DURHAM spoke of the gaps that have been created among freedom leaders in the South and national leadership of the various Civil Rights organizations. DURHAM said that the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. DURHAM said that there must be an all out fight for unity of the movement and that there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people. DURHAM also indicated that the CP must create ideological documents answering the many questions in the Civil Rights Movement and further concentration be given to establishing further North a left center in the ghetto. (U)

DURHAM closed his remarks by lauding the CP's role in the struggle for Civil Rights and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even President JOHNSON now says, "We shall overcome". (U)

(CG T-1, 3/23-24/65)

2. Plans, Etc. Made at CP of Illinois Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

In the Negro Civil Rights field, CP of Illinois concentration has been directed toward the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

There have been attempts by the CP of Illinois to develop some influence in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) but they have been unsuccessful.

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In the NAACP the CP of Illinois members who are active in the NAACP are LESTER DAVIS and BRENETTA HOWELL. DAVIS and HOWELL are members of the NAACP Executive Board but as yet, they do not in any substantial way influence policy in the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. (U)

In CORE there has been a working relationship between EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member. TOURNOUR is the leader of the CORE, Chicago Task Force. As of January, 1965, TOURNOUR was relieved of his leadership of the CORE Chicago Task Force by the national office of CORE. Left in CORE is ROZ DEAN, a CP of Illinois member on the west side of Chicago who has some status within CORE. Other than this there is no significant CP of Illinois influence in CORE. (U)

In the NALC, the CP of Illinois still maintains three individuals. These three CP of Illinois members are RALPH TURNER, HERB WRIGHT and NATE SHARPE. TURNER, WRIGHT and SHARPE are in leading positions in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and although the organization itself in Chicago has little or no membership these individuals still maintain their positions within the Chicago Chapter, NALC. (U)

In the Freedom Democratic Club Movement there are several ex-CP members but as yet the CP of Illinois had been unsuccessful in establishing a collective which would include these individuals. There are no active CP of Illinois members in any leading positions within the Freedom Democratic Club Movement. There have been attempts to establish a form of relationship with AL RABY, a leader in the Freedom Democratic Club Movement, however, so far this relationship has been a social relationship only.

In regard to the Chicago Civil Rights organization known as the Protest at the Polls, a recent evaluation reveals that CP of Illinois influence in this organization is negative. The general estimate is that BENNETT JOHNSON, the head of Protest at the Polls, cannot be worked with on any consistent basis.

Relative to ACT it is to be noted that ACT is still absolutely unrelated to the CP of Illinois in that there are no active CP of Illinois forces in ACT.

(CG T-1, 2/10/65) (U)

BENNETT JOHNSON

Concerning BENNETT JOHNSON referred to above, it is to be noted that the CP of Illinois in early 1964 desiring to broaden its forces in Civil Rights organizations accepted BENNETT JOHNSON on the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted JOHNSON to attend Commission meetings although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois Club and in the strictest classification was not and is not a member of the CP. However, the CP of Illinois currently considers BENNETT JOHNSON as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controled. In fact, the leadership of the CP of Illinois has decided it is useless to try to work with JOHNSON or try to influence him.

(CG T-1, 4/9/65) (U)

AL RABY

In late October, 1964, AL RABY, a prominent Chicago Civil Rights leader, met with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission with knowledge of the activity of this leadership in the Civil Rights Movement for a number of years mainly from the "left position". During this contact the leaders of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission desired to discuss the base of the entire Civil Rights Movement in Chicago with RABY which was considered by the CP leadership to be weak. Also, this meeting was held in order to discuss the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago with RABY and to exchange opinions and discuss how both RABY's position in the Negro community and the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago could be strengthened. (U)

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It is understood that after the discussion there was an exchange of opinions during which RABY stated that he was in favor of some of the suggestions of the CP particularly that Negro community leaders meet frequently and have a philosophical discussion for a long-range approach. Also during this discussion RABY stated he felt he was the "cleanest" Civil Rights leader in the business, that is, he had no background of relations with any of the left nor does he have any antagonistic blocs acting against him either in the established Negro organizations or in any of the predominantly white liberal organizations. RABY stated that he insisted on keeping his reputation this way. (U)

(CG T-1, 10/21/64) (U)

On March 8, 1965, the CP of Illinois staff held a meeting at 30 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During the aforementioned meeting, EARL DURHAM, Chairman of Illinois Negro Commission, indicated he was attempting to organize a report for the next CP of Illinois State Board meeting as well as a report for a CP National Negro Commission meeting to be held in New York City, March 20 - 21, 1965. (U)

It was learned that DURHAM's discussion at this meeting indicated that there are approximately ten to eleven independent Civil Rights organizations functioning in Chicago to one degree or another. However, none of these organizations can boast of having a stable base in the Negro community. It was stated that there was still too much maneuvering at top level meetings and top level programatic action without sufficient mobilization of the Negro community. (U)

During the discussion DURHAM stated that perhaps the one organization moving toward a base in the ghetto is CORE. CORE has about three centers going all in the Negro community, and through a CORE youth program have made some inroads; however, there is nothing to brag about. (U)

It was stated that the NAACP organization needs no analysis since most of the members of the CP are familiar with the status of the NAACP. (U)

Concerning the Freedom Democratic Club it was stated that this organization still exists only on paper for all practical purposes and has no effect in influencing the direction of the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago. (U)

It was also stated during this discussion that another organization in the Negro ghetto is called the Student Woodlawn Assist Program (SWAP) which started as a tutoring program for young Negroes in the ghetto based around the University of Chicago. It was stated that SWAP now has approximately 500 young persons being tutored with as many tutors and with them is the organization of the parents of the young people as a political force. It was stated that this organization presented a petition to the Chicago School Board asking for the ouster of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN WILLIS. (U)

Also during this discussion it was stated that the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) has begun to show indications of picking up its activities after two years of inaction. The NALC was described as attempting to concentrate their work on problems of apprenticeship and building trade unions. (U)

It was also mentioned that there exists in Chicago a Freedom of Residence Group, a West Side Parish which operates on the west side of Chicago in the Lawndale area, the Protest at the Polls organization which still exists only on paper, ACT, and the Chicago Urban League. (U)

In reference to all of the aforementioned organizations it was stated during this meeting that while a great deal of individual activity exists in the main, little or no organization of activity is directed toward the unorganized in the Negro community. It was also stated that the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) was attempting to function (U)

again and was developing activities in the main centering on the struggle around education and the ouster of Chicago Superintendent of Schools, BENJAMIN WILLIS. It was also noted that the CCCO had recently gathered ministers together to demonstrate outside of City Hall for the ouster of WILLIS. (U)

During this discussion EARL DURHAM recommended the CP of Illinois create an estimate of the struggle around the integration of schools question and that the character of the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago is the fact that this issue has been made the dominant one in which integration has become the main "pitch". (U)

EARL DURHAM reported during this discussion that since the Civil Rights Movement in Chicago is predominantly middle class--middle class Negroes and middle class white liberals, this group is not attuned to some of the real problems of the ghetto; therefore, they have placed their emphasis only on the schools issue. (U)

DURHAM noted that a great deal of activity in this regard had developed but it must be separated. DURHAM stated it was the responsibility of the CP of Illinois to try and develop more basic struggles particularly on the economic front of the Negro community. (U)

(CG T-1, [3/9/65]) (U)

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b. CP of Illinois State Board

On March 16, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

The main item on the agenda for this meeting was a discussion on the civil rights movement. After other introductory matters and announcements, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and a member of the CP of Illinois State Board, delivered a report dealing with the problem of the civil rights movement. DURHAM opened his remarks by indicating that a consideration of the events in connection with the racial situation in Selma, Alabama, had to be considered up to and including President JOHNSON's speech on voter registration. DURHAM stated that the stand presented by President JOHNSON on the right to vote was an outstanding victory for the people. DURHAM stated that JOHNSON's statement indicates the possibility of a mass struggle changing the course of a nation. He said it also indicated that it was possible to wrest concessions from the ruling class even in the face of dangers from Fascist activity. DURHAM said that the victory gained was the result of a sustained mass struggle which dated back to the 1930's. According to DURHAM, the CP should not take a back seat in regard to its position on the question of voters rights. DURHAM pointed out that the CP always has included in its activities and program the struggle for the right to vote. JOHNSON's speech and the tempo of the current civil rights struggle, according to DURHAM, laid the base for a fundamental change in the nation's political makeup. He noted that if it were successful it would mark the end of the Dixiecrat stronghold in the national and local legislative bodies.

(U)

DURHAM stated that if the Dixiecrat stronghold is broken it would open the door to the widest possible progressive legislation and activity both in regard to domestic policy as well as foreign policy. DURHAM stated that the coalition which brought this condition into being has reached out into every facet of American life except the ultra-right. DURHAM noted that if this coalition can be maintained the passage of a strong voters' rights bill will be assured and the victory can be consolidated but only if the coalition is maintained.

(U) (U)

DURHAM then discussed the civil rights movement in Chicago and indicated that the CP of Illinois State Board is confronted with a very serious question relative to the CP of

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Illinois work and program on the civil rights issue in Chicago. According to DURHAM, every major northern city, every village and hamlet with a population of 50,000 or more, has had some sort of mass demonstrative action; however, except for scattered "guerrilla warfare" activities organized by various small organizations, there has been no mass demonstrations in Chicago. (U)

DURHAM continued that nonetheless, Chicago contributed probably one of the largest groups of people who went to Selma, Alabama, in connection with the civil rights demonstration and, additionally, the Chicago City Council passed unanimously a resolution in support of the struggle in Selma. (U)

However, DURHAM stated, the lack of mass action demonstrates the character of the civil rights movement in Chicago. DURHAM indicated that the civil rights movement in Chicago had no mass base in the Negro community, although it had the support and sympathy of the Negro masses. Secondly, DURHAM stated that Mayor DALEY's political machine and the Negro adherents within this machine are still, in the main, the basic controlling influence in Chicago's Negro life and this influence has splintered, stifled, and in some instances stopped any mass collective activity in the community. (U)

DURHAM noted that there were in existence in Chicago some 10 to 15 civil rights organizations, each with limited numbers of members and each with a limited program. DURHAM identified these organizations as follows: (U)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
West Side Parish
Chicago Urban League
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Freedom Democratic Clubs (FDC)
Student Woodlawn Assistance Program (SWAP)
Freedom of Residence (FOR)

(U)

All of the aforementioned organizations, DURHAM indicated, are in one degree or another active in one phase or another in the civil rights movement. DURHAM stressed, however, that the NALC should receive the Party's main consideration because of the potential it represents relative to involving a labor movement in the civil rights struggle. (C) (U)

Also during his remarks, DURHAM characterized the bulk of the leadership of the civil rights movement in Chicago as middle class Negro and white students, and white middle class liberals. He indicated that the labor movement Negro workers are not yet an integral part of the civil rights movement. (C) (U)

DURHAM concluded his report by noting that the CP of Illinois should discuss its weaknesses relative to the civil rights struggle and that it was particularly weak because the Party itself lacked collectivity on this issue. DURHAM proposed that the CP of Illinois try and initiate an economic conference on the problems of Negro youth and that the CP undertake itself to organize a left coalition in the civil rights movement to try and build an apparatus to fight for unity of the movement. (C) (U)

(CG T-1, 3/17/65) (C) (U)

c. CP of Illinois Clubs

On January 5. 1965, Attended a meeting of the Ray Hansborough Brigade, CP of Illinois, was held at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting those in attendance held a discussion on what must be done to bring the CP clubs on the South Side of Chicago out of "isolation". During this discussion, it was suggested by VERSTA MILLER, who was present, that a study be made of the feasibility of members working in local civil rights organizations. He noted during his remarks that such a suggestion has been proposed many times previously but has never been followed up. MILLER also suggested Party members associate themselves with the two major political parties, particularly whatever organizations exist in the 1st and 2nd Congressional Districts. (C) (U)

(CG T-2, 1/11/65) (C) (U)

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Attested

On January 13, 1965, a meeting of the Hyde Park CP of Illinois Club was held at 4749 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting a discussion was held concerning the Negro struggle in the United States and BEN FRIEDLANDER, who was in attendance, and chaired the meeting, stated that the real purpose of the Negro movement in the United States is not for integration, but rather was for recognition and job opportunities for Negroes. FRIEDLANDER stated that this included not only the poor among the Negroes, but also included the working class Negro as well as the unemployed Negro. FRIEDLANDER characterized the Illinois Negro political leaders as "Uncle TOM's" and that the big problem facing this movement is to prepare the Negro to hold a job, which is currently being denied, as well as his privilege to work. (U)

During this meeting, FOSTER STOCKWELL, who was in attendance, said that unless each CP member becomes active in organizations in Chicago such as the CCCO, SNCC, and the NALC, the CP cannot be considered effective in the civil rights field. STOCKWELL indicated that he tries to attend all of the CCCO meetings and urged the participation of each member of this CP club as well as other CP members in Chicago in the activities of the CCCO. (U)

STOCKWELL concluded his remarks by noting that he was disappointed in the Chicago NAACP because the leaders of this organization were simply trying to use their positions within the NAACP to advance themselves as politicians. (U)

(CG T-3, 1/14/65) (U)

On January 23, 1965, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CP of Illinois Youth Club was held at 1808 North Cleveland, Chicago, Illinois, and during the course of this meeting MIKE ZAGARELL, a national CP youth leader, reported on a recent national meeting of the CP youth and in his report referred to a summary of the resolutions created by this meeting. (U)

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One of the resolutions referred to by ZAGARELL indicated that this national CP youth meeting had discussed was how to attract youth to the CP, particularly Negro youth, and the relationship of the CP youth to a new national socialist youth organization. (U)

Other resolutions presented by ZAGARELL indicated that CP youth was to concern itself with the varying classes of young people such as high school youth, college youth, and working youth. The resolutions indicated that in concerning itself with these classes CP youth should demand the end of overt and de facto segregation in all high schools in the country; and, demand the inclusion of Negro history and accomplishments in high school textbooks; demand the establishment of programs which would demand the ouster of books and materials which implicitly and explicitly condone segregation. (U)

The resolutions also indicated relative to working youth that the CP youth engage itself in activity which would demand the end of overt and de facto segregation in hiring practices of all employers; demand an end to segregation in apprenticeship programs. (U)

ZAGARELL's report of the national CP meeting went on to indicate that the CP was launching a recruitment program beginning February or April 1, through July, 1965, and that the drive would give emphasis to the recruitment of Negro youth. (U)

(CG T-4, 1/26/65)

d. CP Caucus Active in the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) (U)

On January 12, 1965, a meeting of the Executive Board of the Ray Hansborough Brigade, CP of Illinois, was held at 4420 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Those in attendance at this meeting discussed at length the problems the club had in connection with the AAHA. It was stated that ISHMAEL FLORY, the Director of the AAHA, had reached bottom financially and was desperately engaged in trying to involve the Ray Hansborough Brigade in AAHA affairs. It was mentioned that recently ISHMAEL FLORY had called a CP of Illinois caucus which had been unauthorized (U)

by the CP of Illinois leadership and FLORY had hoped that through this means the members of the Ray Hansborough Brigade would be impelled to contributed to his cause. It was stated that this caucus was a dismal failure; that now the Ray Hansborough Brigade should give consideration to calling ISHMAEL FLORY to a meeting for a discussion on just what he was trying to do with AAHA, that is, whether he is trying to build some sort of nationalistic organization on the South Side to be dominated by him. (S) (U)

It was stated during this meeting that the Ray Hansborough Brigade leadership feels that AAHA has done good work in the past; however, the club membership should continue to work within AAHA as individuals, but steps would be undertaken to define more properly the line of demarcation between the Ray Hansborough Brigade and AAHA and what exactly is the responsibility of each organization to the other. (S) (U)

(CG T-5, 1/15/65) (S) (U)

Ill. ISHMAEL FLORY

As of February, 1964, FLORY was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (S)

(U)

(CG T-1, 2/24-25/65) (S)(U)

As of January, 1964, Marxist educational classes were being held regularly every Saturday at the offices of AAHA, 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending these classes are members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Chicago. (S)(U)

(CG T-6, 1/28/65) (S)(U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

e. Chicago Urban League

(U)

In late January, 1965, it was learned that during late January HAROLD BARON, who works for the Chicago Urban League, was in contact with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Youth (S)

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Commission. It was learned that the purpose of BARON's contact with DURHAM was to talk with DURHAM about the fact that the Chicago Urban League office had received an application for employment from LOLA BELLE HOLMES. BARON reportedly advised DURHAM that he desired DURHAM to advise him what HOLMES' qualifications for a job with the Chicago Urban League would be and whether she would cause problems. (U)

It is understood that DURHAM advised BARON that HOLMES was without any qualifications for work in such a major research organization as the league. It was not just a question of formal education which she lacked, but also because of her inability to get along with people and that this was even aside from the fact that she had been a "stoolpigeon" for the FBI. Further, DURHAM indicated that HOLMES had a good line but not a productive one and if she were hired as a labor consultant for the Urban League it was doubtful if she could establish any serious relationship with the labor movement. (U)

(CG T-1, 1/25/65) (U)

~~HAROLD BARON~~ Inc.

HAROLD BARON is in charge of research for the Chicago Urban League. BARON was a member of the CP but left the CP a number of years ago because the CP had nothing to offer him. BARON is a friend of EARL DURHAM; however, the relationship between BARON and DURHAM is strictly on a friendship basis. BARON does not allow DURHAM to provide him with any direction. (U)

(CG T-1, 10/20/64) (U)

f. CP of Illinois Collective in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In early January, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR met with EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission. During this meeting, TOURNOUR reported to DURHAM on the internal problems of CORE. TOURNOUR, a CP member and a CP of Illinois liaison with CORE in the Chicago area, indicated that he had recently attended a National Steering Committee meeting of CORE and that a few members of this committee have raised several (U)

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criticisms on the functioning of the national office of CORE. These criticisms were that there had been no national leadership meeting since October, 1964; that CORE was in debt to the sum of $200,000; that CORE had not participated fully in the Mass Freedom project; and that JAMES FARMER, the head of CORE, had gone off on a six week tour of Africa without leaving any organization to carry on any leadership responsibility. (U)

During this meeting, TOURNOUR also indicated that part of the problem was that a certain group within this National Steering Committee wanted to junk the Chicago project which of course would also mean that TOURNOUR would be removed from his job. TOURNOUR indicated that were he to fight for his position his main protagonists were within CORE. (U)

It is understood that during this meeting DURHAM instructed TOURNOUR that before he undertook to fight for his position on an open breach within CORE, he should be sure that he could survive any onslaught. TOURNOUR is supposed to have indicated that he could manage to survive. It was also indicated during this discussion that TOURNOUR and DURHAM probably would sit down and work on a plan to consolidate the position of the Chicago CORE group as far as the Chicago program was concerned and that they would also attempt to work out a program to consolidate the Midwest regional setup of CORE so that when JAMES FARMER returned from Africa a solid front based on support of the proposed Chicago program could be presented to the full National Action Committee so that the struggle could be placed on a different level. (U)

(CG T-1, 1/15/65) (U)

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In late January, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR reported to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that he had attended a national meeting of CORE where he had attempted to instigate a serious discussion in regard to CORE's national program and particularly as that program related to Chicago and the Midwest Region. TOURNOUR advised that he had been unsuccessful in developing this serious discussion relative to program because the people in attendance had a very shallow understanding of the problem. It was TOURNOUR's estimate that CORE was in a very bad situation, both politically and organizationally. TOURNOUR stated that the majority of the agenda at this meeting was given over to the question of finance and how to raise money. (U)

It was also learned that TOURNOUR reported to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that subsequent to the meeting with the national body of CORE he had met with the national staff of CORE and that this group had asked TOURNOUR for his resignation as the Midwest Director of CORE. TOURNOUR is supposed to have told the staff that he would not resign, However, TOURNOUR reported to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission that the national CORE staff have the power to fire him and they probably will do so. (U)

In his estimate of CORE, TOURNOUR also reported that he was of the opinion that the national setup of CORE would continue to disintegrate and that because of this situation the local Chicago CORE is considering a new orientation for the continuation of their community program. (U)

(CG T-1, 1/22/65) (U)

On January 30, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR along with others met with representatives of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and during this meeting TOURNOUR reported that he had been in attendance at a Midwest Regional meeting of CORE chapters where there had been in attendance some 60 participants. TOURNOUR indicated that during this meeting he brought up the question of his problems and his relationship with the National Office of CORE. TOURNOUR indicated that he had mentioned the fact that he had been fired as the Chicago (U)

Regional staff person for CORE and TOURNOUR indicated that during the meeting he had received overwhelming support from the delegates to the Midwest meeting and that they had worked out the following program: (U)

1. The Chicago Regional area would not split off from National CORE. (U)

2. They should try to establish a stable regional setup. (U)

3. The chapters in the Midwest Region will take responsibility for financing TOURNOUR as the regional coordinator. (U)

4. The Midwest Region will attempt to ward off any approach of CORE's National Office to block their organizational plans. (U)

5. Although Midwest CORE is committed to give 10 per cent of their finances to the National Office, they will not honor this commitment if it interferes with the establishment of the Midwest Region. (U)

TOURNOUR reported that in his opinion the program that had been worked out avoided any open split at this time and created a regional collective that could be helpful in carrying out a constructive program. (U)

CG T-1, [2/1/65] (U)

In late March, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR reported to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission for briefing on a recent CP, USA National Negro Commission meeting which had been held in New York City. (U)

During this meeting EARL DURHAM briefed TOURNOUR concerning this meeting and indicated that although there were no members of CORE at this meeting nor were members of CORE met with individually at New York City, DURHAM had met with an unidentified young man and young woman, both from Harlem who had worked with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), both of whom participated in some of the discussion that had been held. (U)

DURHAM reported that this young man and woman reported serious problems internally in both the New York CORE and SNCC organizations. DURHAM indicated that most of these internal problems are centered around the disunity being brought on by red-baiting. (U)

During this briefing TOURNOUR was told that a general approach had been adopted at the CP, USA Negro Commission whereby a struggle would be developed to prevent further splits in the civil rights movement. (U)

During this meeting TOURNOUR reported on his activities as coordinator for CORE in the Chicago area and indicated he was coordinating programs around CORE centers in Chicago. TOURNOUR reported that the South Side center and the North Side center were doing very well but the West Side center of CORE lacked leadership and had developed ideological problems of nationalism. (U)

TOURNOUR also reported that of recent date he had met with Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG and that he and YOUNG had discussed the financial problems of CORE in the Midwest Region. TOURNOUR reported that YOUNG had organized an informal meeting for him with some individuals who could afford to subsidize the activities of Midwest CORE. TOURNOUR indicated that no money had been turned over as yet but he was expecting these individuals to live up to their commitments. It was indicated that among the individuals promising to subsidize CORE were Dr. HERBERT LERNER and Mrs. HERBERT LERNER. (U)

(CG T-1, 3/26/65) (U)

Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG

As of September, 1964, Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-7, 9/64) (d)(4)

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Dr. HERBERT LERNER

Dr. HERBERT LERNER attended a meeting of a CP of Illinois Club held February 6, 1961, in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

(CG T-1, [2/7/61]) (U)

Mrs. HERBERT LERNER, aka. RUTH LERNER

On May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, CARL HERBERT SMITH, self-admitted member of the CP from March, 1950 to March, 1957, stated that in the spring of 1952 he met RUTH LERNER at a CP social affair where RUTH LERNER was introduced to him as a CP member.

g. CP of Illinois Influence in Protest at the Polls (PAP)

PAP for all intents and purposes is no longer a functioning organization. BENNETT JOHNSON, who is and has been the head of the organization, continues to work on it mainly himself and he may now and then get a volunteer or two to help. JOHNSON during the time the organization was operating accumulated a number of names of individuals who at one time or another were sympathetic to the cause of PAP and from time to time will issue statements in the name of PAP utilizing these names as part of the organization. (U)

JOHNSON desires to keep the name of the organization alive and may call a meeting when he has a public figure available to speak and such a meeting may draw 25 to 30 people because of the speaker. It should be noted, however, that PAP is, in fact, a one man operation and does not have any functioning membership. (U)

The CP of Illinois in early 1964 desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations, accepted BENNETT JOHNSON onto the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted him to attend Commission meetings. (U)

although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois club and in the strictest classification was not and is not a member of the CP. However, the CP of Illinois currently considers BENNETT JOHNSON as a Maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled. In fact, the leadership of the CP of Illinois has decided it is useless to try and work with JOHNSON or to try to influence him. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/9/65)]

h. CP of Illinois Caucus Active in Negro-American Labor Council (NALC)

On January 20, 1965, a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the CP of Illinois in dealing with problems in the NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago. (U)

The main item discussed during this meeting was the proposed State of the Race Conference, sponsored by the National NALC which was to be held in late January, 1965, in New York City. It was announced during this meeting that the conference was restricted to only the heads of a few civil rights organizations and, therefore, the problem of mass participation in NALC affairs was not being helped by the National Office of the NALC. EARL DURHAM indicated there seems to be a national trend involving all civil rights organizations and movements to try and exclude militant progressive forces in both leadership and participation. DURHAM further stated that he had information that the Social Democrats have evidently taken the position that they must grab the leadership of the civil rights movement and prevent any mass action that would tend to undermine this action. (U)

Concerning the Chicago Chapter NALC, EARL DURHAM indicated that unless the leadership problems of the Chicago Chapter could be resolved, he saw no future for the organization. DURHAM then said that he wanted to make a final proposal and that was that NATE SHARPE and HERB WRIGHT, two of the CP of Illinois members active in the NALC, set up a committee of from five to six NALC members (U)

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and that this committee begin limited activities on a program to break discrimination at the Washburne Trade School in Chicago. DURHAM directed that this committee should begin functioning by preparing a list of the building trades that have apprenticeships at the Washburne Trade School and that these building trades be systematically visited for a statement of policy in regard to Negro youth. Following these visits the committee should evaluate, make an estimate and issue a statement to the press declaring their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the progress made by these unions. If any union participating in the program resists integration, appropriate steps of political activity should then be developed. DURHAM indicated that this is the only way that a struggle can develop within the NALC at this time. DURHAM stated that the CP would not be in a position to resolve the leadership problem until there was some action taken. (C) (U).

(U)

(CG T-1, 1/21/65)
(CG T-8, 2/1/65) (C)

On February 17, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Sub-Committee active in NALC work was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U).

During this meeting NATE SHARPE who was in attendance reported on the progress within the NALC of the proposed action by NALC on the Washburne Trade School and the Motorola Corporation. SHARPE reported that the matter of the proposed action on the Washburne Trade School had been taken up at an Executive Board meeting of the NALC and had been received by those present in an excellent way. SHARPE also reported that at this meeting of the Executive Board a sub-committee had been created to work on the Motorola situation. NATE SHARPE reported that at a meeting of this sub-committee a division of opinion developed as to whether direct action type activity should be pursued against Motorola or whether the matter against Motorola should be left at the legal level where court action is already underway. It was stated that the NALC had consulted an attorney on this question and the attorney had advised against any direct action such as picketing, etc., because such action at this time would jeopardize the future of the legal case. (C) (U)

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During this meeting EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance, criticized the report received concerning the Washburne Trade School and Motorola in that he believed the decisions of the CP of Illinois Sub-Committee made at the last meeting had not been carried out and as a result the CP finds itself in a box. DURHAM indicated that the struggle on the Washburne Trade School was purposely proposed because it would allow an area for mass action even if the NALC is in an organizational weak position. DURHAM stated that, therefore, since only a sub-committee for the Motorola issue was established at the last NALC meeting, most of the people in NALC who would support mass participation now have no room to participate because the Motorola situation at present is strictly a legal fight. DURHAM further indicated that it was stupid to hire a lawyer to file a brief in support of his particular court action which prevented mass participation on issues because to take mass action would counteract the particular activities of the lawyer. (U)

DURHAM concluded that at this time the lawyer's opinion would have to be respected; however, it would also be necessary to follow up the Washburne situation immediately. (U)

(CG T-1, 2/17/65)
(CG T-9, 2/20/65) (U)

3. Plans, Etc., As Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media, Such As Written Directives, Press Releases and the Like

(No pertinent information)

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

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1. Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

Over the weekend of February 6-7, 1965, a RAM conference was held in Detroit, Michigan. Members of RAM from Chicago attended this conference and during the course of the discussions held at this conference the Chicago representatives reported on the factional situation which had existed in the Chicago RAM movement for some period of time. This factional situation developed between members of the Chicago RAM over the issue of whether RAM, as an organization was becoming too open in its activities and needed to return to its former more clandestine type of activity. (C)(U)

Also during this Detroit, Michigan meeting, the role played by GLORIA WOLFE, a RAM member from Cleveland, Ohio, in this factional situation in Chicago was also reported on. During the explanation of WOLFE's role in the factional situation in Chicago, it was explained that WOLFE had come to Chicago from Cleveland to assist the Chicago RAM movement in the organization of a female RAM auxiliary and instead of functioning for this purpose WOLFE had failed to perform her duties and had become a divisive factor between the South Side and West Side members of the Chicago RAM. (C)(U)

Revolutionary Action Movement Mich Ill

Also during this Detroit RAM group meeting, apparently triggered by the Chicago RAM unit's discussion of its factional situation, the Detroit RAM group attacked the positions and activities of ROLLAND SNELLINGS, a traveling field representative for RAM, who was active in Detroit to lend guidance and support to the Detroit RAM operation. Primary criticism of SNELLINGS was his failure to function in his capacity as a leader and his refusal to seek and secure employment so that he could in some way assist in paying off the financial obligations which he incurred in Detroit. As a result of the attack on SNELLINGS a formal resolution concerning the charges against him was approved overwhelmingly by those in attendance. (C)(U)

Also during this Detroit conference, the leadership of DON FREEMAN, Chairman of RAM, was criticized and there were proposals that the Detroit RAM group be removed from under the authority of FREEMAN. FREEMAN was criticized specifically on the grounds of being too involved with an ideological (C)(U)

Mich Ohio Revolutionary Action Movement

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approach to RAM and its purposes and with the creation of what amounts to an "Afro-American mystique" rather than the formulation and adoption of a specific and concrete RAM program. (S)(4)

Also discussed during this conference was the public disclosures relative to the RAM organization and its members in various sections of the country and the need to obtain more stringent security measures in connection with RAM activity in order to protect the organization from such disclosures. (S)(W)

(CG T-6, 2/8/65)(S)(W)

During February, 1965, the civil rights organization Act is scheduled to hold several fund raising rallies in Chicago, Illinois. The object of these rallies will be to help raise funds and to stir up interest in the area for the Act. RAM members in Chicago were urged to support these rallies.

[CG T-6, 1/29/65](S)(W)

The South Side membership of RAM in the Chicago area during February, 1965, was concerned with the arrests in New York of the individuals who supposedly were planning to blow up the Statue of Liberty and other national monuments. This concern arose out of the fact that one of the individuals arrested was known to have been involved in RAM the previous fall. These South Side RAM members were concerned for their personal welfare because it was believed that the New York disclosure would bring heat to RAM people everywhere. Because of this incident the South Side RAM members of Chicago adopted additional security measures such as not utilizing telephonic communication or personal contact until it could be determined what, if anything, was going to happen as a result of the New York affair.

[CG T-6, 2/17/65] (S)(W)

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In March, 1965, the leadership of the Chicago RAM unit was in contact with the New York RAM leadership and learned that the RAM leadership of New York believedthat the recent assassination of MALCOLM X LITTLE of New York City was the result of a plot on the part of the white power structure to set various factions of the militant Negro nationalist front against each other. It was believed possible that some individuals within the RAM leadership might be next on the list and RAM Chairman in Cleveland, Ohio, DON FREEMAN, was being guarded by RAM members in that situation. (S) (U)

It was also learned that RAM was attempting to obtain as members persons who could function as a security force at public affairs which may or may not be advertised as RAM affairs as well as those individuals who can appear at "political self-defense affairs" to create an image for RAM similar to that of the Fruit of Islam, the security arm of the Nation of Islam. RAM is also attempting to set up a program to provide for the physical training of its members. (S) (U)

[CG T-6, 3/29/65] (S) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the RAM, the Fruit of Islam and the Nation of Islam.

MALCOLM X. LITTLE

MALCOLM X. LITTLE, according to public source material, was assassinated in New York City on February 21, 1965, while conducting a meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the Organization of Afro-American Unity and the Muslim Mosque, Inc. MALCOLM X LITTLE is further characterized in these characterizations.

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2. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

On January 10, 1965, a meeting of the CBSWP was held at 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. During the educational part of this meeting reports were given on a recent convention of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). JOEL BRITTON, who attended this meeting, gave a summary of the Negro resolution report at the convention. BRITTON said that in reporting on this resolution highlights were given of the work being done by the YSA in CORE, SNCC and the NAACP. (4)

BRITTON further reported that SNCC is trying to get people to register to vote in the South and that the YSA has been able to recruit some people from CORE, SNCC and NAACP into the YSA. (4)

[(CG T-10, 1/11/65)] (4)

Concerning the aforementioned YSA Convention, it is to be noted that the YSA 4th National Convention was held in Chicago, Illinois, on January 1, 2 and 3, 1965. As part of the Saturday, January 2, 1965, session, an agenda was presented for this session, wherein a report on the majority Negro resolution as well as a report on the minority Negro resolution was given. The report on the majority Negro resolution was presented by JOEL BRITTON who said that the YSA would adopt the same attitude toward the Negro struggle as in the past year. That is, Negro civil rights groups would continue to be supported and Negroes would still be sought for membership in the YSA because Negroes are at the present the militant people and they will be foremost in the working class movement which will eventually aid in hastening the resolution. (4)

BRITTON noted in his report, however, that there was one difference for this year as opposed to previously, and that is that the YSA would stress the support of Black Nationalist groups because these groups are the most militant portion of the Negro people.

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The minority Negro resolution presented at this Saturday, January 2, 1965, session essentially took the position that the YSA should go into the South and work along with SNCC. This concept was only presented as an amendment to the majority resolution and after the alternatives were discussed and voted on, the majority resolution was passed.

[(CG T-11, 1/26/65)] (64)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP and the YSA.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Demonstration 2/8/65, Federal Building, 219 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois

On February 8, 1965, CORE held a demonstration in sympathy with the voter's registration drive in Selma, Alabama, at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration which never exceeded 12 persons was held on the sidewalk in front of the Federal Building, Dearborn Street side between the hours of 3:50 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. The demonstrators were orderly and there were no incidents. The individuals who participated in this demonstration carried signs which read as follows:

"Freedom Now - CORE"
"One Man One Vote"
"Democracy - America"
"Equal Rights to Vote"
"Register All Americans to Vote"

In addition to the placards or signs, the demonstrators also approached passers-by and attempted to solicit signatures for a Chicago CORE petition which called for the United States Government to send more United States Marshals to Mississippi and Alabama.

Among the twelve individuals who participated in this demonstration were ROSALYN DEAN and DENNIS J. SCHREIBER.

(CG T-12, 2/8/65)

ROSALYN DEAN — An agency in the Chicago area which collects security data. (U)

ROSALYN DEAN as of January 23, 1964, was considered a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-13, 1/28/64)

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DENNIS ~~J.~~ SCHREIBER ILL.

As of August, 1964, DENNIS SCHREIBER attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

(CG T-4, 3/9/65)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

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B. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Demonstration, 3/8/65, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois

On March 8, 1965, SNCC held a demonstration at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration was in sympathy with the voter's registration drive in Selma, Alabama and was held between 2:30 p.m., and 4:00 p.m.

The SNCC group conducting this demonstration consisted of approximately seven persons, including MONROE SHARPE, NATE JACKSON, EARLESS ROSS, CAROL REDMOND, DENNIS SCHREIBER and TED PEARSON. Also observed in front of the Federal Building but not participating in the demonstration as such was PIETER CLARK.

The aforementioned group carried placards reading as follows:

"Peace in America"
"Marines to Selma, Alabama"
"Let's Stop and Bring Peace to Selma"
"Why Viet Nam and Not Selma"

The demonstration was orderly and there were no incidents. Half of the demonstrators were white and the remainder were Negro.

[(CG T-12, 3/12/65)] (U)

TED PEARSON

TED PEARSON as of March, 1965, was a member of a CP of Illinois Youth Club and Chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago. (U)

[(CG T-4, 3/15/65)] (U)

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PIETER CLARK

PIETER CLARK in 1963 was co-chairman of an un-named Communist group in the Chicago area which purported to follow the CP line as that line is advanced by MAO TZE TUNG, Red Chinese Communist leader. (U)

(CG T-14, 3/15/65) (U)

EARLESS ROSS

EARLESS ROSS [redacted] and is a member of Chicago CORE.

ROSS has made statements in the past to the effect that he desired to organize youth gang activity in the vicinity of South St. Louis Avenue and Roosevelt Road. ROSS definitely gravitates towards Black Nationalism and wants to use gang members in furtherance of this in a positive action civil rights front. ROSS has obtained and read a copy of "Black America", a publication put out by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

(CG T-6, 1/14/65)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the RAM.

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C. Demonstration and Picket 3/9/65
at Federal Building, 219 South
Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP); Catholic
Interracial Council; Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE); Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On March 9, 1965, a group of individuals led by the Reverend CARL FUQUA, an official of the NAACP, staged a picket-demonstration in front of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, beginning at 12 noon. By 12:10 p.m., a total of 175 persons carrying signs identifying themselves with the NAACP and the Catholic Interracial Council, circulated the Federal Building and marched in this manner until approximately 3:30 p.m. While this particular group marched, the demonstration was orderly and without incident. Among the persons observed participating in the activity were the following:

RUSSELL ~~LASLEY~~ ILL.
CHARLES FISCHER
ELSIE ~~SCHOMER~~ ILL.
ARLENE WARD BRIGHAM
ROSALYN DEAN
DENNIS SCHREIBER
Rev. ARCHIBALD ~~CAREY~~ ILL.
Rev. WILLIAM ~~BAIRD~~
RICHARD CRILEY

At approximately 3:30 p.m., individuals known to be connected with the Congress of Racial Equality and SNCC were observed taking over the picket line and this group then continued to parade around the Federal Building shouting and singing the well known "Freedom Songs." Noted in this group were the following:

TERI APECILLI
EDWARD HEISLER
CARL ~~FARRIS~~ ILL
ISHMAEL FLORY
JESSE PROSTEN
EARLESS ROSS

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RUTH ANN TAUB ILL
TED MANHART
BERNARD LUCAS
KARL MEYER
RONALD WOODARD
JAQUELINE HUNTER
MARGARET CUNNINGHAM
THOMAS BOHANAN
CHESTER LESURE
MONROE SHARPE
CHARLES SIBIT ILL.
LONECE TERRY ILL
NATE JACKSON
RALPH RAPPAPORT
BETH JOFFE
STEVE STARKWEATHER
GENE JONES
CAROL REDMOND
DAVID JEHNSEN ILL.
JAY LITVIN
FANNIE RUSHING
CAROL ACKERMAN
LINDA SMITH
MICHAEL ACKERMAN

The CORE and SNCC individuals conducted an orderly demonstration at the Federal Building until approximately 4:30 p.m., when approximately 53 individuals of the original group departed the Federal Building and walked east on Adams Street to State Street. It appeared that the demonstration was over; however, at 4:35 p.m., it was learned that members of SNCC and CORE after arriving at Adams and State Street decided to continue their demonstration at Madison and State Street, Chicago.

ILL. Under the direction of CHARLES SMITH, CARL FARRIS and NATE JACKSON, a sit-down demonstration took place in the middle of State and Madison Streets and this sit-down included approximately fifteen persons, including CAROL REDMOND, TERI APECILLI, JAY LITVIN and RALPH RAPPAPORT. This group

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was the first group to sit down in the middle of the street and the intersection of State and Madison and blocked traffic in all directions momentarily. This group was eventually moved to the Southwest side of the intersection still on the street and blocked Westbound traffic.

A police call for additional police assistance was then issued and additional police responded and when the first number of those seated in the street were removed a second group took up position sitting on the Northwest side of the intersection blocking Northbound traffic. In this second group were RONALD WOODARD, MONROE SHARPE, KARL MEYER, TOM BOHANAN, GENE JONES and approximately eight others.

At this point of the sit-down demonstration NATE JACKSON was observed to enter a Walgreens Drugstore on the Northwest corner of State and Madison and make several phone calls. One of these calls was overheard with JACKSON requesting help immediately at this location. JACKSON was heard to tell the recipient of the call that "Hell broke loose out here and we need more people to put this over."

While the demonstration was at its height, EDWARD HEISLER, a self-styled reporter for the "Militant", the official organ for the Socialist Workers Party, walked back and forth from group to group advising them how to act. His manner was surly and arrogant and he deliberately baited the police officers. At one point HEISLER was asked by a uniformed police officer to stay out of the street and when he refused to obey this request and deliberately set out to agitate and irritate the officer, he was again requested to remove himself from the street. HEISLER then blocked pedestrians who were trying to cross the street and at this point HEISLER brushed against the outstretched arms of one of the police officers and HEISLER quickly shouted "Keep your hands off me or I'll ..." The officer then moved toward HEISLER and HEISLER raised his hands in an offensive manner with fists doubled and pushed the officer. The officer was then

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struck at by HEISLER and several blows were exchanged between HEISLER and the police officers. The police then moved in and subdued HEISLER and placed him in a police wagon. HEISLER while being taken to the wagon continued to punch and kick the officers who were assisting in his arrest.

The location at Madison and State was finally cleared of demonstrators at 5:00 p.m. All of those arrested were transferred to the Chicago Police First District where they were booked and charged with violation of City Ordinances 193-1-4, 11-33 (Damage to City Property) and 193-1-5 (Resisting Arrest).

Among those arrested at State and Madison were the following:

CHICAGO, ILL.

TERI APECILLI
CAROL J. ACKERMAN — Carol Ackerman
MARGARET CUNNINGHAM
GARFIELD HARRIS
THOMAS J. BOHANAN
MICHAEL F. ACKERMAN — Michael Ackerman
CLARENCE A. KENNEDY
CHESTER LESURE
FAYTH STEVENS
JACQUELINE HUNTER
FANNIE T. RUSHING — Fannie Rushing
KARL H. MEYER
EDWARD T. HEISLER
RONALD W. WOODARD — Ronald Woodard
STEPHEN STARKWEATHER — Steve Starkweather
MONROE SHARPE
BETH R. JOFFE
LINDA S. SMITH — Linda Smith
CAROL REDMOND
HARVEY L. PIERSON
JAMES E. BOLTON
RALPH RAPAPORT
GENE JONES
JAY LITVIN

(CG T-12, 4/1/65) (@)

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Concerning some of the individuals referred to above, the following is noted:

CHARLES H. FISCHER

ISAAC ALEXANDER WRIGHT, a self-admitted former member of District Number 5 of the CP from April, 1943, to December, 1955, advised in January, 1949, that FISCHER attended a meeting of District Number 5 leaders held on January 13, 1949 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Relative to CHARLES FISCHER and his wife SYLVIA FISCHER, it should be noted that at the current time the CP of Illinois is at odds with these individuals. In the recent past, the CP of Illinois has discussed the feasibility of contacting SYLVIA and CHARLES FISCHER and decided it would do no good since the CP has no influence over the FISCHERs. The FISCHERs at this time are not friendly towards the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-1, 5/27/64)

ARLENE WARD BRIGHAM

ARLENE WARD BRIGHAM as of March, 1965, was a member of the Ray Hansborough Brigade, CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-15, 3/15/65) (U)

ROSALYN DEAN

ROSALYN DEAN's contacts with the CP of Illinois have been indicated previously in this report. (U)

DENNIS SCHREIBER

DENNIS SCHREIBER's connections with the CCDBR have been previously indicated in this report. (U)

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Reverend WILLIAM T. ~~BAIRD~~ William T. Baird

[redacted] a member of the CP of Illinois, from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised in August, 1958, that the Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD was then self-described as a religious Communist who believed there was a relationship, which he was trying to prove, between science, religion and Communism.

RICHARD CRILEY

RICHARD CRILEY as of March, 1963, was a member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club. (U)

(CG T-16, 3/6/63)

Edward T. EDWARD HEISLER Ed Heisler

EDWARD HEISLER as of March 8, 1965, was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

(CG T-10, 3/8/65)

ISHMAEL FLORY

ISHMAEL FLORY as of August, 1964, was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

(CG T-1, 8/28/64)

JESSE PROSTEN

As of June, 1962, CP of Illinois leaders were interested in maintaining continuous contact with JESSE PROSTEN, a key CP contact in the Packinghouse Industry. These contacts with PROSTEN were for the purpose of obtaining financial contributions from PROSTEN and to keep him current on CP policy. (U)

(CG T-9, 6/4/62) (U)

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BERNARD LUCAS

BERNARD LUCAS was a former member of the Section Committee, Jack Johnstone Section, District 8, CP, USA, until May, 1949, when he asked to be released. Subsequent to May, 1949, LUCAS was still considered to be a Communist but was no longer a member of the CP because his union position required him to file a non-Communist affidavit pursuant to the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Law. (U)

[(CG T-5, 5/26/50)]

KARL MEYER

The "Chicago Sun-Times" Magazine Section, issue of April 15, 1962, pages 12 and 13, carried an article captioned "Despite Setbacks, he Keeps Marching for Peace."

This article identifies KARL MEYER as a University of Chicago graduate who is a son of WILLIAM H. MEYER, a former U.S. representative from Vermont. The article also stated that the Senior MEYER was a Conscientious Objector during the World War II draft and identifies KARL H. MEYER as one of the leaders of a peace march which had taken place in October, 1961, where the participants walked from San Francisco, California, to Moscow, Russia. This article indicated that KARL MEYER had been jailed seven days in his quest for peace and he stood for global disarmament and the end of the manufacture and testing of atomic weapons.

THOMAS BOHANAN

As of October, 1961, THOMAS BOHANAN was a member of the youth group within the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-17, 1/26/62)]

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BETH R. JOFFE

BETH JOFFE attended a Christmas party held on December 16, 1960, by the Modern Teens Club of Chicago, Illinois. (C)

[(CG T-18, 12/17/60)]

On October 9, 1962, a meeting of the Pete Levine CP Club was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During the discussion at this meeting the question of obtaining new membership for the Modern Teens was discussed and among those suggested for membership in the Modern Teens was BETH JOFFE. (U)

[(CG T-19, 10/17/62)]

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Modern Teens.

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D. PICKET - DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), LOOP AREA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS MARCH 12, 1965

On March 12, 1965 Sergeant SAMUEL NOLAN, Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, advised that at 7:00 AM on March 12, 1965 a protest demonstration in sympathy with the Voters Registration Drive being held in Selma, Alabama was organized by SNCC on State Street and in the loop area of Chicago, Illinois. This demonstration was also a sympathy demonstration over the death of Reverend JAMES REEB at Selma, Alabama and continued throughout the morning of March 12, 1965 at various locations on State Street and the Chicago loop area, as well as the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant NOLAN also advised that at 12:00 Noon, the original SNCC group which originally consisted of approximately 40 demonstrators were joined by some 200 students from Chicago Teachers College North. Sergeant NOLAN stated the demonstration continued to approximately 1:00 PM at the Federal Building when two representatives of the demonstrators presented a petition protesting the Selma situation to United States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN.

Subsequent to the presentation of the petition to the United States Attorney HANRAHAN, the demonstrators began to dwindle in number, until approximately 4:00 PM, when only 20 picketers remained in front of the Federal Building.

At 4:30 PM, this remaining group was joined by representatives of the University of Illinois, Downtown Campus,

as well as students from Northwestern University, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and additional SNCC representatives.

At approximately 5:30 PM, 12 demonstrators consisting of 7 male and 5 female demonstrators, all white, attempted a sit-in in the lobby of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn.

With the beginning of this attempted sit-in, the building doors of the Federal Building were immediately locked and at approximately 6:15 PM, the sit-in group agreed to leave the Federal Building, after being informed by a United States Marshal that if they would not depart the building they would be arrested and jailed until March 22, 1965.

Also, United States Attorney HANRAHAN spoke to representatives of this group in the building lobby and expressed his concern over the situation at Selma and advised the group he would communicate their opinions to the Attorney General of the United States. This group then agreed to leave the building. The demonstration before the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, subsequently terminated at approximately 7:00 PM with no additional disorders, incidents, or arrests.

During the course of the aforementioned demonstration before the Federal Building on March 12, 1965 Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals participating in the demonstration during the late afternoon:

TED PEARSON
RICKY KLING
ED HEISLER (U)

Concerning TED PEARSON and ED HEISLER, it is to be noted that PEARSON has been previously characterized in this report as a member of the CP of Illinois Youth Club, and ED HEISLER has been (C)

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identified as a current member of the Chicago Branch, SWP. (U)

RICHARD KLING, Also Known as RICKY KLING

As of November 28, 1964 RICKY KLING was Co-Chairman of a north side unit of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago. RICKY KLING, also known as RICHARD KLING, is the son of JACK KLING, a member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-4, 12/4/64)

JACK KLING

As of March, 1965, JACK KLING was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board. (U)

(CG T-1, 3/9/65)

On March 12, 1965 another Special Agent of the FBI on that date observed BEVERLY WULP participating in the demonstration at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

BEVERLY WULP

BEVERLY WULP is a current member of the Chicago Branch, SWP, and is the CBSWP organizer.

(CG T-10, 3/15/65)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

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E. CORE DEMONSTRATION, STATE OF ALABAMA EXHIBIT, CHICAGO NATIONAL BOAT, TRAVEL, AND OUTDOOR SHOW, MARCH 13, 1965, MC CORMICK PLACE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On March 13, 1965 Officer FRANK CONNELLY, Chicago Police Department, advised that CORE, on March 13, 1965, was organizing a protest demonstration in sympathy with the voter registrations at Selma, Alabama and that the demonstration was to take place at Mc Cormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, where the Chicago National Boat, Travel and Outdoor Show was being held. Officer CONNELLY stated that information available indicated that the demonstrators would possibly attempt to enter the Boat Show and demonstrate in the vicinity of the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth. Officer CONNELLY advised that the demonstration would begin at around 2:00 PM, March 13, 1965, and would continue until 10:00 PM that same date, which was the scheduled closing time for the Boat Show for that day.

Mrs Daniel Queen

On March 12, 1965 HELEN QUEEN, member of the CP of Illinois, Garfield Club, on the west side of Chicago, had contacted CP of Illinois members on the west side of Chicago and advised them of the CORE demonstration which was being organized to occur in the AM on March 13, 1965 and requested these CP members to attend this demonstration, as well as to contact other CP members and urge their participation in the demonstration. (U)

During her comments concerning this proposed demonstration, HELEN QUEEN also indicated that during late evening hours of March 13, 1965 the CORE demonstrators proposed moving to the vicinity of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, where an all-night vigil would be attempted. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (CG T-20, 3/13/65) (U)

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On March 13, 1965 Officer J. CAMPBELL, Chicago Police Department, advised that at approximately 3:40 PM, March 13, 1965, 40 individuals participated in a demonstration at Mc Cormick Place, Chicago. Officer CAMPBELL stated that these individuals were arrested while conducting this demonstration for failure to obey police orders to refrain from further picketing. Officer CAMPBELL noted that the picketers had entered the Mc Cormick Place Exhibition Hall and engaged in singing and chanting in the vicinity of the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth. Officer CAMPBELL noted that although no attempts of violence had occurred, the Alabama booth had been temporarily closed and order restored.

Officer CAMPBELL noted that following the arrests, a small group of picketers remained at Mc Cormick Place until approximately 4:00 PM, when all left the vicinity. Officer CAMPBELL stated that the persons arrested included 12 men and 14 women and 14 juveniles, and that of the total number arrested, approximately half were of the white race. Officer CAMPBELL stated that the adults arrested would be charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass and the juveniles arrested were to be refered to juvenile authorities.

On March 14, 1965 Officer CHARLES JONES, 21st District, Chicago Police Department, advised that the following individuals, all juveniles, had been arrested on March 13, 1965 in connection with the CORE demonstration at the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth, Mc Cormick Place Exhibition Hall, Chicago:

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The "Chicago Sun Times" issue of March 14, 1965, page 3, columns 1-5, carried an article entitled, "40 Arrested at Boat Show Sit-In". This article notes that the Chicago Police Department had arrested 40 demonstrators on Saturday, March 13, 1965, who had assembled at the State of Alabama exhibit at the Chicago National Boat, Travel and Outdoors Show being held at Mc Cormick Place, Chicago. The article indicated that most of those arrested were carried out of the Hall one by one, after refusing to leave their positions near the Alabama Exhibit. The article indicated several of the 40 arrested were arrested outside of the Hall when they laid in front of the wheels of police squadrols which contained other arrested demonstrators.

The article noted that Lieutenant THOMAS NOLAN of the Chicago Police Department, stated that 14 of the arrested demonstrators who were juveniles had been taken to the Prairie Avenue Police Station, where they were released to their parents' custody. The article indicated that the adults, consisting of 10

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men and 14 women, were taken directly to the station lock-up. The article indicated that these individuals were charged with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct, and bond was set for $200.00 with arraignment scheduled for Sunday, March 14, 1965, in Holiday Court.

According to the article, those booked gave the following names and addresses:

ROBERT BONES, age [redacted] Robert L. Bones

[redacted] member Congress of Racial Equality

EARLESS ROSS, age [redacted]

[redacted]

PETER ALLEN, age [redacted]

[redacted]

EDWARD SHUR, age [redacted]

[redacted]

RICHARD BROWN, age [redacted]

[redacted]

ROBERT LUCAS, age [redacted]

[redacted]

THEODORE MANHART, age [redacted] Ted Manhart

[redacted]

JAMES WILLARD, age [redacted] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LAMAR MC COY, age [redacted]

[redacted]

CHARLES SMITH, age [redacted]

ALA [redacted] member of Congress of Racial Equality

BRIAN LEEKLEY, age [redacted] Brian S. Leekley

[redacted]

DAVID CLEVERDON, age [redacted]

[redacted]

SUZI HILL, age [redacted]
(gave no address)

MARLENE HARGROVE, age [redacted]

[redacted]

LINDA TURNER, age [redacted]

[redacted]

SHERRIE LAND, age [redacted]

[redacted]

PEGGY TERRY, age [redacted]

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MARCIA EMANUEL, age [redacted]

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ANN BOEKHOFF, age

DOROTHY SIMPSON, age

MARIAN KRAMER, age

AYN WOODWARD, age

ROBERTA HIRD, age

MARGO GREENE, age

PAMELA QUEEN, age

CLAUDIA KING, age

The "Chicago Sun Times" article indicated that the demonstration had been called by CORE and pickets began to gather at Mc Cormick Place at the 11:00 Show opening time. The pickets carried placards on which were inscriptions such as "Alabama is a disgrace to the U.S." and "Free Selma First".

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Concerning PEGGY TERRY, age mentioned above, as one of those arrested during this demonstration, the following is noted:

PEGGY TERRY

PEGGY TERRY, as of May, 1960 was a member of the CP of Illinois. (C)

(CG T-21, 5/25/60) (U)

PEGGY TERRY as of June, 1964 was then recording and corresponding secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-22, 6/4/64) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC, Chicago.

A CP of Illinois member on the west side of Chicago was contacted the evening of March 12, 1965 by HELEN QUEEN, a member of the CP of Illinois Garfield Club, west side of Chicago, and HELEN QUEEN apprised the CP member of the proposed Mc Cormick Place demonstration to be held by CORE on March 13, 1965. During this contact, QUEEN indicated that she was contacting west side, CP of Illinois members and her friends in order to gain support for this demonstration. (C) (U)

Subsequently, this CP member determined that HELEN QUEEN had no authorization from the chairman of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois, to conduct the contact of west side CP of Illinois members to obtain their support for this demonstration and that her actions in doing so were the acts of an individual who did not have the sanction of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois. (C) (U)

(CG T-16, 3/15/65) (C) (U)

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On March 14, 1965 the CP of Illinois held a city-wide CP Press meeting at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago. Among those at this meeting was: DANIEL QUEEN, husband of HELEN QUEEN, and during the course of the evening DANIEL QUEEN mentioned his wife's attempts to organize support for the CORE demonstration held at Mc Cormick Place on March 13, 1965.

In discussing this demonstration, DANIEL QUEEN indicated that apparently those contacted had misunderstood as to the location where they were to assemble for this demonstration because his wife's efforts in this regard were completely unsuccessful in that very few people showed up. During the discussion, QUEEN also indicated that the demonstration which was conducted had several organizations represented, but that these organizations acted independently of each other, and there was a complete lack of co-ordination. QUEEN advised that due to this lack of co-ordination, the proposed all-night vigil which was to be held the same evening at the Federal Building had not occurred.

Also during these discussions, QUEEN indicated he, himself, had not participated in the demonstration.

(CG T-20, 3/15/65) (U)

Daniel
~~DANNY~~ QUEEN ILL

~~DANNY~~ QUEEN is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-16, 3/15/65) (U)

The 40 persons who were arrested in connection with the CORE demonstration at the Chicago National Boat, Travel and Outdoors Show, Mc Cormick Place, on March 13, 1965, appeared before Judge COMERFORD, Boys Court, 1121 South State Street, March 15, 1965. At the time of this hearing, 14 of these individuals who were juveniles, were released to their parents' custody.

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Twelve men and fourteen women appeared before Judge COMERFORD on that date and their attorney requested a continuance for a date in April. Judge COMERFORD granted the continuance for April [redacted], 1965 and the defendants were released on $25.00 bond. The 26 defendants who appeared in the court and were granted the continuance and released on bond are as follows:

BONES, ROBERT - [redacted]
ROSS, EARLESS - [redacted]
ALLEN, PETER - [redacted]
SHUR, EDWARD - [redacted]
BROWN, RICHARD - [redacted]
LUCAS, ROBERT - [redacted]
MANHART, THEODORE [redacted]
WILLARD, JAMES - [redacted]
MC COY, LAMAR - [redacted]
SMITH, CHARLES - [redacted] 301 W. North Avenue (fictitious)

LEEKLEY, BRIAN - [redacted]
CLEVERDON, DAVID - [redacted]
HILL, SUZI, [redacted] address unknown
HARGROVE, MARLENE - [redacted]
TURNER, LINDA - [redacted]
LAND, SHERRIE - [redacted]
EMANUEL, MARCIA - [redacted]
BOEKHOFF, ANN - [redacted]
SIMPSON, DOROTHY - [redacted]
KRAMER, MARIAN - [redacted]
WOODWARD, AYN, [redacted]
HIRD, ROBERTA - [redacted]
GREENE, MARGO - [redacted]
QUEEN, PAMELA [redacted]
KING, CLAUDIA [redacted]
TERRY, PEGGY, [redacted]

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On April 8, 1965, a hearing was held in Branch 42, Boys' Court, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, relative to the members of CORE who had been arrested on [redacted] 1965, for creating a disturbance at McCormick Exhibition Hall, Chicago, during a civil rights demonstration. The defendants in question had previously appeared in Boys' Court on March 15, 1965, but at that time had asked for a continuance until the date of April 8, 1965, and this continuance had been granted. The 28 defendants had been charged with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct.

On April 8, 1965, these 26 defendants appeared before Judge NICKOLAS MATKOVICH, who was serving for Judge HARRY COMERFORD, and upon their appearance at 9:30 a.m., requested through their attorney a jury trial be held at a later date.

In response to the defendants' motion, Judge NICKOLAS MATKOVICH granted the request and ordered that the defendants be held to appear in Jury Court, Branch 46, 26th and California, Chicago, on April 21, 1965.

[(CG T-12, 4/9/65)]

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F. CORE DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO NATIONAL BOAT, TRAVEL AND OUTDOORS SHOW, MC CORMICK PLACE EXHIBITION HALL, MARCH 14, 1965, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On March 14, 1965 Officer ROMAN ROSIAK, Deputy Superintendent, Chicago Police Department, advised that a CORE sponsored demonstration was held at the Mc Cormick Place Exhibition Hall beginning at approximately 2:00 PM on March 14, 1965. According to Officer ROSIAK, the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth was the target of this CORE demonstration.

Officer ROSIAK further advised that 11 men and 8 women and 4 juveniles were arrested by the Chicago Police Department and charged with disorderly conduct and criminal trespass during the CORE demonstration. Officer ROSIAK stated the arrests occurred when a number of the demonstrators jammed themselves together in the vicinity of the State of Alabama Courtesy Booth and refused to move on orders of the Chicago Police Department Officers present during the demonstration. Officer ROSIAK further stated that during the demonstration approximately 40 individuals participated and that it was terminated at 7:00 PM on March 14, 1965.

On March 14, 1965 Officer CHARLES JONES, 21st District, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois advised in connection with the demonstration held at Mc Cormick Place on March 14, 1965 the following individuals were arrested:

JUVENILES

Chicago Ill.

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[redacted]

ADULTS

MICHAEL B. GAINER, [redacted]
Clerk at the University of Chicago

DELL B. KEEHN, [redacted]
Student at Kendall College
Evanston, Illinois

RICHARD KLING, [redacted] RICK KLING
Student at the University of Illinois
Chicago Circle Campus
Member of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

BRIAN S. LEEKLEY, [redacted]
A Clerk

KENNETH J. GREEN, [redacted] Treasurer of Modern Teens Club
Kenneth Green
Stockboy for [redacted]

LA MAR MC COY, [redacted]
Unemployed

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EARLESS ROSS, [redacted]
CORE Organizer

ROBERT L. BONES, [redacted]
CORE organizer

GEORGE R. VICKERS, [redacted]
Student at Kendall College

ROBERT J. LLOYD, [redacted]

DALE BERMAN, [redacted]

PEGGY TERRY, [redacted]

ROSE MARIE SMITH, [redacted]

Office Rpo
ILL

LINDA TURNER, [redacted]

CHARLOTTE HOLLIDAY, [redacted]

CLAUDIA KING, [redacted]

SHERRIE LAND, [redacted]

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SUZIE HILL, [redacted]

ELAYNE GODINA, [redacted]

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In connection with the individuals arrested mentioned above, it is to be noted that RICHARD KLING, has previously been characterized in this report as the co-chairman of a north side unit of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago, and as the son of JACK KLING, a CP of IllinoisState Board member.

DALE BERMAN

DALE BERMAN attended the founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call For Youth. This meeting was held August 11, 1963. (U)

(CG T-4, 8/12/63) (U)

A characterization of the Chicago Call For Youth is appended hereto.

DALE BERMAN attended a meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago on December 13, 1964.

(CG T-23, 12/15/64)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

KENNETH GREEN

KENNETH GREEN, as of April, 1963 was treasurer of the Modern Teens Club. (U)

(CG T-23, 4/8/63) (U)

Concerning PEGGY TERRY, TERRY has been previously characterized in connection with the CP of Illinois and the WPUC, a characterization of which is appended hereto. (U)

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MICHAEL GAINER

(U) MICHAEL GAINER, as of May, 1964 was President of the Modern Teens Club [redacted] (CG T-23, 5/15/64) (U)

MICHAEL GAINER attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubsof Chicago, on September 9, 1964.

(CG T-23, 10/9/64)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

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G. FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH DEMONSTRATION, BUCKINGHAM FOUNTAIN AND FEDERAL BUILDING, 219 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, MARCH 20, 1965, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On March 20, 1965, a youth group of the First Unitarian Church, 5650 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois held a demonstration and vigil starting at Buckingham Fountain and ending at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago. This demonstration was held in the memory of the deceased Unitarian minister, the Reverend JAMES REEB, who had been murdered in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration began at approximately 2:00 PM. at March 20, 1965 and ended at 3:40 PM.

This demonstration consisting of approximately 225 youth assembled at the Buckingham Fountain and then marched to the Federal Building, where the group circled the building for one hour, and held a five minute silent vigil of prayer. Of the number involved , approximately 30 were Negro.

About 10 to 15 adults were observed, active, in connection with this demonstration. One of the adults who was actually in the line of march at Buckingham Fountain was MILT COHEN. Also in the demonstration line up at Buckingham Fountain was JAMES WEST. WEST left the group when they started to march toward the Federal Building, but was observed standing near the marchers as they ended the demonstration at the Federal Building. Among the adults participating in the demonstration at the Federal Building were BEN FFRIEDLANDER and EVA FFRIEDLANDER.

Also observed dropping youths off at Buckingham Fountain from automobiles was CHARLES H. FISCHER and his wife, SYLVIA FISCHER.

Among the picket signs carried by the demonstrators were: "We March To Selma For Justice and Equality","Pass VotingLaws",

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"Youth March For Voting Rights", "Stop Police Brutality in Selma", "One Man One Vote", "Did Reeb Die in Vain?".

As the group surrounded the Federal Building they sang "JIM CROW Must Go", "Freedom - Now".

Also among the individuals who accompanied the demonstrators from Buckingham Fountain to the Federal Building was EDWARD HEISLER and once the group arrived at the Federal Building HEISLER participated in the demonstration.

[CG T-12, 3/26/65] (U)

MILT COHEN

MILT COHEN, as of March, 1965, was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board. (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/24/65)] (U)

JAMES WEST

JAMES WEST, as of March, 1965 was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board and Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 3/24/65) (U)

BEN and EVA FRIEDLANDER

As of March, 1965 BEN and EVA FRIEDLANDER were members of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 3/24/65) (U)

Concerning CHARLES H. FISCHER, SYLVIA FISCHER, and EDWARD HEISLER, the affiliations of these individuals with the CP and the SWP have been characterized in previous sections of this report.

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H. Demonstration, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, and Loop Area, Chicago
March 25, 1965

Chicago Chapter of National Association of Social Workers

Mile Square Federation of Ministers

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Chicago

On March 25, 1965, starting from three different locales, the following organizations participated in a demonstration at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn and in the Loop area of Chicago. This demonstration was in sympathy with the Voters' Registration Drive then being held in Selma, Alabama. The organizations who participated in this demonstration are as follows:

Chicago Chapter of National Association of Social Workers

Mile Square Federation of Ministers

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Chicago (DCC)

The sites for the assembly of this demonstration were as follows:

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1. Ashland and Madison Streets, where the DCC delegation assembled.

2. Hoyne and Jackson Streets, where the representatives of the Mile Square Federation of Ministers assembled.

3. 26th and State Streets, where representatives of SNCC assembled.

4. Congress and Michigan Avenue, where the Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers assembled.

After assembling at their respective locations, the aforementioned groups then marched to the Loop area of Chicago. The Mile Square Federation of Ministers, the SNCC and the DCC delegations marched directly to the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, where they began to conduct their demonstration. The Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers having formed at Congress and Michigan Avenue, then marched north on State Street to Madison Street, west on Madison Street to Dearborn Street and south on Dearborn Street to the Federal Building.

At the time the various groups reached the Federal Building, they had the following participants:

Mile Square Federation	Approximately 75 persons
DCC	Fourteen persons
SNCC	Approximately twelve persons
Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers	Approximately 675 persons

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Upon arrival at the Federal Building, all the groups circulated the building singing and chanting the popular "freedom songs" and the activity terminated at approximately 5:15 p.m., when the larger number of the participants from each group assembled in the Federal Building plaza where they were addressed by the Rev. EDWARD G. REDDICK, and the demonstration terminated with this activity with a silent prayer.

ILL.

During the course of this demonstration, representatives of the Chicago Area Chapter, National Association of Social Workers requested that a delegation from this group be permitted to meet with EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, in order to explain to HANRAHAN the group's interests in the voters' rights and other measures taken to protect the people of Alabama.

Upon being admitted to the building, this delegation met with Mr. JOSEPH N. TIERNEY, United States Marshal, to whom they explained their desire for an appointment with Mr. HANRAHAN. During their discussion with Mr. TIERNEY, this group also indicated that some of their delegation had also been assigned to visit the offices of Senator DIRKSEN and Senator DOUGLAS with the same type of resolution concerning voters' rights, etc., for the people of Alabama, which they desired to present to Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. TIERNEY acceded to the request of these individuals, however, having once admitted the delegations, Mr. TIERNEY instructed that the doors of the Federal Building be closed to the public and that no more individuals be admitted.

As indicated, the overall activity relative to the demonstration terminated at 5:15 p.m. without incident.

During the course of this demonstration, the following individuals were observed participating in the demonstration:

DOROTHY M. HAYES
ROBERTA BRUCE
EDWARD HEISLER
JACK KLING

Also during the demonstration itself, TED PEARSON was observed leading the DCC group.

(CG T-12, 4/1/65) 3(4)(4)

During the course of the demonstration held March 25, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals in attendance at this demonstration:

TED PEARSON
ROBERT KOESTER
DON HAYES Ill
MANJA DAVIS
ROBERTA BRUCE
ILENE WAGNER
CHARLOTTE HOLENIA
EDWARD HEISLER

Also, on March 25, 1965, the following indicated sources observed the following individuals in attendance:

JEFF GOLD
KATHY PEARSON
TED PEARSON
HECTOR PEDROZA
DON WEATHERALL
ROD STEPHANS
ROBERT KOESTER
DUTCH (HERMAN) WAGNER C.P. Mem Bo. Ill.
ILENE WAGNER
RICKY (RICHARD) KLING
TED WULBERT
CHARLES HARRIS
ROBERTA BRUCE

(CG T-4, 3/25/65)
(CG T-24, 3/25/65) 3(4)(4)

The DCC had attempted to initiate a demonstration for March 25, 1965, by calling representatives of CORE, SNCC and the

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National Association of Social Workers. CORE, when contacted, declined to participate; however, the SNCC organization, when contacted, agreed to assemble a group. The National Association of Social Workers, when contacted by a representative of the DCC, advised this representative that they had already scheduled a demonstration for the Federal Building on March 25, 1965, and that as part of their demonstration in the Loop area they intended to demonstrate at the City Hall Building, Chicago. The National Association of Social Workers representative stated that the National Association of Social Workers did not desire to coordinate their demonstration with the DCC because many of the National Association of Social Workers membership who would participate in the demonstration held city and county jobs as social workers and did not care to have themselves identified with an organization such as the DCC.

In connection with the individuals referred to above as participating on March 25, 1965, in the demonstration, it is to be noted that the following persons were known to be current members of the CP of Illinois:

TED PEARSON
DUTCH WAGNER
DON WEATHERALL
ROBERT KOESTER
KATHY PEARSON
ILENE WAGNER
ROBERTA BRUCE

In addition, the following individuals are also currently members of the DCC:

TED PEARSON
KATHY PEARSON
ILENE and DUTCH WAGNER
RICKY KLING
DON WEATHERALL
CHARLES HARRIS

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ROD STEPHANS
ROBERTA BRUCE
ROBERT KOESTER

(CG T-4, 3/25/65) (S)(U)

In addition to CG T-4, CG T-24 advised on March 25, 1965, that he had also attended the demonstration held at the Federal Building, Chicago, on March 25th and CG T-24 furnished substantially the same information concerning this demonstration as that furnished by CG T-4, and in addition, CG T-24 advised that he recognized the following individuals, members of the CP of Illinois, in attendance: (C)(U)

ROBERTA BRUCE C.P. member Ill.
KATHY PEARSON " " "
DON WEATHERALL " " "
ROBERT KOESTER C.P. member Ill.
TED PEARSON
DUTCH WAGNER
ILENE WAGNER

CG T-24 also advised that the following individuals were recognized by him as members of the DCC: (C)(U)

ROD STEPHANS
CHARLES HARRIS

W.E.B. DuBois Club of Chicago Ill.

DOROTHY HAYES

CHARLOTTE HOLENIA

MANJA DAVIS

DOROTHY HAYES, CHARLOTTE HOLENIA and MANJA DAVIS are all currently members of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois. Ill.

Dorothy M. Hayes

(U)

(CG T-7, 3/25/65) (S)(U)

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HECTOR PEDROZA

At a meeting of the Northwest Side Youth Club, CP of Illinois, held October 11, 1963, 17 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, a discussion was held concerning possible recruits for membership in the CP of Illinois, and during the course of this discussion the name of HECTOR PEDROZA was mentioned as one such possible recruit. Also during the discussion it was stated that HECTOR PEDROZA's father was at one time a member of the CP in Mexico. (U)

(CG T-4, 10/18/63) (U)

JEFF GOLD

At a meeting of the Northwest Chicago CP Youth Club held in Chicago on January 30, 1964, a discussion was held concerning the recruitment of new members into the CP. One of the names mentioned as to possible membership was JEFF GOLD. (U)

C.P. member (CG T-4, 2/3/64) (U)

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois Youth Club held in Chicago on August 7, 1964, a discussion was held concerning the recruitment of new CP members and the name of JEFF GOLD was mentioned. During the discussion concerning JEFF GOLD, it was stated that it had been learned that GOLD did not wish to risk membership in the CP at this time but that his father, SAM GOLD, was trying to influence him in favor of membership. It was also stated concerning GOLD that he had decided against involvement with the CP, but would be involved with the DCC. (U)

(CG T-4, 8/14/64) (U)

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Concerning SAM GOLD referred to above, GOLD attended a combined meeting of two CP of Illinois clubs held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 8, 1964 (CG T-25, 12/10/64) (C)(4)

TED WULBERT

Ill TED WULBERT as of January, 1962, was a member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party.

(CG T-10, 1/15/62) (C)(4)

Concerning EDWARD HEISLER referred to above, HEISLER's connections with the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party had been previously characterized in this report.

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I. Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination, Selma-Montgomery, Alabama March, 1965

On March 22, 1965, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. During the discussion at this State Board meeting it was indicated the CP of Illinois had no representation at the voter discrimination demonstrations being held in Selma, Alabama, in connection with the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's Voter Registration Drive. (C) (U)

Those in attendance at this CP of Illinois State Board meeting discussed this question of the lack of CP representation in Selma and it was decided that TED PEARSON, a CP of Illinois youth leader who was also in attendance at this meeting, would leave for Selma, Alabama, that week to represent the CP of Illinois' interests. (C) (U)

[(CG T-1, [3/23/65)] (C) (U)

On March 25, 1965, JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois Organizational Secretary, indicated that TED PEARSON had not gone to Selma, Alabama, because PEARSON could not get plane reservations. (C) (U)

[(CG T-26, [3/25/65)] (C) (U)

The "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of March 28, 1965, Section 1, Page 3, Columns 6 and 7, carried an article entitled, "Elude Chase on Alabama Murder Road."

This article reflected an interview of MANDEL A. TERMAN, described in the article as chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who resided at 660 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois. In the article, TERMAN was also identified as the operator of a nursing home and a theater.

MANDEL C.P member

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According to the interview of TERMAN, TERMAN reported that he had been in Alabama during the civil rights march between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, and was there at the time Mrs. VIOLA LIUZZO, the Detroit, Michigan housewife, was slain. According to TERMAN, he had been on the same Highway 80 on the Wednesday when Mrs. LIUZZO was slain and he reported that he had been chased by four men in a car; that he had escaped these unidentified individuals by driving 90 to 100 miles per hour and gaining refuge in a hamburger stand.

According to the article, TERMAN stated that at the time he was chased he was driving a secretary of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and prior to the incident had participated in the demonstrations being held in Alabama and was, like Mrs. LIUZZO, one of several individuals who drove demonstrators between Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

The article in question further identified MANDEL TERMAN as an individual who had refused to testify before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee relative to allegations that he had been a member of the CP.

On March 29, 1965, it was learned that MANDEL TERMAN had been in Selma, Alabama at the time Mrs. VIOLA LIUZZO was slain and had been in that State for approximately four days at the time of the incident. TERMAN stated in connection with his trip to Selma, Alabama, that he was in great fear of his life while in the State inasmuch as he had been in charge of transportation between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. (C) (U) (CG T-29, 3/29/65) (C) (U)

MANDEL A. TERMAN

MANDEL TERMAN in the early 1940's was a member-at-large of the CP of Illinois. TERMAN, in November, 1958, was in Russia where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and also to (C) (U)

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discuss Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R. with the leadership of the CP of the Soviet Union. (U)

(CG T-27, 11/5/58)

Chicagoans known to have been in Selma, Alabama, during the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's Voter Registration Drive are Doctor QUENTIN YOUNG and IRENE TURNER. YOUNG and TURNER were in Alabama in connection with the civil rights demonstrations in that city and were part of a medical team which had offered its services to the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING organization. (U)

(CG T-30, 3/29/65)

Concerning Doctor QUENTIN YOUNG, it is to be noted that his membership in the CP of Illinois has been previously characterized in this report.

IRENE TURNER

IRENE TURNER as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-5, 7/9/47)

[redacted] a member of the CP of Chicago from August, 1957, to January, 1963, on March 29, 1965, advised that during a discussion at the Chicago Urban League the previous week it was speculated as to whom might be in Alabama participating in the civil rights demonstrations in that State and during this discussion the only name mentioned was that of ANNA PROSTEN. b6 b7C b7D

By suitable pretext, JESSE PROSTEN, husband of ANNA PROSTEN, was contacted and JESSE PROSTEN advised that his wife, ANNA, had been in Selma, Alabama in connection with Rev. KING's Voter Registration Drive and had participated in the demonstrations conducted by KING's organization. JESSE PROSTEN further advised that his wife had gone to Selma, Alabama as a member of the

medical group from Chicago, which group had offered its services to the Rev. KING. Mr. PROSTEN stated that his wife, ANNA, was in Selma for approximately two weeks in this capacity.

ANNA PROSTEN mrs. Jesse Prosten

ANNA PROSTEN up to December, 1962, was attending CP of Illinois club meetings, however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP club meetings. (U)

(CG T-28, 12/21/62 and 5/2/65) (U)

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held in April, 1964, a CP member stated ANNA PROSTEN was not a current CP member, but that she was still a Marxist. (U)

(CG T-1, 4/2/64) (U)

JESSE PROSTEN

As of June, 1962, the CP of Illinois leaders were interested in maintaining continuous contact with JESSE PROSTEN, a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with JESSE PROSTEN were to obtain financial contributions from PROSTEN and to keep him current on CP policy. (U)

(CG T-9, 6/4/62) (U)

"The Militant" issue of March 8, 1964, Page 3, Columns 3, 4 and 5, carried an article reflecting the results of an interview of civil rights participants in Selma, Alabama. This interview was conducted on February 24, 1965, by JOEL BRITTON.

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JOEL BRITTON

JOEL BRITTON as of March, 1965, was a member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party.

(CG T-10, 3/29/65) (a)(4)

Concerning "The Militant," it is to be noted that this newspaper is the weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

Also appended hereto are characterizations of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party and the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

On April 7, 1965, the Chicago Chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights sponsored an "Alabama Report Meeting" at the Center for Continuing Education, 1307 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximately 35 persons attended this meeting of whom about nine were of the Negro race. This meeting was held to hear a firsthand report from four Chicago doctors of the sponsoring committee who had participated in a committee delegation during the Selma, Alabama Voter Registration Drive. The speakers for this program were Doctor MARK LEPPER, BETTE JOHNSON, HELEN KETTERER, Doctor RUTH LERNER, IRENE TURNER and Doctor YOUNG.

Each speaker was allotted a five to seven minute period to relate their experiences as a participant in the Selma to Montgomery, Alabama march led by Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING. It was stated that the Chicago Chapter Medical Committee for Human Rights was originated during the march where many members of the medical profession volunteered their services in assisting the local doctors in the so-called line casualty cases. Also during the presentation a list of the classifications of medical personnel that had offered their services was read by BETTE JOHNSON.

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She also stated that the enthusiasm and dedication expressed by these people of the medical profession was indescribable.

Also during the speaking portion of the program each speaker brought out the fact that they were enveloped in fear and terror during their stay in Selma, Alabama. They said that the hatred and wrath that was displayed by the local white citizenry for the marchers was beyond description -- the worst of this show of hatred came from the women. It was also stated that in addition to public hatred, the roped off area leading out of Selma was surrounded by federal troops, state troopers and other local law enforcement agencies and could be likened to a concentration camp.

This program was moderated by Doctor ARTHUR G. FALLS.

(CG T-12, 4/1/65)(C)(U)

Characterizations of Doctor RUTH LERNER and IRENE TURNER have previously been set forth in this report.

Doctor ARTHUR G. FALLS

An article contained in the April 16, 1934 edition of the "Chicago Daily News" captioned, "Anti-War Ball to be Given by League," listed Doctor ARTHUR G. FALLS as a speaker of the Ball to be given under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Ill.

Speaker At a meeting sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet-Friendship held on February 20, 1959, Doctor ARTHUR G. FALLS delivered a talk concerning his recent trip to the U.S.S.R.

(CG T-12, 2/29/59)(C)(U)

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J. Demonstration, Federal Building,
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
April 13, 1965

Congress of Racial
Equality (CORE)

On April 13, 1965, beginning at 9:45 p.m., a demonstration was held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, under the auspices of CORE. This demonstration was held to alert passerbys to the happenings in Selma, Alabama, and in the South in general and to ask intervention of federal police to prevent a reoccurrence of the events that had taken place in Selma, Alabama, and in Louisiana in recent months.

Approximately 40 persons carrying placards and lighted candles participated in this demonstration. This group walked back and forth in front of the Federal Building chanting and shouting, "We will overcome." Subsequently, the original 40 individuals were joined by 25 individuals and subsequently by an additional 30 individuals.

During the actual demonstration a maximum of 55 persons took part in the picket line which walked in front of the entrance of the Federal Building and the remainder of the group stood around in groups of from five to fifteen persons discussing this and other activity.

At approximately 11:15 p.m. the group was called together and CHARLES SMITH of CORE thanked the group for attending the demonstration and he also commented on the conditions existing in Selma, Alabama, and compared these conditions with prevailing conditions in Chicago, Illinois. There were no incidents resulting from this demonstration, however, several individuals who represented themselves as being from the Young Socialist Alliance

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sold copies of "The Militant" newspaper on the street near the Federal Building. Among those recognized as participating in the demonstration were TOM BOHANAN, JUAN STOAKLEY and BARNIE TAYLOR.

Some of the placards carried by the demonstrators read as follows:

"Not Another Selma-CORE"

"Freedom Now-CORE"

"Send the BBB to Bogalusa"

"Federal Protection-Now"

"Whatever Freedom Costs-Charge it to CORE"

"Stop Klan's Parade of Death"

"Louisiana KKK Rides Again"

(CG T-12, 4/19/65)

TOM BOHANAN

Tom Bohanan's connections with the CP of Illinois have previously been characterized in this report.

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JUAN STOAKLEY

JUAN STOAKLEY is a current member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) in Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-6, 4/19/65) (4)

Appended hereto is a characterization of RAM.

BARNIE TAYLOR

Up until 1959 BARNIE TAYLOR was a member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party, however, he was expelled from the Socialist Workers Party at that time and subsequent to the expulsion continued to attend some open meetings of the Socialist Workers Party of Chicago.

(CG T-10, 4/19/65) (4)

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

EUGENE TOURNOUR, Midwest Director of CORE and a Communist Party (CP) member in CORE, who reported on CORE to the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, in January, 1965, was asked to resign his position as Midwest Director by the National Staff of CORE. (U)

The reason given for TOURNOUR's dismissal was insubordination because he took the position that communists had a right to participate in CORE activity.

In early February, 1965, TED PEARSON, CP of Illinois youth leader, was briefed by a member of the CP of Illinois leadership concerning the CP's loss of TOURNOUR in a leadership capacity in CORE. (U)

PEARSON was briefed as a CP youth leader concerning this situation so that he could adjust the CP Youth Program in the Illinois area to meet this new condition relative to CORE, which would present many problems for the CP of Illinois Youth Program in the civil rights field. (U)

(CG T-1, 2/5/65) (C4)

B. NAACP, Chicago Branch

On March 26, 1965, ROBERT E. HYMER, [redacted], who was a member of the CP of Illinois from June, 1947, to May, 1964, made available a list of newly elected officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, said officers and committee members having been elected for two years, 1965-66. (U)

2nd Vice President of — Robert Hymer

b6
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The individuals elected to these positions within the NAACP, Chicago Branch, are as follows:

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Officers of National Association for The Advancement of Colored People

President	~~ALBERT BROOKS~~
1st Vice-President	Reverend A. P. ~~JACKSON~~
2nd Vice-President	ROBERT HYMER
3rd Vice-President	Reverend OWEN D. ~~PELT~~
4th Vice-President	E. WINSTON ~~WILLIAMS~~
Secretary	CHARLES A. ~~DAVIS~~ Former C.P. member
Assistant Secretary	Mrs. BERNADINE G. ~~WASHINGTON~~
Treasurer	MARSHALL F. ~~BYNUM~~
Executive Secretary	Reverend CARL A. ~~FUQUA~~ Carl A. Fuqua

Chicago Ill

Executive Committee Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mrs. FANNIE ~~ALLEN~~
A. MILES ~~CARTMAN~~
Reverend CLARENCE H. ~~COBBS~~
Reverend W. N. ~~DANIEL~~
LESTER ~~DAVIS~~ C.P. member
Miss ETHEL C. DOSTAL
HAROLD ~~FELDSTEIN~~
RAYMOND E. ~~HARTH~~
BRENETTA ~~HOWELL~~ C.P. member
Dr. DAVID ~~JOHNSON~~
GEORGE ~~JONES~~
MARK E. ~~JONES~~
THEODORE A. ~~JONES~~
JAMES ~~KEMP~~
Dr. ROBERT ~~KIMBROUGH~~
LUCIUS ~~LOVE~~
Mrs. MATTIE ~~KELLY MOORE~~
Reverend S. S. ~~MORRIS~~
CLAUDE ~~ROBINSON~~
ELDRIDGE ~~SHARP~~
GARLAND W. ~~WATT~~
WILLIE M. ~~WHITING~~

Ill.

6-25-70

Of those mentioned above, BRENETTA HOWELL and LESTER DAVIS are current members of the CP of Illinois (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (CG T-1, 4/21/65) (U)

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DET: MJT

CHARLES A. DAVIS

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Secretary, Chicago Branch, NAACP, has one of the most powerful positions in the Chicago Branch, NAACP, and as such would be in a position to influence the NAACP and its members, should he so desire. DAVIS was at one time a member of the CP, but is now definitely a staunch anti-communist.

(ROBERT HYMER, 10/2/64)

ETHEL CORKEY DOSTAL

On October 8, 1959, ETHEL DOSTAL, [redacted] advised SAs JOSEPH R. SHEA and CARYL E. SHUPE that she was a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) in the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota area for some ten months in the years 1936-37. She stated she was subsequently expelled from the YCL because she asked too many questions and encouraged others to ask questions.

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ETHEL DOSTAL is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Branch, NAACP, and as such has one vote at Executive Committee meetings. She is definitely anti-communist and exerts no influence on the NAACP or its members.

(ROBERT E. HYMER, 10/20/64)

ROBERT HYMER

ROBERT HYMER testified in behalf of the U. S. Government in the case of the U.S. vs. DANIEL QUEEN before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) in 1964, that he had been a CP member for a number of years.

HYMER advised in October, 1964, that he was directed by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP, Chicago Branch, during the period of his CP membership and he worked mainly with NAACP youth. HYMER stated that during this period he was frequently criticized by the CP for not working to further the aims of

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DET: MJT

the CP in the NAACP. He stated that his work in the NAACP during this period was in strict conformance with the legitimate aims and purposes of the NAACP.

(ROBERT HYMER, 10/2/64)

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DET: MJT

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

(No pertinent information developed.)

CG- 100 -47324

APPENDIX

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FRUIT OF ISLAM

On May 8, 1964, a source advised that the Fruit of Islam (FOI) is a group within the Nation of Islam (NOI) composed of male members of the NOI. The purpose of the FOI is to protect officials and property of the NOI, assure compliance of members with NOI teachings, and to prepare for the "War of Armageddon." Members of the FOI are required to participate in military drill and are afforded the opportunity to engage in judo training. The FOI is governed by a military system wherein the members are controlled by general orders similar to those issued by regular military organizations.

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APPENDIX

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ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (PYOC), Known in Chicago as Chicago Call for Youth (CALL), formerly the Progressive Youth Clubs of Illinois

On August 13, 1963, a source advised that on August 11, 1963, a group of students and working class youth met at a Chicago hotel to form a city-wide Marxist youth organization which voted to affiliate with the national Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. This new organization adopted the name Chicago Call for Youth.

This source advised on March 2, 1964, that at a meeting of CALL on February 28, 1964, two members of the northwest CP Youth Club, CP of Illinois, were elected to the positions of President and Secretary of the organization. This source advised that prior to January 4, 1964, CALL had maintained a club house at 333 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On July 28, 1964, a second source advised that CALL had not met since April of 1964 and that while never formally dissolved, was for all intent and purpose now defunct. Furthermore, its former officers and members were concentrating all their efforts in the building of a new similar socialist oriented youth organization.

[redacted]

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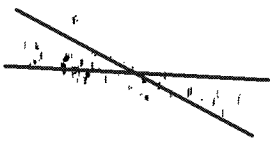
APPENDIX



W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On July 1, 1964, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the National DCA.

Elected as its officers were THEODORE PEARSON, President, and DON WEATHERALL, Vice President, both of whom are members of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

The DCC does not have a headquarters in Chicago and is currently utilizing the address of its President, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters.

APPENDIX

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WOMEN'S PEACE AND UNITY CLUB, Formerly known as the Chicago Women for Peace

The aims and purposes of the Chicago Women for Peace (CWP), as set forth in its self-identified publication "Chicago Acts for Peace" (CAP) May, 1951, issue, describes this organization as a "service center for women working for peace." This publication described the CWP as being affiliated with the American Women for Peace (AWP) and as cooperating with the American Peace Crusade (APC).

The January, 1954, issue of "CAP" announced the dissolution of the AWP and the affiliation of the CWP with the APC Council in Chicago.

A source advised in November, 1956, that the CWP remained affiliated with the APC, Chicago, until the organization dissolved in September, 1955. The CWP continued with no national affiliation until September, 1956, when a "reorganization and name change took place," and it became known as the "Women's Peace and Unity Club" (WPUC). The reason given for this "reorganization and name change" was that the CWP had been formed to end the Korean War, and since that war was over and there was a "measure of peace in the world," women's interests were more centered on such issues as civil rights, desegregated and better schools, juvenile delinquency, equal opportunities, housing and cost of living. Source advised that the only actual "reorganization" of the CWP was the change of its name to WPUC.

A second source advised in October, 1956, that the Communist Party (CP), Illinois-Indiana District, had ordered the dissolution of the CWP because it no longer served the purpose of the Party since it was a "left-wing" peace group. Though the CWP refused to dissolve and chose to continue in the form of the WPUC, it continues to be a "communist front organization" whose policies and activities are directed by CP members.

A third source advised on May 15, 1964, that the WPUC, as of that date, continued to operate in the Chicago area as a peace organization under the direction and control of CP members and its objectives continued to be the same.

The AWP and APC have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 29, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent Darwin E. Thornton dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

107

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago, Illinois
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Reference Report of Special Agent Darwin E. Thornton dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[CG T-12] (S) which is an agency in the Chicago area which collects security data. (S)

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Report Form
FD-73 (5-12-65)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	NEW YORK	4/29/65	4/5 - 4/27/65

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: DARWIN E. THORNTON

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

TYPED BY: mav

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/LCP 12-13-84
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/29/85

Classified by 125
Exempt from GDS Category 2 DATE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OR LETTER DATE 7/11/85

Reading copy was not furnished to Chicago Div. prior to 4/5/65

REFERENCE: Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON dated 1/28/65 at Chicago.

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classified by DATE 9/5/77 EX.

LEAD

CHICAGO Declassify on: ORDER #26132

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

7-30-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/JAR
Declassify on: OADR

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified SECRET inasmuch as it contains data received from confidential informant CG T-6, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of this informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. The Bureau has instructed that material received from this informant be classified secret.

(X) Per Previous Release Appeal # 9-24883670 Attch

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4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529 962 Rec 8

17 MAY 4 1965 EX-102 REC 13

EX 109

58 MAY 27 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

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1 - Consent to FBI

MAY 19 1965

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MAY 17 1965

S. Photos Pgs 1, 2, 52 last 2 Par only 53, 54, 55, 77 last Par only, 58, 58A

CC TO: CFTC
REQ. REC'D 6-14-76
JUL 27 1976
ANS.
BY: ALL ulw

Re:

4. date pgs 1, 2, 52-58A

CC TO: CFTC
REQ. REC'D 5-5-83
JUN 5 1983
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BY: MA/ACH

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	4/29/65	4/28,29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

10-26-84 Sp 7 mac spr
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR #246574

Report made by: SA JOHN M. KEMMY — Typed By: dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 1/26/65 at San Antonio.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 10-30-84 BKS - P - LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

0-17 to San Antonio
Copy to:
Date 5/7/65
By SPP:c.d.
Remarks: SAT's this undelivered from with two memos and placed on page 10, line 1 after date (4/28/65).

- A - COVER PAGE

Approved — Special Agent In Charge

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100-442529-964

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ST-117

8 MAY 3 1965

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SA 100-9845

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-2: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON, JOHN STANFORD, and JAMES SAGER.
SA T-3: NY 694-S*	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR
SA T-4: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH LYTLE.
SA T-5: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-6: [redacted]	100-9845-119
SA T-7: [redacted]	[redacted] DOCUMENTATION OF ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON.

b3
b7E
b7D

Special Agent of the FBI who witnessed the demonstration on 3/14/65 was SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA 100-9845

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CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified "C~~ONFIDENTIAL~~" as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-3, SA T-4, SA T-5, and SA T-7, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. C

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
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1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: SA JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO

Date: April 29, 1965

File Number: 100-9845 Bureau file 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

10-26-84 Classified by SP Dinaa CPT
Declassify on: OADR
#2460741

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, CP leader, suggested that petitions be signed by PTA to help civil rights movement in Selma, Alabama. At CP club meeting STANFORD, in referring to CORE, stated "we" have to work with "these people" since it is very important that "we" do all we can to see that Reverend BLACK is elected to City Council. STANFORD, G. J. SUTTON, and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR participated in demonstration, San Antonio, 3/14/65. SUTTON and TAYLOR former CP members. LILLIAN S. TAYLOR suggested probability of getting candidates for W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America from CORE. G. J. SUTTON, in speaking on racial issue, said he would like to see another Selma in San Antonio.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 10-30-84 BKS

- P -

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16—74625-1 GPO

SA 100-9845

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DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

[SA T-5 (3/12/65)]

At a Communist Party (CP) club meeting held on March 11, 1965, one of the members reported that he and his wife were active in PTA and in the forthcoming school board election near their home. JOHN STANFORD suggested to that member that he have his wife get petitions signed by the PTA to help the the civil rights movement in Selma, Alabama. STANFORD also made a passing remark about the fact that two Catholic priests from San Antonio were in the forefront of the fight for civil rights at Selma.

JOHN W. STANFORD

[SA T-1 (3/30/65)]

Mrs JOHN W. STANFORD

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed that the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

A/A

[SA T-3 (1/7/60)]

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the

TEXAS

COMMUNIST PARTY

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SA 100-9845

National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA T-5 (3/25/65) LILLIAN S. TAYLOR

At a CP club meeting held on March 25, 1965, one of the members present stated that he had called on a son of LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR to make arrangements to discuss the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) with him. The member stated that while talking to LILLIAN's son, LILLIAN came on the telephone and started telling the member how DCA should be formed. According to the member, LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR stated that the member should get active again in the Congress of Racial Equality.

The member indicated to JOHN STANFORD, who was present at this meeting, that he, the member, thought DCA was more important than CORE at this time. STANFORD agreed, but stated that "we" have to work with "these people" since it is very important that "we" do all we can to see that Reverend CLAUDE BLACK is elected to the post of City Councilman which he is running for at the present time in San Antonio, Texas.

SA T-2 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a Communist Party City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the CP for years. She said she attended a CP State Conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the CP State Board. She said she attended these State CP conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

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A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MARCH 14, 1965

On March 14, 1965, the following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas:

At approximately 1:35 p.m. the San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) led a group composed of Negroes and whites in a parade from the City Hall in San Antonio to the Alamo. The group carried a floral piece which had a banner across the front which read, "Heroes of Freedom." They also carried placards which read as follows: "One Nation - One People"; "Stop the War in Alabama"; "Negroes are Americans - Let Them Vote."

The San Antonio Branch of CORE was led by DONALD WATKINS who is the temporary chairman of CORE in San Antonio, and he was accompanied in the front line by G. J. SUTTON; Father SHERRILL SMITH, and Father LAWRENCE MURTAUGH, Catholic Priests stationed in San Antonio who participated in the recent Selma, Alabama, attempted protest marches on March 8 and 9, 1965; Father JOHN WAGNER, Executive Secretary of San Antonio's Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., local attorney affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union. Also in the parade were JOHN W. STANFORD, JR., and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR.

SA T-2 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party, District 20, meeting during which meeting SUTTON was elected CP Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported

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having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

Source advised on that date that SUTTON is not a Communist Party member, to Source's knowledge.

Upon the group's arrival at the Alamo they were greeted by approximately 75 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headed by its President, RICHARD L. DOCKERY. During the course of the demonstration, DOCKERY acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers were Father SMITH and Father MURTAUGH who praised the work of the civil rights leaders in Selma, Alabama, and both Priests demanded Federal intervention in Selma and legislation to protect the Negroes' civil rights in connection with their voting privileges.

The closing memorial tribute was given by the Reverend WILLIAM DE WOLFE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of San Antonio. DE WOLFE referred to the Reverend JAMES J. REEB as "a martyr who died so that others may have the essential dignity of human beings."

On March 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took photographs of various persons at the above-mentioned demonstration.

On March 22, 1965, several of these photographs were shown to SA T-1 who identified the following individuals as appearing therein:

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN W. STANFORD
G. J. SUTTON
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH KYTLE.

SA T-1 tentatively identified one of the individuals appearing in one of the photographs as JAMES SAGER.

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SA T-4 (6/11/59)

From statements made and literature read (National Guardian and The Worker) by WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE, informant believes they are both communist sympathizers; however, Informant has no knowledge of them being members of the CP.

The Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. ....Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."
(Committee on Un-American Activities Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

TEXAS

MRS JAMES SAGER

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to Informant to be a member of the CP in San Antonio from 1954 to the present time, during which at various times he has held local leadership positions in the Party.

On March 16, 1965, SA T-1 advised that on March 13, 1965, it was learned that on that date JOHN STANFORD telephoned the residence of a Communist Party member in San Antonio and said that he wanted to see that person at the demonstration to be held on Sunday in downtown San Antonio. This was the demonstration by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and others in memory of the death of a white minister in Selma, Alabama, recently.

According to SA T-1, Father SHERRILL SMITH, Father MURTAUGH, and G. J. SUTTON were among those observed at the demonstration on March 14, 1965. They appeared to be among those leading the demonstration. There appeared to be more than 200 people there.

On March 17, 1965, SA T-5 advised that on March 16, 1965, JOHN STANFORD said he had tried to contact a Communist Party member on the evening of March 13, 1965, to remind that person about the demonstration that was taking place on March 14, 1965, for the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration was to take place at the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. STANFORD apologized for waiting so late to call that Communist Party member to remind him of this, stating that he should have called earlier.

STANFORD was very enthusiastic regarding the demonstration which was held at the Alamo on March 14, 1965, and stated that everyone who saw him and talked to him was very nice to him. STANFORD stated that with all the publicity he received as having been at the demonstration, he received only one bad report and that was from the woman who telephoned him and told him that he was doing more harm to the civil rights movement by being at a demonstration than he was doing good.

In speaking about the demonstration, STANFORD was extremely happy that so many students from St. Mary's University took part in the demonstration. He was also glad to see so many Catholic nuns now involved in the struggle for civil rights.

STANFORD mentioned that more and more people are getting involved in the civil rights movement. He stated that even his 87-year old mother-in-law who is living in Alabama took part in a demonstration recently.

On March 26, 1965, SA T-1 advised that although JOHN STANFORD urged attendance at the CORE demonstration of March 14, 1965, in San Antonio, it is not believed the Communist Party had any influence in, or control of, the demonstration.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

SA T-5 (3/18/65)

On March 18, 1965, a CP member telephoned a son of LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR and discussed DCA.

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR got on the telephone and suggested that the CP member come to their Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) meeting where they probably could get other candidates for DCA. She also stated that everybody must get together and get behind Reverend CLAUDE BLACK who is running for a position on the San Antonio City Council.

The February 12, 1965, edition of the San Antonio Light, a daily newspaper in San Antonio, contained an article reflecting that Reverend C. WILLIAM BLACK, Negro Minister of the Mount Zion First Baptist Church, filed for a place on the San Antonio City Council.

TEXAS

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SA T-7 (1/19/65)

ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON is "ready to prove that the justice of the U. S. is nothing but a mockery." FEATHERSTON stated that he plans to prove this when he receives a "jury trial" on January 22, 1965, as a result of his "illegal arrest" by the San Antonio Police Department. FEATHERSTON stated that he will be represented by a Negro attorney, HATTIE BRISCO, and he has been assured backing by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in San Antonio. FEATHERSTON stated that members of both groups will be present in the courtroom to demonstrate if a fair decision is not reached by the court. FEATHERSTON

MEXICO SPAIN TEXAS

TEXAS

also alleged that RICHARD A. McDONALD, Minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) in San Antonio, has also offered support.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-7 (1/19/65)

On January 19, 1965, FEATHERSTON stated that "a few days ago" he received some advice regarding his constitutional rights from an outstanding defender of the Federal Constitution, JOHN STANFORD.

FEATHERSTON stated that it appears that the Supreme Court is really on the right track to afford the U. S. a chance at a real democracy since they recently declared the search of STANFORD's home as illegal.

On April 24, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-7 that he received a communication from MOISE TSHOMBE, dethroned Republic of the Congo leader, who sent FEATHERSTON "a nice piece of change." FEATHERSTON stated that he was considering joining TSHOMBE in Madrid, Spain.

On April 28, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR, employee of San Antonio Express and News Publishing Company, that he had worked out of the Yucatan Peninsula for a time, getting supplies to FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading a guerrilla war against the Cuban Government and continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over Cuba. FEATHERSTON told CARR he is a great admirer of CASTRO.

On May 11, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-7 that he was anxious to get explosives which come in wax and plastic form. He explained his knowledge of the use of this type of explosive.

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SA 100-9845

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SA T-6 (4/28/65) (Another Government agency conducting security inquiries.)

Source learned the following:

TEXAS

G. J. SUTTON was one of the three invited guest speakers who addressed a group of St. Mary's University graduate students on the night of April 14, 1965, at a graduate seminar meeting at the home of Dr. BILL CRANE, Chairman of the Department of Government, St. Mary's University. SUTTON and the other two guests had been requested by Dr. CRANE to attend the graduate seminar meeting in state politics.

On being accused by one of the other guest speakers of not actively supporting Reverend CLAUDE BLACK over Good Government League candidate, Reverend S. H. JAMES, in the recent City election, SUTTON stated that he "personally declined to go on television for BLACK because in a Negro vs. Negro campaign" he "felt the Negro community in San Antonio could be divided in its minority voting potential." SUTTON indicated that by his stand on this matter the solidarity of the Negro community in San Antonio was preserved and that even by not appearing before the public on television, he was successful in rallying approximately 82 per cent of the East San Antonio Negro vote for the Reverend BLACK. SUTTON further commented that he fully realized that "the victor, Reverend JAMES, was merely a political pawn of incumbent Mayor WALTER McALLISTER."

When asked to comment on the racial issue and its possible implications in San Antonio, SUTTON replied that he "would like to see another Selma in San Antonio." He stated that "in San Antonio the Negro community is given 'just enough' of its duly constituted political, social, and moral rights to placate it." SUTTON opined that "the Negro in San Antonio is seriously suppressed in his job and wage opportunities and shares a similar status with his latino counterpart." SUTTON further advised that "the best interests of the Negro community in San Antonio could not be served by token enforcement of the Public Accommodations Act or voluntary desegregation. It would take a situation similar to Selma to arouse the Negro community to seek their equality of opportunity under the United States Constitution."

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In his closing remarks SUTTON stated that "civil rights legislation as we know it today owes its origin to the Populist Movement of the 1930's. Equality of opportunity for the Negro can only be achieved in this country through an active civil rights movement similar to that sparked in Selma, Alabama. Violence only serves to rededicate the Negro to his struggle for equal rights."

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
April 29, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[SA T-6,] another Government agency

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	NEW YORK	4/30/65	2/1 - 5/1/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEMUEL W. KERR — TYPED BY: mej

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Norfolk letter to Bureau, 1/29/65.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA. The report is marked "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information furnished by NF T-1 and NF T-3, security informants of continuing value, the disclosure of such information may compromise the future effectiveness of these informants.

Information copies are furnished Baltimore and Richmond, because Baltimore covers the District Headquarters of the CP, and Richmond covers the State Headquarters of the CP, Southern Region.

INFORMANTS

NF T-1 is [redacted]

Re: MEYERS' visit to Norfolk and Suffolk NF ~~100~~-5921-19

b7D

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-965 REC-29

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By	HOW FORW.:

56 MAY 10 1965

Notations

ONI, SEC.

1 - cc report Norfolk

NF 100-5921

INFORMANT DATA.(CONT)

NF T-2 is NY 2760-S* Re: Characterization of GEORGE A. MEYERS

NF T-3 is [redacted] Re: Characterization of GEORGE A. MEYERS [redacted]

b3
b7E
b7D

LEADS

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VA. Will continue to gather and report information developed concerning this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1- Office of Naval Intelligence, Norfolk, Virginia(REGIS.)
1- Office of Special Investigations, Langley AF Base (REGIS.
1- 109th Intelligence Corps Group, Norfolk (REGISTERED)

Report of: LEMUEL W. KERR Office: Norfolk, Virginia
Date: April 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-5921 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

NF T-1 reported on 4/5/65, that GEORGE A. MEYERS, Communist Party functionary from Baltimore, Md., made trip on 4/4/65, to Norfolk, Va., area on communist business. MEYERS, according to NF T-1, reportedly traveled from Norfolk, Va., to Suffolk, Va., 4/4/65, for purpose of contacting MOSES RIDDICK of the Peanut Workers Union in Suffolk.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

On April 5, 1965, NF T-1 advised that GEORGE A. MEYERS, known to NF T-1 as a Communist Party (CP) functionary from Baltimore, Maryland, made a trip to Norfolk, Virginia, area on April 4, 1965, on CP business. MEYERS, according to NF T-1, reportedly traveled from Norfolk, Virginia, to Suffolk, Virginia

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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on April 4, 1965, for the purpose of contacting MOSES RIDDICK of the Peanut Workers Union in Suffolk, Va.

NF T-1 did not know if MEYERS did contact RIDDICK or for what purpose MEYERS desired to contact RIDDICK.

MOSES RIDDICK

The "Suffolk News Herald," a newspaper of general circulation published in Suffolk, Virginia, dated April 12, 1965, identified MOSES A. RIDDICK as the newly elected Executive Secretary of the Independent Voters League of Suffolk, Virginia. RIDDICK was also identified as a member of the Nansemond (Virginia) County Board of Supervisors.

GEORGE A. MEYERS

On December 13, 1959, NF T-2 advised that GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention held December 10 - 13, 1959.

On June 15, 1964, NF T-3 identified GEORGE MEYERS as a member of the CP, USA National Committee and Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D.C., Virginia, and North Carolina.

IV. Miscellaneous

No information to report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. NF 100-5921

Norfolk, Virginia

April 30, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA LEMUEL W. KERR, dated and captioned as above at Norfolk.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	NEW YORK	4/30/65	4/19 - 26/65 CONFIDENTIAL

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: PJB b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

9-19-83 Classified by SP2 JAP/ca
Declassify on: OADR

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Detroit, dated 1/28/65.

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Special Agents who observed the demonstration around Federal Building portion of the demonstration, WSU Campus, Detroit, to Federal Building Detroit 3/16/65, were SAs FREDERICK J. PETERSEN and [redacted]

Approved: Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-966 REC-19

EX 110

25 MAY 3 1965

EX-102 REC 14

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2 - Detroit (100-32457)

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Special Agents who interviewed MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO and DONALD STANLEY CHANDLER after a demonstration in the Federal Building, Detroit, on 3/11/65, were SAs [redacted] and FREDERICK J. PETERSEN. b6 b7C b7D

The pretext interview on 2/11/65, regarding employment of HARRY MAURICE PHILO was made by SA [redacted] was a no-name pretext interview with unidentified female at residence of PHILO, [redacted] Detroit. b3 b7E

The pretext interview on 4/20/65, regarding employment of DEAN A. ROBB was a no-name pretext telephone call by SA [redacted] to ROBB's residence, [redacted] Detroit.

WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE was interviewed on 1/19/56, by SAs WILLIAM S. HANSEN and [redacted]

EDGAR HOLT was interviewed on 9/6/56, by SA [redacted] and SA WILLIAM S. HAUSER.

This report is classified confidential because information furnished by DE T-1 through DE T-7, DE T-9, DE T-11, DE T-13, DE T-15 through DE T-17, DE T-20, DE T-23, DE T-24, DE T-29 and DE T-32 through DE T-38 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof which might have an adverse affect on the national security of the United States.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of DAVID ELSILA

DE T-2 is [redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.
Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

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DE 100-32457

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Identity of Source	Location
DE T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b7E

Characterization of VANN BROOKS
Characterization of WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.
Characterization of NELSON DAVIS
Characterization of DOROTHY KNIGHT
Characterization of BEN KOCEL
Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
Characterization of DOUGLAS LEE
Characterization of DAVE MOORE
Characterization of STANLEY NOWAK
Characterization of Democratic Caucus

DE T-4 is [redacted] [redacted]

Characterization of LARRY DAVIS
Characterization of Reverend CHARLES A. HILL

DE T-5 is [redacted]
DE T-6 is [redacted] [redacted]
DE T-7 is [redacted]

100-3348-4191

Characterization of GEORGE BREITMAN
Characterization of ROBERT HIMMEL
Characterization of FRANK LOVELL
Characterization of ART PHILLIPS, aka. Art Fox
Characterization of EDITH PHILLIPS, aka. Edith Fox

DE T-8 is [redacted] 157-876

Characterization of Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

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DE 100-32457

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Identity of Source	Location
DE T-9 is DE 846-S*	
Characterization of JOHN JAMES CONYERS, JR.	
DE T-10 is [redacted]	157-894
DE T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted] 100-3348-4191
Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN	
Characterization of RAY BLOSSOM	
Characterization of LEE SAUL CAIN	
Characterization of IRENE CHRISTIE	
Characterization of ALVIN FISHMAN	
Characterization of ANNE HARRIS	
Characterization of FRANK MARTIN	
Characterization of SAUL LAWRENCE WELLMAN	
DE T-12 is [redacted]	100-32457-157
DE T-13 is [redacted]	100-32457-156
Characterization of ANN COOK	
Characterization of GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.	
Characterization of THOMAS DENNIS	
Characterization of DAVID ELSILA	
Characterization of MARGARET FISHMAN	
Characterization of ERNEST GOODMAN	
Characterization of NAOMI KOMOROWSKI	
Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF	
Characterization of ALFRED MILLSTEIN	
Characterization of JAMES LAWRENCE PITA	
DE T-14 is [redacted]	100-32457-173

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b7D
b3
b7E

COVER PAGE

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DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted] 100-3348-4191

Characterization of BOLZA BAXTER
Characterization of WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER
Characterization of ARTHUR MC PHAUL
Characterization of LASKER SMITH
Characterization of JAMES THERIOT
Characterization of JOHNNY WOURMAN
Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG

DE T-16 is [redacted]

Characterization of ROBERT ABRAM
Characterization of C. FREDERICK ROBINSON

DE T-17 is [redacted]

Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER

DE T-18 is
Anonymous

Characterization of ROBERT BATTLE, III.

DE T-19 is [redacted]

Characterization of WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER
Characterization of LYDIA MATES

DE T-20 is DE 874-S*

Characterization of Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DE T-21 is [redacted]

Characterization of GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.
Characterization of ERNEST GOODMAN
Characterization of HARRY MAURICE PHILO
Characterization of DEAN A. ROBB
Characterization of MYZELL SOWELL

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DE 100-32457

Identity of Source | Location

DE T-22 is [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

Characterization of JESSE MAX DEAN

DE T-23 is CG 5824-S*

Characterization of THOMAS DENNIS
Characterization of CARL WINTER

DE T-24 is NY 694-S*

Characterization of GUS HALL

DE T-25 is [redacted]

Characterization of JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

DE T-26 is [redacted]

Characterization of JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

DE T-27 is [redacted]

Characterization of JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

DE T-28 is [redacted]

Characterization of JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

DE T-29 is NY 2760-S*

Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

DE T-30 is [redacted]

Characterization of LYDIA MATES

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DE 100-32457

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Identity of Source	Location
DE T-31 is [redacted]	

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b7C
b7D

Characterization of HARRY MAURICE PHILO

DE T-32 is AL 2865-S*

Characterization of HARRY MAURICE PHILO

DE T-33 is [redacted]

Characterization of HARRY MAURICE PHILO

DE T-34 is [redacted]

Characterization of HARRY MAURICE PHILO

DE T-35 is [redacted]

Characterization of JAMES LAWRENCE PITA

DE T-36 is DE 851-S*

Characterization of MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO

DE T-37 is [redacted]

Characterization of SAUL LAWRENCE WELLMAN
Characterization of ERNEST GOODMAN

DE T-38 is [redacted]

Characterization of SAUL LAWRENCE WELLMAN

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-53)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (Registered)
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1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (Registered)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan

Date: April 30, 1965

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -C

Synopsis: Plans, strategy, Party line and the like, in Michigan, of the CP and SWP in racial matters, including interest and activity in demonstrations and the following organizations, set forth: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the Metropolitan Detroit Labor and Community Association (MDLCA).

- P* -

9-19-88 Classified by SP2 IAP/cc
Declassify on: OADR

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DETAILS:

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This report sets out pertinent Communist activities to influence the racial movement during the period January 16, 1965, to April 15, 1965.

Characterizations of individuals having subversive associations appear on pages 24 through 44 of this report.

Any individual having an asterisk(*) after his name is not characterized on pages 24 through 44 of this report.

Any organization with an asterisk after its name, except the Communist Party (CP) and CP Clubs, is not characterized in the Details or Appendix of this report.

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I. - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

A meeting to hear HERBERT APTHEKER speak on "Negro History - What It Means Today" was held on February 20, 1965, at the Central Methodist Church located on Woodward Avenue at Grand Circus Park, Detroit. This meeting was held under the auspices of the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

HERBERT KRANSDORF opened the meeting, and introduced GEORGE CROCKETT, who in turn introduced HERBERT APTHEKER.

APTHEKER stated that the Negro Movement today is a true revolution and not a reform as some writers claim. He said the Negro Movement is a completion of the Revolutionary War and the Civil War; that the Revolutionary War started the Negro Movement, but did not go far enough with its freedom and left the Negroes in slavery; that the Civil War then tried to complete the Revolutionary War by freeing the slaves, but did not give the slaves civil rights; that the present Negro Revolution is the next step and will be followed by the Complete Social Revolution which will establish Socialism; and that then the Negro Revolution will truly be finished.

DE T-1
March 1, 1965

A characterization of the WMMLEC is contained in the appendix hereto.

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, was held on March 20 and 21, 1965, in the Woodstock Hotel, in Manhattan, New York. THOMAS DENNIS from Detroit, Michigan, was present at this meeting.

The main report was given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who stated that the tremendous significance in developments in Selma, Alabama, puts the United States at the brink of a new

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reconstruction era; which, if successful, could mark the end of Dixiecrat control in the South, and would mean more than any previous political struggle in terms of political progress.

LIGHTFOOT also stated that the Party can no longer work like it did in the old days, but must work with existing organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire civil rights movement. He noted that there is particularly a void in the Negro community, and added that civil rights organizations just do not penetrate into the "ghetto".

LIGHTFOOT proposed that "we" must strengthen our Party's role in the South, and that there be established in each District three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

THOMAS DENNIS gave a report on civil rights demonstrations held in Detroit, and then mentioned the necessity for concentration on organizing Negro workers. DENNIS indicated that the role of the Party must be more than just analyzing events, and that individual Party members must commit themselves to the day-to-day activity of the civil rights movement.

[DE T-2
March 23 and 24, 1965]

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

A meeting under the auspices of the WMMLEC was held on January 29, 1965, at the Armenian Hall on 12th Street and Davison, Detroit. The purpose of this meeting was to hear talks on civil rights matters and the experiences of individuals who had participated in civil rights activities in the State of Mississippi. HERBERT KRANSDORF was the Chairman of this affair.

[DE T-1
February 4, 1965]

At a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP), held on February 4, 1965, at

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the "Glos Ludowy" Office, 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, RAY BLOSSOM stated that the MDCP has decided to start a new recruiting campaign, concentrating on young people and Negroes.

[DE T-3
February 11, 1965]

A characterization of "Glos Ludowy" is contained in the appendix hereto.

Attended
A meeting of "The Volunteers" was held on February 4, 1965, at the residence of WILLIAM ALLAN, 13960 Tuller Street, Detroit. ALLAN stated that the recent arrest of thousands of Negro youngsters in Selma, Alabama, caused President JOHNSON* to call a press conference to try and clarify the government's position on the Negro voting question and promise that the Congress would pass legislation to remedy the situation in the South where Negroes are not permitted to register and to vote. [Member of M.D.C.P. Club leadership Council]

WILLIAM ALLAN said protests must be made and added that President JOHNSON* would only act in this field if forced to do so by pressure from the people.

[DE T-4
February 15, 1965]

A characterization of "The Volunteers" is contained in the appendix hereto.

A meeting to raise funds for the Congress of Racial Equality* (CORE) was held on February 6, 1965, at the residence of MARGE and AL FISHMAN, [redacted] Detroit.

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b7C

[DE T-1
February 9, 1965]

A meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Group (TUDG) of the MDCP was held on February 19, 1965, at 21476 Audrey Street, Warren, Michigan. LARRY DAVIS reviewed a plan of action handed down from the State Committee of the MDCP to the various Clubs in the Michigan District. This plan included the election of a Negro, attorney GEORGE CROCKETT, to the Common Council of the City of Detroit, and implementation of the Party's activity among the Negro people.

[DE T-4
February 26, 1965]

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At a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP, held on March 18, 1965, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI stated that presently there is a lot of discussion within the Party about the Party's stand toward the civil rights fight. He said everyone participates in the civil rights movement as it is very fashionable to do so.

KOMOROWSKI also stated that the CP is doing a magnificent job down South, and that the CP has people high up in the command of the movement around Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING*. KOMOROWSKI added that here in the North, the role of the CP is very marginal, and that here the CP is participating instead of leading.

DE T-3
April 6, 1965

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases and the like

Fifteen hundred copies of the following throwaway were printed on February 3, 1965, and were ordered by CONRAD KOMOROWSKI:

"Negro History - What It Means Today

"In the fight for greater democracy in this country, it is increasingly important that the history of the American Negro be known, studied AND USED.

"Hear Dr. Herbert Aptheker

"Outstanding authority on the history of the Negro people, literary executor of the late Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, author of American Negro Slave Revolts, A Documentary History of the Negro People, Essays in the History of the American Negro, and many other works. He has lectured at universities throughout the United States and abroad.

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"Sat., Feb. 20th at 8 p.m.
"Central Methodist Church,
4th floor
"Woodward Avenue at Grand Circus Park

"Admission $1.00 . Auspices: McKie Memorial Library and Education Center"

DE T-5
February 16, 1965

(B) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

At a Plenum of the National SWP held on January 29 - 31, 1965, at 116 University Place, New York City, New York, ROBERT HIMMEL of the Detroit Branch SWP (DBSWP), stated that "we" overestimated the potential of the Freedom Now Party (FNP). He said the FNP has not been able to provide an effective party; that Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE, a leader in the FNP, has withdrawn from the FNP; and that there are about 15 people in the FNP in Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-6
February 4, 1965

A characterization of the DBSWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro Party for '64 is formed". The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own state in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City.

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A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a FNP "with an all-Black slate and a platform for liberation".

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members

A meeting sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) was held on March 5, 1965, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. GEORGE BREITMAN gave a speech on MALCOLM X, stating that the Negro struggle was dealt a severe blow when MALCOLM X was assassinated.

GEORGE BREITMAN also stated that there are only three ways in which the Negro will gain his freedom, and they are:

1. By waiting and letting time take its own course
2. By the capitalist president such as JOHNSON* giving a little now and less later
3. By toppling the power structure and bring about complete freedom to a socialist form of government

DE T-7
March 17, 1965

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) SELMA, ALABAMA, PROTEST DEMONSTRATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MARCH 9, 1965

A meeting was held on March 8, 1965, at the Central Methodist Church* located in downtown Detroit. This meeting was sponsored by the Detroit Council of Churches* and was held at the request of the National Council of Churches*. The Ad Hoc

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Committee to Protest Conditions in Selma, Alabama*, was formed as a result of this meeting. Also, a march was planned during the early p.m. of March 9, 1965, to the Federal Building, located in downtown Detroit, to protest the racial conditions in Selma, Alabama. It was further decided at this meeting that the group, during the march, would have representatives contact the United States Attorney's office in the Federal Building at Detroit, Michigan, to convey their feelings on the Selma situation to the President of the United States.

In addition, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to send a wire to President JOHNSON* protesting the conditions in Selma, Alabama, and planned to send delegates to Selma, Alabama, to show the people of Alabama that Detroit citizens are in sympathy and complete accord with the Negroes in Alabama.

The committee also indicated that a delegate would be sent to Washington, D. C., to join other delegates from various cities throughout the United States to participate in a 24 hour picketing line vigilance around the White House to call attention to President JOHNSON* of the conditions in Selma, Alabama.

On March 9, 1965, shortly before 1:00 PM, participants in this demonstration gathered in the downtown Detroit area in the immediate vicinity of the Central Methodist Church *, Grand Circus Park, Detroit, Michigan. The crowd, estimated from 2,000 to 2,500, was addressed at this location by Detroit Mayor JEROME CAVANAGH*, Michigan Governor GEORGE ROMNEY* and Parade Marshal Reverend ROBERT HOPPE*, a staff member of the Detroit Council of Churches. The aforementioned speakers voiced their protest concerning the racial situation in Selma, Alabama.

Mich

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At approximately 1:15 PM on this date, the group, estimated to be comprised of approximately 2,300 individuals, walked down Woodward Avenue, Detroit, and gathered in the area of the Federal Building where they sang and walked around the building for a brief period of time. The crowd was composed predominantly of Caucasians and included many youths from the various Parochial high schools in the Detroit area. In addition, various local civil rights, civic and church groups were among those participating in this demonstration.

At the Federal Building, a delegation from the group led by Governor ROMNEY* and Detroit Mayor CAVANAGH* entered the Federal Building and proceeded to the office of

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United States Attorney LAWRENCE GUBOW* where they requested the United States Attorney to convey the sentiments of the group participating in the demonstration to the Attorney General of the United States.

The demonstration was orderly and the participants left the area of the Federal Building at approximately 2:00 PM. There was no necessity for police action on the part of the Detroit Police Department.

Detective Lieutenant
George Rollins,
Special Investigations
Bureau, Detroit Police
Department
March 8 and 9, 1965

During the course of this demonstration, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed some of the individuals participating in this demonstration carrying signs, some of which contained the following:

"Civil rights should be seen not buried"

"Saint Cecilia's High School wants justice"

"Equal Protection in Selma too"

"Send Federal Marshals to Selma"

"President Johnson enforce 18th U.S. Code, Section 242 now"

"LBJ send Marines to Alabama"

In addition, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed representatives from the following groups in attendance at this demonstration:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People *

Congress of Racial Equality*

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Warren-Centerline Human Relations Council*

Detroit Women for Peace*

Detroit Catholics for Equality *

Fitzgerald Community Council*

University of Detroit Human Relations Group*

Wayne State University Wesley Foundation*

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation also observed representatives from the following educational institutions in the Detroit area as participants in this demonstration:

Marygrove College *

University of Detroit *

Wayne State University, Detroit *

Sacred Heart Seminary *

According to this source, the following individuals were observed in the line of march, but not in any leadership capacity:

WILLIAM ALLAN
ANN COOK
DAVE ELSILA
ALVIN FISHMAN
LYDIA MATES
ALFRED MILLSTEIN
STANLEY NOWAK
HARRY MAURICE PHILO
JAMES LAWRENCE PITA
DEAN A. ROBB
SAUL LAWRENCE WELLMAN

DE T-8
March 10, 1965

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WILLIAM ALLAN stated on March 9, 1965, that at 1 o'clock this date a number of "preachers" are going to meet at the Central Methodist Church in Detroit and then march to the Federal Building. ALLAN said he has a lot of material on the Selma, Alabama, situation.

WILLIAM ALLAN and JAMES PITA participated in the march, and were very pleased with it.

[DE T-9
March 9, 1965]

(B) DEMONSTRATION, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY* (WSU) CAMPUS, DETROIT AND FEDERAL BUILDING, DETROIT, MARCH 11, 1965

On March 11, 1965, during the early afternoon hours, a group comprised mostly of WSU students, numbering approximately 100, gathered on the WSU campus and thereafter proceeded in a "march" from WSU, MacKenzie Hall, toward the WSU Administration Building. STEWART said that enroute some of the individuals participating in the demonstration passed out fliers bearing the caption "Wake Up March For Students". He also said that some of the individuals were carrying signs some of which read "One Man, One Vote", "Stop Voter Registration Interference", and "Action In Condolences".

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Detroit
March 11, 1965

The individuals who participated in a demonstration on the WSU campus during early noon on March 11, 1965, were observed to proceed to the 13th Precinct, Detroit Police Department, located at Woodward Avenue and Hancock Street, Detroit, where they attempted to make a complaint. This group thereafter proceeded to the area of the Federal Building in downtown Detroit where the

group, consisting of approximately 60 individuals, predominantly Negro, walked around the Federal Building. From this group approximately 35 individuals, predominantly Negro, proceeded to the hallway area outside the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) on the 9th floor of the Federal Building where they sat on the floor.

Detective Sergeant
Charles Mayrand, Criminal
Intelligence Bureau,
Detroit Police
Department
March 11, 1965

The group of individuals who seated themselves in the 9th floor hallway area outside the offices of the FBI, Detroit, were dispersed at approximately 3:00 PM on March 11, 1965, in an orderly manner by the Federal Building guard staff. This dispersal took place following a request for FBI Agents to interview representatives of the group and recording their complaint.

This group then proceeded to the street area of the Federal Building and continued a picketing demonstration for approximately 45 minutes.

There was no violence, and no arrests were made.

Captain Felix Radcliffe
Guard, Federal Building,
Detroit
March 11, 1965

On March 11, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI received the following information from MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO, [redacted] b6 b7C Detroit, and DONALD STANLEY CHANDLER*, [redacted] Detroit, who both described themselves as WSU students and as voluntary workers at the Detroit office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee*(SNCC). SHAPIRO did the talking with CHANDLER's concurrence and he began by stating that he could not actually speak for the group which was a "spontaneous thing" not sponsored by SNCC or any organization but was a group of WSU students who had developed the idea with the purpose of stressing the situation in Selma, Alabama. He said this idea was developed on this date over cups of coffee at the WSU campus and while the group was proceeding from Mac Kenzie to the Administration Building a number of the individuals in the group decided to

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proceed to the Detroit Police Department, 13th Precinct, and thereafter to proceed to the Federal Building and to the area of the Detroit Office of the FBI. Mr. SHAPIRO stated he desired to make the following demands:

1. Arrest Dallas County, Alabama Sheriff JIM CLARK* under the United States Code believed by SHAPIRO to be Title 18, Section 252

2. Protect people while demonstrating and exercizing their right to peaceful assembly under Federal law

3. Strict enforcement of Federal laws, particularly the laws concerning Civil Rights and voting

4. A large "Federal Presence" should be shown, such as Federal Marshals or troops, in Central, Alabama, to protect the people

5. The passing of a number of pending Federal suits in Central, Alabama, should be accomplished

Mr. SHAPIRO also stated that while some groups such as instant group may be "outside the law" such as in "cluttering up the halls of the Federal Building" he believes this to be insignificant compared to a lack of action being taken by the Federal Government in taking action as outlined in the above demands. In making this statement he specifically mentioned the President of the United States, the United States Attorney General and the FBI.

(C) DEMONSTRATION, WSU CAMPUS, DETROIT AND FEDERAL BUILDING, DETROIT, MARCH 16, 1965

On March 15, 1965, leaflets were distributed at WSU, Detroit, Michigan, indicating that a meeting would be held at 4849 Brooklyn, Detroit, on that date to discuss plans for a sympathy demonstration on behalf of people from all over the United States who have gone to Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. This meeting was sponsored by the University of Michigan* (U of M), Ann Arbor, Michigan, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee* (SNCC), Voice Political Party* and Student Action League*. The demonstration was to begin at 1:30 PM on March 16, 1965.

Student demonstrators from the U of M and WSU began to gather on the WSU campus, Cass Avenue and Putman Street, Detroit, at about 1:15 PM. Students from the U of M had traveled from Ann Arbor by a chartered bus.

At about 2:00 PM approximately 125 students began marching from the WSU campus toward the downtown Detroit area. At 2:30 PM the group stopped enroute at Cass Park, Second and Temple Streets, Detroit. At Cass Park the leaders of the march advised the participants that the demonstrators were going to sit in at the Federal Building and that they would not leave the building even if requested and would have to be dragged from the building.

The demonstrators then proceeded from Cass Park to the Federal Building, Fort Street and Washington Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. where leaders of the group met with Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM H. MERRILL* in the first floor lobby of the Federal Building. Mr. MERRILL invited the leaders of the demonstration to the eighth floor office of United States Attorney LAWRENCE GUBOW* to discuss their protests. The remainder of the demonstrators then began marching around the Federal Building carrying signs which protested conditions in Alabama. Detroit, Mich

The only persons who would give their names to representatives of the news media were JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON of Ann Arbor and MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO of Detroit. All other demonstrators, who were interviewed, refused to give their names and referred the newsmen to the two leaders for information.

No arrests were made in connection with this demonstration.

Lieutenant Norman
Nickerson, Special
Investigations Bureau,
Detroit Police
Department
March 16, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the marchers around the Federal Building and they were singing and chanting "Arrest Jim Clark" and "Freedom". Also observed were some of the signs carried by the pickets, which signs carried slogans such as:

"Enforce the 14th Amendment"

"Which Side Are the Feds On?"

"Out of Vietnam and Into Alabama"

"Johnson Talks--When Will He Act?"

"One Man, One Vote"

"Action Not Condolences"

"Federal Protection for Public Assembly Now"

Nineteen white males, three Negro males, four white females and one Negro female were ejected from the Federal Building by Assistant U. S. Marshals and building guards assisted by Assistant U. S. Attorneys.

Two white male and two white female demonstrators left the building voluntarily.

A leaflet distributed by demonstrators at the Federal Building captioned "We Are Picketing Because?", states as follows:

> "The situation in the South has been made brutally clear by the recent indefensible use of police power ordered by Governor George Wallace* of Alabama against Negroes who were marching peacefully to secure their constitutionally guaranteed right to vote. This action is repulsive to decent Americans and is manifested by numerous protest demonstrations throughout the nation.
>
> "As reprehensible as the Selma outrage is, its real significance is that it typifies the injustice and brutality which have been used for generations to deny basic human right to Negroes across the South.

"There have been demonstrations in Selma and Montgomery. In spite of Wallace's moratorium they will continue. Over 1,000 Northern students have participated in demonstrations knowing full well that they were risking their lives.

"SNCC has made a general call for Northern Students to converge in Montgomery, Alabama for a demonstration. Those of us remaining in Detroit and Ann Arbor are being asked for a display of support and sympathy for the demonstrators in the South.

"We support President Johnson's proposals governing voter registration which include a simple, uniform standard for registration, and Federal registrars in case of blatant discrimination. In addition, federal protection must be guaranteed in the event of interference with demonstrations or voter registration processes by local residents.

"WE DEMAND IMMEDIATE ACTION

"The Constitution assures the right of peaceful assembly. This right is being denied to both Negroes attempting to register and to the students who staged yesterday's sit-in in Montgomery. President Johnson has the duty to secure for all citizens their constitutional rights. We need action before more blood is shed--not mere words."

(D) DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

HERBERT KRANSDORF stated on March 20, 1965, that the MDCP is not doing anything in connection with the Selma, Alabama, Civil Rights demonstrations.

[DE T-11
March 20, 1965]

The following individuals were among a group who chartered a plane for a flight on March 25, 1965, from Flint, Michigan, to Montgomery, Alabama. Source said he did not know if any of these individuals participated in civil rights demonstrations or exerted any influence in the demonstrations:

CONFIDENTIAL

ROBERT ABRAM, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

MAX DEAN, [redacted], Flint, Michigan

DAVE ELSILA, [redacted] Michigan

WILLIAM GENSKE, [redacted] Flint, Michigan

EDGAR HOLT, [redacted], Flint, Michigan

C. F. ROBINSON, [redacted], Flint, Michigan

MYZELL SOWELL, [redacted] Detroit, Michigan

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b7C

ATTORNEY
ALA
member NATIONAL Lawyers Guild

DE T-12
March 29, 1965

DAVID ELSILA and WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER went to Selma, Alabama, during March, 1965, to participate in the civil rights demonstrations. Source did not know the extent of participation in the civil rights demonstrations by ELSILA and BAXTER or the extent of their influence in these demonstrations.

DE T-13
April 1, 1965

WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR., a teacher at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, who resides at [redacted] Detroit, was in Selma, Alabama, for three days in March, 1965, during the civil rights demonstrations. Source did not know if BUNGE had participated in any demonstrations or had exerted any influence in the civil rights demonstrations.

DE T-14
April 1, 1965

The March 26, 1965, Final Four Star Edition of the "Detroit News", a newspaper of general circulation, published daily at Detroit, Michigan, contained an article on page 6A captioned, "Many Detroiters Have Made Selma Pilgrimage". This article disclosed that JOHN CONYERS, a United States Representative from Detroit, Michigan, flew to Selma from Washington.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

III. - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE * (NAACP)

1) DETROIT BRANCH, NAACP*

The Detroit Branch of the NAACP* is located at 242 East Warren, Detroit, Michigan. There are approximately 29,000 members in this Branch.

There are no CP members and no members of the DBSWP presently holding office in the Detroit Branch of the NAACP*.

Some members of the Detroit Branch, NAACP* are associated with the CP or the DBSWP. These members do not exert any domination or control over this Branch.

The following members of the Detroit Branch, NAACP* are also members of the CP, or are known to have been members of the CP:

LEE CAIN

IRENE CHRISTIE

ANNE HARRIS

FRANK MARTIN

DE T-11
April 6, 1965

The following members of the Detroit Branch NAACP* are also members of the DBSWP:

FRANK LOVELL

ART PHILLIPS, aka. Art Fox

EDITH PHILLIPS, aka. Edith Fox

DE T-7
February 16, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

2) River Rouge - Ecorse, Michigan, Branch, NAACP*

The River Rouge - Ecorse, Michigan, Branch of the NAACP* is located at 3851 9th Street, Ecorse, Michigan. There are approximately 500 members in this Branch.

There are CP members holding office in this Branch of the NAACP. However, this Branch is not led by the CP or by CP followers; and at the present time, this NAACP Branch is not doing anything on a program because of the lack of money and a misunderstanding between its officers.

The following officers of the River Rouge - Ecorse, Michigan Branch of the NAACP* are also members of the CP:

LASKER SMITH, First Vice President

BOLZA BAXTER, member of Executive Board

JOHNNY WOURMAN, member of Executive Board

The NAACP* policy is opposed to accepting as members or officers any individual known to be associated with the CP.

DE T-15
January 20, 1965
April 6, 1965

(B) METROPOLITAN-DETROIT LABOR AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION* (MDLCA)

The February 9, 1965, Four Star Final Edition of the "Detroit News", a Detroit daily newspaper of general circulation, contained an article on page 16A captioned, "New Negro Unit Pledges Attack on City Problems". This article states that "the recently-organized MDLCA* will 'cement Negro forces in our community' and help adjust 'unsolved social, economic, political and civil rights problems', it was predicted last night by Nelson Jack Edwards*, the association's board chairman and the driving force in its organization.

"The labor-community group now has 1,500 members and will have 10,000 before the end of this year, Edwards said..."

This article also states that "Marc Stepp*, president of MDLCA

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

of the association, said the organization grew out of a testimonial dinner for Edwards* attended by 2,000 persons in Cobo Hall in March, 1964, 'honoring him for his contributions to the community...'".

According to this article "other officers of MDLCA* include HUBERT HOLLEY*, executive vice-president; Mrs. MILDRED DANGERFIELD*, recording secretary; ALTON COBB*, secretary-treasurer; ROBERT E. BINFORD*, guide; ALFONSO WELLS*, sergeant-at-arms". members of M.D.L.C.A. Detroit Mich

This article listed JOHN CONYERS among the trustees.

At a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, held on February 20, 1965, at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit, Michigan, NELSON DAVIS made a speech describing the disturbing lack of action and basic weakness of the Negro organization entitled Trade Union Leadership Council* (TULC, aka. Negro American Labor Council* (NALC), Detroit Chapter). DAVIS stated that CP members now should infiltrate the MDLCA*, a new Negro organization. DAVIS said the MDLCA is now a very powerful organization and will do a lot of work in the future.

NELSON DAVIS also stated at this CP meeting that the MDLCA* plans to run "our man" GEORGE CROCKETT for the Detroit City Council*.

WILLIAM ALLAN spoke highly of the MDLCA at this CP meeting, stating that the MDLCA is where such people like Congressman JOHN CONYERS are located.

DE T-3
March 24, 1965

Mich Poland

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI and ZDZISLAW LUDWICZAK*, First Secretary, Polish Embassy, Washington, D. C., attended a meeting of the MDLCA* which was held on March 7, 1965, at the Laborer's Hall, 2967 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit. KOMOROWSKI more or less forced LUDWICZAK to attend this meeting as he wanted LUDWICZAK to meet JOHN CONYERS, a United States Congressman from Detroit. However, CONYERS was not present at this affair.

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MDLCA is a middle-of-the-road organization of Negroes and its main leader is JACK EDWARDS*, the only Negro member of the Executive Board of the UAW. JACK EDWARDS*, organized the MDLCA as a counterforce to the also Negro TULC. Leaders of the TULC, ROBERT BATTLE, III, and HORACE SHEFFIELD*, are now regarded by Negroes as "Uncle Toms", and the TULC* as a "sellout to whites" outfit.

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI stated that the MDLCA* is now very influential and strong, and that the CP is trying hard to take it over.

COLEMAN YOUNG, JOHN CONYERS and GEORGE W. CROCKETT are all very important members of the MDLCA*.

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI and his wife, NAOMI KOMOROWSKI, are also members of the MDLCA*.

JACK EDWARDS* introduced ZDZISLAW* to the public and the latter gave a short speech. ZDZISLAW* said "my country, Poland, which achieved her political and full social freedom 20 years ago, with great interests and sympathy is observing the great fight for freedom of American Negroes". He also expressed his well wishes to all Negroes, "in this fight against the cruel oppression in the South".

There were approximately 250 individuals in attendance at this MDLCA* meeting, including the following:

WILLIAM ALLAN

WILLIE BAXTER

VANN BROOKS

NELSON DAVIS

Reverend CHARLES HILL

DOROTHY KNIGHT

BEN KOCEL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

NAOMI KOMOROWSKI

HERBERT KRANSDORF

DOUGLAS LEE

ARTHUR MC PHAUL

DAVE MOORE

JAMES THERIOT

NELSON DAVIS was heard to state during this MDLCA meeting that the MDLCA* is a very good organization and that "we" can do a lot within its limits.

DOUGLAS LEE made the statement that business was very good, and that he was selling a large number of "The Worker" newspapers.

DE T-3
March 9, 1965

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS

ROBERT ABRAM

A 1961 mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild (NLG), included ROBERT ABRAM, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, among a list of NLG members. b6 b7C

ALA

Member National Lawyers Guild

DE T-16
September 6, 1961

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Characterizations of the Detroit Chapter, NLG and the NLG are contained in the appendix hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

DE 100-32457

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM ALLAN

WILLIAM ALLAN is a member of the MDCP Club Leadership Council.

DE T-11
March 3, 1965

HERBERT APTHEKER

HERBERT APTHEKER is a member of the CP, USA National Committee.

DE T-17
July 21, 1964

ROBERT (BUDDY) BATTLE, III

The name of ROBERT BATTLE, III was given in 1944, on an application for membership in the CP, USA.

DE T-18
March 10, 1944

Mrs. MATHILDA MC CLELLAN voluntarily appeared at the Detroit Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 9, 1954. Mrs. MC CLELLAN advised that her daughter, MARIAN, had become interested in ROBERT BATTLE, III, and she believed they intended to be married. Mrs. MC CLELLAN said that during discussions with ROBERT BATTLE, III, she ascertained that he had been a member of the CP several years ago, but left the CP because he believed it had become too radical.

BOLZA BAXTER

BOLZA BAXTER is Chairman of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-15
March 17, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIE LOUIS BAXTER

WILLIE BAXTER was in 1958, a member of the MDCP.

mich ALA.

DE T-15
November 21, 1958

It was stated by COLEMAN YOUNG on December 19, 1958, that WILLIE BAXTER was released from CP work to enable him to work in the mass field of activities as a progressive. YOUNG said WILLIE BAXTER has been somewhat taken over by the "right wingers", and that the CP was finding it difficult to control the activities of BAXTER.

DE T-19
December 19, 1958

RAY BLOSSOM

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RAY BLOSSOM is a member of the MDCP Club Leadership Council.

DE T-11
March 3, 1965

GEORGE BREITMAN

GEORGE BREITMAN is a member of the DBSWP Executive Committee.

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DE T-7
February 16, 1965

VANN BROOKS

According to a statement made by WILLIAM ALLAN at a closed CP meeting on January 31, 1964, at 13960 Tuller, Detroit, VANN BROOKS was a member of the CP in Detroit mich within the United Automobile Workers of America (UAW), AFL-CIO.

Attended meeting of M.D.L.C.A.

DE T-3
February 4, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM W. BUNGE, JR.

According to a statement recently made by CARL WINTER, an organization known as the Association for Economic Studies (AES) is publishing "Labor Today".

DE T-2
August 14, 1962

A characterization of "Labor Today" is contained in the appendix hereto.

It was disclosed on September 10, 1962, through the Office of Records of the Corporation Section, Corporation and Securities Commission, State of Michigan, 300 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, that the AES was incorporated on August 3, 1962, with address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan. The resident agent of this corporation was listed as WILLIAM BUNGE, [redacted], Detroit, Mich

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WILLIAM BUNGE, a teacher and the publisher of "Labor Today" was a speaker at the "Labor Today" Conference held on February 6, 1965, at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-3
February 15, 1965

LEE SAUL CAIN

LEE CAIN was in 1961, a member of the MDCP State Committee. Mich Member Detroit Branch N.A.A.C.P.

DE T-11
December 15, 1961

IRENE CHRISTIE

IRENE CHRISTIE is a member of the East Side Club, MDCP. Mich Member Detroit Branch N.A.A.C.P.

DE T-11
March 12, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

REVEREND ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, MDCP, WILLIAM ALLAN referred to a recent speech by Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, as outstanding. ALLAN said that somebody has to work and meet with this man because he is easily available, is a wonderful man with whom to have a discussion, and "we" have some kind of policy toward "out" association because the Trotskyites are working on him.

Alfred Cleage
ALBERT CLEAGE

DE T-20
October 30, 1962

Attended
Detroit Mich

At a rally of the Freedom Now Party held on August 2, 1964, at the Central Congregational Church, Detroit, Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., Pastor of this church, was among the speakers. Reverend CLEAGE opened his speech with an objection to a statement made by a previous speaker that the SWP was an enemy of the Freedom Now Party. Reverend CLEAGE stated that in his opinion the SWP had been very helpful to the Freedom Now Party during its earliest days of formation and that he would be glad to argue out the point at a later date with the previous speaker.

DE T-8
August 11, 1964

JOHN JAMES CONYERS, JR.

WILLIAM ALLAN stated that JOHN CONYERS met with him on April 3, 1964, at "The Worker" office in Detroit, Michigan, and discussed with him CONYERS' campaign for public office and his (CONYERS') recent trip to the State of Mississippi where CONYERS participated in civil rights activities.

ALLAN said he asked CONYERS for an article which he (ALLAN) would have published as though it came from MDCP Headquarters. ALLAN added that CONYERS said this would be "beautiful", and that he (ALLAN) should go ahead with this idea.

U.S House of Representatives

D.C.
Mich

DE T-9
April 3, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ANN COOK

ANN COOK is a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

DE T-13
December 3, 1964

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of the 11 national CP leaders in New York during 1949, and the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit during 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial, and as a result served a four month prison sentence.

An NLG letter dated October 28, 1964, listed GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., as Vice President of National Lawyers Guild.

DE T-21
January 15, 1965

GEORGE CROCKETT and ERNEST GOODMAN, partners in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, handle virtually all legal work for the MDCP.

DE T-13
November 13, 1964

LARRY DAVIS

LARRY DAVIS is a member of the TUDG, MDCP.

DE T-4
February 26, 1965

NELSON DAVIS

NELSON DAVIS is a member of the Ford CP Club, MDCP.

DE T-3
February 23, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

DE 100-32457

CONFIDENTIAL

JESSE MAX DEAN

JESSE MAX DEAN was in 1951, a member of the CP in Flint, Michigan.

DE T-22
January 23, 1951

ALA.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" (Volume 20-3), March - April, 1962, issue, which is self-described as a publication of the NLG, sets forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board (NEB) of the NLG who were elected at the 25th Anniversary Convention of the NLG at Detroit, Michigan, February 22-25, 1962. JESSE MAX DEAN is listed as a newly-elected member of the NEB.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

THOMAS DENNIS

THOMAS DENNIS was elected in April, 1964, to the National Board, CP, USA.

mich

DE T-23
April 5, 1964

DENNIS is Organizational Secretary of the MDCP.

DE T-13
March 23, 1965

W. E. B. DU BOIS

[redacted]

Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He was a prominent crusader for Negro Rights, who, at the age of 93, joined the CP, USA. His letter of application to the CP, USA and GUS HALL's acceptance were printed in "The Worker" on November 26, 1961.

DAVID ELSILA

DAVID ELSILA

DAVID ELSILA was elected Treasurer of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) and was also made Publicity Chairman, at a meeting of the FPCC held on December 17, 1961, at 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

ALA

Res

[redacted]

DE T-1
January 3, 1962

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[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix hereto.

ELSILA was active in 1962 on the Detroit Committee, United States Festival Committee.

DE T-13
May 7, 1962

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee, Inc., (Eighth World Youth Festival) Detroit Festival Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

ELSILA recently indicated a desire to reactivate the Detroit Festival Committee.

DE T-13
February 5, 1965

ALVIN FISHMAN

ALVIN FISHMAN was in 1961, a member of Local 155, CP Club of the MDCP.

Res 1890 Roselawn
Detroit Mich

DE T-11
December 15, 1961

MARGARET FISHMAN

MARGARET FISHMAN was in 1961, a member of the MDCP.

DE T-13
September 21, 1961

WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE

BEATRICE CHURCHILL, a self-admitted member of the CP from 1946 to 1952, who has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) advised on May 9, 1955, that she had not known WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE as a member of the CP, but knew him to be very sympathetic with Communism and its aims.

CONFIDENTIAL

William Genske

WILLIAM LOUIS GENSKE, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, was interviewed on January 19, 1956, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. GENSKE stated that he had never been a member of the CP, but admitted having attended CP meetings in the past and subscribing to "The Worker". GENSKE declined to answer when asked if he had ever belonged to the Proletarian Party of America (PPA), but admitted that in the past he had subscribed to the "Proletarian News".

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The PPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Proletarian News" is self-described as the official publication of the PPA.

ERNEST GOODMAN

Attorney

ERNEST GOODMAN has been present at Communist activity meetings where no one but a Communist would be admitted. "I cannot say that I know him (GOODMAN) to be a member, and as a matter of fact, he probably has never been an actual member of the CP. I have no doubt GOODMAN is completely dedicated, in principle, to the ideals of the CP, and he is a sympathizer with the Soviet government in Russia".

mich

DE T- 37
September 19, 1954

[redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

DE T-21
January 15, 1965

ERNEST GOODMAN and GEORGE CROCKETT, partners in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, handle virtually all legal work for the MDCP.

DE T-13
November 13, 1964

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA N.Y.

DE T-24
October 14, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNE HARRIS

ANNE HARRIS was in 1963, a member of the East Side Club, MDCP. member Detroit Branch NAACP.

DE T-11
December 18, 1963

JOSEPH DECKER HARRISON

JOSEPH HARRISON made application on October 22, 1948, for membership in the CP, USA.

DE T-25
November 19, 1948

HARRISON was in 1950, a member of the Mc Graw Club of the Michigan CP.

DE T-26
May 15, 1950

HARRISON was expelled from the CP sometime prior to January, 1954, because of excessive debts which he made no attempt to pay. He was no longer trusted by the CP, and CP members were instructed not to associate with him because the CP regarded him to be very vulnerable to being made an Informant.

DE T-27
January 26, 1954

JOSEPH HARRISON was the Subject of a "mental case" complaint filed on June 5, 1954, with the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department by TOM HARRISON. The latter stated that his brother, JOSEPH, was going to the river to commit suicide. JOSEPH HARRISON was found by police officers in a dazed and confused condition with his hands full of aspirin. JOSEPH HARRISON was confined on order of a doctor for investigation of a mental disorder. It was determined that JOSEPH had the idea he wanted to hurt

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

someone or take his own life. JOSEPH HARRISON's brother, TOM, reported that JOSEPH had been in the Veterans Hospital previously with similar difficulties.

Lieutenant Walter Krasney, Ann Arbor, Michigan Police Department
September 27, 1956

HARRISON travelled to Cuba in December, 1960, with a Fair Play for Cuba sponsored Christmas tour.

DE T-28
December 23, 1960

Reverend CHARLES A. HILL

Reverend CHARLES A. HILL is a CP sympathizer and allows the facilities of his church, the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church, 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Mich. to be used for both open and closed CP meetings.

DE T-4
October 2, 1964

ROBERT HIMMEL

ROBERT HIMMEL is Political Director, and a member of the Executive Committee, of the DBSWP.

DE T-7
February 16, 1965

EDGAR HOLT

EDGAR HOLT was interviewed on September 6, 1956, at Flint, Michigan, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. HOLT stated that he had formerly been a member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) and had learned subsequent to his membership in this organization that it had been designated as subversive.

[redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

HOLT further stated that he had never been a member of the CP and would never, under any circumstances, join the CP. HOLT said his former membership in the SNYC was not initiated or controlled by the CP and that he was not cognizant during the period of his membership in the SNYC that the CP was a controlling force in this organization.

The SNYC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DOROTHY KNIGHT

mich According to a statement made by WILLIAM ALLAN at a closed CP meeting on January 31, 1964, at 13960 Tuller, Detroit, DOROTHY KNIGHT was a member of the CP in Detroit within the UAW.

Attended meeting of M.D.L.C.A. DE T-3 February 4, 1964

BEN KOCEL

mich BEN KOCEL was in 1963, a member of the MDCP.

DE T-3 June 18, 1963

CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

mich CONRAD KOMOROWSKI is Theoretician of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club, MDCP.

DE T-3 December 1, 1964

NAOMI KOMOROWSKI

Mrs. Conrad NAOMI KOMOROWSKI is a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

DE T-13 January 19, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

HERBERT KRANSDORF

HERBERT KRANSDORF is Chairman of the MDCP.

DE T-13
March 23, 1965

DOUGLAS LEE

DOUGLAS LEE is a member of the Ford CP Club, MDCP.

DE T-3
December 1, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

On December 13, 1959, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

DE T-29
December 13, 1959

LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the Illinois District of the CP, USA, a member of its District Staff and State Board and the National Negro Commission.

DE T-2
July 2, 1964

FRANK LOVELL

FRANK LOVELL is a member of the DBSWP, Executive Committee. member Detroit Branch *N.A.A.C.P.

DE T-7
February 16, 1965

MALCOLM X

MALCOLM X was the leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, (MMI) and the leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU).

Characterizations of the MMI and the OAAU are contained in the appendix hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FRANK MARTIN

FRANK MARTIN was in 1963, a member of the East Side Club, MDCP. member Detroit Branch N.A.A.C.P.

DE T-11
October 3, 1963

LYDIA MATES

LYDIA MATES was a member of the CP, Northwest Club, Detroit, Michigan, from 1940 to 1945 inclusive, and from 1947 to 1948.

DE T-30
August 11, 1952

STEVE SCHEMANSKE, a member of the CP, District 7, from 1944 to 1953, who testified on behalf of the Government during the Smith Act Trials in December, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan, advised on June 6, 1950, that LYDIA MATES then held the position of organizer, District 7, CP.

LYDIA MATES was in 1954 a member of the Control Commission of District 7, CP.

DE T-19
September 27, 1954

ARTHUR MC PHAUL

mich

ARTHUR MC PHAUL is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

[redacted] b7D

DE T-15
March 17, 1965

ALFRED MILLSTEIN

mich

ALFRED MILLSTEIN was in 1964, Chairman of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

DE T-13
September 18, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MILLSTEIN is employed as an investigator for the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, 3220 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit.

[DE T-13
November 13, 1964]

ERNEST GOODMAN and GEORGE CROCKETT, partners in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, handle virtually all legal work for the MDCP.

[DE T-13
November 13, 1964]

[DAVE MOORE]

DAVE MOORE was in 1962 a member of the MDCP.

[DE T-3
February 9, 1962]

[STANLEY NOWAK]

STANLEY NOWAK is Editor-in-Chief of "Glos Ludowy", a Polish-English language weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, which strictly follows the CP line. NOWAK is the undisputed boss at "Glos Ludowy", and a part-owner. He is not a member of the CP because he does not want to be officially connected with the Party. He is under CP discipline and has attended closed CP meetings in the past.

[DE T-3
April 12, 1965]

[ART PHILLIPS, aka. Art Fox]

ART PHILLIPS is a member of the DB, SWP.

members of Detroit Branch N.A.A.C.P. [DE T-7
February 21, 1965]

[EDITH PHILLIPS, aka. Edith Fox]

EDITH PHILLIPS is a member of the DB, SWP.

[DE T-7
February 28, 1965]

CONFIDENTIAL

DE 100-32457

HARRY MAURICE PHILO

CONFIDENTIAL

HARRY PHILO was a member in 1949, of the CP, Albany, New York.

attorney

DE T-31
March 1, 1955

PHILO had equal authority in 1951, with the CP organizer in Albany, New York. He was expelled from the CP in 1952.

[redacted]
Detroit Mich

DE T-32
December 7, 1951
January 24, 1952

b6
b7C

PHILO was expelled from the CP in January, 1952, for white chauvinism, factionalism and for creating dissension.

DE T-33
May 24, 1952

At a meeting of the City Committee of the Albany CP held on September 11, 1956, at the Cargo Farm, East Greenbush, Albany, New York, one of the items for discussion was the expulsion of HARRY PHILO from the CP. During this discussion, it was stated that PHILO is working in Detroit, Michigan; that the CP in Detroit had PHILO write a paper on his expulsion; and that this expulsion was going to be reviewed by the Albany CP.

DE T-34
September 20, 1956

A Detroit Chapter, NLG, letter dated February 13, 1964, listed HARRY M. PHILO as a member of the Executive Board.

Member National Lawyer Guild

DE-T-21
April 6, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

It was determined by means of a pretext interview on February 11, 1965, that HARRY MAURICE PHILO is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, 3220 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ERNEST GOODMAN and GEORGE CROCKETT, partners in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, handle virtually all legal work for the MDCP.

DE T-13
November 13, 1964

[redacted]

JAMES LAWRENCE PITA

JAMES PITA attended the Second Session of the State Convention of the Michigan Labor Youth League (LYL) held on October 9, 1955, and at this session was elected to the State Board of the Michigan LYL.

DE T-13
October 12, 1955

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JAMES PITA was in 1963, a member of " The Volunteers".

DE T-35
August 15, 1963

DEAN A. ROBB

ATTORNEY

CLEAVON GOVAN, an admitted former member of the CP, advised on December 7, 1951, that DEAN ROBB was associated with the CP as of December, 1951. Yes [redacted] Detroit b6 b7C

A Detroit Chapter NLG letter dated February 13, 1964, listed DEAN A. ROBB as a member of the Executive Board.

DE T-21
April 6, 1964

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

It was determined by means of a pretext interview on April 20, 1965, that DEAN A. ROBB is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, 3220 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit.

ERNEST GOODMAN and GEORGE CROCKETT, partners in the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, handle virtually all legal work for the MDCP.

DE T-13
November 13, 1964

C. FREDERICK ROBINSON Attorney

A 1961 mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, NLG, included C. FREDERICK ROBINSON, [redacted] Flint, Michigan, among a list of NLG members. ALA b6 b7C

A 1963 mailing list of the Detroit Chapter, NLG included the name of C. FREDERICK ROBINSON with addresses given as [redacted] both Flint, Michigan. member National Lawyers Guild

DE T-16
September 6, 1961
August 30, 1963

MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO

MARK SHAPIRO visited the WMMLEC on March 13, 1965, and met HERBERT KRANSDORF. They discussed the future potential of civil rights marches and rallies.

Res. [redacted] Detroit Mich

During the discussion, KRANSDORF asked SHAPIRO about the Students for a Democratic Society*(SDS). SHAPIRO stated that he is an SDS representative; that the SDS is just beginning to organize; and that he is planning to organize a chapter of the SDS. SHAPIRO said his motive in organizing a chapter of the SDS is that all "leftist" activity on the campus (WSU) has been going to the Trotskyites by default because there is no one else. KRANSDORF agreed that this was so.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

During this meeting, KRANSDORF asked SHAPIRO to keep in touch with him, and offered SHAPIRO the facilities of the WMMLEC for a meeting. KRANSDORF also told SHAPIRO that the latter could browse around the WMMLEC in his spare time, and added that there is a lot of information at this library.

[DE T-36
March 13, 1965]

LASKER SMITH

LASKER SMITH is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. member of N.A.A.C.P.

[DE T-15
March 17, 1965]

MYZELL SOWELL

A Detroit Chapter, NLG letter dated February 13, 1964, listed MYZELL SOWELL as a member of the Executive Board.

[DE T-21
April 6, 1964]

JAMES THERIOT

JAMES THERIOT is Recording Secretary of the Democratic Caucus.

[DE T-15
February 3, 1965]

WILLIAM ALLAN stated at a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, on December 27, 1963, that the Demoratic Caucus is a front organization, an outpost of the CP and the UAW in Detroit.

[DE T-3
January 8, 1964]

CONFIDENTIAL

SAUL LAWRENCE WELLMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

Mrs. BERENIECE BALDWIN, an active member of District 7, CP, from 1943 through 1951, who has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and on behalf of the Government during the Detroit Smith Act trials, has advised that SAUL WELLMAN's 1948 CP Registration and Membership Cards, both numbered 71825, disclosed that he had been in the CP for 16 years and was a Party Organizer.

Mich

SAUL WELLMAN was in 1958, a member of the State Committee, MDCP.

DE T-11
March 18, 1958

Source made available information which disclosed that the Michigan State Committee of the CP unanimously adopted on October 12, 1958, a Statement on the Resignation of SAUL WELLMAN, which statement disclosed that WELLMAN resigned from the State Committee in March, 1958, and from the CP in August, 1958, because of dissatisfaction with the leadership.

DE T-37
October 28, 1958

WELLMAN was at CP Headquarters in New York City on June 22, 1962, along with numerous other individuals as delegates to a meeting, the nature of which was unknown.

DE T-38
June 29, 1962

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER is a member of the CP, USA, National Board.

On July 18, 1964, the National Board of the CP, USA, approved CARL WINTER as National Labor Secretary and Trade Union Director of the CP, USA.

DE T-23
April 5, 1964
July 19, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

JOHNNY WOURMAN

CONFIDENTIAL

JOHNNY WOURMAN is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. member N.A.A.C.P.

DE T-15
March 17, 1965

COLEMAN YOUNG

COLEMAN YOUNG is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-15
March 17, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

DE-100-32457

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
DETROIT BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL

On November 7, 1960, a source reported that ED SHAW, Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member was Detroit Branch SWP representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was in the process of establishing the Detroit Chapter of the FPCC, the national office of which is in New York City.

On January 29, 1961, the "Detroit News" published an article stating that the Detroit Branch of the FPCC had been organized in Detroit with an office at the residence of ED SHAW, 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, and that an Executive Board had been elected with ED SHAW named the Chairman of the Board.

According to the article, the Detroit Branch, FPCC, was affiliated with the national organization and listed among its purposes "general efforts to create a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Cuba". The article further stated that public meetings and discussions on Cuban-American relations were planned by the group in a "forceful and dynamic program to bring the truth about Cuba to the people of Michigan".

A second source on October 17, 1961, advised that activities of the Detroit Chapter, FPCC, had slowed down considerably and that during the summer and early fall very few activities were sponsored by this group.

This source further reported on June 22, 1962, that the FPCC activitdes in Detroit, Michigan, were at a standstill and that there were no plans for future activities.

The first source advised on October 4, 1962, that EDWARD SHAW was scheduled to leave Michigan on October 8 or 9, 1962, for Mountain Spring Camp in Washington, New Jersey, where he was to be an instructor for the next session of the Trotsky School.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator Dodd was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-Castro FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-Castro street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-Castro American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by Castro's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin Lee H. Oswald.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V.T. Lee had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

CONFIDENTIAL

DE-100-32457

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

LABOR TODAY

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, GUS HALL, whom the source described as General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that the Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today".

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bi-monthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting business were:

CHARLES H. WALTERS
[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

b6
b7C

EVE NEIDELMAN
[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that CHARLES WALTERS was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that EVE NEIDELMAN was then a member of the MDCP State Committee.

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, EVE NEIDELMAN was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP.

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962), indicated that two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal".

51 CONFIDENTIAL

DE-100-32457

2

CONFIDENTIAL

The masthead of the bi-monthly "Labor Today", Volume 3, No. 1, February - March, 1964, issue, describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion". Its managing editor is CHARLES H. WALTERS and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit 4, Michigan.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL) DETROIT FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on February 8, 1962, that the Detroit Festival Committee of the United States Festival Committee, an affiliate of the United States Festival Committee, with headquarters in New York City, was formed at a meeting held on February 1, 1962, in Detroit, Michigan, with the purpose of promoting youths who wish to go to and attend the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, during July 27 - August 5, 1962, and to raise funds to help these youths attend.

This source advised on March 5, 1962, that the Detroit Festival Committee was not set up by the Communist Party (CP) and was not connected with the CP, but that CP members are to give guidance and leadership to the Detroit Festival Committee, and two of the four officers of this committee are members of the Youth Club, Michigan District, CP.

This same source advised on May 1, 1964, that the Detroit Festival Committee is currently in an inactive status.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 30, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below)whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DE T-8 and DE T-10, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown.

DE T-28, with whom insufficient contact has been made to judge his reliability, but who is in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: F26M83K20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
			1/20-1/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY — TYPED BY: RLO:plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Miami report SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, 1/25/65.

- P* -

- L E A D S -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

9 - Bureau (RM)(100-442529)
1 - ONI, 6ND, Charleston, S.C.(RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (RM)(Info)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

100-442529-96 REC-32

11 MAY 3 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER; DEPT. (SD, CRD, HAO
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HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:
BY	BY:

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1 - cc report

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MM 100-15050

This report has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~", as MM T-1 through MM T-5 are informants of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense.

Miami indices contain no subversive references concerning ALBERT D. MOORE, Co-Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

- INFORMANTS -

		LOCATION
MM T-1 is		
MM T-2 is		
MM T-3 is		
MM T-4 is		Characterization of CERGE
MM T-5 is		

b6
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b3
b7E

B.*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 6ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 4/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Character:

Synopsis:

Chairman of Miami Chapter of Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) wants to form hard-core Negro group in PLM; however, PLM finding it very difficult to recruit Negro members. PLM interested in forming Miami Chapter of Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE), with eventual recruitment of militant CERGE members into PLM. PLM has distributed CERGE literature among Negro areas. PETER CHRISTIANSEN recently elected Co-Chairman of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). In 11/64, CHRISTIANSEN allegedly publicly admitted and then denied being a Marxist. WILLIAM CHRISTIANSEN, brother of PETER, and a CORE member, alleged to be a militant person and in sympathy with PLM activities.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

No information developed.

B. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On January 27, 1965, MM T-1 advised that the Miami Chapter of the PLM does not have a headquarters; however, plans were being made to use the home of MELVIN YOUNG as temporary headquarters. It was believed that because YOUNG is a Negro and his residence is located in a Negro area, it would make it easier to recruit other Negroes into the PLM.

On February 4, 1965, MM T-2 advised that JOHN FREEMAN, Chairman of the PLM in Miami, has hopes that Negroes will join the Southern Defense Union of the PLM. He wants the Negroes to form a hard-core group of PLM members. If such a group is formed, he will name it the "Black Vigilantes". He believes the PLM has potential in Miami, because so many Negroes reside here.

In addition, FREEMAN has said that Negroes could be used by the PLM for underground work, because they very seldom "rat" on each other. They have learned to be loyal to each other through their experiences in life.

On February 8, 1965, MM T-1 advised that JOHN FREEMAN has been attempting to obtain recruits for the PLM from both the Negro and the Mexican itinerant farm workers in the Homestead, Florida area.

On February 27, 1965, MELVIN YOUNG voluntarily appeared at the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI) and furnished information about his PLM activities. He said that JOHN FREEMAN informed him that he was a Captain in charge of all the Negroes. YOUNG said that to the best of his knowledge, there were no other Negro members in the Miami PLM.

On March 29, 1965, MM T-1 advised that MELVIN YOUNG left Miami, to reside permanently in New Jersey. According to MM T-1, there are now no Negro members in the Miami PLM.

On March 4, 1965, MM T-2 advised that PLM members in Miami and Tampa, Florida, distributed literature of the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life (CERGE) in Negro areas of Tampa, Florida.

MM T-3, on December 17, 1964, advised that FRED JEROME, Editor of "Challenge" was heard to state that CERGE was a newly-established committee sponsored by the PLM.

"Challenge" is self-identified as a PLM weekly newspaper.

On March 18, 1965, MM T-2 advised that a PLM meeting was held on March 11, 1965, at the residence of JOHN FREEMAN. During this meeting, the group discussed the feasibility of forming a chapter of CERGE. FREEMAN believed that such an organization would be successful in Miami, because it is not yet known to be a militant organization, and later some of the more militant members of CERGE could be taken into the PLM.

On April 8, 1965, MM T-1 advised it was very difficult to recruit PLM members among the Negro colony in Miami. According to MM T-1, the Negroes in Miami appear to be well satisfied with their living conditions in Miami.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

No information developed.

B. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

Demonstration March 14, 1965, Miami, Florida:

On March 18, 1965, MM T-2 advised that two PLM members passed out PLM and CERGE literature during a protest march held in Miami on March 14, 1965. The march was for the purpose of demonstrating sympathy for the Negroes in the Selma, Alabama area. There were no incidents during the distribution of these leaflets.

On March 14, 1965, CHARLES WHITED, a reporter for "The Miami Herald", a daily Miami, Florida newspaper, advised he observed the march sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in downtown Miami on this date. During the march, he saw a young, white man passing out pamphlets, and obtained one. The pamphlet was captioned "Police Terror in Harlem", and was prepared by the Harlem Defense Council, 337 Lennox Avenue, New York, New York. The pamphlet stated that for further information, contact should be made with CERGE, 147 West 42nd Street, Suite 904, New York, New York.

The Harlem Defense Council is characterized in the Appendix of this report.

On March 15, 1965, "The Miami Herald" reported that at the March 14, 1965 protest march sponsored by the NAACP in Miami, there were more than 2,500 Negroes and whites who marched in sympathy for the Negroes and in "quiet protest" to racial violence in Selma, Alabama.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

MM 100-15058

On February 2, 1965, MM T-4 advised that PETER CHRISTIANSEN, a white male and recent graduate from the University of Miami [redacted] had been elected a new Chairman of the Miami Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The other Co-Chairman will be ALBERT D. MOORE.

Albert D Moore

On March 12, 1965, Lieutenant HAVERT SWILLEY, Intelligence Unit, Miami Police Department, advised that a Mrs. DUDLEY BURTON, [redacted] contacted him on this date and advised as follows:

complainant b6 b7C

In the early part of November, 1964, PETER CHRISTIANSEN, who holds an office in CORE, appeared at the First Unitarian Church, 7701 Southwest 76th Avenue, Miami, for the purpose of participating in a debate concerning the merits and content of the book, "None Dare Call It Treason". During the debate, CHRISTIANSEN was asked a direct question, "Are you a Marxist?" He answered, "Yes, I am a member and I believe in Marxism". She said there were other persons present who could verify this statement during the debate.

Mrs. BURTON also said that CHRISTIANSEN appeared shortly thereafter at the home of MARY ANN MAC KENZIE, Florida State Legislator, [redacted] at which time he denied that he was a Marxist.

On March 4, 1965, MM T-2 advised that JOHN FREEMAN, DENNIS FLOOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIANSEN, and his brother, PETER, attended a meeting of CORE, held on March 3, 1965, at the Hampton House, 4200 Northwest 27th Avenue, Miami. MM T-2 stated FREEMAN and FLOOD were present only to pass out CERGE literature at the meeting.

MM 100-15058

Progressive Labor Movement

On February 4, 1965, MM T-2 advised that JOHN FREEMAN was the Chairman of the Miami PLM, and DENNIS ~~FLOOD~~ a (PLM) member. 7/A

On February 16, 1965, MM T-2 advised that according to JOHN FREEMAN, WILLIAM CHRISTIANSEN, [redacted] Miami, is quite a militant person and in sympathy with PLM activities. 7/A

b6
b7C

On March 2, 1965, MM T-5 advised that "Wm. Christiansen, [redacted] Miami [redacted], Fla." was then subscribing to "The Worker", with his subscription ending in March of 1966.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On August 15, 1962, MM T-4 advised that the Miami Branch of CORE has approximately 300 members, 60 of which are white members; however, out of the 300 members, only about 50 members are active in the organization. ALBERT MOORE was Chairman of the Miami Chapter of CORE.

The June 16, 1963 issue of "The Miami Herald" contained an article about ALBERT MOORE, in which MOORE estimated that there were about 200 active CORE members in the Miami Chapter.

On April 23, 1965, ERNEST E. LENT, JR., Executive Director, Community Relations Board, Dade County, Florida, advised the Miami Chapter of CORE meets once a week, with approximately 12 to 14 members present; however, there are several times this number of members who support CORE financially and take part in its protest activity. LENT advised the Co-Chairmen of CORE are ALBERT D. MOORE and PETER CHRISTIANSEN.

APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL

Source advised that the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York City in 1964, as a front organization, with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As the PLM is known to be a very militant type organization, the leaders of the PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others, and gradually direct their recruits toward the aims and objectives of the PLM.

The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negroes on a block-by-block basis in New York City, with plans to furnish these people with arms to defend themselves against the police.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
April 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Miami report of Special Agent RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-10) 4/30/65

SAC, CINCINNATI (157-604)(C)

ANTIOCH COLLEGE STUDENTS,
YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, AND
OTHER OHIO STUDENTS IN
DEMONSTRATION AT MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, 3/18/65

Re Cincinnati airtel to Bureau, 3/22/65.

Names of individuals mentioned in LHM dated 3/22/65, searched through Cincinnati indices and no pertinent information located.

For information of Bureau and Mobile, Cincinnati airtel to Bureau dated 4/1/65, captioned CIRM, Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination, Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, March, 1965 (Cufile 100-442529), identifies DAVID LAIDMAN, student, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, as being an individual who participated in demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama. LAIDMAN's name was not listed in referenced communication. LAIDMAN is on Security Index, Cincinnati Office.

4 - Bureau (2 - 157-6-10) (RM)
(2) - 100-442529) (RM)
2 - Mobile (RM)
2 - Cincinnati (1 - 157-604)
(1 - 100-8104)

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Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ OTHER - Removed Per Court Order;
Page 50 ~ OTHER - Removed Per Court Order;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate;
Page 198 ~ Duplicate;
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6 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

REC-69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

On 5/10/65, ADOLPH BRUGGER, Dean of Student Activities, University of California at Los Angeles, advised that on May 17, 1965, at 12 noon in the Hyde Park Free Discussion Area on the University of California at Los Angeles campus a discussion concerning the Negro problem in America will be held under the auspices of the Student Forum, the campus club organized to sponsor discussions on various political and social problems.

The speakers at this forum will be JAMES GARRETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; OSCAR COOVER, of the Socialist Worker's Party; WILLIAM TAYLOR of the Southern California District, Communist Party and MICHAEL LASKY of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Reconstituted Marxist-Leninst Communist Party. The moderator for this forum will be Dr. LEO KUPER, Professor of Sociology, University of California, at Los Angeles.

Letterhead memorandum follows.

3 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

RHB: jmp
(5)

REC-61 100-442529-1056

11 MAY 12 1965

C. Wick

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

SECRET

FBI

Date: 5/4/65

Transmit the following in [redacted] CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED

VIA AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN [redacted] EEPTIONS 12/28/89

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO:NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies of an LHM setting forth information furnished by NY 4099-S* [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

(U)

The source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] NY 694-S*

[redacted] was used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

[redacted] was used to characterize LARRY PERKINS.

EX 110

DEC 19

2 MAY 5 1965

(4) - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls.9) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (M. L. KING)
5 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (M.L. KING)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-6488) (SNCC)
(1 - 157-) (SCOPE)
1 - New York (100-108413) (LARRY PERKINS)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC)
1 - New York (157-) (SCOPE)

C C - Wick

JFO :nbc
(15) [redacted]

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category Indefinite
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER. DEPT: IED, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5-6-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

SECRET

FORWARDED COPY OF ENCL. TO [redacted]

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAY 5 11 33 AM '65

MAY 5 1965

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 1) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-841		HSC	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 9/24/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

NY 100-153735

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4099-S*, a source which is furnishing highly sensitive information concerning the racial situation in the US and Communist influence therein. It is felt that this classification is necessary to protect this valuable source.

(U)

In addition the classification ~~"Secret"~~ is necessary to protect NY 694-S* who has furnished a concentration of information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

OTHER Per Court Order

It is noted that

(U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 4, 1965

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY URT/Past 11-5-80
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-4-85
Based on King release
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMPLETED (DRC)
DATE: 10/11/89 + 11/13/89 CN (81-0802)
EEP/bms 12/28/89

Bufile 100-442529 11-26

[redacted]

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Per Court Order

A confidential source furnished the following information [redacted]

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
King release 8-2-513
appeal NY 9-1673
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12/16/85 DATE
AMENDED 11/14/85

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LEDes 12/14/77

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL ~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 12/14/77
(DRC)
DATE: 11-13-89

100-442529 1057

ENCLOSURE

Pg1

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Clarence Jones G.A.

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. IN 1953 MEMBER

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Larry Perkins U.S.

A confidential source advised on March 5, 1954, that Larry Perkins was known to him to be a member of the Communist Party. C.P. MEMBER AS OF 3-5-54

N.Y.-PA.-GA Stanley Levison C. P. MEMBER AS OF JULY 1963

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His difference with the Communist Party, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

- 4 -

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

May 4, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18-62)

Date of Mail 5-17-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 MAY 25 1965

File Number 100-442529-1058

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/12/65

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

(OO: New York)

Relet Bureau to Albany and all offices 8/28/64 and Memphis letter to Bureau, Knoxville and New York 1/18/65.

During the past three-month period, no positive information has been developed to show Communist Party influence in racial matters in the Memphis territory area. In view of this, no report is being submitted at this time.

A copy of this letter is being submitted to Knoxville Division for information since that Division covers a portion of Tennessee.

In connection with racial matters investigations in Fayette County, Tennessee, information has just been developed that two white males, DANIEL SAYRE BEAGLE, and his brother, PETER V. BEAGLE, both white males, are now residing in Fayette County and are attempting to organize Negroes to test various phases of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The first demonstration was held on 5/1/65.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(6)

EX 105

100-442529-1059

REC-61

25 MAY 14 1965

INT. REC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 MAY

Preliminary checks show DANIEL S. BEAGLE to have been a former member of the Executive Board of "ADVANCE," New York City Marxist Youth organization, in 1963 and to have attended a meeting of the W.E.B.DuBois Clubs of America, Madison, Wisconsin, in December, 1964.

An active investigation is being initiated re DANIEL BEAGLE. The activities of BEAGLE and his associates will be closely followed in an effort to develop positive information concerning Communist influence in racial matters.

This office has intensified its contacts with Security Sources and racial sources to be alert for any CIRM information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

-10PM EST URGENT 4-23-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI --16--/100-442529/

------- ENCODED ----------

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

5-Phila

CIRM

NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING WAS HELD AT CP, USA HEADQUARTERS, TWENTYTHREE WEST TWENTYSIXTH STREET, NYC, ON FOUR TWENTY THREE SIXTYFIVE. SAS OBSERVED THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE, WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE NEGRO COMMISSION OR WHO MIGHT BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEGRO COMMISSION, ENTERING CP HEADQUARTERS.....

JAKE GREEN, TOM DENNIS, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, JAMES JACKSON, TED BASSETT, HOSEA HUDSON, GEORGE MEYERS, HENRY WINSTON, PETTIS PERRY, PAT TOOHEY, CARL WINTER, AL SIMON, RASHEED STOREY, DOT HEALEY, ARNOLD JOHNSON, BETTY GANNETT, MICKEY LIMA, AND MIKE DAVIDOW.

NY TWO THREE FIVE NINE DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFO ON FOUR TWENTYTHREE SIXTYFIVE THAT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION, CP, USA WAS HELD AT CP HEADQUARTERS, NYC, ON THAT DATE. HOSEA HUDSON WAS SELECTED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING WHICH BEGAN AT TEN FIFTEEN AM JAMES JACKSON OPENED THE MEETING BY REFERRING TO A DINNER HELD ON FOUR TWENTYTWO SIXTYFIVE, IN HONOR OF PAUL ROBESON, SR.

END PAGE ONE

REC-137 100-442529-1060

12 MAY 17 1965

Memo Gardner to Wick 5/10/65
Fwd to Albany, confidential
5/13/65 SHP/deh

1-XEROX 8 0 8 R.B

JACKSON COMMENTED THAT THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT IS FOR AN END TO THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

LIGHTFOOT PROPOSED THAT "WE" ARRANGE A SUBSTANTIAL SUM OF MONEY FOR WORK IN THE SOUTH DURING THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER. PERRY SAID THEY OUGHT TO CONSIDER A CADRE OF OPERATIONS AND PREPARATION OF CADRE FOR WORK IN THE SOUTH. HE SAID THEY SHOULD REEDUCATE THE FORCES "WE" HAVE AND DEVELOP CADRE FOR THE SOUTH.

GEORGE MEYERS, WHO GAVE THE MAIN REPORT, STATED "WE" PROPOSE SMALL COMMITTEES BE SET UP IN THE NORTH AND THE WEST TO WORK UNDER DISTRICT LEADERSHIP TO HELP GUARANTEE "OUR" PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH IN AN ORGANIZED WAY. ("WE" SHOULD HAVE PARTY CONTACTS WITH SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, SCLS, SNCC AND OTHER GROUPS WHICH SUPPLY MEDICAL AND LEGAL AID IN THE SOUTH.) IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT MEYERS STATED PARTY DOES NOT AT PRESENT HAVE CONTACT WITH ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND.

END PAGE TWO

CONTINUING, MEYERS SAID ("WE" SHOULD OPERATE IN A MORE ORGANIZED WAY BY MEETING WITH THOSE WHO ARE GOING FOR TEMPORARY WORK IN THE SOUTH AND HAVING THEM REPORT BACK TO THE PARTY ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES.) THERE SHOULD BE MORE PERMANENT ASSIGNMENTS IN THE SOUTH PARTICULARLY IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION. MEYERS STRESSED THE MAILING OF COMMUNIST MATERIAL BE DONE IN A MORE ORGANIZED WAY. HE SAID THAT EACH DISTRI CT SHOULD HAVE CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES, AND HE PROPOSED THAT OHIO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPALACHIA AREA. MEYERS STATED "WE" SHOULD CON CERN OURSELVES WITH THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE KEY ROLE TO TO FIGHT FOR NEGRO DASH LABOR UNITY. MEYERS IN COMMENTING ON THE ALABAMA BOYCOTT STATED IN HIS OPINION IT IS A VERY SOUND TACTIC. MEETING TERMINATED APPROXIMATELY ONE PM. LHM FOLLOWS.

SND

WA..FOR..5

WA...RPP FOR 5

FBI WASH DC

(17)

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

REC- 26

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R-86
URGENT 5-12-65
TO DIRECTOR, PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
FROM MINNEAPOLIS 121827

b6
b7C

CIRM. PICKETING OF HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS MEETING IN ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 11 INSTANT, RM.

RE CLEVELAND TELETYPE MAY 11 LAST.

NAME AND ADDRESS GERALD W. VON KORFF, [redacted] [redacted] IN 1961 APPEARED ON MAILING LIST OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, MINNEAPOLIS, AND ON PETITION TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY URGING REVERSAL OF U.S. POLICY OF HOSTILITY TOWARD CUBA. NO ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFORMATION. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 4:46 PM EFH

EX 109

REC- 26 100-442827-1062

2 MAY 17 1965

1-XEROX 8 0 8 RIB

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka
IS-C
(Bufile 100-436462)
(NK 100-46365)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-46052)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Re Newark airtel and LHM dated 5/19/65, captioned as above.

Newark teletypes dated 5/20/65, and 5/21/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM concerning LNVC campaign rallies in Elizabeth and Jersey City, N.J., which were scheduled as set out in referenced airtel and LHM but which were not held.

On 5/19/65, [redacted] advised SA A. HOWARD COLVIN that he had not been contacted by CLARENCE COGGINS or ALVIN OLIVER in regard to planned rallies in Elizabeth or Jersey City. Informant expected to be contacted because [redacted].

ENCLOSURE

7 - Bureau (enc. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-31) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
9 - Newark
(1 - 157-1611) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
([redacted]

AHC:mafm
(16)

NOT RECORDED
78 MAY 27 1965

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NK 100-46365
NK 100-48052

Copies of attached LHM are being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, N.J., and U.S. Secret Service, Newark.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 24, 1965

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
also known as Labor Vanguard Democrats
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
CIRM

Reference memorandum dated May 19, 1965, captioned as above, setting out information concerning planned rallies in Elizabeth and Jersey City, New Jersey, on May 20, 1965, and May 21, 1965, respectively.

A characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference, which includes William J. Clark, Clarence Coggins, and Alvin Oliver, is appended hereto.

On May 20, 1965, Lieutenant Peter Simon, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that Clarence Coggins, William J. Clark, and Alvin Oliver of the Labor Vanguard Democrats did not appear at First and Pine Streets in Elizabeth, from 7:00 p.m. until 9:30 p.m., which was the time and location for their scheduled rally in behalf of Clark's candidacy for Governor of New Jersey. Lieutenant Simon said there was no rally or crowd.

On May 21, 1965, Sergeant John Mc Laughlin, Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, advised there was no labor Vanguard Democrat rally at Ege and Ocean Avenues or at Forrest and Jackson Avenues in Jersey City.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-4/1529-

ENCLOSURE

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Formerly known as the Labor-Negro
Vanguard Party

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.

2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.

3. For an end of the cold war.

4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.

5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER.

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER were all members of the Harriet Tubman Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

A third source advised on March 7, 1962, that the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) and the LNVP are working closely

in efforts to bring disgruntled CP members to their respective camps and are working jointly in the political field. FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, has asked SWP members to support the LNVP.

The third source advised on June 26, 1963, that due to mutual suspicion, the drive toward unity between these two organizations has ceased.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

On June 28, 1963, the first source stated that the LNVC does not exist on a national scale, and although CLARENCE COGGINS, Chairman of the LNVC, has traveled through the eastern portion of the country to promote the LNVC, the only organized group to date exists in New Jersey.

On May 18, 1964, a fourth source advised that the LNVC has divided its New Jersey group into three branches, with one each in Newark, Jersey City, and Orange.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1061 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

DECODED COPY

REC- 26

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-112
URGENT 5-13-65
TO DIRECTOR, PITTSBURGH, AND CLEVELAND
FROM ALBANY 131615

CIRM.

RE PITTSBURGH RAD MAY 12 LAST.
NY LICENSE BC 22 ISSUED MANUEL CHARTOFF, [redacted] FOR 1961 CHRYSLER, NO COLOR SHOWN, VIN [redacted], DOB [redacted] YEAR NOT SHOWN, NO EMPLOYMENT SHOWN, NO RECORD ALBANY INDICES RE MANUEL CHARTOFF. INFO RE ROBERT H. CHARTOFF SAME ADDRESS SET FORTH CLEVELAND TEL MAY 11 AND ALBANY RAD MAY 11 (NO COPIES NEW YORK).
AIRMAIL COPY NEW YORK.

RECEIVED: 4:11 PM LRC

CC-804B

REC- 26

100-442574-1063

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

~~SECRET~~

To: SAC, New York (100-155730) 5/13/65

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Phillips

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CINT

~~CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted]~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X~~ 1
#393,556 2-18-98 DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UCBAW/PAM/STP 8-19-98

~~The Bureau recently obtained information [illegible]~~

[redacted] (U)

MAILED 10
MAY 13 1965
COMM-FBI

[redacted] EX-112 REC 5 100-442529-1065

(U)

[redacted]

(U)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CFP:doh dcl
(7)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

Pls prepare for SECRET

13 MAY 18 1965

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

(U)

(U)

A review of Bufiles concerning reveals

(U)

(U)

You are instructed to

(U)

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

The following are some suggested matters, not to be considered as all-inclusive, that should be explored [redacted]

[redacted]

Promptly upon completion of [redacted], furnish the Bureau by airtel a succinct summary of information obtained. This should be followed with letterhead memoranda reporting information suitable for dissemination. Because of the diversity of information [redacted], consider submitting the letterhead memoranda under separate appropriate captions. In each such instance, however, the cover communication should refer to instant letter.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1068 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-15-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 MAY 25 1965

File Number 100-442529-1067

Permanent Serial Charge Out

1750

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1066 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1064 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 5/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) REC-16

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBuairtel to New York and Pittsburgh, 5/11/65, and my radiogram to Bureau, New York and Albany, 5/12/65.

On 5/12/65, Sheriff JOHN COATES, Erie County, Erie, Pa., furnished SA FRANK H. GEIERMANN with the names of individuals who had been arrested on 5/11/65 in connection with the picketing demonstration at the Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa., on that date. He stated that these individuals had been charged with violation of an injunction issued in the Court of Common Pleas at Erie on 5/11/65 enjoining picketing demonstrators from interfering with or obstructing passages to the Hammermill Paper Company, from congregating, loitering or trespassing upon said company's premises.

Perusal of the list of persons arrested reveals the name of ALAN WACHTEL, [redacted] listed as residing at [redacted]. b6 b7C

It should be further noted that only those demonstrators who were actively obstructing entrance and exit to the Hammermill Paper Company were arrested.

REC-16 100-442529-101

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Pittsburgh
(1 - 157-386)(Picketing of Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pa., May, 1965)

EX 105

2 MAY 15 1965

C & C - Wick

JTM/bac
(7)

ENT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

No copy of this communication is being furnished Cleveland inasmuch as that office is being separately advised in another communication concerning all persons arrested during the course of the above picketing.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

F B I

Date: 5/10/65

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Revised Classification DATE 9-5-74 lmb

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above, reporting information from NY 4212-S*. Two copies are furnished to the Atlanta Office, and one copy is enclosed for the information of Pittsburgh.

Sources furnishing characterizations of individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
[redacted]	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.
	HARRY WACHTEL

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". NY 1190-S*

1cc & cc LHM
808 RR

Classified by: [redacted]
Declassify on: [redacted]

REC-19 EX 109 12 MAY 11 1965

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (ENCLS. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
1 - Pittsburgh (100-[redacted]) (Encl. 1) RM
(13) JMK:gmd

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 11/30/88 Gorman/King

AGENCY: ACSI, OSD, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5-11-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. 1 FORWARDED TO ATLANTA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ESTHER HEIFITS (PH) is unknown to the New York Office.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from a source, who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NYO and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, a ~~"Secret"~~ classification is necessary to protect NY 4212-S*.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 10, 1965

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5 yrs
b6
b7C

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 2/26/86

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1965, that a conference of Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), and his advisors, including Andy Young (Executive Director of the SCLC), Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin, took place on that date. According to the source, the following transpired: (U)

It was agreed that King would decline the invitation to attend the rally at Madison Square Garden (on June 8, 1965), to be held under the auspices of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). His reason for declining will be attributed to pressing needs in Alabama in regard to the voting rights bill. (U)

Wachtel brought up the fact that the Hammermill Paper Company is having its annual meeting in Erie, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday (May 11, 1965), and in that regard, there is a movement underway to have a sit-in to protest segregated policies of the company in its Alabama mills. The sit-in, sponsored by college students, is being promoted by Esther Heifits (phonetic), according to Wachtel's son, who is a student at Oberlin College in Ohio. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/4/87 BY [redacted] KFA
11/30/88 3042 Tw/TEXT Correct/Key
~~Classified by~~ ~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~ ~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~
~~SECRET~~ ~~Group 1~~ ~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/21/75 24 Led/es

100-442529-1070

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Another matter which was discussed was King's trip to New York, on Wednesday, May 12, 1965. In that regard, it was stated that he will arrive at Kennedy International Airport at 2:34 PM, and that all of those attending the conference will meet him. The purpose of the meeting, the source said, will be to go over plans for a summer project. (U)

King's main purpose in coming to New York, the source said, is to speak on Long Island on Wednesday night, and at Queens College, Long Island, on Thursday afternoon. (U)

The "Long Island Press", Saturday, May 8, 1965, reported that five Long Island communities will be visited by Martin Luther King on Wednesday before he is scheduled to speak at a voting rights rally in West Hempstead, at 8:00 PM, May 12, 1965. (U)

Wachtel told King that he would handle all arrangements in connection with his visit on Long Island. He also said he wanted to introduce King to some millionaires on the Island on Thursday morning. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. CONFIDENTIAL

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (4)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (4)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (4)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

CONFIDENTIAL

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (U)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (4)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (4)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-19-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SAC, New Orleans (100-17122) 5/18/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

CINFI

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Re quarterly rep of Special Agent Ernest C. Wall, Jr., dated 4/30/65 at New Orleans.

The following Bureau observations are being made relative to rerep for corrective action as indicated and for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned matter.

(1) Your office was incorrectly listed as origin. New York is origin. Correct your copies.

(2) No local dissemination to the military intelligence agencies is indicated although instructions in the Manual of Instructions provide for such dissemination. You should now make the appropriate dissemination and advise the Bureau so that the necessary notations may be added to pages A and one.

(3) In justifying the classification "Confidential" it is stated that all the concealed sources are informants of continuing value. This would not appear to be applicable relative to T-2, T-3 and T-11. No action necessary.

(4) On page 3, information is reported from [redacted], National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and [redacted]. They furnished information concerning a demonstration which was to take place in New Orleans. It is reported [redacted] stated the following CP organizations would cooperate with and participate in the proposed demonstrations:" and then follows a list of several organizations including the NAACP. It is not believed that these individuals characterized the organizations listed, including their own, as CP organizations. Advise as to whether or not their information is correctly reported and what, if any, corrections are necessary. If they did not use such a characterization, it is suggested that a simple correction would be the deletion of "CP" from the sentence.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC- 26 100-442529-1071

EX 109

19 MAY 18 1965

MAILED 5
MAY 17 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b7D

(5) Information is reported concerning the activities of one Virginia Collins and on page 6 an attempt is made to characterize her by stating that [redacted] advised that Collins is unknown to him and he does not know of any Party membership or activities of Collins. This negative type of information is believed to serve little, if any, purpose. In the future, restrict characterizing information to that which is positive.

(6) Information appearing at the bottom of page 8 and the top of page 9 is not clear. It is stated that an informant advised that Sargeant Caulfield had furnished "the following report on the work he is doing in the Lottsworth area"; The first item listed is at the very bottom of page 8 concerning the reorganization of the NAACP. Two items appear at the top of page 9, but they merely identify two Voter's Leagues. It is not indicated as to what Caulfield is doing in connection with these two organizations. Advise as to correction.

(7) The next to the last paragraph of page 9 states "Confidential informant NO T-7 advised on January 12, 1960 that he had received information from Louis Burnham, under the name F. Frazier, was elected to the National Committee of the CP,USA, in the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, held December 11-13, 1959, in New York City."

It is believed that "from" preceding "Louis" should read "that." It is also not desirable to list the name "F. Frazier," the name under which Burnham was elected to the Party's National Committee. Furnish a revised page 9.

Expedite corrective action necessary, including advice to New York, origin, as well as making dissemination locally.

Form errors should be scored against responsible personnel. It is noted that by Lulet 11/10/64 it was necessary to call to your attention a number of form errors which occurred in the report of SA Wall, Jr., 10/30/64. In light of the errors which occurred in the 4/30/65 report, you are instructed to personally bring to SA Wall's attention the contents of instant communication and impress upon him the necessity for accuracy in the preparation of reports by him.

5/14/65

1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

EX 105

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6370)
Mobile (100-10-E)

DEC 33

From: Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1072

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
CRIMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Mobile let 5/11/65, copies to Atlanta and New York, setting out leads for the Atlanta Office to contact the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to determine whether Stanley David Levison participated in captioned marches and for the Mobile Office to contact the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Alabama, for the same purpose.

Atlanta and Mobile should NOT make the contacts with the organizations indicated. Due to the sensitive and controversial nature of captioned marches, it is not believed that contacts should be made with the organizations indicated.

1 - New York (100-139735)

NOTE:

We had information that Levison had gone to Alabama for the marches and have been attempting to factually verify this because of Levison's important position in our CIRM investigation. The direct inquiry of the indicated organizations, however, could possibly prove embarrassing to the Bureau and it is therefore believed they should not be contacted.

SFP:deh
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
MAY 14 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 MAY 24 1965

FORM NO. 10 5010-106-03
EDITION
REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/11/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

b6
b7C
b7D

Re New York letter to the Bureau, 4/13/65.

On 4/21/65, [redacted] Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) [redacted], advised SA MICHAEL L. COLEMAN, after examining a photograph of STANLEY DAVID LEVISON, that he was unknown to him.

[redacted] went on to say that he was of the opinion a list was maintained of individuals from other areas of the U. S. who participated in captioned marches. It was his belief that this list was now in the possession of the headquarters office of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, or the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) located at 716 Dorsey Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama.

For the information of Atlanta, re New York letter to the Bureau advised that on 4/12/65, a pretext telephone call was made to the office of STANLEY LEVISON, 1841 Broadway, New York, by SA JOHN C. SEATON. On that occasion, an unknown female responded to the telephone call, advising that her employer, STANLEY LEVISON, recently had gone to Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the Civil Rights march which terminated in that city.

The New York Office made an attempt to confirm LEVISON's departure by contacting major airlines in New York City, but no pertinent information was developed.

EX 105
REC 33

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
3 - New York (2 - 100-153735)(RM)
(1 - 100-111180)
2 - Mobile
MLC:pww
(9)

6 MAY 18 1965

1 - CC - NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/82 BY SP8 Stolbca

LEVISON is described as having been born in New York City in 1912. He is 5'9" tall, 160 pounds, having brown hair and brown eyes, and wears glasses. He is a lawyer by profession, and his wife's name is "BEA."

Atlanta Division at Atlanta, Georgia, will contact offices of SCLC and ascertain if it maintains a list containing the name of STANLEY DAVID LEVISON, who reportedly participated in the Selma to Montgomery march held in March of 1965, and advise New York.

Mobile Division at Montgomery, Alabama, will contact the office of MIA and ascertain if it has in its possession a list containing the name of STANLEY DAVID LEVISON, and advise New York.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

SecSt

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

[redacted]
11-9-01 BY [redacted]

May 15, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

CIRM

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am enclosing information which is being called to your attention as of possible interest to the President.

The enclosure concerns a meeting between Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his advisors at which time matters pertaining to voter registration, Vietnam and peace were discussed.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

To Washington Field
5/15/65 280

EX 110

Enclosure

REC-34 100-442529-1073

NOTE: Information in the enclosure obtained from New York teletype 5/14/65. Source for discussion which took place is NY 5078-S*. Classified ~~"Secret"~~ because enclosure is so classified.

100-442529
SFP:deh
(10)

~~SECRET~~

19 MAY 19 1965

Belt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COPY SENT [redacted]

MAY 15 12 33 PM '65
RECD—COLSON'S OFFICE
FBI
MAY 15 1 59 PM '65
MAY 15 2 21 PM '65
FBI
MAY 17 10 48 AM '65
RECD
MAY 17 9 50 AM '65
FBI
MAY 17 6 04 PM '65
RECD ROSEN
FBI
MAY 17 3 11 PM '65

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

LATER NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-841 HSC

ACC.		DATE	ACC.		DATE
DEL.	✓	DATE 9/25/75	DEL.		DATE

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THIS DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

May 15, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The following information was furnished by confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past.

At 10:08 a.m., May 13, 1965, Special Agents of this Bureau observed Stanley Levison enter the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel in New York City and take the elevator to the 16th floor where Martin Luther King, Jr. was registered in Room 1690. Commencing at 10:15 a.m., Levison conferred with some of King's advisors including Clarence Jones and Cordy Vivian. Their conference covered several matters including voter registration, Vietnam, peace and the civil rights movement in general. Levison said that what was needed in the civil rights movement was a broad base and that this could be realized by utilizing church groups and the clergy who have played a vital role in recent times. Concerning Vietnam and peace, Levison said that if King would join with other clergymen in urging peace, they would have a powerful voice due to King's having received the Nobel Peace Prize. King's stature could thus be capitalized on by urging others to join the movement for peace.

At 11:10 a.m., King joined the above group for a general conversation including the voter registration drive in Alabama. It was agreed by those present that they must insure that Alabama lives up to its promise to register 100 individuals per day.

At 12:40 p.m., King was observed to leave the Hotel with Jones. Levison was observed departing at 12:41 p.m.

Levison, a frequent advisor of King's, is a long-time communist whose secret membership in the Communist Party, USA, has been established as recently as July, 1963. Jones is also a frequent advisor to King and during the mid-1950's held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Vivian was a member of the Communist Party, USA, in 1947.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] b6 b7C
ON 11-9-01

100-442529

SFP:chs
(16)

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-1073

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" as much of the information is from NY 5078-S*, a highly sensitive source relative to the racial situation and the communist influences therein. Information obtained from New York teletype 5/14/65.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
INDIANAPOLIS	NEW YORK	5/13/65	3/1;4/30/65

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER — TYPED BY: :mqc

CHARACTER OF CASE
I S - C

HOFFNER

Reference: Report of SA MAX H. BRATTEN, 2/1/65, at Indianapolis.

P

Leads:

New York (Information)

One copy of report is designated for the New York Office, Office of Origin in this case.

Indianapolis - At Indianapolis, Indiana

Follow CIRM and submit report.

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau 100-442529 RM
1 - G-2, 5th Army, Chicago, Ill. RM
1 - ONI, Chicago, Ill. RM
2 - OSI, Chanute Field, Ill. RM
1 - New York (info.) RM
3 - Indianapolis 100-14403)

100-442529-1074

14 MAY 20 1965

REC-10

ST-100

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 29 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
How Fwd.	DATE FORW:
By	HOW FORW:
	BY:

Notations

INT. SEC.

MAY 27 1965

1 - Copy report 808 R.B

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAY 19 5 36 PM '65

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAY 21 12 14 PM '65

Photo 5

SBA
9-18

DOC TO: REC'D SEP 24 1974
ANS. BY: WEG/dlr

Re: Willie O'Bluestone
Ransom

IP 100-14403

Administrative:

This report is classified ~~"SECRET"~~ in view of the information furnished by Confidential Informant IP T-6 and at the request of the Atlanta Office because of the sensitive nature of information furnished by informant.

Agent observing demonstration at Capitol Building, Indianapolis, on 2/12/65, was SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER.

Identity of Informants:

b6
b7C
b7D

Identity	Location
IP T-1 is [redacted]	Characterization of ARTHUR DARONATSY This report, page 3;4
IP T-2 is [redacted]	Characterizations of: CURTIS STRONG; JESSE REESE; ART ADAMS, this report, page 9
IP T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of BURTON WECHSLER, this report, page 9
IP T-4 is [redacted] (racial source)	157-1-1166
IP T-5 is [redacted]	157-1-1166
IP T-6 is AT 1380-S*	157-1-1166
IP T-7 is [redacted]	157-1-1166
IP T-8 is [redacted]	This report, page 14*

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: SAC, Minneapolis (Your file 100-13148) DATE: 5-25-65

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. 8~~6~~ 4538.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Rerep of Donald E. Waller 10-30-64 and Minneapolis let 2-1-65.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ report ☒ letter or ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 6/2/65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by _____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

GPO 867-820

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-23-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/19/65

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 10-11-89 11-13-89 [redacted]
CAB 0, 5/3 Appeal 8 [redacted] 12-27-89

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47520) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re ATlanta airtel to Bureau dated 4/27/65 and Miami airtel to Bureau dated 5/7/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being enclosed for the Atlanta, Los Angeles, New York and Miami Offices.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because information reported by NK T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and thereby compromise his effectiveness. (S)U

Sources used in enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE _____

5 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-326672) (EARL HARRIS)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (100-5586) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (100-15079) (RM)
3 - Newark
(1 - 100-24870) (EARL HARRIS)
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
172 MAY 26 1965

RFH:ks 11-30-88
(13) Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR per Garrow/King

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Atlanta DATE 5/21/65

CARBON COPY

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

NK 100-47520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK T-1

[redacted]

NK T-2

[redacted]

(who requested that her identity be kept ~~confidential~~)

NK T-3
Anonymous

NK T-4

[redacted], who was contacted on 8/16/43 by SAS HENRY WOODS, FRED G. HAMLIN, WILLIAM J. FLYNN and MAURITZ E. GAHLON and again on 6/21/45 by SAS ARNOLD B. VAN BERGEN and BRUCE E. PRIMM.

NK T-5
Anonymous

NK T-6

[redacted] (U)

HARRIS was interviewed on 2/29/56 and 4/25/56 by SAS WILLIAM E. GAGNON and HUGH M. BILLINGSLEY, JR.

Newark files contain no identifiable derogatory information for SINCLAIR JACOBS, MIKE JONES or Mr. JOHNSON whose names were found on the material in KING's hotel room at the Miami International Airport with telephone numbers without an area code.

It was determined through the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Newark, New Jersey, that the telephone numbers without an area code in referenced airtel of Atlanta, namely, 376-4933, 875-0523 and 874-7358 are not New Jersey numbers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

On 5/4/65 IC HERBERT C. MEYER was advised that the records of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. reflect that telephone number 642-7800 is subscribed to by the Essex County Hall of Records, Newark, N. J. Telephone number [redacted] is listed for a KEATING D. FISHER, [redacted]

Information concerning telephone number 642-7800 with the results of a Newark file review on the "Mr. HARRIS" at that number is set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Newark files contain no information concerning KEATING D. FISHER or Rev. JOHN W. WALKER, [redacted]

It was subsequently determined that the information concerning the subscriber to telephone number [redacted], KEATING D. FISHER, was in error and that the subscriber was Rev. JOHN W. WALKER as set out in referenced Atlanta airtel.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]:

[redacted] Postal Inspector's Office, U. S. Post Office, Camden, N. J., advised that [redacted], is occupied by GEORGE E. CLISBY and Rev. JOHN W. WALKER. The address [redacted] is actually located in Cherry Hill Township and not in Merchantville.

Records of the Camden Credit Association, 817 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J., reveal that CLISBY is the son-in-law of Rev. WALKER. Both have favorable credit records. Credit records further reflect that JOHN W. WALKER, SR., Merchant St., Cherry Hill, died on 12/10/62. GEORGE E. and HARRIET W. CLISBY, reside at [redacted].

Records of the Cherry Hill, New Jersey, Police Department contain no record for WALKER or CLISBY.

It is believed that Rev. JOHN W. WALKER is related to WYATT WALKER, the former executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who formerly resided in Merchantville, New Jersey.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018 BY [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

b6
b7C

May 19, 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

DATE 12/11/89 CASTRO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ [redacted]
~~REASON~~ FCIM II, 1.2.4.2.
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ ~~INDEFINITE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-21-88
~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
81-0802 Garrow/King

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

[On April 14, 1965, NK T-1 advised] ~~X~~U that the notation: "Mr. Harris - 201 Newark 642-7300 Has gone for the day," was among others noted on a piece of legal-size yellow paper found in the room at the Miami International Airport Hotel, Miami, Florida, that had been occupied by Martin Luther King,Jr.

It was determined that 201-642-7800 is the telephone number of the Essex County Hall of Records, Newark, New Jersey.

[On May 6, 1965, NK T-2 advised] ~~X~~U that Mr. Harris at the Essex County Hall of Records is one Earl Harris, a Negro, born January 1, 1918, who resides at 382 Badger Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and who is a Freeholder of Essex County. According to NK T-2, Harris recently took a trip to Selma, Alabama, to participate in the civil rights activity there.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ [redacted]
~~REASON~~ FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 5-19-89

The March 10, 1965, edition of the "Star Ledger", a newspaper published daily in Newark, New Jersey, contained an article on Page 9, indicating that a party of elected Negro public officials from New Jersey that had been assembled by Essex County Freeholder Earl Harris was scheduled to leave Newark Airport on that date en route to Selma, Alabama, and the civil rights struggle. Harris was described as having been "designated National Co-ordinator of the effort by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which Dr. Martin Luther King is the leader." Harris was to continue his efforts to mobilize public officials from a base in Selma working directly with Dr. King.

(U)

~~X~~NK T-3 advised on [January 21, 1944,] ~~X~~ that one Earl Harris was a registered member of the Communist Party (CP) in the Third Ward Branch, Essex County, New Jersey. He added that Harris had registered on January 4, 1944. He was 26 years ~~X~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10-11-89 11-13-89 6972EEP/SL~~
~~CN80,513 Appeal 81-0802 12-29-89~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529-

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of age at that time and had been in the CP for six months. NK T-3 stated that Harris was a club subscriber to the "Daily Worker". (U)

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which discontinued publication in January, 1958.

NK T-4 advised on June 21, 1945, that Earl Harris, 535 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey, age 27, was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Political Association in 1943.

NK T-4 and NK T-5 advised on August 16, 1943, and December 17, 1943, respectively, that Earl Harris, 535 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey, was a member of the "Daily Worker" Press Club as of August, 1943.

The "Daily Worker" Press Club has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 29, 1956, Earl Harris was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at his home, 382 Badger Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, at which time he furnished the following information concerning himself:

He stated that in 1942 or 1943 he had been introduced to Martha Stone for business reasons. He said he knew Martha Stone to be a Communist Party official.

NK T-6 advised on April 3, 1957, that Martha Stone was then New Jersey Communist Party State Chairman and member of the National Communist Party Committee. (U)

He said that Martha Stone was to attempt to have the Continental Ballroom manager rent the hall to a social group to which Harris belonged. Harris stated he met Martha Stone in an office on Market Street, in Newark, New Jersey, at that time. He stated that he may have given Martha Stone a dollar or two merely as a gesture on his part to thank her for interceding for him in his cause, rather than a donation

to the CP. Harris denied ever attending any CP meetings at the CP Headquarters or any other place and further denied he was ever active in any subversive activity.

Harris stated that he had received the "Daily Worker" at his residence in the 1940's, but denied ever subscribing to the "Daily Worker" or donating any moneys to the "Daily Worker". Harris added that the "Daily Worker" was left at his residence on Sunday mornings by various individuals whom he did not know, and he said he had never met them. Harris also stated he did not know anyone who had ever been active in any subversive activity.

On April 23, 1956, Harris was reinterviewed, at which time he stated that it was possible that he may have signed papers which resulted in his becoming a CP member, but he denied ever attending any CP meetings or acting in any capacity which would be termed as anti-American.

A "Security Investigation Data for Nonsensitive Position" form, dated December 4, 1957, executed by Lenora Harris, Nee May, reveals that on July 12, 1941, at Newark, New Jersey, she married Earl Harris, born January 1, 1918, Dawson, Georgia. Her residence was listed as 382 Badger Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, since June, 1948. From June, 1941 - June, 1948, she resided at 535 Bergen Street, Newark, New Jersey.

On May 11, 1965, records of the Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, which covers Newark, New Jersey, as per Receptionist June Krouse, disclosed that Earl Harris, born 1918, wife Lenora, resides at 382 Badger Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. His employer is given as the Board of Freeholders, Newark. The record reflects a suit on March 3, 1964, #471718, by the National State Bank of Newark, in the amount of $364.00 and a suit on December 14, 1964, #496337, by M. William Weinstein and Alfred J. Krug in the amount of $31.80. A judgment was reflected on January 22, 1964, #464820, for the Hertz Corporation, in the amount of $775.75.

Credit records further reflect that there were approximately 24 suits and judgments against the Harrises prior to 1964.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Identification Officer Frank Hogan, Bureau of Records, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised on May 12, 1965, that police department records reflect an arrest for Earl Harris, a Negro male, born January 1, 1918, for false pretense on January 22, 1957. On June 13, 1957, the complaint was dismissed by the Grand Jury. Police Department records further reflect a traffic warrant, #2796, issued at Newark, on March 2, 1965, for Harris, as well as a motor vehicle violation warrant by South Orange, New Jersey, for Harris dated July 26, 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

May 10, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - G-2, Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - OSI, Chanute Field, Illinois (RM)

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: Patrick J. Fletcher
Office: Indianapolis
Date: May 13, 1965

File Number: 100-14403
Bufile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Gary Freedom Movement Council demonstrations set out. A former Party member is one of the leaders of this organization. NAACP, Gary, demonstrations set out. Certain officers and members of NAACP, Gary, are Party members or have CP background. C. T. VIVIAN, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spoke in Indianapolis. VIVIAN, in 1947, was member of CP. Party members and former members participated on an individual basis but not as representatives of the Party.

P

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

IP 100-14403

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IP 100-14403

DETAILS:

The Communist Party will be referred to in this report as the CP; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be referred to as the NAACP; and the Gary Freedom Movement Council will be referred to as the GFMC.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. GARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT COUNCIL

The Gary, Indiana Freedom Movement Council held a prayer demonstration at the main downtown intersection of Fifth and Broadway in Gary, Indiana, from 3:30 PM to 3:50 PM on March 11, 1965. This "pray-in" was held for the Reverend James Reeb, a white minister who had been injured in Selma, Alabama.

Approximately 120 Negroes and ten whites participated in this "pray-in." The demonstrators were headed by Reverend Julius James of St. John The Baptist Church, Gary.

The request of the GFMC was granted by Mayor A. Martin Katz and the Chief of Police C. C. Mullins of Gary, who allowed the group to block the main intersection for a period of 20 minutes.

Among those participating in this demonstration were Richard G. Hatcher, a member of the Gary City Council, IND. and Randall Morgan, a member of the Gary Police Civil Service Commission. IND.

Chief of Detectives Edward Barsley, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised on March 11, 1965, that this demonstration was an orderly and peaceful one. He stated that no incidents of violence or disruption occurred during or in connection with this demonstration.

The November 25, 1964, issue of the "Gary Post-Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Gary, Indiana, contained an article reflecting that the "Gary Freedom Movement Council" was founded at a "Mass Civil Rights Rally" held on November 24, 1964, in Gary. According to this article, this rally was attended by approximately 500 Negroes, including leaders working in the field of civil rights in the City of Gary, Indiana. The rally had been advertised as a "call to action by all Negroes in Gary until full rights are secured" and was held primarily for the purpose of informing the people in Gary of their disapproval of the defeat of the "omnibus civil rights bill" by the Gary City Council by a vote of five to four on November 13, 1964. b6 b7C

The above newspaper article continued that Reverend Julius James, Pastor of the St. John the Baptist Church of Gary, was selected as Chairman of the newly formed "Gary Freedom Movement Council" and listed as one of the leaders of this Council, Arthur Daronatsy. IND.

In September, 1959, Confidential Informant IP T-1 described ARTHUR DARONATSY, a Gary, Indiana attorney, as a member of the CP in Gary, Indiana, at that time.

JOSEPH EDMUND LA FLEUR, [redacted] an active Party member in Gary from 1943 to 1951 and a functionary in the Party during 1944 - 1945, advised that ARTHUR DARONATSY was named Chairman of the Citizens

Committee of the CP in Lake County, Indiana, June 19, 1947, and in August, 1947, was coordinator for the Party in Lake County.

The GFMC of Gary, Indiana, sponsored a mass meeting at 8:00 PM on March 12, 1965, at the Van Buren Baptist Church auditorium, 2585 Van Buren Street, Gary, Indiana. The featured speaker at this mass meeting was Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY, an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Reverend ABERNATHY told the gathering that the Negroes' problem in the South is no different from that in the North, except that the Negro in the North ends up more disillusioned. He stated a Southern Negro who has dreamed of the North as a "promised land," only finds discrimination does not end in the North. In frustration, some of these people turn to the extremes, the Black Nationalists, and the Black Muslims.

He called for all conscientious Americans to join the army of freedom and dignity. He remarked, "We are engaged in a war, a non-violent war, but no army goes to war without expecting some casualties."

Reverend ABERNATHY remarked of the brutal murder of Reverend JAMES REEB in Selma, Alabama, and asked that a memorial be dedicated to the slain minister, such as a movement to free this Nation and make it the "home of the free and the brave."

He stated the Nation would be free the week after next if all twenty million Negroes in the United States would stand up against the segregated system. He announced that he came to Gary again with mixed emotions. He remarked, "More than 50 per cent of Gary's population lives in six square miles of the City's 53 square miles. The Negroes in Gary who believe in freedom and human dignity do not like this. Something must be done about it."

Reverend ABERNATHY remarked that Reverend REEB would not have died if Federal Marshals had been stationed in Selma. ABERNATHY accused President LYNDON B. JOHNSON of not saying a "mumbling word" while the Negroes' non-violent expression of his rights and injustices against him were being demonstrated in Selma, Alabama.

Reverend ABERNATHY announced that he was leaving Gary to return to Selma, Alabama, to participate in a memorial march in honor of Reverend JAMES REEB.

Sergeant JOHN RAZUMICH, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised that this mass meeting was an orderly and peaceful gathering. He stated that no incidents of violence or disorder occurred.

Twenty members of the GFMC were observed picketing the Tolleston Branch of the Gary National Bank, 2203 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, during the hours of 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 Noon, Saturday, March 27, 1965. Demonstrators carried placards and signs calling for the passage of an omnibus civil rights bill by the Gary City Council. Other pickets carried signs calling upon citizens of Gary to back the economic boycott in progress by the GFMC. Others carried placards calling for an Easter economic boycott in the City of Gary. One white picket was observed among the demonstrators. The rest were Negroes.

Sergeant FRANK GUCCIARDO, Detective Bureau, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised on March 27, 1965, that the target of the demonstration of the Tolleston Branch of the Gary National Bank is PAUL GUIST, Manager of the Tolleston Branch, a Gary City Councilman and a vice-president of the Gary National Bank, who voted against passage of a fiar housing bill in the Gary City Council on November 13, 1964.

Sergeant GUCCIARDO advised that no violence, disruption, or disorder occurred in connection with the demonstration. He stated the demonstration was peaceful and orderly.

Eighteen members of the Gary Freedom Movement Council were observed picketing in front of the Tolleston Branch of the Gary National Bank, 2203 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon, April 3, 1965. Negro pickets carried signs calling for a fair housing ordinance and an economic boycott of the Gary National Bank and other retail merchants in the City of Gary. They emphasized that all should participate in an Easter boycott.

RANDALL MORGAN, a member of the Gary Police Civil Service Commission, and a Negro, was observed coordinating the demonstrators in this picket line.

Sergeant FRANK GUCCIARDO, Detective Bureau, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised that no violence or disorder occurred in connection with this demonstration. He stated the pickets were peaceful and orderly.

"The Chicago Tribune," a daily newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, in its issue dated April 7, 1965, reflects that PAUL GUIST, Councilman from the Third District, City of Gary, Indiana, announced his resignation from the Gary City Council on April 6, 1965. GUIST announced he was quitting for personal reasons. He had served as a City Councilman for nine years.

The article reflected that GUIST is the Manager of the Tolleston Branch of the Gary National Bank in Gary. According to the article, GUIST had incurred the wrath of integration groups last year when he voted against a so-called open occupancy bill in the Cary City Council. Members of the GFMC picketed the Offices of the Tolleston Branch of the Cary National Bank and had demanded either his resignation from the Cary City Council or from the Gary National Bank.

Mrs. MARECE NEAGU, an official of the Gary Freedom Movement Council, a Negro Rights organization, Gary, Indiana, announced on the morning of April 10, 1965, that the council would sponsor a 200 car motorcade through downtown Gary at approximately 1:00 PM on April 10, 1965, in connection with demands for fair and equal housing for Negroes in Gary.

WARREN HALES, Radio Station WWCA, Cary, Indiana, announced at 2:00 PM on April 10, 1965, that the motorcade sponsored by the GFMC at approximately 1:30 PM on the afternoon of April 10, 1965, was unsuccessful. He related that only 40 cars out of the expected 200 participated in the motorcade. He stated that the 40 cars fell far short of the number previously announced by the GFMC. Participants in the motorcade had signs calling for fair housing for Easter and equality now.

Sergeant RAY SCHULTZ, Detective Bureau, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised on April 10, 1965, that the Gary Police Department counted approximately

37 cars participating in the aforementioned motorcade. He stated that no violence or disruption occurred in connection with this demonstration.

B. NAACP, GARY, INDIANA

At 12 PM on March 16, 1965, approximately 25 individuals representing the Gary, Indiana Branch of the NAACP, formed a picket line in front of the building housing the FBI, Gary Resident Agency. The pickets carried placards highlighting the need for Federal intervention at Selma, Alabama.

The pickets were led by JEANETTE STRONG, President of the NAACP, Gary Branch. She personally called at the Office of the Gary Resident Agency and was invited into the Office by the Senior Resident Agent with the Assistant Senior Resident Agent present.

Mrs. STRONG, who was alone, presented an "open letter," which read as follows:

"Director, Gary Bureau
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Gary, Indiana "Open Letter

"The Gary Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with citizens of the community, pause today in deep respect in reverend memory of Rev. James Reeb, a soldier in the war against discrimination and injustice, who made the supreme sacrifice to the end that we shall overcome.....while we pause for this reverend occasion, we echo the world demand for Federal intervention in the current crisis in Alabama.....for we all watch with deep concern and feeling:

cognizant of the fact that Governor George Wallace of Alabama still is not ready to accept the responsibility for a positive position regarding the rights of all citizens of the state, regardless of race, creed or color. It is necessary that protection be afforded those persons who would work and demonstrate in the cause of justice and freedom, thereby creating an atmosphere which will bring peace, and

tranquility, brotherhood and understanding.....
We, today, call upon this Bureau to express the concern of the citizens of this community for the safety of both black and white who are involved in the nonviolent struggle for freedom and equality....in the police state of Alabama and throughout the southland....for it is inevitable that should Federal intervention not be forthcoming, another needless loss of life will result, as in the death of the Rev. James Reeb, who died that all men shall be free, not only in Selma, Alabama, but in Gary, Indiana, too."

Mrs. STRONG was courteously received and the Bureau's jurisdiction in Civil Rights matters was fully explained to her. She was advised that the letter which she had presented to the Senior Resident Agent would be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice. Mrs. STRONG, who conducted herself with dignity, expressed gratitude for the opportunity afforded her and departed to join the picket line.

It was observed that the pickets were orderly and that they were to continue picketing until 3 P.M. this date.

The Gary Police Department was aware of the picketing and had a number of officers in the area.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. GARY CHAPTER, NAACP

The "Gary Post Dispatch," a daily newspaper of Gary, Indiana, on December 18, 1964, listed the officers for the Gary NAACP Branch for the coming year. Among those listed was JEANNETTE STRONG as president, and attorney BURTON WECHSLER as Second Vice-President. JEANNETTE STRONG is the wife of CURTIS STRONG.

AKA MRS. [illegible] OF THE NATIONAL [illegible] FOR THE [illegible]

Confidential Informant IP T-2 on May 3, 1963, advised that CURTIS STRONG had been closely associated with CP members in Gary, Indiana, in connection with his union activities; however, informant did not know him to have ever been a CP member.

Confidential Informant IP T-3 advised on February 20, 1953, that BURTON WECHSLER, as of that date, was considered the attorney for the CP in Lake County, Indiana.

IP T-2 advised on April 22, 1965, that the Gary Chapter of the NAACP continues to maintain a membership of approximately 1,000.

IP T-2 on April 22, 1965, and IP T-3, on April 26, 1965, advised JESSE REESE and ART ADAMS, both known to these informants as current CP members in Gary, Indiana, are also members of the Gary Chapter of the NAACP. They advised these two individuals held no official positions in the NAACP and to their knowledge the CP exerts no influence over the Gary Chapter of the NAACP nor has the CP issued any instructions with reference to infiltration of the NAACP.

B. GARY FREEDOM MOVEMENT COUNCIL

Chief of Detectives EDWARD BARSLEY, Gary, Indiana Police Department, advised on December 9, 1964, that the GFMC was founded at a mass rally held in Gary, November 24, 1964. This organization was founded for the purpose of protesting the defeat of the "omnibus civil rights bill" by the City Council of Gary, November 13, 1964.

Chief BARSLEY stated this organization has its headquarters at 1920 Broadway Street, Gary, Indiana, and its Chairman is Reverend JULIUS JAMES, Pastor of the St. John the Baptist Church of Gary. The controling committee of this Council is composed of ten individuals, among which is attorney ARTHUR DARONATSY who is characterized heretofore in this report.

IP T-2 on April 22, 1965, and IP T-3, on April 26, 1965, advised that to their knowledge, the CP in Gary, Indiana

exerts no control over the GFMC. These informants advised that individual Party members and persons with a history of Party activity are in complete sympathy with the aims and purposes of the organization; but, with the exception of ARTHUR DARONATSY, none hold any official position and in no way have influence or control over the organizational policies or projects being promoted by this organization in the Gary, Indiana, area.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On April 1, 1965, Confidential Informant IP T-4 advised that on April 2, 1965, a meeting would be held between the Reverend ANDREW J. BROWN, Pastor, St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, 1701 Martindale, Indianapolis, Indiana, and CORDY T. VIVIAN. Source advised the meeting would be open to the public and held at St. John's Missionary Church. Source described Reverend BROWN as President of the Indianapolis Social Action Committee (ISAC) and that the meeting was to pave the way for the appearance of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING at a later date.

Source advised the possibility existed that the ISAC organization might be made a chapter of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING'S Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

On April 2, 1964, a meeting was held at the St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, 1701 Martindale, Indianapolis, Indiana. It was a public meeting presided over by the Reverend ANDREW J. BROWN and approximately 600 people attended this meeting.

In attendance at this meeting were the Reverend V. MILLER NEWTON, Pastor, Fletcher Place Methodist Church, and Director of the Christian Inner City Association; Reverend JOHN NATHAN LA BAUVE, St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church, Indianapolis, and a member of the Christian Inner City Association; and Reverend BERNARD STRANGE, Pastor, St. Rita's Catholic Church, Indianapolis, Indiana. Both Reverend STRANGE and Reverend NEWTON participated in the Selma March to Montgomery, Alabama.

The "Indianapolis News," a daily newspaper published in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 3, 1965, carried the following story concerning the meeting. It was under the caption, "King Aid Calls for 'Bama Boycott' Here," and is as follows:

"An aid to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., last night called upon Indianapolis citizens to join in the economic boycott of Alabama.

"The Rev. C. T. Vivian, in Indianapolis following a strategy meeting with Dr. King in Baltimore, spoke before 600 persons in St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, 1701 Martindale.

"'You say the Negroes of Alabama might suffer in the event of an economic boycott,' the Rev. Mr. Vivian said.

" 'What does it matter if they suffer for six months if it will end their suffering for six generations?'

"The Rev. Mr. Vivian said the time has come for the civil rights movement to deal with basic issues.

"HOUSING, JOBS AND EDUCATION

" 'For all practical purposes, the battle for public accommodations is over.

" ' Now the North and the South, both black and white, must answer the questions of housing, jobs and education.'

"The fiery minister said that 18 per cent of America's Negro working force is without employment.

"In England, the political party in power would be swept out of office overnight if unemployment reached just 2 per cent, he implored.

" 'Yet, here in America the Negro is the last person to be hired and the first to be laid off.'

"About 75 whites, most of them representatives of various religious faiths and denominations, attended the meeting."

The "Indianapolis Star," a daily newspaper published in Indianapolis, carried the story on April 3, 1965, under the caption, "King Aide Urges Civil Rights for All," and is as follows:

" 'This is our day - - our hour,' the Rev. C. T. Vivian of Atlanta, Ga., told a cheering crowd of several hundred persons jammed into the St. John Missionary Baptist Church, 1701 Martindale Avenue, last night.

"The Rev. Mr. Vivian, one of the chief aides of the Rev. Martin Luther King -- fresh from a strategy meeting with Dr. King in Baltimore, Md. -- told the group: 'We have no other choice but to move in this hour.'

"He said that the American Negro 'has come to understand that states rights mean human wrongs,' and he declared that the reason 'President Johnson got in front of the television cameras the other day was because men black, white and polka dot stood up and marched for freedom in Alabama.'

"The Rev. C. T. Vivian, Atlanta, Ga., had just come from a strategy meeting on the boycott with the Rev. Mr. King and other leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"The Rev. Mr. Vivian was here to get support in Indiana for the boycott. Several hundred persons attended the meeting at St. John's Missionary Baptist Church, 1701 Martindale.

"The Rev. Mr. Vivian said of the proposed boycott, 'The suffering it will engender will be a redemption for both the whites and the Negroes.'

"He is director of affiliates for the leadership conference.

"'Six months of suffering as a result of the boycott can cause an end to it for the future years,' the Rev. Mr. Vivian said.

"He said that the Selma-to-Montgomery march helped awaken the national consciousness and made the country aware of wrongs 'being inflicted on the Negroes under the doctrine of "state rights."'

"The Rev. Mr. Vivian was one of the leaders of the march. He said he was physically assaulted by Dallas County (Selma) Sheriff, James Clark.

" 'This is no longer a racial issue. It is a national issue. We are out to move a state. We are changing Alabama,' said the Rev. Mr. Vivian."

Confidential Informant IP T-5 advised in November, 1947, that C. T. Vivian was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois.

In June, 1948, the same source advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in CP affairs in the Peoria area for some time and further advised C. T. VIVIAN had not been in the area for a long period of time.

In January, 1965, Confidential Informant IP T-6 advised the Reverend C. T. VIVIAN of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was in contact with GEORGE MEYERS. The purpose of this contact was unknown.

USA V Confidential Informant IP T-7 advised that GEORGE MEYERS is a member of the CP, USA National Executive Committee, and knows MEYERS to be a CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

It was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Indianapolis, Indiana, that approximately one hundred people, both Negroes and whites, picketed the State Capitol on February 12, 1965.

The demonstrators marched on the sidewalk on Capitol Avenue bearing large placards which read, "We oppose weak housing bill," "Must there be a third party," "Whitewash housing will lose black votes", and "Our votes will count in '66."

"The Indianapolis News," a daily newspaper published in Indianapolis, Indiana, dated February 12, 1965, revealed that delegations came from Gary, Muncie, South Bend, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis, Indiana, to march as pickets in the demonstration. The article reflects the organizations represented included Jewish Community Relations Council, Indiana Council of Churches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Core, and others.

The article reveals that at least six state police troopers, several state police detectives, and State Police Superintendent ROBERT O'NEAL were on hand.

The article continues that the spokesman for the demonstrators, WILLARD B. RANSOM, AKA WILLARD RANSOM, Chairman of the Indiana Conference on Civil Rights Legislation, said, "We're seeking a more effective fair housing bill. We favor Senate Bill 115 in its original form with enforcement powers in it." IND.

Confidential Informant IP T-8 advised WILLARD RANSOM trusted by CP leadership District 10. Requested by EMANUEL BLUM, Organizer, District 10, CP, USA, to join the CP in 1953. RANSOM declined because he felt it would be impossible to keep CP member a secret and he did not want to be known publicly as a member of the CP.

The article reveals that before it passed the fair housing bill, a Senate committee removed a provision for "cease and desist" authority by the Indiana Civil Rights Commission. The bill makes housing a civil right but limits enforcement only to public housing and that financed by the Federal Government.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana
May 13, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent PATRICK J. FLETCHER, dated and captioned as above, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

IP T-4 with whom contact has been insufficient to determine reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/13/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 3/16/65; NY airtel to Bureau, 3/29/65, captioned, "JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING"; NY letter to Bureau, 4/9/65.

With respect to [redacted], the following information was obtained from the files of the NYO:

NY file 100-80087, captioned, "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE; IS-C", reflects the National Convention of the American Veterans Committee was being held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 6/19-22/47. Listed as one who would attend was [redacted].

It is to be noted that [redacted] resided in [redacted].

NY file 100-87015 reflects that on 8/16/50, [redacted] advised SA ROBERT G. MOOREFIELD in case captioned, "SAMUEL LEWIS; SM-C" [redacted], that [redacted] has been with Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Workers Union (RWDSU) since its inception and has done considerable research regarding Communist infiltration of the union. He advised that within the past two weeks he had a conversation with one SAM LEWIS, whom [redacted] described as being a Communist, and who remained with the Communist faction which was disaffiliated from RWDSU in November, 1948. LEWIS, who has since 1948 been Chairman of Local 3, Distributive Workers Union at Bloomingdale's Department Store, as well as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, told [redacted] that he was being forced out of the union by the faction in power.

cc 1808 RB

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
3- New York
(1- 100-154955) (43)
[redacted]

JCS:mvl
(6)

100-442529-1075

EX-112 REC-32

MAY 19 1965

60 MAY 21 1965

INC. SEC.

It would appear from the foregoing information that [redacted] was not in sympathy with the Communist cause at that time.

In referenced letter dated 4/9/65, it was reported that [redacted] who has been an approved criminal informant of the NYO since [redacted], has indicated a strong interest in the civil rights movement and he has stated that he firmly believes in its principles. It should be noted that in past contacts this informant has advised [redacted].

Inasmuch as the informant, [redacted] has indicated such a strong interest in the civil rights movement, it is felt that it would not be appropriate to attempt to develop this individual as an informant in these matters. However, any information furnished by the informant relating to civil rights matters will be promptly reported.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

May 19, 1965

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

Enclosed is information concerning a certain letter Martin Luther King, Jr., sent to one of his advisers in which this matter pertaining to voter registration, Vietnam and Peace Corps discussed.

Upon account of the classified enclosure, this letter is being maintained.

0-1 to NY 5/20/65 Classify yours.
Bulet 5-1-65 & ltr 4-8-65.
Bulet will be submitted.
Status of interview re
Harry Wachtel?
SAC Ltr

Enclosure

100-442529

REC-32

EX-112 100-442529-1076

19 MAY 19 1965

Delivered to VP office
by Connell, VP's office
5/17/65

NOTE: Information in the enclosure obtained from New York telcall 5/12/65. Source for discussion which took place in NY office.

Classified "Secret" because enclosure is so classified.

(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-12-2018 BY [redacted]

F E

Date: 5/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-443183)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-48138) (P)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SUBJECT: NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS
IS-C

Enclosed are ten copies of LHM for the Bureau.

Information from NK T-1 in the attached LHM was furnished by [redacted] on 5/12/65, to SA [redacted]

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect NK T-1 [redacted], a source of future value whose revealment would adversely affect national security.

NK T-1 [redacted] the New Jersey Conference...Migrant Workers, and is also active in work of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB in Newark, where he is acquainted with work of the Students For Democratic Society.

5-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(1-100-439048) (SDS)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
5-Newark
(1-100-47373) (SDS)
(1-100-48052) (CIRM)
[redacted]
DRS:lmd
(10)

NOT RECORDED
152 MAY 20 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

29 MAY 1965

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

ORIGINAL COPY

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-12-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 13, 1965

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on May 12, 1965:

The New Jersey Conference For Rights of Migrant Workers held a meeting of their Executive Board at the Wesley A.M.E. Church, Burlington, New Jersey, on May 8, 1965, with seven persons present including the Chairman, Nick Kourambis.

A characterization of the New Jersey Conference for the Rights of Migrant Workers is contained in the appendix hereto.

NK T-1 advised that the meeting centered around planning for voter registration, Operation Friendship, and plans to use some of the student workers from Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) in the fight for betterment of conditions for the migrant workers. Voter registration is being pushed in order to gain more political control of Port Norris, New Jersey, and surrounding communities where there appears to be a concentration of the migrant workers. With regard to Operation Friendship, it is hoped that members of the Conference for the Rights of Migrant Workers will make friends with migrant workers in the Port Norris area, go to church with them, visit in their homes, and come to know their problems better. It was stated at the conference that owners of the farms where the migrant workers are employed will not permit strangers to come on the premises, but friends of the workers could gain access.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR
RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

The plan is to have students selected by SDS come to the farm area, mingle and work with the migrant workers, and then attempt to organize them. It is planned to use the young female students to care for children while the mothers work in the fields. The plan is to have SDS select the students, but to have them paid by the New Jersey State AFL-CIO. It was mentioned at the Executive Board meeting that this is not to be publicized or discussed even among the rank and file members of the Conference. The next meeting of the group is to be held May 14, 1965, to work out further details.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Best Copy Available

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1964, that TONY CASCONE announced at a meeting of the State Board of the COMMUNIST PARTY of New Jersey (NJCP) on December 5, 1964, that a new forum had been organized for the purpose of helping the cause of migrant workers and their families. CASCONE stated that one meeting had been held, and the next meeting would be held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He stated that he and NICK KOURAMBIS had co-sponsored the meeting. CASCONE noted that KOURAMBIS is the Chairman of the Labor and Industry Committee of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP).

The same source had previously advised on March 24, 1964, that CASCONE was a member of the State Board of the NJCP. The same source had also advised on August 4, 1964, that NICK KOURAMBIS had attended a meeting of the NJCP State Board on August 2, 1964.

The "Newark Evening News," a daily at Newark, New Jersey, in the issue dated January 31, 1964, printed a letter to the editor from [redacted], Labor and Industry Chairman, New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in which KOURAMBIS stated that on February 8, 1964, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, a [redacted] would be initiated to raise the social, political, [redacted] of migrant workers in New Jersey.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] a meeting was held at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, [redacted] on January 8, 1965, to initiate a statewide campaign for [redacted] of the migrant workers in New Jersey, and also [redacted] formed an organization called the [redacted] RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCMW). [redacted] the leadership of NICK KOURAMBIS. TONY CASCONE was present at this meeting.

The second source furnished information on February 9, 1965, that the NJCMW held another meeting on February 6, 1965, at 129 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. NICK KOURAMBIS was elected permanent chairman. It was announced at this meeting that the mailing address of the NJCMW would be 129 Clinton Avenue,

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Best Copy Available

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW JERSEY CONTENTION FOR
THE RIGHTS OF LEGAL WORKERS (CONTINUED)

[illegible], New Jersey, where the meetings were held through the courtesy of CIO Retail Food Chain Workers of America, AFL-CIO, which has an office at that address. It was announced that an additional meeting [illegible] Cedar Lane Post 129, Port Norris, New Jersey.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/5/87 BY [redacted]

There are enclosed for the Bureau 8 copies of a LHM reflecting information appearing in an article of "The Worker", May 2, 1965, relating to the salute to PAUL ROBESON held in NYC on 4/22/65, at which JOHN LEWIS of SNCC spoke.

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains a characterization of Freedomways Associates Inc. in which sources are used the unauthorized disclosure of which could impair the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ED, CRD, ~~RAQ~~
DATE FORW: 5-7-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

0-17 to [redacted]
Copy to [redacted]
Date 5-10-65
By [redacted]
Remarks [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/7/83 BY [redacted]

REC-109 [redacted] 100-153735-1077

3 MAY 6 1965

3-Bureau (Encls. 8) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
(1-100-) (SNCC)
1-New York (100-) (PAUL ROBESON)
1-New York (100-144189) (FREEDOMWAYS) (42)
1-New York

FJC:pml
(9)

1cc & cc -LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 5, 1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of May 2, 1965, page three, contained an article "2000 Hail Paul Robeson At Freedomways Tribute". The article states that "an overflow audience of 2000 friends and admirers" of Paul Robeson greeted him at the Hotel Americana the previous week (April 22, 1965) on the occasion of the salute by "Freedomways" to Robeson on his 66th birthday.

The article reflects that John Lewis, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) spoke at this affair. The article states that Lewis spoke of Robeson's past accomplishments. It continues as follows: N.Y.

"He too spoke of Robeson's 'years of persecution' and praised him for not 'compromising important principles. We of SNCC are Paul Robeson's spiritual children. We too have rejected gradualism and moderation. We are also being accused of radicalism, of Communist infiltration'".

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-5-87 BY SP1 eg/pj

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] mack ka
ON 11/7/83

Agree [redacted] RPP/mcg 4/24/84

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 29 1970

100-442529-1077

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the attached appendix.

The Late City Edition of "The New York Times", December 23, 1963, reported that Paul Robeson left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal flight and a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, Paul Robeson once said he loved "the Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world".

Most of the questions directed at Robeson on his arrival in New York City on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife who told reporters her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific".

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-153735) 5/19/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurtel 2:43 p.m. 5/14/65 which reported information from highly sensitive coverage as well as observations of Bureau Agents revealing a personal meeting between Martin Luther King, Jr., and Stanley David Levison on the morning of 5/13/65. The contacts which took place that morning are considered most pertinent.

As you are aware, the Bureau has many times indicated the importance of obtaining information relative to personal meetings between King and Levison as well as the intelligence derived from such meetings indicating the influence which Levison exerts upon King. It is difficult for the Bureau to understand why it took over 24 hours before the first written communication was dispatched from your office reporting on such an important and urgent matter as the King -- Levison meeting.

The Bureau expects that in the future there will be absolutely no delay in furnishing the Bureau the necessary teletype communications in urgent matters.

NOTE:

The referenced teletype contained, among other things, information concerning Levison's counsel that King inject himself into the Vietnam situation by joining with other clergymen in urging peace. We disseminated this information to the White House, Vice President and Attorney General by letter 5/15/65. More prompt handling by the New York Office would have enabled us to disseminate the information a day earlier.

SFP:dehdeh
(5)

REC-31 100-442529-107

EX-110

19 MAY 20 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 5
MAY 19 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 5/14/65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-1-01 BY [redacted] NLSEPTM

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~ - COMMUNIST

OCIRM

Bureau Liaison obtained information [redacted]

[redacted]

REC-115 100-442529-1017

Bufiles reveal that [redacted] has been interviewed by our Agents on a number of occasions, most recently [redacted]

100-442529
SFP:deh (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

5-8

MAY 20 1965

6 MAY 27 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
100-442529

[redacted]

ACTION:

We have instructed our New York Office to promptly have two experienced, mature Agents interview [redacted]

[redacted]

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (Your file 100-66078) DATE: 5-27-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) ☒ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

Room No. ~~808 R.B.~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurairtel 5-10-65.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☒ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted on or about 6/9/65

If already submitted, advise date, caption & type of cover communication

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 28 1965 (Date)
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

Bureau

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

F B I

Date: MAY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in [redacted] (CONFIDENTIAL)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted]
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

CLASS. & EXT. [redacted]
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-20-85

ReBuairtel to NY, 5/12/65, and NYairtel and LHM, dated 5/7/65, captioned as above relating to a suggestion of CAREY MC WILLIAMS. (U)

There are enclosed for the Bureau 10 copies of additional pages 5,6 and 7 to be added to NY LHM of 5/7/65. These additional pages contain characterizations of CAREY MC WILLIAMS and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

These additional pages are also being provided for the Atlanta copies of this LHM.

5- Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10)
(1- 100-439190) (SNCC) (U)
(1- 100-) (KKK)
4- Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 4) (RMO
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING)
(1- 100-6488) (SNCC)
(1- 157-) (SCOPE)
1- New York [redacted] (42)
1- New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1- New York (157-1455) (SCOPE) (42)
1- New York (100-136585) (M. L. KING) (42)
1- New York (100-147963) (SNCC) (41) (U)
1- New York (105-20404) (THE NATION)
1- New York [redacted]
1- New York

The enclosed sets of pages 5,6 & 7 have been attached to each copy of 5/7/65 LHM and disseminated.

JOC:dar
(18)

1- copy airtel to SRB

16 MAY 21 1965

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-12-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/19/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka
Labor Vanguard Democrats
IS-C
(Bufile 100-436462)
(NK 100-46365)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

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b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM pertaining to LNVC campaign rallies in Elizabeth and Jersey City, N.J., on 5/20/65.

The Bureau has been previously advised of the current political activities of WILLIAM J. CLARK in his campaign for governor of N.J. under the designation of LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS in the 6/1/65, Democratic Primary.

CLARENCE COGGINS and ALVIN OLIVER are the leaders in this activity which includes several LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRAT candidates in Essex County.

7 - Bureau (enc. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-31) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
9 - Newark
(1 - 157-1611) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
[redacted]
AHC:mafm
(16)

NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 24 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 27 19[illegible]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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While the primary purpose of the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS is legitimate political activity, there are racial overtones.

UACB information concerning CLARK's campaigning will be reported in the semi-monthly LHM under the caption, "POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS, NEWARK DIVISION", Newark file 157-1611.

Copies of attached LHM are being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, and U.S. Secret Service, both at Newark.

[redacted] contacted 5/18/65, by SAs [redacted] and A. HOWARD COLVIN, has been alerted. As of that date, informant had not been notified of pending rallies by COGGINS or OLIVER.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-12-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 19, 1965

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
also known as
Labor Vanguard Democrats
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference, which includes William J. Clark, Clarence Coggins, and Alvin Oliver, is attached as an appendix hereto.

Police Director Gustave Brugger, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Police Department, advised May 18, 1965, that letter received on that date by police department from Clarence Coggins, Provisional Chairman, Labor Vanguard Democrats, stating that a campaing rally for William J. Clark, Labor Vanguard Democrat candidate for governor, is to be held May 20, 1965, at 7:00 p.m. at First and Pine in Elizabeth.

Brugger stated the area of planned rally is a racially mixed neighborhood and the scene of 1964 summer racial riots in Elizabeth.

Chief Joe Smith, Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, advised May 18, 1965, that a similar letter was received there announcing a Clark rally May 21, 1965, at 6:00 p.m. at Ege and Ocean Avenues and at 7:00 p.m. at Forest and Jackson, both Jersey City.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-[illegible]-29-

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: 1/C : SAC, Mobile (Your file 100-10F) DATE: 5-17-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. 808 B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 3/29/65 and Miami let 3/31/65.
Kelly, Prison records reflect Edward L. Mathews last address Bx. Legg being two jumps for Bx.

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 18 1965
FBI MOBILE

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

GPO 867-820

SAC, New Haven (100-18290)

5/24/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reference is made to New Haven quarterly report of SA W. C. Hendricks Jr. dated 4/30/65.

Five full pages (2-6) are devoted to a full report on the appearance of Henry Winston at New Haven, Connecticut, 3/6/65. Although Winston's address delivered that date was entitled "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement - A Marxist Viewpoint," Winston covered a variety of subjects, both domestic and foreign, many not pertinent to CIRM. Although it might have been appropriate to report Winston's activities and address in such detail in reports concerning Winston and Public Appearances of Party Leaders, such detailed information should not have been reported in a CIRM report. Only the material pertinent to CIRM should have been included in rcrep.

It is also noted that pages 6, 7, 12, and 13 contain the expression "No information developed" under various sub-headings. Your attention is directed to Bureau routing slip 2/9/65 concerning the previous quarterly report from your office, that of SA Hendricks dated 1/29/65. You were advised that the expression "No information developed" should be used only for main headings denoted by Roman Numerals. You were directed to Bulet 8/28/64 which set out the basic Bureau instructions for the preparation of quarterly CIRM reports.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of SA Hendricks and the supervisor who approved the most recent report. SA Hendricks should be instructed to thoroughly review Bulet 8/28/64 prior to the preparation of future CIRM reports so that it will not again be necessary for the Bureau to direct correspondence to your office such as instant communication.

SFP:bp
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-103

MAILED 8
MAY 21 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-1080

19 MAY 24 1965

70 MAY 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 5/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC-40

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

b7D

Re Bureau airtel to New York and Pittsburgh, dated 5/11/65.

A review of the indices of the NYO did not reveal any subversive information concerning ALLEN (ALAN) WACHTEL.

It is to be noted that [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on 5/7/62, that HARRY WACHTEL was married to LEONORA WACHTEL on 7/30/39. According to the source, one of the children of the WACHTELS was ALAN WACHTEL, who was born on 10/3/46.

cc - 808 RSD

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (100-14992) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

EX-105

100-442529-1081

JCS:gmd
(6)

REC-40

6 MAY 20 1965

C. A. EVANS

58 MAY 20 1965

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

Best Copy Available

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 5-14-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 10124. Congressman Waggonner, (D) Louisiana, commented on the connections between representatives of the Communist Party and leaders of the civil rights movement and referred to an article which appeared in the May 18th issue of National Review magazine. The article makes reference to a recent meeting held in Washington by the American Committee on Africa under the general title of "National Conference on South African Crisis." Mr. Waggonner quoted the article as follows: "It was routine that the meetings should be presided over by Bishop James A. Pike and should feature such delegates as Victor Reuther--Walter's brother, James Farmer--CORE--and James Forman--SNCC. What was a new departure for American organizations in this field was the presence of two official Communist representatives: the Byelorussian and Ukrainian members of the U.N. Special Committee on Africa, no doubt on hand as representing subject nations seeking a few pointers on how to cast off the yoke of imperialism."

0-1 TO LA 5/27/65
REURAIRTEL 5-10-65.
DATE LHM WILL BE SUBMIT.
IF ALREADY SUBMIT, ADVISE DATE,
CAPTION & TYPE OF COVER COMMUNICATION
STATUS OF INVEST.

SEP/tel

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 21 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 5-13-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate subject case or subject matter files.

66 MAY 26 1965

FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C.,D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1082 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-441529

100-442529-1083

CHANGED TO

100-357847-95X

SEP 30 1965

mt - MM

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	5/17/65	2/1 - 4/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE	bkb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

CLASSIFIED BY: SP-7 [illegible] DADR 3/3/89
DECLASSIFY ON:

REFERENCE: Jackson report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE dated 2/19/65.

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b7C

- P -

LEADS

THE JACKSON DIVISION

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASS DATE 2-25-81 SH

Will follow and report activity within the State of Mississippi concerning subject matter.

Information copies being furnished offices so designated since the possibility exists that the individuals set forth in details of report have or might travel through these Divisions in connection with Civil Rights matters.

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 1082.1291
REASON - [illegible], 1-2, 4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW 5-17-85

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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(See Cover Page B for copies)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

100 - [illegible] 1084

14 MAY 25 1965

REC 27
EX-116
REC- 13
ST-117

CONFIDENTIAL

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:		
DATE FWD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
HOW FWD.	DATE FORW:	6-25-65	
BY	HOW FORW:	[illegible]	
	BY:	[illegible]	

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

66 JUN 28 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

1-copy report 8-8 RIB

JN 100-57

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1 - Little Rock (Info)(RM)
1 - Memphis (Info)(RM)
1 - Mobile (Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

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INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-1 - [redacted] by Request	[redacted]
JN T-2 - [redacted]	Used to characterize HERSCHEL KAMINSKY
JN T-3 - [redacted] by Request (U)	Used to characterize JAMES JOHN DANN
JN T-4 - [redacted]	Used to characterize PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY
JN T-5 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize FRANK THOMAS CIECIORKA, JR.

(COVER PAGE)

JN 100-57

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-6 - [NY 3246-S*] (U)	
JN T-7 - [redacted] (U)	
JN T-8 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize ROSCOE PROCTOR
JN T-9 - [redacted], by request	
JN T-10 - [redacted] (U)	
JN T-11 - [CG 5824 - S*] (U)	Used to characterize ROBERT ALLEN FEINGLASS
JN T-12 - Bureau source in Bureau airtel 11/20/64.	
JN T-13 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize BURTON DAVID WECHSLER
JN T-14 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize BURTON DAVID WECHSLER
JN T-15 - [redacted]	Used to characterize Reverend ROBERT FORSBERG
JN T-16 - [redacted]	
JN T-17 - [redacted], by request	
JN T-18 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Mrs. CAROLINE BALLIN

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JN 100-57

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-19 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize Mrs. CAROLINE BALLIN
JN T-20 - [redacted] United States Post Office, New York, New York (by request)	
JN T-21 - [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-22 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize LEE HAMPTON BALL
JN T-23 - [redacted] (U)	
JN T-24 - [redacted]	
JN T-25 - [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-26 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize IRENE GARRETT
JN T-27 - [redacted] (U) by request	
JN T-28 - [redacted] CSSF 2148-S* (U)	
JN T-29 - [redacted] by request	
JN T-30 - [redacted] (U)	
JN T-31 - [redacted]	[redacted]

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JN 100-57

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-32 - [redacted] by request	[redacted]
JN T-33 - G-2, United States Army	NY 100-37227-17
JN T-34 - [redacted] (U)	NY 100-37227-38-86
JN T-35 - [redacted] (U)	
JN T-36 - [redacted]	Used to characterize Dr. BARNEY MALBIN
JN T-37 - [redacted]	
JN T-38 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize OTHELL MALLOUF
JN T-39 - [redacted]	
JN T-40 - [redacted]	
JN T-41 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize JESSE GRAY
JN T-42 - [redacted]	Used to characterize JESSE GRAY
JN T-43 - [redacted] by request	
JN T-44 - [redacted] by request	

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JN 100-57

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-45 - [redacted]	Used to characterize JESSICA TREUHAFT
JN T-46 - [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize EMMA GELDERS STERNE
JN T-47 - [redacted]	Used to characterize JOHN THORNE
JN T-48 - An unidentified source within [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-49 - SF 613-S* (C) (U)	Used to characterize WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER
JN T-50 - [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-51 - [redacted] by request	Used to characterize STOKELEY CARMICHAEL
JN T-52 - SF 1409-S (C) (U)	Used to characterize WILLIAM THORNTON BELCHER, JR.
JN T-53 - [redacted] by request	Used to characterize BENJAMIN DREYFUS
JN T-54 - [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize BENJAMIN DREYFUS
JN T-55 - [redacted]	

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JN 100-57

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-56 - [redacted]	
JN T-57 - [redacted] by request	
JN T-58 - [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize ARTHUR KINOY
JN T-59 - [redacted]	Used to characterize MORTON STAVIS
JN T-60 - [redacted]	Used to characterize LAWRENCE RAYMOND SPERBER
JN T-61 - [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize FRANK PESTANA and BENJAMIN MARGOLIS
JN T-62 - [redacted]	Used to characterize NORMAN HOWARD
JN T-63 - [SF 71-X*] (C) (U)	Used to characterize NORMAN HOWARD
JN T-64 - [redacted] (C) (U)	
JN T-65 - [redacted], former CP member, by request	[redacted] used to characterize WALTER WITTMAN
JN T-66 - [redacted] (C) (U)	Used to characterize MARGARET ANN PURSLEY
JN T-67 - [redacted]	Used to characterize HUGH BRAZEL MILLER
JN T-68 - [redacted], State Bar of California, by request	Used to characterize HUGH BRAZEL MILLER

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JN 100-57

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IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
JN T-69 - [CSLA 3859-S*] (U)	Used to characterize CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER
JN T-70 - [redacted]	
JN T-71 - [redacted]	Used to characterize EDWARD MOSK
JN T-72 - [redacted]	Used to characterize EDWARD MOSK
JN T-73 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize EDWARD MOSK
JN T-74 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize IRVING ROSENFIELD
JN T-75 - [LA 3200-S*] (U)	Used to characterize HARRIET BUHAI
JN T-76 - [CSLA 3870-S*]	Used to characterize HARRIET BUHAI
JN T-77 - [redacted], California State Bar Association, by request	Used to characterize HARRIETT BUHAI
JN T-78 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize PAULINE EPSTEIN
JN T-79 - [redacted] (U)	Used to characterize MAYNARD OMERBERG
JN T-80 - CSLA 3439-S*	Used to characterize MAYNARD OMERBERG
JN T-81 - [redacted] by request	Used to characterize GEORGE SLAFF

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The delay in submission of this report is due to case Agent working on other expedite matters and being utilized as relief supervisor in absence of supervisor personnel.

It will be noted that numerous individuals, with their subversive backgrounds, are again set forth in this report. It was felt this was necessary to show the continuing activities and influence these individuals are exerting in the Mississippi Project.

This report is being classified ~~"Secret"~~ inasmuch as it contains information from highly sensitive sources, the unauthorized disclosure of these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matters and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the United States.

[redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston South Carolina (RM)
OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
111th INTC GROUP, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE Office: JACKSON
Date: 5/17/65

Field Office File No.: JN 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CLASSIFIED BY: [redacted] mac/DB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 3-3-89

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Synopsis: No information has developed of communist strategy and tactics regarding the Mississippi Summer Project, a program produced by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) during the summer of 1964. Information set forth that all programs are sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Identities and subversive background set forth regarding individuals participating in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and its challenge to the seating of the three Mississippi Congressmen in Washington, D. C.

- P -

NOTE # 290,884
SITE: NOT #
P.O. # 1235-E
DATE 3-3-89 INITIALS DB
(51) is [redacted]

CLASS. CONTAINED
IT
DATED ON

5-12-95

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JN 100-57

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II.	COMMUNIST TACTICS	2
III.	COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	2
IV.	MISCELLANEOUS	
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	B. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party	18
V.	CHARACTERIZATIONS	39
VI.	INDEX	64

JN 100-57

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

B. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

JN 100-57

CHARLES HORWITZ, Communications Officer, Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, advised a Special Agent of the FBI during April, 1965, there is no Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Headquarters in the State of Mississippi. He said the headquarters of SNCC continues to be Atlanta.

He said COFO has some 16 local offices scattered throughout the state and COFO is primarily a SNCC activity.

He furnished the following District Directors and members of the five-man board of SNCC in the State of Mississippi:

DONALD WHITE	1st Congressional District, Columbus
EDWARD BROWN	2nd Congressional District, Lexington
JESSIE LEE HARRIS	3rd Congressional District, Vicksburg
DICK JEWETT	4th Congressional District, Jackson
DOUGLAS SMITH	5th Congressional District, Hattiesburg.

The above also have the same official title in COFO.

[JN T-1] advised a Special Agent of the FBI on [May 3, 1965] that he has determined through conversations with Civil Rights Movement Workers that the organization known as COFO is actually controlled and operated by SNCC in Atlanta. All salaries of COFO personnel are paid by SNCC headquarters in Atlanta. Informant has determined the Civil Rights Movement will continue using the name COFO since COFO is well known throughout the United States and the American Public will continue sending contributions to COFO for their work in the State of Mississippi.

BRYCE ALEXANDER, Chief of Police, Indianola, Mississippi, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on April 16, 1965, that the following individuals who are associated with COFO at Indianola and Sunflower County, Mississippi, were among a group who were on a chartered bus to Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1965, to participate in the march on Washington held on April 17, 1965, sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). ALEXANDER said HERSCHEL KAMINSKY obtained the chartered bus and appeared to be in charge of the delegation.

HERSCHEL KAMINSKY
JAMES JOHN DANN

The SDS is described as a Socialist oriented youth group which claims to have over 1400 member and chapters on 41 campuses.

HERSCHEL KAMINSKY

JN T-2 advised on May 2, 1962, that KAMINSKY was at that time a member of the Executive Board of the Minnesota Fair Play for Cuba Committee (MFPCC). MISS. WASH D.C.

JAMES JOHN DANN CALIF MISS. WASH D.C.

(U)

JN T-3 advised on April 12, 1964, DANN attended a meeting of the West Los Angeles W. E. B. DuBois Club on March 1, 1964, at 1559 Brocton Street, Los Angeles. At this meeting DANN stated he had talked to the strike director of a local telephone union which was on strike and offered the cooperation of the club.

Information concerning the MFPCC and W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles is set forth in the Appendix Section.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

CHARLES HORWITZ, COFO, advised on April 13, 1965, that PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY was employed in the Communications Section of COFO at Jackson. He had just returned from the West Coast.

On March 16, 1965, the issue of "The Sun," Vancouver, B. C. Canada newspaper, carried an article captioned, "Busy Students at University take Rights Talk on the Run." The article indicated over 2000 students at the University of British Columbia gathered on the campus on Monday to listen to two leaders of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee tell of problems and hate in the deep South. One of the speakers was reportedly to be PHILIP LAPANSKY. JN T-4 advised on April 7, 1965, a farewell party had been given to LAPSANSKY in Seattle on April 6, 1965, and LAPSANSKY was returning to Mississippi where he hoped to make his life's work in Civil Rights affairs. Informant said LAPSANSKY apparently has the sanction of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and was reported to have given a lengthy talk at SWP headquarters in Seattle on April 4, 1965.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Seattle Branch, SWP, is characterized in the Appendix Section.

FRANK THOMAS CIECIORKA, JR.

ALBERT BLAIR, Tate County Sheriff, Senatobia, Mississippi, advised in October, 1964, that CIECIORKA intended to establish a Freedom School in Tate County. He said he resided at the COFO headquarters, Freedom House, Holly Springs, Mississippi.

JN T-5 advised on January 22, 1964, that CIECIORKA met with two known Communist Party members in January, 1964, and discussed his joining the Communist Party. The three decided that CIECIORKA might be more useful to the communist cause if he did not become a member. (U)

Reverend WARREN HENRY MC KENNA

Chief of Police W. C. BURNLEY, JR., Greenville, Mississippi, Police Department, advised during April, 1965, MC KENNA had been very active in COFO activities in the Greenville, Mississippi area.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

The "Brockton Daily Enterprize," Brockton, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, January 10, 1961, carried an article captioned, "Communism is discussed at Holbrook." The article went on to say among other things, that Reverend MC KENNA had made a statement to the paper concerning his affiliations with certain groups. MC KENNA denied being a communist but stressed the difference between communism and dissent. He told the newspaper he was not a communist but it does not mean he could not join or support something or someone that is trying to make this a better country. In the article a man who identified himself as JAMES MC ELLIGOTT, [redacted] appeared before the meeting and read excerpts from "The Firing Line," a publication of the American Legion's National Americanism Committee, in which one Reverend WARREN HENRY MC KENNA of Amesburg, Massachusetts, was listed as being an affiliate of several organizations. Some of those mentioned were the Samuel Adams School, Civil Rights Congress, International Workers Order, and The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

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The above listed organizations have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DAVID MICHAEL NOVICK

SALLY SAUNDERS, [redacted] a Marquette University student, was interviewed by FBI Agents on September 19, 1963. She said she and NOVICK became acquainted in early 1962. She said she was formerly a member of the Citizens for Peace and Disarmament (CPD), as was NOVICK. Through this organization she met JOHN GILMAN, who, in her opinion, was probably a card carrying Communist Party member. Someone, in fact, had told her so and she thought NOVICK had mentioned it.

Chief W. C. BURNLEY, Greenville, Mississippi, Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on March 22, 1965, NOVICK is employed by COFO in Greenville. He was arrested on March 22, 1965, for failure to obey the lawful order of a police officer; this was a result of picketing by COFO of the Greenville Mills. (U)

Information concerning the CPD is set forth in the Appendix Section.

MARTIN ALBRECHT NICOLAUS
ELENA VICTORIA ORTIZ NICOLAUS

JESSE LEE HARRIS, SNCC Project Director, Vicksburg, Mississippi, advised Special Agents of the FBI during March, 1965, that a Freedom Library is a project of the COFO office in Jackson. He said MARTIN NICOLAUS and his wife, VICTORIA, have been working on this project attempting to obtain books and to get the library operating. NICOLAUS and his wife reside in Jackson.

On September 22, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, returned a true bill charging MARTIN NICOLAUS and eight others with conspiracy to violate Title 8, United States Code, Section 1185 (b) in regard to existing United States laws restricting travel to Cuba. A signed court order dated November 20, 1964, extended the parole limitations for MARTIN NICOLAUS to go to and from the State of Mississippi for purposes of employment by COFO in Jackson.

On April 4, 1965, JN T-6 furnished information to the effect that in February, 1965, Mrs. VICTORIA NICOLAUS, COFO, Jackson Freedom Center, W. E. B. DuBois Freedom Library, 852 Short Street, Jackson, Mississippi, contacted the managing editor of the magazine, "Freedomways," 799 Broadway, New York, New York. (U)

Mrs. NICOLAUS explained she and her husband are spending the year in Jackson and one of the things which they had done was set up the W. E. B. DuBois Freedom Library. She requested a (U)

picture of W. E. B. DuBois and multiple copies of the special memorial issue of "Freedomways." This is a special memorial issue devoted to W. E. B. DuBois. (U)

Concerning W. E. B. DuBois, "The New York Times" on August 8, 1963, Page 3, contains an article that W. E. B. DuBois died on August 28, 1963. He went to Ghana as the guest of President Kwame Nkrumah to become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and became a citizen of that country. The article states that "During his later years, he was active in many left-wing and Communist activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the Communist Party."

A characterization of Freedomways Associates Incorporated, publisher of the magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the Appendix.

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CHARLES EDSON SCATTERGOOD

JN T-7 advised on February 12, 1964, SCATTERGOOD lived at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, [redacted], during January, 1964. He was then affiliated with [redacted] and SCATTERGOOD had plans to travel to southern states to participate in racial demonstrations.

JN T-8 advised in April, 1964, that ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA.

BRYCE ALEXANDER, Chief of Police, Indianola, Mississippi, Police Department, advised during April, 1965, SCATTERGOOD is very active in COFO activities in the area. He has been arrested in the past for his actions involving racial demonstrations.

JN 100-57

THERESA E. DEL POZZO

CHARLES HORWITZ, Communications, COFO, Jackson, Mississippi, advised on April 28, 1965, DEL POZZO is working for COFO in Jackson. She resides at the Girls COFO Freedom House.

MISS WIS

The May 22, 1964, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," the student campus organ at the University of Wisconsin, reported that the final semester meeting of Friends of SNCC, on Thursday night on the University campus, THERESA DEL POZZO was one of the chairman appointed for the summer.

The April 10, 1962, issue of "The Daily Cardinal" reported that JOSEPH HANSEN, editor of "The Militant," official organ of the Socialist Workers Party, gave a talk on the night of April 9, 1962, before the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC).

JN T-9 (C) U advised in April, 1962, DEL POZZO was at the above meeting and had attended other meetings of the club.

Informant also advised in July, 1962, that the WSC had held a meeting on July 29, 1962, and the speaker was DAVID EAKINS.

NEWELL CHILTON SELLS, a Communist Party member from 1948 to August, 1955, advised in 1957 that he knew DAVID EAKINS as a member of the Communist Party.

WIS

A characterization of the WSC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

JN T-10 on March 2 and 8, 1965, made available information which reflected the following offices of COFO were receiving the Week end and Mid-week Editions of "The Worker": (C) (U)

COFO
507 Mobile Street
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

COFO
708 Avenue N
Greenwood, Mississippi

COFO
1212 - 17th Street North
Columbus, Mississippi

COFO
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi

COFO State Office
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi.

(C) (U)

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"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

ROBERT ALLEN FEINGLASS

JN T-11 on January 15, 1965, advised that ROBERT ALLEN FEINGLASS, son of BESSIE and ABRAHAM FEINGLASS, [redacted] who was in Mississippi working on the Summer Project, was home for Christmas Holidays, 1964, and had returned to Mississippi. (C) (U)

On October 29, 1954, informant advised that ABRAHAM FEINGLASS had been active in the Communist Party since approximately 1935. Informant stated on October 31, 1956, that FEINGLASS was not then believed to be a member of the Communist Party, and though not expelled, was considered Anti-Communist by the Communist Party leadership. (C) (U)

BURTON DAVID WECHSLER

JN T-12 (X) U made available during the fall of 1964, information indicating that WECHSLER had participated in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-13 on February 20, 1953, (X) U advised that BURTON WECHSLER as of that date was considered the attorney for the Communist Party in Lake County, Indiana.

JN T-14 (X) U advised in July, 1961, that Mr. and Mrs. BURTON WECHSLER were affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

Reverend ROBERT FORSBERG

JN T-12 (X) U made available during the fall of 1964, information that FORSBERG had participated in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-15 advised on October 23, 1963, that at a meeting of the Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party held on October 6, 1963, at New Haven, Connecticut, it was mentioned that the Reverend ROBERT FORSBERG was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had paid his Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership dues. (X) U

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A characterization of the Connecticut Branch, Socialist Workers Party appears in the Appendix.

JN T-16 on July 14, 1964, made available information which reflected that in July, 1964, Reverend ROBERT FORSBERG, [redacted], had renewed his subscription to "The Militant". (X) U

WILLIAM L. MESSING

[JN T-12] made available during the fall of 1964, information indicating that WILLIAM L. MESSING, a lawyer with the firm of MC LAUGHLIN, FOUGNER and MESSING, 17 East 49th Street, New York City, participated in the Mississippi Summer Project.

[JN T-17 on September 17, 1964,] made available information which indicated that WILLIAM MESSING, 17 East 49th Street, New York, New York, was then associated with the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix of this report. b6 b7C

Mrs. CAROLINE BALLIN

[JN T-12] made available during the fall of 1964, information indicating that Mrs. CAROLINE BALLIN, [redacted] had reportedly participated in the Mississippi Summer Project at Meridian, Mississippi, from August 1, 1964, to August 23, 1964.

[JN T-18 advised on September 24, 1957, and December 26, 1957, that BALLIN was a member of the Queens County Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

[JN T-19] identified BALLIN as the Communist Party delegate from New York who attended the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) convention held from July 2 to July 9, 1962, in Atlanta, Georgia.

Informant further advised that on April 26, 1964, CAROLINE BALLIN attended a Communist Party sub-committee meeting on NAACP affairs at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City, which meeting was open to both members and non-members of the Communist Party. (U)

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Reverend T. W. SIMER

JN T-12 made available during the fall of 1964 information indicating that T. W. SIMER, [redacted] may have participated in the Mississippi Summer Project. He was reportedly scheduled to participate in voter registrations at Canton, Mississippi during the period February - May, 1964.

JN T-20 made available information that in September, 1943, Reverend T. W. SIMER, [redacted] was contained on a mailing list of the "Daily Worker" and/or "The Worker".

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Reverend LEE H. BALL

JN T-17 made available during the fall of 1964, information indicating that Reverend LEE H. BALL, [redacted] participated in the Mississippi Summer Project in Jackson, Mississippi from July 20, 1964 to July 31, 1964.

JN T-21 on March 6, 1964, advised that Reverend LEE HAMPTON [redacted] was then Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation of Social Action (MFSA).

A characterization of the MFSA is contained in the Appendix of this report.

JN T-22 and JN T-23 advised on June 11, 1963, and June 10, 1963, respectively, that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held in New York City on May 28, 1963, Reverend LEE HAMPTON BALL was nominated and unanimously elected to the position of treasurer of the NYCAHUAC.

A characterization of the NYCAHUAC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

Reverend SHELTON B. WATERS b6 b7C

Reverend SHELTON B. WATERS

JN T-12 (S)(U) made available during the fall of 1964, information indicating that the Reverend SHELTON B. WATERS, [redacted], participated in the Mississippi Summer Project.

JN T-24 on July 17, 1957, advised that RALPH ADAMS and BILL CRAWFORD attended an executive meeting of the 24th Ward Club of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD). CRAWFORD stated that another member had given him a package of leaflets for him to distribute. The leaflet, above, was a mimeographed invitation to the first public meeting of a Provisional Committee to Improve Our Neighborhood, set for July 18, 1957, at the First A.M.E. Church, 42nd and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. Among the listed speakers of this affair was Reverend SHELTON WATERS, Pastor of the First A.M.E. Church. (U)

JN T-25 on May 2, 1955, (S) U advised that Reverend SHELTON WATERS, [redacted], allowed the use of his mimeograph machine for the publication of literature for the Memorial Hall Committee Association.

Philadelphia

Informant also advised that IRENE GARRETT, [redacted] was chairman or president of the Memorial Hall Committee Association.

JN T-26 on January 7, 1955, (S) U advised that IRENE GARRETT then held the position of club organizer in the 24th Ward Section, CPEPD.

S DOROTHEA HAVEN HEGARTY, professionally known as DOROTHEA SCOVILLE

JN T-27 on March 12, 1965, (S) U advised that DOROTHEA HAVEN HEGARTY of [redacted] who is a physician and practices professionally under the name DOROTHEA SCOVILLE, is departing for Jackson, Mississippi, on March 17, 1965, to assist

Negroes in Mississippi. This informant advised that HEGARTY does not intend to practice medicine in Mississippi, but will lecture to Negroes on good health practices and diet.

Informant advised that HEGARTY is not going to Mississippi under the sponsorship of any group and intends to contact various organizations in the racial field in Jackson, Mississippi, upon her arrival.

JN T-28 in April, 1959, furnished a Communist Party registration form from Marin County, California, which contained identifying background information similar to that of DOROTHEA HEGARTY. (U)

While at the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi on another matter, Special Agents of the FBI overheard MARY ANN SHUPENKO, co-worker at COFO, made the following statement to MURIEL TILLINGHAST, Office Manager, on March 18, 1965: "How long will we have to put up with the old lady, Dr. SCOVILLE? She's more trouble than she's worth. She can't hear, nor see and I'm not about to lead her around by hand." TILLINGHAST then remarked, "Not too long, she won't stay."

CHRISTOPHER BRATT

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JN T-27 on February 28, 1965, (S) U advised that Subject, a [redacted] had departed on February 26, 1965, for Mississippi. Informant advised that BRATT contemplated a stay of about one month in Mississippi to help rebuild burned-out churches.

JN T-29 on September 30, 1954, advised that a subscription to the "People's World" (PW) was maintained in the name of CHRISTOPHER BRATT, [redacted]. This subscription was due to expire April 12, 1955, and was on a yearly basis. (S) U

JN T-30 advised in September, 1958, (S) U that Subject attended a picnic and dinner on September 13, 1958, sponsored by the PW at Muir Beach, Marin County, California.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper. b6 b7C

The Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, in November, 1961, made available petitions sent to President EISENHOWER in late 1960. These petitions urged clemency for MORTON SOBELL. One of the petitions bore the name CHRISTOPHER BRATT, [redacted]

A characterization of MORTON SOBELL appears in the Appendix of this report.

ABRAHAM OSHEROFF, also known as Abe Osher, Abraham Osherov, Abe Osherow was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

JN T-31 advised on July 9, 1964, that OSHEROFF had indicated he had raised enough money to build a freedom school and community center just outside of Jackson, Mississippi, with the assistance of another man and the people near Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-32 advised on January 15, 1965, that at a meeting of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Los Angeles, California, on January 15, 1965, OSHEROFF gave a lecture concerning his experiences in Mississippi during the summer of 1964, and showed pictures he had taken of his stay there. He said he had collected $10,000 to aid the Negroes in the South and that he and another carpenter had built a community house for Negroes in a community in Mississippi.

Records of the Manhattan Board of Elections, New York, New York, reviewed in October, 1942, indicated OSHEROFF was listed on a petition as a candidate of the Communist Party for the New York State Assembly from the 23rd Assembly District, Kings County in the autumn of 1940.

JN T-33 advised in December, 1944, that OSHEROFF admitted on July 24, 1944, that he had been an active member of the Communist Party prior to the time that he entered the United States Army.

Informant further advised that OSHEROFF had also indicated in July, 1944, that while in the Armed Forces his status in the Communist Party might be described as being "on leave" from political activities.

JN T-34 advised on various dates during the period June 2, 1947, to March 22, 1951, that OSHEROFF continued his activities in the Communist Party in New York during the same period, occupying many positions of leadership.

The November 3, 1940, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article indicating that OSHEROFF was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and fought in the Spanish Civil War.

> The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 23, 1956, OSHEROFF was interviewed in New York by Special Agents of the FBI and furnished information concerning his membership in, and disillusionment with, the Communist Party. He said he had been associated with the Communist Party for twentyfive years, and was moving to the West Coast to start a new life and break all his party ties in New York. He said that as a matter of principle, he could not furnish any information about his associates in the Communist Party and could not bring himself to talk about his past Party activities because it might involve others. On August 7, 1962, he advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had broken from the Communist Party in 1957, and did not desire to discuss his membership or activities further. He said he was sorry he had stayed in the Party as long as he did, and had no intention of returning to the Communist Party.

CONFIDENTIAL

[JN T-17] (X)U furnished a copy of the National Lawyers Guild Book captioned "Project Mississippi," which contained a list of lawyers participating in the Committee for Legal Assistance in the South (CLAS), a project of the NLG for the summer of 1964.

Among the 66 lawyers listed in this operation were the names of two attorneys from Philadelphia, HARRY LORE, assigned to Greenwood, Mississippi the week of August 17, 1964, and IRVING MILLER, who was assigned to the same location at the same time.

HARRY LORE

JN T-35 on August 25, 1954, advised that one HENRY LORRE (Phonetic) on that date had contact with Dr. BARNEY MALBIN in Portland, Oregon. Informant learned that MALBIN had not seen LORRE before. Informant stated LORRE (Phonetic) was apparently on a hitchhiking trip and intended returning to Philadelphia where he was a student in an unnamed law school. LORRE (Phonetic) claimed that while he was in the Merchant Marine Service, he visited Communist Party headquarters in France. Informant was unable to learn the purpose of or significance of LORRE's (Phonetic) contact with MALBIN. (U)

On December 28, 1954, Informant identified a photograph of LORE as being identical with the individual whom he reported as being in contact with Dr. MALBIN on August 25, 1954, and whom he identified at that time as being one HENRY LORRE (Phonetic). (U)

[JN T-36 on April 14, 1955] (X)U advised that Dr. BARNEY MALBIN was known to him as a member of the Communist Party, District 11, in Oregon in 1948. Informant stated MALBIN has been active in Communist Party front activity in District 11 from 1948 to April, 1955.

[JN T-37 on February 11, 1955] (X)U advised he was acquainted with LORE while at the Temple University during the academic year 1953 - 1954 and stated that in discussions, LORE always praised the Russian form of government and criticized the United States Government. According to Informant, LORE on at least one occasion, stated that the various international situations that developed were the fault of the United States Government. (X)

The September, 1960, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer" which is self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild, sets forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board of the NLG elected at July, 1960 Convention. Listed on the Executive Board from Philadelphia was HARRY LORE.

IRVING MILLER

The February 22, 1962, edition of the "New York Times" contains a full-page advertisement of the Ad Hoc Committee to Abolish the HCUA, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia. This ad, which appeared on Page 17, was in the form of "An appeal to the House of Representatives to Abolish the UCA," and listed numerous individuals. Listed under Business and Professional Leaders was the name ERWIN MILLER, Attorney, Philadelphia.

[JN T-17 on September 7, 1964,] (X) U made available the current mailing list of the NLG. This list contained the name of ERWIN MILLER, Esquire, [redacted] (X)

OTHELL MALLOUF

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JN T-38 advised on January 28, 1965, that on January 29, 1965, OTHELL MALLOUF, [redacted] and four other carpenters from the San Francisco Bay area, would depart by car and proceed to an area about sixty miles from Jackson, Mississippi, for a period of two to three weeks to aid in re-building burned churches. Informant advised that the identities of the other four members of the party are unknown to him. (C) (U)

Informant advised that MALLOUF is a current active member of the Marin County, California, Communist Party.

B. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On May 13, 1965, Reverend ROBERT L. T. SMITH advised that he was elected treasurer of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at its inception during 1963. The original concept of this group was to set up democratic clubs throughout the State of Mississippi and through these clubs get qualified candidates elected to offices throughout the political structure and through this system exert pressure upon other duly elected officials to improve the overall conditions of the Negro people in the State. He said it was not the purpose of this original group to start another political party in the State of Mississippi.

He stated he became disillusioned with the way the party was being handled and felt its motives and objectives were not what they should have been. He said it was difficult to determine just who was making the decisions of the party, even though he was the treasurer.

Reverend SMITH advised on October 1, 1964, that he sincerely felt the Freedom Democratic Party was a "mistake." He stated he had become skeptical of the motives of ROBERT MOSES and Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER because they did not return to Mississippi after the Democratic National Convention and instead had taken a trip to Europe for a "rest." He stated that it is quite obvious from the caliber of some of the candidates picked by the backers of the Freedom Democratic Party that capable persons were not wanted, and that the ideas in choosing the candidates appear to be the ease of control.

He stated that such motives as one man rule in the absence of the Executive Committee of the Freedom Democratic Party had led him to believe that influence was being exerted by certain individuals working not for the Negro but for the communists.

CHARLES EVERS, State Field Secretary, NAACP, State of Mississippi, on October 1, 1964, stated that the Freedom Democratic Party was doomed to failure because they wanted "too much too soon" and had no foundation of education, registered voters among the Negroes and/or financial backing. He said that the group which attended the National Democratic Convention did not have the welfare of the country or Mississippi at heart and were primarily interested in personal gain, i.e. "patronage."

JN T-39 furnished information on December 18, 1964, to the effect that a meeting was held on December 8, 1964, at the offices of Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, for the formation of the Ad Hoc Committee for the support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; also that a rally of the Ad Hoc Committee was scheduled to be held on December 20, 1964, in Harlem, New York City. This was to be a "kick-off rally" and blacks as well as whites were welcome. Speakers would include MALCOLM X and JESSE GRAY. 51 (X) 4

The first speaker at the rally was Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER of the MFDP. Mrs. HAMER stated that the "Challenge" would begin on January 4, 1965, at Washington, D. C., with some sort of demonstration, possibly a march. The "Challenge" will continue until July 4, 1965.

MALCOLM X spoke on the Congo and the Kenya rebellion in Africa and pointed out that the African freedom fighters, better known as the Mau Mau, were needed to straighten things out in Mississippi and Harlem. MALCOLM X acknowledged that freedom is won by ballots and votes, but stated that freedom fighters were needed where justice did not prevail.

JESSE GRAY, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, said that the MFDP needs an appeal to the masses; more black people should join in MFDP.

JN T-40 advised on August 6, 1964, (X) 4 that MALCOLM X is Founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated.

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated appears in the Appendix of this report.

JN T-41 advised on November 20, 1958, that JESSE GRAY had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party but this position terminated during November, 1958.

JN T-42 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, JESSE GRAY is no longer a Communist Party member, but is friendly to the Communist Party. (U)

JN T-43 and JN T-44 advised on December 22 and 23, 1964, respectively, that they had just received via mail an undated letter on letterhead stationery of the MFDP, which set forth eighteen typewritten signatures, together with the title and organizational affiliation of each.

The letter declared that 1000 Negroes from Mississippi wish to march on Washington, D. C., for the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965, to speak for freedom with their bodies. The letter pointed out that Negro citizens of Mississippi were talking about going to Washington but had been prevented by a Mississippi State injunction from raising the money for their trip. It noted that $50,000.00 was needed by January 1st to pay the costs of travel to Washington, D. C. The letter solicited funds for this purpose. The letter appeared over the names of the following individuals:

FRANK BRANN, Vice-President, California Democratic Council; FRANKLYN Keith BRANN

NANCY SWADESH, member, California State Democratic Central Committee;

WESTER SWEET, Attorney at Law;

Reverend SIDNEY A. PETERMAN;

JESSICA MITFORD, author ("American Way of Death," etc.);

Rabbi SIDNEY AXELROD;

JN 100-57

EMMA GELDERS STERNE, author ("Mary McLeod Bethune," etc.);

VICTOR K. ULMER, President, Local 957, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO;

JOHN E. THORNE, Attorney at Law;

JOHN HOWARD GRIFFIN, author ("Black Like Me," etc.);

MARSHALL WINDMILLER, Associate Professor of International Relations, San Francisco State College;

HENRY PITCHFORD, President, Santa Clara County Catholic Interracial Council;

WILLIAM F. STANTON, JR., Assemblyman, 25th A.D., California;

JOHN DEERMAN, Chairman, San Francisco Friends of SNCC;

BARBARA ULMER, Northern California Regional President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom;

WILFORD T. USSERY, National Second Vice President, Congress of Racial Equality;

Father THOMAS FRY, Chaplain, Santa Clara County Catholic Interracial Coucil;

WILLIAM CHESTER, Regional Director, Northern California ILWU.

FRANKLYN KEITH BRANN, also known as FRANK BRANN, advised Special Agents of the FBI on July 11, 1956, that he had joined the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) about 1951, and that he served as a member of the Executive Board for a short time. He stated that he decided to leave the NLG and explained his position clearly to the Executive Board of that organization, and withdrew from the group. BRANN is not currently active in the NLG.

JN T-45 advised on April 1, 1953 (X) U that JESSICA TREUHAFT was reported as a Communist Party member in California in 1948 and was described as an individual having an understanding of Marxism who helped shape local Communist Party policy.

TREUHAFT is also known as JESSICA MITFORD, author of "The American Way of Death."

JN T-46 on December 16, 1964, (X) U advised that EMMA GELDERS STERNE is a current active member of the Communist Party in San Jose, California.

JN T-47 on October 22, 1963, (X) U advised that JOHN THORNE, an attorney in San Jose and a member of the NLG is a Communist Party sympathizer, who participates in activities promoted by the Communist Party in the San Jose, California area.

JN T-8 on February 26, 1962, (X) U advised that MARSHALL WINDMILLER is an Associate Professor of International Relations at San Francisco State College.

On February 12, 1962, MERLE BRODSKY, former Chairman of the Communist Party, East Bay Region, stated that Professor MARSHALL WINDMILLER of San Francisco State College was closely connected with the Communist Party. BRODSKY commented that WINDMILLER must avoid close identification with the Communist Party because of his position as a teacher. BRODSKY observed that it was to the advantage of the Communist Party to have someone like WINDMILLER on the campus because he served the aims and purposes of the Communist Party, even though he attacked the Communist Party at times.

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JN T-48 during October, 1953, advised that [redacted]

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JN T-49 on November 27, 1942, advised that WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER is the Northern California Regional Director of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. CHESTER originally was recruited into the Communist Party by a member of the Fillmore Section of the San Francisco County Communist Party in 1942.

JN T-50 who is familiar with certain phases of communist activities in the Baltimore, Maryland, area on December 31, 1964, advised that GEORGE MEYERS, Communist Party, National Executive Committee member and organizer for the Communist Party Southern Region, was trying to get a group of Communist Party members and "friends" to go to Washington, D. C., on January 4, 1965, to meet with Mrs. VICTORIA GRAY, Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER and Mrs. ANNIE DEVINE of the MFDP and escort them around Washington, D. C., as they contact Congressmen for the purpose of making known the fact that the MFDP is challenging the seating of newly elected Representatives from Mississippi. Informant advised that MEYERS did not intend to accompany the group. (U)

On January 1, 1965, Miss EMILY GORDON, Council of Federated Organizations volunteer, Jackson, Mississippi, advised Special Agents of the FBI that Mississippi Negro residents slightly in excess of 500 would participate during January 2 through 7, 1965, in what was being considered "The Challenge" of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She stated definite goals of this Challenge would be formulated at Washington, D. C., on January 3, 1965, when participants would assemble at one of several churches not determined at this time. She stated in general the group would lobby for Freedom Democratic Party candidates, confer with the press and speak with congressmen in an effort to urge recognition of Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party representatives in Congress.

She listed the persons JAN GOODMAN and LAWRENCE GUYOT as organizers of "The Challenge" at Washington, D. C. She included the name STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, associated in Jackson, Mississippi with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as involved in the organization effort. She also named Miss ROBERTA GALLER, connected with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at Jackson, Mississippi as responsible in the State of Mississippi for organization.

JN T-51 advised on September 24, 1963 that among those individuals at this high school who in his opinion had been "devoted to left wing activities" was one STOKELY CARMICHAEL, 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York, a graduate of the class of 1960. According to this informant, CARMICHAEL, a Negro, was a close friend to EUGENE DENNIS, JR., son of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, now deceased.

The "San Jose Mercury," a daily newspaper, dated January 4, 1965, carried a story, dateline January 4, 1965, at San Jose, California, reporting that approximately 375 people appeared at a rally in front of the United States Post Office in downtown San Jose on Sunday, January 3, 1965, to protest the seating of three Mississippi Congressmen in Washington, January 4, 1965.

FRED HIRSCH, Co-Chairman of the Santa Clara Valley Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, urged the crowd to make phone calls and send telegrams to local Congressmen urging the Mississippi Congressmen not be seated on January 4, 1965.

JN T-5 who is aware of the identity of Communist Party members in Santa Clara County, advised on January 4, 1965 that he observed the following individuals, known to him to be current, active members of the Communist Party in Santa Clara County, attending the rally on January 3, 1965:

JOE GRAHAM
FRIEDA GRAHAM
FRANCIS FINK
VIVIAN FINK
DON CLARK
SAUL WACHTER

BILLIE WACHTER
BARBARA LINDSAY
EMMA STERN
CHARLES BROWN
PHYLLIS BROWN. CALIF

In addition, informant advised that FRED and VIRGINIA HIRSCH, who attended the rally, were active members of the Communist Party in San Jose until 1963, at which time they resigned from the Communist Party so that FRED HIRSCH could advance in his union and become active in Santa Clara County politics.

Informant advised that he was told by Communist Party officials in San Jose to be certain to attend the rally on January 3, 1965. (C) (U)

WILLIAM THORNTON BELCHER, JR. CALIF

The "San Francisco Chronicle" on January 14, 1965, reported that San Francisco Bay Area lawyers were bound for Mississippi to assist in the taking of depositions to support the challenge against the Congressmen elected from Mississippi. The article identified BELCHER as one of the group due to arrive in Mississippi, Wednesday, January 20, 1965, to join lawyers from other parts of the country.

JN T-52 (X) reported that during the early part of 1946, BELCHER attended meetings of the Seamen's Branch, San Francisco County Communist Party, which were held at 1402 Powell Street, San Francisco.

EDWARD STERN CALIF

STERN was reportedly one of the attorneys who was scheduled to come to Mississippi to assist in taking depositions.

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STERN is self-employed as an attorney in San Francisco, California. In the June 30, 1964, issue of the "National Lawyers Guild News Letter," STERN was identified as a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild who was participating with a panel of sixty lawyers in some forty trials of 1,000 defendants arrested in civil rights demonstrations.

HENRY FAXON SAUNDERS

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SAUNDERS was reportedly one of the attorneys who was scheduled to come to Mississippi to assist in taking depositions. He resides at [redacted] SAUNDERS was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Stockton, California on July 22, 1957. He stated he first became a Communist Party member in the fall of 1948 at the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the Communist Party at the University of Wisconsin in 1949. He also admitted being a member of the Communist Party at the University of Texas from 1950 - 1951, and a member of the Communist Party at Berkeley, California, from 1953 to the spring of 1957.

51 BENJAMIN BALLINGER DREYFUS, also known as Barney Dreyfus

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, on January 19, 1965, contained an article indicating that San Francisco attorneys left San Francisco on January 19, 1965, and were proceeding to Mississippi. The attorneys are proceeding to the Fourth Congressional District which includes Neshoba County, Mississippi, in order to perfect a challenge to the Mississippi Congressional Delegation. Included in this group which left on January 19, 1965, was Subject DREYFUS.

Subject was born March 9, 1910, at San Francisco. He resides at 1 Blythedale Terrace, Mill Valley, California. He is an attorney with offices at 341 Market Street, San Francisco. He is 5'10", weighs 160 pounds, medium build, light brown hair, balding, blue eyes, and fair complexion.

CONFIDENTIAL

JN T-53, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party on June 23, 1955, stated that he was a member of the Haymarket Club, Professional Section of the Communist Party from 1935 - 1950. BENJAMIN DREYFUS was identified as a Communist Party member from 1942 - 1950.

On June 21, 1957, BENJAMIN DREYFUS testified that he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) for many years. When he was asked if he was a member of the Communist Party in San Francisco, he refused to answer and took refuge in the First and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

JN T-54 advised DREYFUS was National President of the NLG from 1962 - 1964.

MATTHEW J. WADLEIGH

On January 20, 1965, M. J. WADLEIGH, an attorney from San Francisco, California, while obtaining depositions from Negroes in Leake County, Mississippi, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had volunteered his services to the MFDP for a number of days in order to secure depositions.

JN T-55 on August 10, 1961, advised that at a National Executive Board meeting of the NLG in Chicago, Illinois, on May 20, 1961, M. J. WADLEIGH, 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco, was appointed to the Special Sub-Committee on Atomic Disarmament.

ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD

JN T-56 advised on January 21, 1965, that a briefing session of the Chicago Chapter of the NLG was held January 16, 1965, at Chicago, for lawyers interested in helping unseat Mississippi's "Five Man Congressional Delegation." As a result of this meeting, lawyers from across the United States were to go to Mississippi between January 25 and February 12, 1965, to work with the Council of

Federated Organizations in taking depositions from Negroes deprived of voter rights. Pressure would then be brought on Congressmen by letter and petition from individuals and organizations to vote for new elections in Mississippi, with the Negro exercising his voting rights.

ANNA RIGGS LANGFORD was one of a group of Chicago attorneys scheduled to participate in the above program, according to the informant.

WILLIAM KUNSTLER

An article appearing in the January 25, 1965 issue of the Clarion Ledger, a Jackson, Mississippi newspaper, indicated that KUNSTLER was one of the attorneys directing the taking of depositions in support of the allegation that Negroes had been deprived of their right to register or vote in the November election.

JN T-23 advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. WILLIAM KUNSTLER spoke at the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man. KUNSTLER called for the abolition of the HCUA.

JN T-57 advised on November 3, 1962, that KUNSTLER had had the "Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Port Chester, New York.

ARTHUR KINOY

In an article appearing in the Clarion Ledger, a Jackson, Mississippi daily newspaper, dated January 25, 1965, it was indicated that certain attorneys will work in Jackson, Mississippi taking depositions in an effort to obtain evidence in support of the allegation that Negroes had been improperly deprived from registering to vote in the November, 1964, election in Washington. The article

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

stated that among the attorneys directing the case are ARTHUR KINOY and WILLIAM KUNSTLER.

(U)

JN T-58 on August 30, 1960, advised that ARTHUR KINOY had attempted to set up a Communist Party Club of professionals following the 16th National Communist Party Convention in 1957. (X)

On January 26, 1965, MORTON STAVIS, of counsel to the Mississippi Challenge, was in contact with the FBI Office in Jackson, Mississippi at which time he advised that attorneys have arrived in Mississippi from many states in the union and will commence the taking of depositions in respect to the challenge of the five Mississippi Congressmen.

JN T-59 advised on August 3, 1954, (X)4 that STAVIS was known to him as a Communist Party member and that in the presence of a third person, also known to informant as a Communist Party member, STAVIS had discussed action to be taken when approached by members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (X)

On January 27, 1953, WILLIAM WALLACE, a self-admitted former Communist Party member from 1949 to 1955, stated that all members of the Communist Party in New Jersey had received instructions that should they be interviewed by Agents of the FBI they should report what had gone on at the interview to MORTON STAVIS.

OTHER Per Court Order

STAVIS invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28, 1956, when asked questions concerning present or past Communist Party membership.

The "New York Guild Lawyer," Volume 20, No. 3, March - April, 1962, issue, self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild, listed [redacted] of the National Lawyers Guild.

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CONFIDENTIAL

An article appearing in the "Los Angeles Daily Journal", January 27, 1965, sets forth information that twelve Los Angeles attorneys have volunteered to give legal aid during the "Challenge," and that co-ordinators for the local group were HUGH R. MANES and LARRY SPERBER. S1

JN T-17 on May 19, 1964, (X) U furnished a letter dated May 8, 1964, prepared on the stationery of the National Lawyers Guild, Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers, office address 3220 Cadillac Tower, Detroit. Among the officers of this organization was listed the name of [redacted] (X)

OTHER Per Court Order

JN T-60 advised on May 6, 1963, (X) U that on May 1, 1963, LAWRENCE RAYMOND SPERBER attended a National Lawyers Guild banquet at 12825 Ventura Boulevard, North Hollywood, California. At this meeting it was announced LARRY SPERBER was editor of a newspaper called "Law In Transition" published by the NLG. It was announced SPERBER also contributed $300.00 to a collection at this banquet.

JN T-61 on January 27, 1965, (X) U advised Attorney FRANK PESTANA had been in Mississippi for a few days and expected to return in about one week. Informant did not know where PESTANA was in Mississippi, or whether he was connected with the group of twelve volunteer attorneys; however, informant was of the opinion PESTANA was undoubtedly there in connection with the civil rights struggle in that area.

Informant advised as of January 5, 1965, FRANK PESTANA was a member of the Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District Communist Party. S1

JN T-47 advised on January 28, 1965, (X) U that Attorney NORMAN HOWARD was among a group of attorneys leaving San Jose, California, Friday, January 29, 1965, destined for Mississippi. S1

JN T-62 advised on February 27, 1962 that as of 1946, NORMAN HOWARD was a member of the Mike Quinn Club of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, California.

JN T-63 advised on May 14, 1953 that HOWARD was being transferred from the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the Communist Party of Northern California. He complained to the Party that security of his job as attorney for Shell Oil Company had been jeopardized as a result of contact by a Communist Party member under conditions not insuring security.

JN T-64 advised on June 24, 1959, that at a Communist Party meeting in Santa Clara County, California, held June 11, 1959, Communist Party members discussed obtaining a "People's World" contribution from HOWARD. (U)

The "PW" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The January 29, 1965, issue of "The Record," published daily at Hackensack, New Jersey, on Page 13, contained an article stating that WALTER T. WITTMAN, a well known local attorney of Paramus, New Jersey, left for Jackson, Mississippi, on January 28, 1965, to assist in taking depositions.

JN T-65 advised on December 19, 1953, that WALTER WITTMAN was a member of a professional group of the Communist Party from 1947 until late 1950 or early 1951 and attended meetings of the group, some of which were held at WITTMAN's residence.

MARGARET MERRITT

The "San Francisco Examiner," a daily newspaper on January 30, 1965, set forth that various court reporters were proceeding to Mississippi as volunteers on the MFDP challenge.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

Among a group of court reporters proceeding from the San Francisco Bay area is MARGARET ANNE MERRITT, nee SCHROETER, also known as MARGARET ANN PURSLEY.

JN T-66 (X)U reported in June, 1944, that MARGARET ANN PURSLEY was a new member of the Southwest Berkeley Club, Alameda County Communist Party. Informant reported PURSLEY attended meetings of this club in 1947, 1948 and 1949.

BENJAMIN MARGOLIS

JN T-61 on February 9, 1965 (X)U learned that Attorney MARGOLIS was in Mississippi in behalf of Negro citizens disputing their exclusion from the recent elections.

Informant advised that as of February, 1961, BEN MARGOLIS was a member of the Lawyer's Club, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District, Communist Party.

HUGH BRAZEL MILLER appeared at the San Francisco Office of the FBI on February 8, 1965. He stated that he spent the first week of February, 1965, as a volunteer worker on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge.

JN T-67 (X)U advised that San Francisco Attorney HUGH MILLER had been a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco from 1945 - 1951. Informant advised that MILLER's wife, HELEN MILLER, had been a Communist Party member from 1937 - 1950.

JN T-68 (X)U reported that as of March, 1964, HUGH B. MILLER, [redacted], was a member of the San Francisco NLG.

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An article appearing in the "People's World" of February 13, 1965, reported that fourteen attorneys from the Los Angeles area had volunteered to go to Mississippi to gather evidence to substantiate the challenge of the present "all-white Mississippi Congressional Delegation."

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

Some of those listed were as follows:

ALAN NEIMAN

On April 27, 1962, ALAN NEIMAN, Attorney, represented CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER before a subcommittee hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Los Angeles. ALEXANDER refused to answer questions other than those relating to his identity.

JN T-69 in May, 1955, advised CHAUNCEY ALEXANDER joined the Communist Party in 1939 and was a member until the end of 1954, with the exception of the years he spent in the Armed Forces. He paid his Communist Party dues to the end of 1954. He dropped from the Communist Party on the basis that he was "tied up" obtaining his PH.D., but indicated he still supported the program of the Communist Party and wished eventually to rejoin.

EDWARD MOSK

JN T-70 advised in the early 1940's, MOSK was associated with LEO GALLAGHER, Attorney, who handled the cases of many communists in California during that period. MOSK served in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, and thereafter in the American Military Government in Germany.

JN T-71 in 1947 advised MOSK was a member of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (HASP).

A characterization of the HASP appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-72 advised in 1947 that MOSK was a sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) in Los Angeles in 1947.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-73 advised in July, 1948, ED MOSK became the first chairman of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) and in August, 1948, was a member of the IPP, State Executive Committee.

A characterization of the IPP appears in the appendix of this report.

IRVING ROSENFIELD

JN T-74 advised in 1953 that IRVING ROSENFIELD was a team captain of the University of California at Los Angeles Club of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in early 1953. He attended LYL meetings in 1951 and 1953, and was a member of the Executive Board, UCLA Club, LYL, from June to September, 1953.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In August and November, 1956, ROSENFIELD was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Denver, Colorado, at which time he admitted attending LYL meetings, but stated he never considered himself to be a member. He furnished names of other individuals in attendance at these meetings. He stated his LYL activity ceased when he entered law school in 1953, stated the reading of transcripts of Smith Act trials "opened his eyes" and was of the opinion the LYL was an organization dominated and controlled by the Communist Party. He stated he believed the Communist Party and its front organizations constituted a threat to the internal security of the United States.

CHARLES B. STEWART, JR.

Appearing in "The Los Angeles Daily Journal" of February 1, 1965, was an article reporting recent NLG elections in Los Angeles. Among the new officers was listed CHARLES B. STEWART, JR., Vice-President of the Los Angeles NLG.

JN T-60 on March 2, 1965, advised there was a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) luncheon at 1123 North Vine Street, Los Angeles. BEN MARGOLIS was speaker of the day and described the time he spent in Mississippi taking depositions in the Challenge against the current congressional representatives from that state. Among those present who went to Mississippi for the same reason were IRVING ROSENFIELD, HARRIET BUHAI, PAULINE EPSTEIN and MAYNARD OMERBERG.

HARRIET BUHAI

JN T-75 advised that as of March, 1947, HARRIET BUHAI was a member of the Culver City Club, Los Angeles County Communist Party.

JN T-76 advised in October, 1957, that BUHAI stated she had been a Communist Party member from 1941 to 1953.

JN T-77 advised that BUHAI was a member of the NLG in 1958, 1961 and 1962.

PAULINE EPSTEIN

JN T-78 on April 9, 1963, furnished the 13th Annual Conference Journal of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) for the year 1963. On Page 8, PAULINE EPSTEIN was listed as a member of the Legal Panel of the LACPFB.

A characterization of the LACPFB appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-77 advised PAULINE EPSTEIN was a member of the NLG in 1955, 1956, from 1958 to 1962 and in 1964.

MAYNARD OMERBERG

JN T-78 on July 13, 1964, advised that at an enlarged board meeting of the LACPFB on July 9, 1964, it was announced OMERBERG would go to Mississippi to help register Negroes and instruct them in their civil rights. (U)

JN T-79 in April, 1948, advised OMERBERG was an Independent Progressive Party candidate for Congress from the 15th Congressional District in Los Angeles.

JN T-80 advised that during the latter part of 1950, OMERBERG was a member of the Lawyers Panel of the Civil Rights Congress as of January, 1949.

GEORGE SLAFF

Appearing in the "Beverly Hills Times" of February 25, 1965, March 4, 1965, and March 11, 1965, were three articles written by Attorney GEORGE SLAFF regarding his trip to Mississippi. In the first article SLAFF wrote that BOB SHUTAN of Beverly Hills was one of the attorneys who traveled to Mississippi.

From 1948 to the present, SLAFF has been legal counsel for Samuel Goldwyn Productions, Hollywood, California.

In February, 1942, SLAFF furnished a statement to the Federal Power Commission, categorically denying he had ever been a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

JN T-81 in 1942 advised SLAFF was considered an extreme radical, if not a communist, by a large number of his associates in the Federal Power Commission. Informant further advised SLAFF believed completely in Government ownership of utilities and big business.

ROBERT SHUTAN

Records of the California State Bar Association reflect ROBERT H. SHUTAN was born May 12, 1918 and was admitted to the California Bar on February 1, 1943.

JN T-73 on December 2, 1960 advised SHUTAN was a sustainer of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, (CCPAF).

A characterization of the CCPAF appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-17 advised in September, 1964, that as of September, 1964, the name and address of ROBERT SHUTAN, Esquire, 315 South Beverly, Beverly Hills, were maintained by the NLG.

JN 100-57
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[redacted]

[redacted]

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning Methodist Federation For Social Action:

"METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

"1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)"

[redacted]

[redacted]

JN 100-57

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CONNECTICUT BRANCH

A source has advised that on March 10, 1961, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Political Committee approved the formal constitution of an SWP branch in Connecticut.

Another source advised on March 28, 1961, that a communication from the National Office of the SWP in New York City commending Connecticut on becoming a branch of the SWP was read at a meeting of the Connecticut SWP members held March 25, 1961, at Milford, Connecticut.

On May 18, 1964, a third source advised that the Connecticut Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

On October 20, 1964, the third source advised that on that date William Winnick, CBSWP organizer, stated that the membership of the CBSWP voted to dissolve the CBSWP at a meeting held on August 2, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 28, 1964, a source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by Ruth Greenbaum with the assistance of Marvin Treiger in February, 1964.

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, Ruth Greenbaum was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that Marvin Treiger was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the DuBois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hopes to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, revealed that the DuBois Club has filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission has been granted. The chairman of the DuBois Club is listed as Ruth Greenbaum. In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, Ben Dobbs, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Club was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxists.

A fourth source advised on October 5, 1964, that since its inception, the activities of the DuBois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes and participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America in the Summer of 1964. This source advised that the W. E. B. DuBois Club of West Los Angeles is not affiliated with the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

JN 100-57

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
May 17, 1965

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE dated May 17, 1965 at Jackson.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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b7C
b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/12/65

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

On 4/21/65, [redacted] furnished SA JOHN W. WORSHAM one copy of a magazine-type publication entitled "Communists in Civil Rights," shown as "Prepared by the Staff of The Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace, State Capitol Building, Montgomery, Alabama." This informant [redacted]

The informant desired this item returned to him, and this is being done. The original is printed on slick-finish heavy paper, typical of the more expensive types of magazine.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 3 Xerox copies and for Mobile 1 copy for information. It will be noted that on page 8, following the name of Dr. LINUS PAULING, there is a portion obliterated. On the original this was done heavily in black ink. As nearly as can be determined, the obliterated part reads: (honored last year by President JOHNSON after being fired as an atomic secret security risk). Only the last six words can be read positively on the original. Since it has to be returned to informant, further examination cannot be made.

ENCLOSURE
ENCL. BEHIND FILE

(2) - Bureau (Encls-3) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encl-1) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (100-10028)

JMU:nfm
(6)

REC-16 100-442529

8 MAY 18 1965

EX-116

70 JUN 3 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted])

DATE: 5/19/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK ([redacted])

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SM-C
(OO: NY)

11-21-80
Classified by [redacted] PWT/Sr
Declassify on: OADR

The following information is being furnished the Bureau concerning [redacted] because his background, his timing in contacting HENRY WINSTON (mentioned herein) and the apparent suspicion of WINSTON all indicate the possibility that [redacted] (U) (S)

1. [redacted]

He also applied for a passport in 1959, stating that he intended to participate in [redacted]

87,063
11-20-91 + 12-11-91 [redacted] RDD/LMS 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-11-89 & 11-13-89 [redacted] EEP/Sr
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 12-29-89

4-Bureau [redacted] (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3-Atlanta (RM)
(1-100-438794) (SCLC)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1-NY (100-69956) (HELEN WINTER)
1-NY (100-11180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1-NY [redacted]
1-NY (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-144189) (FREEDOMWAYS) (42)
1-NY (100-154048) (COMINFIL HARYOU-ACT)
1-NY ([redacted]) (46)
JFO:rmv
(16)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
183 MAY 21 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58 MAY 28 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b6
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b7D

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

2. NY 2010-S* advised on May 11, 1965, that one [redacted] contacted CP Headquarters, NYC, and asked for HENRY WINSTON who was not in. (C) (U)

3. NY 2745-S* furnished the following information on May 13, 1965, concerning a conversation between HENRY WINSTON and HELEN WINTER: (C) (U)

HELEN asked WINSTON if he knew who the person was. WINSTON said he knew him very well which is why he was interested. She also asked if WINSTON wanted to know what "they" looked like "health-wise." WINSTON told her to generally size "him" up that "he" was in the Soviet Union the last time he, WINSTON, was there. WINSTON added that "he was booted out because he, everybody is of the common opinion, was instrumental among the Africans which started this big to do over there. So he, while I was over there, tried to get me, which I didn't do at all. He went over there under the pretext that he wanted to become a student-Marxist." (C) (U)

WINSTON continued that "he" came back and that he, WINSTON, saw him at the PAUL ROBESON affair (probably the Salute to PAUL ROBESON sponsored by "Freedomways" magazine on April 22, 1965). WINSTON added that then the news came "the other day"that a Negro was "booted out" and "it was after this that he called me." (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HELEN WINTER inquired if WINSTON knew what the circumstances were surrounding the attache who was "booted out." WINSTON did not know. WINTER mentioned that he was a Negro and WINSTON said he knew he was, that "that is why he called me." (C) (U)

WINSTON added that "he" was coming to see him and HELEN WINTER remarked that she would "keep an eye open" and would "certainly watch him". WINSTON also mentioned that "you know he is associated with 'Freedomways' which we didn't know....JIM JACKSON called me last night." WINTER stated she would talk to JIM about it. (C) (U)

It should be noted that WINSTON is almost completely blind which may explain WINTER's remarks about "watching him." (C) (U)

4. NY 2360-S* advised on May 14, 1965, that a [redacted] (ph) was in contact with HENRY WINSTON at CP Headquarters that date. Their discussion which will be disseminated by separate memorandum concerned what [redacted] (ph) is doing now and their meetings "there" [redacted] remarked that he is working on [redacted], according to [redacted] He said he would like to get WINSTON's comments. WINSTON told him he was agreeable to any time after Thursday (May 20, 1965). (C) (U)

[redacted] (ph) noted that he had left "there" around the middle of February. "It was urgent because - had not been renewed...." [redacted] mentioned also that it "might have been for political reasons, whether they felt I was stirring up trouble, I don't know. It's difficult to say." (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OTHER Per Court Order

NY 100-149162

NY 4092-S* advised on [redacted]

On May 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the NYO observed an unknown male Negro departing from CP Headquarters and identified a photograph of [redacted] as that person. On the afternoon of the same date, surveillances were conducted at CLARENCE JONES' office, 165 Broadway, NYC, and at STANLEY LEVISON's office, 1841 Broadway, NYC. JONES was observed returning to his office at 2:35 p.m., but LEVISON and [redacted] were not observed.

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It should be noted that LEVISON and JONES met with MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. in NYC, on May 13, 1965, and that discussion could have been had concerning [redacted] at that time negating the necessity for the tentative 2:30 meeting of May 14, 1965.

Concerning the Negro attache whom WINSTON and WINTER discussed, it is noted that the "New York World Telegram", 5/12/65, page 3, contained an article "Russia Ousts American Diplomat as Meddler" which states that "Norris D. Garnett a cultural attache on the U.S. Embassy Staff in Moscow was expelled by the Soviet Government on a charge of carrying on work hostile to the U.S.S.R. among African students." ~~(C)~~ (U)

It is also noted that information has been furnished by NY 3246-S* that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor of "Freedomways" magazine had corresponded with [redacted] in 1963, while [redacted] has been a subscriber to "Freedomways." ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7D

The timing of his contact with WINSTON (5/14/65) which coincides with the dismissal of the cultural attache, NORRIS GARNETT, appears strange in view of the fact that [redacted] had been in New York prior to this time and could have contacted WINSTON earlier. ~~(C)~~ (U)

It is further noted that [redacted] told WINSTON that he "hoped" to be going to Europe in about 3 weeks, a combination of "work and pleasure" trip. As of 3/5/65, [redacted] resided at [redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] was the subject of [redacted].

INSTRUCTIONS: *This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.*

Subject

Type of Mail		Date of Mail
☐ Report		
☐ Incoming letter		
☐ Outgoing letter		
☐ Memorandum		5/17/68
☐ Airtel		
☐ Teletype		
☐ Enclosure (describe)		
☐ Laboratory Work Sheet		
☐ Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)		
☐ Loyalty Form		
☐ Other (describe)		

Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss AD/LEGAL COUNSEL ☐ Room		4/4/91

b6
b7C

Reason for Removal

- ☐ For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)
- ☐ To send to
- ☐ To attach to
- ☐ For office use
- ☐ For change to another file
- ☐ Other (Specify) FOR TRANSFER TO SPECIAL FILE ROOM REGARDING AGREEMENT OF FBI AND NLG

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-1084

FBI/DOJ

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: : SAC, New York (Your file 100-153735 XXXXXX) DATE: 5-25-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. 808 R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

b6
b7C

☑ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ ReBulet 3-1-65 and urlet 4-8-65.

100-153735

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 26 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☒ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☒ will be submitted 6/4/65

Reporting employee ____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted ____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

interviews re Harry Wachtel?

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by ____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

GPO 867-820

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/20/65

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) - P -

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau 0-17 Form dated 5/17/65.

A copy of the report of SA RANDOLPH E. TROW dated 5/10/65 at Richmond in captioned matter has been disseminated to Secret Service locally.

EX-PROC.

1-cc to SOR. B

(2) Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) REC-18

1-Richmond

RET/nlh

(3)

100-442529-1086

15 MAY 24 1965

EX 105

INT. SEC.

MAY 27 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

5/25/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReNYairtel 4/23/65, copy to Chicago, "SOLO, IS-C," which reported on the initiation of negotiations between the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and the Soviets whereby various delegations of the CPUSA would visit the U.S.S.R. between May and November, 1965. One of these delegations would be of Party members active in the Negro movement.

Chicago is requested to contact CG 5824-S and New York, NY 694-S, for any available information indicating that the plans for Party people to go to the U.S.S.R. have in any way been implemented to date.

2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:fhd
(7)

EX 105

REC-40 100-442529-1087

MAILED 27
APR 24 1965
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 25 1965

Nolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

8 JUN 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: MAY 5, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 9085. Congressman Waggonner, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the news blackout on the association of men and organizations with Communist leanings with the leaders of the civil rights movement pointing out that it is well known to those in authority but these connections are very seldom made known to the people. He stated "In an effort to circumvent the news blackout on this vital subject, I plan, from time to time, to make these associations known by publishing them in the Congressional Record, where censorship cannot erase the facts from public view. The first of these insertions concerns the Communist Party and Martin Luther King and appeared in the current issue of the National Review Bulletin, volume 17, No. 19."

Original filed in: 26 92
16 1731

C, IRM

100-442529-1088
NOT RECORDED
26 MAY 1965

XEROX
MAY 26 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MAY 4, 1965 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

69 JUN 1 1965

SAC, Boston (100-35427)

5/26/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reference is made to Boston quarterly report of SA Kenneth P. West 5/13/65.

The following observations are being made for the future guidance of your office in the preparation of reports in captioned matter.

Pages two and three contain information concerning what took place at a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission 3/20-21/65, New York City. The information was reported by a Chicago and a Baltimore informant. Because the meeting took place at New York City, full details thereof were reported by the New York Office. It would, therefore, have been unnecessary for your office to have included the information concerning that meeting.

On pages 14-17 almost four complete pages are devoted to a verbatim account of what appeared in a publication. It is not desired that lengthy verbatim accounts of publications be included in reports. They should, instead, be summarized. The same applies for the verbatim record of a newspaper article as appearing on pages 23 and 24.

On page 25 information is reported under a subheading "Student March on Washington, April, 1965." There is no apparent connection between the information as reported and CIRM. Insure that information included in quarterly reports in captioned matter is related to CIRM.

There is no apparent reason why rerep contained an Appendix characterization of the Nation of Islam.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of SA West and the supervisor who approved rerep. No corrective action is desired in this instance.

SFP:fhd
(5)

REC- 29 100-442529-1089

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1965
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 26 1965

JUN 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference is made to Miami letter to Bureau 3/16/65, Bureau letter to Miami 3/29/65, and Miami letter to Bureau 3/31/65 relating to information furnished by HARVEY MORRISON ROUNDTREE, of Homestead, Fla. ROUNDTREE had alleged that he had been approached by one EDWARD MATHEWS shortly after his release from Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala., in 1951, and MATHEWS attempted to recruit him into the Communist Party.

Mobile Office Indices contain no information which would identify the woman referred to by ROUNDTREE, or to support the story told by ROUNDTREE.

APPROX. 1946

On 5/21/65, Mr. J. J. SUNSERI, Alabama Board Of Corrections, Montgomery, Ala., after a review of prison records, located a record of EDWARD LIONELL MATTHEWS, Aka EDWARD L. MATHEWS, who appears to be identical with the individual referred to by ROUNDTREE. This individual is a WM, Age 47 (In 1950), 5'7¼", 159 lbs., blue eyes, sandy hair, ruddy complexion, Alabama State Prison #58094, FBI #260113. MATTHEWS was sentenced on 3/27/50 in Jefferson County, Ala. to serve a period of two years and two days on two cases of Forgery Second Degree. He was released on 11/5/51, and his address was then given as 1245 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala. His prison record listed a brother, HAROLD I. MATTHEWS, of Hawthorne, Ala. SUNSERI furnished photographs of EDWARD LIONELL MATTHEWS.

1090

REC-109

2 MAY 26 1965

ENCLOSURES:

TO BIRMINGHAM DIVISION:

Photograph of MATTHEWS, taken in 1950. Miami letters to the Bureau dated 3/16/65 and 3/31/65, and Bureau letter to Miami dated 3/29/65.

TO MIAMI DIVISION:

One (1) photograph of EDWARD LIONELL MATTHEWS, taken in 1950.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Info)(100-6670)(RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encs. 4)(RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058) (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Mobile

JTB:jes (8)

INT. SEC.

MO 100-10-F

LEADS:

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

Will locate and interview EDWARD LIONELL MATTHEWS, Aka. EDWARD L. MATHEWS, 1245 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala., or through his brother, HAROLD L. MATTHEWS, of Hawthorne, Ala., concerning information furnished by ROUNDTREE.

MIAMI DIVISION

Will exhibit photograph of EDWARD LIONELL MATTHEWS to HARVEY MORRISON ROUNDTREE, Homestead, Fla., to verify that this is the individual to whom he referred.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

F B I

Date: 5/20/65

SECRET

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 12-29-89
DATE 10-11-89 11-13-89 [redacted] DEEP 12

Via AIRTEL _____ Priority)

[redacted] Appeal 91-0802 RDO/ [redacted]
11/20/91 & 12/11/91 SECRET [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

OTHER Per Court Order

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Revised CLASSIFICATION DATE 10-5-79 lamb

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

6/4/87
[redacted] WUT 1st 11/20/88
Classified by 5Q4E1W/KFA
Declassify on: OADR
[redacted] 11/20/91

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information furnished by NY 4092-S* on 5/19/65, concerning [redacted]

The sources used in the characterizations in this LHM are as follows:

CLARENCE JONES [redacted]

BAYARD RUSTIN (X) [NY 2359-S*] NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN DAVIS (X) [redacted]

STANLEY LEVISON (U) [NY 694-S*]

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE 1/10/77

(4) - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-109 100-442529-1091

21 MAY 21 1965

JFO:gmd
(11)

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/14/77

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

66 JUN 1 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT.: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5-21-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735 (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, a source furnishing highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein.

It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ to protect NY 694-S* (A) (S) who has furnished a concentration of information in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
May 20, 1965

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ [redacted] ~~EXTENDED BY~~ ~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ ~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION~~ ~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

2/18/86
~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ Partial 11/21/88
81-6862 Garrow/King

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted] the following:

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 6/4/87

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 1/10/18 BA (80)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10-11-84 11-13-84 CNSV 573 Automatic 802 12-19-84 692-EEP/SR

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 29 1970

100-442529-1091

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

OTHER Per Court Order

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. JES SJ (A)

(U)

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (4)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates (4)

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (4)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 5/26/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re New York quarterly rep of SA John C. Seaton 4/30/65.

The following suggestions are being made for the future guidance of your office in preparing quarterly reports in captioned matter.

An opening statement in the Details of rerep appearing on Page 1D indicates that characterizations of organizations are set forth in the Appendix. This is also revealed in the Table of Contents, Page 1C, where it is indicated that Pages 220-252 contain an Appendix Glossary of Organizations. In view of these statements at the outse of the report, it should not have been necessary to have ma statements throughout the Details, as was done, indicating that specific organizations are characterized in the Appen

Rerep contains a section devoted to an Append Glossary of Individuals. Pages 180-219 are devoted to th characterizations of individuals. However, throughout th report there appear numerous characterizations of indivi which duplicate characterizations in the Glossary. Atte to justify this characterization is stated on Page 1D wh it is explained that some characterizations of individua are included in the narrative for clarity and ease in re The procedure utilized has resulted in much duplication. order to avoid unnecessary duplication and effect saving Agent and clerical time, as well as savings in space, it believed that a uniform practice should be followed. Th either include all characterizations of individuals in Glossary or include them all in the narrative.

SFP:deh
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 2 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 8
MAY 26 1965
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 26 1965

REC-41

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 5-19-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 JUN 3 1965

File Number 100-442529-1093

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-25-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/17

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
DATE FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-17-88

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL 2 (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-19

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1456)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
SCOPE
RM

Portions of attached LHM excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives REH 5/16/77

Re New York teletypes of 5/13-14/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING" and "CIRM".

Enclosed are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; three copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The sources which furnished the information in the LHM were AT 1382-S*, NY 5078-S* and NY 4099-S*, in that order.

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-[illegible]) (SCOPE)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 3) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 157-933) (SCOPE)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (157-1456) (SCOPE) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-19

1094

JMK:gmd
(17)

10 MAY 18, 1965

1 xerox attached & 1 LHM for each Bufile

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 5-18-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]

1 xerox 828 ltr-mail 5-21-65

1cc & 1cc LHM XEROX
808 RB
MAY 28 1965

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

[illegible] NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-841

ACC. ____ DATE ____

DEL. ____ DATE ____

HSC

ACC. ____ DATE ____

DEL. ____ DATE ____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED TO DEPT.

MAY 26 12 32 PM '65

FBI/INTELL DIV

CC TO: [illegible]
REQ. REC'D [illegible]
JUL 29 1965
ANS.
BY: [illegible]

MAY 21 2 28 PM '65

RECD LAB NICHOLS
FBI

MAY 18 12 00 PM '65

RECD
[illegible] INTELL DIV

MAY 21 1 32 PM '65

F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 21 1965

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1456

The following are the sources who furnished characterizations of individuals mentioned in the LHM:

HARRY WACHTEL — 1. Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. NY 1190-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN — NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS — [redacted]

STANLEY LEVISON — NY 694-S*

CLARENCE JONES — [redacted]

C. T. VIVIAN — [redacted]

SAS ROBERT G. OFTEDAL and JAMES F. O'CONNELL were the Agents who observed the arrival of KING and his party at Kennedy International Airport, New York City, 5/12/65.

SA JOSEPH V. WATERS observed BAYARD RUSTIN enter the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel.

SAS JOHN C. SEATON, [redacted] and JAMES F. O'CONNELL observed JOHN LEWIS entering the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, 5/12/65.

SAS FRANCIS J. MC LAUGHLIN, JR. and JOHN F. LANGTRY observed LEVISON enter the hotel. SA MC LAUGHLIN saw him go to the 16th floor.

The same Special Agents observed KING, GREGORY, LEVISON and YOUNG leaving the hotel. SA FRANCIS T. LEONARD also observed these individuals.

SA MC LAUGHLIN made the inquiry at the registration desk, Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, New York City.

The files of the New York Office contain insufficient subversive information identifiable with BILL STEIN and MARION LOGAN.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from AT 1382-S*, NY 5078-S* and NY 4099-S*, sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to racial matters in the Atlanta and New York areas and the Communist infiltration thereof, and because it contains a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, which was received from NY 694-S*.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 17, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

b6
b7C

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Summer Community Organization and
Political Education (SCOPE)
Racial Matters

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-17-81

On May 12, 1965, at 2:34 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Martin Luther King, Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC), and a man believed to be Hosea Williams (Projects Director of SCLC), arrive aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 106, Kennedy Airport. They were met by Harry Wachtel, Bayard Rustin and John Lewis (Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) and numerous newsmen.

Following an exchange of greetings, King, Wachtel and Rustin left the airport in a rented Cadillac limousine.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-442529 — 109

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SCOPE
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order

On May 12, 1965, at 6:10 PM, a Special Agent of the FBI observed Bayard Rustin enter the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York City, and take the elevator to the 16th Floor. John Lewis was observed entering the hotel and taking the elevator at 6:22 PM.

Southern Christian Leadership

A confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SCOPE
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

On May 13, 1965, Lieutenant Neil Costello of the Nassau County Police Department, Long Island, New York, advised that on May 12, 1965, Martin Luther King, accompanied by Harry Wachtel and others in King's party, went directly from Kennedy Airport on a tour of Long Island towns, namely: Inwood, Rockville Center, Long Beach and Hempstead. In these towns, according to Costello, they observed slum conditions.

Costello further advised that King, Rustin, Wachtel and John Lewis appeared at a voting rights rally, which was held in the Island Garden Arena, West Hempstead, Long Island, that night. King, Costello reported, did not arrive until 11:10 PM.

On May 13, 1965, on page 2 of "Newsday", a Long Island daily newspaper, there was an article captioned, "Rights Leaders

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SCOPE
Racial Matters

Hit U.S. Foreign Policy". The article reports that a rally in Martin Luther King's honor was held on May 12, 1965, in the Island Garden Arena, West Hempstead, Long Island.

The article reports that King appeared at the rally following remarks of Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, Bayard Rustin, John Lewis of SNCC, and Lincoln Lynch, Director of the Long Island Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), all of whom assailed the federal government for becoming involved in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic instead of doing more for civil rights and the war on poverty.

King criticized President Johnson for not having made the abolition of the poll tax an integral part of the voting rights bill, but made no mention of Viet Nam or the Dominican Republic.

On May 13, 1965, at 10:08 AM, a Special Agent of the FBI observed Stanley Levison enter the Sheraton Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York City, and take an elevator to the 16th Floor.

An inquiry at the hotel registration desk by the Special Agent disclosed that Martin Luther King's suite was 1690-1.

OTHER Per Court Order

The second source, previously mentioned, advised

[redacted]

e: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SCOPE
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

At 12:40 PM, King, Dick Gregory (popular entertainer), Andrew Young and Clarence Jones were observed by Special Agents leaving the hotel. Levison was observed leaving at 12:41 PM.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted]

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SCOPE
Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in November, 1947, advised that C. T. Vivian was a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that C. T. Vivian had not been active in CP affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/7/65

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 8-13-85 SCLC/King

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies and for New York two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination.

The identities of the sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

Source #1 [redacted] who furnished information to SA DONALD P. BURGESS on 6/1/65.

6- Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(3-100-438794)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
(1-100-439190) (SNCC)
(1-100-106670) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-149194) (SCLC)
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
1- Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-6488) SNCC)
(1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
(1-157-257) (Ralph Abernathy)
(1-157-698) (Randolph T. Blackwell)
[redacted]

DPB:elt
(15)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] REASON FOR FCIM II 1.2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

100-438794-

NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 10 1965

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b7D

AT 100-3718
DPB:elt

Source #2 [redacted] used to characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

Source #3 [redacted] used to characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as it contains information from a former informant which could easily pinpoint an unexposed source. This source, although not a current source, is in a position to furnish valuable information.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 7, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ch/sh
ON 8/13/85
Barrow/SCLC/King

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 1, 1965, Confidential Source One advised that RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL (Program Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) continues to become a more important figure in the operation of SCLC. In the Source's opinion, BLACKWELL is somewhat contemptuous of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY and other ministers at SCLC and has indicated that these ministers, while creating a favorable impression for the organization, do not really understand the purpose of the organization. BLACKWELL has indicated that he is hostile to law enforcement agencies. He has urged other persons at SCLC not to call upon law enforcement agencies for assistance, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation. XU

BLACKWELL has developed a close relationship with ERIC and ANN KINDBERG, employees at SCLC. Their relationship appears to be of a political nature and the KINDBERGS appear to have a common political outlook with BLACKWELL. It is known that the KINDBERGs were responsible for the receipt of copies of the publication "Freedomways" at SCLC headquarters and distribute copies of this publication at SCLC. XU

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, Confidential Source Two advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. XU

Confidential Source Three advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina. XU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-447099-

[redacted]

CLASS
EXEMPT
REASON
FCIM
DATE
DECLASSIFICATION

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A Characterization of Freedomways is attached hereto.

Source One further advised RALPH ABERNATHY rigidly controls the funds at SCLC. All incoming contributions are first sent to his secretary LILLIE HUNTER. Only after the incoming contributions have been sent to HUNTER do they enter the general flow of finances into SCLC. ABERNATHY, as Treasurer, also handles all the expense money handed out at SCLC. (X-U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 7, 1965

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 31
Page 21 ~ Duplicate;
Page 22 ~ Duplicate;
Page 23 ~ Duplicate;
Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate;
Page 76 ~ Duplicate;
Page 77 ~ Duplicate;
Page 79 ~ Duplicate;
Page 80 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 92 ~ Duplicate;
Page 93 ~ Duplicate;
Page 94 ~ Duplicate;
Page 171 ~ Duplicate;
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/6/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Chicago and New York, 5/25/65.

It is to be noted that extreme caution must be exercised with respect to the following information inasmuch as this information could conceivably be traced to NY 694-S*. Care must be taken that this source is not placed in jeopardy. This information should not be included in a report unless it is received from another source.

On 6/22/65, there were received from the Soviets via radio six ciphered messages to GUS HALL. One of the messages was as follows: "We hoped to be informed on your plans in respect of sending to USSR CP Delegation composed of 7 persons, CP delegation of CP members active in Negro movement".

GUS HALL informed the Soviets on 6/21/65 of Comrades of CPUSA who would be traveling to the USSR as guests of the CCCP /SU. HALL stated that he would advise as to "what capacity they will go to the USSR" (as activists or as guests of the CCCP/SU). Among those on the list were CARL WINTER and THOMAS DENNIS.

On 6/29/65, there were received from the Soviets, via radio, ciphered-coded messages, one of which was as follo "It is not clear to us what is the purpose of new group of y CP members visit to Moscow. Do they go for rest (according to your quotas you may send 8 persons more) or do you send them instead of a women or Negro delegation that we invited".

Information was also received that PETTIS PERRY will wait for his wife in Moscow.

CC-84 RB

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Chicago (100-41324) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42

100-442529

REC 5

10 JUL 7 1965

JCS:gmd
(4)

JUL 21 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC- 62 100-442529-1192

July 8, 1965

Bill Coxe

Mr. W. B. Coxe
Box 15
Greenville, South Carolina

B. 1891 Concord N.C.

Dear Mr. Coxe:

Your letter of July 2nd was received during Mr. Hoover's absence; however, you may be sure it will be brought to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to thank you for your kind comments concerning his work and to point out that information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

The increasing pressure of his work at the present time has made it necessary for Mr. Hoover to regretfully decline autographing photographs. However, I am sure he would want you to have the enclosed picture.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8
JUL 8 1965
COMM-FBI

FBI - READING ROOM
JUL 8 10 59 AM '65

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure
Large Mounted Photograph (plain)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles indicate limited correspondence with Mr. Coxe. The last letter was dated 12-2-53. At that time he had been of assistance to our Charlotte Office in connection with his work in photography. Joseph Kohanfelder could not be identified in Bufiles.

CJJ:kcf (3)

56 JUL 21 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COXE STUDIO
SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 2 1965

My dear Mr Hoover:

CIRM

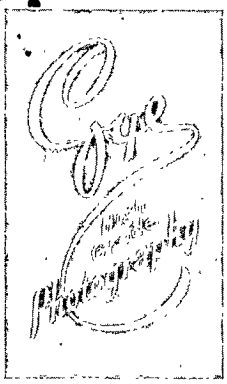
Your files will most likely show something I'd like to get definite on. Some fifteen years ago, the first of the "sit ins" knell -ins, marches occured in Greensboro, N. C., which was the then address of one Mary Price, later admitted and convicted spy who had been the state manager of Henry Wallace's Presidential campaign, Greensboro likewise being the address of one Junius Scales, communist--- thats where the marches started, and how well the communists have done what they said they would do, is shown by the Reverends and the Churches that have been "out front" so to speak, in the hypocritical conspiracy. As I recall back as far as 1928 or thereabouts, an article in the news giving the U.S. Communist party platform.

Some fifteen years ago (time gets by before one realizes it) a communist party organizer by the name of Joseph Kohanfelder, I believe this is how the name was spelled, resigned from the party and appeared before the Un-American Activities Committee of the Senate where he was quoted as having made a statement about as follows: "We were told by our leaders that American people are religious. That those in the South are more religious than those in other sections, and that all negroes are religious. Therefore, we shall reach them through their churches. We shall arouse the negroes and seek to create a guilt complex among these whites. Thus America will be delivered to our cause. "

REC- 62 100- 442529-119

17 JUL 6 1965

Will your records give me any clarification on this subject. I would appreciate very much Mr Hoover, your kind



COXE STUDIO
SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover 2

attention. I know you are always busy but your's in the one outstanding department that I have always had the highest respect and admiration for. I missed seeing you the last time I called.

I am still active and continue to fly an aeroplane in my work. I was born in Sanford, N. C. in 1894 and have lived here for the past 47 years. We knew well your agents in Charlotte and Greenville over the years, having co-operated with them and our old friend in Greenville, Chief Hammond (LW).

At this time I would also like to have you give me if you will, a good portrait duly autographed, I also apologize for typewriter which has suddenly taken the cramps.

My sincere best regards to you, one of my great Americans.

W. B. (Bill) Coxe
Box 15 19-602

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Past Pres, Kiwanis — Grille - 27 years with no missed attendance —

From the foregoing information, it would seem that no firm plans exist regarding a delegation of Party members active in the Negro movement going to the Soviet Union. It is to be noted, however, that TOM DENNIS, PETTIS PERRY and CARL WINTER, all of whom have attended CPUSA Negro Commission meetings, will be going to the Soviet Union.

NY 694-S* could furnish nothing in addition to that which was set out above but will remain alert for any additional information concerning this matter.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau telephone call of Assistant Director WILLIAM SULLIVAN to Chicago 7/1/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM setting forth information concerning the statement of Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" article "DALEY Tells Red Role in WILLIS Row," issue of 7/1/65.

The sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

CG T-1
CG T-2
CG T-3
CG T-4
CG T-5
CG T-6
CG T-7

[redacted]
CG 5824-S*
[redacted]

b7D

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago

DET:MRS
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC. 52 100-442529 1193

17 JUL 5 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 7-2-65
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from [redacted], a confidential informant of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and impair his future effectiveness. b7D

The individuals with communist background referred to by SAM BLAIR in his "Chicago American" article entitled "Reds Linked To WILLIS Protestors," issue of 6/24/65, page one, column one, have been re-documented in enclosed LHM. However, for the full details of this article, the Bureau's attention is referred to Chicago airtel and LHM dated 6/29/65, captioned as above.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of Thursday, July 1, 1965, page one, column two, carried an article entitled "Daley Tells Red Role in Willis Row."

This "Chicago Tribune" article indicated that Mayor Richard J. Daley, at a press conference the previous day, had indicated that Chicago Police Department files show that many of the marchers in Chicago's civil rights demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago's School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis are communists, and the article further indicates that Daley stated that communist funds were helping to finance these demonstrations.

The article quoted Daley as stating some of the "troublemakers" of a communist nature were drawn to Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings which were held in Chicago in May, 1965. The article quoted Daley as stating "You know, those people take part in any disturbing thing they can."

The article indicated that Daley's statement concerning communists was made as a result of a reporter at the press conference asking Daley if he thought communists dominated the marches. When asked if he thought communists dominated the marches, Daley said he could not answer the question.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1193

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The "Chicago Tribune" article also referred to a statement by Deputy Police Superintendent Joseph Morris, wherein Morris had stated to the press he had turned over to Mayor Daley's office information indicating that communists were taking part in the demonstrations. The article quoted Morris as stating that the police have "checked more than 50 names of demonstrators and at least 11 are communists or members of communist front organizations."

The "Chicago Tribune" article also quoted Albert Raby, Convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), the prime mover of the demonstrations, as accusing Mayor Daley and his remarks relative to the communists in the demonstrations as engaging in "witch hunting." The article stated that Raby indicated that Daley was probably taking lessons from Governor Wallace of Alabama, and Raby stated that he wished the Mayor was as interested in resolving the school crisis as he was to participate in witch hunting.

The article also quoted Arthur Brooks, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as being shocked and dismayed by Mayor Daley's charges. According to the article, Brooks, who attended the national convention of the NAACP at Denver, Colorado, had demanded that the Mayor support his charges. The article indicated that Brooks had sent a telegram from Denver to Mayor Daley indicating his displeasure. In this telegram, Brooks was alleged to have stated that the anti-Willis demonstrations of June 11-12, 1965, were wholly financed by funds of the NAACP. Brooks also indicated that Daley's charges have prompted an independent investigation into the source of other funds which were made available to the demonstrators.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper, late edition, issue of June 30, 1965, page one, columns three and four, also carried Mayor Daley's statement concerning the communists' participation in the anti-Willis demonstrations in an article entitled "Communists Aiding Willis Foes -- Daley."

This article quoted Mayor Richard J. Daley as making a statement to the effect that communists are participating in civil rights protest marches against School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis, and said that Daley said "Many of the people that are marching are communists. That's been printed and the police department files show this to be true."

The article also stated that Daley, when asked if communist money was being used to finance the demonstrations, answered "some of it, yes." This "Chicago Daily News" article also quoted Albert Raby, leader of the CCCO, as stating "We don't make political threats in the Civil Rights Movement. I don't ask any questions. I don't ask anyone if they are Democrat, Republican, fascist or communist." Raby was also quoted as stating he was not surprised at Mayor Daley's charges because as Raby stated "This is traditionally, throughout the country, one of the ways of attacking the Civil Rights Movement. It is interesting that the power structure of the City of Chicago, symbolized by Mayor Daley, is making the same kind of attack in Chicago as is being made in Alabama."

On July 1, 1965, [redacted] of the Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department, and a unit of Deputy Police Superintendent Joseph Morris' Division, advised that just prior to Mayor Richard J. Daley's press statement,

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

this Security Unit was contacted by Deputy Police Superintendent Joseph Morris and requested to furnish Morris' office with a list of communists who had participated in the anti-Willis protest demonstrations.

[redacted] advised that the Security Unit at the time of the call was in no position to furnish Morris with a specific list of names. However, [redacted] stated he referred Morris to an article which had appeared in the June 24, 1965 issue of the "Chicago American" listing nine individual communists who had appeared in these demonstrations. [redacted] advised this "Chicago American" article had been prepared by Sam Blair, a reporter for the "Chicago American" and that [redacted] advised Morris that in addition to the names appearing in the Blair article, Morris could also throw in an additional two or three others by number, who had participated in these demonstrations but whose names [redacted] could not specifically recall at that time.

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[redacted] advised that Deputy Superintendent Morris is unfamiliar with the specific names of the demonstrators involved in these demonstrations and that Morris undoubtedly used [redacted]'s information in his, Morris', report to the Mayor and that he reported to the Mayor by number and did not mention specific names. [redacted] also noted that Deputy Superintendent Morris has no independent sources for subversive information and relies on the Security Unit for this information. [redacted] ventured the opinion that Deputy Superintendent Morris' report to the Mayor was based solely on the Blair article plus his telephone conversation with [redacted].

[redacted] advised that Mayor Daley's statement to the press had caused press inquiries directed to [redacted]'s office requesting [redacted] to substantiate

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Daley's charges, however, [redacted] advised he had declined any press comment. b6 b7C b7D

In connection with the article by Sam Blair in the "Chicago American" it is to be noted that this newspaper on June 24, 1965, page one, column one, carried an article by Blair entitled "Reds Linked To Willis Protestors." This article indicated that more than a dozen individuals had been identified as members of the Communist Party (CP) in Chicago as having infiltrated civil rights meetings and marches directed against Chicago's School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis.

This article also noted that in addition some of the individuals involved had been in the forefront of the demonstrations that had erupted around the old United States Court of Appeals Building at 1212 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, during the hearings by the House Commitee on Un-American Activities held at that location in May, 1965. The article identified nine of these individuals by name along with descriptive data as follows:

DANNY QUEEN

"Danny Queen, [redacted], an executive committee member of the Communist party of America, once head of Illinois' Communist party youth commission, and described by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as one of the nation's 'most promising and active young Communists.' b6 b7C

HELEN P. QUEEN

"Helen P. Queen, wife of the above, and a witness subpenaed by the HUAC. She was named as a Communist at the hearing by Lola Belle Holmes, an agent for the FBI working within the communist party.

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

RICHARD L. CRILEY

"Richard L. Criley of 1845 S. Keller av., identified several times by both Senate and House subcommittees as being a Communist both before and after World War II. Criley is a founder of the Fair Play for Cuba committee, a communist front organization, and secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, another organization cited by its own members as a foe of the HUAC.

ISHMAEL FLORY

"Ishmael Florey, director of the Afro-American Heritage association, 306 E. 43rd st., a former organizer for the communist party in the 24th ward and a legislative director of the party for the south side of Chicago. He was also identified as a Communist by Mrs. Holmes at the hearings.

MILTON M. COHEN

"Milton M. Cohen of 5428 Kimbark av., a member of the Communist Abraham Lincoln brigade in 1937 and a former teaching colleague of Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the communist party in Illinois. They taught 'Fundamental Principles of Marxism.'

WILBERFORCE COX JONES

"Wilberforce Cox Jones of [redacted], named as a Communist at the HUAC hearings. Jones refused to answer when committee attorneys asked him if he was a Communist and if he gave his American passport to anyone during a trip to Europe. Jones is a former union steward for the United Auto Workers.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

ANN PROSTEN

"Ann Prosten of [redacted], a former writer and a co-editor of the Daily Worker, wife of Jesse Prosten, another member of the board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

EUGENE TOURNOUR

"Eugene Tournour, [redacted], midwest field director for the Congress on Racial Equality, who said 'the tenets professed by an individual who wants to join C.O.R.E. are not to be considered.' Tournour was seen last month at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois club at 333 W. North av., an organization described as communistic by Hoover.

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Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

"The Rev. William T. Baird of [redacted], executive director of the communist-oriented Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. Baird has been at virtually all meetings of the militants in Grand Park and has led some of the marches on City hall. Baird has spoken on many platforms with well known Communists, including Lightfoot, and was a principal sponsor of a dinner Oct. 27, 1963, in the Hamilton hotel, honoring Illinois communist leader Gil Green."

In reference to the individuals mentioned by name as participants and as communists in this article and the nature of their additional organizational affiliation, the following is noted:

DANIEL QUEEN

CG T-1 on March 15, 1965, advised that Queen is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

HELEN QUEEN

CG T-1 on March 15, 1965, advised that Helen Queen is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

RICHARD CRILEY

CG T-1 on March 6, 1963, advised that Criley as of March, 1963, was a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

CG T-2 on June 21, 1965, advised as of the current time Criley is Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

It is to be noted that the article referred to Criley as founder of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). Appended hereto is a characterization of the FPCC.

ISHMAEL FLORY

CG T-3 on August 28, 1964, advised that as of August, 1964, Flory was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

CG T-3 on June 22, 1963, advised that Flory is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

The article also identified Flory as Director of the Afro (African) American Heritage Association. Appended hereto is a characterization of the African American Heritage Association.

MILTON COHEN

CG T-3 on June 16, 1965, advised that Cohen is a current member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

In connection with Cohen, the article referred to him as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in 1937. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade is an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In connection with Cohen, the article also referred to him as a former teaching colleague of Claude Lightfoot.

Concerning Claude Lightfoot, it is to be noted that CG T-4 on June 25, 1965, advised that Claude Lightfoot is Chairman of the CP, USA National Negro Commission and Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

WILBERFORCE COX JONES

CG T-5 in March, 1965, advised that Jones was a member of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois.

ANN PROSTEN

CG T-6 on December 1, 1962, and May 2, 1963, advised that up to December, 1962, Ann Prosten was attending CP of Illinois Club meetings; however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP Club meetings.

CG T-3 on April 2, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission in April, 1964, a CP member stated that Ann Prosten was not a current CP member but that she was still a Marxist.

In reference to Ann Prosten, the article referred to the fact that she was a former writer and co-editor of the "Daily Worker." The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958.

The article also referred to Ann Prosten as the wife of Jesse Prosten and identified him as another member of the Board of the CCDBR.

Concerning Jesse Prosten it is to be noted that CG T-7 on June 4, 1962, advised that as of June, 1962, CP of Illinois leaders were interested in maintaining continuous contact with Jesse Prosten, a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with Prosten were to obtain financial contributions and to keep him current on CP policy.

EUGENE TOURNOUR

CG T-3 on March 26, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, Tournour was a member of the CP and was active in the Congress of Racial Equality in behalf of the CP of Illinois.

The article also identified Tournour as having attended a meeting of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) last month at 333 West North Avenue. Appended hereto is a characterization of the DCC along with a characterization of the national organization, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

CG T-2 on June 21, 1965, advised that Baird is the current Executive Director of the CCDBR.

The article, in connection with Biard, also mentioned that Baird was a principal sponsor of a dinner at the Hamilton Hotel held October 27, 1963, honoring Gil Green.

CG T-3 in October, 1963, advised that as of October, 1963, Gil Green was a member of the CP of Illinois Staff.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

It is to be further noted that CG T-3 on June 22, 1965, and July 1, 1965, advised that the CP of Illinois does not in fact agree with many of the methods being employed by the demonstrators such as civil disobedience in connection with anti-Willis demonstrations. CG T-3 further advised that the CP of Illinois as an organization has no influence in the anti-Willis demonstrations and is in no position to give directions to the individuals involved. CG T-3 stated that if CP members are involved in these picket lines, there are acting as individuals or as representatives of participating organizations and not specifically at the direction of the CP. CG T-3 also advised that Albert Raby, Convenor of the CCCO, has no present or past communist background. CG T-3 also advised that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission has received no CP funds for these demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Communists Back Daley's Red Charges

CHICAGO (AP)—A city hall spokesman called upon a national church leader yesterday to retract his criticism of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

He made the suggestion after a delegation of 77 clergymen and layment from the National Convention of the United Church of Christ marched around the city hall.

Daley had stated Wednesday that Communists are aiding the demonstrators.

Two Illinois Communist spokesmen, James West and Claude Lightfoot, conceded Friday that Daley's charge was correct.

Jack Reilly, an assitant to Daley, "invited" a retraction by Dr. Robert W. Spike of New York City, director of the National Council of Churches' commission on religion and race.

With newspaper clippings of that story in hand, Reilly tried to reach Dr. Spike yesterday. Dr. Spike wasn't with the church people in the march.

Dr. Spike, in a speech to the United Church of Christ meeting Friday, accused Mayor Daley of an intemperate attack on demonstrators who have been marching on the city hall almost every day since June 10, demanding the ouster of School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis.

CIRM

5- Chicago
Robert Jackson

100-442529-A

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 14 19

File 100-442529-A

SUNDAY STAR
7/4/65, page B-6

70 JUL 15 1965 247

This information will be made available to local intelligence agencies when more specific information is received concerning the purpose and function of this group.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
July 1, 1965

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On June 29, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had learned that Helen Gurewitz is organizing a Mother's Lobby for captioned group so that they would be in a position to be of assistance to students working in Mississippi. Source advised that Donald Gurewitz, son of Helen and Clarence Gurewitz, planned to leave Washington, D.C., July 1, 1965, to work in Mississippi during the summer months.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Clarence Gurewitz as a current member of the Communist Party, (CP) on June 19, 1963.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Helen Gurewitz as a current CP member on February 20, 1964.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1965, that Clarence and Helen Gurewitz were still active in the communist movement.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEWARK

3:50 PM EDST URGENT 7/9/65 E.J.C.

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK (157-1887) <1PAGE>

CIRM, IS - C: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, PICKETING OF PATERSON, N.J., POLICE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE TWENTY ONE LAST.

REMYAIRTEL JULY TWO LAST.

[redacted], RACIAL SOURCE, PATERSON, N.J., ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CORE HAS PLANNED A STREET RALLY JULY TEN NEXT AT FOUR THIRTY PM TO PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY. EDWARD CARTER, CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMAN, AND OTHER UNKNOWN PERSONS TO SPEAK. PATERSON PD AND 108TH INTC GROUP ADVISED. NEWARK WILL FOLLOW RESULTS OF STREET RALLY AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWSAG

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END.....

WA...SXC

FBI WASH DC

THX

XEROX
JUL 14 1965

70 JUL 22 1965

REC-57 [illegible]

JUL 13 1965

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Chicago tel to Bureau, 7/2/65.

Enclosed herewith is 8 copies of a LHM setting forth information contained in a "Chicago American" article, issue of 7/2/65, entitled "Admits Some Are Workers -- KING Denies Commie Influence in Movement." Source utilized in enclosed LHM to characterize CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST is [redacted].

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from [redacted], a confidential informant of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and compromise his future effectiveness.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
1 - 157-717 (Demonstrations CG, Ill. Protesting Rehiring School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

DET:mac
(5)

REC 44

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-15-65
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: SEP/lbs

8 JUL 12 1965

1195

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

In connection with the protest demonstrations currently being held in Chicago, Illinois, protesting the rehiring of Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis and previously published press statements of Mayor Richard J. Daley to the effect that these demonstrations have been infiltrated by Communists and Communist funds are being used in part to support these demonstrations, it is to be noted that the "Chicago American", a Chicago daily newspaper issue of July 2, 1965, carried an article entitled, "Admits Some Are Workers -- King Denies Commie Influence in Movement."

This "Chicago American" article reported that the Reverend Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was in Chicago, had stated "No Communist influence or infiltration" exists in the civil rights movement, but Communists do work "here and there" in the movement.

The article noted that the Reverend King was asked for a reaction to Mayor Richard J. Daley's charges that the civil rights movement in Chicago had Communist support. King was reported to have replied that "What they are saying now is what they have always said. This is just another way of evading the main issues. I am convinced the rights groups are doing everything in their power to get rid of elements opposed to democracy. Our love is for America. We do not want or need Communism in the movement. Our group has made it clear that our people cannot be Communists."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The article referred to noted that when asked about Mayor Daley's statement, King replied, "I don't know the view of local groups about banning Communists but in our group Communists are banned from membership. Our whole approach is opposed to Communism."

The "Chicago American" article also referred to the fact that two local Chicago Communist spokesmen, that is, Claude Mack Lightfoot and Jim West, had issued statements verifying that individual Communists had been part of the anti-Willis demonstrations.

Lightfoot and West were quoted as saying, "The fact that Communists support integration and have done so for over 35 years is neither a startling revelation nor does it make a crime of integration just as it is no crime to be a Communist. The fact that Communists participate in demonstrations and integration is likewise no crime or a startling discovery. Where else does Mayor Daley expect the Communists to stand on integration, with the KKK and the John Birch Society, who fight to preserve Jim Crow segregation ?"

This news article reports Claude Lightfoot and West, in referring to Daley's remarks, as stating that Daley is, "attempting to red bait the Chicago civil rights movement. He has run out of meaningful arguments to defend his indefensible position".

The article closed by noting that Claude Lightfoot and Jim West also accused Mayor Daley of having refused to take a forthright stand on integration and of refusing to use the power of his high position to help break down Jim Crow walls in housing and education. They further noted in the article that Daley had said he wanted to keep politics out of education but by his statements concerning Communism he has brought the cheap politics of red baiting into the controversy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source on July 7, 1965, advised that Claude Lightfoot is the Chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois and James West is the Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

July 8, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for New York 2 copies and for WFO 1 copy of an LHM.

Sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are as follows:

Source 1 is AT 1382-S*

Source 2 is Anonymous Source of the WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C." — Characterization of HARRY H. WACHTEL

Source 3 is NY 1190-S* — "

If the information from AT 1382-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order to not jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

4 - Bureau (3- 100-442529) (1- 100-438794) (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - New York (1- 100-153735) (CIRM) (1- 100-148289) (WACHTEL) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
5 - Atlanta (1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

AGS:cb (12) (1- 100-6670) (1- 157-565) (DORA McDONALD)
(1- 100-5718) (1- 100-6670A)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10 JUL 8 1965

51 JUL 21 1965

ENCLOSURE

INT. REC.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF LHM FILED IN

5-113 (1-10-61)

OTHER Per Court Order

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/9/65

Attached reports that

Dissemination not contemplated as the Department would probably already be aware of this matter.

SFP

5-78 (Rev. 5/12/75)

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

_____,1975

___Mr. Wannall
___Mr. Leavitt
___Mr. Helgeson
___Mrs. Liskey
___Miss Tweedon
___Miss McFarland
___Mrs. French

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 7, 1965

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
~~IS - C~~ INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE
IS - C

OTHER Per Court Order

On July 6, 1965, Confidential Source Number 1 advised that [redacted]

HARRY H. ~~WACHTEL~~

HARRY H. WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New

Following contains only documentation of individuals

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h20§ DEC 29. 1970

DO NOT DISC.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

100-442527-1176

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

York City. WACHTEL resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Port, Long Island, New York.

Confidential Source Number 2 furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

On March 5, 1944, Confidential Source Number 3 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that Source 3 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in

~~SECRET~~

demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

1

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild":

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions" and which"since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

   (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

   (Internal Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, P. 91).

~~SECRET~~

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209 JAN 27 1971

ENCLOSURE
100-442527-1106

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
FD 323

Atlanta, Georgia
July 7, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	IS - C
Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	IS - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7/13/65

1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Trainor

airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
BUDED 7/21/65

For the past two months, your office has been regularly reporting information under the caption, "Protest Demonstrations by NAACP, Philadelphia, Against Girard College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Alleging Discrimination, Spring of 1965; RM."

So that the Bureau may be fully informed as to the extent of communist involvement in the demonstrations surrounding Girard College, you are instructed to immediately review correspondence submitted to date under the above quoted caption as well as any other information available in your files and, if not already done, contact appropriate sources. Thereafter, submit to the Bureau under the CIRM caption by 7/21/65 an LHM which will depict the extent of communist involvement in these demonstrations. Persons with communist backgrounds who have been participating should be identified and succinctly characterized. Distinction should be made between mere participants and any individuals who may be giving direction, should such individuals exist. Any available information relative to the position of the Communist Party, including any instructions it may have issued, should be included.

SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 6
JUL 13 1965
COMM-FBI

REC 7 100-442529-1197

19 JUL 14 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 14 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 2 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI, WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

330 PM CDST URGENT 7/2/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)

FROM CHICAGO (100-41324) 3P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

"CHICAGO AMERICAN," JULY TWO INSTANT, CONTAINS ARTICLE "ADMITS SOME ARE WORKERS--KING DENIES COMMIE INFLUENCE IN MOVEMENT."

ARTICLE REPORTS REV MARTIN LUTHER KING IN CHICAGO STATED, "NO COMMUNIST INFLUENCE OR INFILTRATION" EXISTS IN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, BUT COMMUNISTS DO WORK "HERE AND THERE" IN THE MOVEMENT. KING ASKED FOR REACTION TO MAYOR DALEY'S CHARGES THAT RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAS COMMUNIST SUPPORT; SAID "WHAT THEY ARE SAYING NOW IS WHAT THEY HAVE ALWAYS SAID. THIS IS JUST ANOTHER WAY OF EVADING THE MAIN ISSUES. I AM CONVINCED THE RIGHTS GROUPS DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO GET RID OF ELEMENTS OPPOSED TO DEMOCRACY. OUR LOVE IS FOR AMERICA. WE DO NOT WANT OR NEED COMMUNISM IN THE MOVEMENT. OUR GROUP HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT OUR PEOPLE CANNOT BE COMMUNISTS." ASKED ABOUT MAYOR DALEY'S STATEMENT, KING REPLIED "I DON'T KNOW THE VIEW OF LOCAL GROUPS ABOUT BANNING COMMUNISTS, BUT IN OUR GROUP COMMUNISTS ARE BANNED FROM

END PAGE ONE

REC 48 100-442529-1198

8 JUL 13 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SENT DIRECTOR
7-2-65

MEMBERSHIP. OUR WHOLE APPROACH IS OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM."

NEWS REPORT STATED SCLC AIDE IN ATLANTA SAID EARLIER THAT PROSPECTIVE STAFF MEMBERS HAVE RECORDS CHECKED WITH FBI AGENTS. FBI QUOTE IN WASHINGTON AS SAYING "FILES ARE CONFIDENTIAL," BUT REFUSED COMMENT ON WHETHER SCLC HAD SOUGHT INFO ON ITS~~XXXXX~~ MEMBERS.

ARTICLE CONTINUES STATING TWO COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN, CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT AND JIM WEST, ISSUED STATEMENTS VERIFYING THAT INDIVIDUAL COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN IN ANTI-WILLIS DEMONSTRATIONS. THESE INDIVIDUALS QUOTED AS SAYING "THE FACT THAT COMMUNISTS SUPPORT INTEGRATION AND HAVE DONE SO FOR OVER THIRTYFIVE YEARS IS NEITHER A STARTLING REVELATION NOR DOES IT MAKE A CRIME OF INTEGRATION, JUST AS IT IS NO CRIME TO BE A COMMUNIST. THE FACT THAT COMMUNISTS PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATIONS FOR INTEGRATION IS LIKEWISE NO CRIME OR A STARTLING DISCOVERY. WHERE ELSE DOES MAYOR DALEY EXPECT THE COMMUNISTS TO STAND ON INTEGRATION, WITH THE ~~KKK~~ KU KLUX KLAN AND THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY WHO FIGHT TO PRESERVE JIM CROW SEGREGATION?" NEWS ARTICLE REPORTS LIGHTFOOT AND WEST REFERRING TO DALEY'S REMARKS SAID DALEY IS "ATTEMPTING TO RED BAIT THE CHICAGO CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. HE HAS RUN OUT OF MEANINGFUL

END PAGE TWO

CG 100-41324

ARGUMENTS TO DEFEND HIS INDEFENSIBLE POSITION." CONTINUING, ARTICLE REPORTS LIGHTFOOT AND WEST SAID THAT THE MAYOR "HAS REFUSED TO TAKE A FORTHRIGHT STAND FOR INTEGRATED QUALITY EDUCATION AND HE REFUSES TO USE THE POWER OF HIS HIGH OFFICE TO HELP BREAK DOWN JIM CROW WALLS IN HOUSING AND EDUCATION. HE SAYS HE WANTS TO KEEP POLITICS OUT OF EDUCATION. NOW HE HAS BROUGHT THE CHEAP POLITICS OF RED-BAITING INTO THE CONTROVERSY." LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK FOR 3 MSGS PLS

WA BJH

FBI WASH DC

TKSP

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

DSRB

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

F B I

Date: 7/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, NEWARK (157-1887)

CIRM

Subject: IS - C

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, PICKETING OF PATERSON, NJPD, 6/21/65

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

ReNKtel to Bureau 7/9/65.

nine
Enclosed are ~~eight~~ copies of a letterhead memorandum.

One copy of LHM being sent to 108th INTC Group, and one copy being furnished Secret Service, Newark, N. J.

REC 44 100-442521-1199

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUL 12 1965

How Forw. B-S

By JCT-mad

Room 828 RB

20 JUL 10 1965

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 9) (RM)
(1 - CIRM FILE)
2 - Newark
(1 - CIRM FILE)
JRL:tms
(4)

1 XEROX
JUL 14 1965

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 JUL 26 1965

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-G-31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 9, 1965

CIRM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION,
PICKETING OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY,
POLICE HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 21, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] advised on July 9, 1965, that the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has planned a street rally July 10, 1965, at the corner of Carroll and Fair Streets, Paterson, New Jersey. The purpose of the rally is to protest against alleged police brutality. Edward Carter, Chairman of the Passaic County CORE Chapter, and other unknown persons are to speak. Carter has publicized that "mystery speakers" will appear.

[redacted] stated he does not believe that the rally will be well attended and it will have no impact on the Negro community.

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Chief of Police John O'Brien, Paterson, New Jersey, Police Department, was advised on July 9, 1965, of the pending CORE street rally for July 10, 1965, at 4:30 p.m.

100-442529-1199

Chief O'Brien advised this rally will be covered by uniformed police in the vicinity of Carroll and Fair Streets, Paterson, but not in any excessive degree.

Agent [redacted], 103th INTC Group was advised at 2:05 p.m., by SA James R. Laughlin of the impending street rally by CORE in Paterson.

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R209 DEC 29 1970

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ENCLOSURE

7/13/65

1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reference is made to recent teletypes from Atlanta and New York concerning the visit to Atlanta by Stanley David Levison who is meeting with staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), including its head, Martin Luther King, Jr.

Immediately, upon the departure of Levison from Atlanta (which is scheduled for 7/14/65), Atlanta should advise the Bureau by teletype including a resume of previously unreported information concerning Levison's activities in Atlanta. It is imperative that this matter be given most prompt handling so that the Bureau may make appropriate dissemination on a timely basis.

Both recipient offices should be extremely alert to information which may be developed relative to Levison's visit to Atlanta and promptly apprise the Bureau of such information. Also, follow with LHMs suitable for dissemination.

New York should, by return teletype, advise of any information available of a subversive nature concerning Mrs. Wallace Albertson who accompanied Levison to Atlanta. Such information would be urgently needed in the event this woman has a subversive background.

SFP:deh
(6)

REC-23 100-442529-1200

19 JUL 14 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
JUL 13 1965
COMM-FBI

50 JUL 16 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the subversive affiliations of several of the individuals who were arrested on 6/28 and 29/65 while participating in the Coordinating Council of Community Organization demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS.

The following sources were utilized in this letterhead memorandum:

[redacted]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from [redacted] and [redacted], who are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
DATE FORW: 7-12-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

(3) - Bureau (Encl 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-717) (DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

ENCLOSURE

DET:mhh
(5)

C-17 to _____ REC 30 100-442529-1201
Copy to _____
Date 7-13-65
By _____
Remarks Reliability of confidential source not known. Reliability of source has been added to LHM.

7 JUL 12 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 9, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 6, 1965, Sergeant Sam Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, made available a list of names of individuals who were arrested on June 28 and 29, 1965, while participating in the demonstrations of the Coordinating Council of Community Organization protesting the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis. Those arrested on June 28, 1965, according to this list were charged with disorderly conduct and the obstruction of traffic.

The list furnished concerning the June 29, 1965, arrest did not indicate the charges against these individuals; however, they were arrested at Monroe and Michigan Avenue in Chicago for sitting in the intersection.

Those arrested on June 28, 1965, are as follows:

CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785223	Smith, Fred [redacted]	W	[redacted]
1785222	Frazier, Lamar D. [redacted]	N	
1785221	Jackson, T. L. [redacted]	N	
1785220	Taylor, Robert D. [redacted]	W	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785219	Anderson, Michael H.	N	
1785218	Dickson, Robert E.	W	
1785217	Douglas, Arnelle R.	N	
1785216	Spannaus, Edward W.	W	
1785215	Letherer, James M.	W	
1785214	Farnandis, Benjamin J.	N	
1785213	Hogan, William E.	W	
1785212	Raby, Albert A.	N	
1785211	Rufer, Ronald O.	W	
1785210	Jensen, Richard K.	W	
1785209	Wright, James	N	
1785208	Fox, Geoffrey	W	
1785224	Ellinger, Roby J.	W	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785225	Sebo, David	W	
1785226	Tournour, Gene	W	
1785227	Joiner, Thomas R.	N	
1785228	Ketterer, Aton	W	
1785229	King, Phillip	N	
1785230	Stumme, John R.	W	
1785231	Knauss, Peter	W	
1785198	Lucas, Robert L.	N	
1785199	Kelly, Thomas J.	W	
1785200	Smith, John	N	
1785201	Kelly, Richard J.	W	
1785202	Herman, Jerry	N	
1785203	Hickman, Maurice	N	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785204	Marchesani, Alfred [redacted]	W	[redacted]
1785205	Malcolm 11X [redacted]	N	
1785206	Bennett, Lerone, Jr. [redacted]	N	
1785207	Roosevelt, Vonil R. [redacted]	N	

Females

CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785264	Belcher, Elizabeth [redacted]	N	[redacted]
1785191	Byrnes, Marion R. [redacted]	W	
1785192	Dickson, Phyllis [redacted]	W	
1785186	Geter, Evelyn [redacted]	N	
1785259	Gipson, Lucille 6621 S. Wabash	N	46 B. APPROX. / / / /
1785183	Green, Judith [redacted]	W	[redacted]
1785184	Gregory, Lilian [redacted]	N	
1785260	Harris, Louisa E. 5221 Drexel	N	53 B. APPROX.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CB No.	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785188	Hopkins, Mattie 8429 Drexel	N	48 B. APPROX.
1785265	Johnson, Bette	W	
1785261	Johnson, Naomi	N	
1785193	Jones, Katherine	W	
1785189	Ketterer, Helen	W	
1785266	Kelly, Ernice	N	
1785182	Samples, Virginia	N	
1785187	Stewart, Tanya	N	
1785185	Sorrell, Jacqulyn	N	
1785262	Terry, Peggy	W	
1785263	Williams, Mary C.	N	
1785190	Vongehr, Lois	W	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Juveniles

Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
Agiewich, Linda S.	Female	W	
Bakan, Joseph D.	Male	W	
Bild, Gene	Male	W	
Bild, Steven	Male	W	
Dougherty, Nina	Female	W	
George, Andrea	Female	W	
Dickson, Dianne L.	Female	W	
Dickson, Janice	Female	W	
Dickson, John T.	Male	W	
Holmes, Cyntha E.	Female	N	
James, Darthula	Female	N	
Johnson, Bobbye	Female	N	
Jones, Mary	Female	W	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
Jones, David	Male	W	
Swann, Steven	Male	W	
James, Paulette	Female	N	
Taylor, Stephen	Male	W	
Toney, Larry D.	Male	N	
William, Samuel	Male	N	
Henderson, Frank	Male	N	
Harris, Elihu	Male	N	
Vetnick, John G.	Male	W	

Those arrested on June 29, 1965, are as follows:

CB No.	Name and Address	Age	Sex	Race
1785835	Davis, Kenneth		Male	W B. APPROX.
1785836	Marchesani, Alfred		Male	W B. APPROX.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ b6 b7C

CB No.	Name and Address	Age	Sex	Race
1785837	Velen, Steven 6220 N. Avers Avenue	48	Male	W B. APPROX.
1785838	Letherer, Jim		Male	W B. APPROX
1785839	Lucas, Robert		Male	N B. APPROX
1785840	McDonald, James		Male	W B. APPROX
1785829	Kaply, Sue		Female	W B. APPRO
1785832	Brown, Lomenlia		Female	N B. APPRO
1785831	Joyce, Judith		Female	W B. APPROX
1785830	Isbel, Thelma L.		Female	N B. APPROX
1785828	Sorrell, Jacquelyn		Female	N B. APPROX

Juveniles

Name and Address	Age	Sex	Race
Ross, Fredrick		Male	N B. APPROX
Woods, James		Male	N B. APPROX

In connection with several of the individuals referred to above, the following is noted:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Eugene Tournour

CG T-1 on March 26, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, Tournour was a member of the Communist Party (CP) and active in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in behalf of the CP of Illinois.

Peggy Terry

CG T-2 advised on May 25, 1960, that Peggy Terry was a member of a CP club in Chicago as of that date.

CG T-3 on October 7, 1963, advised that on October 1, 1963, the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC) held a meeting at 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting officers for the WPUC for the coming year were elected and Peggy Terry was elected corresponding and recording secretary.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of an LHM setting forth information identifying individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in the anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations currently being held in Chicago, Illinois, during the period 6/27 through 7/5/65.

The SAs of the FBI who observed these demonstrations during the period 6/27 through 7/5/65, and identified some of the individuals mentioned herein are as follows:

Date	Subversive	Agent
7/2/65	NEIL JAMES, Jr. PIETER CLARK	SA JOHN W. TOEDT SAs AVERY DACUS and [redacted]
7/3/65	DOROTHY HAYES	SAs [redacted]
7/5/65	REV. WILLIAM BAIRD ROBERT SHERWOOD	SA PAUL H. KELLERMEYER

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-13-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - Chicago
1 - 157-717 (Demonstrations, CG, Ill. Protesting Rehiring School Superintendent BANJAMIN C. WILLIS)

REC-10 100-442529-1202

DET:mac
(5)

4 JUL 12 1965

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP-JAR
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-85

12-5-80

Tec & cc LHM
808 RB

E. C. Wick

INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Additional sources used in connection with the enclosed LHM are as follows: (U)

CG T-1 is Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department.

CG T-2 is [redacted]

CG T-3 is [redacted]

CG T-4 is [redacted]

CG T-5 is [redacted]

CG T-6 is [redacted] PSI.

CG T-7 is [redacted]

CG T-8 is [redacted]

CG T-9 is [redacted]

CG T-10 is [redacted]

CG T-11 is [redacted]

CG T-12 is [redacted]

CG T-13 is [redacted]

CG T-14 is former [redacted]

CG T-15 is [redacted]

(U)

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Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from CG T-12, a confidential informant of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and compromise his future effectiveness. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

The Coordinating Council of Community Organizations continued its daily protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis during the period June 27 through July 5, 1965.

During the period of the aforementioned demonstrations Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following individuals on the dates indicated participating in these demonstrations:

Neil James, Jr.	July 2, 1965
Pieter Clark	July 2, 1965
Dorothy Hayes	July 3, 1965
Rev. William Baird	July 5, 1965
Robert Sherwood	July 5, 1965

In addition CG T-1, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, advised on July 2, 1965, that on June 28, 1965, during the course of the Coordinating Council of Community Organization's protest demonstration against the rehiring of School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~Classification~~ 2/9/80
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

12-5-80
~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP-SAR~~
~~REASON-FCIM II. 1-B.4.2~~ 2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 7-8-85

ENCLOSURE 100-442527-ENC 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the following individuals were observed participating in the demonstration held on that date, either during the rally which was held or in the line of march. These individuals are as follows:

Rev. William T. Baird
Rosalyn S. Dean
Ed Heisler
Wilberforce Cox Jones
Bessie Pellegrino
Ann Prosten
Gus Savage
Eugene Tournour
Irene Turner
Peggy Terry

In connection with the individuals referred to above as participating in the anti-Willis protest demonstrations held during the period June 27 through July 5, 1965, the following is noted:

Neil James, Jr.

CG T-2 advised on June 23, 1965, that (U) Neil James, Jr. is Vice President of the African American Heritage Association.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the African American Heritage Association.

Pieter Clark

CG T-3 on September 9, 1963, advised that (U) Pieter Clark as of February, 1963, was active in the formation of an un-named organization in Chicago which reportedly follows the Marxist-Leninist principles as those principles are advanced by the Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Appended hereto is a characterization of the un-named organization in the Chicago area purported to be following the Marxist-Leninist principles as advanced by Mao Tse-Tung.

Dorothy Hayes

CG T-4 on March 25, 1965, advised (U) that as of that time Dorothy Hayes was a current member of the Social Workers Club, Communist Party of Illinois.

Rev. William T. Baird William T. Baird

CG T-5 on June 21, 1965, advised (U) that the Rev. William T. Baird as of that date was Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. JLL

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

Robert Sherwood

On April 11, 1965, CG T-6, advised that on that date Robert Sherwood attended a group discussion at Baltimore, Maryland. Sherwood attended this meeting as a representative of Spartacist from Chicago, Illinois, to assist in the organization of a Spartacist club in Baltimore, Maryland. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International setting forth background of Spartacist.

Rosalyn Dean Rosalyn S. Dean

CG T-7 on January 28, 1964, advised that as of January 23, 1964, Rosalyn Dean was considered a member of the Garfield Club, Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ed Heisler

On March 8, 1965, CG T-8 advised (U) that as of March 8, 1965, Ed Heisler was a member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party.

JLL

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party.

Wilberforce Cox Jones

CG T-9 in March, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, Wilberforce Jones was a member of the Lieber Club, Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

Bessie Pellegrino

CG T-10 on June 30, 1965, advised that as of that date Bessie Pellegrino was a member of the Garfield Club, Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

Ann Prosten

CG T-11 on December 1, 1964 and May 2, 1963, advised that Ann Prosten up to December, 1962, was attending Communist Party of Illinois club meetings, however, in April, 1963, it was learned that Prosten would no longer be coming to Communist Party club meetings. (U)

CG T-12 on April 2, 1964, advised that at a meeting of the Communist Party of Illinois Negro Commission in April, 1965, a Communist Party of Illinois member stated that Ann Prosten was not a current Communist Party member, but that she was still a Marxist. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Gus Savage

CG T-12 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, Gus Savage, although not a member of a Communist Party of Illinois club, was serving the Communist Party of Illinois as a member of the Communist Party of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

Eugene Tournour

CG T-12 on March 26, 1965, advised that Eugene Tournour as of March, 1965, was a member of the Communist Party and active in the Congress of Racial Equality in behalf of the Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

Irene Turner

CG T-13 on July 9, 1947, advised that Irene Turner as of July, 1947, was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

Peggy Terry

CG T-14 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, Peggy Terry was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois. (U)

CG T-15 on June 4, 1964, advised that as of June, 1964, Peggy Terry was then Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Women's Peace and Unity Club, Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minotiry faction of the SWP, James Robertson, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The July-August, 1964, issue of "Spartacist" in its masthead describes this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is James Robertson , and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 8, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth the subversive background information of several individuals arrested in connection with the protest demonstrations being sponsored by the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations in Chicago, Illinois, against the rehiring of Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS.

The following confidential informants are utilized in enclosed LHM:

CG T-1 is [redacted]

CG T-2 is Former [redacted]

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from CG T-1, a confidential informant of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and compromise future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-717) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING REHIRING OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

DET:mps
(5)

Xerox to ATTY F & IRS 7-19-70 CHH/pd re Curtis Bernell

100-442529-1203

REC. 16
ST-100

JUL 9 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/16/97 BY SP2 RKM

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

51 JUL 30 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-12-65
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Photo pg 1, 5, 7-10

CC TO: CIA
REQ. REC'D 12.14.66
JAN 4 1967
ANS.
BY: DDA

JUL 16 1965
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUL 12 1965
REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

JUL 9 4 58 PM '65

JUL 13 5 53 PM '65

CC TO: NACC Army
REQ. REC'D 10 20 67
OCT 30 1969
BY: DAK AEZ

Photo pg 1, 5, 7-10

CC TO: agency
REQ. REC'D 8/3/73
AUG 10 1973
ANS.
BY:

Re: Kenny H. Miller

Photo

CC TO: C.I.A.
REQ. REC'D Oct. 17
10 6 1976
ANS.
BY: RP DAJ

Kerry Miller

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 29, 1965, Officer Leon West, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, made available the names of those arrested on June 15, 1965, in connection with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations protest demonstrations protesting the rehiring of School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis held on that date in Chicago, Illinois.

The following is the list of names of those individuals arrested:

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775803	Vonil, Roosevelt [redacted]	M	N	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775801	Letherer, James M. [redacted]	M	W	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775804	Dreisbach, Albert R. [redacted]	M	W	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775806	White, Warner C. [redacted]	M	W	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775868	Brown, Joanne H. [redacted]	F	N	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775802	Boyd, Malcolm [redacted]	M	W	B. APPROX. [redacted]
1775878	Bundly, Katie M. [redacted]	F	N	B. APPROX. [redacted]

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM
ON 10-16-98

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775876	Dickson, Phyllis E.	F	W	B. APPROX.
1775877	Goldberger, Pauline	F	W	B. APPROX.
1775853	Wells, Roberta J.	F	W	B. APPROX.
1775871	Briggs, Susan Shaw	F	W	B. APPROX.
1775863	Cuba Sarett, Hellene 5443 S. Woodlawn Chicago, Ill	F	W	B. APPROX. 1911 54
1775860	Haney, Anne M.	F	N	(c)
1775855	Rockowitz, Ruth J.	F	W	APPROX.
1775859	Bennett, Linda S.	F	N	(c)
1775858	Heaney, Karen Anne	F	W	B. APPROX.
1775856	Matute, Glenda	F	N	(c)
1775874	Benberry, Geneva	F	N	(c)
1775873	Tate, Rena A.	F	N	(c)
1775875	Bolin, Marla M.	F	W	

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775872	Johns, Eursell	F	N	
	[redacted]			
1775869	Linfield, Jan	F	W	
	[redacted]			
1775857	Middleton, Pamela J.	F	N	
	[redacted]			
1775866	Dougherty, Judy J.	F	W	
	[redacted]			
1775851	Patrick, Therese	F	N	
	[redacted]			
1775865	Wahle, Kathleen E.	F	W	
	[redacted]			
1775867	Sheerer, Robin Ann	F	W	
	[redacted]			
1775854	Whitmore, Kay	F	N	
1775852	Washington, Laly C.	F	N	
	[redacted]			
1775805	Anderson, George D.	M	N	
	aka Henderson, Robert E.			
1775862	Belcher, Elizabeth M.	F	N	
	[redacted]			
1775810	Dickson, Joseph S. 5009 S. Ellis	M	W	B. APPROX. 1913 50
1775823	Infelt, Charles D.	M	W	
	[redacted]			

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775768	Miles, Ross 8859 S. Wabash Chicago, Ill.	M	N	B. APPROX. 67
1775819	Johnson, Lyle W.	M	W	
1775826	Leavitt, Neil M.	M	W	
1775754	Fontaine, Allen Wells	M	W	
1775759	Ratmeyer, Roland R.	M	W	
1775808	Hostetter, Robert B.	M	W	
1775809	Stines, Henri A.	M	N	
1775812	Rucker, Ray	M	N	
1775811	Mack, James W.	M	N	
1775864	Arai, Shoshana	F	O	
1775842	Wright, James	M	W	
1775807	Waters, Louis	M	N	
1775814	Burrell, Curtis E.	M	N	

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775825	Smith, Michael J. Ill.	M	W	
1775821	Aase, Lynn R.	M	W	
1775818	Miller, Kerry G.	M	W	
1775813	Hunter, Robert B. Ill.	M (?)	N	
1775822	Prasse, David P. Ill	M	W	
1775817	Murphy, Albert A. Ill	M	N (?)	
1775816	Quimby, David H.	M	W	
1775788	Gerretse, Marshall R. Ill.	M	W	
1775930	Atwater, Frank W.	M	N (?)	
1775783	Kennedy, Robert Louis	M	W	
1775911	Koth, Robert D.	M	W	
1775924	Smith, Clavell 9610 S. LaSalle	M (?)	N	APPROX. 52

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775828	Blue, Willie E. [redacted]	M	N (C)	[redacted]
1775829	Adamson, Richard D. [redacted]	M	W	
1775787	Schraiver, Dennis J. [redacted]	M	W	
1775941	Underwood, Daniel [redacted]	M	N (C)	
1775861	Byer, Sharon No address listed	F	W	-
1775870	Jones, Katherine No address listed	F	W	-
1775796	Johnson, Odis No address listed	M	N (C)	-
1775820	Lamorticella, Flavio Serafino No address listed	M	W	-
1775815	Lucas, Robert L. No address listed	M	N (C)	-
1775746	Ross, Earless No address listed	M	N (C)	-
1775938	Briggs, William No address listed	M	W	-
1775827	Hogan, William E. No address listed	M	W	-
1775830	Le Sure, Chester No address listed	M	N (C)	-

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775831	Porter, John R. No address listed	M	N (C)	-
1775774	Reynolds, Theon No address listed	M	N (C)	-

In connection with several of the individuals mentioned above, the following is noted:

Rena A. Tate

CG T-1 on June 14, 1963, advised that Rena A. Tate on June 11, 1963, attended a Women's Peace and Unity Club meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on that date.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Women's Peace and Unity Club.

Helene Sarett

On January 10, 1961, CG T-2 made available a list of names of those individuals who had participated in the Holiday Tour of Cuba from December 23, 1960, to January 2, 1961. This tour had been sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Among those individuals who had participated in this tour was Helene Sarett.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the National Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/9/65

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

COMINFIL; SCLC
IS - C
(OO: Atlanta)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-22-80 BY SP1 GSK-DB-JAR

Re Richmond airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 6/11/65, captioned above.

The letterhead memorandum indicated that a car was rented by one BERNARD S. LEE, 1327 Outten St., Norfolk, Va.

This BERNARD S. LEE is possibly identical to BERNARD SCOTT LEE, who was involved in a sit-down demonstration held at Montgomery, Alabama, in March, 1960. This person was expelled from Alabama State College for his participation. The Bureau was furnished a letterhead memorandum on March 12, 1960 entitled "BERNARD SCOTT LEE."

Richmond is being furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum as well as two newspaper articles concerning BERNARD SCOTT LEE, both of which appeared in the "Virginian-Pilot," Norfolk newspaper of general circulation.

On 6/16/65, Reverend DONALD W. JOHNSON, President of the Tidewater Chapter, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Norfolk, said BERNARD SCOTT LEE, a Norfolk native, has been attending Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, and chauffeuring a Mr. BARCO (phonetic), a cripple. This Mr. BARCO, according to Reverend JOHNSON, has some connection at the Norfolk Division of Va. State College--his wife possibly teaches or Mr. BARCO is a student at this institution.

CC/MRB

3- Bureau (2- 100-442529)(1- 100-438794)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2- Richmond (100-10310)(Enc.- 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1- Atlanta (REGISTERED MAIL)
1- New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
2- Norfolk (1- 100-5921)
(1- 157-147)

100-442529-1204

ST-116 REC 72

14

3 JUL 12 1965

LWK:kmk
(9) JUL 24 1965

EX-102 REC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Reverend JOHNSON indicated that Mr. BARCO and BERNARD S. LEE have been active in the civil rights movement in Norfolk in the past.

The Norfolk file contains no information linking BERNARD SCOTT LEE with subversive groups.

One copy is furnished Atlanta and New York in view of the fact both offices have investigative interest in captioned matters.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/8/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code) b6 b7C

Via AIRTEL (Priority) REC-10

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-1824)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1217)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE,
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 10-23-84

Re NY teletype to Bureau and Chicago, 7/7/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case.

Confidential sources utilized are identified as follows:

Confidential Source 1 is NY 4596-S*

Confidential Source 2 is [redacted] (C) (U) b7D

Confidential Source 3 is [redacted]

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above informants. Unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

As and when additional information is received concerning the activities of JESSE GRAY in the Chicago area, same will be furnished to the Bureau and Chicago office.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (100-442529)(Encls. 8)(RM)
c. Wick (157-1824)(POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)
2-Chicago (157-350)(Encls. 2)(RM)
1-Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York (100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
1-New York (100-91911)(JESSE GRAY)(42)
1-New York (157-1217)
1-New York (100-153735)

2 JUL 9 1965

XEROX JUL 16 1965

Approved: VJA:mp (12) Special Agent in Charge Sent ____ M Per ____

JUL 26 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAD HOW FORW: BY: DATE FORW:

Icc & cc LHM 808 RB

EXTRA COPY FOR SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
July 8, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

Possible Racial Violence,
Major Urban Areas
Racial Matters

All confidential sources referred to in this communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential Source 1 furnished the following information on July 7, 1965:

Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, on July 7, 1965, was in contact with Rose Jennings of Chicago, Illinois, telephone TR 4-1853. Rose stated that "Dick" (possibly Dick Gregory, Negro comedian) comes in for the "march" and then goes to the airport. He makes the trip every day so that the movement will not go under. According to Rose Jennings, Dick is inviting Jesse Gray to come into Chicago and help him out. Dick can get money for Jesse Gray to come to Chicago. Gray thought that he would go to Chicago and stay with Dick for a while. Gray stated that when he arrives in Chicago, he wants to get to work and not worry about money.

Rose Jennings further stated that "King" (possibly Martin Luther King) met in Chicago, July 6, 1965, and was staying at the Palmer House; further that "they" told King they had invited Jesse Gray to come to Chicago and that King had accepted it; further that King could not lead the movement in Chicago.

Jesse Gray agreed to be in Chicago by Saturday, July 10, 1965, and would try to get there as early as July 8, 1965.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: [redacted]~~

~~INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2 XEROX
JUL 16 1965

ENCLOSURE

100-439057-1205

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Possible Racial Violence,
Major Urban Areas

Confidential Source 2 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been Organizer for the Harlem Region Communist Party, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source 3 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray was no longer a Communist Party member, but was friendly to the Communist Party.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 10 1965

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

M4-55 AM EDT URGENT 7-10-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /100-442529/ AND ATLANTA /// ENCODED ///

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 2 PAGES ----9----

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM.

NY 3813 S*

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION ON JULY NINE, SIXTYFIVE, THAT STANLEY LEVISON WILL BE GOING TO ATLANTA ON SUNDAY NIGHT /JULY ELEVEN NEXT/, SPECIFICS AS TO MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TIME OF DEPATURE WERE NOT KNOWN TO THE SOURCE. LEVISON EXPECTS TO RETURN TO NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY /JULY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFIVE/.

LEVISON HAS PROPSED A FUND RAISING PROGRAM OF WHICH KING APPROVES AND KING PLANS TO PRESENT IT OTO THE EXECTUINE COMMITTEE ON THE NINETEENTH OF JULY. LEVISON IS OF THE OPINION ABERNATHY /RALPH/ WILL OPPOSE HIS PROGRAM INASMUCH AS IT REQUIRES AN INITIAL EXPENDITURE OF MONEY. LEVISON FEELS THAT ABERNATHY WILL NOT WANT TO SPEND THE MONEY EVEN THOUGH EVENTUALLY IT WILL MAKE MONEY FOR THEY. LEVISON PLANS TO SEE ABERNATHY AS SOON AS HE GETS TO ATLANTA TO PRESENT HIS PROPOSAL.

END PAGE ONE

REC- 60 100-442529-1206

2 JUL 15 1965

#87063

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/82 BY SP8 BTD/dd

LC-606RB

56 JUL 22 1965

NEW YORK WILL FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED REGARDING LEVISON/S TRAVEL PLANS AND ATTEMPT TO COVER DEPARTURE.

ATLANTA SHOULD EFFECT COVERAGE OF LEVISON AS IS FEASIBLE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END ACK PLS

JMS

FBI WASH DC

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 20 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss [illegible]
Miss Gandy

U3-33 PM RGENT 7-10-65 EBR

TO DIRECTOR A/11/ ND ATLANTA QPP 100-6670

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735.

OCIRM., IS-C

RENYTEL, SEVEN NINE SIXTY FIVE.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH ASTERISK, WHOSE INFORMATION IS TO BE CLASSIFIED ~~"SECRET"~~ ADVISED THAT STANLEY LEVISON WILL LEAVE NYC FOR ATLANTA ON FLIGHT DEPARTING SIX TWENTY FIVE PM, SUNDAY, SEVEN ELEVEN SIXTY FIVE.

CONTACT WITH DELTA AIRLINES, NYC, ASCERTAINED THAT LEVISON HAS RESERVATION ON DELTA FLIGHT NINE TWO THREE DEPARTING KENNEDY AIRPORT, NYC, SIX TWENTY FIVE PM, SUNDAY, SEVEN ELEVEN SIXTY FIVE, ARR ARRIVING ATLANTA SEVEN TWENTY NINE PM, SEVEN ELEVEN SIXTY FIVE, ATLANTA TIME.

BUREAU AND ATLANTA WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END

BU FILE NUMBER FOR CIRM IS 100-442529

REC-60 100-425529-1207
2 JUL 15 1965

#87063

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/82 BY sp8 BOldd

51 JUL 22 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 11 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

805P M SSSSS URGENT 7-11-65 TLB

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670 -- ENCODED --

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P //5//

CIRM., IS - C.

RE .. NY TELETYPE JULY TEN. SIX FIVE.

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON OBSERVED THIS DATE BOARDING DELTA FLIGHT NINE TWO THREE AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC. FLIGHT NINE TWO THREE SCHEDULED TO DEPART NY AT SIX FORTY P.M. AND TO ARRIVE ATLANTA SEVEN TWO NINE P.M. ATLANTA TIME.

LEVISON WEARING LIGHT RAIN COAT, DARK BLUE BUSINESS SUIT, BLACK SHOES, NO HAT. ACCOMPANIED BY UNKNOWN WHITE FEMALE THREE SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, FIVE FEET EIGHT, MEDUIM BUILD, HAIR DARK BRAIDED IN A CROWN ON TOP OF HEAD, WEARING FULL LENGTH ORANGE COLORED SPRING COAT WITH MATCHING SUIT AND BLACK SHOES. ATLANTA OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED.

END

REC- 60 100-442529-1208

DMG WASH DC

#87963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/82 BY Sp8 BXK ld

51 JUL 20 1965

4 JUL 15 1965

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

11:00 PM EST URGENT 7-11-65 TDS
TO DIRECTOR (100-442-529) AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 110240

REC-73

CIRM IS-C.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPES JULY 10 AND 11.

STANLEY LEVISON ARRIVED ATLANTA 8:02 PM JULY 11 VIA DELTA FLIGHT 923. REGISTERED AT DOWNTOWN HOLIDAY INN UNDER TRUE NAME. UNKNOWN FEMALE ACCOMPANYING LEVISON REGISTERED AT HOLIDAY INN IN SEPARATE ROOM. REGISTERED AS MRS. WALLACE ALBERTSON, [redacted]. BOTH SCHEDULED TO LEAVE TUESDAY.

b6
b7C

AT 1381-S* ADVISED JULY 9 LAST IMPORTANT S.C.L.C. STAFF MEETING TO BE HELD ATLANTA JULY 12 AT NOON AT BEAMON'S CAFE.

REC-73 100-442-21-1209

ATLANTA WILL COVER LEVISONS ACTIVITIES THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES AND HIGHLY DESCREET SPOT CHECK SURVEILLANCES. NEW YORK FURNISH ATLANTA ANY PERTINENT INFO RE ALBERTSON LHM FOLLOWS.

ST-118

12 JUL 15 1965

RECEIVED: 12:46 AM 7-12-65 MLT

5 JUL 22 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

I

...SECTION

JUL 10 1965

TELETYPE

NEW YORK

2-17 PM EDT URGENT 7-10-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI --3-- /100-442529/ AND CHICAGO /157-3350/

FROM NEW YORK /157-1217/ 1 PAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
ENCODED
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CIRM, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS, RM.

RENYTEL TO BU AND CG, JULY SEVEN SIXTYFIVE.

NY FOUR FIVE NINE SIX DASH S ASTERISK ON JULY EIGHT, SIXTYFIVE, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION.....

JESSE GRAY INFORMED LAWRENCE LANDRY OF CHICAGO ON JULY EIGHT, SIXTYFIVE, THAT DICK GREGORY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT JESSEY GRAY WILL BE IN CHICAGO THE NEXT FEW DAYS. GRAY STATED HE HAS NO OBJECTION TO COMING TO CHICAGO, BUT HIS POSITION WAS NOT TO MARCH DOWNTOWN, THAT THE KEY QUESTION GRAY TOLD DICK GREGORY WAS GOING TO THE STREETS AND THE BLACK GHETTO. LANDRY DID NOT THINK IT WAS ADVISABLE FOR JESSE GRAY TO COME TO CHICAGO UNTIL THEY GET THINGS STRAIGHT.

LATER ON JULY EIGHT, SIXTYFIVE, JESSEY GRAY INFORMED MRS. ROSE JENNINGS OF CHICAGO THAT HE WILL BE IN CHICAGO ON EVENING OF JULY NINE SIXTYFIVE AND WOULD BRING MAXINE GREEN, HIS SECRETARY WITH HOM.

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC- 54 100-442529-1210

2 JUL 15 1965

WA...SML

1 XEROX

JUL 16 1965

FBI WASH D C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-4331-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 7 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

REC 54

FBI NEW YORK

357PM URGENT 7-7-65 KRG

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ -8- AND CHICAGO/157-350/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK/157-1217/ 2P

CIRM, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS, RM.

NY FOUR FIVE NINE SIX - S ASTERISK FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION JULY SEVEN, SIXTY FIVE..

JESSE GRAY, HARLEM RENT-STRIKE ORGANIZER, ON JULY SEVEN, SIXTY FIVE, WAS INCONTACT WITH ROSE JENNINGS OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ROSE STATED THAT DICK/POSSIBLY DICK GREGORY/ COMES INTO THE MARCH AND THEN GOES TO THE AIRPORT. HE MAKES THE TRIP EVERY DAY, SO THAT THE MOVEMENT WILL NOT GO UNDER. DICK CAN GET MONEY FOR JESSE GRAY TO COME INTO CHICAGO AND HELP HIM OUT. GRAY THOUGHT HE WOULD GO TO CHICAGO AND STAY WITH DICK FOR A WHILE. GRAY STATED THAT WHEN HE ARRIVES IN CHICAGO HE WANTS TO GET TO WORK AND NOT WORRY ABOUT MONEY.

ROSE JENNINGS ALSO STATED THAT KING /POSSIBLY MARTIN LUTHER KING/ MET IN CHICAGO JULY SIX, SIXTY FIVE, THAT HE IS STAYING AT THE PALMER

END PAGE ONE

REC-54 100-442529-12LL

2 JUL 15 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-3-4-

69 JUL 23 1965

XEROX

JUL 16 1965

HOUSE , THAT "THEY " TOLD KING THEY HAD INVITED JESSE GRAY TO COME TO CHICAGO, AND THAT KING HAD ACCEPTED IT. KING COULD NOT LEAD THE MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO. JESSE GRAY AGREES TO BE IN CHICAGO BY SATURDAY, JULY TEN, SIXTY FIVE, AND WILL TRY TO BE THERE JULY EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. COPY TO ATLANTA REGISTERED MAIL.

SND

MRW FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 12 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1202 PM URGENT 7-12-65 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /2/ 100-442529 CHICAGO 157-350 PHILADELPHIA, AND WASHINGTON FIELD - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM.; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS, RM

NEW YORK FOUR FIVE NINE SIX - S ASTERISK FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION JULY NINE, SIXTYFIVE... (U)

JESSE GRAY, HARLEM RENT-STRIKE ORGANIZER AND FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER, ON JULY NINE, SIXTYFIVE, WAS IN CONTACT WITH JULIUS HOBSON OF WASHINGTON, DC. BILL DAVIS FROM PHILADELPHIA AND JESSE GRAY WILL MEET WITH HOBSON MONDAY NIGHT JULY TWELVE, SIXTYFIVE, AT WASHINGTON, DC. HOBSON WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR JESSE GRAY TO APPEAR ON CBS TELEVISION MONDAY NIGHT JULY TWELVE, AT WASHINGTON, DC. (U)

JESSE GRAY STATED HE WAS GOING TO CHICAGO EVEN THOUGH LAWRENCE LANDRY OF CHICAGO DID NOT WANT HIM TO GO. GRAY STATED HE COULD BE REACHED IN CHICAGO AT ROSE JENNINGS- HOUSE, [redacted]. GRAY WILL GO TO WASHINGTON MONDAY NIGHT, JULY TWELVE, SIXTY (U)

END PAGE ONE

ST-116 REC- 63 100-442529-12/2

TWO COPIES WFO

15 JUL 15 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

FIVE, AND RETURN TO CHICAGO TUESDAY, JULY THIRTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, WHERE HE WOULD REMAIN FOR NEXT FEW DAYS. (C) (U)

Washington Field Office
WFO REQUESTED TO DETERMINE IF JESSE GRAY, DAVIS AND HOBSON SCHEDULED TO APPEAR ON CBS TELEVISION, MONDAY, JULY TWELVE, SIXTYFIVE, AT WASHINGTON, DC, AND MONITOR SUCH PROGRAM FOR PERTINENT INFORMATION. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS. (C) (U)

END

RPP

FBI WASH DC

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

CALLED:
M. [illegible]
[illegible] Time 12:24

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 12, 1965

b7D

Attached reports plans of Jesse Gray, former CP USA organizer who is very active in the Civil Rights movement.

[redacted]. Dissemination being made to the Department and intelligence community.

SFP:mkr

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA-GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Phillips

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7-1-65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This is in reference to my earlier memorandum to you today, 7-1-65, concerning the communist influence in the recent demonstrations in Chicago concerning School Superintendent Willis.

A "Chicago Tribune" article 7-1-65 reported Chicago Mayor Daley making charges as to communist involvement from information in Chicago police files. Article reported that Deputy Police Superintendent Joseph Morris stated he had turned over to Daley information indicating that communists are taking part in demonstrations. Article also quoted Albert Brooks, head of Chicago National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as sending telegram to Daley attacking the Mayor's charges and stating demonstrations 6-11/12-65 financed by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Chicago Daily News" article 6-30-65 indicates Daley stated charges based on Chicago police files and an article in "Chicago American" by Reporter Sam Blair. Blair's article identified nine communists.

Our Chicago Office has talked to [redacted]. [redacted] is a good police contact of ours and stated that just prior to the Mayor's release of charges [redacted] was requested by Morris to furnish list of communists in demonstrations. [redacted] was not in position to furnish Morris any list and instead referred Morris to Blair's article which listed nine names. [redacted] told Morris to throw in two or three others by number. [redacted] advised that Morris is unfamiliar with the specific names of demonstrators and undoubtedly used [redacted] in report to the Mayor without mentioning specific names. [redacted] noted that Morris has no independent sources for subversive information and relies on [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

100-442529

REC-73 100-442529-213

SFP:pdb
(9)

ST-118

CONTINUED - OVER

2 JUL 15 1965

50 JUL 22 1965

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442529

It is noted that Morris is quoted in the press as stating police have checked more than 50 names of demonstrators and 11 have communist backgrounds. (This figure of 11 undoubtedly accounted for by the nine*listed in the Blair article plus two additional added by [redacted], by number only). It is significant to note that there have been hundreds of demonstrators involved in the various demonstrations and as many as 1,500 on one occasion. Captain William Duffy of the Police Security Unit has told our Chicago Office that the figure of 50 was chosen arbitrarily by Morris and that police information concerning the communists is primarily from public records. b6 b7C b7D

Chicago's Police Superintendent, O. W. Wilson, has instructed Duffy to assign all personnel of the Security Unit to cover the demonstrations.

Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has also sent a telegram to Mayor Daley demanding that he either withdraw his charges or provide evidence to prove they are true.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. Our Chicago Office is under instruction to give this matter meticulous and penetrative action. We will keep you promptly informed of developments.

*According to Bufiles 6 of the 9 are current Communist Party members. Two others are identified as Communists as of 1962 and 1963, and one is a member and official of the Communist initiated organization called Chicago Committee to Defend Bill of Rights.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 7/1/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago is currently making charges that communists are involved in the civil rights demonstrations which have been taking place in Chicago this past month. The point of issue is a protest against the reappointment of Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis because he has not prevented alleged de facto segregation in the Chicago schools. This is an informative memorandum to give you an up-to-date picture of the extent of communist involvement.

Several of the well-known civil rights organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee have participated along with local groups, one of which is the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations which has taken the leading role in coordinating the protest. Demonstrations have taken the form of marches, sit-ins, and the like with as many as several hundred persons participating at given times. The disreputable Dick Gregory has been prominent in these demonstrations which at times have lead to mass arrests by local police.

ST-118 REC-73 100-442529-[illegible]

Our coverage through on-the-scene observations by Bureau Agents and through informants has revealed that there has been some communist participation in the demonstrations and in two instances "workshops" concerning the demonstrations were headed by two current Communist Party members (Eugene Tournour and Wilberforce Jones.) Other activists have been Ann Prosten, a former Party member, and Rev. William Baird, Executive Director, Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, a communist-initiated organization. The communist participation has included several other current and former Party members and others having present and former connections with communist-front and splinter groups. In terms of the large numbers participating in these demonstrations, the number of communists has been relatively small. b6 b7C b7D

2 JUL 15 1965

[redacted] has given us what appears to be the clearest picture of the situation. He said that Party member Foster Stockwell is a delegate to the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations which is coordinating the protest. This organization is headed by

100-442529
50 JUL 27 1965
SFP:den (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

Albert Raby concerning whom the Chicago Office has no subversive references. According to our informant, the Party in Illinois has definitely not given Stockwell any directions concerning the protest. He says that the Party has issued no instructions to anyone to obtain support of the demonstrations; that the Party does not agree with some of the methods being employed by the demonstrators. The Party has called no special meetings and has made no special efforts to mobilize forces for participation in the demonstrations. Another informant, [redacted] who belongs to the same Party Club as Stockwell, has advised that no instructions have been issued to his Club for Party participation in the protest.

We have had our Chicago Office conducting an intensified investigation relative to the communist involvement in this protest and have been, on an almost daily basis, disseminating information relative to this situation to the Department, military intelligence and Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATION: b7D

For information

ADDENDUM: SFP:deh, 7/1/65

Chicago Office telephoned the following latest information this morning, 7/1/65. During a press conference, Mayor Daley was specifically asked whether communists dominated the demonstrations. He replied that he could not answer. [redacted] has also informed that the Party's Negro Commission in Illinois has received no Party funds for this protest.

ADDENDUM (J.H.Gale 7/1/65): Domestic Intelligence Division is contacting the Chicago Office with the view to determining if there is any reason why Deputy Superintendent Joseph Morris should not be

interviewed concerning this matter. Morris is the individual who has been furnishing information to Mayor Daley concerning the communist infiltration into the civil rights demonstrations in Chicago.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 7/15/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reference is made to recent letters from your office, the last dated 6/24/65, which reported the results of interviews with individuals who it was believed might furnish information concerning possible membership in the Communist Party, USA, during the mid 1940's by Harry Wachtel, a close advisor of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Research conducted by your office developed the identities of a number of individuals considered for interview. Of those enumerated in your letter of 2/17/65, all have now been interviewed except Charles and Leah Miras (husband and wife). As of February, 1965, the employment of Charles was unknown; his wife was then employed as a clerk-typist for a law firm in Suffern, New York.

You are instructed to determine the current employment of Charles Miras and verify the continued employment of Mrs. Miras. Thereafter, unless some information is developed which would preclude the desirability of an interview with these individuals, they should be interviewed, separately and away from their employments.

Note particularly that Mrs. Miras held an official position in the Party Club to which Mrs. Wachtel belonged and that Mrs. Miras was apparently a very close associate of the Wachtels. In view of the foregoing, the interviews with the Mirases should be meticulously handled to avail ourself of the fullest possible potential, bearing in mind that, at least for the present, these individuals offer our only promise of hard facts concerning possible Party membership on the part of Harry Wachtel.

This matter should be given immediate attention and the Bureau kept promptly advised of the developments.

REC-117 100-442529-1215

1 - 100-437828 (Harry Wachtel)

SFP:deh (6) SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

19 JUL 16 1965

MAILED 6
JUL 15 1965
COMM-FBI

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50 JUL 22 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-437828-

Letter to New York
Re: CIRM
100-442529

NOTE:

We have been trying to establish Party membership on the part of Harry Wachtel during the 1940's when his wife was a Party member. New York identified a number of persons who might have been associated with the Wachtels in the 1940's and to date all but the Mirases have been interviewed with negative results. We withheld the interview with the Mirases in order to possibly develop some documentary material incriminating to Wachtel but that effort resulted negatively. We feel that the Mirases should now be interviewed so that no stone will have been left unturned in our probing of Wachtel's past since he is such a close advisor to King.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

7:30 PM EST URGENT 7-12-65 TDS
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 122202

REC 48

CIRM.

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU JULY 11 LAST.

SHORTLY PAST NOON, JULY 12, INSTANT, AT 1385-S*, ASCERTAINED THAT SCLC STAFF MEETING SCHEDULED FOR JULY 12, INSTANT, WOULD BE HELD ON AFTERNOON OF JULY 12, INSTANT AT HAWK'S RESTAURANT, 306 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SOURCE ADVISED THAT IN ALL PROBABILITY SOME ASPECTS OF THE RECENT ARREST IN SELMA, ALABAMA, OF REVEREND F. D. REESE WOULD BE DISCUSSED AT THIS MEETING.

DURING DISCREET SPOT CHECK PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF AFOREMENTIONED LOCATION, AGENTS OBSERVED RALPH D. ABERNATHY, CAROL HOOVER, BERNARD LEE, SCLC STAFF MEMBERS: SEPTIMA CLARK, CORDY T. VIVIAN, SCLC DEPARTMENT HEADS, AND STANLEY D. LEVISON LEAVE HAWK'S RESTAURANT AT 2:22 PM AND IMMEDIATELY ENTER THE FRONT ENTRANCE OF 308 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. A SIGN OUTSIDE THIS LOCATION REFLECTS IT IS THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN HOME MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

AT 2:30 PM, AGENTS OBSERVED REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., DEPART HAWK'S RESTAURANT AND ENTER 308 AUBURN AVENUE.

CURRENT ATLANTA CITY DIRECTORY REFLECTS ONLY THAT ABOVE COMPANY MANAGED BY ONE JONATHAN L. RICHARDS. ATLANTA INDICES NEGATIVE.

cc-BOARD

REC 48 100-442529-1216

100-451065

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-14-64)

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Belmont
Mohr
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 122202

UNKNOWN FEMALE USING NAME MRS. WALLACE ALBERTSON WHO (M) ARRIVED IN ATLANTA WITH LEVISON ON JULY 11, LAST, NOT OBSERVED BY AGENTS.

BUREAU AND NEW YORK WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER PERTINENT DETAILS RE LEVISON.

INFORMATION SET FORTH FROM AT 1385-S* IS FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED THEREON WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THIS SOURCE OF EXTREME SENSITIVITY. DISSEMINATION OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION MUST ACCORDINGLY BE CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET.~~

RECEIVED: 8:43 PM RPT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/15/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On July 13, 1965, CG 5824-S* furnished SA RICHARD W. HANSEN with a 25-page carbon copy of an article entitled "The Path to Negro Freedom in the United States" which the source was to review for possible correction. This item was prepared by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary of the CP of Illinois and head of the Negro Commission, CP, USA, and is being sent by him to the "World Marxist Review," official theoretical organ of the international communist movement, Prague, Czechoslovakia. The article will be one of a number to be published in a special edition of the "World Marxist Review" devoted to the United States and United States problems.

At the same time, source advised that he had just learned that GUS HALL had prepared an article dealing with the subject of the nature of United States imperialism which had been already submitted to the "World Marxist Review" and will be published in this same special edition.

Source also added that LEM HARRIS had prepared an article dealing with the farm question which is to appear in this special edition of the "World Marxist Review."

The original of the above-noted LIGHTFOOT article was returned by the source to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; however, Xerox copies were made of it. One Xerox copy each of this article is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York. Another copy of this article is being maintained by the Chicago Office as an exhibit in CGfile 61-867.

NOT RECORDED
REC-10 100-442529-1217

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
5-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-7658 (LEM HARRIS)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
(1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets & Publications)
(1 - 100-137025 ("World Marxist Review")
4-Chicago
(1 - [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-18209 (CP, Illinois District - Pamphlets & Publications)
RWH:MDW
(11)

6 JUL 20 1965

69 JUL 26 1965

It is recommended by Chicago that extreme caution be used in any handling of the above-noted draft of the LIGHTFOOT article since it may be subject to change and modification through future editing. Only three copies of this item are known to exist and publication in its present form might jeopardize this source.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 7-16-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 AUG 5 1965

File Number 100-442529-1218

Permanent Serial Charge Out

7/16/65

1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6670)
Los Angeles (100-66078)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

RC

ReNYtel to Bureau, Atlanta and Los Angeles 7/14/65 concerning a Mrs. Wallace Thomas Albertson who recently accompanied Stanley David Levison from New York City to Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with affairs of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). ReLAtel to Bureau, Atlanta and New York re Mrs. Albertson, 7/15/65.

It is most imperative that there be an immediate determination as to the positive identity of this woman, what her specific connections are with SCLC and such key individuals as Levison and the SCLC head, Martin Luther King, Jr., and what, if any, subversive background she has.

Recipient offices should immediately run out all appropriate leads and, particularly, Los Angeles and New York should establish with certainty any subversive connections.

As it appears that Mrs. Albertson is a present resident of New York City, all pertinent information developed should be expedited to the New York Office which should then prepare an appropriate characterization of this woman suitable for dissemination. Submit same to the Bureau, Atlanta and Los Angeles. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments relating to Mrs. Albertson.

Inquiries relative to Albertson must be most discreet and no action taken which could prove embarrassing to the Bureau.

Tolson
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SFP:deh (8)

REC-40

MAILED 8
JUL 16 1965
COMM-FBI

19 JUL 19 1965

1219

66 JUL 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-1824)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1217)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel to Bureau, WFO, Chicago, and Philadelphia dated 7/12/65.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago (157-350) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New York

VJA:tai
(13)

100-442529-1220

REC-40

10 JUL 14 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ~~ACSI~~, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-19-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: RFR/lbg

1 sec & cc LHM
808 RB

50 JUL 23 1965

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-153785
NY 157-1217

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case.

Confidential sources referred to are identified as follows:

Confidential source #one is NY 4596-S*.
Confidential source #two is [redacted]
Confidential source #three is [redacted] b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest.

WFO is requested to advise whether JESSE GEAY appeared on CBS TV, Washington, D. C. on 7/12/65, and will furnish if available a summary of this program.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 13, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas
Racial Matters

b6
b7C

All confidential sources utilized in this communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential source Number 1 furnished the following information July 9, 1965:

Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent Strike Organizer on July 9, 1965, was in contact with Julius Hobson, Act leader in Washington, D. C. Bill Davis from Philadelphia and Jesse Gray were to meet with Julius Hobson in Washington, D. C. on Monday night, July 12, 1965. Hobson would make arrangements for Jesse Gray to appear on Columbia Broadcasting System, Television, Monday night, July 12, 1965, at Washington, D. C.

Jesse Gray informed Hobson that he wanted him to be the "Coordinator of the anti-poverty drive in the East". Gray further stated that he was going to Chicago even though Lawrence Landry of Chicago Act did not think it advisable for Gray to come to Chicago at this time. Jesse Gray stated he could be reached in Chicago at the home of Rose Jennings, [redacted]. Jesse Gray would go to Washington Monday night July 12, 1965, and return to Chicago Tuesday where he would remain for the next few days.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-12

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas

Confidential Source Number 2 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer of the Harlem Region Communist Party, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source Number 3 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray was no longer a Communist Party member, but was friendly to the Communist Party.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

SS CRS

FBI

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date: 7/12/65

JUL 14 1965

Date Forw.

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

How Forw. R-S

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

By JCT-mcd

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-1824)

Room 828 RB

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1217)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel to Bu and Chicago, 7/9/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Chicago are copies of LHM in above case.

Confidential sources referred to are identified as follows:

Confidential Source 1
Confidential Source 2
Confidential Source 3 NY 4596-S* [redacted]

b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest.

As and when additional information is received concerning activities of JESSE GRAY in the Chicago area, same will be furnished to the Bureau and Chicago.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 8) RM
2-Chicago (157-350) (Encls.2) (RM)
1-New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
2-New York
VJA:jca
(10)

REC. 40

50 JUL 23 1965

8 JUL 13 1965

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
July 12, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-442529
NY File 100-153735

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas
Racial Matters

All confidential sources utilized in this communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential source Number 1 furnished the following information, July 8, 1965: N.Y. ILL.

Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent Strike Organizer was in contact on July 8, 1965, with Lawrence Landry of Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Number 924-1390. Gray informed Landry that Dick Gregory had announced that he (Gray) would be in Chicago in the next few days. Gray stated he had no objection to coming to Chicago, but that his position was not to march downtown; that "we" are concerned with agitating in the black ghetto. The key question is going to the streets and the black ghetto. Landry stated he did not think it was advisable for JESSE GRAY to come to Chicago until they got things straightened out.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

1 XEROX
JUL 20 1965

100-442529-1001

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Possible Racial Violence
Major Urban Areas

ILL.

Later, on July 8, 1965, Jesse Gray informed Mrs. Rose Jennings of Chicago that he would be in Chicago on the evening of July 9, 1965 and would bring Maxine Green, his secretary, with him. ILL N.Y.

Confidential Source Number 2 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer of the Harlem Region Communist Party, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source Number 3 advised on January 24, 1964 that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray was no longer a Communist Party member, but was friendly to the Communist Party.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150)(CIRM)
(157-new)(PROJECT VISION) REC 27

SUBJECT: CIRM

PROJECT VISION
RM

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 6/23/65.

On 7/6/65, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following concerning "Project Vision": (The original of this information is located in Birmingham file [redacted].) b7D

"Project Vision" deals with giving assistance to Negro students to get them ready for college. It is also helping some students in the lower grades; that is, in grammar and junior high schools.

The scope of this project is not limited to Alabama; it goes into several southern states, but source does not have definite information concerning this point.

The SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) is the main sponsor of this project as far as source can determine. Source believes that in addition, there is a Negro church in Louisiana assisting in this project, but of this he is not positive.

Headquarters for this project in Birmingham is the St. Paul's Methodist Church, of which Rev. J. E. LOWERY is the pastor. However, classes are being held in various churches in Birmingham.

EX.-REC 27

3 - Bureau (RM)
~~4 - Atlanta (2 - 100-6670)(CIRM)~~ (RM)
(2 - 157-978)(PROJECT VISION)
2 - Birmingham (1 - 100-5150)(1 - 157-new)
(9)

18 JUL 19 1965

Approved: RVM Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

This project is in operation at this time. It began on 6/30/65, and the schedule is for this project to be concluded within the following eight weeks. The hours, at this time, are from 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon on week days.

Most of the instructors for this project are local people. It was originally thought that college professors and high school teachers would come in from other states and assist in this project, but this did not materialize to any great degree.

On 6/28/65, source stated, a meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights was held at St. Paul's AME Church, Birmingham. A Mr. ALBERT SAMPSON of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference spoke at this meeting in the interest of that group's "Vision Tutoral Project." SAMPSON stated that registration for the 12th grade students would begin 6/29/65 at St. Paul's Church and that other students would register later. These students will attend classes from 9:00 A.M. until 2:00 P.M. in churches near their homes. College graduates, teachers and instructors from out of Birmingham will also serve as tutors. It is expected they will be paid $20 a week for expenses.

FD-365 (Rev. 5-14-64)

FBI REC-55

Date: 7/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

ATTN: [redacted]

From: SAC, NEWARK (157-1887)

CIRM
IS-C;

Subject: RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK, NJ, PICKETING OF PATERSON, NJ POLICE HEADQUARTERS, 6/21/65

☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS

5-Manuscript

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copy of the enclosed LHM is furnished to Secret Service, Newark, N.J., and 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark.

Source in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished this information telephonically to SA [redacted].

b6
b7C
b7D

NK maintaining this case in a pending status to ascertain results of the trial of EDWARD CARTER to be held 7/27/65.

8 ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS ST-118

Date Forw. JUL 14 1965

How Forw. R-S REC-55 100-442539-1223

By J.S.T. Jmd

1 - Bureau (Enclosures 8)
1-Newark
JRL/rs
(2)

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 29 1970

18 JUL 13 1965

Room 828 RB
NB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 29 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 12, 1965

CIRM
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
PICKETING OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY POLICE
HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 21, 1965

On July 10, 1965, Chief of Police FRANK POLIZZO, Paterson New Jersey Police Department, advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) held a rally on the playground of school six near Fair and Carroll Streets, Paterson, New Jersey, from around 5:30 to 7:00 PM, July 10, 1965. About twenty individuals attended. All of the individuals were Negro. No violence occurred.

CORE had a loud speaker and portable tape recorder at the rally.

Edward Carter, Passaic County Chairman of CORE, appeared to be the leader of the rally.

On July 10, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that CORE held a rally on the playground of school six, near Fair and Carroll Streets, Paterson, New Jersey, from approximately 5:30 to 7:00 PM, July 10, 1965. Only about fifteen individuals were present, all Negro. Master of Ceremonies was Henry Pitts of the local CORE Chapter.

Mr. Edward Carter, Chairman of the Paterson CORE Chapter, was the main speaker. He announced that his program for CORE is to embrace the subjects of Police Brutality, Rentgouging by Landlords, and the issue of United States Involvement in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo. Mr. Carter was asked by a news reporter if he was going to discuss the USSR and Chapter replied "What about it?". The reporter answered, "The USSR is supposed to be an enemy of free people so why not discuss the USSR too?". Carter replied, "I'm not free yet so I can't discuss it". Carter alleged to those present that the people of Paterson were coerced not to attend this rally. He was not specific as to whom he meant by this statement.

Carter discussed the facts of his arrest about two weeks ago by Paterson Police alleging that he was a victim of police brutality.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 JAN 27 1971

100-442529-1093

ENCLOSURE

CR.M
RACIAL DEMONSTRATION
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Harold Primus also present but did not speak due to litigation pending against him. He was introduced as alleged victim of police brutality, in Paterson, New Jersey.

Stanford Lowery, a Negro male, from Paterson, New Jersey, was introduced as a victim of Paterson Police brutality. He stated that on July 4, 1965, at Hinchcliff Stadium, he went outside the stadium after having been inside. When he tried to reenter, Paterson Police allegedly refused him entrance and "roughed him up". He claimed that 11 policemen participated in this assault on him.

The source observed a poster at the rally which portrayed a City Official with his hands over his eyes so he would not see the police beating a Negro.

The July 10, 1965, issue of the 'Paterson Morning Call", a Paterson, New Jersey, daily morning newspaper, related that a 'Morning Call reporter counted seventeen adults and some children at the CORE rally, on July 10, 1965, and that Carter later announced a crowd of 2,509 present.

On July 10, 1965, Agent [redacted], 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, New Jersey, was advised at 10:35 PM, by Clerk [redacted] of the CORE rally, in Paterson, New Jersey. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/7/65

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau, Minneapolis, Mobile and Philadelphia is a Xerox copy of the calling cards of Rev. LEONARD R. MITCHELL and Rev. E. PREWITT.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 6/1/65, W. C. HAMILTON, Executive Secretary to the Mayor, City of Birmingham, Ala., telephonically advised a Negro minister, [redacted], had informed him "they" had knowledge there were two active card-carrying Communist Party (CP) members involved in the demonstrations in Selma, Ala. [redacted] identified these people as the Rev. E. PREWITT and Rev. LEONARD R. MITCHELL. [redacted] furnished Mr. HAMILTON a calling card from each of these people, which Mr. HAMILTON forwarded to the Birmingham Office.

Mr. HAMILTON stated [redacted] is a long-time Negro resident and considered a responsible Negro minister.

An interview with [redacted], who resides at [redacted] was sought on 6/15 and 25/65. He was reported by his wife to be "out of town". [redacted] was requested to have [redacted] call the Birmingham Office at his first opportunity.

[redacted] called on 6/29/65. Efforts were made to arrange an appointment to meet with him to discuss this matter. He evaded committing himself to an appointment, but in continuing the conversation the following information was obtained:

cc - 808 RPO

ENCLOSURE

REC 4 100-442527-1224

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Minneapolis (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Birmingham
(1 - 100-5150)
(1 - 100-5227)

RSM:rvm
(10)

12 JUL 12 1965

INT. SEC.

JUL 27 1965

AUG 2 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] had no personal knowledge that PREWITT and MITCHELL are "card-carrying" CP members. He appeared to have been told this by someone whom he could not, or would not, identify and believed it personally because these two ministers seemed to him to be "beatniks". [redacted] said the "beatniks", the ones who "wore the beards" were Communists. They were the outsiders who instigated "the trouble."

Along this line [redacted] said he had been a supporter of EUGENE "BULL" CONNER and had furnished information to a Mr. BURNS (phonetic) at Pizitz Department Store. It may be gathered from his remarks that [redacted] served as an informant for "BULL" CONNER when CONNER was Birmingham's Director of Public Safety, and the information he provided PIZITZ was concerned with Negro demonstrations which might interrupt business.

[redacted] also said he has received threats against his life, but declined to say whether these threats were made by Negroes or whites, or to furnish any details concerning them.

In view of the evasiveness of [redacted], an effort was made to meet him for the purpose of developing whatever information he might have. He declined to see a Special Agent at his residence, saying his wife had heart trouble and was very nervous. He finally agreed to come to the Birmingham Office on 6/30/65, but did not keep the appointment nor has he since contacted the office.

Birmingham indices are negative regarding [redacted], PREWITT and MITCHELL.

The Birmingham street directory shows [redacted]'s full name as [redacted].

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this letter. In the event the indices of the Minneapolis or Philadelphia Offices contain derogatory information concerning MITCHELL or PREWITT, respectively, which is not in the possession of Mobile, it is requested they advise Mobile thereof.

Birmingham does not contemplate any further contact with [redacted] in view of his uncooperative attitude and the strong probability that he acts as an informant for either Birmingham City officials or Pizitz Department Store and the possibility he would not keep any relationship with the Bureau in confidence. b6 b7C b7D

1307 Sylvan Street
Selma, Alabama 36701
Area Code 205-872-1093

REV. LEONARD [illegible] MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF OUTREACH
MINNESOTA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

[illegible] 36-47TH AVENUE, SO.
[illegible] MINNESOTA

"LOVE YE ONE ANOTHER"

BEHOLD I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK; Rev. 3-20

Rev. E. D. [illegible]

PHONE: CU 8-5382

4739 SALEM STREET
PHILADELPHIA 24, PA.

100-442529-1224

ENCLOSURE

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-28-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☒ Philadelphia	**TO LEGAT:**
☒ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☒ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Dallas	☒ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Denver	☒ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Detroit	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	

Date 7/10/65

RE: CIM

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: Reairtel 7/7/65. Minneapolis and Philadelphia should promptly furnish the Bureau, by letter, results of checks of its files concerning Leonard D. Mitchell and E. Prewitt, respectively.

SFP:deh

(6)

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

file 5-8

100-442529

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(July 13, 1965)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation

Dear sir:

I have just read an article in Parade on - An important message for America's youth. You are so wrong concerning some of it that I have felt impelled to write. It probably wont do much good since you are entrenched in your ideas. From your point of view I take it that you have adopted the typical "Early" northern view about the nigger and the south.

The writer is a northerner. Fundamentally (the nigger problem in the south) it is not a matter of geography. It is a matter of biology. This is the most important point that all discussions on the race question blithly omit. It is the most important point.

We have the same reaction to the negro as other races have. This cannot be equaled to social, economic or idealistic concepts whatsoever. All the law makers and all the so called sensible middle of the roaders like yourself do not understand even the fundamental problem here.

You cannot mix oil with water. It is just as fundamental as that. It is too bad legislatures and other so called people trained in liberal arts do not have the opportunity of studying science and they do not have the real plain common sense that any uneducated (as to book training) farmer could tell him. The mixing of races is a failure. We have to admit it. The more you try to shove the nigger down the white mans throat the more hatred you stir up. Millions of white people in the north hate the nigger just as much as the white people in the south. You are going to find this out some day when probably the biggest explosions are going to be in the north.

REC 48 100-442529-1225

We do not have democracy in this country. The main laws now are against the majority in this country who are the white people. This is white peoples country. If the nigger doesn't like it he should get back to his former country in West Africa just as many of them did after the civil war. The government should have sent them all back then. The Congress gave the nigger citizenship. The white people themselves never have & never will. The Congress passes laws for tother Americans to kow-tow to by means of pressure groups. Many Americans who voted on the civil rights bill know nothing about the negro & have hardly seen them. Do you call this democracy? And again they want other white people to do what they don't do themselves. For instance many Congressmen and even the President Kennedy & Johnson themselves insist on integration (forced integration is unconstitutional) for other white groups but not for themselves. They send their kids to private

9 JUL 20 1965

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

20 JUL 23 1965

schools which are not integrated. They have wealth enough to choose their own environment far removed from the nigger. The majority & not the minority should rule; yet the President, the Supreme Court & certain groups of leftists in Congress have found the nigger down on the majority. When seven million dollars are used to buy votes directly or indirectly is this democracy? When demagogery is used & the use of Federal funds as lawyers for many groups. "Uncle Sam does everything for you" the great society, the new deal, the fair deal, the new frontier & all the cheapies we have seen for low these many years. Is this democracy? This is only half the problem in this country. The other half is the terrific danger of communism taking completely over in this country. We have many of these communist laws passed by the Congress in recent years. We have gone a long way down the road to communism. Yet when people of the so called far right get up & fight about it you call them extremists just like the communist do. Furthermore there has been many evidences that the minority group such as the niggers is 100% backed by the communists. This makes it all the more dangerous to give them voting rights which the communists will use to ride to power in America. It is so obvious the same trick of using minorities in countries where communist have taken over already that it is unbelieveable that even an average person cant see this trick. The churches, one of the big groups which pressured the civil rights bill hide behind religion to spew forth immorality & pro communist doctrines. They are brain washed like a lot of the so called middle of the roaders. This is no respect for laws which are contrary to the real desires of the majority of the people. We have much more crime now & its increasing. We had much more crime in prohibition days as you recall also. Furthermore the teaching in our schools & colleges is now almost under communistic control but the average person does not speak out against the nigger & the communist. He may lose his job. The real patriots of America are the ones now being discriminated against. This occurs in all governmental positions so the white people keep quiet. The older people fearful of their pensions & social security may be interfered with also keep quiet. Tension & hatred is building up & will more & more as whites are being shoved around more & more. They are fed up to the teeth right now. A civil war against the nigger & communist of whom the Jew forms a large part is building up fast. All people against the white people are enemies of the white people. There is no sitting on the fence in this war. There has been sporadic shooting but the real explosion is yet to come & it will come. Hatred such as I have never seen before in this country is growing more & more. Labor unions which is backing the negro is controlled by the communist ideas. The Karl Marx's who control the business (as well as labor unions) in this country set the pace for their ideas to be accepted by businessmen. We have lost the friendship of many countries because of our allowing the Jew Karl Marx to take over in this country and the Jew is behind the nigger.

There will be much destruction in America & possibly a depression in the offing which will hasten the inevitable crash. Perhaps you can see that the far righters as you call them are fundamentally far more American than anyone else & far more loyal to the real principles of the constitution. The present day communist Supreme Court which was started by the biggest communist this country has had viz Roosevelt cannot read English without putting a communist interpretation on the constitution. The Supreme Court has lost respect of the American people i. e. the thinking people. The civil rights bill took the freedom from every white person in this country. Forced integration insures the loss of the white race. If you think for one moment that the white people, the great majority of whom do not want the nigger around, are going to sit down & be kicked around and abused & made slaves of the nigger & the communist you had better get out of your position. We are going to fight for our country & get our freedom back. Every nigger will get back to West Africa or he will be killed. If you fight on the side of the nigger & communist Jew against the white people we will destroy you. You cant seem to realize that we are in a civil war at the present time. and it is going to get a lot hotter. If we let the nigger vote it means a vote for communism. We want to explain to you why the most law abiding people in this country are going all out to fight with guns, bombs, pitch forks or what ever they can get hold of to defend this country & get it back for the whites. You would condemn the revolutionary soldiers under Washington for not obeying the laws!! When laws are passed to coerce & dominate the people against what the people want the people will fight. There are millions of people in this country who are not intelligent enough to vote. This is the great drawback of democracy. They vote as the are told to do. We are getting the nigger out of this country, back to West Africa, because we don't want him. We have to consider you an enemy of the white people when you fight for the nigger & the communist Jews. We are sorry about this because it means we cannot trust you. The white people of the south are the only people actively fighting for the white people & we support them 100%. Too many people in the north who have been brain-washed by propaganda, criticize the southern people only until they get the experience of the nigger themselves & then they change their minds.

I am taking the time out to write in order to make it clear to you although you dont agree with their point of view the people who do not obey these present laws such as the civil rights bill are probably much more patriotic to the fundamental American principles of the constitution than you are. We do not have any freedom left in this country. You cant seem to get this into your head. There are a lot of people like you & that is why we are in for the most terrible civil war this country has ever seen. The civil war in fact never did end. It is still continuing from 1865 & it will never stop until every nigger gets out of here. Now you know why niggers will be killed by the millions not just one or two & you wont stop it the way you are doing now.

COPY:crt

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.

Dear sir.

I have just read an article in Parade on - An important message for Americas youth. You are so wrong concerning some of it that I have felt impelled to write. It probably wont do much good since you are entrenched in your ideas. From your point of view I take it that you have adopted the typical "Early" northern view about the nigger and the south. The writer is a northerner. Fundamentally the nigger problem is the south's. It is not a matter of geography - It is a matter of biology. This is the most important point that all discussions on the race question blithely omit. It is the most

dull know nothing about the negro. have hardly seen them - & you call this democracy? & For instance many congressmen and even the President Kennedy & Johnson themselves resist an integrated (forced integration is unconstitutional) for other which groups but not for themselves. They send their kids to private schools which are not integrated. They have wealth enough to choose their own environment far removed from the nigger. The majority & not the minority should rule: yet the president, the supreme court & certain groups of leftists in congress have forced the nigger down on the majority. When & seven million dollars are used to buy votes directly or indirectly is this democracy? When demagogery & misuse of Federal funds so largely for many groups. "Uncle Sam does everything for you" the great society - the new deal - the fair deal the new frontier & all the cheapies we have seen for how these many years. Is this democracy?

(the) (and again they want often what people to do what then don't do themselves)

I white people in the north hate the negro just as much as the white people in the south. You are going to find this out some day when probably the biggest explosions are going to be in the north.

We do not have democracy in this country. The main laws now are against the majority in this country who are the white people. This is white peoples country. If the negro doesn't like it he should get back to his former country in west Africa just as many of them did after the civil war. The government should have sent them all back then. The congress gave the negro citizenship. The white people themselves never have & never will. The congress passes laws for other Americans to know - but its by means of pressure groups. Many Americans who voted with civil rights

important point.

We have the same racism to the negro as other races have. This cannot be equated to social, economic or idealistic concepts whatsoever. All the law makers and all the so called sensible middle of the roaders like yourself do not understand even the fundamental problem here.

You cannot mix oil with water. It is just as fundamental as that. It is too bad legislators and other so called people trained in liberal arts do not have the opportunity of studying science and they do not have the real plain common sense that any uneducated (as to book-learning) farmer could tell him.

The mixing of races is a failure - we have to admit it. The more you try to shove the negro down the white mans throat the more hatred you stir up. Millions

in this country set the pace for
~~[illegible]~~ their ideas to be accepted by business men.
We have lost the friendship of many
countries because of our allowing the
Jew Karl Marx to take over in this country.
and the Jew is behind the nigger.
There will be much destruction in America
& possibly a depression in the offing
which will hasten the inevitable crash.
Perhaps you can see that the
Jew niggers as you call them
are fundamentally far more American
than anyone else & far more loyal
to the real principles of the constitution.
The present-day communist Supreme Court
which was started by the biggest communist
this country has had viz Roosevelt
cannot read English without putting
a communist interpretation on the constitution.
The Supreme Court has lost respect of the
American people i.e. the thinking people. To be

This is only half the problem in this
country. The other half is the terrific
danger of communism taking completely
over in this country. We have many of these
communist laws passed by the congress
in recent years. We have gone a long
way down the road to communism.
Yet when people of the so called Jew niggers
get up & fight about it you call them
extremists just like the communists do.
Furthermore there has been many
evidences that the minority groups such
as the niggers is too backed by
the communists. This makes it all
the more dangerous to give them
voting rights which the communists
will use to rule & power in America.
It is so obvious the same trick. Using

his job. The real patriots of America are the ones now being discriminated against. This occurs in all governmental positions so the white people keep quiet. The older people fearful of their pensions & social security may be interfered with also keep quiet. Tension & hatred is building up & will more & more as whites are being shoved around more & more. They are fed up to the teeth right now. A civil war against the nigger & communist is where the law forms & large part is building up fast. All people against the white people are enemies of the white people There is no setting on the fence in this war. There has been sporadic shooting but the real explosion is yet to come & it will come Hatred such as I have never seen before in this country is growing more & more. Labor unions which is backing the negro is controlled by the communist ideas. The Karl Marx's who control the business (as well as labor unions)

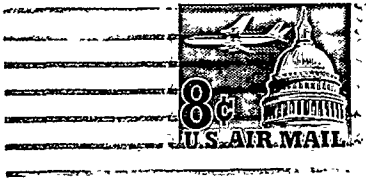
minorities in countries where communists have taken over already that it is unbelievable that even an average person can't see this trick. The churches - one of the big groups which pressured the civil rights bill hide behind religion & spew forth immorality & pro communist doctrine. They are brain washed like a lot of the so called middle of the roaders. There is no respect for laws which are contrary to the real desires of the majority of the people. We have much more crime now & its increasing. We had much more crime in prohibition days as you recall also. Furthermore the teaching in our schools & Colleges is now almost under Communists' control but the average person dare not speak out against the nigger & the communist. He may loose

I am taking the time out to write in order to make it clear to you although you dont agree with their point of view the people who do not obey these present laws such as the civil rights bill are probably much more patriotic to the fundamental American principles of the constitution than you are. We do not have any freedom left in this country - you cant seem to get this into your head. ~~This is today~~ There are a lot of people like you & that is why we are in for the most terrible civil war this country has ever seen. The civil war in fact never did end. It is still continuing from 1865 & it will never stop until every nigger gets out of here Now you Knowledge niggers will be killed by the millions not just one or two & you wont stop it the way you are doing now.

civil rights bill took the freedom from every white person in this country. Forced integration means the loss of the white race. If you think for one moment that the white people, the great majority of whom do not want the nigger around, are going to sit down & be kicked around and abused & made slaves of the nigger & the communist you had better get out of your position. We are going to fight for our country & get our freedom back. Every nigger will get back to West Africa or he will be killed. If you fight on the side of the nigger & communist Jew against the white people we will destroy you. You cant seem to realize that we are in a civil war at the present time

end it is going to get a lot better.
If we let the nigger vote it means
a vote for communism. We want
to explain to you why the most
law abiding people in this country
are going all out to fight with
guns - bombs - pitch forks or
what ever they can get hold of
to defend this country & get it
back for the whites. You would
condemn the revolutionary soldiers
under Washington for not obeying the
laws!! When laws are passed to
coerce & dominate the people against
what the people want the people will
fight. There are millions of people
in this country who are not
intelligent enough to vote. This is the

great drawback of democracy.
They vote as they are told to do.
We are getting the nigger out of this
country back to West Africa because we don't want
him. We have to consider you
an enemy of the white people
when you fight for the nigger
the communist Jews.
We are sorry about this because
it means we cannot trust you.
The white people of the south are the only
people actively fighting for the white
people & we support them 100%.
Too many people in the north who have
been brainwashed by propaganda.
~~Certainly~~ Certainly the southern people only
until they get the experience of the nigger
themselves & then they change their minds.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Director of the Federal Bureau

of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	NEW YORK	7/16/65	4/1-6/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE

TYPED BY: GMH

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

SYNOPSIS

REFERENCE:

Memphis letter to Bureau, Knoxville, and New York 5/12/65.

-P-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
ME T-1 is [redacted] Source of Information (Racial)	[redacted]
ME T-2, [redacted] Source of Information (Racial)	ME 100-4070-1, 51
ME T-3, [redacted] Source of Information (Racial)	ME 100-4070-50

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1 - Jackson (Info) (RM)

INFORMANTS (continued)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
ME T-4, [redacted]	[redacted] and ME 100-4124-1
"	[redacted] and ME 100-4158-1
"	[redacted] and ME 100-3991-45
"	SL 100-19453
"	[redacted] and ME 100-3566-671
ME T-5, [redacted]	NY 100-147372 and ME 157-646-53
ME T-6, [redacted]	(Used to characterize MAX SEBORER) ME 100-4114-7

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

INFORMANTS (continued)

Identity of Source	File Where Located	
ME T-7 ✓ [redacted]	(Milwaukee characterization of JOHN COATSWORTH) ME 100-4114-15	b7D

LEADS:

JACKSON AND KNOXVILLE DIVISIONS (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being furnished Knoxville as it covers part of the State of Tennessee; and to Jackson since there may be some fraternization of the West Tennessee Voters' Project personnel with Mississippi Summer Project, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and related personnel.

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Will continue to follow and report activity in connection with instant matter occurring in the geographical territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" as it contains information from existing and continuing Security Informants and Racial Sources of continuing value. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could lead to the identity of these sources which could seriously impair the investigative effectiveness of this Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S.C. (RM)

Report of: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE Office: MEMPHIS
Date: July 16, 1965

File Number: ME 100-4070

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE, white male, University of Wisconsin (UW) graduate student; ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER and VICKI GABRINER, UW graduate students; and TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR, UW student, are among leaders of West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP) operating in rural counties in West Tennessee, engaged in civil rights, desegregation and increasing Negro voters registration. The GABRINERs, BEAGLE and TAYLOR identified as affiliated with W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Madison, Wisconsin; and TAYLOR reported to be Communist Party member.

- P* -

DETAILS:

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~~GROUP 1~~
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16—74625-1 GPO

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(See "Miscellaneous" Section).

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. West Tennessee Voters' Project

On May 10, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1, who is familiar with many phases of Negro activities in Fayette County, Tennessee, advised that DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE, a white civil rights worker who is a recent graduate student at the University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, has been in Fayette County, Tennessee. BEAGLE has been working with a group known as the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, which group is headed by JOHN MC FERREN and in which group MRS. JOHN MC FERREN's wife, VIOLA MC FERREN, has been active.

ME T-1, as recently as May 10, 1965, advised he is concerned about people like BEAGLE who come in from other areas. ME T-1 advised that BEAGLE has claimed approximately thirty to forty students from such schools as Cornell University, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago, are coming to Fayette County, Tennessee, and surrounding rural West Tennessee counties to work among and with Negro rural residents in voter registration and related civil rights activities.

ME 100-4070

On June 3, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3, who are both familiar with certain activities in rural counties of West Tennessee, advised that a group of responsible West Tennessee Negroes connected with the Tennessee Voters Council, a Negro political group aimed at getting out the Negro vote in the State of Tennessee, has encouraged registration of Negro voters in such rural West Tennessee counties as Fayette, Haywood, Tipton, Lauderdale and Hardeman Counties, primarily working through such local Negroes as JOHN and VIOLA MC FERREN in Fayette County and ODELL SANDERS in Haywood County. Through these contacts, ME T-2 and ME T-3 and some of their key associates have learned that off and on for the past several years, various Northern white college students and professors have come into these counties every summer to help out in Negro voters registration and related civil rights type activities. They added that during the Spring of 1965, such whites as DANIEL BEAGLE, Graduate student of the University of Wisconsin, and some of his associates have come into Fayette County and have also done a limited amount of work in the other rural counties, seemingly wanting to engage in massive projects of all phases of racial desegregation.

TENN.

One of the white volunteer workers, TIM HALL, recently told ME T-2 that a vanguard of some thirty volunteer workers would be coming into these counties during the Summer of 1965, and they specifically named BOB GABRINER, graduate student, UW, and Professor DOUGLAS DOWD of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, as being among the coordinators of this project and expected them to be on the scene.

On June 17, 1965, ME T-1 advised that ROBERT GABRINER and his wife, VICKI GABRINER, both of the UW, had arrived in Fayette County, Tennessee, and were active in the coordination of the West Tennessee Voters' Project, which is the titular name of the integration movement spearheaded by these outside white students and professors.

ME T-1 pointed out that among the leaders of the movement were ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER, DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE, and one TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR, also a white student from the UW.

On or about February 10, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-4 advised that on January 15, 1965, CARL BRADEN then Field Organizer for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), Louisville, Kentucky, in discussing programs in which BRADEN and his organization, known as SCEF, were interested, commented that some of the people with whom he would be working or had been working consisted of DANIEL BEAGLE, [redacted], and BOB and VICKI GABRINER, [redacted], all described as students at the UW, Madison, Wisconsin. b6 b7C

Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto in the Appendix Section.

On June 2, 1965, in connection with another FBI investigation, [redacted] appeared at the Memphis FBI Office to furnish information regarding another matter. She indicated that she was active in the West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP) and associated with TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR, white female, and DOUG KORTY, white male. [redacted] volunteered information that she became acquainted with WTVP through DOUG (DOUGLAS) KORTY, who she indicated was a young, white male, native of Cleveland, Ohio, and recently a student at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. She had originally met KORTY while attending an "encampment for citizenship" operated by the Ethnical b6 b7C b7D

Cultural Society of New York, Fieldston, New York, during the Summer of 1964. [redacted] apparently recommended [redacted] as a WTVP volunteer worker. [redacted] indicated that if she would work in the Project he and his associates would assist her in enrolling in the University of Wisconsin. [redacted] went to Madison, Wisconsin, and attended an orientation course for the WTVP, part of which was conducted in the University Student Union. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] accompanied [redacted] to the Memphis FBI Office and in furnishing information regarding another matter described herself as follows:

Name: [redacted]
Race: White
Sex: Female
Date of Birth: [redacted]
Place of Birth: [redacted]
Education: [redacted]

Height: [redacted]
Weight: [redacted]
Eyes: [redacted]
Hair: [redacted]

At that time [redacted] were living [redacted]

During this interview, [redacted] pointed out that, among other things, the volunteer workers of the Project would attempt to register to vote as many Negro sharecroppers as possible, in rural West Tennessee Counties and would attempt to intensify racial desegregation of all heretofore white schools by insisting that Negro parents fill out proper forms whereby they could apply for transfers of their children to these heretofore all-white schools. The group, she said, would also train and orient local Negroes to assume leadership in counties of Tipton, Hardeman, Fayette, and Haywood, all in West Tennessee.

She stated that the West Tennessee Voters' Project headquarters is located in a community center just south of Somerville, Tennessee, in Fayette County near the store of Negro leader JOHN MC FERREN and added that she understood the project would be directed by DANIEL BEAGLE, BOB GABRINER (also known as ROBERT GABRINER), and DOUGLAS DOWD, understood by her to be a professor possibly from Cornell University.

She stated ten automobiles would be sent to Project workers from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She did not elaborate.

B. TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR

On February 18, 1965, ME T-4 identified TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR, University of Wisconsin student, Madison, Wisconsin, as a coordinator for the regional meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, February 20 and 21, 1965.

On January 13, 1965, ME T-4 advised that one PEGGY GOLDMAN, then Mid-West Coordinator of the DCA, commented that TRENA TAYLOR was a Communist Party (CP) member.

(The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.) Characterization of DCA is set out in Appendix Section attached hereto.

On April 24, 1965, ME T-4 advised that on April 23, 1965, TRENA TAYLOR and BOB GABRINER had indicated that GABRINER had recently been in Fayette County, Tennessee, in connection with a program relating to poverty conditions in that county. TAYLOR mentioned that there was a group known as the May 2nd Movement comprised of individuals who are splitting away from the Labor Movement for the purpose of aiding the underprivileged in Fayette County and that this movement, according to TAYLOR, was using the address of MICHAEL BROWN, [redacted].

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On April 27, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-5 advised that MICHAEL BROWN was elected to the National Coordinating Committee of the May 2nd Movement on April 18, 1965.

Characterizations of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) and its affiliate organization, the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), are attached hereto in the Appendix Section.

On September 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York (EDNY), Brooklyn, New York, returned a true bill charging nine defendants, including MICHAEL BROWN, with conspiracy to violate existing United States laws restricting travel to Cuba. This indictment specifically charged them with violation of Title 8, U. S. Code, Section 1185(b).

On November 12, 1964, according to VINCENT T. MC CARTHY, Chief Assistant Attorney, EDNY, Brooklyn, New York, BROWN and his co-defendants entered pleas of not guilty before Chief Judge JOSEPH ZAVATT in the EDNY. The defense counsel entered arguments following which Judge ZAVATT stayed the trial in this matter until a decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of "ZEMEL Versus RUSK." Judge ZAVATT had previously said that in his opinion the issues in the ZEMEL case and in BROWN's case were identical. BROWN as of June, 1965, was living in [redacted]. b6 b7C

By communication dated June 30, 1965, the New York Division advised that to date it had developed no information to indicate that either the M2M or the Progressive Labor Party had plans to send anyone from the New York organization to work in Voter registration or civil rights activities in the Fayette County or adjoining areas.

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C. DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE

On January 8, 1965, [redacted], Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, advised from records that DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE, born [redacted], matriculated at UW as a graduate student, September 14, 1964, being admitted from Columbia College, New York, New York. His original home address was [redacted].

On December 26, 1962, in connection with another FBI investigation, [redacted], Building Superintendent, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that at that time DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE resided in Apartment [redacted] at this address with his parents, SIMON and REBECCA BEAGLE, and a brother, PETER BEAGLE. This family had lived at this address since about 1941 and SIMON BEAGLE was a retired Principal from the New York City School System, and was then a lecturer.

On December 26, 1963, in connection with another FBI investigation, [redacted], Clerk, Columbia College, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, advised IC [redacted] that records of this school reflected DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE was then attending Columbia College andhad so attended since September, 1960.

Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board reflect that public hearings were held in New York, New York, during 1963 on a petition by the United States Attorney General to the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the organization "Advance" to register as required by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. In connection with these hearings on December 16, 1963, the respondent ("Advance") called as a witness DANIEL S. BEAGLE then living at [redacted], who testified he was a senior student at Columbia University and was chairman of a political campus group known as "Action." BEAGLE stated that his organization had joined with "Advance" in several protest meetings and that he had sponsored the appearance of MARVIN MARKMAN on the campus of Columbia as a speaker and that his (BEAGLE's) organization, "Action," had been active in publicizing a protest of the Government's petition against "Advance."

BEAGLE testified under cross-examination by the Government that he, BEAGLE, attended an Executive Board Meeting of Advance in January or February, 1963, and had known MARVIN MARKMAN for approximately two years.

On December 18, 1963, BEAGLE was recalled to the stand for additional cross-examination and then testified he had conferred with MARKMAN and another individual concerning what way BEAGLE's organization, "Action," could assist Advance. BEAGLE said that subsequently Action conducted meetings, published leaflets, and sponsored speeches in an attempt to persuade people that the McCarran Act should be repealed. He claimed Action was not a CP front.

Information regarding MARVIN MARKMAN is contained in the characterization of "Advance" which appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

During 1944, the United States Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C., now defunct, made available information reflecting that BEAGLE's father corresponded with ROSE BIEGEL ARENAL and that she and RITA BIEGEL SEBORER, also known as Mrs. Max Seborer, were sisters of DANIEL S. BEAGLE's father. ROSE ARENAL was in Mexico City, Mexico, at the time.

MEXICO

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-admitted CP courier and former Soviet espionage agent, now deceased, advised that during the latter part of 1939, ROSE ARENAL received mail from LEOPOLDO ARENAL and that she, BENTLEY, picked up this mail and delivered it to her espionage principal. These letters stopped arriving about the time of the murder of LEON TROTSKY.

BENTLEY further stated that she had been informed by her espionage principal MEXICO that LEOPOLDO ARENAL was a high ranking CP functionary in Mexico. She stated she received about ten of these letters which she delivered unopened to her espionage principal.

LEOPOLDO ARENAL was the brother-in-law of ROSE ARENAL.

ROSE ARENAL advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 30, 1951, that she received mail from Mexico in 1939 and turned mail over to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but denied involvement in espionage.

She stated that after the attempt on the life of LEON TROTSKY in May, 1940, she felt the letters she turned over to BENTLEY might have concerned the assassination.

On May 16, 1955, [redacted] at 101 West 80th Street, New York, New York, advised SA JOSEPH F. DIFFLEY that MAX SEBORER advised him his wife RITA SEBORER died on May 7, 1955.

On April 25, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-6 identified a photograph of MAX SEBORER as that of a person she had known from 1938 to 1944 as a member of the Communist faction of the Teachers Union of New York. b6 b7C

(A characterization of the Teachers Union appears in the Appendix Section attached hereto.)

On May 5, 1965, DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE who was then living [redacted], in connection with making a complaint to the FBI, advised that he and other individuals, both white and Negro, had been engaged in testing various public facilities in the vicinity of Somerville, Tennessee, to determine if the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Accommodations Section, had been complied with. At that time he furnished descriptive data regarding himself as follows:

DANIEL JOYER BEAGLE — DANIEL S BEAGLE — DANNY BEAGLE — DAN BEAGLE

Date of Birth: [redacted]
Height: 6 feet
Weight: 155-160 pounds
Eyes: Hazel
Hair: Light Brown
Build: Slender

RES. [redacted]

Records of the Student Personnel Office, University of Wisconsin, as of May 17, 1965, reflected that BEAGLE listed his parents as SIMON BEAGLE, [redacted] and that his major at the University of Wisconsin was History, his faculty adviser being Professor J. R. HOLLINGSWORTH. The records indicated he did part-time work for the State of Wisconsin Historical Society. His student address was listed as [redacted], which was also listed as the residence of ROBERT S. GABRINER, Madison, Wisc. b6 b7C

On May 19, 1965, in connection with another investigation, Associate History Professor J. R. HOLLINGSWORTH, University of Wisconsin, advised that BEAGLE was then registered at the University of Wisconsin as a graduate student but was not attending classes; however, he was working on his thesis, some of the work being done in the State of Tennessee where he assumed BEAGLE was then located. He commented that he had received correspondence from BEAGLE on the letterhead of the Tennessee Historical Society.

The 1964-65 University of Wisconsin Student Directory listed DANIEL S. BEAGLE, a graduate student, residing [redacted], which, according to the December, 1964, Madison Telephone Directory, was also the address of [redacted].

On June 22, 1964, Memphis Confidential Informant T-7 advised that a group known as the May 2nd Committee for Peace in Vietnam was registered as a temporary student organization at the University of Wisconsin on April 27, 1964, "with a purpose to focus public attention on the need for speedy withdrawal of United States military personnel and aid from Vietnam." JOHN COATSWORTH was listed as Chairman of this organization. ME T-7 added that since his arrival in Wsiconsin in September, 1963, COATSWORTH received a great deal of publicity in college and noncollege newspapers in Wisconsin regarding his travel to Cuba in the Summer of 1963, with a group of youths, said travel

being in defiance of a U. S. State Department prohibition. ME T-7 added that COATSWORTH had made speechs to various groups in connection with this trip exhibiting a very sympathetic attitude therein to the CASTRO government in Cuba and voicing a very critical attitude regarding United States policy in connection with Cuba.

The September 23, 1964, issue of the "Milwaukee Journal," a daily newspaper published at Milwaukee, carried an item captioned "Nine Indicted for Tie With Cuban Trip." This item over a Washington, D. C., date line stated that a Federal Grand Jury indicted two women and seven men on charges of conspiring to organize and promote an illegal trip to Cuba by 84 Americans in July and August. The article further stated that the Attorney General of the United States said the indictment was returned in Federal Court, Brooklyn, New York. One of the females listed as indicted was PATRICIA ANN SOPIAK. Coatsworth [redacted]

Records of the University of Wisconsin reflect that PATRICIA ANN SOPIAK, an undergraduate student there, is the wife of JOHN COATSWORTH. MRS b6 b7C

The October 22, 1964, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student campus organ of the University of Wisconsin, carried an article by DANIEL S. BEAGLE in which he states that he spent the past summer in Fayette County, Tennessee, as a member of a voter registration--political education--project, and that he is now engaged in collecting money, old clothes or cans of food for needy sharecroppers and requested that checks be made payable to the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League and mailed to DANIEL S. BEAGLE, [redacted]. He also listed a telephone number of [redacted] to be called and he would be happy to pick up old clothes and cans of food.

The May 5, 1965, issue of "The Capital Times," a daily newspaper published at Madison, Wisconsin, reported that two University of Wisconsin students, DEBORAH RIB and DANNY BEAGLE, participated in last Saturday's demonstrations in Somerville, Tennessee. The article identified them as field workers for the West Tennessee Voters Project. The article further stated that the purpose of the sit-ins, according to Mr. and Mrs. GABRINER of [redacted], Northern coordinators of the Project, was to test the facilities in Somerville under the terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Most of the 100 persons who participated were served but several, including the two University of Wisconsin students, were treated roughly, the article stated.

The May 6, 1965, issue of the "Daily Cardinal," reported that the West Tennessee Voters Project, a group sponsored by a campus organization, is recruiting individuals and raising funds for their volunteers. The article stated that already, two University students, DAN BEAGLE and DEBBIE RIB, are in Fayette County in Tennessee registering voters. The summer project will stress voter registration, the head-start program for children under the War On Poverty Program, and school integration work. The article concluded by stating that those wishing to contribute should make checks payable to the West Tennessee Voters Project, in care of DEBBIE RIB, and mail to [redacted]. Also, for further information, calls should be made to [redacted], BOB or VICKI GABRINER. b6 b7C

At a meeting of the Madison, Wisconsin, chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) held on the night of December 7, 1964, at 440 West Gorham Street, Madison, Special Agents of the FBI observed what appeared to be a tall blond male arriving alone, driving an automobile bearing 1964 Tennessee plate A 73 412. After the meeting, this automobile was observed parked in front of the address of [redacted], which was then the residence of TRENA TAYLOR, who during the Fall of 1964, had been observed by Special Agents of the FBI as in attendance at meetings of the DCA, Madison, Wisconsin, chapter.

On February 5, 1965, [redacted], Motor Vehicle Revenue Division, State of Tennessee, advised that Tennessee license A 73 412 is issued to DANIEL S. BEAGLE, [redacted], for a 1956 Ford sedan.

ME 100-4070

D: MRS. ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER and wife, VICKI GABRINER DOB. [redacted]

On March 3, 1965, ME T-4 advised that during the period February 20 and 21, 1965, in connection with a mid-West conference of the DCA, a characterization of which is attached hereto, ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER, then graduate students at the University of Wisconsin, commented that the GABRINERs were involved in a project which was under way in Fayette County, Tennessee.

ROBERT GABRINER indicated that he and his wife had first worked for JESSE GRAY in New York. They then worked for CARL and ANNE BRADEN in Louisville, Kentucky, and both ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER had worked in the Fayette County, Tennessee, area in a project to organize sharecroppers. ROBERT GABRINER added that he was very much concerned that any project with which he was involved taught socialism to the field workers; that it was not enough just to conduct a civil rights movement; that it was imperative that a socialist understanding be developed among the people with whom he was working.

b6
b7C

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership.

On February 26, 1965, [redacted], Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised from records that ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER, born [redacted], was admitted to the University of Wisconsin first semester of the 1964-65 school year, commencing in September, 1964, and also as of February 26, 1965, registered in the second semester of said school year. He was admitted from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. His original home address was listed as [redacted], the most recent Madison, Wisconsin, address shown for him was [redacted]. The same University of Wisconsin records revealed

that VICKI GABRINER, born [redacted], had been attending graduate school at the University of Wisconsin since September, 1964, being admitted from Cornell University, with her original home address being [redacted], and her Madison, Wisconsin, address being [redacted].

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1 APPENDIX

BURNING ISSUES

A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, in New York City, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for those in their twenties and thirties. Said meeting was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

A second source advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the Discussion Group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues.

According to information furnished by the second source on December 28, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN, New York District Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), declared on December 20, 1961, that Burning Issues (BI) was formed without the permission of the Communist Party (CP) and was in effect competing with Advance, a CP-initiated Marxist-Leninist youth organization. MARKMAN stated that BI must cease to compete with Advance and declare itself a left-wing organization.

The second source furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because BI, a separate youth organization, organized in New York City in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A third source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held at the organization's headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization.

APPENDIX

2

BURNING ISSUES

The third source advised further on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve.

APPENDIX

1

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of the United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of University level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

The M2M has no fixed location which serves as a headquarters; however, Post Office Box 153, Village Station, New York, New York, is utilized as a mailing address.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
July 16, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE dated July 16, 1965, captioned as above, at Memphis, Tennessee.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

2 copies made
for review at FBIHQ by
HHH/dmf

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI 7/15/65

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

FOSTER STOCKWELL
EM - C
OO: Chicago

b6
b7C

[redacted]

CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York
CG 100-41324
Bufile: 100-442529
IP 100-14403

Re Chicago airtel to Director 6/23/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM which the Bureau may desire to disseminate. Enclosed for Chicago are two copies of LHM.

Contact with [redacted] on indicated dates was made by SA HAYES S. KING.

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b7D
b7E

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since unauthorized disclosure of information contained therein might jeopardize identity of [redacted] in furnishing information concerning the national defense.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2)(RM)
3 - Indianapolis
(1cc [redacted])

HSK/blw
(9)

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 20 1965

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana
July 15, 1965

FOSTER STOCKWELL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated June 14, 1965, and June 23, 1965, which set out information that Foster Stockwell had been in contact with a Communist Party (CP) member residing near South Bend, Indiana, and solicited assistance relative to the protest demonstrations underway at Chicago, Illinois, relative to alleged defacto school segregation and that sources in Chicago, Illinois, had no information that the CP of Illinois was supporting these demonstrations.

A confidential source at South Bend, Indiana, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 28, 1965, repeated that on June 13, 1965, Foster Stockwell, identified by source as a CP member from Chicago, Illinois, called a CP member residing near South Bend, Indiana, stating, "We are calling our good friends" concerning a protest march to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 19, 1965, to protest the retention of Benjamin C. Willis as Chicago Superintendent of Schools. Stockwell stated, in effect, "We are going to make another Selma to Montgomery march. We are calling our close friends to ask them to come down and help with the demonstration. If they can't do this, they should gather money to help pay the bonds and fines of those who will be arrested."

Source continued that Rhoda Stockwell, wife of Foster Stockwell, on June 27, 1965, had stated that she, Rhoda, had dropped out of the CP about two years ago. Foster, however, is

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GROUP 1
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declassification

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still attending CP meetings. Rhoda stated that Foster was the "only Party person" who was doing any work on civil rights. No one in the Party is giving Foster any credit for what he is doing in civil rights. Rhoda did not know how long Foster would continue in the Party since he is getting no support for his work in civil rights.

Source stated that in view of the comments of Rhoda Stockwell on June 27, 1965, he was now of the opinion that when Foster Stockwell had requested assistance on June 13, 1965, he was either acting as an individual CP member or was representing one of the neighborhood or Methodist organizations in which he had been working in the Chicago area.

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DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/14/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: OCIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(NYFILE 100-153735)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS - C
(BUFILE 100-434819)
(NYFILE 100-144189)

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of an LHM based upon the editorial of the current issue of "Freedomways" magazine which is devoted to the theme "Mississippi: Opening Up the Closed Society".

The source used to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, who uses the initials J.H. O'DELL is NY 694-S*.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from sources in the characterization of O'DELL and Freedomways Associates Inc., the unauthorized disclosure of which could impair the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - New York (100-154786) (VIDEM) (43)
1 - New York (42)
1 - New York (42)

REC 4

100-442529-1227

JFO:mmc
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 7-19-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

4 JUL 16 1965

Icc & cc LHM
808 RB

55 JUL 26 1965

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DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
Bufile 100-434819
NYfile 100-144189

New York, New York
July 14,1965

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates Incorporated
Internal Security - C

The second quarter 1965 issue of "Freedomways" magazine is devoted to the theme "Mississippi: Opening Up the Closed Society". This issue notes that the Editor for the issue is J. H. O'Dell who also is listed as one of the contributing editors to the magazine.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the Appendix pages.

A confidential source advised in July, 1962, that, as of that time, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) as being a member of its National Committee.

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100-442529-127

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates Incorporated

The editorial of this issue is divided into three parts:

1. "Mississippi - State of the Union"
2. "Investigating the Ku Klux Klan"
3. "The War in Vietnam"

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In the first part of the editorial, it is stated that "'Freedomways' is publishing this special issue on Mississippi to fill a need both for the Freedom Movement and the country. The need is for an in-depth analysis of Mississippi; of the political, economic and cultural factors which have historically served to institutionalize racism in this state. The purpose of such an analysis is perhaps best expressed in the theme we have chosen: 'Opening Up the Closed Society'; the purpose being to provide new insights rather than merely repeating well-known facts about Mississippi."

It notes that "The Closed Society" has its roots in the slave society of the 19th Century and that Mississippi "represents, in aggravated form, all of the major economic, political and moral contradictions present in American society as a whole....." It adds that "the embarrassment which Mississippi causes to the nation arises out of the fact that the nation has finally arrived at a 'national consensus' (not to yield any substantial power to the black community) but to at least enlarge the 'place', to include public accomodations, etc."

This editorial comments on the white supremacist politicians that arose in Mississippi and states that "such politicians in America rely heavily upon the national psychosis of anti-Communism, which is almost a national illness in our country. This psychosis provides them with a convenient rationale for attacking the Freedom Movement....."

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates Incorporated

It notes that Mississippi racists see "Communist infiltration" in every form of protest made by the Negro community against injustices, but that Mississippians "are not the creators of this mentality, they are merely the cultivators of it. The myth is molded for them in high echelons in Washington, D.C. and in other parts of the country, in the drawing rooms of the Power Elite....."

The second part of the editorial states that the Johnson Administration's selection of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to investigate the Ku Klux Klan is designed to "sabotage" the demand that the Klan be investigated while pretending to meet it. It attacks the HUAC, calls for its abolishment, and describes the giving of investigative responsibility of the Klan to the HUAC as "one of the most ludicrous events in modern American political history". It advocates the investigation of the Klan by a joint committee of both members of Congress.

In the third section of the editorial, the United States' intervention in Vietnam is described as "one of the most tragic and morally unjustifiable adventures in our nation's history" and as "naked intervention, as was the case in the Korean War". It also states that this intervention is a "full scale war". It continues, "The familiar picture of an American soldier painting an inscription on a bomb intended to be dropped on Vietnam villages, with an inscription reading 'from Raleigh, North Carolina' speaks eloquently enough of the real nature of American involvement in Vietnam. Nor is it purely a coincidence that among the loudest supporters of this unjust adventure are such ardent segregationists as Senator Long of Louisiana and the Goldwater Republicans. This is not the first racist war in which the American people have been dragged by their political leaders. This country, indeed, is peculiarly shaped, in part, by its history of wars - against the Indian population, Mexico, the Philippines, Cuba, Haiti and the Korean people."

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates Incorporated

According to this editorial, "The fundamental reason why our government can so arrogantly violate the right of the Vietnamese people (and the people of Santo Domingo), to settle their disputes in their own way, is because the government of the United States has a 'tradition', over the past 90 years, of never having upheld and defended the right of the black people of the southern states to choose the kind of government they wish to live under, by guaranteeing to them the ballot and free elections. This is the link that connects Selma and Saigon."

This editorial calls for a "fuller cooperation between the grass-roots participants and leaders of the Peace Movement and the Civil Rights Movement. Each has a stake in the goals of the other."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
Bufile 100-434819
NYfile 100-144189

New York, New York
July 14, 1965

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FBI

Date: 7/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C
Bureau file 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta 7/13/65, New York rads to Bureau 7/10/65 and 7/11/65, teletype 7/10/65, telephone call to Atlanta 7/11/65, Atlanta teletypes to Bureau 7/11/65, 7/12/65, 7/13/65 and telephone call to New York 7/13/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and eight copies and for New York four copies of LHM.

4- Bureau (3-100-442529) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-438794) (SCLC)
4- New York (1-100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-100-194194) (SCLC)
(1-100-392452) (Stanley Levison)
(1-[redacted])
16 - Atlanta (1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-6670-A)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-100-6352) (Stanley Levison)
(1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
(1-100-6351) (Coretta King)
(1-157-565) (Dora McDonald)
(1-[redacted])
(1-[redacted])
(1-157-257) (Ralph Abernathy) (1-[redacted])
(1-[redacted])
(1-157-418) Septima Clark)
(1-157-653) (Bernard Lee)
(1-[redacted])
(1-[redacted])

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGS:elt
(26)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7/15/65
HOW FORW:
BY:

REC-23 100-442529-1228

ENCLOSURE

18 JUL 15 1965

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AT 100-6670
AGS:elt

Sources referred to in enclosed LHM are as follows:

Source #1	AT 1381-S*
Source #2	[redacted] (By Request).
Source #3	AT 1385-S*
Source #4	AT 1380-S* Characterization of C. T. VIVIAN.
Source #5	AT 1384-S*
Source #6	AT 1383-S*
Source #7	NY 5019-S*, characterization of CAROL HOOVER.
Source #8	NY 694-S*, characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.
Source #9	[redacted], characterization of C. T. VIVIAN.
Source #10	[redacted], characterization of GEORGE MEYERS.

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b7C
b7D

Special Agents referred to in enclosed LHM 7/11/65 are Special Agents [redacted], CHARLES S. HARDING, [redacted] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA. On 7/12/65 SA [redacted] and SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA. On 7/13/65 SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

If the information from AT 1381-S*, AT 1385-S*, AT 1380-S*, AT 1384-S* or AT 1383-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the sources.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the Racial Situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order to not jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 14, 1965

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OTHER Per Court Order

On July 9, 1965, Confidential Source One advised [redacted]

At 8:02 p.m. July 11, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed STANLEY D. LEVISON depart Delta Airlines flight number 923 at the Atlanta Airport. LEVISON proceeded via taxi cab to the Downtown Holiday Inn, Atlanta. From the time he departed the aforementioned Delta flight until he proceeded to his room at the Downtown Holiday Inn, LEVISON was observed to be accompanied by an unknown white woman.

Confidential Source Two advised on July 11, 1965, that at 8:55 p.m. one STANLEY LEVISON registered at the Downtown Holiday Inn and was assigned Room number 559-S. Source advised that a white woman accompanying LEVISON also registered at 8:55 p.m. and was assigned Room 167-S. Source advised that when registering this woman furnished the name Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON, 130 East 18th Street, New York, New York.

OTHER Per Court Order

On July 12, 1965, Confidential Source Three advised [redacted]

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from Automatic
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442527-128

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

At 2:22 p.m. July 12, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY (Treasurer of SCLC), CAROL HOOVER (Director of Special Affairs, SCLC), BERNARD LEE (Aide to Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.), SEPTIMA P. CLARK (Supervisor, Teacher Training, SCLC), CORDY T. VIVIAN (Director of Affiliates of SCLC) and STANLEY D. LEVISON leave the front entrance of Hawk's Restaurant and immediately enter the front entrance of 308 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta. It was observed that a sign outside this address reflected it to be the office of the American Home Mutual Life Insurance Company.

C. T. VIVIAN

At 2:30 p.m. July 12, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., depart the front entrance of Hawk's Restaurant and enter 308 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

The 1965 Atlanta City Directory regarding the American Home Mutual Life Insurance Company reflects only that this company is managed by one JONATHAN L. RICHARDS.

OTHER Per Court Order

On July 12, 1965, Confidential Source Four advised [redacted]

[redacted]

On May 10, 1965, Confidential Source Five advised

[redacted]

On July 13, 1965, Confidential Source Six advised

[redacted]

On July 13, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed the aforementioned Delta flight depart Atlanta Airport at 6:03 p.m. At 6:07 p.m. July 13, 1965, this Special Agent observed the flight manifest and tickets surrendered by passengers departing on Delta Airlines flight number 816 and observed the names "S. LEVISON" and "W. ALBERTSON.

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia, daily Negro newspaper) dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed," datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the

previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A Characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at the party the previous Wednesday, according to Confidential Source Seven on March 27, 1965.

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD ~~L.~~ HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50.

STANLEY LEVISON

Confidential Source Eight advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the Communist Party; however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

C. T. VIVIAN

Confidential Source Nine in November, 1947, advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

On January 14, 1965, Confidential Source Four advised that C. T. VIVIAN of SCLC was in contact with GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland, and agreed to see MEYERS on that date. The purpose of this meeting is not known.

GEORGE MEYERS

Confidential Source Ten on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee and also knows him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 14, 1965

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

C. T. VIVIAN

Confidential Source Nine in November, 1947, advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

On January 14, 1965, Confidential Source Four advised that C. T. VIVIAN of SCLC was in contact with GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland, and agreed to see MEYERS on that date. The purpose of this meeting is not known.

On May 21, 1965, JANE COLEMAN, [redacted], advised that she was married to C. T. VIVIAN from 1945 to 1947. She had known him for several years prior to this marriage and had resided with him following their separation during 1948 and 1949 and had last had contact with him in April, 1964. Based upon this relationship she would describe Reverend C. T. VIVIAN as always, and probably still, in sympathy with the Soviet Union.

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GEORGE MEYERS

Confidential Source Ten on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee and also knows him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;
Page 19 ~ Duplicate;
Page 23 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 97 ~ Duplicate;
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

6-27 PM URGENT 7-15-65 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 ---18--- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM. OO - NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ON JULY FOURTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, NEW YORK FOUR ZERO NINE TWO - S

ASTERISK TO BE CLASSIFIED "SECRET"

OTHER Removed per Court Order

END PAGE ONE

50 JUL 27 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

OTHER Removed per Court Order

ATLANTA ADVISED BY MAIL.
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-[illegible]-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7-15-65

Attached reports discussion between Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones, advisors to Martin Luther King, with particular reference to possible expressions by King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, concerning Vietnam. Dissemination will be made to White House, Attorney General and State Department.

SFP:chs

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1230 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

REC 30

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) C.N. 96,025

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-7-84 BY SP6 BIA/FBI

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the SAC, Jackson, 4/26/65, captioned, "Speech By Inspector JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, Lamar Hotel, Meridian Mississippi, Feb. 16, 1965" which requested that the NYO be alert to any activities of HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) and the Bureau advised of pertinent developments.

The following information is being submitted for the Bureau's information:

On June 21, 1965, NY 4099-S* [redacted] OTHER Removed Per Court Order

[redacted]

AGENCY: AGSI, GNI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 8) (RM)
1-Jackson (Info) (RM) (Encl. 2)
1-NY [redacted] (JOHN MARONSEE)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JFO:rmv
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

3 JUL 8 1965

b6
b7C

XEROX
JUL 23 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per INT. SEC.
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 28 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OTHER Removed per Court Order

b6
b7C
b7D

On July 6, 1965, NY 4092-S* b3

OTHER Removed per Court Order

1231

NY 100-153735

There are enclosed for the Bureau 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by NY 4092-S* on July 6, 1965, that JONES is General Counsel of the LCDC.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being sent to Jackson for its information.

For the information of Jackson, information from NY 4099-S* and NY 4092-S* is to be classified "~~Secret~~" because these sources are highly sensitive ones furnishing information about racial matters in the U.S. and Communist influence therein.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
July 7, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 6, 1965, that on that date Clarence Jones stated that he had been elevated to the position of General Counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC).

"The New York Times," June 8, 1964, page 19, contained an article which stated that the LCDC would direct the activities of about 150 lawyers who volunteered to work in the South without fee, handling civil rights cases during the summer of 1964.

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 9-16-78 BY 3832
ON 8-11-78 OL

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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209 DEC 29 1970

ENCLOSURE

- 1231

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-357847)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-91911)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SM-C

Re telephone call with Supervisor [redacted] b6 b7C of the Newark Office, 7/13/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and Newark are copies of LHM in above case.

Confidential sources referred to are identified as follows:

Confidential source #one is NY 4596-S*.
Confidential source #two is [redacted] b7D
Confidential source #three is [redacted] (U)
Confidential source #four is [redacted]

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest.

With reference to the picket line reported herein, no information was available as to the specific location of this picket. It appears that it was to coincide with the meeting of the Human Relations Group and possibly at their meeting place.

ST-110
REC 1 100-442529-1232

(4) - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)

(COPIES CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

ENCLOSURE

cc & Newark

JUL 14 1965

Copy to AAG, Yeagley, AAG, Doar, and - State [redacted] b7E
by routing slip for OSI, ONI, ACSI, SS,
[x] info [ ] action
date 7/19/65
by [redacted]

INT. SEC.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF EC, FILED IN

NY 100-153735
100-91911

4 - Newark (Encl. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
2 - New York

VJA:mav
(11)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 13, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Jesse Williard Gray
Security Matter - C

All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential source Number 1 furnished the following information on July 12, 1965:

N.Y.

Clarence Coggins whose telephone number in New Jersey was [redacted] on July 12, 1965, was in contact with Miss Glenn, clerk in the office of the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City. Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent Strike Organizer is director of the Community Council on Housing. Jesse Gray has announced that he will run in the Democratic Primary for Mayor of the City of New York. Clarence Coggins represented himself as Jesse Gray's campaign manager.

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b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

COPIES DESTROYED
120 DEC 29 1970

100-442529-1232

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Jesse Williard Gray

Coggins further stated that he is helping to organize a picket line in Newark, New Jersey in relation to police brutality; that "Human Relations" is having a meeting, but it will be a "white wash", and they are going to picket it at 6:30 p.m., July 13, 1965 in Newark. Coggins stated that it will probably get full television coverage and that both Jesse Gray and Rudy Jones, assistant to Jesse Gray should be over to take advantage of the television exposure. Miss Glenn stated she would deliver the message to Jesse Gray when he came back and to Rudy Jones. Confidential source Number 1 had earlier advised that Jesse Gray was in Chicago on July 13, 1965.

Rudy Jones had announced that he is running for New York State Senator in the Democratic Primary. Confidential source Number 2 advised on April 15, 1958 that at the meeting of the Communist Party (CP), Waterfront Section held on April 11, 1958, at 167 Second Street, New York City, it was stated that Rudy Jones was a member of the Waterfront Section, CP, who was behind in his dues payment.

Confidential source Number 3 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer of the Harlem Region CP, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Jesse Williard Gray

Confidential source Number 4 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a CP member, but was friendly to the CP.

A characterization of Clarence Coggins is contained in the characterization of the Labor-Negro Vanguard Conference which is attached.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka
IS-C
(Bufile 100-436462)
(NK 100-46365)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM pertaining to picketing demonstration of LNVC at Newark, 7/13/65. Copy of attached LHM will be disseminated locally to 108th INTC Group, Region II and Secret Service, Newark.

7-Bureau (Enc.10) (RM)
(1-157-6-31) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
5-Newark
(1-157-1611) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
(1- [redacted] (AL OLIVER)
(1-100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
AHC:lmd
(12)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
150 JUL 26 1965

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 AUG 2 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
July 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC),
ALSO KNOWN AS LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS (LVD)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A characterization of the LNVC is appended hereto.

On July 13, 1965, Bernard Mc Cabe, Office of the Chief of Police, Newark, New Jersey, advised that a picketing demonstration by the LVD was planned tonight about 6:30 pm. The purpose is a protest in favor of a Civilian Review Board. The Newark Human Rights Commission is holding a public hearing on the subject of a Civilian Review Board at the City Hall about the same time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

FBI

Date: 7/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-401300)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-114003)

SUBJECT: JAY RICHARD KENNEDY
SM-C

On 7/1/65, Mr. JAY RICHARD KENNEDY telephonically contacted the NYO and spoke to SA JOHN C. SEATON. Mr. KENNEDY stated that the group called "The Deacons" is still taking an active part in the civil rights struggle in the area which includes Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. According to Mr. KENNEDY, "The Deacons" has 10,000 individuals enrolled and under instruction. However, Mr. KENNEDY added that if this group is known to have 10,000 members, he feels that there must be another 10,000 who are not known, bringing the total to 20,000.

Mr. KENNEDY was asked what his source was for the information concerning "The Deacons" to which he responded that he got the information from "a friend who lives elsewhere." Mr. KENNEDY would not further identify the source. It is to be noted that when Mr. KENNEDY speaks over the telephone, he

cc-8 & 27

4-Bureau (100-401300) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-NY (100-79303) (COMINFIL CORE) (41)
1-NY (100-147071) (JAMES FARMER)
1-NY [redacted] (NORMAN HILL)
1-NY (100-) (JULIUS HOBSON)
1-NY (105-7809) (NOI) (43)
1-NY (100-114003)
JCS:rmv
(13)

INT. SE 100-442529

NOT RECORDED
180 JUL 21 1965

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4 JUL 8 1965

SUBV/CONTROL

cc-8 & 27

5 4 JUL 27 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-401300

uses cryptic language which is difficult to follow. He leads one to believe that he feels that his telephone is tapped.

Mr. KENNEDY remarked that in the recent past, JAMES FARMER has been pushed into making some simple statements. He said that FARMER has to be educated and he stated he would let FARMER go for awhile and then he would give him some education.

Mr. KENNEDY stated that he feels that he should have a talk with the Director about these matters.

On 7/6/65, Mr. KENNEDY called the NYO and once again spoke with SA SEATON. He spoke about the Congress of Racial Equality Convention which was held in Durham, North Carolina. Mr. KENNEDY referred to an article appearing in "The New York Times" of 7/6/65, in which it was reported that CORE had voted for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam. According to the article, this decision was reversed after a fight led by JAMES FARMER. Mr. KENNEDY stated that he was in touch with FARMER over the week end and that it was he (KENNEDY) who got FARMER to reverse this stand.

Mr. KENNEDY remarked that NORMAN HILL attended the CORE Convention, but conveniently disappeared when FARMER came under attack at the Convention. Mr. KENNEDY stated that he never cared for NORMAN HILL and that on one occasion he had a heated argument with HILL. According to Mr. KENNEDY, he spoke with Mrs. FARMER about HILL and she voiced the opinion that she thought he (HILL) was a Communist. KENNEDY said that he asked her what JAMES FARMER thought about HILL, and she said that she did not know but that her husband might have to re-evaluate this.

According to Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. FARMER mentioned that JULIAN HOBSON was one of those involved in the Convention proceedings. JULIAN HOBSON, according to the information furnished by Mrs. FARMER to Mr. KENNEDY, is a Communist. Mr. KENNEDY stated that through his sources, whom he would not identify, he learned that JULIAN HOBSON is a Communist.

Mr. KENNEDY stated that ERNEST THOMAS of Jonesville, La., is the leader of the group known as "The Deacons." He further stated that THOMAS attended the convention, and he added that the Black Muslims and "The Deacons" were invited to attend the CORE Convention.

It is to be noted that JULIAN HOBSON may be identical with JULIUS W. HOBSON who is Chairman of Associated Community Teams (ACT), Washington, D.C.

At the conclusion of this call, Mr. KENNEDY specifically requested to meet with the Director. He was advised that Mr. HOOVER has an extremely busy schedule and his availability is unknown by the NYO and that NYO would not set up an appointment for Mr. HOOVER. Mr. KENNEDY stated he may communicate with Mr. HOOVER for an appointment.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/6/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DENVER (RUC)

COMINFIL
NAACP
(OC-New York)
BUFILE 61-3176

CIRM
BUFILE 100-442529

Re Denver airtel to Director, 6/4/65; New York airtel to Director, 6/14/65; Buairtel to Chicago, 6/25/65 captioned "CIRM"; and Chicago teletype to Director, 6/28/65.

During the 56th annual NAACP convention held at Denver, from June 28 to July 3, 1965, close contact was maintained with Denver liaison sources in integration matters and with officials of the Denver Police Department. No incidents arose during the convention. There were no counter-demonstrations by other groups. Press clippings concerning the convention were forwarded to the Bureau on a daily basis.

For information Chicago [redacted] did not contact the Denver Office.

[redacted] telephonically contacted the Denver Office on 6/29/65, but furnished no information not already known to the Denver Division. He made no further contact with the Denver Office.

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-3176-4182

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 20 1965

25 JUL 10 1965

3-Bureau
3-Chicago (2-100-8261)(RM)
(1-100-41324)(Info)
3-New York (2-100-7629)(RM)
(1-100-153735)(Info)
3-Denver ~~(1-100-4754)NAACP~~
EAS:hg (1-100-8997) CIRM
(12) (1-100-7062)CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 2 1965

DN 100-4754

[redacted] acted as secretary for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT during the NAACP convention. This information will be reported in the CIRM file. b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
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DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022) 7/6/65

SAC, CHICAGO (100-42002) (RUC)

COMINFIL, Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals
IS-C
CO: New York

Re Bureau airtel dated 6/11/65.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau, eight copies, and for New York two copies, of a letterhead memorandum in the captioned case.

The letterhead memorandum sets forth information revealing this group has no Communist Party (CP) connections and is not seeking CP assistance or support.

Sources utilized in the attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

[redacted]

b7D

Sources listed as being familiar with CP activities in the Civil Rights field are as follows:

[redacted] on 6/28/65;
[redacted] on 6/28/65;
[redacted] on 6/28/65;
[redacted] on 6/25/65;
[redacted] on 6/18/65;
[redacted] on 6/22/65;
[redacted] on 6/28/65.

The above letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect the identities of the sources.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 8)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - New York (RM) (1 - 157-678) (Encl. 2)
(1 - 100-Blank) (COMINFIL, Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals) (41)
3 - Chicago (1 - 157-678)
(100-413214) (CIRM)

100-442529-17

NOT RECORDED
167 JUL 13 1965

PHK:keh

55 JUL 30 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

inasmuch as information furnished, if divulged, might compromise the sources.

From available information, it appears that the CP has no connection whatever with the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals (CMNR). It should be further noted that [redacted] b7D [redacted] advised that the CP has made no attempts to penetrate or associate with CMNR.

[redacted] advised that the CP in its high level meetings, has never discussed the CMNR. It should be noted that [redacted] advised that it is highly unlikely the CP will ever attempt to associate in any way with CMNR, inasmuch as the CP would not condone the type of activities advocated by the CMNR. [redacted] explained that the CMNR would have a anti-coalition policy to which the CP would be opposed. Further, the CP advocates a united front movement where as the CMNR would be a narrow sect type organization. This source further stated that the CMNR policy would border on violence, and the CP wants no part of any violence at this time.

In view of the information furnished by [redacted] and the fact that the above listed sources, all of whom are familiar with CP activites in the Civil Rights movement, were unable to furnish any evidence of CP interest in the CMNR, it is recommended that no investigation be conducted under the COMINFIL caption, and no report will be submitted by Chicago UACB.

It is recommended that a continuing investigation of the CMNR be conducted as a racial type organization, and Chicago will UACB handle as racial investigation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 6, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, COALITION
OF MILITANT NEGRO RADICALS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 28, 1965, a source who is familiar with the activities of the Chicago group of the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals (CMNR), advised that as far as the Chicago group is concerned, there is no connection between the group and the Communist Party (CP). According to this source, the majority of the individuals active in the CMNR are connected with ACT, but have no CP connection. This source further advised the main guiding forces of the group in Chicago, are Lawrence Landry, National Chairman of ACT; and Nahaz Rogers, an officer in the Chicago ACT organization. This source further advised that at meetings of the CMNR, there has never been any mention made to seek any type of assistance or support from the CP.

On June 29, 1965, a second source advised that the CP of Illinois, has made no attempts to penetrate or associate with the CMNR. The CP of Illinois, in its high level meetings, has never discussed the CMNR. This source explained that it would be highly unlikely the CP would ever attempt to associate in any way with the CMNR, inasmuch as the CP would not condone the type of activities advocated by the CMNR. This source explained that the CMNR would have an anti-coalition policy in which the CP would be opposed, since the CP advocates a united front movement, where as the CMNR would probably be considered a narrow sect type organization. This source further advised that it appeared the CMNR activities might border on violence, and the CP would want no part of violence at this time.

ENCLOSURE

100-442528

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Sources familiar with CP activities in the Chicago area were unable to furnish information that the CP to date, has attempted to penetrate the CHNR, or has taken any active interest therein.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 6, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION,
COALITION OF MILITANT NEGRO
RADICALS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Chicago letter to Bureau,
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

11/20/91 & 12/11/91 83-1719
9803 RDD/DMS/vlw 6/19/92
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/GWD 4/3/90
31-0802 CN 90,513

F B I

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified (Priority)

DATE 11-15-82 RBS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) 83-1719 Levison 83-0802 Garrow KING

SUBJECT: CIRM (00: NY)

Classified by 3048 Auth ROK
Declassify on: OADR 11/25/88
CLASS. EXT. BY 3048 REASON FCIM II 1-2.4.2 DECL. OADR
Classified by GWD
Declassify on: 12 YRS
Led Lead 12-[illegible]

Re New York teletype, 7/9/65.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by NY 3810-S* on 7/9/65, concerning a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and BILL STEIN. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, are enclosed for Atlanta and Los Angeles and one copy for Memphis.

LEVISON was observed leaving for Atlanta, Georgia, aboard Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, on the evening of 7/11/65, by SAS JOHN C. SEATON and [redacted] He was accompanied by an unknown white female who registered in Atlanta as Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON, [redacted] New York City. New York indices contain no references for this name.

b6
b7C

This source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (U)

ENCLOSURE

REC-122 1-1233

12 JUL 14 1965

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Los Angeles (100-) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

1cc & cc LHM 1-9-65
808 RB

JFO:gmd
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 AUG 3 1965

CLASSIFIED BY 3048 REASON FCIM II 1-2.4.2 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
CLASSIFIED BY GWD EXTENDED 12 YRS REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-13-65

SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
ENCL FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF
DATE FORW: 7-14-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein.

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles will furnish any pertinent information it might have regarding Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 13, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASS

DATE 11-15-82

CLASSIFICATION 2-28-78 JFB/ltcg

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 9, 1965, that, on that date, Stanley Levison contacted Bill Stein, who is working with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Stein told Levison that the Reverend (Martin Luther) King read Levison's memorandum and would bring it before the executive committee on July 19, 1965. Levison stated that he too had spoken with Andy (Andy Young, Executive Director of the SCLC), and was advised of the same information.

Levison said that the one who will have to be convinced of the memorandum is the Reverend (Ralph) Abernathy, (Treasurer of the SCLC) because Abernathy does not want to spend money. Levison stated the the object of the memorandum is to raise funds through the SCLC by soliciting contributions from various churches. He said that the decision had been made to hire one Joe Lowery (Joseph E. Lowery, Nashville, Tennessee, Second Vice-President of the SCLC), to handle this solicitation and that Lowery would be made a first secretary of the church and would contact various churches for funds.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1-9-81

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/LCH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7-13-86

COPIES DESTROYED 6076
h209 DEC 29 1970
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 E 12-11-91
9803 RWL/JAM/LCH 83-1719

SECRET
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified by 3042 PUTTONS
Declassify on: OADR 1/23/88
Garrow/Key 83-1719 E/150 6080

Classified by ____ 2
Exempt from GDS, Category ____
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/PAD 12-6-11

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

5/6/92 100-442529-1233

REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 7-13-86 BY SP2 BJL/LCS 7-30-82

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Levison advised that he was leaving for Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday night (July 11, 1965) accompanied by a woman, Wally Albertson, whom he intended to introduce to members of the executive staff meeting.

The source was unable to advise the reason for Albertson's intended meeting with SCLC members in Atlanta.

On the night of July 11, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison, accompanied by unknown white female (Wally Albertson), board Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, at Kennedy International Airport, New York, which flight was scheduled to depart New York for Atlanta at 6:40 PM.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

A representative of the Airport Sales Corporation, United Terminal Building, Insurance Counter, Kennedy International Airport, made available information on July 11, 1965, that Mrs. Wallace Thomson Albertson had made application for insurance on the evening of July 11, 1965. She gave her address as [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and she listed the name of her beneficiary as Jack Albertson, 130 East 18th Street, New York City. NY

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 7/14/65 Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code) Date Forw. JUL 16 1965

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority) How Forw. R-S

By ABIC/aw

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, RACIAL MATTERS

Re Chicago airtel dated 7/12/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of an LHM reflecting the results of indices searches in the Chicago Division relating to prior criminal records of those arrested. An extra copy is being furnished the Bureau for inclusion in its CIRM file. Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished locally to Secret Service and to the military.

Pertinent available subversive data relating to those arrested has been furnished the Bureau under the CIRM caption.

The Chicago Division is currently conducting indices searches on those persons arrested on 6/29/65 and the results thereof will be furnished to the Bureau.

9 - ENCLOSURE

E C - Wick

4 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 9)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 157-413
AJB/mam
(7) / ENCLOSURE

157-4-9

NOT RECORDED
200 JUL 20 1965

18 JUL 15 1965

SUPV. CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-12-11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 12, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING
OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 12, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, which sets forth the identities of persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstrations of June 28, 1965.

Based upon available identifiable data, a search of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Chicago, Illinois, fails to reflect any record of arrest other than for previous demonstrations for those persons listed in referenced communication.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSU

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

AIRTEL 7/14/65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-583)

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel 7/12/65, captioned "CIRM, Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas, RM," with copies to CG, PH. Also reCGairtel and LHM dated 7/7/65, captioned "Organization for Black Power, Racial Matters"; PHtel 7/13/65, captioned "Black Power, RM"; and CGtel 7/13/65, captioned "Black Power, RM".

Enclosed for Bureau are eight copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Two copies of LHM being sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia, three copies to Chicago and Detroit, and four copies to New York.

Copies of LHM are being sent to Secret Service, OSI, Military District of Washington and DIO-NDW.

4 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
(1-100-442529)
2 - Baltimore (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-678)
2 - Detroit (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-958)
3 - New York (Encs. 4) (RM)
(1-157-1469)
(1-100-91911)
2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 2) (RM)
5 - WFO
(1-157-433)
(1-157-425)
(1-157-528)
(1-157-237)

CARBON COPY

100-442529-1

HHK:ant
(20)

NOT RECORDED
202 JUL 23 1965

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WFO 157-583

SA [redacted] contacted JULIUS W. HOBSON on 7/12/65, 7/13/65 and contacted CBS Radio and TV News Bureau on 7/12/65. SA [redacted] monitored the CBS Radio and TV newscasts, Washington, D. C., on 7/12/65, from 8 p.m. until 11:30 p.m.

For information of those offices not receiving copies of referenced NYtel 7/12/65, retel indicated JESSE GRAY of New York City and "BILL" DAVIS, Philadelphia would meet JULIUS W. HOBSON in Washington, D. C., on 7/12/65, and HOBSON was to arrange for GRAY to appear on CBS television on 7/12/65, in D. C.

WFO had no appropriate identifiable characterizations for WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, and PAUL BROOKS of Detroit. DE and PH should furnish Bureau, WFO and recipient offices any available appropriate characterizations of DAVIS and BROOKS.

The identities of confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are:

Source number 1 [redacted] b7D
Source number 2 b6
Source number 3 CG 5824-S* b7C
Source number 4 [redacted]
[redacted]
Source number 5 [redacted]
Source number 6 [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information furnished by sources could reasonable result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 14, 1965

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP)

Confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the appendix, have furnished reliable information in the past.

On July 12, 1965, Julius W. Hobson, chairman, Washington, D. C., chapter of Associated Community Teams (ACT) advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D. C., that he had not made any arrangements for Jesse Gray to appear on any television or radio news program in Washington, D. C., for July 12, 1965. Mr. Hobson stated he had arranged for a reporter from the "Evening Star", a daily newspaper, Washington, D. C., to interview Gray at the Washington ACT office on the evening of July 12, 1965. The reporter wanted to write a future newspaper article based on the interview. Gray did not arrive on time for the interview, therefore the reporter departed without contacting Gray, according to Hobson on July 13, 1965.

Jesse Gray according to Confidential Source number one advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region Communist Party (CP) but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source number two advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William L. Patterson, chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a member of the CP, but is friendly with the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-443529

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER

On July 12, 1965, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Radio and Television News Bureaus advised that they had no plans to have Jesse Gray or Julius W. Hobson appear on any CBS programs on July 12, 1965.

A Special Agent of the FBI on July 12, 1965, monitored the CBS radio and television newscasts from 8 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. without obtaining any news regarding Jesse Gray or Julius W. Hobson.

Hobson advised on July 13, 1965, that neither he or Jesse Gray appeared on radio or television programs in Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1965.

On July 12, 1965, Hobson advised a meeting was to be held that evening at the Washington ACT office with representatives of OBP present from Baltimore, Detroit, New York City, and Philadelphia. These persons were to discuss possible future plans of the OBP. Hobson stated he would be in the meeting as he wanted to retain contact with the OBP in order to know what is happening in the "coalition" of the various Negro organizations which met on the "July 4th" (1965) weekend in Chicago.

On July 13, 1965, Hobson stated a meeting was held on July 12, 1965, at the Washington ACT office which was attended by the following:

Jesse Gray, newly chosen chairman of OBP, from New York City

William R. Davis, member of Freedom Action Committee, 2621 West Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Davis is Coordinator of the OBP activities on the East coast. He called the meeting held on July 12, 1965, in D. C.

Jacob Green, member "Jobs for Freedom," 2544 Lauretta Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland

Paul Brooks, member "Freedom Now Party," 9770 Chenlot, Detroit, Michigan

Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Washington, D. C., Chapter of ACT.

CONFIDENTIAL

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER

Confidential Source number three stated Jacob Green is a member of the National Committee CP, United States of America from the Maryland - Washington, D. C. District as of April 25, 1961.

Hobson stated the meeting on July 12, 1965, discussed, in general, the future direction of OBP activities with some discussion regarding "disobedience" of the United States Government's new "Poverty Program". The discussion was general and is to be continued on Sunday, July 18, 1965, at 5 p.m. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2621 West Thompson Street, the address of William R. Davis. Those in attendance on July 12, 1965, are to attend the Philadelphia meeting and are to be joined there by three or four other persons (unnamed).

Hobson further stated that he believes the OBP will attempt to get the cooperation of numerous Negro organizations now involved in the civil rights movement in the United States. He added that it is his opinion the OBP may have a great influence on the younger generation by having as an Executive Committee Jesse Gray, James Boggs, and Lawrence Landry. These are older men who have a very convincing way of speaking.

James Boggs

Confidential Source number four advised on September 26, 1963, that James Boggs and wife, Grace Lee Boggs were members of the Correspondence Group in Detroit at that time.

Confidential Source number five, on May 8, 1962, advised that as of that date, James Boggs was National Chairman of the Correspondence Group.

A characterization of the Correspondence Group is contained in the characterization of the Facing Reality Publishing Company in the appendix pages.

CONFIDENTIAL

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER

Lawrence Landry is National Chairman of ACT as of May 26, 1965, according to Confidential Source number six.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

1.

FACING REALITY PUBLISHING COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENCE

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson faction was composed of the followers of C.L.R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C.L.R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 26, 1962, that subsequent to the split in the JFG, the Johnson Faction took the name Correspondence Group, which continued until February, 1962, when this group again split with the majority aligning themselves with JAMES behind the leadership of MARTIN GLABERMAN of Detroit, Michigan.

On May 8, 1962, this source furnished material in which JAMES BOGGS, the National Chairman of the Correspondence Group, stated that the Correspondence Group had made a clear and clean break with C.L.R. JAMES, and the 19th Century development of Marxism. He stated that the Correspondence Group was trying to provide a center or basis where workers, technicians and intellectuals,

APPENDIX

2.

FACING REALITY PUBLISHING
COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENCE

Negroes and whites, women and men, the young and not so young, the common and the uncommon and all those alienated from one another in today's society, can speak their minds freely, cooperating where possible and clashing where necessary; however, at all times breaking down barriers and accepting responsibility for working out in action and in thought the fundamental problems of the total re-organization of society.

This source reported on July 19, 1962, that the group of individuals at Detroit, Michigan, who formerly belonged to the Correspondence Group there had taken the name Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee, while the three former members of the Group at New York had met informally in support of the Detroit group, which had issued neither directions nor instructions. The New York Group has no officers or headquarters.

On March 7, 1963, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee seeks to create a Marxist society based on the dialectical concepts of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by C.L.R. JAMES, establishing government by workers rather than government by a Marxist political party. The prime movement in securing the support of the people is considered to be a publication to be used by the workers in their daily fight against capitalism. This group rejects the vanguard party concept of Marxism and has established the theory that trade unions keep the workers under subjugation by preventing their channeling of their own efforts to take over the means of production and through this to in

APPENDIX

3.

FACING REALITY PUBLISHING
COMPANY AND CORRESPONDENCE

turn take over governmental processes. This group rejects all present forms of governments, except those new nationalist governments, as capitalist, or in the case of Russia, State Capitalist.

On April 6, 1964, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Committee continues to meet at 3513 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL REGISTERED

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE aka
IS - C
Bureau File 100-436432
Newark File 100-46365

CIRM
Bureau File 100-442529
Newark File 100-48052

Re Newark teletype to Bureau, airtel and LHM, all dated 7/13/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to LNVC picketing demonstration at Newark, New Jersey, on 7/13/65.

Copies of attached LHM are being disseminated locally to the 108th INTC Group, Region II, and Secret Service, both at Newark, New Jersey.

7 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-6-31) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, NEWARK)
8 - Newark
(1 - 157-1611) (RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK)
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
(1 - [redacted]) (ALVIN OLIVER)
(1 - [redacted]) (ESTHER NETTE)
(1 - [redacted]) (PETER SHUCHTER)
(1 - [redacted]) (AGATHA COGGINS)

ENCLOSURE

AHC:ilm
(15)

CARBON COPY
100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 JUL 26 1965

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436432-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NK 100-46365
NK 100-48052

Agents observing LNVC picketing at Newark City Hall, on 7/13/65, were SA [redacted] and SA A. HOWARD COLVIN.

Special Agents observing PETER SHUCHTER on 4/16/61 accompany ROBERT HAMILTON to apartment building in which HARRY BLOKSBERG resided were SA [redacted] b6 b7C and [redacted]

Confidential informants referred to with T-symbols in attached LHM, are identified as follows:

Identity	Location	
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
NK T-2 [redacted]	Used to characterize PETER SHUCHTER	

The attached LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by NK T-1 and NK T-2 could, if disclosed, compromise informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 14, 1965

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
ALSO KNOWN AS LABOR VANGUARD
DEMOCRATS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference memorandum dated July 13, 1965, and captioned as above relating that the Labor Vanguard Democrats would picket Newark City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, on July 13, 1965.

On July 13, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed eight adults and seven children, ages fifteen and under, picket the Newark City Hall from 7:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. Among the adult demonstrators were Clarence Coggins, his wife Agatha Coggins, Alvin Oliver, Esther Nette, Peter Shuchter, and two unidentified Negro males. William Clark, unsuccessful Labor Vanguard Democrat candidate for Governor of New Jersey in the Democratic primary of June 1, 1965, joined the picketing demonstrators at 8:55 p.m.

Characterizations of Clarence Coggins, Alvin Oliver, and William Clark are included in the Characterization of the LNVC which is attached hereto.

NK T-1 advised on May 3, 1965, that Esther Nette has been an active member of the LNVC since 1961.

NK T-1 advised on May 3, 1965, that Peter Shuchter is one of the children of Lillian Shuchter. NK T-1 stated Lillian Shuchter was expelled from the Communist Party (CP) about 1957, attempted unsuccessfully to get readmitted to the

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
ALSO KNOWN AS LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CP, was active in the early days of the LNVC but has been inactive in the LNVC in recent years. NK T-1 said Lillian Shuchter's activities in recent years have been primarily political in one of the major parties.

Observation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 16, 1961, revealed that on that date Peter Shuchter accompanied Robert Hamilton to 165 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey, an apartment building in which Harry Bloksberg then resided.

NK T-2 advised on August 2, 1961, that Robert Hamilton had been teaching a Marxist class for young people for the New Jersey Communist Party. Harry Bloksberg had been active in this class.

Some of the demonstrators carried signs, reading, "Labor Vanguard Democrats", "Police Review Board Now", and "We Want Action". There were no incidents.

At 8:00 p.m. the demonstrators entered the Newark City Hall and seated themselves among about two hundred people who were attending a public hearing on the merits of establishing a police review board for the Newark Police Department. The hearing was held by the Newark Human Rights Commission.

On July 14, 1965, Deputy Chief John Redden, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that Clarence Coggins and Willian Clark appeared before the Newark Human Rights Commission on July 13, 1965, and called for a police review board. Redden described Clark's appearance as mostly incoherent. He stated that Coggins was interrupted by a question from Newark Detective Louis Roberts who asked if Coggins was now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

Doctor Maxwell Kaye, Chairman of the Newark Human Rights Commission, ruled immediately that the question was not germane and that Coggins need not answer. Coggins did not.

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
ALSO KNOWN AS LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Coggins, Clark and the other participants in the picketing all departed quietly at 10:00 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7/14/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RM

Re Chicago airtel 7/14/65 and Chicago LHM dated 7/12/65 which sets out the identities of persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstration on 6/29/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM reflecting the results of indices searches in the Chicago Division for information relating to prior criminal records of those arrested. An extra copy is being furnished the Bureau for inclusion in its CIRM file. Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished locally to Secret Service and to the Military.

Pertinent available subversive data relating to those arrested has been furnished the Bureau under the CIRM caption.

The Chicago Division will obtain identities of those persons arrested during the 7/65 demonstrations and will furnish same to the Bureau.

4 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 9)
(1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324 CIRM)
(1 - 157-413)
AJB:mkp
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

200 JUL 19 1965

66 JUL 29 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 14, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 12, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, which sets forth the identities of persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstratior of June 29, 1965.

Based upon available identifiable data, a search of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago, Illinois, fails to reflect any record of arrest other than for previous demonstrations for those persons listed in referenced communication.

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EXECUTIVE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	7/21/65	7/8-16/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON J. LACEY — TYPED BY: jny

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 5/10/65, at Buffalo.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York as Office of Origin is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau routing slip dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach Bureau by 11/1/65.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
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1 - G-2, New York (RM)
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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

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100-1/1/2529-1234
REC-58
1 JUL 23 1965
ST-100

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Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAC
DATE FORW: 7-30-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

50 AUG 9 1965

Notations

INT. SEC.

1-cc report 8-8 R.B

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
BU T-1 BU 210-S*	
BU T-2	[redacted]
BU T-3	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterizations of PAUL SPORN, CARL MOOS, JOAN MOOS, and WALTER ZVALEKO

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because the information provided by BU T-1 represents information from a highly confidential investigative technique and because the information provided by BU T-2 and BU T-3 reflects information furnished by informants of present value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the national defense.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York 4, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District, New York 7, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: GORDON J. LACEY
Date: 7/21/65

Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File #: 100-18520

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Limited Communist interest in racial matters set forth.

-P*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On March 29 and March 30, 1965, JOSEPHINE SPORN assisted in the operation of a temporary "Freedom School" which was set up by various

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segments of the Negro community, then engaged in a boycott of Public School #6 at Buffalo in an effort to remove its principal PHILIP PATTI, who was alleged to be discriminating against Negro children. This "Freedom School" was staffed by volunteer teachers for the purpose of giving instruction to children whose parents were boycotting Public School #6. The idea of this temporary "Freedom School" collapsed on March 30, 1965, since there was insufficient interest in maintaining such an operation. As of March 29 and 30, 1965, JOSEPHINE SPORN and her husband, PAUL, were upset because other persons in the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) such as CARL and JOAN MOOS were not interested in assisting in this project.

Source: BU T-1
March 29, 30, 1965

Characterizations of PLP, both nationally and locally, are contained in the appendix section of this report.

In 1961 BU T-1 advised that JOSEPHINE SPORN was a former member of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) who had discontinued her membership in early 1960. This same source reported periodically during mid 1965 that since 1962 JOSEPHINE SPORN had closely associated with PLP members.

BU T-1 reported periodically in 1961 that PAUL SPORN was until late 1961 the Educational Director of the ECCP and that in late 1961 he was expelled from the CP for having taken a leadership role in a factional dispute with National and New York State CP leadership.

BU T-3 in May, 1965, advised that PAUL SPORN was at that time one of the leaders of PLP in Buffalo, New York.

In October, 1964, BU T-3 advised that as of that time CARL MOOS was attending meetings and study classes of PLP at Buffalo, New York. This same source in May, 1965, advised that as of that time CARL MOOS was a PLP member.

BU T-3 in May, 1965, advised that as of that time JOAN MOOS was considered to be a PLP member at Buffalo, New York.

At a meeting of the ECCP held April 13, 1965, one of several points on the agenda concerned a discussion of whether or not the CP in Buffalo should support SAUL ALINSKY and his Industrial Areas Foundation if this controversial sociologist were brought into Buffalo to attempt to improve the Negro community. No decision was reached, and it was finally decided to wait and see how the drive to bring ALINSKY to Buffalo develops before making a determination as to what the Party's decision will be.

Source: BU T-2
April 16, 1965

An item in the April 28, 1965 edition of "The Record," a student publication of the State University College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, thanked various individuals for having assisted in staging a folk concert in behalf of a campus civil rights group to raise funds to assist the integration effort in Laurel, Mississippi. One of the individuals thanked was WALTER ZVALEKO.

BU T-1 reported periodically in 1961 that WALTER ZVALEKO was until late in that year active in the ECCP and that in late 1961 he participated in a factional revolt and left the CP.

BU T-3 in May, 1965, described WALTER ZVALEKO as occupying a leadership role in PLP at Buffalo, New York.

At a meeting of the ECCP on April 26, 1965, it was again revealed that no firm CP decision had been reached as to whether the CP should support SAUL ALINSKY. MARTY ZELMAN said that he would obtain the views of the New York State CP concerning this matter.

Source: BU T-2
April 29, 1965

BU T-2 in June, 1965, described MARTY ZELMAN as of that time as being Financial Secretary of the ECCP.

BU 100-18520

At a CP meeting June 1, 1965, at Buffalo, New York, ROSE TOURALCHUK mentioned that on May 27, 1965, she had attended a meeting in a church at Buffalo at which meeting there was discussion of the pros and cons of bringing SAUL ALINSKY and his Industrial Areas Foundation to work in the City of Buffalo.

Source: BU T-2
June 3, 1965

BU T-2 in June, 1965, described ROSE TOURALCHUK as being as of that time a member of the ECCP.

Erie County C.P.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP), FORMERLY
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

A source advised in May, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party at Buffalo, New York, formerly the Progressive Labor Movement, is an affiliate of the National Progressive Labor Party and follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York 14202
July 21, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Buffalo file 100-18520)
Reference	Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 14 1965

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 25

EBWADFBI NEW YORK

11-50 PM URGENT 7/14/65 JVD

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ ATLANTA AND LOS ANGELES ---22--- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 2P

CIRM

RENY AIRTEL AND LHM SEVEN THIRTEEN LAST, BUREAU AIRTEL TO NY AND ATLANTA SEVEN THIRTEEN LAST.

UNKNOWN FEMALE WHO ACCOMPANIED STANLEY DAVID LEVISON TO ATLANTA ON SEVEN ELEVEN LAST IDENTIFIED AS MRS. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] LAS ANGELES, CALIF. SHE LISTED HER BENEFICIARY AS JACK ALBERTSON, [redacted] NEW YORK CITY. NYO HAS NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH MRS. ALBERTSON OR JACK ALBERTSON BUT FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS LOCATED WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE IDENTIFICAL WITH MRS. ALBERTSON.

REC 25 100-442529-1235
12 JUL 22 1965

JUNE WALLACE THOMSON WAS KNOWN TO BE PERSONAL FRIEND OF ALFRED K. STERN AN MARTHA DODD STERNM THOMSON WAS FORMERLY MARRIED TO SAM

END PAGE ONE.....

~~944 CORR PARA TWO LINE SIX WD TEN SHD B IDENTIFIABLE~~

CC 804 RP

58 JUL 23 1965

LOCKE, AND WAS EMPLOYED BY TEX MC CRARY, NBC, NEW YORK, AS WRITER AND EDITOR, AND KNOWN AS JUNE WALLACE THOMSON AND WALLACE THOMSON.

IN NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN SAM LOCKE ADVISED HIS FORMER WIFE WAS AT THAT TIME MARRIED TO JAMES ALBERTSON, AN ACTOR AND WAS LIVING IN CALIFORNIA, AND IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT, WAS ACTIVE IN HENRY WALLACE CAMPAIGN AND WORKED WITH THE STERNS IN THIS CAMPAIGN. STERNS WERE SUBJECTS IN MOCASE.

LOS ANGELES WILL SUTEL ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING THE ALBERTSONS TO BUREAU, ATLANTA AND NEW YORK.

END

WA....LRA

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

JUL 2 1965

DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] ~~(C)~~

b3
b7E

POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE AND/OR
COMMUNIST LINKS BETWEEN HARLEM
AND AFRICA
IS - AFRICA

Re Bulet to NY, dated 4/15/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, relating to subject matter contained in referenced letter.

A review of [redacted] Bureau file [redacted] entitled "JAMES R. LAWSON, IS-MIDDLE EAST; RA-MIDDLE EAST-AFRICA" fails to reflect any information indicating JAMES R. LAWSON has been collective money to send to the Congolese rebels.

A review of NYfile 100-146759 pertaining to Michaux's Book Shop fails to reflect any information indicating MICHAUX is distributing Communist literature.

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b7E

No coverage is afforded to the African Press by the NYO. Accordingly, data (news clippings) contained in Item 3 of referenced letter, was reviewed only and not supplemented.

A review of [redacted], Bureau file 62-77787-378 entitled "PERMANENT MISSION OF GUINEA TO THE UN", revealed no information indicating Guinea delegates are running social organizations in Harlem as a means of passing on Communist indoctrination; other than the data set forth in the enclosed LHM pertaining to the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas' invitation to the Guinean Ambassador to speak before that group.

3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3-New York
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)

1 ENCLOSURE

DRL:mek
(6)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
71 JUL 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-1

[redacted]

A review of [redacted] Bureau file 62-77787 entitled "INDONESIAN DELEGATION TO THE UN" fails to reveal any information indicating Indonesian delegates are running social organizations in Harlem as a means of passing on Communist indoctrination.

A review of [redacted] Bureau file 100-399321, entitled [redacted] specifically, report of SA [redacted] at NY, dated 1/20/65, reveals data concerning MALCOLM X's tour to Africa during 1964 and his relationship with subversive organizations. Attention is directed to pages 77-138. The above supplements data set forth under Item 5 of referenced letter.

A review of same indicates MALCOLM X's tour of Africa was not directly for the purpose of raising funds, but rather to express anti-white views to African countries and gain support from their leaders to take the so-called question of treatment of Negroes in America to the UN. b3 b7E b6 b7C

Accordingly, since the above has previously been submitted in a form suitable for dissemination, only the highlights of same are set forth in the enclosed LHM.

A review of [redacted] Bureau file [redacted] entitled "AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, ASIA REVOLUTION; RA-AFRICA" reveals that complete background on this publication has been previously furnished to the Bureau under the above caption and file number.

Data set forth in the enclosed LHM relating to news articles appearing in the "China Daily News" (CDN) are contained in NY file 100-63825, Bureau file 100-196148 entitled "CHINA DAILY NEWS aka; IS-CHINA."

[redacted] b3 b7E

A canvass of agent personnel assigned to "Racial Matters and Nationality Group Coverage-Africa, reveals no knowledge on their part relating to the items set forth in referenced letter.

It is noted that the items listed in referenced letter, for the most part, are subjects of individual investigations in the NYO and therefore information is furnished to the Bureau concerning same on a continuing basis. Accordingly, it is believed that any subversive and/or Communist links between Harlem and Africa would be determined through these individual investigations.

Informants

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	instant file b6 b7C b7D b3 b7E
NY T-2 (anonymous)	
NY T-3 [redacted]	
NY T-4 [redacted]	
NY T-5 [redacted]	
NY T-6 [redacted] dated 1/8/64	
NY T-7 NY 4047-S*	

[redacted]

[redacted]

Identity of Source

NY T-8
[redacted]

NY T-9
NY 4112-S*

NY T-10
[redacted]

NY T-11
[redacted]

NY T-12
NY 4964-S*

NY T-13
[redacted]

File Number Where Located

[redacted]

b3
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The confidential sources mentioned in the enclosed LHM, who are familiar with the Nation of Islam (NOI), Muslim Mosque Inc. (MMI), African matters, racial matters and with certain aspects of CP activities in the NY area, are identified as follows:

Source	Date Contacted
[redacted]	4/28/65
	5/4/65
	5/7/65
	5/5/65
	5/5/65
	5/13/65
	5/10/65
	5/10/65
	5/10/65
	5/10/65
	5/10/65
	5/10/65

[redacted] b3 b7E

Source	Date Contacted
[redacted]	4/22/65
[redacted]	5/12/65
[redacted]	5/5/65
NY 2465-S	5/4/65
[redacted]	5/4/65
[redacted]	4/20/65
[redacted]	4/20/65
[redacted]	4/22/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65 b7D
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	4/23/65
[redacted]	6/4/65
[redacted]	6/11/65

Confidential sources who furnished information concerning MALCOLM X speaking before the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) are:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

The enclosed LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it contains information from a highly sensitive sources who furnished data on a continuing basis, the disclosure of which would be detrimental to the national security. Inaddition, it contains information received from anhighly confidential source whose identity cannot be revealed. (Documentation anonymous).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 2,1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

Money Collected in
Harlem and African
Movements

During the months of April and May, 1965, confidential sources, who are familiar with the Nation of Islam (NOI), Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI) and racial matters in the New York area, were contacted, but could furnish no information indicating that James Lawson of the United African Nationalistic Movement (UANM) has been collecting money to send to the Congolese rebels.

The NOI, MMI and UANM are characterized in the appendix section of this memorandum.

On June 4, 1965 [redacted]

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Mr. Michaux's Book Shop
also known as the
National Memorial Book Store
2107 Seventh Avenue
New York City

This store is owned by Louis Henry Micheaux and from time to time the leaders and members of the various black nationalist groups frequent this establishment; street meetings of same are held in front of or in the vicinity of this store.

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100-412529-

ENCLOSURE

COPY

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

During April and May, 1965, confidential sources, who are familiar with racial matters and Communist Party (CP) activities in the New York area, were contacted, but could furnish no information directly indicating Micheaux was distributing Communist literature.

During June, 1965, NY T-1 advised that Louis Micheaux principally distributes "Back to Africa" literature at his store at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. NY T-1 related he had visited this store frequently and has never seen Communist literature; however, it was the opinion of the informant that Micheaux would distribute Communist literature if it would support or advance the "Black Nationalist Movement."

United Nations (UN)
Delegates in Harlem

During April and May, 1965, confidential sources, who are familiar with African matters, racial matters and CP activities in the New York area, were contacted, but could furnish no information indicating UN Delegates, specifically Guinea and Indonesia, are running social organizations in Harlem as a means of passing on Communist indoctrination.

On June 4, 1965, [redacted] stated that [redacted]

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COPY

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

It is noted that During March, 1965, NY T-2 furnished information indicating that Stephen Nwasokwa, Secretary for the Coordinating Committee for African [illegible] Day, Pan African Students Organization in the Americas (PASOA), New York City Chapter, was in touch with the Guinean UN Mission and invited the ambassador to speak to the PASOA concerning the Congo issue. According to NY T-2, the ambassadors from Tanzania, United Arab Republic and Liberia were also invited to speak before the PASOA on related subjects.

The PASOA is an African student organization which has been engaged in anti-United States demonstrations in the New York area.

Malcolm X

During June and July, 1964, confidential sources, who are familiar with racial matters in the New York area, furnished information indicating Malcolm X had spoken numerous times before the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP is characterized in the appendix of this memorandum.

According to these sources, Malcolm X reportedly stated that Negroes had the right to use whatever force is necessary to gain their rights. He went on to say that the Black man will not wait any longer for his rights, not getting them for 350 years. There will be no policy of turning the other cheek. There will be no sit-ins, no leg-ins, no play-ins. The law has been defined by the United States Supreme Court and still the Negro has to fight for his civil rights. The days of non-violence are over. There will be no race riots, but race wars.

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Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

During May, 1964, NY T-3 advised that at a meeting of the Southern California District CP, held on May 12, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, Bob Thompson, a CP spokesman for New York, spoke at this meeting on the activities in the New York area dealing mainly with civil rights. Thompson mentioned that Malcolm X is the official spokesman for the organization "ACT". According to Thompson, Malcolm X instructed members of "ACT" not to leave their own organizations, but remain in them, and influence the thinking of the organization. Malcolm X, according to Thompson, advocates the next stage of the struggle is arms. Thompson further stated that more organizations will emerge as has in the past, which were not civil rights organizations at their beginning, but eventually find themselves in the civil rights orbit.

ACT

As a guest of the 'Bob Kennedy Show,' over Radio Station WHZ, Boston, Massachusetts, on March 24, 1964, Malcolm X, during an interview, advised that on February 14, 1964, he attended a civil rights conference in Chester, Pennsylvania. According to Malcolm X, persons attending this conference were Negro entertainer Dick Gregory and civil rights leaders from New York City, Cambridge, Maryland, Chester, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Illinois. Malcolm X said this group formed an organization known as ACT. He stated that although the initials mean nothing, the group is designed to act at any time, anywhere, to bring about results in the civil rights efforts. Malcolm X claimed that this group is not committed to positive resistance. He said the

CONFIDENTIAL

chairman of this group is Mr. Lawrence Landry of Chicago, Illinois, who led the recent school boycott in Chicago.

A meeting of the District Board of the CP, Southern California, was held on May 28, 1964. At this meeting, the Chairman of the District Board, CP, told those attending the meeting that a decision has been made in the party to concentrate on capitalizing "on the militancy of the Negro people for improving the relationship of the party in this movement."

During July, 1964, NY T-4 furnished an itinerary of Malcolm X during his trip to Africa which indicated the following schedule:

April 13, 1964	He departed the States for Cairo, Egypt.
April 14 to May 5, 1964	In Cairo, United Arab Republic, Beirut, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, where he completed pilgrimage to Mecca.
May 6, 1964	In Lagos, Nigeria
May 8, 1964	In Ibadan, Nigeria.
May 10, 1964	In Accra, Ghana.
May 18, 1964	Morocco.
May 19, 1964	In Algiers.
May 21, 1964	Returned to the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

At the above African cities, Malcolm X made numerous inflamatory anti-United States, anti-white speeches.

During June, 1964, NY T-5, [redacted] b7D advised that Malcolm X emphasized the following basic themes during his tour to Ghana:

1. The Negroes were stolen from Africa and forced to forget their culture and traditions, yet they never have been accepted into American society.

2. The Christian religion has been used to oppress Negroes and encourage them to accept an inferior position.

3. Force is the only possible way to achieve equality.

4. The United States is the "master of imperialism" without whose support other imperialistic nations could not exist.

5. White America is guilty of dehumanizing the American Negro and putting him to death as a human being.

6. If America is not interested in human rights in America, how can she be interested in human rights in Africa? The American Government should not send the Peace Corps to Africa, they should send them to Mississippi and Alabama.

7. The only difference between apathy in South Africa and racism in the United States is that "while South Africa preaches and practices segregation, the United States preaches integration and practices segregation."

CONFIDENTIAL

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

"Revolution"

Africa, Latin America, Asia "Revolution" is a bi-monthly magazine published in French, English and Spanish. Its staff is as follows:

Director	J.H. Verges
Advisory Board	
Rewi Alley (New Zealand)	
Mohamed Batu (Zanzibar)	
Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani (Pakistan)	
Demba Diallo (Mali)	
Carlos Ferran (Spain)	
Marcos Ferrer (Colombia)	
Abdul R. Karim (Malaya)	
A.M. Kheir (Sudan)	
Nguyen Kien (Vietnam)	
Samba N'Diaye (Senegal)	
Hassan Riad (United Arab Republic)	
Castro Da Silva (Angola)	
Editorial Assistants	Sine Strelkoff
Executive Secretary	Patrick Kessel

During January, 1964, NY T-3, [redacted] b7E

[redacted] has described the above publication as follows:

"'Revolution' demonstrates the huge efforts, both financial and editorial, which the Chinese Communists and their sympathizers invest in working towards hegemony in the World Communist Movement. 'Revolution' is unquestionably the slickest and most cleverly edited and printed Communist periodical we have seen in a long time, free from the deadening standard jargon of Marxist-Leninist verbosity, subtle in its innuendoes, highly effective in its illustrations and in its lay-out."

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

It is noted that the magazine "Newsweek" issue of March 9, 1964, contains an article alleging that during the Summer of 1963, the magazine "Revolution" received a grant of $70,000 from the Red Chinese Embassy in Bern, Switzerland.

A Registration Act investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) concerning the above publication was discontinued during 1964 upon the registration of its United States of America agent, Vincent Ted Lee, on September 1, 1964, under the provision of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Chinese Influence

The following are brief translations of representative articles appearing in the "China Daily News" (CDN) highlighting cooperation between Communist Chinese and African nations since late 1964.

A characterization of the CDN appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

"DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND COMMUNIST CHINA

"(Bangui, Sept. 29, AP):

"It was announced by the government of the Central African Republic that it would establish diplomatic relations with the government of Communist China. Meanwhile, the communist Chinese delegation that visited Bangui at that time signed a treaty of economic, technical, and cultural aid between the two countries."

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

"TANGANYIKA-ZANZIBAR HAS RIGHT TO TAKE CHINA'S MILITARY AID

"(News from Hong Kong):

"Communist China offered to give Tanganyika-Zanzibar some military aid. The governments of some countries did not think that the Chinese offer should be accepted. But, the President of Tanganyika-Zanzibar said he had the right to make his own determination and accept the military aid from Communist China."

"CONGOLESE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITING PEKING

"(News from Hong Kong):

"The Congolese military delegation led by Major Felix (phon.), went to visit Communist China. They were received by the communist Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai. At the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi, the President of Congo would also go to visit Communist China about the end of September."

"NIGERIA CONSIDERS ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH CUBA

"(Lagos, French News Agency):

"Nigeria is considering the exchange of diplomatic representatives with Communist China. When the communist Chinese delegation was visiting Nigeria, the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Famali (phon.), told news reporters that his country has already accorded a de facto recognition to Communist China; hence, the two governments concerned would agree to exchange diplomatic representatives with each other."

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

"Chinese Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Congo (Leopoldville)

"...the Chinese Government never hesitates at reasserting its deep sympathy with the common people of Congo and going to their aid in their struggles for independence from foreign oppression and exploitation. China is opposed to another American scheme to make of Congo a second Vietnam."

"COMMUNIST CHINA RECOGNIZED BY CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

"(News from Hong Kong):

"It was reported from Bangui, the capital of Central African Republic, that Communist China has been recognized by that African government. The Charge d'Affaires of Nationalist China was notified to this effect. Thus, a joint communique was made public on September 29, which said that diplomatic representatives would be exchanged between the two governments."

"COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES STRENGTHENED

"(Special news from Hong Kong):

"At the invitation of the communist Chinese chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, the President of Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and his wife will go to visit Communist China around the middle of February.

"(Consolidated reports):

"Three African countries have reached some kind of an agreement of cooperation with Communist China.

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

"The United Arab Republic has entered into an agreement with Communist China for cooperation in the fields of science and technology.

"Meanwhile, an agreement of economic and technical cooperation was signed between Communist China and Tanzania as well as the Central African Republic."

"CHINA AND TANZANIA SIGN A FRIENDSHIP TREATY

"(Hong Kong, the 20th, 'The New York Times')

"The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Tanzania signed a friendship treaty in Peking today."

"President Nyerere, Arriving in Dar es Salaam, Urges Countrymen to Follow Chinese Example

"Hong Kong - On arrival in Dar es Salaam from a tour of China, President Nyerere urged his countrymen to follow the Chinese example..."

The following article appeared in the "New York Times" of June 6, 1965, and concerns a speech given by Premiere Chou En-lai at Tanzania on June 5, 1965:

"Chou En-lai declared today that not only Africa but also Asia and Latin America were ripe for revolution.

"Addressing a rally of 20,000 Tanzanians in the National Stadium here, the Chinese Communist Premier delivered a devastating denunciation of the United States. He called it a 'cornered dog' that was bullying the peoples of Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and the Congo and blocking the African march to independence and prosperity.

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

On May 4, 1965, NY T-7 related that Susan Frank had reportedly instructed Leo Huberman, Co-Editor of "Monthly Review", to submit appropriate travel papers to 2200 R Street, North West Washington, D.C. (It is noted that this is the address of the Algerian Embassy of the democratic and popular republic of Algeria.)

Characterizations of Leo Huberman and "Monthly Review" are contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

On March 1, 1965, NY T-12 advised that during January, 1965, Leo Huberman had written a letter to Joseph Murumbi, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Kenya. Huberman reportedly addressed the Minister as "Dear Joe" and introduced a supporter of "Monthly Review" who would be visiting Kenya. He recalled the enjoyable memory of their previous discussions, and looked forward to their meeting again.

NY T-12 advised on March 2, 1965, that in fulfilling instructions from his government, Alex Quaison-Sackey, then Ghana Ambassador to the UN, had contacted Leo Huberman of "Monthly Review" concerning a party book shop to be established in Accra, Ghana. According to the informant, Huberman apparently furnished a cumulative index of books, pamphlets and periodicals with recommended titles indicated.

Miscellaneous

During May, 1965, NY T-13 advised there is a definite link between the Communists in Harlem and Africa. The main source being the country of Tanzania.

CONFIDENTIAL

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

The Minister Babu of Tanzania is the go between for Cuba, China and Russia making contact here in New York with Bill Epton, Malcolm X and Cuban Mission to the UN. In December of 1964, Babu was guest of Bill Epton and the PLM at the Harlem Ballroom. Among those who attended this affair were Malcolm X, Mac Mallory, Charles Johnson, Charles Barrard, Bob Collier. The latter three met Babu in Cuba the Summer of 1964.

One of the student's unions known as the Pan African Students may have some Communist backing (believed to be "Pan African Students Organization in the Americas.")(PASOA)

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

CHINA DAILY NEWS

On May 19, 1965, a source advised that the "China Daily News" (CDN) was founded in 1940 by a group of Chinese Communists and that the persons who controlled its policies from then to the present time have all been known to him as Chinese Communist leaders within the Chinese Communist movement in the New York area.

Another source, who is a stockholder in CDN, advised May 20, 1965, that the CDN is known in the New York Chinese community as a pro-Chinese Communist newspaper. This source stated that most articles printed in the paper advocate the Chinese Communist policies and present a favorable picture of conditions on the Chinese mainland.

The CDN, on December 29, 1962, contained an article on page 1 which stated that the financial situation has become more acute in recent days, and in order to operate it was necessary to economize. The article also stated that the CDN would only be published twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A third source has advised during 1963 and 1964 that the CDN receives current news releases from the China News Service. The news releases are from Peking, Shanghai and Canton, China.

On February 16, 1955, the CDN paid a fine of $25,000.00 and EUGENE MOY, its managing editor, began serving a one-year prison sentence after conviction in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act, in connection with the paper's printing of advertisements for Chinese Communist banks which sought to induce Chinese in the United States to send money to Communist China. EUGENE MOY died on December 14, 1958.

Possible Subversive
and/or Communist Links
Between Harlem and Africa

MONTHLY REVIEW

A source advised on March 24, 1953, that Monthly Review, Inc., was incorporated in the State of New York on October 19, 1951, and the corporation papers reflected it succeeded the individual business of LEO HUBERMAN at 66 Barrow Street, New York, New York, which operated since 1949 under the title, Monthly Review Press.

The publication is "An Independent Socialist Magazine" with editorial and business offices at 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, New York, and mailing address at 66 Barrow Street, New York, New York, according to the March, 1961, issue of "Monthly Review." Its editors are listed as LEO HUBERMAN and PAUL M. SWEEZY.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, advised on June 23, 1950, that LEO HUBERMAN was a member of the CP in 1945.

Another source advised on November 2, 1954, that PAUL M. SWEEZY was known as a Marxist, but not as a Communist Party (CP) member. The same source stated that the CP hard core had been critical of SWEEZY because of his independent application of Marxist theory. According to the source, SWEEZY was used to advantage in many CP front activities in the 1930's.

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (UANM)

According to the New York City Police Department (November 1960) the UANM was headed by JAMES R. LAWSON, 879 Elsmere Place, Bronx, New York. There were approximately fifty (50) members and it's purpose was to further the independence of Africa.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 2, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 109-12-302
New York 105-73061

Title Possible Subversive and/or Communist Links Between Harlem and Africa

Character Internal Security - Africa

Reference is made to memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date: July 16, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (157-984)

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated July 9, 1965, captioned "Cominfil of Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, Racial Matters."

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Organization for Black Power (OBP)." Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished to interested offices. Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source utilized is [redacted]

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] could

(5) - Bureau (~~Enclosures 8~~)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
2 - New York (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Indianapolis (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Newark (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Cleveland (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - WFO (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Detroit (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

b3
b7D
b7E

16 JUL 19 1965

WRCH:dfm
(24)

100-442529 INT. SECT

NOT RECORDED
71 JUL 28 1965

RESEARCHED INDEXED

89 AUG 4 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3022-

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DATE FORW: 7-26-65
LHM: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORW:
BY:

reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

Letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to protect the informant.

3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XXX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-26 12:41 AM
URGENT 7-15-65
TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON--ENCODED
FROM LOS ANGELES 152325

CIRM.

REC 25

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE, JULY 15 INSTANT.

FILES, LOS ANGELES DIVISION, REFLECT WALLACE THOMSON, AKA WALLY THOMSON, REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL STRIKE FOR PEACE AND EDITOR OF "LA-WISP BULLETIN" FROM 1962 TO 1964 IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION ON JUNE WALLACE THOMSON, AKA JUNE WALLACE, JUNE THOMSON LOCKE, OTHER THAN THAT SET OUT IN RE NEW YORK TEL.

REC 25

[redacted] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT WALLACE THOMSON, 100-442529 TRUE NAME MRS. FRANK ALBERTSON, [redacted] LOS ANGELES, MOVED TO NEW YORK CITY IN FALL 1964 AND RESIDES APARTMENT [redacted] 236 [redacted] NEW YORK CITY. SOURCE ADDED WALLY THOMSON ARANGED TO SECURE POSITION AS TEACHER AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES BUT WHEN IT WAS DETERMINED HER HUSBAND'S PLAY WAS A SUCCESS, SHE DID NOT ACCEPT THE POSITION AND JOINED HER HUSBAND IN NEW YORK CITY. SOURCE UNAWARE WHETHER HUSBAND ACTOR OR PLAYWRIGHT.

b6
b7C
b7D

12 JUL 22 1965

CURRENT ACADEMY PLAYERS DIRECTORY LISTS ONE JACK ALBERTSON AS CHARACTER ACTOR, HOLLYWOOD.

LOS ANGELES HAS NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION ON JACK, JAMES OR FRANK ALBERTSON.

RECEIVED: 1:36 AM 7-16-65 LRC
RELAYED TO ATLANTA

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

100-442529-1237

CHANGED TO

62-110301-2

AUG 13 1965

Bw/CLB

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(Bureau File: 100-442529)
(Newark File: 100-48052)

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SM - C
(Bureau File: 100-357847)
(Newark File: 100-41507)

Re New York airtel, 7/13/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for New York three copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above, together with a reliability memorandum.

Sources utilized in attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NK T-1 is [redacted] C-10
NK T-2 is [redacted]
NK T-3 is [redacted]

100-442529-1238

b7D

2 JUL 16 1965

4-Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
3-New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
(1-100-91911) (JESSE GRAY)
(1-146792) (LNVC)
4-Newark
(100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGEN)
(100-46365) (LNVC)

INT/SEC.

BJC:jcj
(11)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-19-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

100-357847-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NK 100-48052
NK 100-41507

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect these sources mentioned above. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources could impair their future affectiveness and as such it could affect the national defense interest.

Confidential

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 15, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

JESSE WILLIARD GRAY
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to memorandum at New York, New York, dated July 13, 1965, in captioned matter, which indicated Jesse Gray and his assistant, Rudy Jones, had been invited by Clarence Coggins to participate in a picket demonstration on the evening of July 13, 1965, in Newark, New Jersey.

On July 14, 1965, Deputy Chief John Redden, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that neither Jesse Gray nor Rudy Jones participated in the picketing of Newark City Hall by the Labor Vanguard Democrats on the evening of July 13, 1965, which was held prior to meeting of Newark Human Rights Commission. Redden advised additionally that neither of these two individuals participated in the public meeting of the Newark Human Rights Commission.

NK T-1 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party and the position was terminated during November, 1958.

NK T-2 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray was no longer a Communist Party member, but was friendly to the Communist Party.

NK T-3 advised on April 15, 1958, that at the meeting of the Communist Party Waterfront Section held on April 11, 1958, at 167 Second Street, New York City, it was stated that Rudy Jones was a member of the Waterfront Section Communist Party, who was behind in his dues payment.

Confidential

100-441252 9-10

1 XEROX
JUL 26 1965

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
JESSE WILLIARD GRAY

A characterization of Clarence Coggins is contained in the Characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference, which is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
July 15, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-48052
100-41507

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
JESSE WILLIARD GRAY

Character SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/65

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) REC-123

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau dated 7/7/65.

Philadelphia indices fail to reflect any references for Rev. E. PREWITT or EUTHERIA PREWITT, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.

b6
b7C

The Philadelphia cross telephone directory reflects EUTNERIA PREWITT resides at [redacted]

Records of the Voters Registration reflects EUTHERIA PREWITT, [redacted] a Negro male, was born in Virginia on [redacted] His occupation was listed as a factory worker.

Records of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau, Inc., reflect a report dated 11/4/63 that EUTHERIA PREWITT, [redacted], is married to CHRISTINE PREWITT. His employment was listed as the Electronite Company, 5622 Tulip Street, Philadelphia, where he was an assembler at a salary of $68.00 per week. A previous employment was listed as Campbell's Soup Company, Camden, N.J.

Records of the Philadelphia Police Department fail to reflect any record for PREWITT.

CC-808 RB

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - Mobile (RM)
1 - Birmingham (100-5150)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

REC-123 100-442529-1239

ST-101

CJW/mfp
(6)

9 JUL 23 1965

EX-PROC.

INT. SEC.

164

10 AUG 2 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

7/21/65

AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-43418) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER
RM
(OO: NEW YORK)

RE: Washington Field airtel to Bureau, 7/15/65.
Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 7/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed for the New York Office.

4-Bureau (Enc.8) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
2-New York (Enc.2) (RM)
3-Newark
(1-100-43052) (CIRM)
(1-100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)
RFH:lmd
(9)

NOT RECORDED
178 JUL 28 1965

1 - ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 21, 1965

ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER (OBP)
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated July 15, 1965 and July 16, 1965, at Washington, D.C.

Referenced memoranda reveal that one of those persons comprising the Steering Committee of the OBP is listed under "JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY" as "Clarence Coggins, 295 Bergan Avenue, 434-7628, Labor Vanguard Democrats".

A characterization of Clarence Coggins and the Labor Vanguard Democrats is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
Formerly known as the
Labor-Negro Vanguard Party,
Also known as
Labor Vanguard Democrats

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER.

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER were all members of the HARRIET TUBMAN Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

APPENDIX

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
(Cont'd)

The May 2, 1965, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article that the Labor Vanguard Democrats, running an insurgent slate in the June 1, 1965, Democratic Primary opened their official campaign May 1, 1965, with a "May Day Rally" in Military Park at Newark.

WILLIAM CLARK headed the Labor Vanguard Democrat ticket as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Other candidates on the ballot were ESTHER NETTE of Newark, candidate for Assembly; HERMAN D. KLEIN of East Orange, candidate for Freeholder; and ALVIN OLIVER of Newark, candidate for Essex County Clerk.

On May 18, 1965, a third source advised that the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE had been inactive for about seven months until CLARENCE COGGINS and ALVIN OLIVER stimulated the current political activity under the designation of Labor Vanguard Democrats.

APPENDIX

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 7/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS; CIRM - IS-C

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau, 7/16/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and nine copies of a LHM, and two copies for New York, reflecting information concerning the above captioned racial matter.

SAs observing demonstration as reported in enclosed LHM were: SAs [redacted] and AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER.

1/10/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/mam
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-19-85

CARBON COPY

4 - Bureau (Encl. 10)(RM)
2 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - New York (Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - 100- (JESSE GRAY)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
9 - Chicago
1 - [redacted] (DICK GREGORY)
1 - [redacted] (Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD)
1 - [redacted] (ALBERT RABY)
1 - 100- (NAHAZ ROGERS)
1 - 157-303 (ACT)
1 - [redacted] (LAWRENCE LANDRY)
1 - [redacted] (CHARLES HAMILTON)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

b6
b7C

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
135 JUL 21 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

JMC/mam
(15)

51 JUL 29 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-2960

The sources utilized in the enclosed LHM are identified as follows:

(U)

First source is [redacted]
Second source is [redacted]
Third source is [redacted]
Fourth source is [redacted]
Fifth source is [redacted]
Sixth source is former [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is being classified confidential for the reason that it contains information from [redacted] and [redacted] which could result in the disclosure of the above sources of continuing value, thereby compromising their future effectiveness. (U)

Chicago Division will continue to follow developments regarding above captioned matter, furnishing all pertinent information to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 15, 1965.

At 3:00 p.m. on July 15, 1965, Special Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed approximately 80 demonstrators, inclusive of approximately 20 children, gather in the vicinity of Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park for a planned march in protest of the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis.

Following assembly of the demonstrators at approximately 3:30 p.m., they departed the vicinity of Buckingham Fountain and walked north in Grant Park to the statue of Abraham Lincoln. There the group stopped for moments of silence. Dick Gregory made a brief speech in which he expressed great admiration for Abraham Lincoln. From Lincoln's statue the demonstrators proceeded to march to City Hall, arriving at City Hall at approximately 4:45 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

1/10/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 pmv/mm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-19-85

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CONFIDENTIAL

The demonstrators were co-led by Dick Gregory and Reverend William T. Baird. Moments of silence were maintained at City Hall by the demonstrators upon their arrival. The marchers disbanded at approximately 5:15 p.m., without any incidents or arrests occuring. Gregory stated as the crowd was leaving that he would be seeing them tomorrow, July 16, 1965.

The demonstrators marched in silence during the complete march as a tribute to the late Adlai E. Stevenson. Albert Raby, Convenor, Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, was present during the gathering of the demonstrators, however, he did not participate in the march nor did he make any speeches.

A source advised on March 12, 1964, that as of March, 1964, Baird was Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

A characterization of the CCDBR appears in the Appendix section of this memorandum.

On July 15, 1965, at approximately 11:15 p.m., Sergeant Ira Harris, Second District, Chicago Police Department, advised as follows concerning a march and demonstration protesting the retention of Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis:

The demonstration began with a meeting at 47th and South Park, Chicago, at approximately 8:00 p.m., this date. Nahaz Rogers, a former Chicago school teacher, who is a member of the organization ACT, spoke for two hours. Rogers in his speech attacked the City administration from the Mayor to the Aldermen who run the City districts. Rogers shouted that the Negro must seize power from the white man and rule his own Negro must seize power from the white man and rule his own community. His goal would be to have the Negro community free of any white merchants, workers or professional people. Harris stated that Rogers then turned his attention to Superintendent Willis, calling Willis a racist and denouncing Willis' attempt to construct mobile classrooms on the playground at the Du Sable High School.

Sergeant Harris continued by stating that following Rogers' speech, the demonstrators began to march, proceeding west on 47th Street to State Street, south on State to 50th Street. Continuing, the group proceeded to Du Sable High School at 5030 South

CONFIDENTIAL

Wabash, where a demonstration developed, with many children and adults in the group venturing into the area where excavation has recently occurred and pipe is being laid in preparation for mobile classrooms to be placed on the school property. Harris said the time was now approximately 10:00 p.m. and that the group was led by Lawrence Landry, National Chairman of ACT and Chicago Chapter. The demonstrators now numbered approximately 75.

Sergeant Harris said he ordered five uniformed policemen to the scene, as the group began to throw debris into the excavated area. At approximately 10:00 p.m., the demonstrators charged toward the police ring formed around the excavated area. He stated that the crowd was rebuffed by the policemen who stood their ground. The group backed away from policemen and proceeded to the front of the school yard where Landry spoke to them, telling them that the school system and school officials would never be successful in their project to install portable classrooms at Du Sable.

After Landry's speech, the demonstrators disbanded following a promise by them that they would return on July 16, 1965, at the same time, where marches and protest will again take place.

Sergeant Harris concluded by stating that there were no arrests and no injuries incurred in the above related incident. He pointed out that no information had come to his attention that Jesse Gray was in the area.

A second source furnished substantially the same information as above concerning the latter demonstration at Du Sable High School, but noted that Jesse Gray did arrive during the above demonstration in a car driven by Charles Hamilton. This particular car happened to be a Nash Rambler bearing 1965 Illinois license [redacted] (U)

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b7C

This source also stated that it was announced during the rally at Du Sable High School that regular daily meetings of a similar nature (protesting the retention of Superintendent Willis) would be held in Garfield Park, Chicago, beginning Sunday, July 18, 1965; no time for the rallies was announced.

A third confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but that this position had been terminated in November, 1958. (U)

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CONFIDENTIAL

On January 24, 1964, a fourth confidential source advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP. (U)

On March 30, 1960, a fifth confidential source advised that in March, 1960, Charles Hamilton attended meetings sponsored by the CP of Illinois pertaining to a subscription drive for "The Worker." (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper. (U)

On February 27, 1955, a sixth confidential source advised Charles Hamilton was known to be a CP member as far back as 1948 and claimed to be an active CP member in 1955. (U)

The above information was furnished on July 15, 1965, to the following individuals:

Special Agent [redacted]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

Mr. Howard Alex Smith
Region I, 113th INTC Group
Chicago, Illinois

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Title DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above

b6
b7C

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
IS-C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 7/16/65 and captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION."

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, Ark., OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFM/dew
(13)

CARBON COPY

NOT RECORDED
87 JUL 22 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 26 1965

LR 100-3506

LR T-1 mentioned in attached LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA EDWARD J. O'FLYNN. The original information concerning this is located in Little Rock file 100-2343, Serial 19. b6 b7C b7D

The characterization of Pine Bluff Student Movement was furnished to SA [redacted] on 7/14/65 in connection with a routine contact with GRINAGE, who is a liaison source in groups sponsoring integration in the Little Rock Division

The enclosed lettrhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of the fact that current subscription information is available to the FBI would immediately identify the informant as the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
July 16, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

LR T-1 advised on June 17, 1965, that the Pine Bluff Student Movement, 2006 West 9th, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has a yearly subscription to the "Peoples World."

The "Peoples World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On July 14, 1965, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, [redacted] Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that the Pine Bluff Movement, a non-membership and non-dues paying organization, was originally called the Pine Bluff Student Movement and the name was changed to the Pine Bluff Movement about one year ago. He advised this group was organized by a group of local Negroes to facilitate integration in all fields in the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area and is considered to be an affiliate of the SNCC. Reverend GRINAGE advised that at one time he was the chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement.

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE 100-445529

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
July 16, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
Character	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
Reference	Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated July 16, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA-GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/65

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO:NY

ReBulet to Albany, 5/13/65, and San Juan letter to Bureau 4/26/65.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 11/1/65.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)(Info)
1 - San Juan

CAD/map
(4)

REC- 121 100-442529-1240
EX 105
16 JUL 22 1965

53 AUG 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) ~~(157-1824)~~

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)(157-350)

CIRM

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York tel to Bureau and Chicago 7/9/65 and New York airtel to Bureau and Chicago 7/12/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies, and for New York three copies, of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information of an ACT demonstration protesting the rehiring of BENJAMIN C. WILLIS held in Chicago the evening of 7/14/65.

Sources used in the LHM are:

CG T-1 [redacted] b7D

CG T-2
CG T-3
CG T-4 [redacted]

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would tend to identify these informants and impair their future effectiveness.

55, IS, CRS

4 - Bureau (ENC. 9)(RM)
3 - New York (100-153735)(157-1217) (ENC. 3)(RM)
1-100-91911 (JESSE GRAY) (42)
7 - Chicago
1-157-717 (ANTI WILLIS DEMONSTRATIONS)
1-157-303(ACT)
1-157-397 (RAM)
1-100- (JESSE GRAY)
1-[redacted] (DOUGLAS ANDREWS)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 22 1965
How Forw. B-5
By _____

EC- 50 EX-100

10 JUL 21 1965 Room 828 RB

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

DET:mec
(14)

C Q - WICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 AUG 6 1965

INT. SEC.
SUPV. CLERK. ROOM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

b7D

CG T-1. [redacted] advised on July 15, 1965, that a demonstration against the administration of Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis, sponsored by the Chicago ACT organization, was held on the evening of July 14, 1965, at DuSable School, 49th and Wabash, Chicago.

This demonstration, consisting of approximately 75 individuals, was led by Jesse Gray of the ~~Progressive Labor Movement~~ and also noted in participation was Douglas Andrews. During the demonstration approximately 100 teen-age youths from the Robert Taylor Homes, a Chicago housing project, who had heard from the speakers that portable school facilities were being placed on the DuSable School grounds, started throwing stones. These stones damaged school property to the extent of approximately $250.

It was announced that a similar anti-Willis demonstration would be held on the evening of July 15, 1965.

Concerning Jesse Gray, CG T-2 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer of the Harlem Region Communist Party (CP), but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

CG T-3 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a CP member but was friendly to the CP.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-1241

Concerning Douglas Andrews, it is to be noted that CG T-4 advised January 4, 1965, that as of that date Andrews was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement in Chicago.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the Progressive Labor Movement and the Revolutionary Action Movement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

July 19, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/65

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NY

Remylet, 4/29/65.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

1 - cc 80 8 R.B

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

REC-61 100-442529-1242

EX-111

28 JUL 26 1965

INT. SEC.

56 AUG 2 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 7/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, NAACP
IS - C
O CIRM

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 5/7/65, and Chicago teletypes dated 6/25 and 6/28/65, captioned as above, and Bureau airtel to Chicago and Denver dated 6/25/65, captioned "CIRM."

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, to Denver four copies, to Detroit five copies, and to New York five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning activity at the 1965 NAACP National Convention.

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as information from [redacted] source herein, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness there of.

The identity of the individuals participating in this discussion concerning strategy at the convention was omitted to further protect the identity of this source.

Copies (See page ii)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-427176-1

b7D

100-442527-

NOT RECORDED
150 JUL 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

5 3 AUG 4 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-8261

4-Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
4-Denver (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (MARTA CORREA)
(1 - 100-) (TONY MORTON
(1 - 100-) (CP, Pamphlets and Publications)
5-Detroit (Encls. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (MAX DEAN)
(1 - 100-) (LASKER SMITH)
(1 - 100-) (JAMES WATTS)
(1 - 100-) (LEE CAIN)
5-New York (Encls. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (LEOLIVE TUCKER)
(1 - 100-) (MURIEL SILVERBERG)
(1 - 100-) (BERT HARRIS)
(1 - 100-) (HOLDER or HOLDEN LEVY)
8-Chicago
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - A[redacted]
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, Organization)
(1 - [redacted]) (BRENETTA HOWELL) b6 b7C
(1 - 100-) (ROSE LILLIAN HARRIS) b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 100-18209) (CP, Pamphlets and Publications)

HSN/jas
(26)

[redacted] on 7/5/65, advised that the following people met as the "group" on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30, in BRENETTA HOWELL's room:

LEOLIVE TUCKER (a female from New York City, address [redacted] not known by [redacted] as a CP member).

[redacted]

LASKER SMITH (of Ecorse, Michigan, known to LIGHTFOOT as a CP member).

LEE CAIN (Detroit)

BERT HARRIS (New York, Chelsea NAACP Branch)

HOWELL (Chicago Security Index subject)

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HOLDER or HOLDEN LEVY (white male from New York City. He is believed to be in a Long Island Branch of the NAACP. He is distantly related to MARTA CORREA. [redacted] described LEVY as about [redacted] years old, 5'9", slender, wearing a mustache. He is a member of the NAACP Youth Council and LIGHTFOOT indicated he is a CP member).

On Thursday afternoon, 7/1/65, the following people met as the "group" in the room of JAMES WATTS:

WATTS (UAW, Detroit)
[redacted]
LEVY
TUCKER
SMITH
BERT HARRIS
HOWELL
MAX DEAN (white attorney from Flint, Michigan)
ROSE LILLIAN HARRIS (of Chicago; apparently unaware of the leanings of others present. Described by [redacted] as a "babe in the woods").

[redacted] b7D

[redacted]

In addition, [redacted] advised [redacted] LIGHTFOOT also was known to meet alone with LASKER SMITH.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 8, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated May 7, 1965.

Chicago T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 5, 1965, that Claude Lightfoot, a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and head of the CP's National Negro Commission was present at Denver, Colorado, during the week of June 28 through July 3, 1965, at which time the National Convention of the NAACP was held.

Lightfoot took with him from Chicago to Denver several hundred copies of "The Worker" and a number of pamphlets on colonialism. He later indicated these items were distributed by Denver CP people. He was able to obtain a press badge and was observed in and about the convention on several occasions.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

Prior to the convention, Lightfoot directed a CP of Illinois member who is active in the affairs of the NAACP to attend this convention. Lightfoot suggested that they not set up a CP caucus in the true sense but he proposed

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

to set up a group of several CP members and several persons progressive and/or sympathetic to the CP. This was done and this "group" met on three occasions during the convention. They discussed strategy in regard to defeating the Chicago Branch resolution to reject the plan of multiple branches; support for the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party and, last, the injection of the peace issue. They were successful in the first two endeavors mainly through pressures exerted as individuals on various officers but were soundly beaten on the peace issue.

Lightfoot met with various individuals from time to time to keep abreast of convention activities but did not participate as such in any discussions of the "group." He had private conversations with known CP members on several occasions.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [redacted]
CLASS. EXTENDED [redacted]
DATE OF EXTENSION [redacted]
DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/15/65

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3-14-90 6972CEP/SLC
CJ 86,513 Appeal 81-0802 4/16/90

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

11-25-88
Classified by 3042 Part 15
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Sharon King

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information furnished by [redacted] OTHER Removed per Court Order NY 4092-S* on July 14, 1965, concerning a conversation between [redacted]

The following are the sources who furnished characterizations of individuals mentioned in the LHM:

HARRY WACHTEL — Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C"

9 ENCLOSURE

4 Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 9) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1-100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JFO:rmv
(14)

REC-35

18 JUL 16 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

DATE 2-2-78 Class BQK

Revised CLASSIFICATION DATE 10-18-79

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-19-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

Secret

1cc & cc LHM
8087 RB

1965 SECRET

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-153735

~~Secret~~ SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. NY 1190-S*

STANLEY LEVISON

NY 694-S* (U)

CLARENCE JONES

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

RALPH HELSTEIN

[redacted]

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to racial matters in Atlanta and the Communist infiltration thereof, and because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

~~Secret~~ SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-442529

New York, New York
July 15, 1965

11-25-98
Classified by 3042 PUT/Sth
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Marrow/King
83-1719 Levison

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 CEP/JAS
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802

11/20/91
12/11/91
9803 RDD/DAS/blw
83-1719
5/19/92

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 14, 1965, that on that date,

OTHER Removed per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1-9-87
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JMW
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 2-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-15-88
6076

SECRET
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt [illegible] Declassification Indefinite
Date of Declassification 12-19-99 LED/bja

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

1243

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

On February 26, 1957, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised in 1946, that during 1946, he asked Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packing House Workers of America, if he was a Communist. Helstein replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. Helstein did not elaborate or explain this statement.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In April, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), United States of America (USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 or early 1964, Levison criticized the CP, for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

On December 23, 1952, according to a "United Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., [redacted] b7D

He added that Pauling was a member of the Advisory Board that selected fellowship recipients for the Guggenheim Foundation.

In response to the above, Pauling, in an "Associated Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., denied the above allegation and was quoted as saying, "this statement is a lie. I have never been a member of the CP, and I have sworn to this fact."

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

"Time," a weekly news magazine, in its issue of April 21, 1958, page 13, column 3, characterized Dr. Linus Carl Pauling as a "long time supporter of Communist line fronts."

To substantiate this characterization, "Time" quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities report in 1951, as follows:

"Professor Pauling", it stated, "has not deviated a hairbreath from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946."

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Mrs. Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

Wachtel 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the SCLC, of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/21/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-52

ReNYlet to Bureau, 6/25/65.

On 7/9/65, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

to SA JOHN C. SEATON [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (42)

JCS:bob
(3)

REC-52 100-442521-1244

26

3 JUL 28 1965

EX-113

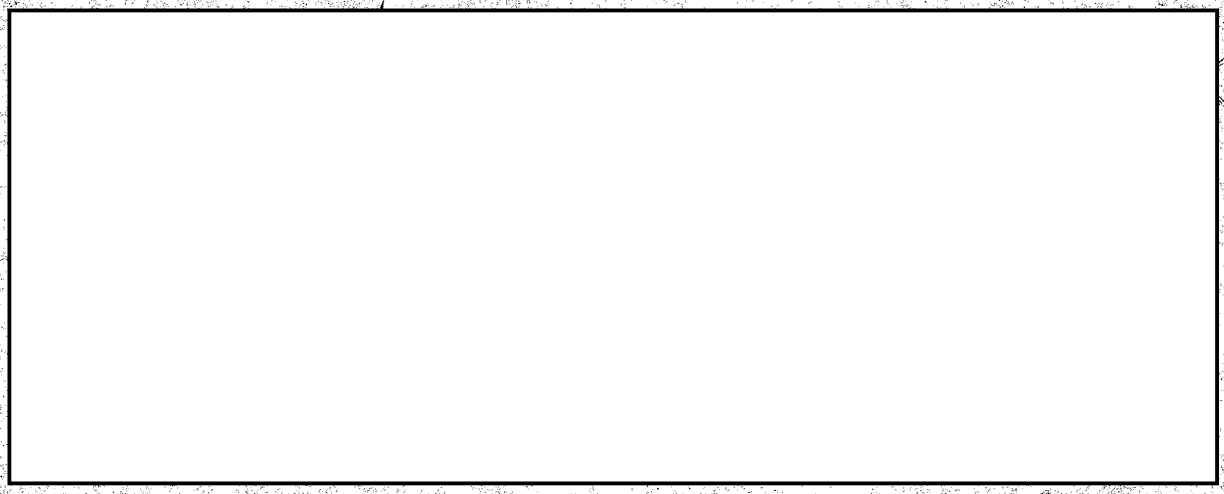
INTL. SEC.

10 AUG 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b7D

b6
b7C
b7D



b7D

The Attorney General

July 19, 1965

1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

Director, FBI

(CIRM)

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

Returned herewith is a copy of the "Biennial Report to the Alabama Legislature by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace," which you furnished me by memorandum dated July 13, 1965, with a request for any comments I may have concerning this Report.

I thought that you would be interested to know that on July 1, 1965, Congressman James D. Martin of Alabama contacted this Bureau concerning the Report, copies of which he was expecting to receive. The Congressman wanted to know if this Bureau would review the Report and then confirm or deny the allegations contained therein. He was told that this would not be possible since information in our files is ~~confidential.~~ Concerning Congressman Martin, you will recall that by letter dated June 3, 1965, I sent you copies of newspaper items which reported that the Congressman had stated that the President would expose information concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., when it would be politically expedient to do so.

The Alabama Report is made up of several parts all dealing, generally, with the subject of communist influences in the civil rights movement. Included are a June, 1964, Study by the Alabama Commission concerning the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and a Study entitled "The 1964 Civil Rights Bill...Its Pattern...Its Architects." The Report attaches considerable communist taint to the civil rights movement, including the part being played by the National Council of Churches, and alleges that the 1964 Civil Rights Bill "was copied from the Communist Party platform of 1928."

The Report contains no facts new to this Bureau in regard to communist efforts to infiltrate the civil rights movement. It is replete with generalizations and conclusions, and I do not necessarily subscribe to all of them.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:nch:deh

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 8
JUL 19 1965
COMM-FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
71 AUG 12 1965

REC-54 100-442529-1237

JUL 27 1965

AUG 13 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110301-2

JUL 16 5:50 PM '65

The Attorney General

A grossly inaccurate statement is ascribed to me in the Report on page 25 where it is stated, "J. Edgar Hoover said in his report to Congress last year that many of the persons in clerical garb who took part in the march on Washington were identified by the FBI as Communist Party members." I, of course, have never made such a statement.

While ordinarily I might be inclined to contact the Commission relative to this inaccuracy, I believe it undesirable to do so for two reasons. First, to correct this inaccuracy in the Report might lead to the inference by the Commission that I agree with the remainder of the Report, which is not necessarily so. Second, it would likely inject this Bureau into a highly controversial area with political overtones. Either of these two strong probabilities would be highly undesirable.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 7/16/65, captioned "Communist Influence in the Racial Movement, Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace," prepared by SFP:deh. We have another copy of the Report for Bufiles.

7/23/65

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SACs Chicago (100-41324)
Cleveland (100-27058)
Detroit (100-32457)
Newark (100-18290)
New York (100-153735)
Philadelphia (100-47672)
Washington Field (100-43710)

UNCLASSIFIED
9803 RDD/EFW 11-21-94

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Recipient offices have been previously advised concerning the "people to people" tour of Northern cities which is being taken by Martin Luther King, Jr., and members of his staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The tour is to start 7/24/65 in Chicago and probably end sometime in the first week in August in Washington, D.C. Cities scheduled to be visited include those of recipients of instant communication. Activities in the various cities will be generally in the racial field and will include rallies, demonstrations and similar activities. Prior correspondence in this matter has been in a variety of titles including "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C"; "COMINFIL of SCLC, IS-C"; and "CIRM."

This is to alert recipient offices to the absolute necessity of developing all possible information concerning communist participation and/or influence in the various activities which will take place. Separate prompt communications should be submitted to the Bureau in the CIRM caption which will report the communist influence in racial matters. Information which may be disseminated should be included in letterhead memoranda.

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP: deh (18)

REC- 54 100-442509-1245

MAILED 11 JUL 29 1965 COMM-FBI

ST-105

19 JUL 26 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672) 7/27/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) — 1246 1 - Mr. Phillips

REC-54
CIRM ST-105

Reurairtel 7/20/65 suggesting that the classification of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) prepared by your office dated 5/5/65 be downgraded from ~~"Secret"~~ to ~~"Confidential."~~

The Bureau does not concur with your recommendation and believes the classification should remain "Secret" for the reasons originally stated by your office relative to the necessity for maintaining the security of a very valuable informant of your office, [redacted] b7D

NOTE:

It was originally necessary for the LHM in question to be classified "Secret" because a very limited number of individuals were present at an important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party in Philadelphia. [redacted] is highly placed in the Party and it is therefore believed that a doubt which exists relative to maintaining the security of this informant be resolved in favor of maintaining the classification as "Secret."

SFP:bp/spg
(4)

MAILED 27
JUL 26 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

164 EFTA

66 AUG 2

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

3-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
IS - C

Remyairtel and LHM dated 5/5/65; BUairtel dated 5/7/65; and Philadelphia airtel dated 5/10/65.

Since the information reflected in referenced LHM dated 5/5/65 was known to a limited number of individuals and to further protect the identity of [redacted] a highly placed informant, the classification of this communication was changed from confidential to secret.

b3
b7D
b7E

Due to the passage of time, it is now felt the classification of the LHM should be downgraded from "Secret" to "Confidential." If the Bureau concurs with this recommendation, other offices involved will be so advised.

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(R.M.)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47472
1 - [redacted]

CJW:jp
(5)

REC-54 100-442529-1246

12 JUL 21 1965

EC - Wick

ST-105

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Philadelphia airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/20/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum reflecting additional information received from the source by mail on 7/21/65.

The source utilized is [redacted] confidential informant T-1 in referenced communication. b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" since the data reported from this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources have been alerted to report any pertinent information regarding this matter. The Bureau will be kept advised.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

3- Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1- Philadelphia (100-47672)
CJW/hn
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-73 1-1247

16 JUL 23 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 22, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On July 21, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a meeting of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held on July 13, 1965. At this meeting, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JR., Civil Liberties and Civil Rights Secretary, CPEPD, stated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had vowed to continue the demonstrations at Girard College until the college is integrated.

According to AYCOX, a meeting was being held that same night at the NAACP Headquarters and he expressed a desire to attend this meeting. He was then excused from the meeting of the District Board to attend the NAACP meeting.

IRVING GOFF, National Communist Party Representative, assigned to Philadelphia, advised AYCOX he should stress a continuation of the demonstrations and suggest the NAACP sponsor a large rally featuring well-known speakers and entertainers.

AYCOX left the District Board meeting to attend the NAACP meeting, but returned shortly thereafter, saying there was no meeting and none would be held for several weeks.

This document contains neither recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

GDS 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1247

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/65

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

Re Burlet to AL 8/28/64; EP letter to Director 4/28/65.

On 7/16/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that no information has come to his attention during the past three months regarding any Communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso area. The informant advised that the racial situation in the El Paso area is "very quiet" and that there have been no racial disturbances to his knowledge. b7D

No information regarding the captioned matter has come to the attention of the EP Office from any source whatever; and, therefore, in accordance with current Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

2- Bureau (RAM)
1- New York (RAM)
1- El Paso

FJP;cam (4)

REC-67 100-442529-1248

ST-117

11 JUL 27 1965

INV. SEC.

164

51 AUG 2 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan